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**ENGLISH FOR STUDENTS OF PHYSICAL
EDUCATION AND SPORTS**

*Англійська мова для студентів
факультету фізичного виховання і спорту*

Навчально-методичний посібник

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Посібник розроблено в рамках вивчення дисципліни «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)» згідно з вимогами освітньої програми підготовки бакалаврів спеціальності «Фізична культура і спорт» та «Середня освіта (фізична культура)».

Даний навчально-методичний посібник спрямований на формування вмінь читання та розуміння текстів професійного спрямування з метою обробки необхідної інформації, засвоєння спортивної термінології, а також розширення кругозору та формування у студентів загальних культурних компетенцій. Усі тексти супроводжуються однаково оформленним комплексом вправ.

Посібник містить два тематичних модулі («Keeping Fit» та «World of Sport»), що відображають професійну сферу спілкування, та англо-український словник спортивних термінів.

Адресований здобувачам ступеня бакалавра денної та заочної форм навчання за напрямом підготовки «Фізична культура».

Рекомендовано до друку вченюю радою факультету іноземних мов Карпатського національного університету ім. В. Стефаника.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Іноземна мова як навчальний предмет має велике значення, оскільки володіння іноземною мовою сприяє формуванню важливих для майбутнього фахівця ділових якостей і професійних умінь ділового спілкування. Іноземна мова служить засобом не тільки міжособистісного, а й міжнаціонального спілкування. Без знання іноземної мови, особливо англійської, в наш час неможливе успішне кар'єрне зростання, налагодження контактів із зарубіжними фахівцями в обраній професійній сфері, ознайомлення з новітніми досягненнями в професійній галузі.

Цей посібник призначений для студентів за напрямом підготовки «Фізична культура і спорт» і складений відповідно до вимог змісту освітньої програми дисципліни «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням».

Даний курс спрямований на формування таких загальнокультурних і професійних компетентностей студентів:

- володіння іноземною мовою на рівні, що дозволяє отримувати та оцінювати інформацію в галузі професійної діяльності із зарубіжних джерел;
- готовність до толерантного сприйняття соціальних і культурних відмінностей, шанобливого і дбайливого ставлення до історичної спадщини та культурних традицій;
- володіння іноземною мовою на рівні професійного спілкування.

Мета посібника – формування та розвиток професійно-значущих знань, умінь і навичок, що забезпечують досягнення рівня мовної компетенції, необхідного і достатнього для реалізації цілей професійної комунікації.

Мета реалізується в таких завданнях:

1. Вміти перекладати автентичні тексти середнього рівня складності.
2. Вміти опрацьовувати та добирати необхідну інформацію із запропонованих текстів за профілем спеціальності.
3. Вміти підтримувати бесіду англійською мовою та робити повідомлення в межах тем, що вивчаються.
4. Оволодіти базовим мінімумом лексичних одиниць термінологічного характеру за спеціальністю.

Необхідність вирішення поставлених завдань зумовила структуру посібника. Посібник містить два тематичні модулі («Keeping Fit» і «World of Sport»), що відображають професійну сферу спілкування та англо-український словник спортивних термінів. У свою чергу кожен модуль складається з п'яти розділів, тематика яких взаємопов'язана і відображає сфери спілкування у процесі вивчення іноземних мов: повсякденно-побутову («You Are What You Eat», «Mental Health», «Life Is Motion»), соціокультурну («Healthy Body, Healthy Mind», «Olympic Games», «Kids and Sports») і професійну («Fitness Techniques», «Careers in Sport», «Extreme Sports», «Sports Facilities and Equipment»).

Усі розділи побудовані за єдиною схемою, хоча і відрізняються різноманітністю змісту наповнення. Тексти, включені до цього посібника, є оригінальними та адаптованими. Кожен розділ складається з:

- передтекстового вступного завдання, спрямованого на актуалізацію знань з певної тематики;
- автентичного основного тексту та глосарію, який містить слова і вирази, необхідні для точного перекладу тексту і зв'язного висловлювання на задану тематику;
- післятекстових завдань, спрямованих на перевірку розуміння прочитаного та контроль ступеня сформованості умінь використання отриманої інформації;
- додаткового тексту за схожою тематикою і вправ до нього, що значно розширює потенційний словниковий запас студентів професійної спрямованості;
- підсумкового творчого завдання, що передбачає як аудиторну, так і самостійну роботу студентів (підготовку презентацій, доповідей, проектних робіт).

Всі вправи і завдання спрямовані на досягнення основної мети даного посібника. Інформаційна цінність текстів і їх професійна спрямованість дають можливість підготувати майбутніх фахівців до практичного використання іноземної мови в професійній сфері.

MODULE 1

KEEPING FIT



Unit 1 Healthy Body, Healthy Mind

BEFORE READING

Look at the pictures and answer the following questions:

1. What pictures a healthy lifestyle is represented on?
2. Do you adhere to the principles of a healthy lifestyle?



Healthy Living

What does a healthy lifestyle *mean*? According to the dictionary, lifestyle is a way of life or style of living that *reflects* the *attitudes* and value of a person or group. A healthy lifestyle would be a way of living that would *result* in a

healthy mind, body and spirit.

A healthy lifestyle comprises of many components. Healthy eating means eating food that are nutritional and good for the body like fresh fruits and vegetables, low fat diets, unrefined carbohydrates, etc. It includes avoiding food that is bad for you like refined carbohydrates, fatty foods, alcohol, etc. Eating in moderation is the essential component of healthy eating.

Regular exercise is an important part of a healthy lifestyle. Aerobic exercise is good for your heart and your body. Yoga has a therapeutic affect and also helps to *reduce* your stress level. Pilates are great for strengthening your «core» muscles which are situated around your *midsection*. You could consider some other forms of exercise like Tai Chi, martial arts and Qi Gong. It is essential that you *incorporate* any kind of exercises in to your daily life to help keep you fit and *maintain* your weight at a healthy level.

Managing stress *efficiently* is a critical part of a healthy life-style. *Failure* to manage stress effectively can *harm* your body and *affect* your relationship with others. If left unattended, stress can also lead to alcohol or drug *addiction*.

Sleeping right, having a positive *outlook* about life and having a balanced life are also the necessary components of a healthy lifestyle. If you go without sleep for a period of time, every area of your life will be ultimately affected. If it becomes a regular *pattern* in your life, you could *endanger* your health and reduce your overall performance. This can ultimately affect all other areas of your life, personal *as well as* professional.

Living a healthy lifestyle takes discipline. You must *make up your mind* and choose things that are good for you and your loved ones. Living a healthy lifestyle involves *taking care* of your physical, mental and spiritual health. You need to *arm* yourself with appropriate knowledge that will *ensure* that you get the result you want.

The physical, mental and spiritual aspects of your life are *intertwined*. To be happy and healthy, you need to keep all these aspects of your life balanced.

Topical Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| mean [mi:n], v | означати |
| reflect [ri'flekt], v | відображати |
| attitude ['ætɪtju:d], n | ставлення |
| result [ri'zʌlt], v | мати результатом |
| comprise [kəm'praɪz], v | включати в себе |
| unrefined ['ʌnri'faind], p.p. | нерафінований |
| moderation [mədə'reiʃn], n | помірність |
| reduce [ri'dju:s], v | знижувати |
| core [kɔ:], n | тулуб |
| midsection ['mɪdsekʃn], n | середня лінія |
| incorporate [ɪn'kɔ:pərət], v | включати |
| maintain [meɪn'teɪn], v | підтримувати |
| efficiently [ɪ'fɪʃntli], adv | ефективно |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| manage ['mænidʒ], v | справлятися |
| failure ['feiljə], n | нездатність |
| harm [ha:m], v | шкодити |
| affect [ə'fekt], v | завдавати шкоди |
| addiction [ə'dɪkʃn], n | згубна звичка |
| outlook ['autlʊk], n | погляд |
| pattern ['pætən], n | модель |
| endanger [ɪn'deindʒə], v | піддавати небезпеці |
| as well as | так само, як |
| make up one's mind | приймати рішення |
| take care [teik kεə], v | дбати |
| arm [a:m], v | озброюватися |
| ensure [ɪn'ʃuə], v | гарантувати |
| intertwine [ɪntə'twam], v | переплітатися |

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

dictionary ['dɪkʃənri], nutritional [nju: 'trɪʃənl], diet ['daɪət], carbohydrate ['kɑ:bəʊ'haidreɪt], therapeutic [θerə'pju:tik], muscle [mʌsl], discipline ['dɪsiplɪn], spiritual ['spɪritjuəl].

Exercise 2. Find the correct pronunciation of these words in the dictionary, read and translate them into Ukrainian:

martial, ultimately, involve, appropriate, performance, essential, avoid.

Exercise 3. Match the words with the opposite meaning:

- a) healthy, ensure, fatty, reduce, harm, endanger.
- b) enlarge, favor, guard, neglect, lean, lifeless.

Exercise 4. Match the words with the similar meaning:

- a) regular, value, essential, failure, nutritional, comprise.
- b) nourishing, daily, inability, contain, worth, vital.

Exercise 5. Read and translate the text «Healthy Living» consulting the topical vocabulary. Find in the text the information about:

- a) the importance of sleeping well;
- b) the definition of a healthy lifestyle;
- c) different physical activities.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the phrases from the text.

1. Lifestyle is a way of life that ...
2. To be happy and healthy, you need ...
3. Healthy eating means ...
4. You should incorporate any kind of exercises in to your daily life to ...
5. Failure to manage stress effectively ...

6. Living a healthy lifestyle involves ...

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

to make up one's mind, to incorporate, to arm, efficiently, to reduce, to take care, to maintain, to comprise, outlook, to result, to ensure, to intertwine

1. The physical, mental and spiritual aspects of your life
2. A healthy lifestyle would be a way of living that would ... in a healthy mind, body and spirit.
3. Sleeping right, having a positive ... about life and having a balanced life are also the necessary components of a healthy life- style.
4. Yoga has a therapeutic affect and also helps to ... your stress level.
5. Living a healthy lifestyle involves ... of your physical, mental and spiritual health.
6. Managing stress ... is a critical part of a healthy lifestyle.
7. It is essential that you ... any kind of exercises in to your daily life to help keep you fit and ... your weight at a healthy level.
8. You need to ... yourself with appropriate knowledge that will ... that you get the result you want.
9. A healthy lifestyle ... of many components.
10. You must ... and choose things that are good for you and your loved ones.

Exercise 8. Read the text «Healthy Living» and answer the following questions.

1. How can you define a healthy living?
2. What components a healthy lifestyle comprises of?
3. What food should be avoided?
4. What kind of exercises should you incorporate in your daily life?
5. How can stress affect your life?
6. Is it important to have a positive outlook about life?
7. What living a healthy living involves?

Exercise 9. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian with the help of a dictionary. Entitle the article and express its main idea in several sentences.

Alcohol is not an ordinary commodity. It has been part of human civilization for thousands of years, and while it is linked with connotations of pleasure and sociability in the minds of many, its use also has harmful consequences. When a person drinks alcohol, it is absorbed by the stomach, enters the bloodstream, and goes to all the tissues.

Most people who have alcohol-related health problems aren't alcoholics. They're simply people who have regularly drunk more than the recommended

levels for some years. Alcohol's hidden harms usually only emerge after a number of years. And by then, serious health problems can have developed.

A series of diseases are entirely caused by alcohol, such as alcohol dependence and alcoholic liver cirrhosis. Alcohol consumption also clearly increases the risk of some cancers (including lip, tongue, throat, esophagus, liver, and breast cancer). Depending on the drinking pattern, alcohol can have a damaging or a protective role in the development of diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

The fetus is at risk when the mother consumes alcohol during pregnancy. Effects range from slow growth to birth defects and mental retardation. Maternal drinking can also cause spontaneous abortion or premature birth.

There is also a link between drinking too much alcohol and mental health problems such as depression. Heavy long-term drinking can also risk problems with memory loss.

About 2 billion people across the world consume alcoholic drinks. Alcohol consumption can harm health as well as social relations, but the nature and the severity of the effects depend on both the amount of alcohol consumed over time, and the pattern of drinking.

Exercise 10. Read the statements and mark them as true

(T) or false (F). Prove your point. In your arguments use: *I quite agree with...; I don't think so...; I can't agree with...; I guess...; on the contrary; quite so; exactly; from my point of view; as for me; to tell you the truth.*

1. Alcohol consumption can harm health as well as social relations.
2. Alcohol is linked with connotations of pleasure and sociability.
3. The effects of alcohol on your health will depend on how much you drink.
4. Most people who have alcohol-related health problems are alcoholics.
5. Alcohol consumption increases the risk of some cancers.
6. Health effects of alcohol have been observed in nearly every organ of the body.
7. Moderate alcohol consumption has been shown to lower some specific health risks.

Exercise 11. Find information on a healthy lifestyle. Speak on your experience of maintaining your health.

Exercise 12. In groups make a list of facts proving that a healthy living is very important to many people. Compare your list with other groups.

Exercise 13. Comment on the proverbs:

- a) There are no riches like health.
- b) Health is not valued until sickness comes.

- c) Every human being is the author of his own health or disease.
- d) Prevention is better than cure.

Recall examples from life or literature to prove the proverb.

Unit 2

You Are What You Eat

BEFORE READING

Look at the pictures and answer the following questions:

1. What products that you can see in the pictures can be defined as unhealthy?
2. What products prevail in your diet?



Healthy Eating

Healthy eating starts with learning new ways to eat, such as adding more fresh fruits, vegetables and whole grains and cutting back on foods that have a lot of fat, salt and sugar.

To feel great, have more energy, and keep yourself as healthy as possible – all of which can be achieved by learning some *nutritional* basics and using them in a way that works for you. A change to healthier eating also includes learning about balance, variety, and moderation. Most days eat from each food group – vegetables and fruit, grain products, milk and *alternatives*, meat and alternatives. Listen to your body. Eat when you're hungry. Stop when you feel *satisfied*. Be *adventurous*. Choose different foods in each food group. For example, don't *reach for* an apple every time you choose a fruit. Eating a variety of foods each

day will help you get all the *nutrients* you need. Don't have too much or too little of one thing. All foods, if eaten in moderation, can be part of healthy eating. Even sweets can be okay.

Healthy eating will help you get the right balance of vitamins, minerals, and other nutrients. It will help you feel your best and have *plenty of* energy. It can help you *handle* stress better.

Healthy eating is one of the best things you can do to *prevent* and control many health problems, such as: heart disease, high *blood pressure*, diabetes, some types of cancer.

Healthy eating is not a diet. It means making changes you can live with and enjoy for the *rest of* your life. Diets are *temporary*. Because you *give up* so much when you diet, you may be hungry and think about food all the time. And after you stop dieting, you also may *overeat* to *make up* for what you *missed*.

Eating a healthy, balanced variety of foods is far more satisfying. And if you *match* that with more physical activity, you *are* more *likely* to get to a healthy weight and stay there than if you diet.

Topical Vocabulary

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| whole grains | цільне зерно |
| nutritional [nju: 'trɪʃənl], adj | що стосується харчування |
| alternative [ə'l'tɜ:nətɪv], n | альтернатива |
| satisfied ['sætɪsfɪəd], p.p. | задоволений |
| adventurous [əd'ventʃərəs], adj | оригінальний |
| reach [ri:tʃ] for, v | тягнутися |
| nutrients ['nju:trɪənts], n | поживні речовини |
| plenty of | безліч |
| handle [hændl], v | справлятися |
| prevent [prɪ'vent], v | запобігати |
| blood pressure | кров'яний тиск |
| rest of | залишок |
| temporary ['tempərərɪ], adj | тимчасовий |
| give up [gɪv ʌp], v | відмовитися |
| overeat ['əʊvər'eɪt], v | переїдати |
| make up [merk ʌp], v | компенсувати |
| miss [mɪs], v | втратити |
| match [mætʃ], v | узгоджувати |
| be likely | ймовірно |

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

vegetables ['vedʒɪtəblz], sugar ['ʃʊgə], energy ['enədʒɪ], basics ['beɪsɪks], balance ['bæləns], vitamins ['vɪtəmɪnz], diabetes [daɪə'bi:ti:z], diet ['daɪət].

Exercise 2. Find the correct pronunciation of these words in the dictionary, read and translate them into Ukrainian:

achieve, include, variety, moderation, cancer, weight.

Exercise 3. Match the words with the opposite meaning:

- a) overeat, add, achieve, best, balance, prevent.
- b) worst, disproportion, allow, reduce, fail, diet.

Exercise 4. Match the words with the similar meaning:

- a) choose, moderation, enjoy, handle, temporary.
- b) cope, short-lived, temperance, like, select.

Exercise 5. Read and translate the text «Healthy Eating» consulting the topical vocabulary. Find in the text the information about:

- a) the difference between healthy eating and keeping a diet;
- b) the best pattern of healthy eating;
- c) direct recommendations of a balanced diet.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the phrases from the text.

1. A change to healthier eating includes ...
2. Healthy eating starts with ...
3. Eating a variety of foods each day ...
4. Healthy eating will help you get ...
5. Healthy eating can help you ...
6. If you match healthy eating with more physical activity ...

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

to miss, temporary, to be likely, nutrients, to prevent, satisfied, to give up, to make up, to handle, blood pressure, to match, whole grains, to overeat, rest of, adventurous

1. Healthy eating means making changes you can live with and enjoy for the ... your life.
2. Stop when you feel Be
3. Healthy eating starts with learning new ways to eat, such as adding more fresh fruits, vegetables, and
4. Because you ... so much when you diet, you may be hungry and think about food all the time.
5. Healthy eating is one of the best things you can do to ... and control many health problems, such as: heart disease, high ..., diabetes, some types of cancer.
6. Eating a variety of foods each day will help you get all the ... you need.
7. After you stop dieting, you also may ... to ... for what you
8. If you ... healthy eating with more physical activity, you ... more ... to

get to a healthy weight and stay there than if you diet.

9. Healthy eating can help you ... stress better.
10. Diets are

Exercise 8. Read the text «Healthy Eating» and answer the following questions.

1. What healthy eating starts with?
2. What food should be excluded from your diet?
3. What are the main principles of healthy eating?
4. How can you get all the nutrients you need?
5. Do you agree that healthy eating can prevent some health problems?
6. What's the difference between healthy eating and being on a diet?

Exercise 9. Do the quiz and score the result.

1. What vegetable is supposed to give you better eyesight?
 - a) lettuce
 - b) broccoli
 - c) carrots
2. Which of the following is a good source of calcium?
 - a) apples
 - b) milk
 - c) beef
3. We need calcium to maintain
 - a) strong muscles
 - b) healthy teeth and bones
 - c) good eyesight
4. Which of the following foods contains a lot of starch, which is not recommended if you go on a diet?
 - a) oranges
 - b) yoghurt
 - c) potatoes
5. You can get a lot of fibre which is useful for your body from
 - a) fruit and vegetables
 - b) beef and pork
 - c) milk and eggs
6. When you go on a diet you shouldn't lose more than
 - a) 0.5–1 kilo a week
 - b) 1–2 kilos a week
 - c) 2–4 kilos a week
7. The best way to lose weight is to cut out food containing
 - a) fat
 - b) proteins
 - c) vitamins

8. The substance which helps your body to grow and keeps it strong is
 - a) fibre
 - b) protein
 - c) fat
9. Proteins can be found in food such as
 - a) meat and beans
 - b) fruit and vegetables
 - c) sweets and chocolate
10. If you feel you are putting on weight you should first of all
 - a) go to the doctor
 - b) buy bigger clothes
 - c) give up eating 5 chocolate bars a day
11. To keep fit you should exercise at least
 - a) 20 minutes a day
 - b) 30 minutes a day
 - c) 40 minutes a day
12. The best way to end physical exercise is to have
 - a) a good stretch
 - b) a cup of coffee
 - c) a chat with your trainer
13. Which of these is not one of the components of fitness?
 - a) muscular endurance
 - b) healthy diet
 - c) weight loss

Score

1–7 correct answers: You are taking the first steps to a healthy lifestyle: now you know more than at the beginning of the lesson. That's a good point!

8–11 correct answers: You are obviously interested in the issue. Keep going!

12–14 correct answers: Do you use your knowledge in your everyday life? It's never too late to start.

Exercise 10. On a sheet of paper write:

1. something that makes you feel good
2. something that you like to eat and get proteins from
3. your favourite source of sugar
4. the last time you went on a diet
5. whether you think you have endurance
6. a food you would never agree to cut out
7. an unhealthy habit you want to give up
8. something that makes you put on weight
9. how many times a day you stretch
10. whether you would like to have bigger muscles

11. a starchy food you can't do without
12. whether you find it easy to keep fit
13. something you often eat which is rich in fibre
14. something healthy you have done today
15. something unhealthy you did yesterday.

- **What you write should be very short.**
- **Write all over the page in a jumbled order.**
- **Do not number your answers.**
- **In pairs ask your partner questions to find out what your partner means.**

Example: A: Chocolate.

Q1: Is chocolate the food you would never agree to cut out?

A: No.

Q1: Is chocolate something that makes you feel good?

A: Yes.

Exercise 11. Find more information about food. Speak on the healthy eating.

Exercise 12. In groups make a list of facts proving that a healthy eating is very important to many people. Compare your list with other group.

Exercise 13. Comment on the proverbs and quotes.

1. After dinner sit awhile, after supper walk a mile.
2. Eat to live, not live to eat.
3. An apple a day keeps a doctor away.
4. All happiness depends on a leisurely breakfast.
5. The only way to keep your health is to eat what you don't want, drink what you don't like, and do what you'd rather not.

Recall examples from life or literature to prove the proverb and quotes.

Unit 3

Life Is Motion

BEFORE READING

Look at the pictures and answer the following questions:

1. Which of these activities can be defined as conducive to good health?

2. Are you physically active?



Physical Fitness and Its Benefits

Individuals are physically fit when they can meet both the ordinary and the unusual *demands* of daily life safely and effectively without being overly *fatigued* and still have energy left for *leisure* and *recreational* activities. Physical fitness can be classified into health-related and skill-related fitness. Health-related fitness has four components: cardiorespiratory endurance, muscular strength and endurance, muscular *flexibility*, and *body composition*.

The components of skill-related fitness are *agility*, balance, coordination, power, reaction time, and speed. Skill-related fitness is crucial for success in sports and athletics, and it also contributes to *wellness*.

Physical activity is any activity that you may do to improve or maintain your physical fitness as well as your health in general. It can include everyday activities (e.g. walking or cycling to work or school, doing housework, gardening or any active or manual work that you may do as part of your job); active recreational activities (dancing, active play among children, walking or cycling for recreation); sport (exercise and fitness training at a gym or during an exercise class, swimming and competitive sports such as football, rugby and tennis etc.). Adults should aim to do a mixture of aerobic activities and muscle-strengthening activities.

Aerobic activities are any activity that makes your heart and *lungs* work harder. To *gain* health benefits, it is suggested that you should do at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity on most days of the week. 30 minutes is probably the minimum to gain health benefits. However, you do not have to do this all at once. For example, cycling to work and back for 15 minutes each way adds up to 30 minutes. Moderate intensity physical activity means that you get warm, mildly *out of breath*, and mildly sweaty. For example, *brisk* walking, jogging, swimming, cycling, dancing, badminton, tennis, etc.

In addition to the above aerobic activities, adults should also aim to do a minimum of two sessions of muscle-strengthening activities per week, although these should not be on *consecutive* days.

Muscle-strengthening activities can include *climbing* stairs, walking uphill, lifting or carrying shopping, *digging* the garden, weight training, pilates, yoga or similar *resistance* exercises that use the major muscle groups. Ideally, the activities and exercises should not only aim to improve or maintain your muscle strength, but also aim to maintain or improve your flexibility and balance. A session at a gym is possibly ideal, but activities at home may be equally as good.

For example, stair climbing, *stretching* and resistance exercises can be done at home without any special clothing or *equipment*.

A *session* should be a minimum of 8–10 exercises using the major muscle groups. Ideally, to help build up your muscle strength, use some sort of resistance (such as a weight for arm exercises) and do 8–12 *repetitions* of each exercise. The level (weight) of each exercise should be so that you can do 8–12 repetitions before the muscle group gets *tired*. So, for example, for the upper arm muscles, hold a weight in your hand and *bend* your arm up and down 8–12 times. This should make your arm muscles tire.

Physical activity is thought to help ease stress, *boost* your energy levels and improve your general wellbeing and *self-esteem*.

Topical Vocabulary

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| demand [dɪ'ma:nd] n | запит |
| fatigued [fə'ti:gd] p.p. | втомлений |
| leisure ['leʒə] n | відпочинок |
| recreational [rekri'eʃənl] adj | оздоровчий |
| endurance [ɪn'djuərəns] n | витривалість |
| flexibility [fleksə'biliti] n | гнучкість |
| body composition | склад тіла |
| agility [ə'dʒiliti] n | спрітність |
| wellness ['welnəs] n | добре здоров'я |
| improve [ɪm'pru:v] n | покращувати |
| manual ['mænjuəl] adj | фізичний |
| aerobic [ɪ'rəʊbɪk] adj | аеробний |
| muscle-strengthening | зміцнення м'язів |
| lungs | легені |
| gain [geɪn] n | досягати |
| out of breath | задиханий |
| brisk [brɪsk] adj | енергійний |
| store up [stɔ: ʌp] v | накопичувати |
| consecutive [kən'sekjutɪv] adj | послідовний |
| climb [klaɪm] v | підійматися |
| dig [dɪg] v | копати |
| resistance [rɪ'zɪstəns] n | витривалість |
| stretching ['stretʃɪŋ] n | роздяжка |
| equipment [ɪ'kwɪpmənt] n | обладнання |
| session [seʃn] n | тренування |
| repetition [repi'tɪʃn] n | повторення |
| tired ['taɪəd] p.p. | втомлений |
| bend [bend] v | згинати |
| boost [bu:st] v | збільшувати |
| self-esteem [self ɪs'ti:m] n | самооцінка |

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

muscles [mʌslz], strength [strenθ], ideally [aɪ'dɪəli], addition [ə'dɪʃn],
moderate ['mɒdərət], athletics [æθ'letɪks].

Exercise 2. Find the correct pronunciation of these words in the dictionary, read and translate them into Ukrainian:

pilates, although, cycling, competitive, crucial, success, intensity, sweaty, ease.

Exercise 3. Match the words with the opposite meaning:

- a) improve, upper, brisk, gain, wellness, leisure,
- b) work, disease, waste, worsen, lower, lifeless,

Exercise 4. Match the words with the similar meaning:

- a) endurance, ideal, tire, boost, power, major.
- b) increase, force, perfect, main, resistance, weary.

Exercise 5. Read and translate the text «Physical Fitness and its Benefits» consulting the topical vocabulary. Find in the text the information about:

- a) different types of physical activity;
- b) aerobic activities for adults;
- c) muscle-strengthening activities.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the phrases from the text.

1. Individuals are physically fit when...
2. Physical fitness can be classified into...
3. Physical activity can include...
4. Physical activity is any activity that you may do...
5. Aerobic activities are...
6. Moderate intensity physical activity means...
7. Muscle-strengthening activities can include...
8. A session should be...
9. Physical activity helps...

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

equipment, to bend, repetition, aerobic, to improve, flexibility, to gain, self-esteem, muscle-strengthening, session, to boost, stretching

1. Physical activity is thought to help ease stress, ... your energy levels and improve your general wellbeing and

2. Ideally, the activities and exercises should aim to maintain or improve your ... and balance.
3. A ... should be a minimum of 8–10 exercises using the major muscle groups.
4. Adults should aim to do a mixture of ... activities and ... activities.
5. Physical activity is any activity that you may do to ... or maintain your physical fitness as well as your health in general.
6. To help build up your muscle strength, use some sort of resistance and do 8–12 ... of each exercise.
7. Stair climbing ... and resistance exercises can be done at home without any special clothing or
8. For the upper arm muscles, hold a weight in your hand and ... your arm up and down 8–12 times.
9. To ... health benefits, it is suggested that you should do at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity on most days of the week.

Exercise 8. Read the text «Physical Fitness and its Benefits» and answer the following questions.

1. How can physical fitness be classified into?
2. What are the main components of health-related fitness?
3. What are the main components of skill-related fitness?
4. How can you define physical activity?
5. What does physical activity include?
6. How much aerobic activity should adults have per day?
7. What aerobic activities can you enumerate?
8. What are muscle-strengthening activities?
9. How many exercises should a session include?
10. What are the benefits of physical activity?

Exercise 9. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian with the help of a dictionary. Entitle the article and express its main idea in several sentences.

Walking is a gentle, low-impact exercise that can ease you into a higher level of fitness and health. Walking is a form of exercise accessible to just about everybody. It's safe, simple and doesn't require practice. And the health benefits are many. Walking can help you lower low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol (the «bad» cholesterol), raise high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol (the «good» cholesterol), lower your blood pressure, reduce your risk of or manage type 2 diabetes, manage your weight; improve your mood, stay strong and fit.

Walking is a great exercise because it's so simple to do. But using the correct posture and movements is essential. Spend about five minutes walking slowly to warm up your muscles. After warming up, stretch your muscles before walking. Include the calf stretch, quadriceps stretch, hamstring stretch and side stretch. To reduce stress on your heart and muscles, end each walking session by walking

slowly for about five minutes. Then, repeat your stretches.

Measure the intensity of your workout. As you walk, measure the intensity of your workout by checking your heart rate. Knowing your heart rate allows you to increase the intensity to maximize your workout or slow down to avoid overdoing it.

Exercise 10. Read the statements and mark them as true (T) or false (F). Prove your point. In your arguments use: *I quite agree with...; I don't think so...; I can't agree with...; I guess...; on the contrary; quite so; exactly; from my point of view; as for me; to tell you the truth.*

1. Walking is a high-impact exercise.
2. Walking is a form of exercise accessible to just about everybody.
3. Walking requires practice.
4. Walking can help you to prevent different health problems.
5. You can start walking without warming up or stretching.
6. You should end each walking session by walking slowly for about five minutes.
7. To find out the right intensity of your workout, check your pulse.

Exercise 11. Find more information about physical activities. Speak on another way of being fit and more active.

Exercise 12. In groups make a list of facts proving that physical activities are very important to many people. Compare your list with other groups.

Exercise 13. Comment on the proverbs and quotes.

1. Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
2. Those who do not find time for exercise will have to find time for illness.
3. He, who has health, has hope; and he who has hope has everything.

Recall examples from life or literature to prove the proverb and quotes.

Unit 4

Fitness Techniques

BEFORE READING

Look at the pictures and answer the following questions:

1. What fitness techniques are shown in these pictures?

2. Have you ever practiced any of these techniques?



Health and Fitness Trends

There are lots of positive reasons for getting fitter, including meeting new people, discovering new interests and generally feeling better. Where exercise is *concerned*, there are a variety of *regimens* to choose from that promote physical fitness, health and wellness. Weight training, yoga and pilates are among the most common *workouts* today.

Weight training is a type of *strength* training that uses weights for *resistance*. Weight training challenges your muscles by providing a stress to the muscle that causes it to adapt and get stronger. Weight training can be performed with free weights, such as *barbells* and *dumbbells*, or by using weight machines.

Many people associate strength (weight) training only with athletes. At one time, perhaps, strength training was reserved only for athletes. Certainly the world of muscle building (apart from body building) was *relatively* unknown. But all that has changed in the last few *generations* as the health benefits of muscle strength and endurance have become known for men and women of all ages.

Yoga is considered a mind-body type of *complementary* and alternative medicine practice. Yoga brings together physical and mental disciplines to achieve *peacefulness* of body and mind, helping you relax and manage stress and *anxiety*.

Yoga has many styles, forms and intensities. Hatha yoga, *in particular*, may be a good choice for stress management. Hatha is one of the most common styles of yoga, and some beginners find it easier to practice because of its slower *pace* and easier movements. But most people can benefit from any style of yoga – it's all about your personal *preferences*. The core components of hatha yoga and most general yoga classes are poses and *breathing*. Yoga poses, also called *postures*, are a series of movements designed to increase strength and flexibility. Poses *range* from lying on the floor while completely relaxed to difficult postures that may have you stretching your physical limits. Controlling your breathing is an important part of yoga. In yoga, breath *signifies* your *vital* energy.

Pilates is named for its creator, Joseph Pilates, who developed the exercises in the early 1900s. It is a method of exercise that consists of low-impact flexibility and muscular strength and endurance movements. Pilates *emphasizes*

use of the *abdominals*, lower back, *hips* and *thighs*. A pilates *routine* typically includes 25 to 50 *repetitive* strength training exercises. Pilates is similar to calisthenics, such as sit-ups and pushups. In fact, some people call pilates the ultimate form of calisthenics. By practicing pilates regularly, you can achieve a number of health benefits, including improvement of core stability, posture, balance, flexibility and *prevention* and treatment of back pain.

Topical Vocabulary

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| concern [kən'sə:n] v | торкатися |
| regimen ['redʒimen] n | режим |
| workout ['wɜ:kaut] n | тренування |
| strength [strenθ] n | сила |
| resistance [rɪ'zɪstəns] n | опір |
| barbell ['ba:bəl] n | штанга |
| dumbbell ['dʌmbəl] n | гантель, гиря |
| relatively ['relətɪvlɪ] adv | відносно |
| generation [dʒenə'reɪʃn] n | покоління |
| complementary [kəmplɪ'mentərɪ] adj | додатковий |
| peacefulness ['pi:sflnəs] n | миролюбність |
| anxiety [æn'zaiətɪ] n | неспокій |
| in particular | зокрема |
| pace [peɪs] n | темп |
| preference ['prefərəns] n | перевага |
| posture ['pəstʃə] n | поза |
| breathing ['bri:ðɪŋ] n | дихання |
| range [reɪndʒ] v | варіюватися |
| signify ['signifai] v | символізувати |
| vital [vaitl] adj | життєвий |
| emphasize ['emfəsaɪz] v | акцентувати |
| abdominals [æb'dəmɪnlz] n | м'язи черевного преса |
| hips [hips] and thighs [θaɪz] | стегна |
| routine [ru:tɪ:n] n | вправа |
| repetitive [rɪ'petɪtɪv] adj | повторюваний |
| prevention [prɪ'venʃn] n | попередження |

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

weight [weɪt], medicine ['medsɪn], machine [mə'si:n], associate [ə'səʊsɪt], breathing ['bri:ðɪŋ], endurance [ɪn'djuərəns].

Exercise 2. Find the correct pronunciation of these words in the dictionary, read and translate them into Ukrainian:

certainly, challenge, cause, core, reserve, creator, increase.

Exercise 3. Match the words with the opposite meaning:

- a) wellness, similar, workout, weakness, creator, mental.
- b) destroyer, physical, illness, unlike, inactivity, energy.

Exercise 4. Match the words with the similar meaning:

- a) essential, symbolize, additional, preference, alarm, calmness.
- b) complementary, vital, anxiety, signify, favor, peacefulness.

Exercise 5. Read and translate the text «Health and Fitness Trends» consulting the topical vocabulary. Find in the text the information about:

- a) styles of yoga;
- b) main reasons for getting fitter;
- c) the method of exercise that consists of low-impact flexibility, muscular strength and endurance movements.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the phrases from the text.

1. Where exercise is concerned, there are a variety ...
2. Weight training is ...
3. Weight training can be performed with ...
4. Yoga is considered ...
5. The core components of hatha yoga are ...
6. Poses range from ...
7. Pilates is a method ...
8. By practicing pilates regularly, you can achieve ...

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

to emphasize, workout, preference, peacefulness, abdominals, breathing, to signify, regimen, relatively, strength, routine, hips and thighs, to concern, repetitive, resistance, vital

1. A pilates ... typically includes 25 to 50 ... strength training exercises.
2. Where exercise ..., there are a variety of ... to choose from that promote physical fitness, health and wellness.
3. Most people can benefit from any style of yoga – it's all about your personal
4. The core components of hatha yoga and most general yoga classes are poses and
5. Weight training, yoga and pilates are among the most common ... today.
6. Pilates ... use of the ..., lower back,
7. Yoga brings together physical and mental disciplines to achieve ... of body and mind.
8. Weight training is a type of ... training that uses weights for

....

9. In yoga, breath ... your ... energy.
10. The world of muscle building (apart from body building) was ... unknown.

Exercise 8. Read the text «Physical Fitness and its Benefits» and answer the following questions.

1. What are the most common workouts today?
2. What is weight training?
3. What health benefit does weight training provide?
4. What kind of sports equipment weight training is performed with?
5. What is yoga?
6. What is the most popular style of yoga?
7. What core components of hatha yoga do you know?
8. Who is a creator of pilates?
9. What parts of the body are worked out in pilates?
10. What exercises does pilates include?

Exercise 9. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian with the help of a dictionary and choose the right heading. Match the right heading of the article and express its main idea in several sentences.

Massage: past and future

Massage: another health care tool

Massage techniques

Massage is a «hands-on» treatment in which a therapist manipulates muscles and other soft tissues of the body to improve health and well-being. Varieties of massage range from gentle stroking and kneading of muscles and other soft tissues to deeper manual techniques. Massage has been practiced as a healing therapy for centuries in nearly every culture around the world. It helps relieve muscle tension, reduce stress, and evoke feelings of calmness. Although massage affects the body as a whole, it particularly influences the activity of the musculoskeletal, circulatory, lymphatic, and nervous systems.

The use of massage for healing purposes dates back 4,000 years in Chinese medical literature and continues to be an important part of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

In the early 20th century, the rise of technology and *prescription* drugs began to *overshadow* massage therapy. For the next several decades, massage remained *dormant*, with only a few therapists continuing to practice the ancient technique. During the 1970s, however, both the general public and the medical profession began to *take notice* of alternative medicine and mind-body therapies, including massage therapy.

There are many different types of massage, including these common types.

Swedish massage is a *gentle* form of massage that uses long strokes, kneading, deep circular movements, vibration and *tapping* to help relax and energize you.

Deep-tissue massage technique uses slower, more *forceful* strokes to target the deeper layers of muscle and *connective tissue*, commonly to help with muscle damage from injuries.

Sports massage is similar to Swedish massage but is *geared* toward people involved in sport activities to help prevent or treat injuries.

Trigger point massage focuses on trigger points, or sensitive areas of *tight* muscle *fibers* that can form in your muscles after injuries or *overuse*.

Exercise 10. Find more information about health and fitness trends and speak on your favourite one.

Exercise 12. In groups make a list of fitness techniques and prove that physical activities are very important to many people. Compare your list with other groups.

Exercise 13. Comment on the proverbs and quotes.

1. The reason I exercise is for the quality of life I enjoy.
2. Health is a relationship between you and your body.
3. You wouldn't have won if we'd beaten you.

Recall examples from life or literature to prove the proverb and quotes.

Unit 5

Mental Health

BEFORE READING

Look at the pictures and answer the following questions:

1. Does our mental health relate to our wellbeing?
2. Do you know any methods to handle stress?



Stress Management

Stress may be considered as any physical, chemical, or emotional factor that *causes* bodily or mental *unrest* and that may be a factor in disease *causation*. Physical and chemical factors that can cause stress include trauma, infections, toxins, illnesses, and injuries of any sort. Emotional causes of stress and *tension* are numerous and varied. While many people associate the term «stress» with psychological stress, scientists and physicians use this term to *denote* any force that *impairs* the stability and balance of bodily functions.

If stress *disrupts* body balance and function, then is all stress bad? Not necessarily. A *mild* degree of stress and tension can sometimes be beneficial. For example, feeling mildly stressed when *carrying out* a project or *assignment* often *compels* us to do a good job, focus better, and work energetically.

Likewise, exercising can produce a temporary stress on some body functions, but its health benefits are indisputable. It is only when stress is overwhelming, or poorly managed, that its negative effects appear.

An important goal for those under stress is the management of life stresses. Elimination of stress is unrealistic, since stress is a part of normal life. It's impossible to completely eliminate stress, and it would not be advisable to do so. Instead, we can learn to manage stress so that we have control over our stress and its effects on our physical and mental health.

Stress is related to both *external* and *internal* factors. External factors include your physical *environment*, your job, relationships with others, your home, and all the situations, challenges, difficulties, and *expectations* you're *confronted* with on a daily basis. Internal factors *determine* your body's ability to *respond* to, and *deal with*, the external stress-inducing factors. Internal factors which *influence* your ability to *handle* stress include your nutritional status, *overall* health and fitness levels, emotional well-being, and the amount of sleep and *rest* you get.

Managing stress, therefore, can *involve* making changes in the external factors which confront you or with internal factors which strengthen your ability to deal with what comes your way.

Topical Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| cause [kɔ:z] v | викликати |
| unrest ['ʌn'rest] n | розлад |
| causation [kɔ:z'eɪʃn] n | етіологія |
| tension [tenʃn] n | напруга |
| denote [dɪ'nəʊt] v | позначати |
| force [fɔ:s] n | сила |
| impair [ɪm'peɪə] v | послаблювати |
| disrupt [dɪs'rʌpt] v | підривати |
| mild [maɪld] adj | помірний |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| carry out ['kaerı aʊt] v | виконувати |
| assignment [ə 'sammənt] n | завдання |
| compel [kəm'pel] v | змушувати |
| likewise ['laɪkwaɪz] adv | подібним чином |
| temporary ['tempərərɪ] adj | тимчасовий |
| indisputable ['ɪndɪs'pju:təbl] adj | безперечний |
| elimination [ɪlɪmɪ'neɪʃn] n | усунення |
| instead [ɪn 'sted] adv | замість |
| external [eks'tɜ:nl] adj | зовнішній |
| internal [ɪn'tɜ:nl] adj | внутрішній |
| environment [ɪn'vaɪərənmənt] n | оточення |
| expectation [ekspek'teɪʃn] n | очікування |
| confront [kən'frʌnt] v | зіштовхуватися |
| determine [dɪ'tɜ:min] v | визначати |
| respond [rɪs'pɔnd] v | реагувати |
| deal [di:l] v | справлятися |
| influence ['ɪnfluəns] n | вплив |
| handle [hændl] v | керувати |
| overall ['əʊvərəʊ:l] adj | загальний |
| rest [rest] n | відпочинок |
| involve [ɪn'velv] v | включати в себе |

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

chemical ['kemikəl], psychological [saɪkə'lɔdʒɪkəl], scientist ['saɪəntɪst], physician [fɪ'zɪʃn], tension [tenʃn], trauma ['trɔ:ma], injuries ['ɪndʒərɪz].

Exercise 2. Find the correct pronunciation of these words in the dictionary, read and translate them into Ukrainian:

overwhelming, advisable, strengthen, eliminate, varied, beneficial, appear, challenge, bothering.

Exercise 3. Match the words with the opposite meaning:

- a) emotional, mildly, questionable, temporary, strengthen, unrest.
- b) permanent, lessen, happiness, apathetic, harshly, indisputable.

Exercise 4. Match the words with the similar meaning:

- a) trauma, nutritional, handle, likewise, rest, environment.
- b) recreation, surroundings, hurt, nourishing, cope, also.

Exercise 5. Read and translate the text «Stress Management» consulting the topical vocabulary. Find in the text the information about:

- a) factors that can cause stress;
- b) benefits of a mild degree of stress;
- c) the definition of stress.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the phrases from the text.

1. Stress may be considered as ...
2. Scientists and physicians use the term «stress» to ...
3. Feeling mildly stressed often compels us to
4. Exercising can produce ...
5. Stress is related to ...
6. External factors include ...
7. Internal factors determine ...

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

expectation, to handle, causation, assignment, elimination, external, to influence, to determine, indisputable, to confront, unrest, to carry out, rest, to deal with, environment, to involve, to respond, temporary, internal, to cause, overall, to compel

1. Managing stress can ... making changes in the external factors.
2. Stress may be considered as any physical, chemical, or emotional factor that ... bodily or mental
3. Stress is related to both ... and ... factors.
4. Feeling mildly stressed when ... a project or ... often ... us to do a good job, focus better, and work energetically.
5. Internal factors which ... your ability to ... stress include your nutritional status, ... health and fitness levels, emotional well- being, and the amount of sleep and ... you get.
6. Exercising can produce a ... stress on some body functions, but its health benefits are
7. ... of stress is unrealistic, since stress is a part of normal life.
8. External factors include your physical ..., your job, relationships with others, your home, and all the situations, challenges, difficulties, and ... you ... with on a daily basis.
9. Stress may be a factor in disease
10. Internal factors ... your body's ability to ... to, and ..., the external stress-inducing factors.

Exercise 8. Read the text «Stress Management» and answer the following questions.

1. What is definition of stress?
2. What physical and chemical factors can cause stress?
3. Is all stress bad for our health?
4. Is it necessary to eliminate stress from our life?
5. What external factors can influence people's mental health?
6. What are internal factors which influence our ability to handle stress?

7. What managing stress involves?

Exercise 9. Read the following recommendations and divide them into two categories – things you should or shouldn't do to handle stress. Which of them do you follow and find especially useful?

YOU SHOULD

YOU SHOULDN'T

- 1) ... stay in bed;
- 2) ... seek out someone to talk;
- 3) ... listen to music;
- 4) ... go out and take a walk;
- 5) ... make a schedule to manage your time;
- 6) ... take good care of yourself;
- 7) ... write about the things that are bothering you;
- 8) ... make regular exercise;
- 9) ... let your feelings out;
- 10) ... do something positive for someone else.

Exercise 10. It seems to you that your friend is lack of time. He doesn't like his study; he is always tired and nervous. In 120-150 words suggest some recommendations for your friend how to avoid stress and how to gather good emotions and energy.

Exercise 11. In groups make a list of factors that can cause stress and prove that mental health is very important to many people. Compare your list with other groups.

Exercise 12. Comment on the sayings.

- 1. People who laugh actually live longer than those who don't laugh.
- 2. Diseases of the soul are more dangerous and more numerous than those of the body.
- 3. A good laugh and a long sleep are the best cures in the doctor's book.
- 4. To wish to be well is a part of becoming well.

Recall examples from life or literature to prove the sayings.

MODULE 2

WORLD OF SPORT

Unit 6 Kids and Sports



BEFORE READING

Look at the pictures and answer the following questions:

1. Which picture shows the healthiest way of life for children?
2. What is the easiest way for children to become healthy?



Physical Activity in Teenagers

A negative health *consequence* of not *engaging* in *adequate* amounts of physical activity is *obesity*. It is important in today's society to continue to be physically active in order to *maintain* a healthy body. Several studies have found a positive association between the time spent viewing television and increased *prevalence* of obesity in children. In order to maintain a healthy body children and teenagers need an hour of physical activity a day. However, the recommended hour of physical activity does not have to be all at one time. Doing smaller tasks *throughout* the day also *count* as physical activity. To be more active in their lives teens need to find fun and easy ways to become more active:

walk to school, ride a bike, play a sport, etc. The most important thing is to start developing healthy *behaviors* now that they can maintain throughout their lives.

Teens need more physical activity to avoid health problems in the future. Teens that are obese are extremely likely to become obese adults. This leads to many health problems such as: diabetes, cancers, and many cardiovascular diseases.

Excessive time spent in front of a screen has its adverse effects. Research has shown that high levels of electronic media can lead to school problems, attention difficulties, sleep disorders, eating disorders, and obesity from a lack of physical activity.

There are many *benefits* to physical activity outside of the obvious obesity problems. Physical activity can help teens to perform better in school, feel better about themselves, develop skills in sports, build strength and *endurance*. To have more sports is a great way to become active and develop other skills such as leadership and teamwork.

However not everyone wants to play a sport because of time commitments or other various reasons. There are many other ways to get the amount of physical activity that you need. Some of more simple ideas for daily activity include taking a walk, dancing, walking the dog, riding a bike, taking the stairs, playing ball in the back yard, washing cars, doing yard work, swimming, taking classes such as yoga or aerobics, weight lifting, going to the local park, or going *in-line skating*.

Topical Vocabulary

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| consequence ['kɔnsɪkwəns] n | наслідок |
| engage [ɪn'geɪdʒ] v | займатися |
| adequate ['ædɪkwɪt] adj | достатній |
| obesity [əʊ'bɪ:sɪtɪ] n | ожиріння |
| maintain [meɪn'teɪn] v | підтримувати |
| prevalence ['prevələns] n | поширеність |
| throughout [θru: 'aʊt] adv | протягом, всюди |
| count [kaʊnt] v | рахувати |
| behaviour [bɪ'hɛvɪə] n | поведінка |
| avoid [ə'veɪd] v | унікати |
| cardiovascular [ka:dɪə'veæskjʊlər] adj | серцево-судинний |
| screen [skri:n] n | екран |
| adverse ['ædvɜ:s] adj | шкідливий |
| lack [læk] n | відсутність (чого-небудь) |
| benefit ['benɪfɪt] n | користь |
| endurance [ɪn'djuərəns] n | витривалість |
| in-line skating | катання на роликових ковзанах |

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

society [sə'saɪəti], body ['bɒdɪ], association [ə'səʊsɪ'eɪʃn], hour ['aʊə],
positive ['pəzətɪv], disease [dɪ'zi:z], excessive [ɪk'sesɪv].

Exercise 2. Find the correct pronunciation of these words in the dictionary, read and translate them into Ukrainian:

obese, amount, however, develop, cancer, disorder, commitment.

Exercise 3. Match the words with the opposite meaning:

- a) teen, negative, local, adverse, excessive, disease.
- b) extra, good, adult, health, abroad, favorable.

Exercise 4. Match the words with the similar meaning:

- a) overweight, lack, engage, frustration, ability adequate.
- b) participate, sufficient, skill, obesity, absence, disorder.

Exercise 5. Read and translate the text «Physical Activity in Teenagers» consulting the topical vocabulary. Find in the text the information about:

- a) skills that sport can develop;
- b) simple ideas for daily activity;
- c) healthy behaviors for teens.

Exercise 6. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

to maintain, adverse, to avoid, adequate, benefits, obesity, endurance, throughout, screen, lack, consequence

1. There are many ... to physical activity outside of the obvious obesity problems.
2. Doing smaller tasks ... the day also counts as physical activity.
3. A negative health ... of not engaging in ... amounts of physical activity is
4. Physical activity can help teens to build strength and
5. In order ... a healthy body children and teenagers need an hour of physical activity a day.
6. Teens need more physical activity ... health problems in the future.
7. Excessive time spent in front of a ... has its ... effects.
8. Research has shown that high levels of electronic media can lead to school problems, eating disorders, and obesity from a ... of physical activity.

Exercise 7. Read the statements and mark them as true (T) or false (F). Prove your point. In your arguments use: I quite agree

with...; I don't think so...; I can't agree with...; I guess...; on the contrary; quite so; exactly; from my point of view; as for me; to tell you the truth.

1. It is important in today's society to be physically active in order to maintain a healthy body.

2. Children and teenagers need four hours of physical activity a day.

3. Doing smaller tasks throughout the day doesn't count as physical activity.

4. Teens that are obese are extremely likely to become obese adults.

5. High levels of electronic media can lead to school problems, attention difficulties, sleep disorders, eating disorders among teens.

6. Physical activity builds strength and endurance.

7. We don't want to play a sport because of time commitments.

Exercise 8. Read the text «Physical Activity in Teenagers» and answer the following questions.

1. Is it important to be physically active? Why?

2. How much time children need to be fit?

3. What health problem is observed among children nowadays?

4. What are fun and easy ways for children to become more active?

5. What health problems obesity leads to?

6. What are the benefits of being engaged in sport for teens?

Exercise 9. Read the statements about how sports promote healthy child development in many areas with positive effects. Name some disadvantages for kids who don't do sports.

Sports help physical development. Kids who do sports:

- ✓ build muscle and bones;
- ✓ improve reflexes, attention, focus, and thinking;
- ✓ reduce the likelihood of obesity;
- ✓ reduce symptoms of stress and depression.

Sports help cognitive and academic development. Kids who do sports:

- ✓ get better grades – often in the semester that they play sports;
- ✓ manage time better;
- ✓ improve their ability to think while their bodies are engaged;
- ✓ make quick decisions, problem solve and think strategically
- ✓ incorporate different kinds of information simultaneously – watch opponents, keep track of teammates, check environmental conditions, listen to coaching instructions;
- ✓ adolescents who do sports have higher education and occupational outcomes and are more likely to finish high school and college.

Sports help psychological development. Kids who do sports:

- ✓ have higher self-esteem;
- ✓ have less anxiety and depression, are less likely to consider suicide, engage in less risky behaviors, such as alcohol and drugs;
- ✓ as adults, they feel better about their physical and social selves.

Sports help social development (games and teams are miniature social systems). Kids who do sports:

- ✓ develop leadership and teambuilding skills;
- ✓ enhance their knowledge of social rules and roles;
- ✓ experience supportive relationships with adults;
- ✓ form relationships with peers;
- ✓ have the opportunity to experience interacting with children of other backgrounds and cultures.

Sports help character development. Kids who do sports:

- ✓ learn to define goals, determine the steps necessary to achieve them;
- ✓ derive pleasure from accomplishment and deal with the let-down of defeat;
- ✓ pursue excellence by setting increasingly higher standards;
- ✓ persevere in the face of disappointment, refocus and work hard;
- ✓ cope with frustration and learn to profit from challenge;
- ✓ encounter and enact moral values (i.e., resolve the conflict between the norms of fair play and the desire to win);
- ✓ contribute to their communities.

Exercise 10. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian with the help of a dictionary and give the heading.

Born in Maryland on June 30, 1985, Michael Phelps started swimming when he was seven years old. At the age of 15, he placed fifth in the 200-meter butterfly at the 2000 Olympics, where he was the youngest male to compete in the games since 1932. At the 2001

Spring Nationals in the United States, Phelps became the youngest man ever to break a world record in swimming, at the age of 15 years and 9 months.

Phelps also became the first swimmer in history to break five individual world records at one meet, at the 2003 World Championships in Barcelona. At the age of 18, in 2003, Phelps won the Sullivan Award as the top amateur athlete in the United States. He has been World Swimmer of the Year in 2003, 2004, 2006, 2007 and 2008; and has been American Swimmer of the Year for 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

At the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing, Phelps won eight gold medals, breaking the record of seven golds in one Olympics set by Mark Spitz in 1972. He holds a total of 16 Olympic medals of which two are bronze and the

rest gold.

Exercise 11. Put the facts from Michael Phelps's career in right order.

1. He won eight gold medals in Beijing.
2. He became the first swimmer in history to break five individual world records at one meet.
3. He placed fifth in the 200-meter butterfly and became the youngest male to compete in the games since 1932.

Exercise 12. Find information on a sport celebrity. Speak on your favourite sport celebrity.

Unit 7 **Careers in Sport**

BEFORE READING

Look at the pictures and answer the following questions:

1. Do you know what the occupations of these people are?
2. Would you like to have any of these jobs?



Sports Related Careers

Sports related careers are *aspired* by a huge number of people who are skilled and talented in some type of sport. There are a number of careers *related* to the various sports. Not only the sports persons or players can make a career in this very field, but also, the coaches, *umpires*, referees, physiotherapists etc. However, like the entertainment industry, the *rate* of success in this field entirely depends on the skill of the professionals. The *tasks* of the professionals in sports related careers depend on the role and job type. The athletes, coaches, umpires, doctors, all have different tasks to perform.

The athletes are the key aspect of these careers. They are required to practice and perform thoroughly. They are supposed to obey their coaches and trainers for better results.

The coaches train and teach the players various tactics and techniques to win. They make them practice and help them to enhance their physical strength. They induce unity and sportsmanship within the players. The coaches hold major part

of the responsibility of the victory or defeat of the team.

Umpires (referees) are present on the ground along with the competing teams. They keep a *keen* observation on the players and declare decisions like *dismissals*, winning points, faults, *fines*, penalties etc. They play a crucial role in keeping the players in discipline and ensuring a fair play.

Doctors, physiotherapists and remaining medical team assist and accompany the players at all venues and locations. They *provide* immediate help to the players in case of injuries, *bruises*, *cramps*, muscle pulls etc.

Team managers, board members are the professionals who take care of the official work and arrangements of the team, coaches and other assistances. They organize and *schedule* various events and leagues. They handle the department of *hiring* and *firing* the players and other professionals. They even take care of the *profits* and *losses* of the boards, leagues or business of the same.

Commentators are the professionals who give a live or recorded description of the sports events that are taking place, or which have already occurred. Their task is to give a *vivid* elaboration of all the action that took place in the game.

Topical Vocabulary

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| aspire [əs'paɪə] v | прагнути |
| coach [kəʊtʃ] n | тренер |
| umpire ['ʌmpraɪə] n | арбітр |
| rate [reɪt] n | показник |
| task [ta:sk] n | завдання |
| key aspect | ключова фігура |
| require [rɪ'kwaɪə] v | вимагати |
| obey [ə'beɪ] v | підкорятися |
| enhance [ɪn'hæns] v | збільшувати |
| stamina ['stæmɪnə] n | витривалість |
| defeat [dɪ'fi:t] n | поразка |
| keen [ki:n] adj | проникливий |
| dismissal [dɪs'mɪsəl] n | вилучення |
| fine [fain] n | штраф; пенальті |
| provide [prə'veɪd] v | надавати |
| bruise [bru:z] n | удар |
| cramp [kræmp] n | спазм |
| schedule ['sedju:l] v | складати графік |
| hire ['haɪə] v | наймати |
| fire ['faɪə] v | звільнити |
| profit ['prəfit] n | прибуток |
| loss [ləs] n | втрата |
| vivid ['vɪvɪd] adj | яскравий |

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

career [kə'riə], various ['veəriəs], physiotherapist [fɪzɪəʊ'θerəpɪst], observation [əbzə:'veɪʃn], penalty ['penlti], crucial ['kru:ʃəl].

Exercise 2. Find the correct pronunciation of these words in the dictionary, read and translate them into Ukrainian:

huge, elaboration, thoroughly, venue, ensure, occur, league.

Exercise 3. Match the words with the opposite meaning:

- a) obey, enhance, hire, keen, victory, disagreement.
- b) unity, indifferent, failure ignore, lessen, fire.

Exercise 4. Match the words with the similar meaning:

- a) schedule, vivid, profit, defeat, loss, stamina, aspire.
- b) income, fallout, aim, destruction, plan, resistance, bright.

Exercise 5. Read and translate the text «Sports Related Careers» consulting the topical vocabulary. Find in the text the information about:

- a) the arrangements that team managers take care of;
- b) people who can make a career in sport;
- c) the professionals who give a description of the sports event.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the phrases from the text.

1. Sports related careers are aspired by...
2. The athletes are required to...
3. The coaches train and teach the players...
4. Umpires (referees) play a crucial role in...
5. The medical team provides...
6. Team managers, board members are...
7. The commentators' task is...

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

fine, key aspect, to obey, keen, hiring, stamina, to schedule, firing, to enhance, dismissal, to be aspired

1. Sports related careers ... by a huge number of people who are skilled and talented in some type of sport.
2. Team managers organize and ... various events and leagues.
3. Umpires keep a observation on the players and declare decisions like ..., winning points, faults, ... penalties etc.
4. The coaches make them practice and help them to ... their physical

5. Team managers handle the department of ... and ... the players.
6. The athletes are the ... of sports careers.
7. The athletes are supposed to ... their coaches and trainers for better results.

Exercise 8. Read the statements and mark them as true

(T) or false (F). Prove your point. In your arguments use: I quite agree with...; I don't think so...; I can't agree with...; I guess...; on the contrary; quite so; exactly; from my point of view; as for me; to tell you the truth.

1. Only the sports persons or players can make a career in this very field.
2. The tasks of the professionals in sports related careers depend on the role and job type.
3. The athletes are the key aspect of sports careers.
4. The athletes hold major part of the responsibility of their victory or defeat.
5. The umpires (referees) play a crucial role in keeping the players in discipline and ensuring a fair play.

Exercise 9. Read the text «Sports Related Careers» and answer the following questions.

1. Are only sports persons or players can make a career in sport?
2. What is the main task of a coach?
3. Can you name any famous coach?
4. Who keeps the players in discipline and ensure a fair play?
5. What is the main task of the medical team?
6. Which issues a team manager deals with?

Exercise 11. Read and translate the following text about various coaching styles into Ukrainian with the help of a dictionary. Decide which style best describes you or your coach? Prove your point of view.

What makes a successful coach?

Successful coaches must have good knowledge of the sport sciences, sport management, and techniques and tactics. Successful coaches rank their program objectives in the right priority. To be successful, coaches adopt a coaching style compatible with those objectives. There are three other attributes of successful coaches: knowledge of the sport, motivation, and empathy.

Coaches often list many specific goals they hope to achieve when coaching their athletes. Usually, their goals fall under three broad objectives:

- ✓ to have a winning team;
- ✓ to help young people have fun;
- ✓ to help young people develop physically, psychologically and socially.

Successful coaches know the difference between their objectives for the contest, their objectives for their athletes' participation, and their personal

objectives.

Most coaches lean toward one of three coaching styles: the command style (*the dictator*), the submissive style (*the babysitter*), or the cooperative style (*the teacher*).

In **the command style** of coaching, the coach makes all the decisions. The role of the athlete is to respond to the coach's commands. The assumption underlying this approach is that because the coach has knowledge and experience, it is his or her role to tell the athlete what to do. The athlete's role is to listen, to absorb, and to comply.

Coaches who adopt **the submissive style** make as few decisions as possible. It is a throw-out-the-ball-and-have-a-good-time approach. The coach provides little instruction, provides minimal guidance in organizing activities, and resolves discipline problems only when absolutely necessary. Coaches who adopt this style either lack the competence to provide instruction and guidance, are too lazy to meet the demands of their coaching responsibilities, or are very misinformed about what coaching is. The submissive-style coach is merely a babysitter – and often a poor one at that.

Coaches who select **the cooperative style** share decision making with athletes. Although they recognize their responsibility to provide leadership and guide young people toward achieving the set objectives, cooperative-style coaches also know that youngsters cannot become responsible adults without learning to make decisions.

Exercise 11. Find some interesting information about sports related careers. Speak on a prominent coach.

Unit 8

Sports Facilities and Equipment

BEFORE READING

Look at the pictures and answer the following questions:

1. Can you name the sports facilities in the pictures?
2. Do you know what sports are practiced there?



Sports Venues

A playing field is a field used for playing sports or games. They are generally outdoors, but many large structures exist to *enclose* playing fields from bad weather. Generally, playing fields are wide *expanses* of grass, dirt or sand without many *obstructions*. There is a variety of different commonly used fields, including: American football field, Association football (soccer) *pitch* (field), Australian rules football playing field, Baseball field, Cricket field containing the cricket pitch, Lacrosse field, Rugby league playing field (pitch or *paddock*), Rugby union playing field (pitch or *paddock*). In other sports, the field of play is called a «court»: basketball court, tennis court, volleyball court.

Some sports take place on the outdoor or indoor tracks, for example cycling. A shooting range or firing range is a specialized facility designed for firearms practice. A hippodrome was a Greek stadium for horse racing and chariot racing. Some contemporary horse racing tracks are also called hippodromes, for example Kyiv Hippodrome. Water sports are held in swimming pools.

As for winter sports there is also a wide variety of sports *venues*. Some sporting events are held on different types of *rinks* (speed skating, ice hockey, curling), tracks (luge, skeleton, bobsleigh) or on the natural *terrain* – smooth or bumpy (mogul, skiing, snowboarding etc.). An ice hockey rink is an ice rink that is specifically designed for ice hockey, a team sport.

Rink, a Scottish word meaning «course», was used as the name of a place where another game, curling, was played. Early in its history, ice hockey was played mostly on rinks constructed for curling. The name was *retained* after hockey-specific facilities were built. As for tracks there are a total of sixteen tracks in the world, in use for competitions in bobsleigh, luge, and skeleton. All of the tracks except St. Moritz, Switzerland, which is naturally refrigerated, are constructed of reinforced *concrete* and piped with ammonia refrigeration to cool the track down *prior to* its run.

Topical Vocabulary

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| enclose [ɪn'kləʊz] v | обгороджувати |
| expanses [ɪks'pæns] n | (широкий) простір |
| obstruction [əb'strʌkʃn] n | перешкода |
| pitch [pɪtʃ] n | поле |
| paddock ['pædək] n | майданчик |
| venue ['venju:] n | місце проведення |
| rink [rɪŋk] n | ковзанка |
| terrain ['terem] n | територія |
| retain [rɪ'tem] v | зберігати |
| concrete ['kənkrɪ:t] n | бетон |
| prior to ['praɪə tu:] adj | перед |

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

soccer ['sɔkə], league [li:g], structure ['strʌkʃə], weather ['weðə], court [kɔ:t], hippodrome ['hipədrəum], stadium ['steɪdʒəm], course [kɔ:s].

Exercise 2. Find the correct pronunciation of these words in the dictionary, read and translate them into Ukrainian:

luge, bobsleigh, cycling, curling, mogul, skiing, rugby, horse racing, chariot racing.

Exercise 3. Match the words with the opposite meaning:

- a) wide, bumpy, team, enclose, reinforce, indoor.
- b) outdoor, weaken, narrow, smooth, individual, free.

Exercise 4. Match the words with the similar meaning:

- a) venue, retain, refrigerate, facility, firearm, total.
- b) freeze, equipment, gun, general, playground, save.

Exercise 5. Read and translate the text «Sports Venues» consulting the topical vocabulary. Find in the text the information about:

- a) sports venues for winter sports;
- b) playing fields in general;
- c) sports venues for firearms practice.

Exercise 6. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

terrain, prior to, to retain, expanse, obstruction, concrete, to enclose, venue, rink

1. Playing fields are generally outdoors, but many large structures exist to ... playing fields from bad weather.
2. Some sporting events are held on different types of ..., tracks or on the natural
3. Playing fields are wide ... of grass, dirt or sand without many ...
4. All of the tracks except St. Moritz, Switzerland are constructed of reinforced ... and piped with ammonia refrigeration to cool the track down ... its run.
5. The name was ... after hockey-specific facilities were built.
6. As for winter sports there is also a wide variety of sports

Exercise 7. Read the text «Sports Venues» and answer the following questions.

1. Why are some playing fields built indoors?
2. What surfaces are used for playing fields?
3. Which types of playing fields are mentioned in the text?
4. What venues are winter sports held on?

Exercise 8. There are some names of special places for practicing sport and playing games. Match the sport with the location.

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. golf | a) rink |
| 2. boxing | b) field |
| 3. tennis | c) pool |
| 4. swimming | d) ring |
| 5. football | e) court |
| 6. athletics | f) course |
| 7. ice-skating | g) stadium |

Put your answers in this table:

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Exercise 9. Guess what sports and games are described here.

- 1) the sport of fighting with fists;
- 2) the sport of riding in a small boat with sails;
- 3) the sport of one who swims;
- 4) the sport of playing a type of football with an oval ball;
- 5) a game for two people who use rackets, a small soft ball and a low net;
- 6) the sport of moving through the water in a boat without sails;
- 7) the sport of going on horseback;
- 8) a game played by two teams of 6 players each that is played on an ice field;
- 9) an outdoor game, popular in Britain played in summer with a small ball by two teams of 11 players each, usually dressed in white.

Put your answers in this table:

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Exercise 10. Name things you can do with a ball:

- ✓ 5 games where you can hit the ball (with various kinds of equipment).
- ✓ 4 games where you can pass the ball.
- ✓ 3 games where you can catch the ball.
- ✓ 2 games where you can kick the ball.
- ✓ 1 game where you can hit the ball with your head.

Exercise 11. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian with the help of a dictionary. Entitle the article and express its main idea in several sentences.

The students of our University take up different kinds of sports.

They train in different places: gymnasts – in the gymnasium, basketball, volleyball and handball players – on the indoor and outdoor sports grounds or in sports halls, tennis players – on the tennis courts, track-and-field athletes usually train on the stadiums in the open air.

Three times a week we have special training lessons. As a rule, each training lasts about 3 hours. Every training session begins with a warming-up period which lasts about 20 minutes. It consists of slow running for about a half mile, then fast running for about a quarter mile. Next, the sportsmen do a few exercises which depend on their event. After the warming-up we rest for about 5 minutes before we start practicing. The warm-up of the body is very important. It helps to prevent pulled muscles. We train according to the trainer's instructions. The coach enjoys athletes' perfecting their skills. He or she pays great attention to mastering technique, tactics and the main elements of sports. Sometimes we train with a team or a partner. We perform different exercises and get ready for contests.

Exercise 12. Write your composition «My Training» (120–50 words) using the questions (box 1) and the linking expressions (box 2):

BOX 1:

Questions:

1. How often do you have your training?
2. Who is your coach?
3. Where do you train?
4. When do you attend your special training lessons?
5. Have you a coach or do you train by yourself?
6. How long does your training last?
7. What do you begin your training with?
8. How long do you warm up?
9. What is the aim of your training?

BOX 2:

Linking expressions:

*The question is ...
I've chosen ...*

*I want to start with ...
I'd like to tell you about ...
I want to draw your attention to ...
The problem of ... is ...*

*I am interested ...
I'm keen on ...
The topic is very interested
... I know a lot about...
I want to ...
I like ...*

*As you know ...
When speaking about ...
In connection with what has been said,
I'd ...
Some more facts, ideas about ... What I
mean is ...
I'd like to give you some more details
about ...*

*To finish up ... In the
end ... To sum up ...
To sum everything up ... In
conclusion ...
So, in short ... So, ...
All in all ...*

Unit 9 **Extreme Sports**

BEFORE READING

Answer the following questions:

1. Can you name the extreme sports in the pictures?
2. Are you keen on extreme sports?
3. What do you know about extreme sports?



Extreme Sports

Many young people nowadays are totally *dedicated* to doing extreme sport activity. What makes extreme sports so attractive? Let's learn the aspect perfectly well and discover the reasons for the popularity of extreme sports and study the definition «extreme».

If you try to follow the direct meaning of the word «extreme» you'll have it as something extraordinary, *abnormal* and especially *complicated*. According to this we can *state* that an *extreme sport* is any sport featuring speed, height,

danger, a high level of physical energy, highly *specialized equipment*, or *spectacular aerial tricks*.

A feature of such activities is their so-called *capacity to induce* a so-called *adrenaline rush* in participants. Another characteristic of activities is that they tend to be individual rather than team sports. Extreme sports can include both *competitive* and non-competitive activities.

Extreme sport activities are closely connected with *lethal risk* and great dangers of being badly *injured* and hurt. In fact if you think of the idea of sport activity in general, you're likely to *confirm* that any kind of sport can lead to death or traumatism. Think of gymnastics, football, figure skating, hockey...

However, neither *chess* nor running, for example, is called extreme sport.

Extreme sports are often associated with young adults wishing to push themselves to the limits of their *physical ability* and fear, in turn pushing the boundaries of a particular sport. This *youthful* demographic accounts too for extreme sports' frequent association with youth culture, including its clothing, fashions, and music. Some argue that the distinction between an extreme sport and the usual one is as much to do with marketing as it is to do with perceptions about levels of danger involved or the amount of adrenaline generated. Snowboarding thus has a more extreme image than skiing due to differing marketing strategies and the fact of being a newer sport, even though skiing is a faster and at least equally dangerous activity. Furthermore a sport like rugby union, though dangerous and adrenaline-inducing, would not fall into the category of extreme sports due to its traditional image. Scuba diving is not often categorized as an extreme sport these days, despite the level of danger and *physical exertion*, because of its primarily adult demographic. Another example: compare the perception of *demolition derby*, not usually thought of as an extreme sport, to that of BMX racing. Demolition derby has an adult demographic, BMX is a youth sport.

Other explanation can be that the risk connected with usual sports is comparatively small; it doesn't *depend on the peculiarities* of sport itself. It's not controlled by a person like all *unforeseen circumstances* if a person does extreme sport; he purposely subjects himself to danger, risk and death. That doesn't mean that a person doing extreme sport wants to die or is consciously expected to be hurt or injured. He thinks *thoroughly* about all the necessary equipment and *gear* and of course about *insurance measures*.

What is more, extreme sport intensifies all the *human senses*: eyesight, hearing, taste, intuition, a sense of smell, a sense of touch. The result of all training and competitions often depends on the concentration of all these senses.

Despite the fact that you are a real enthusiast and ready to experience something beyond your mind be ready to spend quite a lot of money on the gear, which is really expensive. The right kind of equipment should really *serve for protection and defense*, that's why the responsibility for this aspect is taken at the production scale. It's of high quality and of high price as well.

What do people experience while doing extreme sport? The answer is –

excitement and *complete feeling of satisfaction*.

Topical Vocabulary

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| dedicated ['dedikeitid] adj | відданий чомусь |
| abnormal [æb'nɔ:m(ə)l] adj | незвичайний |
| complicated ['kɔmplikeitid] adj | складний |
| state [steit] v specialized equipment [i'kwipmənt] встановлювати | |
| спеціалізоване обладнання | |
| spectacular [spek'tækjələ] aerial ['eəriəl] tricks захоплюючі повітряні трюки | |
| capacity [kə'pæsəti] to induce adrenaline [ə'drenəlm] rush [rʌʃ] здатність | |
| викликати викид адреналіну | |
| competitive [kəm'petitiv] adj | змагальний |
| lethal ['li:θ(ə)l] risk | смертельна небезпека |
| injured ['ɪndʒəd] adj | поранений |
| confirm [kən'fɜ:m] v | підтверджувати |
| chess [tʃes] n | шахи |
| physical ability [ə'biləti] | фізична здатність |
| youthful ['ju:θf(ə)l] adj | юнацький |
| physical exertion [ɪg'zɜ:f(ə)n] | фізичне навантаження |
| demolition [demə'lɪʃ(ə)n] derby ['dɑ:bɪ] гонки на виживання | |
| depend on the peculiarity [pɪ,kju:lɪ'ærəti] | залежати від особливостей |
| unforeseen [ʌnfə:sən] | непередбачений |
| circumstance ['sɜ:kəmstæn(t)s] | обставина |
| thoroughly ['θʌrəli] adv | ретельно, детально |
| gear [gɪə] n | пристосування |
| insurance [ɪn'ʃuər(ə)n(t)s] measure ['meʒə] | запобіжний захід |
| human senses | людські почуття |
| serve for protection and defense [dɪ'fens] | служити для захисту та оборони |
| complete feeling of satisfaction [sætis'fækʃ(ə)n] | повне відчуття задоволення |

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

equipment [i'kwipmənt], satisfaction [sætis'fækʃ(ə)n], youthful ['ju:θf(ə)l], exertion [ɪg'zɜ:f(ə)n], derby ['dɑ:bɪ], peculiarity [pɪ,kju:lɪ'ærəti], gear [gɪə], insurance [ɪn'ʃuər(ə)n(t)s], measure ['meʒə], aerial ['eəriəl].

Exercise 2. Find the correct pronunciation of these words in the dictionary, read and translate them into Ukrainian:

discover, popularity, extraordinary, height, participants, traumatism, figure, consciously, intuition, eyesight.

Exercise 3. Match the words with the opposite meaning:

a) young, nowadays, expensive, capacity, risk, distinction, satisfaction, dangerous

b) displeasure, safety, mature, cheap, resemblance, disability, before, harmless.

Exercise 4. Match the words with the similar meaning:

- a) danger, discover, participant, confirm, death, enthusiast, primarily.
- b) corroborate, ascertain, peril, firstly, decease, fanatic, partaker.

Exercise 5. Read and translate the text «Extreme Sports» consulting the topical vocabulary.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences with the phrases from the text.

1. If you try to follow the direct meaning of the word «extreme» you'll have it as something ...
2. We can state that an *extreme sport* is any sport featuring ...
3. Extreme sports can include both ...
4. Extreme sport activities are closely connected with lethal risk and great dangers of being badly ...
5. This youthful demographic accounts too for extreme sports' frequent association with youth culture, including its ...
6. Extreme sport intensifies all the human senses: ...

Exercise 7. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

lethal risk, human senses, adrenaline rush, insurance measures, competitive, abnormal, specialized equipment

1. If you try to follow the direct meaning of the word «extreme» you'll have it as something extraordinary, ... and especially complicated.
2. A feature of such activities is their so-called capacity to induce a so-called ... in participants.
3. Extreme sports can include both ... and non-competitive activities.
4. He thinks thoroughly about all the necessary equipment and gear and of course about
5. What is more, extreme sport intensifies all the ... : eyesight, hearing, taste, intuition, a sense of smell, a sense of touch.
6. According to this we can state that an *extreme sport* is any sport featuring speed, height, danger, a high level of physical energy, highly ... , or spectacular aerial tricks.
7. Extreme sport activities are closely connected with ... and great dangers of being badly injured and hurt.

Exercise 8. Read the text «Extreme Sports» and answer the following

questions.

1. What is featuring any sport?
2. Which activities can extreme sports include?
3. What should one be ready to spend quite a lot of money on the gear?
4. What kinds of sport are called extreme ones?
5. What attracts people in extreme sports?
6. What does a person experience while doing extreme sport?
7. Can you give any examples of extreme sports?

Exercise 9. Now answer the questions about the sports. In which sport(s) ...

- a) is balance not as important as the ability to use the breathing apparatus?
- b) do you use crampons?.....
- c) do you use an inflatable boat?.....
- d) do you use a kite and wind power?.....
- e) do you use paddles?
- f) do you freefall?

Which two sports ...

- g) involve a rope or cord tied to yourself?
- h) are done on wheels?.....

Exercise 10. Match the pictures with six of the extreme sports.



BMX biking
bungee jumping
hang gliding
para surfing

rock climbing
scuba diving
skateboarding
sky diving

snowboarding
surfing
water skiing
white water rafting

Exercise 11. Use the words in Box B to complete the names of extreme sports in Box A.

| Box A | Box |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| BMX ... | B boarding |
| Bungee | x2 biking |
| ... hang | climbing |
| ... kite | diving x2 |
| ... rock | gliding |
| ... scuba | jumping |
| ... skate | rafting |
| ... sky ... | skiing |
| snow ... | surfing |
| water ... | |
| white water ... | |

Exercise 12. Now complete these definitions with the names of extreme sports.

1. ... is a form of competition cycling on bicycles with special wheels, which originated in California in the 1970s. It is now an Olympic sport.

2. ... is swimming underwater, carrying your own source of breathing gas (usually compressed air). You can stay underwater longer than you can if you are snorkelling.

3. ... is an activity in which you jump from a high place (often a bridge over a river) with one end of an elastic cord attached to your ankles and the other end to the jumping-off point. When you jump, the cord stretches to take up the energy of the fall, then you fly up-wards as the cord snaps back. You go up and down until the energy created by the jump has finished.

4. ... is a sport that involves going down a snow-covered slope on a board attached to your feet using a special boot. It was inspired by surfing and skateboarding, and the sport shares superficial similarities with skiing. It became a winter Olympic sport in 1998.

5. ... is an air sport in which you hang by flexible straps from a machine made of a fabric wing in an aluminium frame. The machine is controlled by shifting your body weight, although some have aircraft flight control systems.

6. ... involves jumping out of an aircraft and then freefalling, before releasing a parachute.

Exercise 13. In groups answer the questions about the extreme sports (see Ex. 9). Then share your answers with other groups.

1. Has anyone in the group or anyone you know tried any of these activities? If so, share any stories with the rest of the group.

2. Which of the activities appeal to you and why?

3. Which of them don't appeal to you? Why not?

4. If you had the chance to do one of them this weekend, which one

would you choose?

5. Are there any other extreme sports you would like to try (if money was no object)?

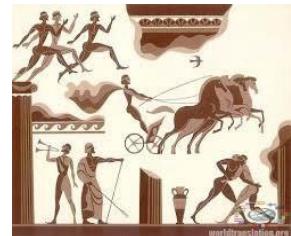
Unit 10

Olympic Games

BEFORE READING

Answer the following questions:

1. What do you know about the Olympic Games?
2. Who was the founder of the Olympic Games?
3. Are you keen on the Olympic Games?



The Olympic Games

Nobody knows exactly when the Olympic Games began. Some historians think it was over 3500 years ago. The Greeks emphasized *physical fitness and strength* in their education of youth. Therefore *contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing and horse and chariot racing* were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. *Winners were greatly honored* by having olive wreaths placed on their heads and having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games take place.

The Greeks *attached so much importance to* these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called «Olympiads». In 394 A.D. the Games *were abolished* and were not renewed until many centuries later. Renewal of the Games came in 1896, when the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens due to the French educator Baron Pierre de Coubertin. The first Olympiad was held in Athens and *followed the pattern set by the ancient Olympic Games*. Some events, like *marathon race*, have been added, and the *inclusion of women*, and also the series of winter sports. Otherwise, the framework elaborated for the first Games, *has stood the test of time*. The modern Games have *maintained the original ideal of amateurism*.

In 1896 *the International Olympic Committee (IOC)* was *set up*. It is *the central policy-making body of the Olympic movement*, formed by the *representatives of participant countries*. The IOC *makes the ultimate decision* as to the program of the Games, the number of participants and as to where the Games of the next Olympiad are to be held. The Games *are allocated to a city*, not to a country. Over 150 countries are represented in the IOC at present.

Much importance is attached to opening ceremony. At the opening of the Games the International Olympic Committee appears as host. *The national anthem* of the host country is played, and all the participants *march past the Lodge of Honour*. The Head of the *host country* declares the Games open, then the Olympic flag is raised and *the Olympic hymn* is sung. Then *the Olympic flame is lit* that will burn till the end of the Games. *The Olympic torch* has been carried from Olympia by torch bearers, one for each kilometre.

The Olympic flag has five coloured interlaced rings, representing the five parts of the world, on a white background. The *motto* of the Olympic Games is «*Citius, Altius, Fortius*» (Faster, Higher, Stronger).

Ukraine joined the Olympic movement in 1993. Since then, Ukrainian sportsmen and sportswomen have *collected* a great lot of gold, silver and bronze *medals*, not to mention the numerous *Olympic and world records* they *have broken*.

The importance of the Olympic Games was well expressed by Coubertin: «The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not win, but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle».

Topical Vocabulary

physical fitness and strength хороша фізична форма і сила
contest in discus and javelin throwing змагання з метання диска і спису
horse and chariot racing перегони на колісницях
honored winner нагороджувати переможця
attach much importance to smth надавати великого значення чомусь
be abolished бути скасованим
follow the pattern set by smb слідувати моделі, встановленій кимось
the ancient Olympic Games стародавні Олімпійські ігри
a marathon race марафон
inclusion of women включення жінок
to stand the test of time витримати випробування часом
maintain the ideal of amateurism the International Olympic Committee зберігати ідеал аматорства (аматорського спорту) Міжнародний Олімпійський комітет
be set up бути заснованим
central policy-making body центральний орган, що визначає політику
the Olympic movement Олімпійський рух
representative of participant countries представник країн-членів руху
make the ultimate decision прийняти остаточне рішення
be allocated to a city присвоюватися місту
the national anthem національний гімн
march past the Lodge of Honour пройти повз почесну ложу
host country країна-господиня
the Olympic hymn Олімпійський гімн
light the Olympic flame запалити Олімпійський вогонь

the Olympic torch Олімпійський факел

motto девіз

to collect medals отримати медалі

break Olympic and world records побити олімпійські та світові рекорди

host the Olympic Games приймати Олімпійські ігри

EXERCISES

Exercise 1. Practice the pronunciation of the following words:

marathon ['mərəθən], honor ['ənə], ancient ['eɪnʃənt], inclusion [ɪn'klu:ʒən], amateurism ['æmətə(:)rɪz(ə)m], Committee [kə'mitɪ], ultimate ['əltɪmɪt], representative [reprɪ'zentətɪv], decision [dɪ'sɪʒən].

Exercise 2. Find the correct pronunciation of these words in the dictionary, read and translate them into Ukrainian:

torch, motto, join, mention, emphasize, wreath, javelin, deed, abolish, participant, struggle.

Exercise 3. Match the words with the opposite meaning:

a) ideal, modern, host, compete, renew, youth, triumph, ultimate.

b) give up, destroy, first, common, adulthood, failure, ancient,

guest.

Exercise 4. Match the words with the similar meaning:

a) exactly, importance, winner, war, progress, renewal, competition, greatly.

b) advance, contest, battle, extremely, rebirth, significance, absolutely, champion.

Exercise 5. Read and translate the text «The Olympic Games» consulting the topical vocabulary.

Exercise 6. Look through the text and match the English with the Ukrainian words and word combinations.

| | |
|---|---|
| to compete | бути відновленим |
| to honour winners | прийняти остаточне рішення |
| to be abolished | бути забороненим |
| to be renewed | змагатися |
| to stand the test of time | вітримати випробування часом |
| to appear as host | встановити Олімпійські та світові рекорди |
| to make the ultimate decision | вішановувати переможців |
| to join the Olympic movement | запалити Олімпійський вогонь |
| to break Olympic and world records | вступити в Олімпійський рух |
| to light the Olympic flame | виступати в якості господаря |

Exercise 7. Complete the sentences with the phrases from the text.

1. Therefore contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the

winners competed every four years at

2. The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called
3. Renewal of the Games came in 1896, when the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens due to the French educator
4. The modern Games have maintained the original ideal of
5. At the opening of the Games the International Olympic Committee appears as
6. In 1896 the International Olympic Committee (IOC) was

Exercise 8. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

march past the Lodge of Honour, five coloured interlaced, the International Olympic Committee, physical fitness and strength, were abolished, lit

1. The Greeks emphasized ... in their education of youth.
2. In 394 A.D. the Games ... and were not renewed until many centuries later.
3. In 1896 ... was set up.
4. The national anthem of the host country is played, and all the participants
5. Then the Olympic flame is ... that will burn till the end of the Games.
6. The Olympic flag has ... rings.

Exercise 9. Say whether the following sentences are true or false. Prove your point. In your arguments use: I quite agree with...; I don't think so...; I can't agree with...; I guess...; on the contrary; quite so; exactly; from my point of view; as for me; to tell you the truth.

1. Everybody knows exactly when the Olympic Games began.
2. The contests were held in individual cities and the winners competed every two years at Mount Olympus.
3. The Greeks emphasized physical strength and attached so much importance to these games.
4. The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens due to the German educator Baron Pierre de Coubertin.
5. The Games are allocated to a country, not to a city.
6. At the opening of the Games the International Olympic Committee appears as guest.

Exercise 10. Read and translate the following text into Ukrainian with the help of a dictionary. Entitle the article and express its main idea in several sentences.

The initiator of the Olympic Games' renewal Pierre de Coubertin was born on the 1st of January in 1863, in Paris. His father, a painter by profession

came from the ancient family clan of Baron Charles Louis Fredy de Coubertin. Pierre de Coubertin's mother, Agathe-Gabrielle de Mirville, was a highly-educated woman from an aristocratic family.

Since his early childhood Pierre de Coubertin was an all-rounder. He studied fine arts, science and law. He also went in for sport and was very good at riding, fencing and rowing. At the age of 12 he read the book «The School Years of Tom Brown» which encouraged him to study the basis of physical education. Having left the lycée in Paris he entered the Parisian University and after its graduation became the Bachelor of Arts, Science and Law. Pierre de Coubertin respected greatly his instructor and close friend Father Caron, professor of humanistic sciences and rhetoric who taught him the Greek language and the history of the Roman Empire and who told him a lot about the ancient Olympic Games.

The Franco-Prussian war and its unfortunate outcome stimulated de Coubertin's patriotism and he devoted himself to the study of different physical education theories. In 1886–1887 he published several articles on these problems. Pierre de Coubertin travelled a lot and his travels around Europe and the United States of America showed him that the interest in the physical education was gaining ground in quite a lot of countries: England, Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands. Pierre de Coubertin often spoke about the necessity of physical education and insisted on the establishment of the Physical Education League. Later on and due to his efforts physical education became an integral part in the theory of young people's upbringing in France, his motherland.

The first attempts of Pierre de Coubertin to revive the Olympic Games began on the 30th of August, in 1887 after the publication of one of his articles on the subject.

Since that time he published a lot of other articles and books about the importance of physical education considering it the greatest value in the intellectual development of people and took part in different conferences where he persuaded people to revive the Olympic Games. And as a result he got success. Thanks to Pierre de Coubertin the International Olympic Committee was set up and de Coubertin was its president till his death. He died on the 2nd of September in 1937 in Geneva and was buried in Lausanne. His heart was buried in another place – in the monument near the ruins of ancient Olympia.

Pierre de Coubertin made a great contribution to the development of physical culture in the world. People of all nationalities will remember him as a strong-willed, purposeful and highly-educated man, and of course as a man who did all the best to revive the Olympic Games which serve the cause of peace on the Earth and unify people of the whole world today.

Exercise 11. Put the facts from Pierre de Coubertin's life in right order.

1. The first attempts of Pierre de Coubertin to revive the Olympic Games began on the 30th of August, in 1887.

2. Since his early childhood Pierre de Coubertin was an all-rounder.
3. Pierre de Coubertin made a great contribution to the development of physical culture in the world.
4. Having left the lycée in Paris he entered the Parisian University and after its graduation became the Bachelor of Arts, Science and Law.
5. He died on the 2nd of September in 1937 in Geneva and was buried in Lausanne.
6. Pierre de Coubertin was born on the 1st of January in 1863, in Paris.

Exercise 12. Find the information about the Winter and Summer Olympic Games and continue this table up to nowadays.

| Summer Olympic Games | Winter Olympic Games |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1896 Athens, Greece | 1924 Chamonix, France |
| 1900 Paris, France | 1928 St. Moritz, Switzerland |
| ... | ... |
| | |

Exercise 13. Make up a list of Olympic sports and divide them into Winter and Summer Olympics. Put your answers in this table:

| Summer Olympic Games | Winter Olympic Games |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| athletics | figure skating |
| ... | ... |
| | |

Exercise 14. Find more information about the Olympic Games:

- ✓ Olympic ceremonies (Opening and Closing);
- ✓ Medal Ceremony;
- ✓ Olympic Flag;
- ✓ Olympic Motto;
- ✓ Olympic Flame;
- ✓ Olympic Mascot.

Exercise 15. Find the information about Ancient Olympic Games. Think over 5 differences between Ancient Olympic Games and Modern Olympic Games. Do you find them all advantages or disadvantages? Give your reasons.

УМОВНІ СКОРОЧЕННЯ

авто – автомобільний спорт
ковзани – ковзанярський спорт
акр. – акробатика
лижі – лижний спорт
бадм. – бадміnton
лук – стрільба з лука
баск. – баскетбол
л. атл. – легка атлетика
бейс. – бейсбол
н. тенн. – настільний теніс
біат. – біатлон
вітр. – вітрильний спорт
боб. – бобслей
плав. – плавання
бокс – бокс
стр. у воду – стрибки у воду
бор. – боротьба
регбі – регбі
вел – велосипедний спорт
сани – санний спорт
в. поло – водне поло
серф. – серфінг
вол. – волейбол
стр. – стрільба
схід. єд. – східні єдиноборства
тен. – теніс
ганд. – гандбол
в. атл. – важка атлетика
гімн. – гімнастика
фехт. – фехтування
гольф – гольф
фіг. кат. – фігурне катання
весл. – веслування
фут. – футбол
кінн. – кінний спорт
хок. на тр. – хокей на траві
хок. – хокей з шайбою

АНГЛО-УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ СЛОВНИК СПОРТИВНИХ ТЕРМІНІВ

А

| | |
|--|---|
| abide by the decision of the jury | підкорятися рішенню суддівської колегії |
| accident | нешасний випадок |
| accumulate the points | набирати очки |
| actual duration of a bout <i>фехт.</i> | чистий час бою |
| actual playing time | чистий час гри |
| additional | додатковий |
| adjust [ə'ðʒəst] | регулювати |
| adopt a position <i>бадм.</i> | займати позицію |
| advance [əd'va:n̩s] | випереджати; висуватися |
| advantage [əd'va:n̩tɪdʒ] | перевага |
| aerobics | аеробіка |
| aggregate ['ægrɪgit] | сума (очок), загальний, сумарний |
| aggregate of times / time | сумарний час |
| agile ['ædʒail] | спритний; швидкий |
| aim | прицілюватися |
| Allan Cup <i>хок.</i> | Кубок Аллана |
| All-English Championship | Чемпіонат на першість Англії |
| All-Ukraine Championship | Всеукраїнський чемпіонат |
| alpine skiing | гірськолижний спорт |
| amateur ['æmətər:] | аматор |
| announce [ə'nauns] | оголошувати |
| announcer | 1. суддя-інформатор 2. диктор |
| apparatus <i>гімн.</i> | снаряд (спортивний) |
| appeal [ə'ri:l] | оскаржувати рішення суддів |
| apply a penalty | накладати стягнення |
| appoint | призначати |
| approach <i>фіг. кат.</i> | підхід (до стрибка, підтримки, обертання) |
| aquatic [ə'kwætɪk] sports | водні види спорту |
| archer ['ɑ:tʃə] | лучник |
| arena | арена |
| argue | сперечатися |
| armstand <i>смр. у воду</i> | стійка на руках |
| athlete | 1. спортсмен 2. атлет |
| athletic gymnastics | атлетична гімнастика |
| attempt | спроба |
| audience ['ɔ:djəns] | глядачі |
| Australian Open <i>тен.</i> | Відкритий чемпіонат Австралії |
| award [ə'wɔ:d] | 1. нагорода |

award a goal *хок.*
away field *фут.*
away game *фут.*

2. призначати
присуджувати гол
чуже поле
гра на виїзді

B

back
backboard ['bækba:d]

захисник
1. щит

backhand service *вол.*

2. задній бортик

backhand shot *хок.*

подача зліва

backstroke *плав.*

удар зліва

back-up

плавання на спині

balance beam *гімн.*

балка

ball control

володіння м'ячом

bandages ['bændɪdʒ]

бинти

bandy

хокей з м'ячом

bar

1. планка

2. гриф

3. жердина

4. брус

бейсбол

baseball

займатися якимось видом спорту

be around some sport

замикати таблицю результатів

be at the bottom of the table

очолювати таблицю результатів

be at the top of the table

відставати від графіка

be behind the schedule

вибути зі змагань

be eliminated

бути у спортивній формі

be in form / in shape

отримувати травму

be injured ['ɪndʒəd]

захоплюватися спортом

be keen on sports

бути в команді

be on the team

ставати переможцем у ...

be the winner in ...

бити рекорд

beat a record

нахилятися, згинати

bend

біатлоніст

biathlete [bɪ'æθli:t]

біатлон

biathlon [bɪ'æθlən]

велосипед

bicycle ['baɪsɪkl]

елінг

boat house *греб.*

сані

bob *бооб.*

корпус (тулуб)

body

1. відскок, стрибок

bounce [baʊns]

2. стрибати (у воду)

bounce a ball

вдаряти м'ячом об підлогу

boxing

бокс

brake

1. гальмо

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| break away <i>л. амл., плав.</i> | 2. прорив 3. гальмувати |
| breath [breθ] | 1. ривок 2. відриватися від суперника, йти у відрив |
| breathe [bri:ð] | 1. дихання 2. вдих |
| breaststroke <i>плав.</i> | 1. дихати 2. зітхнути |
| broadcaster ['brɔ:dka:stə] | брас |
| bullet ['bulit] | коментатор |
| butterfly <i>плав.</i> | куля |
| buzzer ['bʌzə] | батерфляй (стиль) |
| | свисток |

C

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| cabin <i>вімр.</i> | рубка; каюта |
| calculate the result | підраховувати результати |
| call off the starters | повертати на старт |
| cancel a competition | скасовувати змагання |
| catch up <i>л. амл.</i> | наздоганяти |
| challenge | виклик (на змагання, змагання тощо) |
| chase | переслідувати суперника |
| classification | класифікація, категорія |
| clay-pigeon shooting | стендова стрільба |
| clearance <i>фут.</i> | удар від воріт |
| climb [klaɪm] | підійматися, підійматися |
| club exercises <i>гімн.</i> | вправи з булавами |
| coach [kəʊtʃ] | 1.тренер 2. тренувати |
| combined athlete <i>лижci</i> | двоборець |
| commit a foul | допускати помилку |
| compete [kəm'pi:t] | змагатися, змагатися |
| competition | змагання |
| competition schedule | розклад змагань |
| competitor | учасник змагань |
| complete team | команда в повному складі |
| compose a team | комплектувати команду |
| compulsories [kəm'pulsəri] | обов'язкові вправи |
| conditioning | тренованість |
| conduct a competition | проводити змагання |
| confidence ['kɔnfidəns] | впевненість |
| conquer ['kɔŋkə] | завойовувати, перемагати |
| consolation goal <i>фут., хок.</i> | гол престижу |
| contend for... | боротися за ... |
| contest | змагання; єдиноборство |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| coolness [ˈku:lnis] | холоднокровність |
| cope [kəʊp] | справлятися |
| corner kick <i>фут.</i> | кутовий удар |
| correct | вправляти |
| count [kaʊnt] | вести відлік |
| course [kɔ:s] | 1. доріжка; скаковий круг 2. дистанція |
| crash helmet | захисний шолом |
| crew [kru:] | екіпаж (судна); команда (на шлюпці) |
| cycling ['saɪklɪŋ] | велоспорт |
| cyclist | 1. велосипедист 2. мотоцикліст |
| D | |
| daily routine [ru:ˈti:n] | розвиток дня |
| damage [ˈdæmɪdʒ] | пошкодження |
| dead ball | м'яч, що вийшов з гри |
| debilitate [dɪˈbɪlɪteɪt] | 1. послаблювати 2. виснажувати (здоров'я) |
| decathlon [dɪˈkæθlɒn] <i>л. атл.</i> | десятиборство |
| deceive [dɪˈsi:v] <i>the opponent</i> | обманювати суперника |
| decide smth by lot | вирішувати щось жеребкуванням |
| decrease ['di:kri:s] | 1. зниження 2. зменшення |
| defeat [dɪˈfi:t] | поразка |
| defence | 1. захист 2. оборона |
| defend | захищати |
| deflect | 1. відхилятися 2. відбивати |
| delay [dɪˈleɪ] | 1. затримка 2. затримувати |
| deuce [dju:s] <i>тен.</i> | нічия, рівний рахунок |
| discus throwing <i>л. атл.</i> | метання диска |
| disease [dɪˈzi:z] | хвороба |
| disputable question | спірне питання |
| disqualification for (some time) | дискваліфікація на (якийсь термін) |
| distance | відстань |
| diving | 1. стрибки у воду (олімпійський вид) 2. дайвінг |
| do well internationally | добре виступати на міжнародному рівні |
| dolphin | дельфін (спосіб плавання) |
| doping | допінг |
| downhill (event) <i>лижі</i> | змагання зі швидкісного спуску |
| draw [drɔ:] | жеребкування |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| dribble <i>ганд., футб., хок.</i> | вести м'яч |
| dumbbell <i>в. атл.</i> | 1. гантель 2. гиря для гімнастики |
| durable ['djʊərəbl] | витривалий |
| duration | тривалість |
| E | |
| effort ['efət] | зусилля |
| eight <i>зреб.</i> | вісімка (човен) |
| eligible ['elɪdʒəbl] | 1. відповідний 2. бажаний |
| elimination competitions | змагання за олімпійською системою (з вибуванням) |
| endurance [ɪn'djuərəns] | витривалість |
| equal score ['i:kwəl skɔ:] | рівний рахунок |
| equalize ['i:kwəlaɪz] | зрівняти рахунок |
| equalizer | відповідний гол |
| equestrian [ɪ'kwestriən] | кінні види спорту |
| sports equipment [ɪ'kwɪpmənt] | 1. спорядження 2. обладнання 3. принадлежності 4. обладнання |
| establish a record | встановлювати рекорд |
| even score | парний рахунок |
| even the score | зрівняти рахунок |
| event [ɪ'vent] | 1. змагання; 2. вид спорту |
| exclude [ɪks'klu:d] | 1. видаляти (гравця) 2. виключати |
| expression <i>фіг. кат.</i> | виразність |
| F | |
| face-off хокк. | вкидання шайби між двома супротивниками |
| fail the score | 1. зазнавати невдачі в грі 2. втрачати (програвати) |
| failure ['feɪljə] | невдача |
| fair play | 1. гра за правилами 2. чесна гра |
| fall down | 1. падіння 2. падати |
| false start | фальшстарт |
| fan | вболівальник |
| fatigue [fə'ti:g] | втома |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| fault [fɔ:lt] | помилка |
| figure-skating | фігурне катання |
| finish | 1. фініш 2. фінішувати |
| fire | стріляти |
| firmness | 1. відповідність 2. фітнес |
| flexibility [fleksə'biliti] | гнучкість |
| flow <i>phiг. кат.</i> | плавність (критерій оцінки) |
| Football World Cup | Чемпіонат світу з футболу |
| forbidden element | заборонений елемент |
| forfeit ['fɔ:fit] | 1. неявка на змагання 2. позбавляти права |
| forward | нападник |
| foul [faʊl] | 1. порушення правил гри 2. помилка, фол |
| freestyle | 1. плавання вільним стилем 2. фрістайл |
| freestyle wrestling | вільна боротьба |
| French Open <i>тен.</i> | Відкритий чемпіонат Франції |
| friendly match | товариський матч |
| frustration [frəs'treɪʃn] | 1. розлад 2. крах надій |
| full-back | захисник |

G

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| gain a point | вигравати очко |
| gain the world title | домагатися титулу чемпіона світу |
| game won | виграний матч |
| getaway | відрив (від суперника) |
| give a warning | робити попередження |
| go in for sports | займатися спортом |
| go into play | вступати в гру |
| goal | 1. ворота 2. гол 3. забивати гол |
| goal difference | роздрів у рахунку |
| goal-keeper | воротар |
| goalless draw | нічия |
| Greco-Roman wrestling | класична боротьба |
| guest of honour ['ənə] | почесний гість |
| gym [dʒim] | гімнастичний зал |
| gymnastics | гімнастика |

Н

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| half-back <i>фут.</i> , <i>хок.</i> | півзахисник |
| halt [hɔ:lt] | 1. зупинка 2. зупинятися |
| hammer throwing <i>л. атл.</i> | метання молота |
| head coach | головний тренер |
| head in <i>фут.</i> | забивати м'яч головою |
| health | здоров'я |
| Heat [hi:t] | заплив, заїзд або забіг на певну відстань |
| helmet | шолом |
| helmsman <i>вітр.</i> | керманич |
| high dives <i>стр. у воду</i> | стрибки з вишки |
| high jump <i>л. атл.</i> | стрибки у висоту |
| hippodrome ['hipədrəum] | іподром |
| hit | 1. влучання 2. удар 3. укол 4. бити |
| hold <i>бор.</i> | 1. захоплення 2. тримати 3. утримувати 4. проводити (змагання) |
| honour round | коло пошани |
| horseracing | 1. скачки 2. кінний спорт |
| horsemanship <i>кінн.</i> | мистецтво верхової їзди |
| housing | розміщення, розселення |
| hunting | полювання |
| hurl [hə:l] | кидати з силою; метати (спис) |
| hygiene ['haɪdʒi:n] | гігієна |

I

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ice up | обмерзнути (про лижу) |
| icehockey | хокей з шайбою, хокей на льоду |
| icing | крижане покриття |
| illegal blow <i>бокс</i> | заборонений удар |
| impetus ['impitəs] | 1. імпульс 2. поштовх |
| implement | снаряд (спортивний) |
| impose a penalty on <i>хок.</i> | піддавати покаранню |
| improve the record | покращувати рекорд |
| incur a penalty | призначати покарання |
| indispositon | нездужання |
| individual classification | особистий залік |
| injure ['ɪndʒə] | травмувати |
| injury ['ɪndʒəri] | 1. травма |

injury replacement
intense [in'tens]
intentional foul
intercept a ball
interfere [intə'fiə] (with)
interlocking rings
interrupt a competition
invalid ['invalɪd] goal
invalid trial *л.атл.*

2. каліцтво
заміна (гравця) через травму
інтенсивний
навмисне порушення
перехоплювати м'яч
заважати (чомусь)
з'єднувальні кільця
переривати змагання
незарахований гол
незарахована спроба

J

jab *бокс*
jam *смр.*
javelin ['dʒævlɪn]
jostling фехт.
judge [dʒʌdʒ]
judo ['dʒu:dəʊ]
jump [dʒʌmp]
jumping hill *лижні*
jury ['dʒʊəri]

короткий прямий удар по корпусу
заклинювати (про зброю)
спис
зіткнення
суддя
дзюдо
стрибати
трамплін
журі

K

kayak ['kaɪæk]
kayak four
kayak pair
kayak single
keel [ki:l]
kick [kɪk]

knee [ni:] blow
knee caps
knee lean
knock [nək]
knock-down *бокс*
knock-out, K.O. *бокс*

байдарка
байдарка-четвірка
байдарка-двійка
байдарка-одиночка
кіль (у шлюпки)
1. поштовх ногою
2. удар ногою
удар коліном
наколінники
упор в коліна
збивати
нокдаун
нокаут

L

labyrinth ['læbərɪnθ] *сани*
ladder ['lædə]
lag behind
lap of honour ['ənə]
launch [ləʊntʃ] a blow *бокс*
lead
leader

лабірінт
драбина (гімнастичний снаряд)
відставати
коло пошани
наносити удар
лідирувати (у змаганні)
лідер гонки, лідер

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| league [li:g] | ліга |
| leap | 1. стрибок 2. стрибати 3. скакати |
| leather ['leðə] | 1. шкіра (у виробах) 2. футбольний м'яч |
| leave the course | зійти з дистанції |
| left back | лівий захисник |
| left forward <i>в. поло</i> | лівий нападник |
| left half-back <i>хок. на тр.</i> | лівий півзахисник |
| level | рівень |
| light the Olympic flame | запалювати олімпійський вогонь |
| line formation <i>вол.</i> | розстановка гравців в лінію |
| line judge | суддя на лінії |
| line up | 1. шикування 2. шикуватися |
| list of competitors | спісок учасників |
| list of officials [ə'fɪʃlz] | спісок суддів |
| locker room | роздягальня (на стадіоні) |
| lodge a protest | подавати протест |
| lodge an appeal | подавати апеляцію |
| long jump <i>л. атл.</i> | стрибок у довжину |
| lose | програвати |
| loser | переможений; той, хто програв |
| loss | програш |
| loss by retirement <i>бокс</i> | поразка через відмову продовжити бій |

М

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| major error ['erə] | значна помилка |
| major fault [fɔ:lt] | груба помилка |
| make a draw [drɔ:] | проводити жеребкування |
| make a forced error | робити вимушенну помилку |
| make a return завдати | удару у відповідь |
| marathon ['mərəθən] | марафон |
| mass [mæs] start | загальний старт |
| mat | 1. килим 2. мат |
| measure ['meʒə] | вимірювати |
| medical aid | медична допомога |
| medical commission | медична комісія |
| medical examination | медичний огляд |
| medley relay <i>плав.</i> | комбінована естафета |
| membership | членство |
| minimum total of points | гравця мінімальна сума очок |
| minor error | незначна помилка |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| minor infraction | незначне порушення |
| miss | 1. промах 2. промахуватися |
| miss a win | втрачати перемогу |
| motor-paced race <i>вело.</i> | гонка за лідером |
| motto ['mɒtəʊ] | девіз |
| movement ['mu:vmənt] | рух |

N

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| national anthem ['ænθəm] | державний гімн |
| national champion | чемпіон країни |
| national championship | чемпіонат країни |
| national federation | національна федерація |
| national team | національна збірна команда |
| natural ice | природний лід |
| net | 1. сітка 2. ворота |
| non-Olympic sport | неолімпійський вид спорту |
| notice board [bɔ:d] | інформаційне табло |
| novice ['nəvɪs] | новачок |
| number of faults | кількість штрафних очок |
| number of the obstacle <i>кінн.</i> | номер перешкоди |
| numerical superiority | чисельна перевага |

O

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| oar [ɔ:] | весло |
| observe the rules | дотримуватися правил |
| obstruct the opponent | 1. перешкоджати 2. заважати супротивнику |
| obstruction [əb'strʌkʃn] | перешкода |
| odd [əd] | непарний |
| odd score [skɔ:] | непарний рахунок |
| offence | порушення |
| offended player | гравець, проти якого допущено помилку |
| offender | гравець, який порушив правила |
| officials | 1. керівництво 2. офіційні представники 3. судді |
| offside фут. | офсайд |
| Olympiad | Олімпіада |
| Olympic oath [əuθ] | олімпійська клятва |
| Olympic torch [tɔ:tʃ] | олімпійський факел |
| Olympic torch relay | естафета олімпійського вогню |
| open player | вільний гравець |
| opponent | суперник |

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| optional start | довільний старт |
| order of competitions | порядок проведення змагань |
| ordinary fault | проста помилка |
| organized recreation | організований активний відпочинок (на спортивній базі) |
| organized sports movement | організований спортивний рух |
| originate [ə'ridʒineit] | походити |
| outdistance an opponent | обганяти суперника; відходити від суперника |
| outdoor sports | спорт на відкритому повітрі |
| outnumbering | чисельна перевага |
| overall | 1. загальний 2. загальний 3. абсолютний |
| overstep <i>л. атл.</i> | заступ |
| overtake | 1. обгін 2. обганяти |
| oxygen ['oksɪdʒən] | кисень |

P

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| pace | 1. темп 2. крок |
| parallel bars | бруси (гімнастичний снаряд) |
| participant [pɑ: 'tɪsɪpənt] | учасник |
| participate | брати участь |
| pass | пас, передача |
| penalize | карати |
| penalty | 1. стягнення 2. штраф |
| penalty bench хокк. | штрафна лава |
| pennant ['penənt] | вимпел |
| pentathlete [pen 'tæθli:t] <i>л. атл.</i> | п'ятиборець |
| pentathlon [pen 'tæθlən] <i>л. атл.</i> | п'ятиборство |
| perception | 1. сприйняття 2. розуміння |
| perfection | вдосконалення |
| performance <i>л. атл.</i> | виступ |
| performance capacity [kə 'pæsɪtɪ] | результативність виступу |
| personal foul | персональна помилка |
| physical education | фізкультура |
| physical stamina ['stæmɪnə] | фізична витривалість |
| pike <i>смр. в воду</i> | згинатися |
| pitch | поле, майданчик |
| placing | розподіл місць |
| point | 1. бал |

point advantage [pɔɪnt'ædvəntɪdʒ]
practise ['præktɪs]

precision [pri'sɪzən]
preliminaries [pri'lɪmɪnərɪz]
press *в. атл.*
press lift *в. атл.*
pressure ['preʃə]

prize winner
promote
provide
public address system
public marking
publicity [pʌb'lɪsɪti]
puck *хок.*
pull

punch *бокс*
put the shot *л. атл.*

2. очко
перевага в очках
1. практикувати(ся)
2. займатися
точність
попередні змагання
штовхати (штангу)
жим
1. натиск
2. тиск
призер
сприяти поширенню або розвитку
забезпечувати
система оповіщення глядачів
відкрита система оцінювання
відомість
шайба
1. підтягування
2. тягнути
удар кулаком
штовхати ядро

Q
qualification [kwɔ:lɪfɪ'keɪʃn]
qualification competition
quarterfinal [kwɔ:tə'fainl]
quota ['kwəʊtə]

кваліфікація
кваліфікаційне змагання
чвертьфінал
квота (учасників)

R
race
racer

raise
rank
ranking
rebound [rɪ'baʊnd]
rebound tumbling
receive [rɪ'si:v]
receive coaching
reception error
record holder
recover one's strength
recovery [rɪ'kʌvəri]

recreational play

гонка
1. бігун
2. гонщик
піднімати
шеренга
розподіл місць
відскок (м'яча)
батут (вид спорту)
приймати
отримувати інструктаж тренера
помилка при прийомі м'яча
рекордсмен
відновлювати сили
1. відновлення
2. одужання
гра для розваги, відпочинку

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| referee's mistake | суддівська помилка |
| refusal [rɪ'fju:zəl] | відмова |
| regimen ['redʒɪmən] | режим, спосіб життя |
| regularity [regjʊ'lærɪti] | 1. безперервність 2. регулярність |
| rehabilitation ['ri:əbɪlɪ'teɪʃn] | відновлення (сил) |
| relaxation | 1. розслаблення 2. релаксація |
| replace (by) | замінювати (ким-небудь) |
| replay | перегравання |
| rescuer ['reskjʊə] | рятувальник |
| reserve [rɪ'zɜ:v] | запасний учасник |
| restore [rɪs'tɔ:] | відновлювати |
| retire from sport | залишати спорт |
| reward [rɪ'wɔ:d] | нагороджувати |
| rhythmic gymnastics | ритмічна гімнастика |
| rhythmic-sportive gymnastics | художня гімнастика |
| riding <i>кінн.</i> | верхова їзда |
| ring <i>бокс</i> | ринг |
| rink <i>хок.</i> | ковзанка |
| rival ['raɪvəl] | суперник |
| road events <i>л. атл.</i> | змагання поза стадіоном |
| rostrum ['rəstrəm] | п'єдестал |
| rotate [rəʊ'teɪt] | обертати(ся) |
| rotation | обертання |
| rough [rʌf] play | груба гра |
| roughness | грубість |
| round | 1. спроба 2. раунд 3. тур (чемпіонату) 4. коло |
| rout the opponent | розгромити суперника |
| routine [ru: 'ti:n] | режим, заведений |
| row <i>греб.</i> | гребти |
| rugby | регбі |
| rules | правила |
| rules infringement | порушення правил |
| run | 1. пробіжка 2. пробіг 3. розбіг 4. спроба |
| run up | розбігатися |
| runner-up | спортсмен, який посів друге місце |
| runway | доріжка для розбігу |
| rush | кидатися |

S

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| sabre ['seɪbə] <i>фехт.</i> | шабля |
| sabre fencing <i>фехт.</i> | фехтування на шаблях |
| safety ['seɪfti] | безпека |
| safety measures ['meʒəz] | заходи безпеки |
| safety requirements | вимоги безпеки |
| safety service | служба безпеки |
| sailing <i>вітр.</i> | плавання під вітрилами |
| salto <i>гімн.</i> | салтю |
| salute <i>футб.</i> | привітання |
| sanction | покарання |
| save | рятувати |
| schedule ['ʃedju:l] | 1. графік 2. розклад 3. планувати |
| score [skɔ:] | 1. закидати м'яч 2. зараховувати гол |
| score a goal | зараховувати гол |
| score points | набирати очки |
| scoreboard | табло |
| scorer ['skɔ:rə] | секретар змагань |
| select the team | набирати команду |
| semifinal | півфінал |
| send off | видаляти з поля |
| serve | поля подавати м'яч |
| server | гравець, що подає |
| set up a record | встановлювати рекорд |
| shoot | 1. бити по м'ячу 2. кидати по кошику |
| shot | 1. кидок 2. постріл 3. удар ногою 4. ядро |
| side | 1. борт 2. команда |
| silver medal | срібна медаль |
| skating <i>фіг. кат.</i> | катання |
| skating ground / ring <i>ковзани</i> | ковзанка |
| ski jump <i>лижі</i> | трамплін |
| skier <i>лижі</i> | лижник |
| skiing <i>лижі</i> | лижний спорт |
| skill | 1. майстерність 2. навик |
| skis | лижі |

| | |
|--|---|
| sledging <i>сани</i> | катання на санях |
| slope <i>лижі</i> | спуск [схил] |
| slow down the speed | знижувати швидкість |
| soccer ['səkə] | футбол |
| spare [spreeə] | запасний |
| sparring bout | тренувальний бій |
| speed | швидкість |
| speed skating <i>коезани</i> | швидкісний біг |
| speed up | прискорювати (хід); прискорюватися |
| spike <i>вол.</i> | удар |
| sportive gymnastics | спортивна гімнастика |
| sports achievement | спортивне досягнення |
| sports club | спортивний клуб |
| sports events [ɪ'vents] | 1. види спорту 2. спортивні змагання |
| | |
| sports facility | спортивна споруда |
| sports grading | спортивна кваліфікація |
| sportscaster ['spɔ:tska:stər] | спортивний коментатор |
| sportsmanship | спортивна майстерність |
| stadium ['steɪdɪjəm] | стадіон |
| stage | 1. етап (гонки) 2. етап (естафети) |
| | |
| stage a tournament | проводити турнір |
| stamina ['stæmɪnə] | витривалість |
| stands | трибуни |
| starting composition | стартовий склад команди |
| state of the field | стан поля |
| statute ['stætju:t] | статут |
| steep ascent [ə'sent] | крутій підйом |
| steep curve [kɜ:v] | крутій поворот |
| steeplechase ['sti:plʃeɪs] <i>кін.</i> | скачки з перешкодами |
| step | крок |
| step over <i>л. амл.</i> | заступати |
| stick <i>хокк.</i> | ключка |
| stoop [stu:p] | 1. нахилятися 2. сутулитися |
| | |
| stopwatch | секундомір |
| straight [streɪt] | фінішна пряма |
| strength [streŋθ] | сила |
| strike [straɪk] | 1. удар 2. бити |
| | |
| strings <i>тенн.</i> | струни (ракетки) |
| strive | прагнути |
| stumble [stʌmbl] | спотикатися |
| submit [səb'mit] | підкорятися |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| substitution [sʌbstɪ'tju:ʃn] | заміна |
| suffer defeat | терпіти поразку |
| supervise ['sju:pəvaɪz] | спостерігати |
| support an athlete | підтримувати спортсмена |
| sureness ['ʃʊənəs] | впевненість |
| suspend a player | видаляти гравця з поля; відстороняти гравця від участі в грі |
| suspension [səs'penʃn] | вилучення |
| swim <i>плав.</i> | плавати |
| swimming event <i>плав.</i> | змагання з плавання |
| swimming pool | басейн |
| swing | 1. розмах 2. замах 3. мах |
| sword [sɔ:d] | меч |

T

| | |
|--|--|
| table | таблиця |
| table of result | таблиця результатів |
| tag [tæg] | гра в квача |
| take the count | починати відлік |
| take the course | проходити трасу |
| take the hit | приймати удар |
| take the lead | 1. виходити вперед 2. захоплювати лідерство |
| take the shot | наносити удар |
| take time | фіксувати [засікати] час |
| take-off | 1. поштовх 2. відрив |
| take-off run | розбіг |
| team | команда |
| teammate ['ti:meɪt] | партнер |
| technical skill | технічність |
| technique [tek'nɪ:k] | техніка |
| temporary suspension | тимчасове видалення |
| tension | 1. напруга 2. створювати напругу |
| The Grand Slam <i>тен.</i> | Великий шолом (турнір) |
| The Wimbledon Championship <i>тен.</i> | Вімблдон, Відкритий чемпіонат Англії з тенісу |
| the Jury ['dʒʊəri] | головна суддівська колегія |
| three-day event | змагання з триборства |
| throw | 1. кидок 2. вкидання 3. кидати |

throwing events *л. амл.*
tie [taɪ]
tie of points
tie on points
tie with smb. for place
time allowed
time trials *велосипед*
timing
top
top speed group
top ten
torch [tɔ:tʃ]
toss

total marks
total (of) points
total (of) times
total score
tournament ['tuənəmənt]
track [træk]
track and field
train
trampoline ['træmpəli:n]
trial ['traiəl]
trials
trip
triple jump
turn
turn-over
twist
tyre ['taɪə] (Am. tire) *велосипед*

4. метати
змагання з метання
зіграти вінчию; зрівняти рахунок
рівність очок
нічия за очками
ділити з кимось місце
контрольний час
гонка на час
реєстрація результатів, часу
вершина
група найсильніших
перша десятка
факел
1. кидати
2. метати
3. кидати
сума балів
сума очок, балів
сума часу
загальний рахунок
турнір
бігова доріжка, трек
легка атлетика
тренуватися
батут
спроба
відбіркові змагання
підставляти підніжку
потрійний стрибок
поворот
переворот
1. крутити
2. повернатися
покришка

U

umpire ['ʌmpraɪə]
unauthorized assistance
uneven score
unforeseen delay

суддя, рефері
допомога з боку, недозволена допомога
непарний рахунок
непередбачена затримка

unguarded execution
uniform
unintentional foul
unnecessary roughness

виконання без страховки
форма
ненавмисне порушення
зайва грубість

unofficial title
unsportsmanlike conduct
upbringing ['ʌprbrɪŋɪŋ]
upset
USA Open *тен.*

неофіційний титул
неспортовна поведінка
виховання
розчаровувати, порушувати
Відкритий чемпіонат США

V

valid heat ['vælid hi:t]
valid hit [hit] *фехт.*
valid shot *стр.*
valid trial *л. атл.*
value ['vælju:]
verify ['verfaɪ]̄
version [vɜ:ʃn]
vice-president
victor
victory
victory ceremony ['serimənɪ]
view the competitions
violate the rules
virtuosity *гімн.*
volley shot

volleyball

зарахований заїзд
дійсний укол [удар]
дійсний постріл
зарахована спроба
цінність
підтверджувати, перевіряти
версія
віце-президент
переможець
перемога
церемонія нагородження
дивитися змагання
порушувати правила
віртуозність
1. кидок з льоту
2. удар з льоту
волейбол

W

waist [weɪst]

1. талія
2. пояс
підхід
спортивна ходьба
роздминка
попереджати
попередження
попереджувальний сигнал
зброя
погодні умови
зважувати
зважування
вага
вагові категорії
1. гранично допустима вага
2. обмеження ваги
ваги
важка атлетика (олімпійська)
колесо

walk *стр.* в воду
walking *л. атл.*
warm-up
warn [wɔ:n]
warning
warning signal
weapon ['wepən]
weather conditions
weigh [wei]
weigh-in
weight [wei]
weight divisions
weight limit

weight scale
weightlifting
wheel [wi:l]

| | |
|---|--|
| whistle [wɪsl] | свисток |
| whitewash | перемога з «сухим» рахунком |
| Wimbledon <i>тен.</i> | Уїмблдон, Відкритий чемпіонат Англії з тенісу |
| win | 1. перемога 2. перемагати |
| win by forfeit ['fɔ:fit] | перемога через неявку суперника |
| win by points | перемога за очками (балами) |
| win on superiority / with a clear advantage | перемога через явну перевагу |
| winner | переможець |
| winter games | зимові види спорту |
| withdraw [wið'drɔ:] | 1. відмовлятися від участі в змаганні 2. вибувати зі змагання |
| woman rider | вершниця |
| working ability | працездатність |
| world championship | чемпіонат світу |
| world record | світовий рекорд |
| wrestle [resl] | боротися |
| wrestler ['reslə] | борець |
| wrestling ['resliŋ] | вільна боротьба |

Y

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| yacht [jɔ:t] <i>вітр.</i> | яхта |
| yachting sport | вітрильний спорт |
| year-round training regimen | цілорічний тренувальний режим |

Z

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| zone of support <i>гімн.</i> | зона опори |
|------------------------------|------------|