

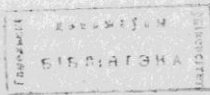
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МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАРОДНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

ГОМЕЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМЕНИ ФРАНЦИСКА СКОРИНЫ

Кафедра английского языка

ТЕКСТЫ
для чтения на английском языке
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Часть II



Гомель, 1993.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМ. Ф. СКОРИНЫ

Aero-Sport

Упр.1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова и выражения.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. aero-sport [ˈɛərəʊspɔ:t] | воздушный спорт |
| 2. gliding [ˈɡlaɪdɪŋ] | планеризм |
| 3. parachute jumping [ˈpærəʃaɪtˌdʒʌmpɪŋ] | прыжки с парашютом |
| 4. modelling [ˈmɒdəlɪŋ] | моделирование |
| 5. handicraft [ˈhændɪkra:ft] | ремесло |
| 6. a sport society [ˈspɔ:tˌsəʊsaɪəti] | спортивное общество |
| 7. free of charge [fri: əv ˈʧɑ:dʒ] | бесплатно |
| 8. healthy [ˈhelθi] | здоровый |
| 9. piloting [ˈpaɪlətɪŋ] | пилотирование |
| 10. rapidly [ˈræpɪdli] | быстро |
| 11. sufficient [səˈfɪʃənt] | достаточный |
| 12. outstanding [ˈaʊtˌstændɪŋ] | выдающийся |
| 13. for the convenience of [ˌkənˈvi:niəns] | для удобства |
| 14. spare time [ˈspeə ˈfaɪm] | свободное время |
| 15. water landing [ˈwɔ:tə ˈlændɪŋ] | приземление на воду |
| 16. to join an aero-club [ˈdʒɔɪn ən ˈɛərəklaʊb] | вступить в аэроклуб |

Упр.2. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1. Aero-sport is one of the most interesting emerging sports.
2. Youngsters learn to build models in school during handicraft lessons.
3. One can join an aero-club to learn the flying art.
4. Usually the best pilots start their flying careers at aero-clubs.
5. Any healthy person of either sex may complete a full one-year course at an aero-club.
6. Flying is practiced from early in the morning till late at night.
7. Special sport groups have high class instructors.

Text "Aero-Sport"

One of the most interesting emerging sports is aero-sport. This sport consists of aeroplane piloting, gliding, parachute jumping and modelling (building flying aircraft models). It is understood that youngsters learn to build models in school during handicraft lessons or at special handicraft lessons at sport societies. Later many of the modellers become interested in real flying and join some aero-club to learn the flying,

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gliding or parachute-jumping art.

Of course not only those who build models are accepted to study at aero-clubs. Any healthy person of either sex may join an aero-club and complete a full one-year course there, free of charge. During this one-year course the pupils learn theory, mechanics, parachute jumping, gliding or piloting. They naturally do not become ace-pilots so rapidly but usually the best pilots start their flying careers at aero-clubs. Thousands could be named but it is sufficient to note only the outstanding names of our cosmic heroes, Yury Gagarin, Herman Titov, Valentina Tereshkova-Nikolayeva, etc. whose first steps in aviation were made in aero-clubs.

According to the programme flying is practiced from early in the morning till late at night for the convenience of the pupils who can thus regulate their studies, work and individual spare time. Practice is given all year round so as to teach the pupils flying at night, in winter, with snow and water landings, etc.

After completing the full course, those who want to continue flying, gliding or parachute jumping may join special sport groups which are equipped with special speed planes and gliders and have high class instructors.

Упр.3. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. gliding | I. бесплатно |
| 2. modelling | 2. первые шаги |
| 3. a sport society | 3. планеризм |
| 4. parachute-jumping | 4. моделирование |
| 5. to join an aero-club | 5. спортивное общество |
| 6. an ace-pilot | 6. прыжки с парашютом |
| 7. according to the programme | 7. вступить в аэроклуб |
| 8. spare time | 8. лилот-ас |
| 9. gliders | 9. свободное время |
| 10. aircraft models | 10. по программе |
| 11. free of charge | II. планеры |
| 12. first steps | 12. авиамодели |

Упр.4. Заполните пропуски, выбрав из предлагаемых в скобках слов подходящее по смыслу.

1 Aero-sport (regulates, consists, includes) of piloting, gliding and parachute jumping. 2 Those who build models are (interested, accepted, named) to study at aero-clubs. 3 Those who wish may (join, become, practice) an aero-club. 4 Practice is (equipped, given, understood) all year round. 5 One of the (named, spare, emerging) sports is aero-sport. 6 Their first(steps, studies, societies) in aviation were made in aero-clubs.

Упр.5. Соедините части предложений, подходящие по смыслу.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Youngsters learn to build models ... | 1 ... flying is practiced from the morning till late at night. |
| 2 Many of the modellers | 2 ... so as to teach the pupils flying at any time. |
| 3 According to the programme ... | 3 ... become interested in real flying |
| 4 Practice is given all year round so ... | 4 ... at sport societies |
| 5 Any healthy person of either sex ... | 5 ... are equipped with speed planes and gliders. |
| 6 Special sport groups ... | 6 ... may complete a full-year course |

Упр.6. Ответьте на вопросы.

- Where can youngsters learn to build models?
- Who may join an aero-club?
- At what time is flying practiced?
- Is aerosport one of the most interesting sports?
- Where do the best pilots usually start their flying careers?
- Why is practice given all the year round?
- What sports does an aero-sport consist of?
- What outstanding cosmic heroes do you know?
- What subject do the pupils learn at aero-clubs?

Упр.7. Исправьте следующие утверждения, не соответствующие тексту, используя данные выражения:

Oh, no (нет); Oh, yes (да); You are wrong (Вы не правы);

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I disagree with you (я не согласен с Вами); I differ from you(я придерживаюсь другого мнения); That's not so (это не так; Вы не правы); You are mistaken (Вы ошибаетесь).

1. Youngsters cannot learn to build models in school.
2. Only men may join an aero-club.
3. One doesn't become an ace-pilot rapidly.
4. Only those who build models are accepted to study at aero-clubs.
5. Aeroplane piloting is simple, isn't it?
6. Parachute jumping is one of aerospots.
7. Flying at night and in winter is not taught in aero-clubs.

Упр.8. Найдите в тексте предложения, подтверждающие следующие высказывания.

1. Gliding is one of aerospots.
2. Women may join an aero-club also.
3. Cosmic heroes made first steps in aviation in aero-clubs.
4. The pupils can regulate their studies.
5. One can learn flying all year round.
6. High class instructors work in special sport groups.

Упр.9. Скажите, что нового вы узнали о:

- 1) воздушных видах спорта;
- 2) работе аэроклубов;
- 3) прыжках с парашютом.

Winter Sports

Упр.1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова и выражения.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. artificial [a:'ti:'fi:ʃəl] | искусственный |
| 2. an ice-rink [aɪs,'riŋk] | каток |
| 3. ski-jumping ['ski:,dʒʌmpɪŋ] | прыжки на лыжах с трамплина |
| 4. skiing ['ski:ɪŋ] | катание на лыжах |
| 5. skating ['skeɪtɪŋ] | катание на коньках |
| 6. figure skating ['fɪgə,'sketɪŋ] | фигурное катание |
| 7. a viewer ['vju:ə] | зритель |
| 8. sorrowful ['sɔ:rəfʊl] | печальный |
| 9. roller skating ['rəʊlə,'sketɪŋ] | катание на роликовых коньках |
| 10. to participate [pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt] | участвовать |
| 11. common ['kɒmən] | общий |
| 12. a puck [pʌk] | шайба |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 13. an angle [ˈæŋɡl] | угол |
| 14. at the bottom [ˌbɒtəm] | в конце |
| 15. rubber [ˈrʌbər] | резина |
| 16. fascinating [ˌfæsɪneɪtɪŋ] | очаровательный |
| 17. graceful [ˈɡreɪsful] | грациозный |
| 18. to accomplish [əˈkɒmplɪʃ] | совершать |
| 19. exciting [ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ] | захватывающий |
| 20. smooth [smu:ð] | ровный, гладкий |
| 21. a hop [hɒp] | прыжок, скачок |
| 22. an elevation [ˌeɪlɪ'veɪʃən] | возвышенность |
| 23. a jumper [ˈdʒʌmpə] | прыгун |
| 24. to straighten up [ˌstreɪtn 'ʌp] | выпрямиться |
| 25. to sail [seɪl] | нести, лететь |
| 26. retaining [rɪˈteɪnɪŋ] | удержание, сохранение |

Упр.2. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык:

1. Hockey is played the world over.
2. Figure skating is on the hearts of millions.
3. Hockey is played on a rink 40 metres long by six players.
4. The team that scores the most goals wins.
5. Ski-running has practically no viewers.
6. Ice skating is now universally developed.
7. In the hottest countries there are artificial ice-rinks.

Text "Winter Sports"

Usually when talking about winter sports we have in mind all sports having to do with ice and snow. But some ice sports such as hockey and figure skating should be considered summer sports too, or at least all-season sports. They are played the world over on artificial ice-rinks.

Ski-running is an event that has practically no viewers. Usually only the referees and officials see the skiers off (start) and wait for them to return in an hour, two or three (depending on the distance), not being able to see the skiers, the race, etc. because they are far away in the woods while the officials have to stay at the finish line. It's ever so sorrowful that such interesting races cannot be watched by the fans.

Ice skating is now universally developed. In the hottest countries there are artificial ice-rinks, although in the dees

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South roller skating is more common.

Hockey, called sometimes "Canadian hockey" or "ice hockey" is played on a rink 40 metres long by six players. It is a very interesting, fast and dynamic game. It is played with a puck and long straight sticks with an angle at the bottom. The puck, which is made of hard rubber, is passed between the players until it is thrown into the opponent's goal. The team that scores the most goals wins. The game lasts for 60 minutes: three periods with two ten-minute rests between the periods.

Russian hockey is called "ice football" because it is played on an ice football field 100 metres long. There are 11 players in each team and they play with a round ball (the size of a tennis ball) and short curved sticks. The playing time and the rules are similar to football.

Figure skating has won during the last few years the hearts of millions. Although most of the people have never seen figure skating at the rinks, they have sat for hours watching European, world and other championships over TV. It is needless to say that figure skating is a most fascinating and graceful sport.

Ski-jumping is a very exciting sport. A long smooth hill is chosen for a course. About one third of the distance down, an elevation of two metres called the hop is built and covered with snow. The jumper starts and when the hop is reached straightens and sails through the air, touching the ground again several metres from the bottom of the hill. The skill consists in retaining the standing position and continuing the run down the hill.

Упр.3. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. artificial ice-rinks | 1. твердая резина |
| 2. ice skating | 2. каток |
| 3. roller skating | 3. забить гол |
| 4. a rink | 4. шайба |
| 5. hard rubber | 5. ворота противника |
| 6. to score a goal | 6. палка |
| 7. a world championship | 7. парадный спорт |
| 8. a graceful sport | 8. линия финиша |
| 9. a finish line | 9. искусственные катки |

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 10. a puck | 10. катание на льду |
| 11. the opponent's goal | 11. катание на роликах |
| 12. a stick | 12. чемпионат мира |

Упр.4. Заполните пропуски, выбрав из предлагаемых в скобках слов подходящее по смыслу.

1. Hockey is (developed, played, considered) on a rink 40 metres long by six players. 2. The puck is (done, passed, watched) between the players until it is thrown into the opponent's goal. 3. In the hottest countries there are (interesting, artificial, sorrowful) ice-rinks. 4. Russian hockey is played on a field 100 metres (wide, deep, long). 5. In the south roller skating is more (common, graceful, popular). 6. They play with short (developed, curved, long) sticks.

Упр.5. Соедините части предложений, подходящие по смыслу.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Ski running is an event that... | 1. ... they play with a round ball and short sticks. |
| 2. It is so sorrowful that ... | 2. ... figure skating is a most fascinating sport. |
| 3. There are 11 players in each team and ... | 3. ... should be considered summer sports too. |
| 4. It is needless to say that ... | 4. ... has practically no viewers. |
| 5. Some sports such as hockey and figure skating ... | 5. ... such interesting races cannot be watched by the fans. |
| 6. "Canadian hockey" is played ... | 6. ... on a rink 40 metres long by six players. |

Упр.6. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Is figure skating considered a summer sport too?
2. What is Russian hockey called?
3. How many players are there in "Canadian hockey"?
4. What are the main winter sports?
5. In what countries is roller skating more common?
6. Is ice skating universally developed?
7. What is a puck made of?
8. Why is ski-running an event that has practically no viewers?

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Упр.7. Исправьте следующие утверждения, не соответствующие тексту.

1. Figure skating is not an all-season sport.
2. Ski-running has a lot of viewers.
3. Ice skating is not universally developed.
4. "Canadian hockey" is played by 11 players.
5. The puck is made of soft rubber.
6. The team that scores the most goals wins.
7. Russian hockey is called "ice football".
8. The hockey game lasts two periods.

Упр.8. Найдите в тексте предложения, подтверждающие следующие высказывания.

1. Winter sports are connected with ice and snow.
2. Ski-running has practically no viewers.
3. Russian hockey is called "ice football".
4. Most of the people watch world championships over TV.
5. Figure skating is a summer sport too.

Упр.9. Скажите, что нового вы узнали о:

- 1) зимних видах спорта;
- 2) русском хоккее;
- 3) канадском хоккее.

Water Sports

Упр.1. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова и выражения.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. swimming ['swɪmɪŋ] | плавание |
| 2. diving ['daɪvɪŋ] | прыжки в воду |
| 3. sailing ['seɪlɪŋ] | парусный спорт |
| 4. motor boating ['məʊtə, bəʊtɪŋ] | катание на моторных лодках |
| 5. rowing ['rəʊɪŋ] | гребля |
| 6. to be widespread ['waɪd 'spred] | быть широко распространенным |
| 7. a swimming-pool ['swɪmɪŋ 'pu:l] | плавательный бассейн |
| 8. heated water ['hi:td 'wɔ:tə] | подогретая вода |
| 9. a shooting range ['ʃu:tɪŋ'reɪndʒ] | стрельбище, полигон |
| 10. a goal [gəʊl] | ворота |
| 11. turns [tɜ:nz] | повороты |
| 12. summersaults ['sʌmə:zɔ:lt] | прыжки кувырком |
| 13. a spring-board ['sprɪŋbɔ:d] | трамплин |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 14. splashing ['splæʃɪŋ] | брызги |
| 15. breast-stroke ['brest 'strəʊk] | брасс |
| 16. back-stroke ['bæk 'strəʊk] | плавание на спине |
| 17. side-stroke ['saɪd 'strəʊk] | плавание на боку |
| 18. a relay race ['ri:leɪ 'reɪs] | эстафета |

Упр.2. Переведите следующие предложения на русский язык.

1. Swimming is a water sport.
2. Water polo is an interesting game.
3. The goal is defended by a goalkeeper.
4. A good diver must be a good acrobat also.
5. There are relay races for both men and women.
6. Swimmers can practice in swimming-pools all the year round.
7. Many contests are held in summer and in winter.

Text "Water Sports"

Water sports include: swimming, diving, water polo, sailing and motor boating.

For those interested in motor boating, sailing or rowing there are special yacht clubs and rowing stations where members can learn the sailing art, become qualified sportsmen and participate in inter-club competitions.

Swimming, diving and water polo are very widespread. During winter months in big cities swimmers practice swimming, diving and playing water polo in closed swimming-pools. Many interesting contests are held both in summer and during the cold winter months. Lately there have been many open swimming-pools erected with heated water, where swimmers can practice all the year round.

Water polo is an interesting game somewhat like handball only played in water. The players pass the ball between themselves until they are within shooting range of the opponents' goal. Then they try to throw the ball into the goal which is defended by a goalkeeper.

To be a good diver one must not only know to swim well, he must be a good acrobat also. He must be able to regulate his movements and time them exactly in order to be able to do some turns or summersaults in the air within a few metres between the spring-board and the water's surface and mainly to enter the wa-

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ter head-first without splashing. It takes enormous practice and patience to become a good diver.

Swimmers are most numerous of course and so are the events in which they participate. These are races from 100 metres up and various styles too. For instance, crawl, free-style, breast-stroke, butterfly, back-stroke, dolphin, side-stroke. All these strokes are classified independently. There are relay races for both men and women.

Упр.3. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты следующих слов и словосочетаний.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. motor boating | I. соревнование |
| 2. a rowing station | 2. закрытый плавательный бассейн |
| 3. sailing art | 3. передавать мяч |
| 4. a competition | 4. забросить мяч в ворота |
| 5. a closed swimming-pool | 5. кувырок в воздухе |
| 6. to pass the ball | 6. брасс |
| 7. to throw the ball into the goal | 7. плавание на спине |
| 8. a summersault in the air | 8. плавание на боку |
| 9. breast-stroke | 9. управлять своими движениями |
| 10. back-stroke | 10. катанье на моторных катерах |
| 11. side-stroke | 11. гребная база |
| 12. to regulate one's movements | 12. искусство парусного спорта |

Упр.4. Заполните пропуски, выбрав из предлагаемых в скобках слов подходящее по смыслу.

1. Many interesting contests are (widespread, held, played) in summer. 2. Water polo is an interesting (competition, game, sailing art). 3. The players try (to pass, to defend, to throw) the ball into the opponents' goal. 4. Divers must enter the water head-first without (splashing, diving, rowing). 5. It takes enormous (practice, turns, summersaults) to become a good diver.

Упр.5. Соедините части предложений, подходящие по смыслу.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. For those interested in motor boating ... | 1. ... are very widespread. |
| 2. Water polo is an interesting game ... | 2. ... must be a good acrobat also. |
| | 3. ... there are special yacht clubs. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. Swimming and diving ... | 4. ... played in water. |
| 4. To be a good diver one ... | 5. ... until they are within shooting range of the opponents' goal. |
| 5. There are many open swimming pools ... | 6. ... where swimmers can practice all the year round. |
| 6. The players pass the ball between themselves ... | |

Упр.6. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Are swimming, diving and water polo very widespread?
2. Is water polo an interesting game?
3. What must one do to be a good diver?
4. Where can one learn the sailing art?
5. Who is the goal defended by?
6. Are there relay races for both men and women?
7. Name the water sports.
8. Are contests held during the cold winter months?

Упр.7. Исправьте утверждения, которые не соответствуют тексту.

1. Diving and water polo are not very widespread.
2. Water sports include swimming, sailing and motor boating.
3. Contests are not held in summer.
4. Water polo is not an interesting game.
5. In swimming-pools swimmers can practice all the year round.
6. The goal is not defended by a goalkeeper.
7. A good diver must be a good acrobat also.
8. Swimmers are not very numerous.

Упр.8. Найдите в тексте предложения, подтверждающие следующие высказывания.

1. Swimmers practice swimming in closed swimming-pools in winter.
2. Contests are held in summer and winter.
3. There are various styles of swimming.
4. One can learn swimming all the year round.
5. Men and women can participate in relay races.

Упр.9. Скажите, что нового вы узнали о:

- 1) водных видах спорта;
- 2) различных стилях в плавании.

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The Olympic Movement. Part I.

Упр.1. Прочитайте следующие слова, обращая внимание на произношение.

Alpheus [ˈælfɪəs]	Plutarch [ˈplu:tɑ:k]
Greece [ɡri:s]	stadium [ˈsteɪdiəm]
Greeks [ɡri:ks]	hippodrome [ˈhɪpədrəʊm]
Zeus [zju:s]	pentathlon [penˈtæθlɒn]
Heracles [ˈherəkleɪz]	pankration [penˈkreɪʃn]
Titans [ˈtaɪt(ə)nz]	maele [ˈma:ɪ]

Упр.2. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова и выражения.

1. athlete [ˈæθli:t]	спортсмен, атлет
2. spectator [spekˈteɪtə]	зритель
3. embankment [ɪmˈbæŋkmənt]	насыпь
4. target [ˈtɑ:ɡɪt]	цель, мишень
5. hurl (hurling) [hɜ:l] [ˈhɜ:lɪŋ]	бросать (бросок)
6. competitions [kəmpeɪˈtɪʃnz]	соревнования
7. hold (held, held) [həʊld] [held]	зд. проводить (соревнования)
8. flood [flʌd]	наводнение
9. earthquake [ˈɜ:kweɪk]	землетрясение
10. horseman [ˈhɔ:smən]	наездник, всадник
11. ride [raɪd]	ехать верхом
12. javelin-throwing [ˈdʒæv(ə)lɪn ˈθrəʊɪŋ]	метание копья
13. discus (pl. disci)-throwing [ˈdɪskəs ˈθrəʊɪŋ]	метание диска
14. foot-races [ˈfʊtɹeɪsɪz] [ˈfʊtɹeɪsɪz]	бег
15. wrestling [ˈrestlɪŋ]	борьба
16. long-jump contest [ˈlɒŋ ˈdʒʌmp ˈkɒnɪst]	прыжки в длину
17. boxing [ˈbɒksɪŋ]	бокс, кулачный бой
18. equestrian [iˈkwestriən]	верховая езда

Упр.3. Догадайтесь о значении подчеркнутых слов без использования словаря.

1. In Barcelona 45 sportsmen of the Unified Team were presented with golden medals, 38 of them were rewarded with silver and 29 with bronze medals. 2. The famous poet and singer V. Vysotsky is buried in Vagankovo cemetery in Moscow. 3. There exists many kinds of sport.

Text "The Olympic Movement"

Part I

On the bank of the river Alpheus in Greece, stood Olympia, the most celebrated town of antiquity. Every fourth year sport contests took place in its stadium and hippodrome; thousands of athletes and spectators from all over Greece came to these games.

A tradition existed among the Greeks that the games in Olympia had been established in the past by Zeus, "the father of the gods and of the people", in commemoration of his victory over the Titans. According to another version, the games were instituted by the powerful athletes, Heracles, the most known of all the Greek mythological heroes.

The date of the first Olympiad goes back to the year 776 B.C.

The games, which lasted five days, were preceded by a contest of musicians, the best of whom were chosen to accompany, with their music, the performances of the athletes.

The most ancient forms of contests in Olympia were foot-races held over 1, 2 and 24 lengths of the stadium (approximately from 192 to 4,700 metres²). A foot-race over 1 length as well as³ the long jump, javelin- and discus-throwing and wrestling, formed part of the pentathlon. Athletes taking part in the long-jump contest stood on a specially prepared low embankment and, holding stone or leaden dumb-bells⁴, jumped forward without a running start⁵. The judges were strict in deciding whether the jumpers did everything well and gracefully.

The javelin-throwers aimed at a target as far as possible from them; the hurling was done not only with the right hand, but also with the left.

Athletes used stone, bronze or wooden disci, weighing from 1.2 to 5.7 kilograms. Discus-throwing developed the muscles of the shoulders.

The historian Plutarch considered wrestling the most skillful and cunning art. The fighter who threw down his opponent three times in succession was proclaimed the victor.

Athletes demonstrated their mastery in the so-called pankration, - a combination of wrestling and boxing. Concerning boxing as a separate contest, it represented the simplest form of boxing.

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of the present time.

Finally, equestrian contests were very popular with the spectators. Each horseman was to ride only twice round the hippodrome as quickly as possible, but before the finish he had to jump off his horse and dash after it with the reins⁶ in his hands.

After the contests the athletes performed ablutions⁷. Then the winners were presented with olive branches and olive crowns.

In Olympia, separate competitions were held for girls, in the foot-race over 5/6 lengths of the stadium. The winners were rewarded with palm branches.

The ancient Greek Olympic games continued to exist for more than 1000 years, till 394 A.D.⁸; then they were prohibited by the Christian religion. Later, religious fanatics burned down the beautiful city of sports. A powerful earthquake and the floods of the Alpheus buried the ruins in sand. But the people have never forgotten the ancient contests.

Notes:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. B.C. - before Christ [bi'fɔ: kɹaɪst] | 1. до рожества Христова (до н.э.) |
| 2. ... were foot-races held over 1, 2 and 24 lengths of the stadium (approximately from 192 to 4,700m)... | 2. ...были забеги на 1, 2 и 24 длины стадиона (приблизительно от 192 до 4700 м) |
| 3. as well as | 3. наряду с |
| 4. stone or leaden dumb-bells | 4. каменные или свинцовые гантели |
| 5. a running start | 5. разбег |
| 6. reins | 6. поводья, вожжи |
| 7. ablutions [ə'blu:ʃ(ə)nz] | 7. омовение |
| 8. A.D. - Anno Domini [æno 'dɒmɪnɪ] 8. новой эры | |

Упр.4. Подберите соответствующие эквиваленты.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. 1. muscle | 1. существовать |
| 2. exist | 2. бросок |
| 3. contest | 3. мускул, мышца |
| 4. hurling | 4. соревнование |
| B. 1. Греция | 1. target |
| 2. наездник | 2. Greeks |
| 3. греки | 3. Greece |
| 4. цель | 4. horseman |

Упр.5. Заполните пропуски, выбрав из скобок подходящее по смыслу слово.

1. During the last Olympiad 9 Spanish sportsmen were (presented, rewarded, given) with Olympic medals. 2. Contests of horsemen at (stadium, sportsground, hippodrome) are very interesting too. 3. About 55 thousand (men, spectators, women) can see football games at "Динамо" stadium in Minsk.

Упр.6. Прочитайте и переведите предложения, заполняя пропуски английскими эквивалентами слов, приведенных в скобках.

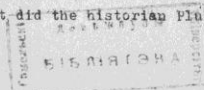
1. Thousands of ... (атлетов) and ... (зрителей) from all over Greece came to these games. 2. The ... (бросок) was done not only with the right hand, but also with the left. 3. Each horseman was to ... (объехать) only twice round the hippodrome as quickly as possible. 4. In Olympia, separate competitions were ... (провоцились) for girls, in the foot-race over 5/6 lengths of the stadium.

Упр.7. Соедините части предложений, подходящие по смыслу.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The games in Olympia had been established ... | 1. ... were foot-races held over 1, 2 and 24 lengths of the stadium. |
| 2. The date of the first Olympiad ... | 2. ... with olive branches and olive crowns. |
| 3. The games were preceded ... | 3. ... by a contest of musicians. |
| 4. The most ancient forms of contests in Olympia ... | 4. ... by Zeus in commemoration of his victory over the Titans. |
| 5. The winners were presented... | 5. ... goes back to the year 776 B.C. |

Упр.8. Ответьте на вопросы.

- Where were the first sport contests of ancient Greeks held?
- The date of the first Olympiad goes back to the year 774, doesn't it?
- Were foot-races the most ancient form of contests in Olympia?
- What other ancient forms of contests do you know?
- What did the historian Plutarch think about wrestling?



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- 6. Could girls take part in competitions?
- 7. How were the winners of Olympiads rewarded?
- 8. How long did the ancient Greek Olympic games exist?
- 9. Why couldn't ancient Greeks hold contests after the year 394 A.D.?

Упр.9. Исправьте утверждения, не соответствующие тексту.

- 1. Every fifth year sport contests took place in Olympia.
- 2. The date of the first Olympiad goes back to the year 774 B.C.
- 3. The games, which lasted five days, were preceded by a contest of musicians.
- 4. Equestrian contests as well as the long jump, javelin- and discus-throwing and wrestling formed part of the pentathlon.
- 5. There were no any competitions for girls in ancient Greece.

Упр.10. Расширьте следующие утверждения.

- 1. On the bank of the river Alpheus, in Greece, stood Olympia, the most celebrated town of antiquity.
- 2. A tradition existed among the Greeks that the games in Olympia had been established in the past by Zeus.
- 3. The most ancient forms of contests in Olympia were foot-races held over 1, 2 and 24 lengths of the stadium.
- 4. After the contests the athletes performed ablutions.
- 5. In Olympia, separate competitions were held for girls.
- 6. The ancient Greek Olympic games continued to exist for more than 1000 years.

Упр.11. Скажите, что нового вы узнали о:

- 1) месте проведения первых Олимпийских игр;
- 2) попытках объяснить их происхождение;
- 3) том, в каких видах соревнований участвовали спортсмены древней Греции;
- 4) церемонии награждения победителей;
- 5) том, почему Олимпийские игры древних прекратили своё существование.

The Olympic Movement. Part II.

Упр.1. Прочитайте следующие слова, обращая внимание на их произношение.

International Olympic Committee (IOC)	[ɪntəˈnæʃnəl əˈlɪmpɪk kəˈmɪtɪ]	
Lausanne	[ləʊˈzæn]	
Switzerland	[ˈswɪtsəˌlænd]	
Frenchman	[ˈfrentʃmən]	ancient [ˈeɪnʃənt]
Baron	[ˈbærən]	ceremony [ˈserɪməni]
Greek	[ɡriːk]	continent [ˈkɒntɪnənt]
Greece	[ɡriːs]	elimination [kəˈlɪmɪˈneɪʃn]
Athens	[əˈθɪnz]	era [ˈɪərə]

Упр.2. Прочитайте и запомните следующие слова и выражения.

1. enormous	[ɪˈnɔːməs]	огромный
2. expensive	[ɪksˈpensɪv]	дорогой
3. participate (v)	[pɑːˈtɪsɪpeɪt]	участвовать
4. participant (n)	[pɑːˈtɪsɪpənt]	участник
5. rule	[ruːl]	правило
6. ring	[rɪŋ]	кольцо
7. link (v)	[lɪŋk]	связывать, соединять
8. revive	[rɪˈvaɪv]	возродить
9. flame	[fleɪm]	пламя
10. competitive	[kəmˈpetɪtɪv]	конкурирующий

Упр.3. Догадайтесь о значении подчеркнутых слов без использования словаря.

- 1. A basketball team consists of 5 players.
- 2. The location of summer Olympic games of 1996 will be Atlanta.
- 3. The torch of Olympiad is lit using the rays of the sun in Greece.
- 4. Now any sportsmen can participate in Olympiad, both professionals and amateurs.

Text "The Olympic Movement" Part II

In modern times the Olympic movement has become an enormous and expensive organization. It is controlled by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), which consists of members from all

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the participating countries. The IOC is based in Lausanne, Switzerland. It chooses the locations of both summer and winter games. It also controls the rules of the competitions and selects new Olympic sports. The famous flag of the IOC shows five rings of different colours linked together. The rings represent the five continents.

The modern Olympic era began in 1894 when Frenchman Baron Pierre de Coubertin decided to revive the ancient Greek tradition of celebrating health, youth and peace with a sports festival. Baron de Coubertin created the IOC and the first modern Olympiad took place in Athens in 1896. Since then the Olympic Games have been held every four years with only two exceptions because of the two world wars. Each time the culmination of the opening ceremony is the lighting of the Olympic flame, which burns throughout the games. The flame is a link with the past, because before each modern Olympiad a torch is lit using the rays of the sun in Greece and then carried by a succession of runners from Greece to the temporary home of the Olympic Games.

Not long ago the most important rule of the Olympic Games was that all the participants must be amateurs. It has been under a lot of pressure in recent years because modern sport is so professional and competitive. From the latest Olympiad in Barcelona there will be no this rule and any sportsman will be able to take part in the Olympics.

Упр.4. Подберите соответствующие эквиваленты.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| A. 1. sporstous | 1. конкурирующий |
| 2. expensive | 2. огромный |
| 3. competitive | 3. любитель |
| 4. amateur | 4. место проведения |
| 5. location | 5. дорогой |
| B. 1. возрождать | |
| 2. участвовать | 1. torch |
| 3. факел | 2. rule |
| 4. пламя | 3. revive |
| 5. правило | 4. flame |
| | 5. participate |

Упр.5. Заполните пропуски, выбрав из скобок подходящее по смыслу слово.

1. The (sportsground, location, town) of summer Olympic Games of 1980 was Moscow. 2. Every sportsman must observe the (rules, ablutions, ceremonies) of his kind of sport. 3. Most countries of the world are (amateurs, professionals, participants) of the Olympics.

Упр.6. Прочитайте и переведите предложения, заполняя пропуски английскими эквивалентами слов, приведенных в скобках.

1. Today the Olympic movement has become an ... (огромной) and ... (дорогой) organization. 2. The IOC also controls the ... (правила) of the competitions and selects new Olympic sports. 3. In 1894 Baron Pierre de Coubertin decided to ... (возродить) the ancient Greek tradition of celebrating health, youth and peace with a sports festival. 4. Not long ago the most important rule of the Olympic Games was that all the participants must be ... (любителями).

Упр.7. Соедините части предложений, подходящие по смыслу.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The Olympic movement is controlled by the International Olympic Committee, which ... | 1. ... the rules of the competitions and selects new Olympic sports. |
| 2. The IOC chooses ... | 2. ... the locations of both summer and winter games. |
| 3. The IOC controls ... | 3. ... consists of members from all the participating countries. |
| 4. Since 1896 the Olympic Games ... | 4. ... is the lighting of the Olympic flame. |
| 5. Each time the culmination of the opening ceremony ... | 5. ... have been held every four years with only two exceptions because of the two world wars. |

Упр.8. Ответьте на вопросы.

1. Is the Olympic movement controlled by the IOC ?
2. What functions does the IOC perform?
3. When did the modern Olympic era begin?
4. It was Baron Pierre de Coubertin who decided to revive Olympiads, wasn't he?
5. What Olympic symbols and traditions do you know?

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Упр.9. Исправьте утверждения, не соответствующие тексту.

1. The International Olympic Committee is based in Paris, France. 2. The Greek Olympic Committee chooses the locations of both summer and winter games. 3. It was Baron Pierre de Coubertin who decided to revive Olympiads. 4. Since 1896 the Olympic Games have been held every two years. 5. Each time the culmination of the opening ceremony is the lighting of the Olympic flame which burns throughout the Games.

Упр.10. Поставьте следующие предложения в такой последовательности, которая соответствует логике текста.

1. The modern Olympic era began in 1894.
2. Before each modern Olympiad a torch is lit using the rays of the sun in Greece and then carried to the temporary home of the Olympic Games.
3. The famous flag of the IOC shows five rings of different colours linked together.
4. The Olympic movement is controlled by the International Olympic Committee.
5. Baron de Coubertin created the IOC and the first modern Olympiad took place in Athens in 1896.

Упр.11. Скажите, что нового вы узнали о:

- 1) МОК: а) где он находится;
б) его функции;
- 2) человеку, возродившем Олимпийские игры:
а) кто он;
б) когда и что он реорганизовал;
- 3) олимпийской символике.

Тексты для чтения на английском языке
по специальности "Физвоспитание"

Часть II

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