

УДК 811.1(075).651.75

ББК 81.2 Англ-9

Б 60

ОТВЕТСТВЕННЫЙ РЕДАКТОР

Хакимзянов Ф.С., докт.филол.н., проф. ТГГПУ

РЕЦЕНЗЕНТЫ

Мифтахутдинова Л.Т., канд.филол.н., доцент, проректор
Татарского института содействия бизнеса

Депутатова Н.А., канд.филол.н., доцент ТГГПУ

Биктагирова З.А., Бекбулатова Н.З.

Б 60 **Sport all around us:** Учебное пособие. – Казань: ИИЦ КГУКИ, 2011. - 96 с.

Данное учебное пособие затрагивает основные вопросы, касающиеся спорта, а именно, различных видов спорта (хоккея, футбола, баскетбола, волейбола, тенниса, шахмат, лыжного спорта, конькобежного спорта, бокса, плавания, велоспорта, гимнастики, легкой атлетики), спорта в Великобритании и США. Статьи снабжены лексическими комментариями и упражнениями.

Пособие предназначено для студентов факультета иностранных языков, а также специалистов, заинтересованных в самостоятельном изучении данного предмета.

УДК 811.1(075).651.75

ББК 81.2 Англ-9

Биктагирова З.А., Бекбулатова Н.З., 2011

Contents

Chapter 1. GAMES

Hockey	4
Football	13
Volleyball	23
Tennis	25
Basketball	31
Chess	

Chapter 2. SPORTS

Skiing	43
Skating	52
Figure skating	55
Gymnastics.....	58
Boxing	62
Cycling	67
Track-and-field	72

Chapter 3. SPORTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The social importance of sport.....	78
Football.....	79
Rugby	81
Cricket	83
Racing	85
Wimbledon	86
Other sports	87

Chapter 4. SPORTS IN THE UNITED STATES

The social importance of sport.....	91
Baseball	93
Basketball	94
Ice hockey	95
Soccer	95
Other team sports	96
Motor sports	97
Golf, tennis, boxing, track-and-field	98
Other popular individual sports	99

GAMES

HOCKEY

Word and Phrase List

A's defence zone (B's attacking zone) защитная зона команды А и зона нападения команды Б (1 - А)

B's defence zone (A's attacking zone) защитная зона команды Б и зона нападения команды А (1- В)

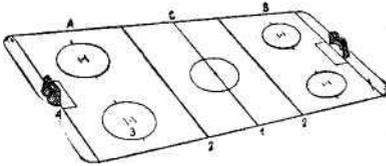


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

central neutral zone центральная нейтральная зона (1-С)

half-way line средняя линия (1- 1)

zone lines линии зон (1-2)

blue lines синие линии

throw-off zones зоны вбрасывания (1-3)

cage, goal ворота (1-4)

stick клюшка (2- 1)

puck, disk, rubber шайба (2-2)

board(s), fence бортик (2-3)

penalty box, bench скамья для оштрафованных

goal-minder, goal-keeper, goal-tender вратарь(3-1)

right guard, back правый защитник (3-2)

left guard, back левый защитник (3-3)

right forward правый нападающий (3-4)

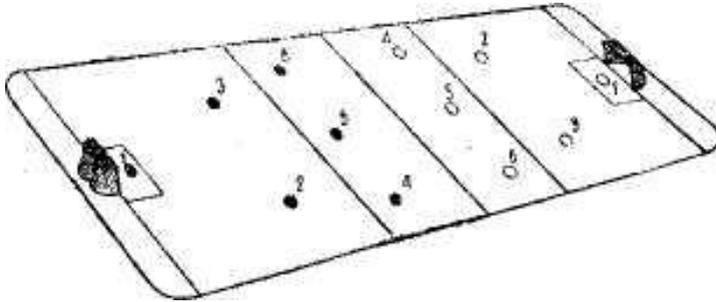


Fig. 3

centre forward центральный нападающий (3-5)

left forward левый нападающий, левый крайний (3-6)

to tend the cage, the goal стоять в воротах

body-check силовой прием

to body-check применять силовой прием

body-checking силовая борьба

to carry the puck вести шайбу

to wrangle for the puck бороться за шайбу

to drop the puck 1) вбросить шайбу в игру (*о судье*);

2) отпасовать шайбу назад

to press the puck to the board(s) прижать шайбу к борту

to press the player to the board(s) «припечатать» игрока к борту

to strike the puck out, to clear the puck выбить шайбу из своей зоны

to handle the stick владеть клюшкой

stick-handling, stick-work владение клюшкой

Double for Trouble

This is a story of some dark sides of professional sports in Canada. A crack hockey-player Bucko Mackay was intentionally injured in a match and taken to hospital. His berth on the team was taken up by Johnny, a vigorous promising youth who came, in the long run, to be respected and loved by the whole team. Led by him, the team chalked up an impressive string of victories.

But Johnny turned out to be dishonest. Abe Gravot, the manager of the Eskimo side, who is guilty of maiming Bucko Mackav, bribed Johnny before match of the Wolves with Eskimo. So Johnny disappeared. By late afternoon, with Johnny still missing, we all began to worry in earnest. By 5 o'clock we were all in a sweat; Johnny had disappeared as clean as if he'd crawled under the ice somewhere.

We were in the dressing-room before the game when we got the word that sunk us completely. Someone at the station had seen Johnny. He had gone down to the train with two of Abe Gravot's boys, who stayed with him till the train pulled out. What had happened was plain: Abe had slipped Johnny cash to get him out of the game. And Abe was too smart to allow anyone to double-cross him. Johnny had evidently gotten his money from the two tough boys as the train was pulling out. That must have been the deal that Gravot had made with him.

It was a smart deal. The train was the Limited. Its next stop was at a station forty miles down the line. Johnny could not get back before the morning.

I thought Matt would go crazy. He had the wires hot trying to locate a plane. If he could have gotten a plane, I know he would have gone after Johnny and dragged him back. But the only plane was chartered. Matt was frothing at the mouth. But underneath was something more tragic than anger. The old guy had a knife in his heart. In spite of everything, he had really liked the kid. He had built all his hopes on him. And now the kid had let him down in the dirtiest possible manner.

Putting on my *harness*, I felt sick. I had come to like the fool kid, too. I liked him more than I had ever imagined. I knew it now, when he had sold us out.

We went on the ice a sick crowd. Oh, we played tough hockey. That was something we could do, no matter how we felt. But it was like it was after we lost Bucko. Our *spark plug* was gone. I did manage *to jam one goal through* in the second period. But while we were doing that the Eskimo *punched* two *pucks* past our *goalie*.

Between the first and second periods our dressing-room was

soggy with gloom. No one spoke. The boys just sat along the benches and stared at the floor.

We were like that between the second and third periods when the door slammed open and a bolt of lightning hit us. I mean that. The effect Johnny made when he walked in was like a bolt of lightning. I could see the line of boys on the opposite bench stiffen and stare at Johnny as if they were stunned.

Matt was the first one to move. He rushed across the room and grabbed Johnny's sleeve, roaring thickly, "You double-crosser, where have you been?"

Johnny jerked out of his overcoat and left it in Matt's grip. He flung off his suit coat and began to peel clothes, rasping, "What difference does it make where I have been? I'm back, ain't I?"

Matt's mouth opened and closed like a beached fish, and the kid snarled on, "Now let-me get into my outfit. You've got nothing to beef about'. The score is only two to one. I'll show you how to fix that in the next twenty minutes."

Then I saw that the kid was perspiring, as though he had already played a full game. I couldn't figure it.

I may stick in the big leagues for a long time. I may see some thrillers when the boys get hot and *stage* some real hockey. But I know that I'll never see hockey such as we played in that last period. We boiled onto the ice when the signal sounded. I thought the roof of the rink would lift with the yell that went up from the crowd when they saw Johnny. I stole a glance over at the box where Abe Gravot was squatting and grinned at what I saw.

Abe's jaw dropped, letting his mouth sag open. The cigar he was smoking fell down his chest leaving a trail of sparks and ashes. His face turned the color of dough and his fat hands shook as he gripped the partition in front of him.

Then the referee's whistle blasted, and the Wolves exploded into action. Johnny caught the puck from the *opposite center*, whirled and jumped toward the Eskimo defense: He was running like a runaway locomotive by the time he hit the defense.

Gaff Hibbing *was set* for him. He *gave* Johnny *the hip*, and the kid just jolted a little, while Gaff went sprawling and Johnny shot the puck like a bullet over his body at the goalie. The goalie took it in the chest, and it bounded way down the Eskimo defense zone. An Eskimo wing took it there and jumped toward me. I grinned as I crouched to meet him. This was one guy I intended to toss up into the back row of seats.

But I never had a chance. Johnny came roaring out of the mess in the Eskimo defense zone. He overhauled the Eskimo wing as if he had been frozen to the ice, snapped the puck with his stick, whirled on a dime, and charged back toward the Eskimo goal. It had to be a score. You had only to look at Johnny to know it. He wasn't going to take anything but *a blink of the red light* for an answer. Johnny made it inside of two minutes of play. He *slammed* the rubber *home* across a half-dozen players tangled in a mess on the ice. He came back to *center ice*, and yelled in a shrill, boyish voice: "Come on, you guys! Let's have some hockey."

From where I stood I could see the grins of hard delight on the faces of the two wings. Then the referee's whistle shrilled, and Johnny was away again.

I got just one chance. Two of the Eskimo forwards came down on us, snapping the puck between them in short, zippy passes. I took the left winger just as he got the puck, slapped it away from him, and started on a rush of my own. I was a guy who knew how to keep his mouth shut. But that time I yelled as I started my *push* for the Eskimo goal.

I was back in my position when I saw Gaff Hibbing get set for his *gang-up* act. Johnny *had cut over* to the wing position and was going up along the boards like the tail of a comet, just as Bucko had that night a year before. I jumped as I had that night, because I saw it coming. I knew I wasn't going to make it. Gaff and his pal were tearing in on Johnny. I sobbed in my throat—then gasped. Johnny saw them and knew what was coming. He stopped short in a mist of shaved ice that spumed up from his skates. Gaff couldn't stop. He smacked full into the boards. Then

Johnny stepped back, and Gaff fell as limp as an empty sack.

They carried Gaff off, and Johnny went to the penalty box. He sat there *doing his time*, leaning stiffly forward against the boards, his eyes on the game, his jaw set and his eyes gleaming coldly. We didn't give a hoot about *playing a man short*. The Eskimos hadn't the necessary dynamite to blast past us for a goal now.

But they did try hard. They were making a desperate rush just as Johnny finished his time and shot out of the penalty box as though there was a charge of gunpowder behind him. He took the puck away from the Eskimo forward before the poor guy knew Johnny was back. And Johnny *was tearing in* on the defense.

He stayed up in the Eskimo defense zone playing like a crazy man. He raged around the Eskimo net, slamming shots from all angles. When an Eskimo forward did *break loose*, Johnny overhauled him before he could pass center ice, and took the puck back to the storm center that he had created around the Eskimo end of the rink.

I stood five minutes of it playing my defense position on a team that didn't need a defense; then I yelled at Lou Manson, "Nuts with this! Let's go up there where we can play some hockey." The rest of that period was just Roman holidays. Johnny scored twice more, and I managed to *pin the goalie's ears back* once myself. Before the final signal sounded, I was really sorry for that poor guy in the Eskimo nets.

The mob of us was pushing into the hotel when we saw Abe in a semicircle with his tough boys. Gravot saw Johnny and mouthed, "You dirty double-crosser!" Johnny grinned thinly. "Double-crosser, my eye. I took the train, didn't I?"

Then he smacked Abe with his open hand across the mouth and nose. "That," he said harshly, "is for Bucko."

Up in our room with Matt and the boys crowding behind us, we got the story: "I wanted to hit Abe where it hurt the most," Johnny said. "So I smacked him in the pocketbook." He grinned crookedly, "The fat slob paid me two thousand to take that train

out of town tonight. He forgot something that even you guys forgot — that the Limited slows to thirty miles an hour at Crockett's Junction. I dropped off there and hoofed it back. I knew I could make it in time for that third period, and figured one period was all I needed. I knew you boys would keep the score low."

Sure, we had never thought about that. I could picture the kid dropping off the Limited roaring along, with the sides of the track sheathed with ice, making a beautiful chance for a guy to shoot under the train and come out hamburger. And I could also picture that eight miles of icy, rutted road back to town, with the kid hiking, sometimes running, back to the rink and that last period. "Bucko Mackay needs money. You guys paid his hospital bills. I'm sending him Abe's two thousand in the morning."

Old Matt beamed, "I knew you were going *to fill Bucko's shoes* when I first saw you on the ice, kid."

Johnny gave us a real smile then; that made him look boyish and friendly. "Fill them, Matt? I've been in them all season. I brought his skates along to wear when I came here to play and *square things* for him. I'm Bucko's brother."

Explanatory Notes

harness *прон.* хоккейные доспехи

spark plug спортивный пыл, «запал»

to jam a goal through протолкнуть шайбу в ворота

to punch the puck посылат шайбу с силой

goalie вратарь

I may stick in the big leagues for a long time я могу еще оставаться в главных хоккейных лигах долгое время

to stage показывать (игру, класс)

opposite center центр, нападения противника

to be set for smb. атаковать кого-л.

to give the hip принять на бедро, применить силовой прием

a blink of the red light сигнал красного фонаря за воротами (*когда забивают шайбу*)

to slam home забить шайбу, гол с силой

center ice центр поля
a push for the goal рейд к воротам
gang-up act умышленное травмирование игрока, хулиганская выходка на поле
to cut over прорваться
to do one's time отбывать штрафное время
to play a man short играть не полным составом (на одного игрока меньше)
to tear in ворваться (в оборону противника)
to break loose оторваться, уйти от противника

EXERCISES

I. Render the following in English.

Репортаж о хоккейном матче

Внимание! Наши микрофоны установлены на Центральном стадионе, где сейчас третий период товарищеской встречи (friendly meet) между сборными командами Швеции и России. Должен сразу же обрадовать вас - наша сборная выигрывает 5:2.

Вполне естественно, что шведы хотят отквитать три гола, сравнять счет.

Сейчас они рвутся вперед (to rush forward). Л. обводит (to dodge) одного нашего защитника, другого... Бросок! (a shot.) Мимо! (Wide of the mark.) Но шведы продолжают атаковать. Наши ребята дружно защищаются. Они отбрасывают шайбу в среднюю зону. Н. останавливает шайбу, набирает скорость (to pick up speed). Пас на правый фланг (wing). Пас перехвачен (to intercept). Б. штурмует защиту шведов (to crash into defence). Шведские защитники прижимают его к борту. Свисток. Вбрасывание. Шайба у Л. Опасная передача! Бросок. Вратарь шведской сборной ловит шайбу.

Прошло 10 минут игры последнего периода. Команды меняются воротами (to change ends).

Темп игры высокий. Сейчас удаляется с поля (to send off the

field) наш игрок — это, кажется, К. Наша команда остается в меньшинстве на 2 минуты. И тут же шведские нападающие сбивают с ног (to be tripped up) М. Равновесие (balance) восстановлено. Гости ищут самую удобную позицию для следующего броска (a scoring position). N. выводит вперед (to send ahead) L. Наши защитники преграждают (to bar) ему путь. Шайба потеряна (to be lost). Защитники передают ее вперед (feed forward). Тройка (trio) наших нападающих разыгрывает хорошую комбинацию (to put through a combination); они уже перед воротами противника. "Хорошее положение, чтобы забить шайбу (to push, to sweep in a goal). Бросок! Промех (a miss)! Шайба ударяется (to hit) в борт за воротами.

И тут же стремительная контратака (counter-offensive) шведов. Их центральный нападающий освободился от своего опекуна (to get free from one's guard), пас налево. Сильный щелчок! Нет, эту шайбу было не остановить (there was no stopping this puck). Шайба в воротах (to go in)!

Вся вина за этот гол лежит (to blame) на наших защитниках. Их выманили из зоны (to draw away), а все остальное было делом техники.

Итак, две минуты до конца игры. 5:3. У нас преимущество в две шайбы (to have a two-goal lead).

Смена составов. Шведы снова рвутся вперед. Но поздно. Гонг.

Товарищеский матч выигран. Учтите, товарищи, что наша сборная еще не находится в лучшей своей форме (to be at one's best). В этом матче наши тренеры решили испробовать некоторых способных молодых спортсменов (to give a try-out to smb.). Многие из них оправдали возложенные на них надежды (to live up to expectations).

11. Translate into English.

Советы начинающим

1) Прежде чем выйти на лед, выясните свое амплуа. Если у вас хватит сил, чтобы доехать до ворот противника — идите в нападающие, если нет — в защитники. Впрочем, вы можете стать и вратарем, если вы достаточно подвижны, чтобы увернуться от шайбы.

2) Если вы удачно применили силовой прием и видите, что противник долго не поднимается, а свистка нет, знайте: вы уложили судьбу.

3) Не обвиняйте вратаря в пропущенном голе. Вы не один, кто закрывает глаза, когда бросают шайбу.

4) Играя в теплый день, старайтесь не заплывать далеко от ворот.

FOOTBALL

Word and Phrase List

soccer футбол

big league games игры команд класса А

second division games игры команд класса Б

bencher запасной игрок

goalkeeper вратарь

field player полевой игрок

forward нападающий

halfback полузащитник

fullback защитник

goal ворота

score a goal забить гол

referee судья

linesman судья на линии

kick-off первый удар по мячу

Football (or soccer) is played almost throughout the world. In the USSR it is the most popular of all ball games. Amateur teams are organized at almost every work place, department, house or street where there are eleven boys or more. The game is played in streets, parks, playgrounds, etc. But this is not sport of course, this is only play, or exercises in the game that has millions of supporters.

We have big league games which is real sport and second division games too.

Each team consists of 13—15 players, 11 active and four benchers. One of the players is the goalkeeper, the rest are field players, six forwards, three halfbacks and two full-backs. The game is played on a field 110 metres long and 60 metres wide. At each end there is a goal which is guarded by a goalkeeper who prevents the opponents' balls from entering the goal. The goalkeeper is the only player who has the right to use his hands to touch, catch or hit the ball or to throw it out into the field. The rest of the players are allowed to kick the ball or touch it with any part of their bodies except their hands and arms. The players of each team pass the ball between themselves, interfere their opponents with the aim of scoring as many goals themselves as they possibly can and not allowing their opponents to score at all. The game is played for 90 minutes, two halves of 45 minutes each with an interval of 10 minutes in-between. The team that scores the most goals is the winner. The game is conducted by one referee and two linesmen.

DIALOGUE

(Two friends meet at a football match.)

Dan: Hello, Frank!

Frank: Hello, Dan! How did you notice me in this gate jam?

Dan: By chance of course.

Frank: By lucky chance, I should say.

Dan: Why so?

Frank: Because my son couldn't come and I have two tickets.

Dan: I have just bought an entry ticket.

Frank: Well, mine are on the shady side, right in the centre.

Dan: Fine, then we'll enjoy ourselves together. Ouch! Somebody's treading on my toes.

Frank: Never mind, we'll soon be through the gates and in our seats.

Dan: Funny why all the people come at the same time; and just to the

same gate as we do.

Frank: It's always that way. Now where are those blasted tickets? By gosh, I had them here in my side pocket.

Dan: Don't be in such a fuss, calm down and search I your pockets again. **Frank:** But that angry crowd, how they push! Oh, here they are. Come on, Dan, snap it up.

Dan: Let's drop into the refreshment room first.

Frank: I don't want anything except an ice-cream.

Dan: I'd like some pop-corn to chew on awaiting the game.

Frank: Well, now let's take our seats and settle down.

Dan: Here we are and just in time. The referee and linesmen are marching to the centre of the field.

Frank: Have you ever seen these teams play before?

Dan: No. Have you?

Frank: Neither have I, but I have heard a lot about them.

Dan: There's the kick-off, now let's watch.

(The game is quite dull and uninteresting.)

Frank: Dan, let's watch the fans; it's more fun than watching a game like this.

Dan: Watch and feel! My shoulder's aching already from my neighbour's joits.

Frank: Look at that aristocratic lady over there, see, with two fingers in her mouth, whistling!

Dan: And the man next to her?

Frank: Ha-ha, how he shouts, what a voice!

Dan: Glad we're not near him.

Frank: It's our luck. Hey! What's wrong with you? Crazy?

Neighbour: Goal, goal!!!

Frank: So what of it? What's that got to do with my hat?

Neighbour: You shouldn't complain, you know where you are, don't you?

Dan: You should at least apologize. The next thing you'll be strangled by some enthusiastic fan.

Neighbour: I've never seen that happen yet, but a poke in the eye or a kick on the shin is quite common during an exciting game.

Dan: Let's go home and watch the good games by TV.

Frank: You are perfectly right, old chap; let's go while we still can. They claim that after the game is over there's a real stampede for the exit and I wouldn't want to be trampled to death, I had enough coming in!

CHELSEA DO US PROUD - JUST LOSE

Milan 2... Chelsea 1

Chelsea's *run* of seven consecutive *victories* ended here today as they nose-dived to defeat in the first *leg* of the *Inter Cities Fairs Cup*.

But the Londoners have a great chance of winning the second *leg* of the *Third Round tie* next Wednesday and moving into the Quarter finals.

Chelsea did well to restrict the Italians to a one-goal lead. After a goalless first half, Milan took the lead in the 55th minute through their Brazilian *left-winger* Amarildo. *Inside left* Rivera added another goal in the 85th minute. But one minute from the end George Graham snatched a goal for Chelsea.

Only a small crowd sprinkled the terraces of the vast 80,000 San Siro stadium. It was an ordinary workday in this industrial town.

Milan came nearest to scoring in a scrappy first half, in which the *midfield passing* by both sides lacked accuracy.

Chelsea's best first-half effort came when Barry Bridge moved into the centre, picked up a loose ball and ran through to shoot low toward the corner of the net. Balzarini dived to make a splendid save. The Chelsea winger was in action again a minute later when he swung over a high centre from near the corner and young Peter Osgood *leap to head it over the bar*.

Milan went ahead after 55 minutes when Amarildo picked up a pass from Rivera and slammed the ball into the top left-hand corner of the net from 30 yards. Two minutes later Rivera was brought down in the penalty area, but Anarildo hit a *post* from the spot.

Chelsea *reduced the arrears* with a goal they thoroughly deserved a minute before the end when Boyce *lofted the ball* into goalmouth, Graham rose above the defenders *to head a neat goal*.

Explanatory notes

a run of victories ряд, полоса побед

leg зд. встреча

Inter Cities Fairs Cup кубок, разыгрываемый между городами

third round tie третий круг

left-winger левый крайний нападающий

inside left левый полусредний нападающий

midfield passing пасовка в центре поля
head the ball over the bar послать мяч головой через верхнюю перекладину
post (goalpost) стойка ворот
reduce arrears уменьшить разрыв
loft the ball поднять мяч
head a neat goal забить чистый гол

DEFENSIVE LEEDS GRAB DRAW

Massive defense with quick breakaway raids earned Leeds United a 1-1 *draw* with Ujpest Dosza here today – and a place in the semifinals of the Inter Cities Fairs Soccer Cup.

Leeds, who won the first leg 4 – 1, was under constant pressure from the raiding Hungarians, but the defensive system held out.

After *being one down at half-time with a goal* from the young Hungarian inside left Fazekas, they *snatched an equalizer* through inside right Peter Lorimer in the 73rd minute to maintain their *three-goal margin*.

Don Revie, the Leeds manager, said afterwards he was satisfied with the result. “Ujpest were dangerous,” he said “but we halted them.”

Goalkeeper Gary Sprake, who had a brilliant match to earn the cheers of the 30,000 crowd, said: “It was a difficult, but very good match.”

The Ujpest trainer, Sandor Balogh, paid tribute to the opportunism of Leeds.

“We played offensive football almost throughout, but we had bad luck,” he said. “On the other hand, we made single mistake and Leeds used this.”

The intentions of the Hungarians were clear from the first whistle. *Three goals down* they had to attack and this they did. But *poor shooting and faulty passing* dogged their efforts as their raids broke down against the rocklike Leeds defense with towering Jackie Charlton in the middle. The Leeds forwards were hardly in the picture in the first half as the Hungarians pounded down on the Leeds goal. But Sprake brought off some magnificent saves when the Hungarians *were on the target*.

RECOVERED

It still looked as if Ujpest could *save the tie* when they scored in the 38th minute. The fast-moving Fazekas followed up a *free kick fisted out* by Sprake, to net.

Leeds soon recovered and began to set up attacks with the *long ball* from the defense.

After the interval Leeds came more into the game as the Hungarians, who had thrown everything into the first half, began to tire. Lorimer took advantage of a defensive error to score the equalizer. He left Csordas, the left back, stranded and shot from 20 yards past the goalkeeper who had been hesitant in advancing.

Explanatory Notes

draw ничья

be one down at half-time with a goal проигрывать к перерыву 1 очко

snatch an equalizer эд. сквитать один гол

three-goal margin с преимуществом в 3 очка

three goals down проигрывая 3 гола

poor shooting and faulty passing плохие удары и неточная передача мяча

be on the target быть у цели (т.е. у ворот)

save the tie добиться ничьей

free kick свободный удар

fist out выбить кулаком

long ball длинная передача

SCOTLAND 3... ENGLAND 4

Along with nearly 100,000 glum-faced Scots fans I left Hampden Park after this game looking for excuses.

England was well ahead in attacking football without ever looking a good bet for the World Cup. The Scots started off on the wrong foot. Gaps appeared in the defense as Baxter wandered, Gemmell fumbled and Bobby Murdoch ran about in a daze. England's Geoff Hurst

cashd in with 18 minutes gone. A terrible cross-field pass by Baxter was *cut off* by Ball. It was transferred to Hunt, passed to Hurst and bang - a deadly hush fell on Hamden. A quarter of an hour later Roger Hunt *made it two*, after a similar piece of swift inter-changing play with Hurst that split open the Scottish defense.

The game continued with Bobby Charlton roaming. For the Scots, Denis Law was trying to prod some fresh ideas into the *jerky forward line*. His reward came 41 minutes when he outthought and out-jumped the England defense to *head a beauty home from a Johnstone corner*.

The Scots sparkled to life, *roared by a crowd* that had only booed them minutes before. But half-time came with England holding their lead - and again looking as if they would increase it.

In the second half the Scots changed their tactics, pulling Bobby Bremner back into defense. And for the first time the little red-haired fellow came right into the game. But not before Hunt had added to England's tally with only two minutes gone. Another simple goal - but at very valuable time.

However the Scots stormed back and it made a welcome change for the Scots fans to see England's defense in trouble. Little *winger* Jimmy Johnstone rattled in a goal from an acute angle and he and the fans went wild with joy. It was short lived. In 73 minutes Bobby Charlton *shuffled up the middle of the pitch*, suddenly broke *fast for goal* and from fully 25 yards hit a glorious shot into the corner of the net. Still the Scots weren't finished and cracked back through another fine Jimmy Johnstone goal.

There were now only nine minutes to go and the Scots rallied round for the equalizer. Yes, it should have been a penalty when Bremner was spread all over the penalty box with just over a minute to go. But the referee gave a free kick. England had suffered the same fate earlier when Mckinnon clearly *handled the ball* in the goal mouth.

Explanatory Notes

cash in with 18 minutes gone забить гол на 18-й минуте

cut off перехватить

make it two забить еще один гол (второй)

jerky forward line зд. неровно играющая линия нападения

head a beauty home забить головой красивый мяч

from a Johnstone corner с углового удара Джонстона

roared by a crowd поддерживаемые ревом толпы

winger крайний нападающий

shuffle up the middle of the pitch переместиться к центру поля

break fast for goal резко направиться к воротам

handle the ball сыграть рукой

AN OUTLINE OF AMERICAN FOOTBALL

Football is a very old game and a very widely played one. Several thousand years ago, we know it was played by the Greeks. Through the Romans it was passed on to the Britons. The English gave it to America, where it has, in the last seventy years, developed into a game distinct from any played elsewhere.

The American Intercollegiate Game, played by nearly all of the colleges and most schools, is played upon a rectangular field 360ft long and 160ft wide, enclosed by white lines marked on the ground. Two lines, 300ft apart, are called the goal lines. In the middle of each of these is erected a goal, consisting of two upright posts 20ft high and 18,5 ft apart, with a horizontal cross-bar 10ft from the ground. Parallel with the goal lines, white lines run across the field 5 yards apart, and these lines give the field its familiar name of gridiron.

The ball used in this game is an inflated rubber bladder, with a leather cover, usually made of pigskin. Hence the ball received its traditional name «pigskin». It is not round, but drawn out lengthwise into rounded points at opposite ends, to make it more easily handled.

The game is played by two sides of eleven men each. Seven of these players are forwards, who form the rush line, and they take positions beside one another, facing the goal line to be attacked. The remaining four men compose the backfield.

The standard length of time of a game is sixty minutes of actual playing. This is divided into four periods called "quarters", of fifteen minutes each. Between the first and second quarters, as well as between the third and fourth, there is an intermission of one minute. The period of rest between the second and third quarters lasts fifteen minutes.

Scoring is accomplished in two ways: by touching the ball down behind the goal line, or by kicking it over the cross-bar of the goal.

Regarded as fouls and forbidden are: off-side play, that is, getting in front of the ball; holding or tackling anyone but the man with the ball, striking, or kicking a man; piling up on a "downed" player.

Explanatory notes

rush line линия нападения
backfield игроки защиты
intermission перерыв
foul нарушение правил
off-side положение вне игры
tackle нападать

BASEBALL - AMERICA'S NATIONAL GAME

Baseball can fairly be called the national game of the United States. In every part of the country, when the weather permits, hundreds of thousands of boys and young men play at every opportunity. It is the most important game at the colleges and boarding schools during the spring months and besides thousands of men play the game for regular salaries (professionals).

Though the game is played more in the United States than anywhere else, it has also gained a foothold in Canada, Australia, Japan, the Philippine Islands and many countries.

A regulation baseball field consists of a level stretch of ground upon which is marked out, by white lines, a square, the sides of which measure ninety feet in length. The space within these lines is called the "diamond" or the "infield".

For boys' use it is usually smaller. At each of the four angles is set a base. The black one called the "home plate", is set level with the surface of the ground. For important games it is made of whitened rubber and measures seventeen inches across. The three other bases are flat bags filled with sawdust, fastened to pegs driven into the earth. The bases at the other corners of the diagram are known, as first base, second base, and third base.

The lines running from the home plate to first base and third base are prolonged. All the territory between them is called "fair" ground; the space behind and outside of the diamond is called the "outfield".

HOW THE GAME IS PLAYED

The two teams of 9 players each, alternate at *bat* and in the field. The side at bat endeavors to force runners around the bases *against the opposition* of the team in the field. Every man making a circuit of the bases and arriving at the home plate safely, scores one "run" for his side. When however, three men of the team at bat have been put out by the opposing fielders, then the side which has been at bat must take the field, while the players of the side which has been in the field now take their turn at bat. When they have had three men put out, they in turn the field while the other side comes to bat again. One such period is called an *inning* (in which each team has one turn at bat and one in the field). Nine *innings* constitute a game, which is won by the team with the largest total score of runs. In case of *a tie*, as many complete *innings* are played as are necessary to give one team or other the lead. The members of each team take their turns in regular rotation, according to the *batting-order* which is arranged by the captain at the beginning of the game and must be followed throughout. When a substitute replaces a player, he fills the same place in the *batting-order* as the man whose place he has taken.

The game begins, then, with one team in the field and the other prepared to bat. The *home team* has the choice of going first to the bat or to the field. Behind either the *catcher* or the *pitcher* is usually the position of the *umpire* whose duty it is to render decisions on all plays.

Vocabulary Notes

bat бита

against the opposition зд. преодолевая сопротивление

a tie ничья

home team хозяева поля

catcher игрок, ловящий мяч

pitcher игрок, подающий мяч

umpire судья

VOLLEYBALL

Before a Volleyball Game

Lucy. Hallo, Mary!

Mary. Hallo, Lucy!

L. I must say, it's rather uncommon to see you among volleyball fans.

M. Well, I'm a devoted track-and-field enthusiast but today I've come *to root for* our University volleyball team.

L. It's awfully good of you. Today our girls will need all the cheering they can get for they face extremely tough opponents. Imagine how tense and nervous the girls are now.

M. But why aren't you among the contestants today? They say you are one of the best *spikers* on our side.

L. I *strained a leg muscle* some days ago and *I'll set back to training* no sooner than in two weeks or so.

M. I'm sorry for you. Look down, the umpire is *calling* the teams *out*. By the way, who are those two tall girls? They *are head and shoulders* above the rest.

L. Yes, both in direct and figurative sense. They are very good at *killing balls*.

M. I think our girls should *block* them with utmost care.

L. Surely. But, what's more, we place great hopes in our back line, in *one-pass combinations* and a special Japanese *service* we have been training hard.

M. Well, let's see how the girls will capitalize on their strong points. I hope they'll *stand up to* the rivals.

Explanatory Notes

to root for smb. болеть за кого-л.

spiker. игрок, владеющий сильным завершающим ударом;

to spike «гасить» мяч

to strain, to pull a muscle растянуть мышцу, сухожилие

to set back to training вновь приступить к тренировкам
to call out вызывать команду на поле
to be head and shoulders above smb. быть на голову выше других
to kill the ball «резать», «гасить» мяч
to block ставить блок, блокировать
one-pass combination комбинация в один пас, в одну передачу
service подача мяча; **to serve** подавать мяч
to stand up to smb. оказаться достойным соперником, сражаться на равных с кем-л.

EXERCISES

I. Finish up the sentences.

1) Number 4 is blocked by two but he evades the block (обходит блок) and . . .

2) The score is 15:14, The boys are serving their last ball in (подавать мяч) but . . .

3) Trying to save the situation he dives for the ball, crosses the central line . . .

3) It seemed that the ball was out of his reach. But he made a flying save (спасти мяч в броске) and . . .

4) Evidently the referee didn't notice this foul (ошибка). He had seen the double-contact (двойное касание мяча) . . .

II. Translate into English.

1) Уже в первой партии японки попытались захватить инициативу. Своими пушечными (cannon-ball) подачами, которые мы принимали с трудом, они лишили нас главного оружия — атаки с первого паса. 2) Японки играют агрессивно, тактически разнообразно и неутомимо. Они мощно атакуют, удивительно цепко защищаются. 3) Поездка в Японию была для нас очень важной. Она показала, что на волейбольной карте мира появилась новая страна. И с этой страной уже нельзя не считаться.

III. Explain the rules of volleyball game.

IV. Tell everything you know about the volleyball team of your University.

V. Make a dialogue between fans discussing our chances at the future world championship

TENNIS

Word and Phrase List

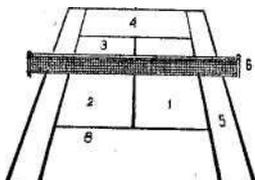


Fig.4

court корт

right service court правое поле подачи (4—1)

left service court левое поле подачи (4—2)

forecourt передняя часть площадки (4—3)

backcourt задняя часть площадки (4—4)

doubles alley коридор (4—5)

net сетка (4—6)

base line задняя линия (4—7)

racket ракетка

service, serve подача

overhead service высокая подача (из-за головы)

twist service крученая подача

"cannon-ball" service «пушечная» подача

slice service резаная подача

underhand service подача снизу
first (second) service ball первый (второй) мяч (*при подаче*)
"net ball" мяч «в сетке», «сетка»
singles одиночный разряд
doubles парный разряд
mixed doubles смешанный парный разряд
smash смэш, сильный удар сверху вниз
drop-shot укороченный удар
a cross-court volley удар по диагонали, кросс
rally быстрый обмен ударами

Points. Set. Match

- (A) A score of zero, or nothing, is designated "*love*".
- (B) First *point*: scores 15.
- (C) Second point: scores 30.
- (D) Third point: scores 40.
- (E) Fourth point: scores "*game*".

The *server's* score is always called first, thus if the server had made two points and the *receiver* none, the score would be called as: 30 — love.

- (F) In the event a game score reaches 40:40, or in other words both players acquire three points each, the score is 40-all or *deuce*.
- (G) The game is won by one player winning two points in succession, the first point is called "*advantage*", the second, if won immediately after the advantage point, is game.
- (H) If one player gains the advantage point, and loses the next point, the score reverts to *deuce*. If the server gets the advantage point, it is called "advantage server", or in common usage, "*ad-in*". If the receiver gains the advantage point, it is called "advantage receiver", or in common usage, "*ad-out*".

A *set* is composed of 6 games. Each set must be won by a margin of at least two games. Set scores may range from 6 —

love to any number such as 7:5, 8: 10, 12: 10 etc., depending upon how many games had to be played for one player to gain the margin of two games. Women's play: 2 out of 3 sets. Men's play: 3 out of 5 sets.

(The New Encyclopedia of Sports)

Explanatory Notes

love «нуль»; **love-all** нет счета

(match) point матчбол

game гейм

server подающий

receiver принимающий

deuce равный счет, «ровно»

advantage «больше» (после счета «ровно»)

advantage-in, ad-in «больше» у подающего

advantage-out, ad-out «больше» у принимающего

set сет, партия

Two Friends at a Ping-pong Table

Andrew. Will you have a table-tennis game?

Boris. Oh, no. What an insult to me, a hockey-player! It is such a trifling unmanly game. I've heard it was invented by two waiters in Paris who indulged in tossing a bottle-cork along the table by means of small plates.

A. Well, they say there is little complimentary in the origin of ice-hockey as well. Some boys were pushing an empty can to and fro on the ice; the grown-ups noticed it and modified the children's fun into a slap-dash hurly-burly affair which hockey is today. But enough of history. So, will you prove that table-tennis is nothing much to a hockey-player?

B. Why not? Tremble ye, I *will hand* you a bad *defeat*.

A. No objections whatsoever. Which racket would you prefer- the thin one or the so-called "*sandwich*"?

- B.** It's all one to me but which is better?
- A.** The sandwich to be sure. Well, shoot off your service.
(*The boys are playing.*)
- B.** I should not say my *placement* of the ball is the top of accuracy. I *mishit* every now and then. By the way, what sort of *racket grip* have you got over there? Looks rather queer.
- A.** It's the Asiatic *penholder grip*. Helps to *keep up a non-stop attack*, you know.
- B.** I must use it right away.
- A.** No, you should not. It'll get you nowhere for this grip calls for a long training. You'd better concentrate on *spins*. Without them all your balls are so easy for *reception*.
- B.** Which can't be said of yours? Your *strokes* seem to be bolting out of nowhere. They are much too fast for me. I've lost 10 points in a row. Besides, your *slices* are very hard to cope with.
- A.** Never say die, old chap. Mind that very often you *miss* because you just don't look at the ball and it must be done all the time it's in play. In addition, your *stance* and especially your *footwork* are rather poor. And *body positioning* matters a lot in table-tennis.
- B.** Yes, I feel so. But the most baffling thing is the system of your strokes, After some *preparatory forehands* you make a strong *wind-up backhand*. And the latter mostly *catches me dozing off*.
- A.** You should be more attentive and watch the movements of the opponent.
- B.** I shall try to. But before we restart the play I'd like to tell you that those two waiters were not such silly chaps, after all, as I thought them to be. It turns out that to handle a ping-pong racket isn't sometimes easier than to handle a hockey stick.

(*The boys go on playing.*)

Explanatory Notes

- to hand a defeat** нанести поражение
sandwich ракетка «сэндвич»
placement пласировка мяча, направление мяча в разные точки поля противника
to mishit не попадать, «мазать»
racket grip способ держания ракетки
penholder grip способ держания ракетки «пером», по-азиатски
to keep up a non-stop attack поддерживать постоянные атаки
spin кручение мяча
reception прием мяча, удара
stroke удар
slice подрезка
to miss промахнуться, не попасть по мячу
stance, body-positioning стойка
footwork работа ног
preparatory stroke, shot подготовительный удар
wind-up stroke, shot завершающий удар
forehand удар справа
backhand удар слева

EXERCISES

I. Finish up the talk.

- 1) — Was their play interesting?
— At first it looked so but then Robert *got winded* and *was caught out of position* by Johnny's strokes ...
- 2) Sorry to say, I *was evidently off my game* that day. Whereas my partner was in perfect condition and *on his game being paired* with him *in the doubles*
I ...
- 3) Ann and I played in the mixed doubles and ...
- 4) He *took 10 points only off his serves* and the rest off ...
- 5) Very soon our play turned into *a one-way*

traffic because . . .

б) There was no telling what you could expect of him in a second: a power-packed *smite*, a . . .

Explanatory Notes to Exercise I

to get winded выдохнуться, устать

to catch out of position заставить врасплох, неподготовленным к приему мяча

to be off one's game не клеиться (*об игре*)

to be on one's game идти, получаться (*об игре*)

to pair smb. in the doubles выступать с кем-л. в паре

to take a point off one's serve выиграть очко с подачи

one-way traffic *фиг.* игра в одни ворота

smite сильный удар

II. Translate into English.

1) На волосок от поражения (to have a narrow escape, a I close shave) был и Лихачев. Его соперник — ветеран Андреев довольно легко выиграл два сета — 6:3, 6:4 и вел 5:2 в третьем. При счете 5:4 Лихачев выиграл матчбол, а затем и одержал верх в партии 7:5. Четвертый сет снова за бакинцем — 6:4 (to go to smb.). 2) Две последние партии Киви провела, стоя на задней линии (to play at the back line). Часто ее удары (stroke) шли в сетку, неточны были и подачи. 3) Если в начале матча он играл мягко, часто кидал свечки (to lob), надеясь главным образом на ошибки (fault) соперника, то во втором сете сам перешел в наступление (to move into attack). 4) Отлично играл у сетки (to play at the net) наш гость — ему в этот вечер удавалось все. Он доставал поистине «мертвые» мячи (to return a "dead" ball), 5) Поистине в пожарной спешке провел встречу с Егоровым и Иванов. После неудачной первой подачи он даже не позволял себе сделать маленькую паузу и тут же отправлял в сетку второй мяч

BASKETBALL

Word and Phrase List

basket 1) корзина баскетбольная; 2) попадание в корзину
e.g. He made 3 baskets. He put in 10 baskets.

ring, hoop кольцо, ободок корзины

backboard щит

to dribble вести мяч

dribble, dribbling, floor work ведение мяча

to bounce, to dap, to bat the ball ударять мячом о землю

to rebound, to bounce отскакивать (*о мяче*) **e.g. The ball bounced against the backboard and caromed into the netting.**

to put the ball in play ввести мяч в игру

to fag out the ball отбить мяч с лета

to shoot the ball out отбить мяч за линию

to obtain the ball off-side принять мяч за пределами площадки

to trap the ball овладеть мячом

to strike the ball out выбить мяч из рук противника

guard защитник

to be at guard играть в защите

zone defence зонная защита

pressing прессинг, защита по всему полю

to bar преграждать

to cover, to screen, to block держать игрока, закрывать игрока

to hang close плотно держать

path проход в защите

attack, offence, assault, offensive нападение

interchange перемена игроков местами

to spread the defence растянуть защиту

to cut into the zone ворваться в зону обороны противника

a "lone-duck" break (attempt) одиночный прорыв

to move into an open space выходить на свободное место

to be free быть свободным (от опеки)

to draw, to pull the opponent оттянуть противника на себя

shot, throw бросок по кольцу, корзине

hoop shot бросок из-под корзины
overhead shut бросок из-за головы
rebound shot бросок после отскока
to dump in, to sink, to throw in, to drop, to shoot a basket
бросить мяч в корзину
to carom the ball забросить мяч в корзину с отскоком
to hit the hoop попасть в ободок корзины
to team up подыграть
to finish off a combination завершить комбинацию
foul, penalty, free throw штрафной бросок
personal foul персональная ошибка, фол
technical foul техническая ошибка
travelling пробежка
jump ball, held ball спорный мяч
goal (not) made бросок, попадание (не) засчитывается

The Hero

After *M. Jackson*

This is a humorous story about Mr. Whalen, a passionate basketball fan. He admires Marvin, his son, who plays on the local school) team. The win of Hill town over the neighboring Stone City turns into a festive occasion for all the inhabitants.

There was a breathless pause, and then a crashing cheer hit the ceiling of the big *gym*. The Team was out on the floor in their blue satin suits, *warming up*, throwing the ball deftly about. Mr. Whalen did not even attempt to tear his eyes from Marvin.

The Stone City team came out. Mr. Whalen looked away from Marvin for a moment to study them. Two or three of them were as tall as Marvin, maybe taller. He felt indignant.

The referee blew the whistle. The *substitutes* left the floor. The boy with the pug nose came forward for Stone City. So he was captain? Marvin came forward for his team. He was

captain too. There was a Number 1 in blue on the sleeveless white satin shirt he wore. The referee talked to them. The boys took their positions, the umpire his — along the edge of the floor. The *cheering section* roared:

"We may be rough,
We may be tough,
But we're the team
That's got the stuff!
Fight! Fight! Fight!"

The *rooting* swelled. The substitutes sat down with their coaches. Marvin stood back out of the centre ring until the referee, ball in hand, waved him in. The ball went into the air as the whistle blew, and the game was on.

Marvin got the *tip-off* straight to Johnny. Marvin ran down into the corner, where he circled to confuse his guard. Johnny *faked* a pass and drew out Marvin's guard, bounced the ball to Perk, who carried it almost to the *foul line* and passed to Marvin, who threw the ball into the basket. The tall Stone City forward dribbled, dodging skillfully. The guards *were smothering* him, but he pivoted, flung the ball over his hand and into the basket. A basket each in the first minute of play!

Mr. Whalen had stopped breathing. The game was very fast — too fast. Stone City scored a second and a third time. Marvin *called time out*. The boys whispered together. The referee blew the whistle. Yes, they were going to try the new trick play they had been practicing. It worked. The score was four to six. At the end of the half it was still in Stone City's favour.

Mr. Whalen felt a deep disquietude. He had been watching the tall centre on the other team. He had thick black curly hair and black eyes. Mr. Whalen thought he looked tough. He *had fouled* Marvin twice in the first half. That is, he had been called for two fouls, but he had fouled him oftener. Mr. Whalen was sure he had tripped Marvin that time Marvin fell on the floor. Marvin had jumped up again at once.

The Stone City centre was a dirty player and ought *to be*

taken off the floor. The school band was playing, but Mr. Whalen couldn't hear it. He was very upset. If the referees were going to let Stone City foul Hilltown and *get away with it* ... He felt hot under the collar. He felt desperate.

"Why don't you go out and smoke?" his wife asked. Mr. Whalen folded his overcoat to mark his place and went out of the gym. He would stay out here. The stars were cool and calm above his head. The night air was fresh. He couldn't stand it in the gymnasium. He would wait here until the game was over. If Marvin was hurt, he wouldn't see it. He resolved it firmly. But when the whistle blew and he heard the burst of cheering, he rushed back into the gymnasium like a man going to a fire.

The second half had begun. Again the big centre fouled Marvin. A personal foul this time. Marvin got two *free throws* and *made* both good.

Fifteen to fourteen now! The crowd went wild. The game got very fast again. Mr. Whalen watched Marvin and his opponent like a hawk. There! It happened. Mr. Whalen was on his feet, yelling, "Watch him! Watch him!"

The Stone City centre had driven his elbow into Marvin's stomach. Marvin was doubled up. Marvin was down on the floor. Mr. Whalen started out on the floor. Something held him. He looked around blindly. His wife had a firm grip on his coat-tails. She gave him a smart yank and pulled him unexpectedly down on the bench beside her.

"He does not want you on the floor," she said fiercely. Mr. Whalen was very angry, but he controlled himself. Marvin was up again, got two more free throws and missed them both. He was hurt! He never missed free throws — well, hardly ever. What was the matter with the referee? Was he crazy? Was he bribed? Mr. Whalen groaned.

Stone City took time out, and then they made three quick baskets. It put them ahead again, three points. A foul was called on Marvin — for pushing.

"Why, he never did at all!" yelled Mr. Whalen. "He couldn't stop fast enough — that's not a foul!" The Stone City forward

made one of the two throws allowed.

The game was tied three times. With five minutes to play, the big centre fouled Martin again.

He was out of the game. The Hilltown crowd booed him. None so loud as Mr. Whalen, who often talked long and seriously to Marvin about sportsmanship.

Then Marvin got hot. He couldn't miss. Everyone on the team fed him the ball, and he could throw it from anywhere and it went, right into the basket. Marvin pivoted. His height, his spring, carried him away from his guards. He threw the ball over his head and from impossible angles. Once he was knocked down on the floor, and he threw from there and made the basket. His joy, his perfection, his luck, caused the crowd to burst into continuous wild cheering.

Stone City took time out. They *ran in substitutes*, but they couldn't stop Marvin. Perk would recover the ball, he and Johnny *fed it* skillfully to Marvin, and Marvin laid it in. The gong went off with Hilltown twelve points ahead!

Mr. Whalen was a wreck with happiness. He could hardly stand up. Mrs. Whalen took his arm and half supported him toward the stairs that led down to the school grounds.

In the kitchen, Mr. Whalen looked in a small mirror at his reflection. He felt wonderful. He felt marvelous. He grabbed his wife and kissed her soundly.

"I feel great. I'm hungry. Make some coffee, Mother."

They heard the siren blowing; they looked out of the window and saw the reflection of the bonfire on the courthouse lawn. They heard the fire engine. The team was having a ride on the fire engine. Mr. Whalen stood on his front porch and cheered. The town was wild with joy.

Explanatory Notes

gym, gymnasium гимнастический спортивный зал

to warm up делать разминку

substitute запасной

cheering section скандирующие болельщики
to root *амер.* поддерживать, поощрять, «болеть»
tip-off мяч, подбрасываемый судьей в начале игры
to fake делать ложное движение
foul line линия штрафного броска
to smother плотно блокировать
to call, to take time out взять перерыв, таймаут (**time in** время возобновления игры)
to foul smb. получить штрафной на ком-л., заработать фол на ком-л.
to foul нечестно играть
to be taken off the floor быть удаленным с площадки
to get away with it *амер.* выиграть состязание; зд. сходить с рук
to make a free throw забросить штрафной
the game was tied счет был равным
to run-in substitutes вводить в игру резервы, производить замены
to feed the ball to smb. играть на кого-л.

EXERCISES

I. Translate into English.

Полтайма счет шел очко в очко. Но затем Семенов и Травин создают некоторый разрыв—11:6, 17:12 и, наконец, к перерыву— 21:14. В обе корзины — всего 35 очков! Это, конечно, очень мало.

После отдыха положение круто (*radically*) изменилось. Разобравшись в слабостях противника и в своих собственных, наладив комбинационную игру и задав высокий боевой темп (*to set a pace*), армейцы стали наращивать счет. Очень быстро Вольнов, Семенов и Астахов довели счет до 37:16. Восхищение зрителей вызывали броски Семенова с дальних дистанций. Отличался ими и защитник Травин.

До середины второго тайма москвичи почти все время

играли в составе: Астахов, Травин, Семенов, Зубков, Вольнов. Затем получившего пять персональных замечаний Вольнова заменил Бочкарев. Капитан советской команды внес в ее действия еще большую напористость и волю. Отлично подыгрывая партнерам и удачно обстреливая корзину, Бочкарев помог команде увеличить счет до 53:22.

К концу второго тайма на площадку один за другим вышли Сиротинский, Волков, Карпов, Копылов. Они развили успех первой пятерки и увеличили разрыв до 40 очков. Финальный свисток зафиксировал счет 68:28

II. Make a radio feature of a basketball match.

CHESS

Word and Phrase List

chess board шахматная доска

White белые (5—1)

Black черные (5—II)

Rook, castle ладья (5—1)

Knight конь (5—2)

Bishop слон (5—3)

Queen ферзь, королева (5—4)

King король (5—5)

pawns пешки (5—6)

pieces, chessmen шахматные
фигуры (5 — 7)

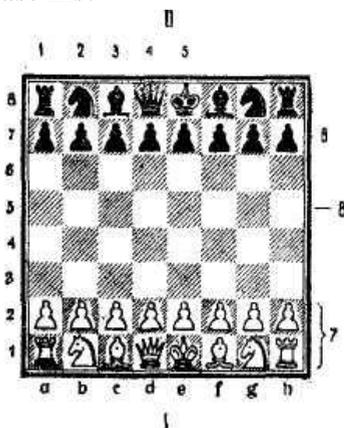


Fig. 5

Dialogue 1

A. Care for a game of chess?

B. Yes, certainly. But I have been out of practice for long.

- A. You needn't worry for I *took up chess* only a year ago and so far I'm not up to all niceties and tricks of this game
- B. But I hear you've *done pretty well* at the University tournament?
- A. A sheer chance. (*The young people put the chessmen on the chessboard.*)
- B. You play white. Yours is the first *move*.
- A. Here you are: e2 — e4.

Dialogue 2

- A. We have *castled in opposite directions*. This generally forecasts a bitter fight.
- B. It is bitter as it is. Your pawns' attack bristles with threats. I'd better exchange my Knight for two pawns.
- A. It *simplifies the position on the King's flank*, to be sure.
- B. Yes, *things are taking a livelier turn* for me. Now I'll try to *uncover this line*. What do you say to my Rook's paying a disrespectful visit to your King's camp?
- A. The poor chap is having a very hard time, indeed. How could I *have overlooked* it?
- B. I don't think it is a bad *oversight*. I can hope for a win of a pawn, *at best*.
- A. And what a pawn it is!
- B. Well, we may *reverse two moves*. Is it all right with you?
- A. Oh, no, my sport motto is: give no quarter and ask for none. I'll try to get out of this *fix*.

Dialogue 3

- A. I haven't heard the sports review today. What's the news from the *interzonal tournament* in Stockholm?
- B. Yesterday's *round went off* practically without sensations. Anand is firmly *in the lead* with three *Grandmasters* trailing a bit behind.
- A. Anand is *in his prime*, isn't he?
- B. Yes, the boy *has improved tremendously*. He is one of

chess "*greats*" now.

- A. Now, how do you account for our boys' modest *record* in this *tourney*? Don't you think their form has *cracked* this time?
- B. No, you are in the wrong. Simply we are spoilt by a long run of their *hitting the top*. You should bear in mind that in Stockholm it pays to make only sixth place to get into the *tournament of contenders*.
- A. In a word, our boys aren't doing badly now, are they?
- B. You see, Kramnik and Gufeld are runner-ups now and, in fact, can't be overhauled by anybody. That's why they *were content with a draw* in the 21st round.
- A. What about Adams? Doesn't he *land in time trouble* too often?
- B. Yes, seems so. But yesterday he was very cautious playing Black with Gelfand. He *equalized the position* and *forced a draw* in the 30th move.
- A. Who else stands a chance of entering top six?
- B. That's Pomar, of Spain. Last night he *was getting out of his way to bring off a victory* against Philip of Slovakia.
- A. Did he *build up any threats*?
- B. Quite a lot. The *game was adjourned* with Pomar having *a clear-cut advantage*.
- A. What is the likely outcome of a *play-off*?
- B. It's sure to wind up with *zero* for Philip.

Explanatory Notes

to take up chess etc. начать заниматься, увлечься шахматами и т.д.

to do well хорошо выступить, сыграть

move ход (*в шахматах, шашках*)

to castle opposite directions рокироваться в разные стороны

to bristle with threats таить угрозы

to simplify the position упростить позицию

King's flank королевский фланг

Queen's flank ферзевый фланг

Things are taking a livelier turn положение начинает улучшаться

to uncover a line вскрыть линию

to overlook просмотреть (*комбинацию и т. д.*), «зевнуть»
oversight просмотр, «зевок»
to reverse, to take back a move вернуть назад ход
fix затруднительное положение
interzonal tournament межзональный турнир
round шахм. тур
to go off проходить (*об игре*)
to be in the lead быть лидером, быть на первом месте
grandmaster гроссмейстер
to be in the prime быть в расцвете сил
to improve tremendously делать большие успехи
a great разг. «величина», «фигура», спортсмен высокого класса
record результаты, показатели
tourney разг. = tournament
to crack сдать, ухудшиться (*о форме*)
to hit the top разг. занять первое место
tournament of contenders турнир претендентов
to overhaul догонять, догнать
to be content with a draw довольствоваться ничьей
to land in (to come into) time trouble попадать в цейтнот;
time trouble цейтнот
to equalize the position уравнивать позицию
to force a draw форсировать ничью
to get out of one's way приложить максимум усилий
to bring off a victory одержать победу
to build up threats создать угрозы
to adjourn a game отложить игру
clear-cut advantage явное преимущество
play-off доигрывание
zero ноль, поражение, «баранка»

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Does White or Black make the first move?

2) The chess pieces are pawns, Knights, Rooks, etc. Some of them are called *light*, others are called *heavy*. Is it because of their weight?

3) What do you do when your opponent has *set* you a sly *trap* but you *see* it all *through*?

4) What does a player think of chess as a game when his opponent has a *passing pawn* and there is nothing at hand to *stop its progress into a Queen*?

5) In what do you feel surer of yourself: in the *opening*, in the *midgame* or in the *endgame*? Or it does not make much difference for you?

6) What is likely to happen when one's hopes for *castling* turn to be castles in the air and the King is forced into the middle of the chessboard?

7) Chess players are of two sorts: some prefer *resigning* one move before the mate while others rather feel like hearing this bitter word from the opponent. Which is your type?

Explanatory Notes to Exercise I

light chessmen легкие фигуры

heavy chessmen тяжелые фигуры

to set a trap устроить ловушку

to see through разглядеть, заметить хитрость

passing pawn проходная пешка

to stop (to check) its progress into a Queen остановить ее движение в королевы

opening дебют

midgame миттельшпиль

endgame эндшпиль

castling рокировка

to resign сдать партию

II. Finish up the sentences.

1) It was a fatal miscalculation (просчет). I moved up (двинул

вперед) my pawn...

2) His threat seemed irresistible (неотразимая угроза) but

3) - Did you resign after the oversight of the Knight?

- Far from it! I...

4) Had I noticed this move the game would have ended in a perpetual check (вечный шах) but ...

5) When we were playing off the adjourned game (доигрывать отложенную партию), he ...

6) I knew that my opponent was good at all sorts of defences - Caro-Kann (защита Кафо-Канн), French (французская защита) and Old Indian (староиндийская защита). That's why I...

7) He took me aback by starting with the Queen's gambit (королевский гамбит) for I knew that ...

8) The game was adjourned in the Rook endgame....

III. Translate into English.

Советы н а ч и н а ю щ и м

1) В том случае, когда вы зевнули королеву, не рекомендуется сразу же предлагать противнику ничью. Статистика показывает, что это предложение, как правило, не встречает понимания. Проиграв ладью или слона, следует вести себя так, как будто вы их пожертвовали (to sacrifice) ради атаки.

2) Если вы не особенно уверены, куда ставить короля, а куда королеву, то не торопитесь делать этого, пока ваш партнер не поставит на доску свои фигуры. Затем смело копируйте. Если случится, что вы оба ошиблись, то игра все равно получится. Мы не ручаемся, впрочем, что ее по-прежнему можно называть в этом случае шахматами.

3) Когда вы попадаете в трудное положение, не пытайтесь потихоньку стащить с доски наиболее грозную фигуру противника. Это не удавалось даже Остапу Бендеру.

4) Каждый раз, когда вашему королю объявляют шах, не впадайте в панику. Берите пример с более опытных шахматистов, которые в этих случаях бодро приговаривают: «От шаха

еще никто не умирал». Говорят, это здорово помогает.

5) Вам поставили «детский мат» в 4 хода? Не огорчайтесь. Лучше сделайте вид, что вы решили доставить вашему знакомому маленькое удовольствие. В следующей партии попытайтесь, однако, не повторить этого. Ваша любезность может быть воспринята уже с подозрением.

IV. Make a story about a major chess tournament.

V. Discuss the problem who stands a better chance of becoming the world chess champion next time.

VI. Discuss women's chess in our country.

VII. Discuss the chess affairs at your Institute or in your city.

VIII. Explain the main chess rules to a beginner.

SPORTS

SKIING

Winter sport is a wide field; but despite the thrills of ice-hockey, the fascinations of *figure-skating* and the rapidity of *speed-skating*, skiing dominates all, and above all, *Alpine skiing*. Skiing is a symphony of snow, sun and movement; the air is champagne to the lungs. No wonder skiing has conquered the world. It recruited millions of followers. It made poor mountain villages and tiny townships into wealthy resorts. It built hundreds of hotels, hostels, ski-lifts, funiculars, and cable-railways. It busied steamships and aeroplanes at a time of year when 40 years ago nobody would voluntarily have ventured out of doors, let alone have travelled if the journey were not absolutely necessary.

Skiing comprises *Alpine events*, *ski-jumping* and *cross-country events*. The Alpine events for women and men are *slalom*, *giant slalom* and *downhill (race)*.

In the downhill *race*, where the aim is to get from top to bottom in the quickest possible time, choosing the best course for the purpose, speeds above 50 m p. h. are possible. In the slalom, competitors must weave their way through 40 *flagged gates* during their *two runs*.

The women's cross-country events accepted in the Olympics only since 1952 comprise a 10-km race and 3X5-km (three-lady, 5-kilometre) *relay*. The men's events look like this: a 15-km race, a 30-km race, a 50-km race, a 4 X 10-km (four-man, 10-kilometre) cross-country relay.

There are two more skiing events in which a participant is to display two skills. The so-called *Nordic combination* combines jumping and a 15-km cross-country race.

The last but not the least is *biathlon*. Biathlon is a combination of cross-country ski-running and *rifle-marksanship*: a 20-km race, with each contestant firing five shots at a single target on each of four *rouges* along the course. Every target-miss will mean two

minutes being added to the competitor's time

(World Sports)

Explanatory Notes

figure-skating фигурное катание на коньках

speed-skating скоростное беганье на коньках

Alpine skiing, Alpine events горнолыжный спорт

ski-jumping прыжки с трамплина

cross-country events гонки по пересеченной местности

slalom слалом (специальный)

giant slalom гигантский слалом

downhill (race) скоростной спуск

race гонка (*зд. лыжная*)

flagged gates ворота (*расстояние между воткнутыми флажками*)

two runs две попытки (*в скоростном спуске*)

relay эстафета

Nordic combination лыжное двоеборье

biathlon биатлон

rifle marksmanship стрельба по цели из винтовки

range стрельбище, тир

SKI-JUMP



Fig. 6

Word and Phrase List

- jumping tower** вышка трамплина (6—1)
ski-jumper прыгун (6—2)
take-off место взлета, отрыва (6—3)
in-run гора разгона (6—4)
landing hill склон, гора приземления (6—5)

X Marks the Sport

After *Weare Holbrook*

You may think that skiing is merely a fad of the moment, but it is not. The first skier was probably some prehistoric man who skidded on a glacier and fell down; finding that he rather liked it, he fastened a couple of mastodon ribs on his feet to facilitate skidding and went in for falling down in a big way. Thus what had once been an accident became a sport.

And today it is not only a sport, but a social duty — like dancing. The important question is not, "Can you stand up on

skis?" but, "Do you fall down with the best people?"

So perhaps it was the snob in me that led me into the sporting-goods section of a big department store one day last winter. Anyhow, I found myself gazing raptly at a pair of long shiny skis in a showcase.

"Something?" inquired the clerk. "Yes, aren't they?" I agreed enthusiastically. "You wish to buy a pair of skis?" said the clerk. He was a blond giant with a terra-cotta complexion. His manner suggested that he was the last of the Vikings, and not to be trifled with.

"Yes," I said, "I think I'll take these."

He hauled the skis out of the showcase. They were longer than I expected.

"Have you done much skiing in this country?" he asked.

"No," I replied truthfully. I meant to add that I hadn't done any skiing in any country; but before I could explain, he produced another pair of skis which were even longer than the first.

"These are what you want," he announced in a tone of authority. "You have boots, I suppose?"

"Not since I was a boy," I admitted. "Uncle Elbert gave me a pair with red stars on the tops, and ..."

"You will need boots," he continued ignoring my childhood reminiscences. "Sit down."

With brisk efficiency he fitted me to the boots—but not the boots to me, let me add. They were thick-soled, snub-nosed affairs that looked and felt as if they had been carved by some early Aztec sculptor. Then he strapped on the skis. "Now stand up."

I stood up. My feet were numb, and the apparent prolongation of my toes and heels made me feel like one of those little toy paperweights that can't possibly tip over. This, as subsequent events proved, was merely an illusion.

"Do you want to try them out?" the Viking asked.

"Oh, naturally," I replied. By "out" I assumed that he meant some distant place, at some future date. But I was wrong.

"Follow me," he said, thrusting a pair of spiked poles into my hands. I clumped down the aisle after him until we came to

what appeared to be a stair landing.

"There used to be an escalator here running down to the mezzanine floor," he explained with a lordly gesture, "but we covered it with plastic and converted it into a ski slide for the winter. Gives you a chance to test your equipment in action."

I didn't like his choice of personal pronouns.

"Not my equipment," I muttered, starting to back away from the glittering chasm. The skis, however, refused to backtrack, I was already on the slope, and my efforts to retreat only sent me forward.

Desperately I jabbed the points of my ski poles into the sides of the runway to check my progress.

"That's it!" cried the Viking, misinterpreting my motions. "Use the poles until you get up speed." And to help me along, he gave me a vigorous push between the shoulder blades.

The push did it. After that, there was no turning back. In a crouch which may have looked professional but which was inspired by sheer terror, I glided faster and faster down the incline. My only impressions were of the banks whizzing past me and a sharp upcurve ahead of me, which I realized dimly must be the take-off.

It loomed before me with startling suddenness, and to avoid it I slewed my skis sidewise, as I remembered having seen the experts do in the movies when they wanted to stop.

But I didn't stop; instead, I swerved to the right, zoomed over the slide and off into space. For a brief instant I had a glimpse of startled faces peering up at me from the Guns and Cameras section. Then I landed flat on my back among the pneumatic horses and rubber rafts of the Beach Accessories department. It might have been worse: Fishing Tackle was the next aisle to the left.

The Viking ran down the stairs — and picked me up. He gave me a dirty look — cool and clear-eyed, but still dirty — and I felt that the least I could do was to buy the skis and poles. So I paid the Viking and started out of the store with my purchases.

The logical way to carry them, of course, was over my shoulder like a musket. But they weren't a musket; they were two seven-foot

slabs of hickory and two five-foot lengths of barbed bamboo, which makes about twenty-four feet of lumber. Every time I turned a corner they would slither sideways, to the imminent peril of China, Cut Glass and Tropical Fish. By the time I reached the revolving door to the street I resembled an old-fashioned Dutch windmill, and the barbs of my ski-poles had picked up two hair-nets and a chic little hat.

Keep your skis parallel, is the point stressed by all the experts, and this is especially important when entering a revolving door.

My attempts to enter the door, skis foremost, resulted in nothing. The door kept right on spinning. Then I tried backing in, dragging my freight after me.

It was painful but after beating me about the spinal column for a moment, the door admitted me to its embrace.

Unfortunately, I was not facing in the direction the door was turning, and had to execute a quick backward trot.

The first time I missed the exit, and after that the door speeded up, making no more local stops until centrifugal force finally flung me and my skis out into the street like broken playthings.

That was a year ago, and I still have the skis. They are as long and lustrous as ever, and they hang over the mantelpiece, crossed—which is the position they would immediately assume if I ever put them on. But I don't.

Dialogue 1

- A.** Ah, hallo! Just off the "snow-train"? I never suspected you might be given to skiing.
- B.** Who, me? Skiing is my life-long hobby.
- A.** I'm wild about it too. There's really nothing like a pair of skis for your week-end out of town in winter!
- B.** Yes, capital. You break away from your daily routine, you flash downhill throwing up geysers of snow on turns and you

come back to your city flat feeling a new man.

- A.** Quite so. It keeps you wonderfully fit.
- B.** And here we come to the ski-jump. An impressive structure, isn't it?
- A.** So it is. Just now, by the way, we may watch a friendly international contest of ski-jumpers from Helsinki and Moscow. Would you like to stay here for an hour or so before we move onto the hills?
- B.** I'm sure I'll like it. Ski-jumping is simply breathtaking.
- A.** Oh, here they start. Do you see a small figure of a skier on the in-run?
- B.** What a jump, I say! How beautifully he is soaring over to the landing-hill!
- A.** Yes, I should say it was first-class. Now, the second skier is dashing down the incline. The style of his flight is simply magnificent. Oh, what a piece of bad luck! He can't retain the balance ... A fall!
- B.** Pity, isn't it? This will evidently take some points off his aggregate sum.
- A.** Had it not been for this fall it might have been a really *hot result*.

Dialogue 2

Peter. Look here, Ann. Now you'll see a dazzling performance which will beat all in sight.

Ann. What's that?

P. I'm going to glide down this slope.

A. You've got more courage than sense, Pete. Mind that you aren't a stand-out slalom racer and those fir-trees way down are in no way the flagged gates which can be easily overturned.

P. *I'll brake as early as possible. (In 10 minutes, gloomily)* It didn't take me long to go downhill, did it? You see, when I tried to imitate a *flush* in-between those fir-trees I had a *spill* and ...

- A. You needn't trouble to go on with your, sad story. I saw everything. You ploughed the snow head-first for ten meters. You looked much like an avalanche.
- P. This slope is no good for skiers until the next snowfall. I should rather think so. And, sorry to say, I've lost the lovely *snow goggles* you presented me with. And after that you see *bills about* everywhere: "Skiing is a healthful and exhilarating exercise."

Explanatory Notes

"**snow-train**" пригородный поезд с лыжниками

hot result прекрасный результат

to brake тормозить

flush фигура «змейка» в слаломе

spill падение

snow goggles защитные очки

bill зд. рекламный щит

EXERCISES

I. Translate into English.

Советы начинающим

1) Прежде всего, запомните: лыжи надеваются на ноги, а палки (sticks) — на руки. Палки — это то, что с острым концом.

2) В первое время лучше применять ременные (strap) крепления (binding), а не жесткие (spring, screw). Их легче перегрызть.

3) Спускаясь с горы, старайтесь не обгонять свои лыжи. Это плохая примета.

4) Услышав хруст, не пугайтесь: может быть, это не ноги, а

ЛЫЖИ.

(*О. Хайт, А. Курляндский*)

II. Make a dialogue on next Sunday's ski outing.

III. Describe a ski-jump event.

IV. Explain why different sorts of wax (мазь) are used for ski runs.

V. Speak on our best women-skiers.

SKATING

Word and Phrase List

speed-skating скоростное катание на коньках

figure-skating фигурное катание

skates коньки

figure skate конек для фигурного катания

speed skate конек беговой

ice-hockey skate хоккейный конек

roller skate роликовый конек

to skate кататься на коньках

skater конькобежец

skate-guards чехлы (*для коньков*)

A Tourist and an Interpreter

(Moscow, February, 17, 2008)

Williams. It's for the first time I happen to be present at a

world speed-skating championship.

Interpreter. Speed skating isn't much popular in Great Britain, is it?

W. Well, my country is on the whole badly off for winter sports. That's why I fed big watching such an impressive competition here, in Moscow.

Int. Are you a connoisseur of skating, Mr. Williams?

W. Oh, no. Just the other way around. And I'd like you to keep me in the know of the things down there, on the *ice track*. First of all, how many *events* are there for men?

Int. Four, all in all. They are two *sprint* distances — 500 and 1500 metres and two long distances — 5000 and 10,000 metres. Two races are run every day.

W. That means, I'll see only half the show for I must be off to Sheremetjevo airport tomorrow morning. I wish I could stay a day longer.

Int. That's a great pity, indeed. But you'll see much interesting all the same. Well, they seem to be starting the 500-metre race. Hear the *starter's "On your marks?"*

W. Are the sprinters going to run round the same lane all the way long?

Int. No, they switch from the *inside track* to the *outside one* — and vice versa — at the special *half-lap mark*.

W. Off they go! No they are returning ... What's up?

Int. A *false start*. The *speedsters* are evidently very nervous. But here they *blast off* again. By the way, you can't expect these two racers to *clock* very fast *times* for they are chiefly long-distance runners. (*In a short while.*)

W. Why all this sudden enthusiasm?

Int. That's all because of Popov.

W. Popov?! The king of sprint?

Int. Yes, that's him

W. He's *getting off to a whirlwind start*. What an astounding *getaway!* *Come on, come on!* He is getting to the *home straight*. A blazing finish! What time did he return for the distance?

Int. He notched 41.7 seconds.

W. Well, I see the golden gleam in this performance.

Int. *I tip Popov for the gold medal* as well.

W. And what a bitter disappointment I'll be robbed of tomorrow's events. To make up for it I'll be sitting here up to midnight even at the risk of turning into a snow-man.

Int. Poor interpreter.

Explanatory Notes

ice track, course, lane ледяная дорожка

event коньк. дистанция (*забега*)

sprint спринт, короткая дистанция;

sprinter спринтер, бегун на короткие дистанции

starter стартер

mark линия старта

on your marks! на старт!

inside track внутренняя дорожка

outside track внешняя дорожка

half-lap mark отметка половины дистанции

false start фальстарт, неправильный старт

speedster, racer бегун

to blast off срываться с места

to clock, to return, to notch time показать время

to get off to a whirlwind start стремительно стартовать

getaway отрыв (*от соперника*)

come on!—an encouraging remark such as Russian: давай, вперед!

home straight финишная прямая

I tip Popov for the gold medal Я предсказываю Попову золотую медаль

EXERCISES

I. Translate into English.

Советы начинающим

1) Прежде чем встать на коньки, научитесь правильно падать. Падать лучше всего вперед: по крайней мере, видишь, на что падаешь. Некоторые считают, что безопаснее падать

набок, но для начинающих это, пожалуй, слишком трудно.

2) Поднимитесь с улыбкой. Делайте вид, что вы завязывали шнурок.

3) Учитесь правильно отталкиваться ото льда. Ни в коем случае не следует это делать руками.

4) Если вы чувствуете, что не можете остановиться, крикните что-нибудь обидное, проезжая мимо милиционера.

5) Вернувшись в раздевалку, не проявляйте своей радости слишком шумно. Еще неизвестно, где ваш номерок.

6) Помните: конькобежный спорт обладает тем преимуществом, что, даже сильно стукнувшись, вы тут же сможете приложить лед к голове.

7) Усвоив наши советы, смело выходите на лед. Вы в безопасности! Во всяком случае, до тех пор, пока не встретите другого начинающего. (*О. Хайт, А. Курляндский*)

II. Discuss the latest speed-skating championship

III. Discuss the achievements of women-skaters of the Russia.

IV. Make a dialogue between a novice in speed-skating and an experienced skater.

FIGURE SKATING

Word and Phrase List

figure-skater фигурист

to figure-skate заниматься фигурным катанием

single-skating одиночное катание, соло

pair-skating парное катание

school figures, compulsory figures школьные, обязательные фигуры

free skating произвольная программа

the three «тройка»

the eight «восьмерка»

the loop петля

the rocker «крюк»
jump, lift прыжок
split jump «шпагат»
spin, pirouette вращение, пируэт
stag, fawn jump «олень»

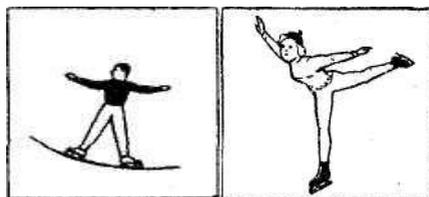


Fig. 7

Fig. 8

sit spin «волчок»
the spread-eagle «кораблик» (7)
cross-foot spin «штопор», «винт»
spiral спираль
arabesque position «ласточка», арабеска (8)
ice dance танец на льду
to cut a figure выполнять фигуру
carriage, poise осанка
rhythm ритм
to glide, to slide скользить

Text

Solo skating championships comprise two categories — "school figures" and "free skating". School figures are the scientific exercises, of which there are 68 complicated gyrations; free skating is the performance of gliding, jumping, spinning and interpreting, an entire programme of **skill** and imagination. This is the final and complete expression of skating art. (*World Sports*)

EXERCISES

Translate into English.

Фея из сказок Андерсена

Дени прилежна и в учебе, и в тренировках. Она тренируется почти шесть часов в день. Утром под руководством своего тренера фигуристка в течение трех часов отрабатывает обязательные упражнения. Затем два с половиной часа она повторяет произвольную программу. В этом году она подобрала к ней музыку в основном из произведений Чайковского.

Произвольная комбинация исполняется за четыре минуты, но эти короткие минуты требуют долгих месяцев подготовки. Сколько крючков, восьмерок вычертила на льду за эти годы спортсменка! А пируэты, а прыжки Лутца (Lutz jump) и Сальхова (Salkhov jump), а многие другие фигуры - это обязательный фундамент любой произвольной программы! Она их давно выучила и отработала. Ведь Дени впервые ступила на лед, когда ей было 5 лет.

Во Франции очень любят грациозную фигуристку и называют ее «феей из сказок Андерсена».

GYMNASTICS

Word and Phrase List

- gymnast** гимнаст
acrobatics, tumbling акробатика
acrobat, tumbler акробат
gym(nasium) гимнастический зал
climbing rope канат (9—1)
wall bars шведская стенка (9—2)
balance beam бум, бревно (9—3)
uneven parallel bars разновысокие брусья (9—4)
swing buck козел (9—5)
vaulting horse конь (9—6)
mat мат (9—7)
springboard трамплин (9—8)
parallel bars параллельные брусья (9-9)

horizontal bar перекладина (27-10)

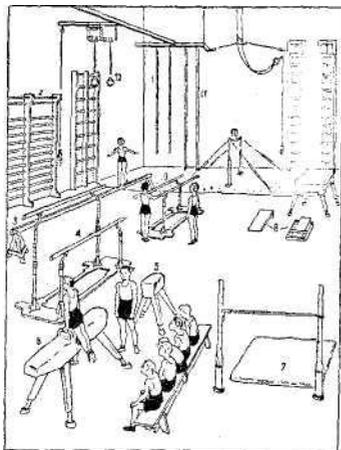


Fig.9

climbing pole шест для лазанья

swinging rings кольца

turn поворот

grip хват

hang вис

swing мах

seat сед

jump прыжок

vault опорный прыжок

stand стойка

obligatory, compulsory exercises обязательная программа

free, voluntary exercises вольные упражнения

to slip out, to fall off сорваться (*со снаряда*)

Text

Today one can't imagine a school or a University without

a gym. So let's drop in at one of them. I bet it can't be empty at this time of the day. Yes, that's it. Full of gymnasts. Some competition, I think. Let's ask this girl in the gym shirt, shorts and shoes.

— Any competition in here?

— No. Just a warm-up session.

— *Rounding out your form?*

— Yes. In fact it's a pre-match training. Next week we'll play host to inter-college winter competitions. The high spot of the show will be gymnastics.

— The team of which University is likely to win?

— *It's anyone's guess.* At least we are in hard training. Look at that boy. Over there, on the horizontal bar. He's doing the exercises marvelously, isn't he?

— Yes. And what a beautiful high *dismount!* I like his *delivery* — it's elegant and easy. By the way, who is that middle-aged man *securing* the sportsman?

— That's our coach. Now, look there, at *vaulting*. Don't you think there's much room for improvement?

— Positively. Those youngsters should train hard *to show a creditable performance.*

— And what about that girl doing a beam exercise? First grade, isn't it?

— Oh, I feel I can't tear my eyes off her. What remarkable control and balance. And they say the beam is the most capricious and tricky apparatus of heavy *gymnastics for girls*. But, I believe, she looks ready *to turn in quite a respectable performance* at the competitions.

— If you care to stay half an hour, you'll see our girls and boys doing free exercises.

— Thanks. I'll stay all right.

Explanatory Notes

to round out one's form совершенствовать форму

pre-match training тренировка перед матчем, встречей

to play host принимать у себя

Inter-college competitions межвузовские соревнования

It's anyone's guess. Трудно предугадать.

dismount соскок (*со снаряда*)

delivery выполнение упражнения

to secure, to ensure страховать (*спортсмена*); securing, safety measures страховка

vaulting опорные прыжки

to show a creditable performance, to turn in a respectable performance показать хороший результат

heavy gymnastics снарядная гимнастика

At the Winter Stadium

Smith. Reading the programme of this sport-show I came across the word "callisthenics". It sounds Greek to me.

Interpreter. And Greek it is. Its literal translation from Greek is "beauty and strength". In fact, callisthenics is a combination of gymnastics and ballet and is executed by women.

S. Is it then performed to a musical accompaniment?

Int. Quite so. Every girl-performer selects her own music. Many take Chopin, Chaikovsky, Gunod whereas others go in for modern rhythms.

S. I suppose it'll be quite a treat — the fabulous Russian ballet coupled with the world-famous Russian gymnastics. What does the callisthenic program comprise?

Int. The girls start with obligatory exercises and wind up with free ones. Right now we'll see the latter part. Practically speaking there are two parts in it: the exercises without any objects and with them. .

S. What objects can there be?

Int. *Hoops*, balls, scarves, ribbons, clubs, *skipping-ropes*.

S. Which of them is more pleasant to see? I rather fancy it's the ribbon exercise.

Int. Hard to say. But you'll judge for yourself. It's about time they should start. Yes, look down there — the first girl is coming out on the floor and the orchestra strikes up.

S. What supple and plastic movements!

Explanatory Notes

hoop обруч

scarf шарф
skipping-rope скакалка

EXERCISES

I. Translate into English.

Мастерство этой школьницы из Нальчика растет с каждым годом, и на нынешнем чемпионате она показала великолепную, отточенную технику. Ее выступления без предмета и с обручем напоминали тонкий, воздушный рисунок; легкость движений покоряла своей простотой и непринужденностью, а стремительная акробатическая комбинация была настолько ослепительна, что просто диву даешься, как гимнастка сумела так строго рассчитать и выполнить точно все движения.

— Десять баллов, — произносит «приговор» диктор.

— Десять баллов, — звучит снова в зале после исполнения Парадиевой обязательного прыжка.

(« Спорт »)

II. Make a story about (a) the latest championship in gymnastics; (b) gymnastics at your University; (c) your likes and dislikes in gymnastics.

BOXING

Words and Phrase List

box 1) бокс; 2) удар

to box боксировать, заниматься боксом

boxer, pugilist боксер

glove перчатка

weights in boxing весовые категории в боксе

fly-weight наилегчайший

bantam-weight легчайший

feather-weight полупулегкий

light-weight легкий

light welter-weight 1-й полусредний

welter-weight 2-й полусредний

light middle-weight 1-й средний

middle-weight 2-й средний

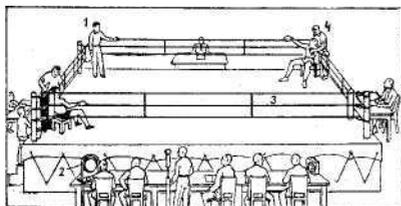


Fig. 10

light heavy-weight полутяжелый

heavy-weight тяжелый

Note: All these nouns also denote a boxer of the corresponding weight:

a heavy-weight тяжеловес

referee судья на ринге (10-1)

gong гонг (10-2)

ropes канаты (10-3)

second секундант (10-4)

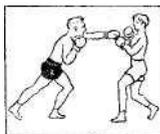


Fig11



Fig. 12

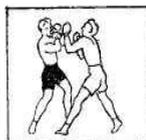


Fig.13

to take a weight-in взвешиваться перед боем

round раунд

bout, fight бой, схватка

pause перерыв между раундами

to hit, to strike, to blow, to land a blow, to punch нанести

удар

strike, hit, impact, blow, punch удар

jab короткий прямой удар по корпусу (11)

hook хук, боковой удар с ближней дистанции (12)

uppercut апперкот, удар снизу (13)

swing свинг, боковой удар с дальней дистанции

a left удар слева, левой (рукой)

a right удар справа, правой (рукой)

a straight прямой удар

a blow to the head удар в голову

a blow to the body удар по корпусу

a blow to the jaw удар в челюсть

a counter контрудар

knock-out, K. O. 1) нокаутирующий удар: **a victory by K. O.**
победа нокаутом; 2) нокаут (*состояние*)

knock-down нокаун

foul blow запрещенный удар

to drop, to spread-eagle smb. послать противника на пол



Fig 14

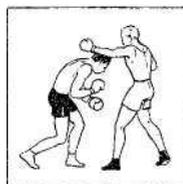


Fig. 15

to win, to lose on points выиграть, проиграть по очкам

to disqualify снять с боя, дисквалифицировать

infighting, close fighting ближний бой, бой с ближней дистанции (14)

outfighting дальний бой, бой с дальней дистанции

duck нырок (15)

southpaw, left-hander левша

sparring вольный бой, спарринг

sparring partner спарринг партнер

to throw in the towel выбросить полотенце (*в знак поражения*)

Text

Some people think that boxing is a cruel, roughneck, savage thing. Real boxing is a far cry from it. What pitiful figures cut those punchers whose fights are nothing more but a hurried exchange of hammer blows, *blind attacks* and poor defences. That's where eyebrow-cuts and broken jaws come from. But what will happen if an experienced boxer *is pitted against* such an ill-starred muscle-man? Good ring tactics will make it possible for the real boxer to avoid all blows by numerous ducks, *side-steps*, *dodges*, *retreats* and *parries*. Thus "*selling the dummy*" he'll make all the blows of the rival *land wide of the mark*. But it is misleading to think that the first boxer is only defensive-minded. He simply can't afford beating the thin air with his fists. He'll make the opponent *open up* by a series of feints and dispose of him handily. A moment passes and you see the referee *counting* the heavy puncher *out*. Next time when he puts on the gloves he will mind that boxing is not a ferocious *millng* by fists but an art calling for good *ring craft* and level-headedness.

Explanatory Notes

blind attack слепая атака

to be pitted against быть выставленным против кого-л. (в соревновании)

side-step отход

dodge, slip уклонение от удара

to dodge увернуться от удара

retreat отход назад

parry отбив

to parry, to ward off, to beat back отбить, парировать удар

to sell the dummy обвести, обойти противника

to land wide of the mark пройти мимо цели (об ударе)

to open up открыться

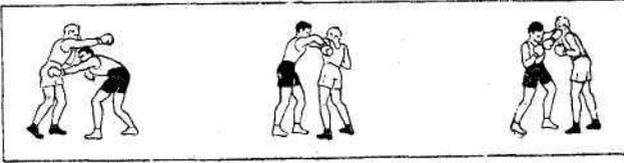
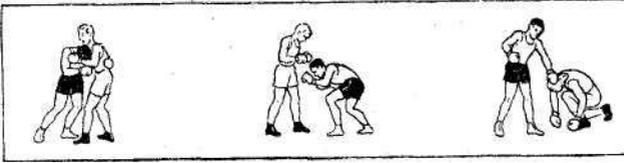
to count out отсчитывать время (при нокадауне или нокауте)

to mill *sl.* тузить, боксировать

ring craft, ring tactics ведение боя, тактика боя

EXERCISES

I. Describe the following fouls.



II. Translate into English.

Вугги — раньше звали его Вагиф, но Рам, бывший Рамиз, сказал, что Вугги современнее, — решил заняться боксом.

Вугги вошел в зал, когда тренировка только началась. В одном углу высокий парень обрабатывал набитый мешок быстрыми резкими ударами. В другом — несколько человек оживленно обсуждали преимущества «крюка» перед апперкотом. Вугги отметил про себя, что здесь, одетые в трусы и майки, некоторые из них выглядели гораздо элегантнее, чем в своих костюмах. Неподалеку знакомый студент остервенело лупил по чучелу. У Вугги стало создаваться впечатление, что у них какие-то старые счеты.

- Но в это время тренер крикнул: «Все в круг, общая разминка», — и все, в том числе и новички с Вугги, встав по росту, побежали вдоль стен, делая на ходу разные замысловатые движения.

Было трудно. С Вугги лил градом пот, прерывалось дыхание. На ходу он сбросил майку, но в это время разминка закончилась. Вугги был уверен, что после такой нагрузки им предложат отдохнуть. Он бы с удовольствием прилег, но тренер сказал, что теперь, когда все согрелись, можно приступить к тренировке.

После разучивания ударов, где Вугги не проявил блестящих способностей, все разбились попарно, и началось то, о чем Вугги поныне сохранил неприятные воспоминания. Оказавшийся в паре с Вугги щуплый паренек предложил обмениваться только прямыми ударами. Вугги легкомысленно согласилась. Бокс перестал нравиться ему еще на разминке, но теперь он находил его просто отвратительным.

Вугги пришел домой с нехорошим настроением. Это, очевидно, было отражено на его лице, потому что мама при виде Вугги упала в обморок. Придя в себя, мама сказала, что этого она так не оставит, а папа позвонил знакомому юристу

(С.М. Ибрагимов)

III. Describe your attitude to boxing.

IV. Tell what you know about professional boxing.

CYCLING

Road-racing

Road-racing is one of the most *grueling* sports. This is particularly true of *multi-stage races*, the most popular of which is the Peace race whose *course is marked* between Warsaw, Berlin and Prague.

On and on speed the racers on their *roadsters* along asphalted and paved roads, highways and by-ways. They pedal on and on fighting headwinds and downpours, chills and swelters. To top it, ill-luck may chase the drivers on the route: *ruptures of the machine*, *spills* and *punctures*. Those who can't stand the hardships of the struggle or haven't got stamina enough *drop out the race*.

But one shouldn't think there are only *pricks* on the roads which, occasionally, account for punctures — there are *roses* as well.

Every *stage* of the race is full of thrills. The race begins in the morning. The signal is given and the contestants start out in a *well-packed group*. But then tactics and skill have a say: some try to *break away* and form the *leading bunch*, others follow the *pace-makers* way behind, still others *bring up the tail*-these are

called "*hounds*". A keen struggle for positions is raging for hours. The leaders *relay*, that is, they take turns at making the pace. The racers of different teams watch their main rivals so that those *should not pull away from the field* and *forge ahead*. At times it pays even to "*box in*" a rival.

The tension is getting more and more pronounced towards the close of the stage. Some kilometres away from the stadium somebody of the racers in the head bunch starts the *finishing spurt*. His rival *shoots ahead* in pursuit. He tries hard *to cut down the lead* and catch up with the runaway. In some minutes the former seems to be caught. The second racer is already *hanging on the first!* He is *hugging* the leader! But, alas. The first boy manages *to keep a half-wheel lead*. They are rushing through the stadium tunnel and steaming down the *runway*. What a powerful needle-tense finish! The first boy *is getting home!*

In the evening *the panel of judges* counts up an *aggregate time* for all the stages and gives the winner a *yellow jersey of the race leader*.

Explanatory Notes

road-racing шоссейные гонки

gruelling требующий большого физического напряжения

multi-stage race многодневная гонка

to mark the course, route, layout прокладывать маршрут, трассу

roadster шоссейный велосипед

rupture of machine поломка велосипеда

spill падение

puncture прокол шины; **to puncture** прокалывать шину

to drop out of the race выбыть из гонки

picks and roses шипы и розы, т.е. неприятности и удовольствия

stage этап гонки

well-packed group единая группа

to break away оторваться от группы, уйти вперед;

breakaway отрыв

leading, head bunch головная, лидирующая группа

pace-maker лидер, задающий темп гонке

to bring up the tail, rear замыкать гонку, идти в хвосте гонки
"hound" последний в гонке, замыкающий
to relay сменять друг друга
to pull away from the field уйти, оторваться от остальных
to forge ahead вызваться вперед
to box in, to close in «взять в коробочку», зажать
finishing spurt финишный спурт, рывок
to shoot ahead, to spurt, to dash спуртовать, броситься вперед
to cut down the lead сократить разрыв, просвет
to hang on smb. «держаться» за противником, идти следом
to hug «сидеть на колесе», ехать вплотную за кем-л.
to keep a half-wheel lead быть на полколеса впереди
runway беговая дорожка
to get home прийти к финишу
panel of judges коллегия судей
aggregate time общее время
a yellow jersey of the race leader желтая майка лидера

Dialogue

— What made me take your offer and come to this race *track* of yours, I wonder? Most absurd of me.

— Not in the least. I promise you a capital day-off: out-of-town and watching a tough contest of *track-racers*.

— But where do I come in here? I'm not interested in cycling. I've dropped this sport since my *tricycle* days. Though I fully realize that it is a good "*keep-fit*" sport.

— I'm not a cyclist either. Last time I had something to do with a bicycle was when I, a boy of 13, struck a telegraph-pole and got a *wobbly wheel* and a heart-to-heart talk with my brother whose bicycle it happened to be.

— But at least you are in the know of all things in this sport, aren't you? Please, tell me what's on the programme today.

— Quite a lot of exciting things — *individual races, tandem races* and *the motor-paced race*.

— What's a tandem?

— It is a bicycle for two. It gives the possibility of reaching very high speeds due to the *concerted efforts* of two drivers.

— I see.

Explanatory Notes

track велотрек

track-racer трековик

tricycle трехколесный велосипед

keep-fit *attr.* поддерживающий хорошую форму

wobbly wheel «восьмерка»

individual race индивидуальная гонка

tandem тандем (16)

motor-paced race гонка за лидером (17)

concerted efforts совместные, скоординированные усилия

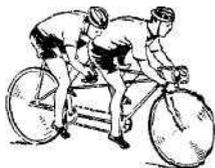


Fig. 16



Fig. 17

EXERCISE

Translate into English.

Это и есть героизм

А было так. Долгое время вся группа шла вместе. В начале второго круга - прокол у Капитонова. Следующий прокол - у Петрова. Как раз в этот момент авангард резко увеличил скорость. Мимо промчались гонщики, машины прессы - вся километровая кавалькада. Алексей остался один.

Представьте, что ваш поезд, набирая ход, мчится вдоль перрона, вот уже удаляются огоньки последнего вагона. Вы бежите вслеп и не можете, не можете догнать его ...

Петров смог. 10 км он шел в одиночку, борясь с усталостью и ветром, и дошел - влился в группу.

SWIMMING

Word and Phrase List

to swim плавать

swimmer пловец

to high-dive нырять

(high-) diving прыжки в воду

(high-) diver прыгун в воду

swimming pool плаватель-
ный бассейн

indoor swimming pool

закрытый плавательный
бассейн

outdoor, open-air swimming pool открытый плавательный
бассейн

10-metre diving stage 10-
метровая вышка (18—1)

5-metre diving stage 5-метровая вышка (18—2)

3-metre diving board 3-метровый трамплин (18—3)

1-metre springboard 1-метровый трамплин (18—4)

bathing wrap купальный халат (18—5)

bathing slippers плавки (18—6)

swimming instructor, coach инструктор по плаванию

pool for non-swimmers бассейн для неплавающих, «лягушатник»

butterfly stroke баттерфляй

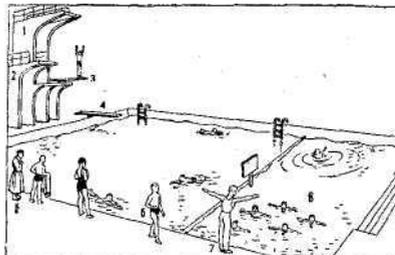
back stroke плавание на спине

crawl stroke кроль

breast stroke брасс

dolphin stroke дельфин

Fig. 18



Dialogue

- What do you say to a short swim?
- A short what? I don't quite catch you.
- A swim. In the open-air pool.
- With this nose-pinching frost out?!
- Just so. But you needn't worry — *the water in the pool is preheated.*

— I know nothing about this pool. Well, Moscow has always a pleasant surprise ready for you whenever you come here.

— That means, figuratively speaking, that you *are out of the swim*.

— It's a good pun, I admit.

— Are you a good swimmer?

— I rather fancy not. Though when a youngster I used to practice butterfly, breast-stroke and back-stroke.

— Oh, you were quite an *all-rounder*.

— I wonder what my swimming will look like after many years of keeping away from pools.

— I daresay it will be free-style swimming.

— Absolutely free, to be sure. If I don't sink right from the start. But as the saying has it — *swim or sink*. Now, where can I get a *swimming cap*?

— Right there, at the swimming pool. Well, let's get going.

Explanatory Notes

a pool with preheated water бассейн с предварительным подогревом воды

to be in (out of) the swim (не) быть в курсе дела

all-rounder разносторонний спортсмен

swim or sink пан или пропал

swimming cap купальная шапочка

EXERCISE

Answer the following questions.

1) Why do so many people go in for underwater swimming or skin-diving (подводное плавание)? Why are they called "frogmen"?

2) I'm a non-swimmer. Is it very difficult to learn to swim just a little? What should I start with?

3) Have you heard anything about the long-distance swimmers (пловцы на длинные дистанции, совершающие долгие заплывы) who try at times to cross the English Channel? Are they often a success?

4) What sort of talk is likely to take place when in Yalta

you happen to swim beyond the place marked with buoys and the life guard (работник спасательной службы) invites you to swim up to him?

5) What attracts people in high-diving? What qualities must a sportsman possess to make, say, a somersault from a 10-metre high-board?

TRACK-AND-FIELD

Text

I

Track-and-field — why such a name? It is because the main part of the events are contested either on the *track* or on the field of the stadium. The main part, but not all.

The track sees all the races both in running and *walking*. They distinguish *flat races* (*the flat*) and *hurdle races* (*the hurdles*). Both the flat and the hurdles include a lot of distances. The most famous *sprint distance* is 100 metres where an eyebrow-raising record of *10 seconds dead* was registered some years ago. The once-thought-unreachable 10 seconds! No wonder the result left the athletic world aghast. This formidable time makes such good *clockings* as 10.4 - 10.5 look humble.

Medium-distance runners are offered to *tick off record times* at the distances of 600, 1500 and 3000 m. Longer runs, where Vladimir Kutz used to *turn in tremendous clockings* are represented by 5000 and 10 000 metre distances. But these two distances, however searing and exhausting they may seem, are nothing much in comparison with the *marathon* distance which is equal to 40 odd kilometres. Marathon runs and long-distance walking are just those exceptional events for which the stadium track turns out to be too small. Special routes are marked for them. It is needless to say that viewers are spared the trouble of all long runs.

Talking of flat races we should also make mention of *relays* and *relay runners*. Imagine four men or women dashing along the runway one after another with a small *baton*. The shorter the *change-over*, the better time is returned. So *the passing of the baton* happens in *split-seconds*. The tension reaches its peak at the *anchor leg*. The speediest *trackmen* are usually picked up to *anchor the relay*. And what a sight! The *track fans* are *cheering* the sportsmen *on*, the

big stadium is afoot and agog. The race ends amidst the shouts and applause of boisterous supporters.

But so much for the flat runs. Just a few words about the hurdles. At first sight the distances the hurdlers are supposed to cover do not look impressive — 80, 110, 200 and 400 metres. But in reality they appear a hard nut to crack for the athlete must not only run at full speed but kangaroo over the "*sticks*". Thus the runner *clearing the hurdles* is much "up in the air".

II

A sizable part of field events consists, figuratively, in getting rid of different objects. The farther you throw them away, the better for you. The object which can be tossed away farthest is the *javelin*. It may land somewhere between 70—80 metres from the "spearman". Provided, of course the latter is in the world class.

An English sport magazine writes with humour: "Athletes, warming up on the sides of the field, have one eye cocked warily behind, as they pay mute witness to prancing javelin throwers seemingly on the warpath. Few of them can completely relax, and most of them have absolutely nothing to throw back in defense."

Another category of sportsmen whose performance is fraught with "danger" are *hammer-throwers*. To minimize this clanger the hammer-throwers are "*caged*".

But what sort of a *tosser* is getting ready to *whip a throw* over there? It is a *discus-thrower*. Some warm-up movements and the discus is sailing far away. His *toss* is a beauty, indeed!

— Who is this small ring for, by the way?

— Oh, this. Try to guess.

— I'm afraid *I'll make a bad shot*.

— Well, you've nearly guessed it.

— I see. It's a *shot-ring*.

— Yes. See the front part of the circle? The *shot-putter* should not overstep it while *pushing the weight*.

— So, trespassing is forbidden even here. But how is it punished?

— By a *no-throw*, of course. That is, by disqualification of it.

III

Now, let's pass over to the jumpers. All in all, there are four varieties of jumping: *high-jumping*, *long-jumping* (Am. broad-jumping), *triple-jump* and *pole-vaulting*.

Who hasn't heard the name of Valery Brummel? It is familiar to all sport-fans on all continents. Watching him jump you come to doubt more and more if there is, after all, such a thing as tie law of gravitation. He managed *to soar over* the height of 225 cm! Besides Brummel we've got quite a constellation of crack *high-jumpers*. Just think that not so many years ago our national high was below 2 metres and now there are some leapers who can *give* 2 metres *a miss* at the start of the competitions and, later on, *shoot over* 210 cm.

But really "cosmic" heights are cleared by *pole-vaulters*. The bar is fixed at 480 cm. The jumper is standing *at the ready*, pole in hands. A vigorous run-up, the sportsman is taking off up into the air and is topping the bar. What excellent *springing ability*! It takes a really bold man not only to get over such a high *mark* but also to topple down from this second-story height. Good for him a delicate blanket of saw-dust or plastic awaits this "astronaut" at the landing-place.

Now let's visit the "grass-hoppers" sector and watch the competition of long-jumpers (Am. broad-jumpers) and triple-jumpers.

To arrive at good results a long-jumper must develop a powerful sprint-style *approach* and the ability *to exactly hit the take-off board*. *Overstepping* is strictly forbidden and is considered a foul. Therefore the jump with a foul is *not recorded*.

The essence of the triple-jump gets clear from the other name for this event — *hop, step and jump*. 16 odd metres can be covered in such a way by a jumper in peak condition.

Track-and-field is justly called the queen of sports. And as you've seen the queen has a lot of courtiers. All of them glorify the queen only in one event but there are some who do it in the *combined event*: men in the *decathlon* and women in the *pentathlon*. When a track-and-field match begins ten events are in store for *decathlonists* and five for *pentathlonists*. It takes the *all-rounders* two days to get through all of them,

The decathlon is the most tasking of Olympic track-and-field events, One man must compete against the starter's clock and the metre stick. The ten trying events scheduled for two days are: 100 m, 400 m, 1500 m, shot-put, discus, javelin, high-jump, long-jump, pole-vault, 110 m hurdles. Points are awarded according to norms established for each event and at the end of the second day a sum total is given.

The pinnacle of track-and-field achievement the world over is the winning of the gridding decathlon.

Explanatory Notes

I

track, runway беговая дорожка
walking спортивная ходьба
flat races, the flat гладкий бег (*без препятствий*)
hurdle races, the hurdles барьерный бег; hurdle барьер; hurdler барьерист
sprint distance спринтерская (короткая) дистанция; sprinter спринтер, бегун на короткие дистанции
10 seconds dead ровно 10 секунд
clocking время
medjum-distance runner бегун на средние дистанции, стайер
to tick off a record time показать рекордное время
to turn in tremendous clockings показать прекрасное время
marathon; marathon марафонский бег
relay эстафетный бег
relay runner участник эстафетного бега
baton эстафетная палочка
change-over, the passing of the baton передача эстафетной палочки
in split-seconds в доли секунды
anchor leg последний отрезок, последняя дистанция (*эстафеты*)
trackman бегун
to anchor the relay бежать на последнем отрезке, замыкать эстафету
track fan любитель легкой атлетики
to cheer smb. on подбадривать (*бегуна*)
"sticks" разг. «барьеры»
to clear the hurdles преодолевать барьеры; to clear брать высоту:
He cleared 2 metres,

II

javelin копье
javelin-thrower, "spearman" метатель копья

hammer-thrower метатель молота
cage предохранительная сетка
tosser метатель
toss бросок
to whip a throw сделать бросок (*копья, молота, диска, ядра*)
discus-thrower дискобол, метатель диска
to make a bad shot не угадать
shot-ring круг для толкания ядра
shot ядро
shot-put(ting) толкание ядра
to push the weight толкнуть ядро
No throw! Бросок не засчитывается!

III

high-jump(ing) прыжки в высоту
to high-jump 1) заниматься прыжками в высоту; 2) взять высоту:-
He high-jumped 2 metres.
long-jump(ing) прыжки в длину
to long-jump 1) заниматься прыжками в длину; 2) взять длину:
He long-jumped 7 metres.
triple-jump; hop, step and jump тройной прыжок
pole-vault(ing) прыжки с шестом
pole шест;
to soar over, to shoot up to, to clear, to get over (the height)
взять высоту
national high *амер.* национальный рекорд
to give (a certain height) a miss пропустить какую-л. высоту
to shoot over перепрыгнуть
at the ready наготове
approach, run-up разбег
springing ability прыгучесть
mark отметка *e. g. 2-metre mark*
to hit the take-off board попасть на планку
to overstep заступить (*за планку*)
to record зачитывать (*о результате*)
combined event многоборье
decathlon десятиборье
pentathlon пятиборье
decathlonist десятиборец
pentathlonist пятиборец

all-rounder всесторонний спортсмен; многоборец

EXERCISES

- I. Speak on the track-and-field competition you've seen.**
- II. Speak on some prominent woman-performer.**
- III. Make a dialogue between two athletes about a forthcoming track-and-field match.**
- IV. Report on the track-and-field rivalry between Russia and the USA.**

SPORTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The British are great lovers of competitive sports; and when they are neither playing nor watching games they like to talk about them, or when they cannot do that, to think about them. Modern sport in Britain is very different. 'Winning isn't everything' and 'it's only a game' are still well-known sayings which reflect the amateur approach of the past. But to modern professionals, sport is clearly not just a game. These days, top players in any sport talk about having a 'professional attitude' and doing their 'job' well, even if, officially, their sport is still an amateur one. The middle-class origins of much British sport means that it began as an amateur pastime - a leisure-time activity which nobody was paid for taking part in. Even in football, which has been played on a professional basis since 1885, one of the first teams to win the FA (Football Association) Cup was a team of amateur players (the Corinthians). In many other sports there has been resistance to professionalism. People thought it would spoil the sporting spirit. May be they are right.

The social importance of sport

The importance of participation in sport has legal recognition in Britain. Every local authority has a duty to provide and maintain playing fields and other facilities, which are usually very cheap to use and sometimes even free. Spectator sport is also a matter of official public concern. For example, there is a law which prevents the television rights to the most famous annual sporting occasions, such as the Cup Final and the Derby, being sold exclusively to satellite channels, which most people cannot receive. In these cases it seems to be the event, rather than the sport itself, which is important. Every year the Boat Race and the Grand National are watched on television by millions of people who have no great interest in rowing or horse-racing. Over time, some events have developed a mystique which gives them a higher status than the standard at which they are played deserves. In modern times, for example, the standard of rugby at the annual Varsity Match has been rather low - and yet it is always shown live on television.

Sometimes the traditions which accompany an event can seem as important as the actual sporting contest. Wimbledon, for instance, is not just a tennis tournament. It means summer fashions, strawberries and cream, garden parties and long, warm English summer evenings. This reputation created a problem for the event's organizers in 1993, when it was felt that security for players had to be tightened. Because Wimbledon is essentially a middle-class event, British tennis fans would

never allow themselves to be treated like football fans. Wimbledon with security fences, policemen on horses and other measures to keep fans off the court? It just wouldn't be Wimbledon!

The long history of such events has meant that many of them, and their venues, have become world-famous. Therefore, it is not only the British who tune in to watch. The Grand National, for example, attracts a television audience of 300 million. This worldwide enthusiasm has little to do with the standard of British sport. The cup finals of other countries often have better quality and more entertaining football on view - but more Europeans watch the English Cup Final than any other. The standard of British tennis is poor, and Wimbledon is only one of the world's major tournaments. But if you ask any top tennis player, you find that Wimbledon is the one they really want to win. Every footballer in the world dreams of playing at Wembley, every cricketer in the world of playing at Lord's. Wimbledon, Wembley and Lord's are the 'spiritual homes' of their respective sports. Sport is a British export!

There are a lot of sports in Britain today and of course, there is no use considering all of them. But we cannot do without mentioning football.

Football

Football is the most popular team game in Britain. The British invented it and it has spread to every corner of the world. There is no *British* team. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland compete separately in European and World Cup matches. The English and Welsh clubs have together formed a League with four divisions. The Scottish League has three divisions. The champions of the English First Division and the Scottish Premier Division qualify to play in the European Cup competition.

British football has traditionally drawn its main followers from the working class. In general, the intelligentsia ignored it. But in the last two decades of the twentieth century, it has started to attract wider interest. The appearance of fanzines is an indication of this. Fanzines are magazines written in an informal but often highly intelligent and witty style, published by the fans of some of the clubs. One or two books of literary merit have been written which focus not only on players, teams and tactics but also on the wider social aspects of the game. Light-hearted football programmes have appeared on television which similarly gives attention to 'off-the-field' matters. There has also been much academic interest. At the 1990 World Cup there was a joke among

English fans that it was impossible to find a hotel room because they had all been taken by sociologists!

Many team sports in Britain, but especially football, tend to be men-only, 'tribal' affairs. In the USA, the whole family goes to watch the baseball. Similarly, the whole family goes along to cheer the Irish national football team. But in Britain, only a handful of children or women go to football matches. Perhaps this is why active support for local teams has had a tendency to become violent. During the 1970s and 1980s football hooliganism was a major problem in England. In the 1990s, however, it seemed to be on the decline. English fans visiting Europe are now no worse in their behavior than the fans of many other countries.

For the great mass of the British public the eight months of the football season are more important than the four months of cricket. There are plenty of amateur association football (or 'soccer') clubs, and professional football is big business. The annual Cup Final match, between the two teams which have defeated their opponents in each round of a knockout contest, dominates the scene; the regular 'league' games, organized in four divisions, provide the main entertainment through the season and the basis for the vast system of betting on the football pools. Many of the graffiti on public walls are aggressive statements of support for football teams, and the hooliganism of some British supporters has become notorious outside as well as inside Britain.

Football has been called the most popular game in the world, and it certainly has a great many fans in Britain. And now I want to mention the English terminology for football.

Association football (or soccer) is the game that is played in nearly all countries. A team is composed of a goalkeeper, two backs, three half-backs and five forwards.

Association football remains one of the most popular games played in the British Isles. Every Saturday from late August until the beginning of May, large crowds of people support their sides in football grounds up and down the country, while an almost equally large number of people play the game in clubs teams of every imaginable variety and level of skill. Over the last 20 years though, the attendance at football matches has fallen away sharply. This is because of changing lifestyles and football hooligans about I have already written but I want to add that violence at and near the football grounds increased, there was an ever-increasing tendency for people to stay away, leaving the grounds to football fans.

After serious disturbances involving English supporters at the European Cup Finals in Brussels in 1985 which led to the deaths of 38 spectators, English clubs were withdrawn from European competitions for the 1985-1986 season by the Football Association. The Cup Final at Wembley remains, though, an event of national importance. Here is a drawing of a football field, or "pitch", as it is usually called.

The football pitch should be between 100 and 130 metres long and between 50 and 100 metres wide. It is divided into two halves by the halfway line. The sides of the field are called the touch-lines and the ends are called the goal-lines. In the middle of the field there is a centre circle and there is a goal at each end. Each goal is 8 metres wide and between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 metres high. In front of each goal is the goal area and the penalty area. There is a penalty spot inside the penalty area and a penalty arc outside it. A game of football usually lasts for one and a half hours. At half-time, the teams change ends. The referee controls the game. The aim of each team is obviously to score as many goals as possible. If both teams score the same number of goals, or if neither team scores any goals at all, the result is a draw. The final of the football competition takes place every May at the famous Wembley stadium in London. Some of the best known clubs in England are Manchester United, Liverpool and the Arsenal. In Scotland either Rangers, Celtic or Aberdeen usually win the cup or the championship.

Today, many people are only interested in football because of the pools and the chance of winning a lot of money.

"Doing the pools" is a popular form of betting on football results each week. It is possible to win more than half a million pounds for a few pence.

The English have never been against a gamble though most of them know where to draw the line and wisely refrain from betting too often. Since the war the most popular form of gambling is no doubt that of staking a small sum on the football pools. (The word "pool" is connected with the picture of streams of money pouring into a common fund, or "pool" from which the winners are paid after the firm has taken its expenses and profit.) Those who do so receive every week from one of the pools firms a printed form; on this are listed the week's matches. Against each match, or against a number of them, the optimist puts down a 1, a 2 or an x to show that he thinks the result of the match will be a home win (stake on fun's team), an away win (stake on a team of opponent) or a draw. The form is then posted to the pools firm, with a postal order or cheque for the sum staked (or, as the firms say, "invested"). At the end of the week the results of the matches are

announced on television and published in the newspapers and the "investor" can take out his copy of his coupon and check his forecast.

Rugby

There is another game called rugby football, so called because it originated at Rugby, a well-known English public school. In this game the players may carry the ball. Rugby football (or 'ruggie') is played with an egg-shaped ball, which may be carried and thrown (but not forward). The ball is passed from hand to hand rather than from foot to foot. If a player is carrying the ball he may be 'tackled' and made to fall down. Each team has fifteen players, who spend a lot of time lying in the mud or on top of each other and become very dirty, but do not need to wear such heavily protective clothing as players of American football.

There are two forms of rugby - Rugby Union, which is strictly amateur, and Rugby League, played largely in the north, which is a professional sport. Rugby Union has fifteen players, while Rugby League has thirteen, but the two games are basically the same. They are so similar that somebody who is good at one of them can quickly learn to become good at the other. The real difference between them is a matter of social history. Rugby union is the older of the two. In the nineteenth century it was enthusiastically taken up by most of Britain's public schools. Rugby league split off from rugby union at the end of the century. There are two versions of this fast and aggressive ball game: rugby union and rugby league. Although it has now spread to many of the same places in the world where rugby union is played (rugby union is played at top level in the British Isles, France, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand; also to a high level in North America, Argentina, Romania and some Pacific islands). Rugby can be considered the 'national sport' of Wales, New Zealand, Fiji, Western Samoa and Tonga, and of South African whites. Its traditional home is among the working class of the north of England, where it was a way for miners and factory workers to make a little bit of extra money from their sporting talents. Unlike rugby union, it has always been a professional sport.

Because of these social origins, rugby league in Britain is seen as a working class sport, while rugby union is mainly for the middle classes. Except in south Wales. There, rugby union is a sport for all classes, and more popular than football. In Wales, the phrase 'international day' means only one thing — that the national rugby team are playing. Since 1970, some of the best Welsh players have been persuaded to 'change codes'. They are 'bought' by one of the big rugby league clubs, where

they can make a lot of money. Whenever this happens it is seen as a national disaster among the Welsh.

Rugby union has had some success in recent years in selling itself to a wider audience. As a result, just as football has become less exclusively working class in character, rugby union has become less exclusively middle class. In 1995- it finally abandoned amateurism. In fact, the amateur status of top rugby union players had already become meaningless. They didn't get paid a salary or fee for playing, but they received large 'expenses' as well as various publicity contracts and paid speaking engagements.

Cricket

The game particularly associated with England is cricket. Judging by the numbers of people who play it and watch it (look at *'Spectator attendance at major sports'*), cricket is definitely not the national sport of Britain. In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, interest in it is largely confined to the middle classes. Only in England and a small part of Wales it is played at top level. And even in England, where its enthusiasts come from all classes, the majority of the population do not understand its rules. Moreover, it is rare for the English national team to be the best in the world.

Cricket is, therefore, the national English game in a symbolic sense. However, to some people cricket is more than just a symbol. The comparatively low attendance at top class matches does not give a true picture of the level of interest in the country. One game of cricket takes a terribly long time, which a lot of people simply don't have to spare. Eleven players in each team. Test matches between national teams can last up to five days of six hours each. Top club teams play matches lasting between two and four days. There are also one-day matches lasting about seven hours. In fact there are millions of people in the country who don't just enjoy cricket but are passionate about it! These people spend up to thirty days each summer tuned to the live radio commentary of 'Test' (= international) Matches. When they get the chance, they watch a bit of the live television coverage. Some people even do both at the same time (they run the sound down on the television and listen to the radio). To these people, the commentators become well-loved figures. When, in 1994, one famous commentator died, the Prime Minister lamented that 'summers will never be the same again'. And if cricket fans are too busy to listen to the radio

commentary, they can always phone a special number to be given the latest score!

Many other games which are English in origin have been adopted with enthusiasm all over the world, but cricket has been seriously and extensively adopted only in the former British empire, particularly in Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the West Indies and South Africa. Do you know how to play cricket? If you don't live in these countries you won't learn it at school. English people love cricket. Summer isn't summer without it. Even if you do not understand the rules, it is attractive to watch the players, dressed in white playing on the beautiful green cricket fields. Every Sunday morning from May to the end of September many Englishmen get up very early, and take a lot of sandwiches with them. It is necessary because the games are very long. Games between two village teams last for only one afternoon. Games between counties last for three days, with 6 hours play on each day. When England plays with one or other cricketing countries such as Australia and New Zealand it is called a test match and lasts for five days. Cricket is played in schools, colleges and universities and in most towns and villages by teams which play weekly games. Test matches with other cricketing countries are held annually.

Cricket is also played by women and girls. The governing body is Women's Cricket Association, founded in 1926. Women's cricket clubs have regular weekend games. Test matches and other international matches take place. The women's World Cup is held every four years. There is The Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) and Lord's cricket ground in the United Kingdom. The MCC was founded in 1787, and is still the most important authority on cricket in the world. As a club it is exclusively male. No woman is allowed to enter the club buildings. There are special stands for members and their wives and guests.

Organised amateur cricket is played between club teams, mainly on Saturday afternoons. Nearly every village, except in the far north, has its cricket club, and there must be few places in which the popular image of England, as sentimentalists like to think of it, is so clearly seen as on a village cricket field. A first-class match between English counties lasts for up to three days, with six hours play on each day. The game is slow, and a spectator, sitting in the afternoon sun after a lunch of sandwiches and beer, may be excused for having a little sleep for half an hour.

When people refer to cricket as the English national game, they are not thinking so much of its level of popularity or of the standard of English players but more of the very English associations that it caixies with it. Cricket is much more than just a sport; it symbolizes a way of

life - a slow and peaceful rural way of life. Cricket is associated with long sunny summer afternoons, the smell of new-mown grass and the sound of leather (the ball) connecting with willow (the wood from which cricket bats are made). Cricket is special because it combines competition with the British dream of rural life. Cricket is what the village green is for! As if to emphasize the rural connection, 'first class' cricket teams in England, unlike teams in other sports, do not bear the names of towns but of counties (Essex and Yorkshire, for example).

Racing

There are all kinds of racing in England — horse-racing, motorcar racing, boat-racing, dog-racing, and even races for donkeys. On sports days at school boys and girls run races, and even train for them. There is usually a mile race for older boys, and the one who wins it is certainly a good runner.

Usually those who run a race go as fast as possible, but there are some races in which everybody has to go very carefully in order to avoid falling.

There is the "three-legged" race, for example, in which a pair of runners have the right leg of one tied to the left leg of the other. If they try to go too fast they are certain to fall. And there is the egg-and-spoon race, in which each runner must carry an egg in a spoon without letting it drop. If the egg does fall, it must be picked up with the spoon, not the fingers.

Naturally animals don't race unless they are made to run in some way, though it often seems as if little lambs are running races with each other in the fields in spring.

Horses are ridden, of course. Dogs won't race unless they have something to chase, and so they are given a hare to go after, either a real one or an imitation one.

The most famous boat-race in England is between Oxford and Cambridge. It is rowed over a course on the River Thames, and thousands of people go to watch it. The eight rowers in each boat have great struggle, and at the end there is usually only a short distance between the winners and the losers.

The University boat-race started in 1820 and has been rowed on the Thames almost every spring since 1836. At the Henley Regatta in Oxfordshire, founded in 1839, crews from all over the world compete each July in various kinds of race over a straight course of 1 mile 550 yards (about 2.1 km).

Horse racing is big business, along with the betting which sustains it. Every day of the year, except Sundays, there is a race meeting at least one of Britain's several dozen racecourses. Nine-tenths of the betting is done by people all over the country, by post or at local betting shops, and it is estimated that a tenth of all British men bet regularly on horse races, many of them never going to a race course.

Horse racing accounts for about half of all gambling, dog racing for a quarter (after increasing by 27 per cent in 1987-88). The total gambling expenditure is estimated at over three billion pounds a year, or nearly 1 per cent of the gross domestic product - though those who bet get about three-quarters of their stake back in winnings. There is no national lottery, though premium bonds are a form of national savings, with monthly prizes instead of interest. About half of all households bet regularly on the football pools, although half of the money staked is divided between the state, through taxes, and the operators. People are attracted by the hope of winning huge prizes, but some winners become miserable with their sudden unaccustomed wealth. Bingo sessions, often in old cinemas, are attractive mainly to women, and have a good social element. More popular are the slot machines in establishments described as 'amusement arcades'. There has been some worry about the addiction of young people to this form of gambling, which can lead to theft.

Wimbledon

People all over the world know Wimbledon as the centre of lawn tennis. But most people do not know that it was famous for another game before tennis was invented. Wimbledon is now a part of Greater London. In 1874 it was a country village, but it had a railway station and it was the home of the All-England Croquet Club. The Club had been there since 1864. A lot of people played croquet in England at that time and enjoyed it, but the national championships did not attract many spectators. So the Club had very little money, and the members were looking for ways of getting some. "This new game of lawn tennis seems to have plenty of action, and people like watching it," they thought. "Shall we allow people to play lawn tennis on some of our beautiful croquet lawns?"

In 1875 they changed the name of the Club to the "All-England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club", and that is the name that you will still find in the telephone book. Two years later, in 1877, Wimbledon held the first world lawn tennis championship (men's sing les).³ The winner was S. W. Gore, a Londoner. There were 22 players, and 200 spectators,

each paid one shilling. Those who watched were dressed in the very latest fashion — the men in hard top hats and long coats, and the ladies in dresses that reached to the ground! The Club gained £ 10. It was saved. Wimbledon grew. There was some surprise and doubt, of course, when the Club allowed women to play in the first women's singles championship in 1884. But the ladies played well—even in long skirts that hid their legs and feet.

The Wimbledon championships begin on the Monday nearest to June 22, at a time when England often has its finest weather. It is not only because of the tennis that people like to go there. When the weather is good, it is a very pleasant place to spend an afternoon. The grass is fresh and green, the players wear beautiful white clothes, the spectators are dressed in the latest fashion, there may be members of the Royal Family among them, and there are cool drinks in the open-air cafes next to the tennis courts. Millions of people watch the championships on television.

OTHER SPORTS

Almost every sport which exists is played in Britain. As well as the sports already mentioned, hockey (mostly on a field but also on ice) is quite popular, and both basketball (for men) and netball (for women) are growing in popularity. So too is the ancient game of rounders.

Rounders

This sport is rather similar to American baseball and ancient Russian *lapta*, but it certainly does not have the same image. It has a long history in England as something that people (young and old, male and female) can play together. It is often seen as not being a proper 'sport'.

However, despite this image, it has recently become the second most popular sport for state schools in Britain. More traditional sports such as cricket and rugby are being abandoned in favour of rounders, which is much easier to organize. Rounders requires less special equipment, less money and boys and girls can play it together. It also takes up less time. It is especially attractive for state schools with little money and time to spare. More than a quarter of all state-school sports fields are now used for rounders. Only football, which is played on nearly half of all state-school fields, is more popular.

The British have a preference for team games. Individual sports such as athletics, cycling, gymnastics and swimming have comparatively small followers. Large numbers of people become interested in them only when British competitors do well in international events. The more popular individual sports are those in which socializing is an important aspect (such as tennis, golf, sailing and snooker). It is notable in this context that, apart from international competitions, the only athletics event which generates a lot of enthusiasm is the annual London Marathon. Most of the tens of thousands of participants in this race are 'fun runners' who are merely trying to complete it, sometimes in outrageous costumes, and so collect money for charity. The biggest new development in sport has been with long-distance running. '*Jogging*', for healthy outdoor exercise, needing no skill or equipment, became popular in the 1970s, and soon more and more people took it seriously. Now the annual London Marathon is like a carnival, with a million people watching as the world's star runners are followed by 25,000 ordinary people trying to complete the course. Most of them succeed and then collect money from supporters for charitable causes. Many thousands of people take part in local marathons all over Britain.

The Highland Games

Scottish Highland Games, at which sports (including tossing the caber, putting the weight and throwing the hammer), dancing and piping competitions take place, attract large numbers of spectators from all over the world.

These meetings are held every year in different places in the Scottish Highlands. They include the clans led by their pipers, dressed in their kilts, tartan plaids, and plumed bonnets, who march round the arena.

The features common to Highland Games are bagpipe and Highland dancing competitions and the performance of heavy athletic events — some of which, such as tossing the caber, are Highland in origin. All competitors wear Highland dress, as do most of the judges. The games take place in a large roped-off arena. Several events take place at the same time: pipers and dancers perform on a platform; athletes toss the caber, put the weight, throw the hammer, and wrestle. There is also a competition for the best-dressed Highlander.

Highland dancing is performed to bagpipe music, by men and women, such as the Sword Dance and the Reel.

No one knows exactly when the men of the Highlands first gathered to wrestle, toss cabers, throw hammers, put weights, dance and play music. The Games reflected the tough life of the early Scots. Muscle-power was their means of livelihood — handling timber, lifting rocks to build houses, hunting. From such activities have developed the contests of tossing the caber, putting the weight and throwing the hammer. Tossing the caber originated among woodmen who wanted to cast their logs into the deepest part of a river. Tossing the caber is not a question of who can throw it farthest. For a perfect throw the caber must land in the 12-o'clock position after being thrown in a vertical semicircle. The caber is a very heavy and long log..

Conker Contest and British Marbles Championship

Every year, usually on the Wednesday nearest to 20th October, about a hundred competitors gather to take part in the annual conker competition in a chosen place. The conkers are collected by children from an avenue of chestnut trees. The conkers are carefully examined and numbered on their flat sides, then bored and threaded on nylon cord. Each competitor is allowed an agreed number of "strikes", and a referee is present to see fair play. There are prizes for winners and runners-up. The contest usually starts at about 7 p. m.

It is said that in Elizabethan times two suitors for a village beauty settled the matter by means of a marbles contest. What is now the Marble Championship is believed to be a survival of that contest. The game of marbles dates back to Roman times. Teams of six compete on a circular, sanded rink. Forty-nine marbles are placed in the centre of the rink, and the players try to knock out⁴ as many as possible with their marble. The marble is rested on the index finger and flicked³ with the thumb. The two highest individual scores battle for the championship with only thirteen marbles on the rink. Similar contests are now held in some other English-speaking countries.

EXERCISES

I. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. The British are great lovers of sports.
2. Sport in Britain is still amateur.

3. Sport has always been a leisure-time activity of the poor.
4. Sport has legal recognition in Britain.
5. The standard of all sports in Britain is very high.
6. Wimbledon is a sporting contest.
7. Every cricketer dreams of playing at Wembley.
8. The British national football team is the best in the world.
9. Football hooliganism is an English problem.
10. Football has always been the sport of the working class.
11. A game of football usually lasts for two hours.
12. Rugby was born in the USA.
13. Rugby union is a middle class sport.
14. The English national cricket team is the best in the world.
15. Cricket games last for two hours.
16. Cricket is popular in European countries.
17. In England every village has a cricket team.
18. Wimbledon is a world national famous tennis stadium.
19. Rouders is an ancient sport.
20. The British prefer individual sports to team games.

II. Decide whether these sports are Olympic or not:

Curling	Golf	Horse-racing
Football	Tennis	Boxing
Rugby	Shooting	Rowing
Cricket	Darts	Bingo
Bowling	Rounders	Jogging
Marathon	Ice hockey	Hare-coursing

III. Decide any British sport which appeals to you

IV. Write a letter to your English friend describing sports in Russia

V. Suppose you are to interview a British sportsman. What questions will you ask?

VI. Enumerate all British sportsmen you have ever heard about

Sports in the United States

Sports in the United States are an important part of the national culture. However, the sporting culture of the U.S. is different from that of many other countries. Compared to any other nation, Americans prefer a unique set of sports. For example, soccer, the most popular sport in the world, is not as popular in the U.S. compared to the four most popular team sports, namely, American football, basketball, baseball, and ice hockey. The major leagues of each of these sports enjoy massive media exposure and are considered the preeminent competitions in their respective sports in the world. The preeminence of the major leagues is partially attributed to their strong financial power and huge domestic market, as well as the fact that relatively few other countries play some of their dominant sports, like American football, to any significant extent.

In addition to the difference of popular sports, sports are also organized differently in the United States. There is no system of promotion and relegation like sports in Europe and major sports leagues operate as associations of franchises. Moreover, all major sports leagues use the same type of schedule with a playoff tournament after the regular season. Also, unlike many other countries, schools and colleges and universities sports competitions play an important role in the American sporting culture.

American sports are quite distinct from those played elsewhere in the world. The top four spectator team sports are American football, baseball, basketball, and ice hockey. Baseball is the oldest of these. Professional baseball dates from 1869 and had no close rivals in popularity until the 1960s; though baseball is no longer the most popular sport it is still referred to as the "national pastime." Also unlike the professional levels of the other popular spectator sports in the U.S., Major League Baseball teams play almost every day from April to October. American football (known simply as «football" in the U.S.) now attracts more television viewers than baseball; however, National Football League teams play only 16 regular-season games each year, so baseball is the runaway leader in ticket sales. Basketball, invented in Massachusetts by the Canadian-born James Naismith, is another popular sport, represented professionally by the National Basketball Association. Most Americans recognize a fourth major sport - ice hockey. Always a mainstay of Great Lakes and New_England-area culture, the sport gained

tenuous footholds in regions like the American South in recent years, as the National Hockey League pursued a policy of expansion.

The top tier of stock car auto racing, NASCAR, has grown from a mainly Southern sport to one with a following nationwide. It has largely outgrown a previously provincial image; it is now avidly followed by fans in all socioeconomic groups and NASCAR sponsorships in the premier Sprint Cup division are highly sought after by hundreds of the U.S.'s largest corporations.

Unlike in Europe, Africa, and Latin America, soccer, despite being the most popular sport in the world, has a relatively small following. It is popular with the large European and Latino immigrant populations, like in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Texas. The sport was widely played by children of affluent backgrounds (giving rise to the "soccer mom" stereotype), though participation in other demographics have risen in the past decade, making that stereotype less accurate. Dramatic growth in youth participation has fueled the men's national team's steady rise in caliber of play since 1990, with the US participating in every World Cup since that time. Almost as many girls as boys play youth soccer in the U.S., contributing to the women's national team becoming one of the world's premier women's sides. The top domestic league, Major League Soccer, is not traditionally considered one of the major leagues in the country but it has continued to rise in popularity. Another interesting recent trend has been the popularity of foreign games broadcast from England, Spain, Italy, Germany, Argentina, and other nations.

Many American soccer fans follow other leagues in place of, or in addition to MLS.

The extent in America to which sports are associated with secondary and tertiary education is unique among nations. In basketball and football, high school and particularly college sports are followed with a fervor equaling or exceeding that felt for professional sports; college football games can draw six-digit crowds, many prominent high school football teams have stadiums that seat tens of thousands of spectators, and the college basketball championship tournament played in March, known as March Madness, draws enormous attention. For upper-tier schools, sports are a significant source of revenue. Though student athletes may be held to significantly lower academic requirements than non-athletes at many large universities, minimum standards do exist.

Team sports

American Football

Football, known as gridiron or American football outside the U.S. and Canada, attracts more television viewers than baseball, and is considered the most popular sport in the United States. The 32-team National Football League (NFL) is the most popular and only major professional American football league. Its championship game, the Super Bowl, is arguably the biggest annual sporting event held in the United States. Additional millions also watch college football throughout the autumn months, and some communities, particularly in rural areas, place great emphasis on their local high school football team. Arena football, a form of American football played in indoor arenas, has its own professional league, the Arena Football League, which attracts comparatively little attention, and is often considered a niche sport. American Football is similar to the sport Rugby.

Baseball

The most popular baseball league in the U.S. is Major League Baseball. Because of its 162 game schedule, it attracts more ticket sales than any other sport in the United States, but is not regarded as the most popular one.

Major League Baseball teams play almost every day from April to October. The World Series is the championship series of Major League Baseball, the culmination of the sport's postseason each October. It is played between the winner of each of the two leagues, the American League and the National League and the winner is determined through a best-of-seven playoff. Notable baseball players include Ty_Cobb, Babe Ruth, Sandy Koufax, Willie Mays and Hank Aaron. Baseball and the variant, softball, are also popular participatory sports in the U.S. However, unlike American football, baseball is also popular in many other countries, notably Japan and Latin American countries such as the Dominican Republic, Cuba, and Venezuela.

Baseball somewhat resembles the English sport Cricket and Irish sport Rounders.

Basketball

Basketball, invented in Springfield, Massachusetts, by physical education teacher James Naismith, is the second most popular sport behind football, and is considered a staple among the top three team sports. The National Basketball Association, more popularly known as the NBA, is the world's premier men's professional basketball league and one of the major professional sports leagues of North America. In late April, the NBA Playoffs begin. Eight teams in each conference qualify for the playoffs and compete for the Larry O'Brien Championship Trophy. Notable NBA players in history include Tim Duncan, Michael Jordan, Magic Johnson, and Kareem Abdul Jabbar, Larry Bird, LeBron James, and Kobe Bryant.

Since 1992 Summer Olympics, NBA players have represented United States in international competition and won several important tournaments. The Dream Team was the unofficial nickname of the United States men's basketball team that won the gold medal at the 1992 Olympics.

Like American football, basketball at both the college and high school levels is quite popular throughout the country. Every March, a 65-team, six-round, single-elimination tournament determines the national champions of college basketball. Most U.S. states also crown state champions among their high schools. More Americans play basketball than any other team sport, according to the National Sporting Goods Association. Unlike the more popular American sports - American football and baseball - basketball is extremely popular in Europe and is often played in schools. The NBA is very popular in places like Italy, France, and Spain—far more popular than MLB or the NFL. More people would have heard of Michael Jordan, LeBron James, and Kobe Bryant than any players from the other major leagues. In addition to international popularity, professional basketball through the NBA and the WNBA (to a lesser degree) is one of the most popular sports in the United States.

Netball, a derivative of basketball invented in the United States and usually played by women, is popular in Australia, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom, and the West Indies.

Ice Hockey

Ice hockey is another popular sport in the United States. Commonly referred to simply as "hockey" in the U.S., the game is most popular in regions of the country with a cold winter climate, namely New England and the states of Minnesota, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and North Dakota. However, in recent years hockey has become increasingly popular in the Sun Belt due in large part to the expansion of the National Hockey League to cities like Tampa, Florida; Dallas, Texas; and Phoenix, Arizona.

The NHL is the major professional hockey league in North America, with 24 U.S.-based teams and six Canadian-based teams competing for the Stanley Cup. Other professional leagues in the U.S. include the American Hockey League and the ECHL. Additionally, nine U.S.-based teams compete in the three member leagues of the Canadian Hockey League.

USA Hockey is the official governing body for amateur hockey in the U.S. The United States Hockey Hall of Fame is located in Eveleth, Minnesota.

Soccer

Soccer has historically had a smaller following in the United States than in many other parts of the world. Several attempts have been made to bring top-level competition to the United States, most recently Major League Soccer (MLS). Since the 1980s, soccer participation at the recreational and scholastic levels has grown significantly, fueling interest in the men's and women's national teams, as well as MLS, though viewership and attendance levels for soccer games still remain relatively low, when compared to other professional leagues. Soccer is widely played by both men and women in the U.S., one factor in the pioneering success and popularity of the women's national team, and the United States is one of only a few nations (along with China, Canada, and Scandinavia) where the women's national team is more successful than the men's team. Soccer in the U.S. has a surge of media and fan interest following the arrival of David Beckham to MLS side LA Galaxy in a big money move in July, 2007. MLS is continuing to grow in terms of fan base and media coverage and has become much more financially secure.

As a result the MLS has had a huge amount of interest from businesses and investors looking to bring a franchise to their respective

cities in the next few years. Popular players having played in the U.S. include Pele, Johan Cruyff, George Best and Franz Beckenbauer, in the North American Soccer League (NASL) in 70s, and Landon Donovan and David Beckham in the MLS.

International soccer in the United States is reasonably popular. The United States Men's National Team regularly sells out games and in major tournaments is followed by a large portion of the country. Foreign national teams are also popular do to the large immigrant population. Rivalries between teams such as US and Mexico sell out some stadiums.

Other team sports

- Lacrosse is a team sport of Native American origin. Although it is not a very popular sport nationwide, it is quite popular in mid-Atlantic and New England states and is increasing in national popularity. NLL and MLL are the national box and outdoor lacrosse leagues, respectively, and have increased their following in recent years. Also, many of the top Division I college lacrosse teams draw upwards of 7-10,000 for a game, especially in the Mid-Atlantic and New England areas.

- Rugby union, common in other English-speaking nations, is not as well known in the United States. Rugby is played recreationally, professionally and in colleges, though it is not governed by the NCAA . There are an estimated 63,000 registered players, with more than a quarter being women. The semi-professional Rugby Super League is the premier domestic competition and two American teams also participated in the North America 4. More recently the national side has been competing at the Rugby World Cup.

- Rugby league is a growing sport with semi-professional teams competing in the AMNRL competition. The national team the Tomahawks participates in regular competition with other nations and competed in the qualifying stages for the 2008 Rugby League World Cup.

- Australian rules football is governed by US Footy in the U.S. and, though little-known in the country, it is also a developing sport with regular international competition against Canada.

- Curling is popular in northern states, possibly because of climate, proximity to Canada, or Scandinavian heritage.

- Gaelic football and hurling are governed by North American GAA and New York GAA. They do not have a high profile but are

developing sports, with New York fielding a representative team in the All-Ireland Senior Football Championship.

- Volleyball is also a notable sport in the United States, especially at the college and university levels. There is a dramatic difference in the support of university athletic programs for men's and women's volleyball. Over 300 schools in NCAA Division I alone (the highest of three NCAA tiers) sponsor women's volleyball at the varsity level, while only 82 schools in *all three NCAA divisions combined* sponsor varsity men's volleyball, with only 22 of them in Division I.

- Inline hockey was invented by Americans as a way to play the sport in all climates. The PIHA is the league with the largest number of professional teams in the nation. Road hockey is a non-standard version of inline hockey played by amateurs in informal games.

- Ultimate was initially popular with high school and college students, and many now continue to play in adult recreational leagues.

- Cricket, another common sport in Commonwealth countries, is not a popular sport in the U.S. Many amateur cricket leagues have been formed by Indian, Pakistani, Australian, South African, English and Caribbean immigrants, and as a result, the sport has made limited inroads into the mainstream sports community because of a large influx of migrants from cricketing countries that make up almost 16 million of the American population. Cricket used to be the most popular sport in America during the 1700s, 1800s and early 1900s till it suffered a rapid decline. In fact the first intercollegiate tournament in America was a cricket tournament. The first annual Canada vs. USA cricket match, played since the 1840s, was attended by 10,000 spectators at Bloomingdale Park in New York. The USA vs. Canada cricket match is the oldest international sporting event in the modern world, predating even today's Olympic Games by nearly 50 years. USA participated in the 2004 Champions Trophy where they got comprehensively beaten in matches against Australia and New Zealand.

Individual sports

Motor sports

Motor sports are also widely popular in the United States, but Americans generally ignore major international series, such as Formula One and MotoGP, in favor of home-grown racing series.

Americans, like the rest of the world, initially began using public streets as a host of automobile races. As time progressed it was soon discovered that these venues were often unsafe to the public as they offered relatively little crowd control. Promoters and drivers in the United States discovered that horse racing tracks could provide better conditions for drivers and spectators than public streets. The result has been long standing popularity for oval track racing while road racing has waned.

Historically, open wheel racing was the most popular nationwide, with the Indianapolis 500 being unquestionably the most widely followed race. However, an acrimonious split in 1994 between the primary league, CART (later known as Champ Car), and the Indianapolis Motor Speedway (the site of the Indy 500) led to the formation of the Indy Racing League, which launched the rival Indy Car Series in 1996. From that point, the popularity of open wheel racing in the U.S. declined dramatically. The feud was settled in 2008 with an agreement to merge the two series under the IRL banner, but not until enormous damage had been done to the sport.

The CART-IRL feud coincided with an enormous expansion of stock car racing, governed by NASCAR, from its past as a mostly regional circuit mainly followed in the southeastern U.S. to a truly national sport. NASCAR's Sprint Cup Series generally harnesses an 8 million person audience on television, as well as sold-out crowds at many tracks that can hold up to 170,000 spectators.

Another one of the most popular forms of motorsports in the United States is the indigenous sport of drag racing. The largest drag racing organization, the National Hot Rod Association, boasts 80,000 members, more than 35,000 licensed competitors and nationwide television coverage.

Golf, tennis, boxing, and track and field

Outside of team events, U.S. athletes compete in sports such as boxing, golf, tennis, and track and field events. Golf is very popular in the U.S. as a recreational activity, especially among business people. The United States is home to the world's richest men's professional tour, the PGA Tour, and three of the four major championships in men's golf, and also to the richest women's professional tour, the LPGA Tour. America has consistently been the most successful nation in men's professional golf since World War I. The U.S. was also the dominant

nation in women's professional golf until around the turn of the 21st century, when Asian and other international golfers began to dominate the LPGA Tour.

Tennis is played nationally at high school and college levels, and the country hosts one of the four annual Grand Slam tournaments, the US Open, at the USTA National Tennis Center, Queens, New York City. Many of the all-time greats of the sport are American, such as Bill Tilden, Jimmy Connors, Pete Sampras, Billie Jean King, Chris Evert, and Venus and Serena Williams.

Professional boxing was one of the major sports in the U.S. from the late 19th century up to the middle decades of the 20th century. U.S. boxer such as Muhammad Ali and Sugar Ray Robinson rank among the all time greats of the sport. However boxing has decreased unpopularity over the past several decades while the sport of mixed martial arts has recently enjoyed mainstream success.

Track and field gets little mainstream attention from Americans apart from competition in the Olympic Games, although it is always a mainstay of high school and college athletic departments.

Outdoors sports

Hunting and fishing are very popular in the U.S., especially in rural areas. Other popular outdoors activities in the country include hiking, mountain climbing, paintball and kayaking. In winter, many Americans head to mountainous areas for skiing and snowboarding. Cycling has increased in popularity, fueled by the success of Texan cyclist Lance Armstrong.

Other popular individual sports

- Equestrian competition. Despite lacking the national popularity seen in Europe, America usually performs extremely well in international equestrian competition.

- Wrestling - Though not a popular sport on a national level (except perhaps during the Olympics), high school wrestling is frequently one of the most popular participatory sports for young men in the United States.

- Martial arts competitions
- Shooting sports

• Skateboarding - Skateboarding is the act of riding on and performing tricks with a skateboard. A person who skateboards is referred to as a skateboarder or skater.

- Surfing
- Fencing
- Swimming
- Running
- Mountain biking
- Bowling

EXERCISES

I. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. Sports in the USA are the same as in any other country.
2. Soccer is an American kind of sport.
3. Sports competitions play an important role in the life of schools, colleges and Universities.
4. Baseball is the “national pastime” of Americans.
5. Basketball was invented in Canada.
6. Ice hockey is popular both in California and in New England.
7. NHL stands for “National Hiking League”.
8. NASCAR is abbreviated from National Sky Car Auto Racing.
9. Soccer is a sport of American Teenagers.
10. March Madness is a competition of American tomcats.
11. AFL means Arena Football League.
12. The Super Bowl is the championship game of AFL.
13. Baseball is a winter kind of sport.
14. Baseball is played only in the USA.
15. NBA means North American Basketball.
16. The Dream Team is the official name of the American National Basketball Team.
17. Ice hockey is less popular in the USA than basketball.
18. Netball is basketball for children.
19. The Stanley Cup is a special prize for US-based hockey teams.
20. Soccer is not an indoor game.
21. FIFA is an American Soccer League.

22. Lacrosse is a sport of French origin.
23. Rugby was invented in the USA.
24. Volleyball is a University sport.
25. Ultimate is a new American Sport.
26. Cricket is a declining kind of sport in the USA.
27. Formula One and Motor GP are very popular in the USA.
28. Open wheel racing is the most popular motor sport in the USA.
29. American golfers are the best in the world.
30. Now the USA has the greatest number of top ranked tennis players.
31. Boxing is less popular in the USA than mixed martial arts.
32. Track and field is very popular with American public.
33. Paintball is one of the main American indoor sports.
34. Student athletes always receive scholarships to American colleges.
35. The USA is a country of professional sports.

II. Decide whether these sports are Olympic ones or not:

Baseball	Softball	Hurling
NASCAR	Netball	Inline hockey
Soccer	Lacrosse	Street hockey
Arena Football	Ultimate	Australian football
Track and field	Drag racing	Open wheel racing
Paintball	Martial arts	Kayaking
Snowboarding	Surfing	Fencing
Swimming	Bowling	Mountain biking

III. Describe any American sport which you like.

IV. Write a letter to your American friend about sports in Russia.

V. Suppose you are to interview an American sportsman. What questions will you ask?

VI. Compare American and English sports.

VII. Write the biography of any well-known American sportsman.

