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Учебно-методическое пособие нацелено на формирование языковой компетенции и совершенствование лексико-грамматических навыков, необходимых для устной и письменной коммуникации в профессиональной сфере.

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## Введение Introduction

Целью учебно-методического пособия «Английский язык. Часть 2» является продолжение формирования и совершенствования коммуникативной компетенции в рамках дисциплины «Иностранный язык» в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта. В результате освоения дисциплины обучающиеся должны обладать готовностью к общению в коллективе на иностранном языке для обеспечения профессиональной деятельности.

Учебно-методическое пособие соответствует основной тематике рабочих программ по английскому языку для подготовки бакалавров. Пособие может применяться как на аудиторных занятиях, так и для организации самостоятельной работы студентов, а также для обобщения и повторения учебного материала перед промежуточной аттестацией.

Учебно-методическое пособие нацелено на повышение уровня коммуникативной и переводческой компетенции будущего специалиста в области физической культуры и спорта. Пособие базируется на подробном изучении лексических составляющих, объединенных в рамках определенной семантической области. Каждая тема начинается с текстов, заданий и упражнений, позволяющих представить опорный словарь терминов и базовой лексики в необходимом лингвистическом и экстралингвистическом контекстах. Далее следует грамматический блок, нацеленный на отработку лексико-грамматических структур, необходимых для речевой коммуникации.

Каждая тема представлена группами слов и выражений, которые формируют рассматриваемую лексико-семантическую область: лингвострановедческая информация по странам изучаемого языка («Великобритания», «Соединенные Штаты Америки»), информация о спорте в странах изучаемого языка («Спорт в Великобритании», «Спорт в США»), «Олимпийские игры» как способ спортивной интеграции всех стран и культур.

Учебно-методическое пособие снабжено двумя приложениями, в которых содержится грамматическая и лексическая справочная информация: наиболее употребительные неправильные глаголы английского языка, а также список названий спортивных организаций с переводом на русский язык.

## Тема 1. Great Britain Великобритания

### 1. Study the vocabulary:

#### *Active vocabulary*

the United Kingdom – Соединённое Королевство

Ireland ['aɪələnd] – Ирландия

Irish ['aɪərɪʃ] – Ирландский

island ['aɪlənd] – остров

Scotland – Шотландия

Wales – Уэльс

to consist of – состоять из

Europe ['juərəp] – Европа

to lie – лежать, находиться

total – общий, весь, целый

to total – насчитывать, составлять

coast – побережье

area – площадь, пространство

west – запад

east-восток

south – юг

north – север

to separate – отделять

landscape ['laɪəndskεip] – пейзаж, ландшафт

rather – довольно-таки

to divide into – делить на..., разделять на ...

mountain – гора

mountainous – горный

lowland – низменность, долина

port – порт

to compare – сравнивать

cool – прохладный

humid ['hju:mid] – влажный

temperate – умеренный

climate ['klaɪmɪt] – климат

favourite – любимый

coal – уголь

iron – железо

to develop – развивать

development – развитие  
monarch – монарх  
monarchy – монархия  
king – король  
queen – королева  
to lead – лидировать  
leader – лидер  
to head – возглавлять  
trade unions – профсоюзы.

## 2. Read and translate.

### Great Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or simply Great Britain consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. It consists of two large islands (Great Britain and Ireland) which lie to the west of the continent of Europe and many smaller ones. The total land area of the United Kingdom is 224,100 square kilometers. The population of Great Britain is more than 57 million.

The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The eastern coast is washed by the waters of the North Sea. The English Channel which is 32 km wide at its narrowest point separates the south-east of Great Britain from France. Great Britain has a rather varied landscape. The island of Great Britain is distinctly divided into two parts: mountainous (north and west) and lowland (south and east). There are many rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very large. The longest rivers are the Severn (354 km) and the Thames (346 km) which flows to the port of London. There are many lakes in Great Britain. The highest mountains are in Scotland and Wales: Ben Nevis is 1,343 metres and Snowdon is 1,085 metres. Of course, they are very small compared with other mountains in the world.

The climate in the UK is usually described as cool, temperate and humid. The weather is so changeable that the English often say that they have no climate but only weather. The weather is the favourite topic of conversation in the UK.

The fauna is much like that of north-western Europe. There are many foxes, otters, hares, rabbits, hedgehogs in the forests.

The natural resources of Great Britain are coal, iron ore, tin ore, shale, etc.

The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, the capital of the UK, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh. Oxford and Cambridge are university towns.

Great Britain is a highly developed country. It is a parliamentary monarchy. The country has a monarch (a king or a queen) as its Head of State. The monarch has almost no power in the country. Laws are made by the Parliament. The British

Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Government is headed by the Prime Minister. As a rule, the Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has won the election.

The main political parties are the Conservatives (often called the Tories), which is the party of the Right, the party of big business; the Labour Party, which has strong links with the trade unions; the Liberal Democrats, which was formed in 1988 following the merger of the Liberal Party and the Social Democratic Party (SDP).

Britain is the birthplace of William Shakespeare, a great poet and playwright, the author of many famous tragedies and comedies; George Gordon Byron, the greatest English poet of the 18<sup>th</sup> century; Arthur Conan Doyle, who wrote 20 stories about Sherlock Holmes; Benjamin Britten, an outstanding English composer.

Great Britain is the birthplace of many popular kinds of sports: football, rugby, cricket, golf, boxing.

#### References:

the English Channel – пролив Ла-Манш (Английский Канал)

Ben Nevis [ben'nevis] – гора Бен-Невис

Snowdon ['snoudən] – гора Сноудон

the UK = the United Kingdom

is much like that... – очень похожа на...

fauna – фауна

otter – выдра

hare – заяц

rabbit – кролик

hedgehog – ёж

ore – руда

shale – глинистый сланец

Edinburgh ['edɪnb(ə)rə] – г. Эдинбург

House of Commons – Палата общин

chamber – палата (парламента)

the Prime Minister – премьер-министр

the Right – «правые»

the Labour Party – лейбористская партия

the Liberal Democrats – либеральные демократы

merger – слияние

#### 3. Answer the questions:

1. What is the official title of Great Britain?
2. What parts does Great Britain consist of?
3. What islands does it consist of?

4. What is the total land area of the United Kingdom?
5. Its population is more than 57 million, isn't it?
6. Does the English Channel separate Great Britain from France or Italy?
7. Into what parts is the island of Great Britain divided?
8. What are the longest rivers in Great Britain?
9. What is the climate in the UK?
10. What is the favourite topic of conversation in the UK?
11. What are the main natural resources in Great Britain?
12. Is Great Britain a highly developed country?
13. Whom are laws made by in Great Britain?
14. Who is the head of the government?
15. What are the main political parties?
16. What famous people were born in Great Britain?
17. Is the UK the birthplace of many kinds of sports? What are they?

**4. Read the geographic names and translate them into Russian:**

the United Kingdom  
Northern Ireland  
England  
Scotland  
Wales  
the Irish Sea  
the North Sea  
the English Channel  
France  
the Severn  
the Thames  
London  
Birmingham  
Edinburgh  
Glasgow  
Liverpool  
Manchester  
the Atlantic Ocean

**5. Look at the text and find the English equivalents for the following:**

к западу от европейского континента  
более 57 миллионов  
западное побережье

самая узкая часть  
разнообразный ландшафт  
делится на две части  
гористый  
прохладный и влажный климат  
любимая тема разговора  
фауна очень похожа на...  
природные ресурсы  
железная руда  
университетские города  
парламентская монархия  
две палаты  
палата общин  
как правило  
главные политические партии  
профсоюзы  
после слияния партий  
драматург  
выдающийся композитор

## 6. Grammar revision:

### **Present Indefinite (Simple)**

Настоящее неопределенное время образуется при помощи инфинитива без частицы to, в 3 лице единственного числа к глаголу добавляется окончание -s. Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола do, в 3 лице единственного числа does.

They train every day. Do they train every day? Yes, they do. No, they do not (don't). They do not train every day. When do they train? Who trains every day?

Вопрос к подлежащему не требует вспомогательного глагола. Наиболее употребляемые наречия, являющиеся маркером времён группы Simple: always – всегда, often – часто, usually – обычно, seldom – редко, sometimes – иногда.

## Страдательный залог

### The Passive Voice

В английском языке глаголы имеют два залога – действительный (Active) и страдательный (Passive). В действительном залоге действие производится подлежащим. He answered my question well. В страдательном залоге подлежащее не совершает действия, а подвергается действию со стороны другого лица или предмета. The exercise was written yesterday. – Упражнение было написано вчера. (Упражнение написали вчера).

Страдательный залог образуется при помощи вспомогательного глагола to be в соответствующем времени и причастия прошедшего времени (3 форма) смыслового глагола. Дополнение с предлогом by выражает действующее лицо. Дополнение с предлогом with выражает орудие действия.

The letter was written with a pencil.

The book was written by a young writer.

#### Таблица времен в страдательном залоге

	Present	Past	Future
<b>Indefinite (Simple)</b>	Letters are written every day.	The letter was written yesterday.	The letter will be written tomorrow.
<b>Continuous</b>	The letter is being written now.	The letter was being written at 5 o'clock yesterday.	
<b>Perfect</b>	The letter has been written.	The letter had been written by 5 o'clock yesterday.	The letter will have been written by 5 o'clock tomorrow.

Future Continuous (будущее продолженное время) не употребляется в страдательном залоге, вместо него употребляется Future Indefinite (будущее неопределенное время). Времена Perfect Continuous (совершенные продолженные) не употребляются в страдательном залоге. Вместо них употребляются времена Perfect (совершенные).

**7. Find the sentences in the Present Indefinite in the text about Great Britain. Make the sentences negative and interrogative. Put questions to the subject of the sentence (who/what- questions).**

**8. Write out the first sentence of the second paragraph from the text about Great Britain. Underline the verb and write its tense. Make the sentence negative and interrogative. Put questions to the subject of the sentence (who/what- questions).**

**9. Copy the following sentences into your exercise-book. Write their tense. Translate them into Russian. Ask questions to the underlined words:**

The party “Liberal Democrats” was formed in 1988.

The government is headed by the Prime Minister.

The country has a monarch.

The English Channel separates Great Britain from France.

**10. Translate into Russian:**

1. Побережье омывается океаном.
2. Океан омывает побережье.
3. Ла-Манш отделяет Великобританию от Франции.
4. Великобритания отделяется от Франции Ла-Маншем.
5. Законы создаются парламентом.
6. Парламент создаёт законы.

#### **Supplementary Reading:**

#### **London**

London is the capital of Great Britain. More than eight million people live there. London is situated on the banks of the river Thames. It is one of the largest cities in the world. London is not only the capital of the country, it is also a very big port, one of the greatest commercial centers of the world, a university city and the seat of the British government.

London is divided into several parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. Numerous banks, offices and firms are concentrated here. Few people live in the City but over a million come to work here.

Westminster is the aristocratic official part of London. It includes Buckingham Palace, the royal residence, and the Houses of Parliament stretching along the north bank of the Thames. Opposite the Houses of Parliament stands Westminster Abbey, a church where British monarchs were crowned and also buried since the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Many other famous people are also buried in Westminster Abbey (Newton, Dickens, Kipling and others). In the Poet’s Corner one can see statues and tombs of poets and writers such as Thomas Eliot, Charles Dickens, John Milton and others. The Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament is famous for its big bell, known as “Big Ben”.

The West End is the richest and most beautiful part of London. The best hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses are situated there. It includes Trafalgar

Square, Oxford Street, Regent Street; entertainment centers of Soho, Piccadilly Circus.

Trafalgar Square was built to commemorate the victory of Admiral Nelson in the Battle of Trafalgar. Admiral Lord Nelson's statue stands on top of a column in the middle of Trafalgar Square.

Piccadilly Circus is the centre of night life in the West End. To the north of Piccadilly Circus is Soho, a foreign quarter of London since the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Now it has restaurants offering food from many countries, especially Chinese and Italian cuisine. Opposite the Nelson monument there is the National Gallery, an art gallery containing the finest art collection in the world. The British Museum famous for its library (7,000,000 books) is also situated in this part of London.

The East End is not so attractive as other parts of London. It is especially famous as the centre of clothing industry in the city. It is an industrial district of London. There are many factories and the Port of London there.

There are a lot of places of interest in London. St. Paul's Cathedral is a very interesting architectural monument. It is the work of a famous architect Sir Christopher Wren. People say that it is one of the finest churches in Europe. The Tower is an old fortress with high walls. It was founded in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. For centuries the Tower was a fortress, a palace, a prison and royal treasury. It is now a museum.

London is rich in parks and gardens, but the largest and the most popular is Hyde Park. People can go to its Speakers' Corner where they can listen to people giving their views on different subjects. Regent's Park is the home of London Zoo. It has an open air theatre where people can see performances of Shakespeare's plays.

London is more than twenty centuries old.

#### References:

seat of the government – место, где находится правительство

Buckingham Palace ['bʌkɪŋəm 'pælɪs] – Букингемский дворец

Houses of Parliament – здание парламента

Westminster Abbey – Вестминстерское аббатство

Trafalgar – Трафальгарский

Soho ['səuhou] – Сохо (район Лондона)

Chinese – китайский

Italian – итальянский

St. Paul's Cathedral [sənt 'pɔ:lz] – собор Святого Павла

Christopher Wren – Кристофер Рэн

the Tower – Тауэр

royal treasury – королевское казначейство

Speakers' Corner – Уголок ораторов

Regent's Park – Риджентс-парк

## **Cambridge**

Cambridge is mainly a town of students. Cambridge University is one of the oldest universities in Great Britain. Many great men studied at Cambridge, among them Newton, the scientist, Bacon, the philosopher, Milson, the poet, Cromwell, the soldier and statesman.

There are more than 30 colleges at the University now. Until 1871 the University was only for men. In 1970s most colleges admitted both men and women.

Students at Cambridge have different societies and clubs. Different sports are popular. But the most popular sports are rowing and punting.

The students are mainly English but there are plenty of others. There is a variety of races, religions and points of view among the students of the University.

Every student has a tutor. Tutors plan their students' work and discuss it later at the small group sessions.

The story of Cambridge began in 1209. That year several hundred students arrived in the town of Cambridge from Oxford. Life at Oxford was very hard at that time as there was constant trouble between the people of the town and the students. One day a student accidentally killed a man of the town. The mayor arrested three other students. All the students moved to different parts of the country and some came to Cambridge, and so the new University began.

### References:

statesman – государственный деятель

punting – игра в мяч ногой

plenty of... – множество...

race – паса

point of view – точка зрения

tutor ['tju:tə] – наставник; руководитель группы студентов

mayor [meə] – мэр

## **William Shakespeare**

William Shakespeare was born in April 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon in the family of a rich citizen. At the age of 19 William married Anne Hathaway, a farmer's daughter some years older than himself, and they had three daughters.

In 1587 Shakespeare went to work in London. He soon began to act and write plays. In 1599 the famous Globe Theatre was built on the river Thames. It was in this theatre that most of Shakespeare's plays were performed. He wrote plays for a group of actors, and as they grew older he wrote plays with older characters to suit them. There were no women actors, and boys played all the parts in the plays.

By 1603, Shakespeare was the leading poet and dramatist of his time. But in 1613 he stopped writing and went to live in Stratford where he died in 1616. He is buried in Holy Trinity Church.

Shakespeare wrote at least 37 plays. Among his most famous works are “Hamlet”, “King Lear”, “Richard III”, “Romeo and Juliet” and many others. They are staged in the theatres all over the world. Shakespeare wrote 154 sonnets. There are many expressions in modern English which have come from Shakespeare’s plays, such as “All’s well that ends well”, “Love’s blind”, etc.

#### References:

Stratford-upon-Avon – Стратфорд-на-Эйвоне  
Globe Theatre – театр «Глобус»  
to act – играть (на сцене)  
It was in this theatre that... – Именно в этом театре...  
as they grew older – по мере того, как они старели  
character – герой, персонаж  
to suit – подходить, соответствовать  
Holy Trinity Church – церковь Святой Троицы  
play – пьеса  
sonnet – сонет

## Тема 2. Sport in Great Britain Спорт в Великобритании

### 1. Study the vocabulary.

#### *Active vocabulary:*

to regard – считать, рассматривать  
neither... nor... ['naɪðə] [no:] – ни... ни...  
number – ряд, число, количество  
in honor [ə:nə] of – в честь  
anniversary – годовщина  
all over the world – во всём мире, по всему миру  
public school – частная школа  
to enjoy – получать удовольствие, наслаждаться  
as a rule – как правило  
prominent – известный, выдающийся  
to have a chance – иметь возможность  
to be popular with... – быть популярным у кого-либо

instead of – вместо...

at the same time – в одно и то же время, одновременно

side – сторона, команда

***Sport vocabulary:***

field hockey (grass hockey) – хоккей на траве

lawn tennis – теннис

soccer – футбол

supporter – любитель, сторонник

to hold finals – проводить финал

rugby football – регби

oval-shaped ball – овальный мяч

event – событие, соревнование

spectator – зритель

goalkeeper – вратарь

match – матч

sailing – парусный спорт

underwater swimming – подводное плавание

judo – дзюдо

riding – верховая езда

rider – наездник, всадник

equestrian – конный, всадник

surfing – сёрфинг

tobogganing – санный спорт

hunting – охота

indoor sport centre – закрытый спортивный комплекс

rowing – гребля

stamina – выносливость

**2. Read and translate:**

**Sport in Great Britain**

Great Britain is the birthplace of many popular kinds of sports such as football, rugby, cricket, field hockey, lawn tennis, boxing and others. Sport is an important part of Englishmen's daily life. Most Englishmen regard themselves as sportsmen, and when they are neither playing nor watching games they like to talk about them. The Britons are lovers of competitive sports. But of all sports two have won the greatest popularity: these are soccer and cricket. Football in particular has a vast number of supporters. It originated more than 100 years ago and in honour of its 100<sup>th</sup>

anniversary there was a memorable game in Britain in 1963 where our legendary goalkeeper Lev Yashin took part and even was the captain of the symbolic All-World Team. Football is played in winter in all parts of Britain. 25 million people attend the matches during the football season. Most boys' schools, as well as factories and offices have their own teams which usually play on Saturday afternoon. Professional soccer teams hold their finals at Wembley stadium.

Rugby football is another popular game in Great Britain. It is played at public schools and universities. Rugby is played by two teams of 15 players each with an oval-shaped ball which may be carried and thrown but not forward.

Cricket is the game that English people like to play in summer. Field hockey is the popular winter game which both men and women play. Tennis is also one of the favourite games in England. Wimbledon is the centre of great international festivals held every summer, at which tennis players from all over the world compete. The Wimbledon Cup for men and women is the most important tennis event. Golf is more popular in the United States though the game originated in Scotland.

In recent years English people have become especially interested in athletics and the appearance of a great runner or a jumper at the White City stadium in London always draws a great number of spectators. Also popular are boxing and wrestling, weightlifting, gymnastics and newer sports such as judo and karate.

England is situated on the British Isles and has a long coast line. That's why water sports are also popular here. Sailing is particularly popular and the Royal Yachting Association has over 1,500 clubs throughout the country. Other popular water sports include canoeing, rowing, water-skiing, surfing. Rowing is popular at the Universities and public schools. The annual boat races between Oxford and Cambridge crews has become almost a national festival. Swimming is usually taught at school and millions of people in Britain enjoy this sport. Diving, underwater swimming and water polo are also popular.

Riding and other equestrian sports are still traditionally popular in Great Britain. English winter is not severe as a rule, so people don't often have a chance of skiing, skating and tobogganing. Nevertheless figure-skating is rather popular and some Britain's figure-skaters are known all over the world. Winter is the great time for hunting too. In Scotland winter sports centers have been established in several parts of the highlands. Britain has about 350 indoor sports centers.

Some prominent English sportsmen are famous all over the world.

#### References:

All-World Team – сборная мира

daily life – повседневная жизнь

Wimbledon Cup – Кубок Уимблдона (международный турнир по теннису, который проводится на кортах Всеанглийского клуба)

Wimbledon – Уимблдон (предместье Лондона, в котором находится Всеанглийский теннисный клуб)

nevertheless – хотя; всё же; однако

Wembley Stadium – стадион «Уэмбли» (по названию пригорода Лондона, где он расположен; рассчитан на 100 тыс. зрителей), на котором проводятся наиболее важные матчи.

### **3. Answer the questions:**

1. Is sport popular with Englishmen?
2. What are the most popular games in Great Britain?
3. What sport has a vast number of supporters?
4. When and where is football played?
5. Where do professional soccer teams hold their finals?
6. What do you know about rugby football?
7. What is the most important tennis event?
8. Are Englishmen interested in athletics?
9. Why are water sports popular in England?
10. What do water sports include?
11. Where is rowing popular?
12. Do English people often have a chance of skiing or skating?
13. How many indoor sports centers does Britain have?
14. Are British sportsmen famous all over the world?

### **4. Look at the text and find the English equivalents for the following:**

такие как; повседневная жизнь

считают себя спортсменами

большое число сторонников

посещать матчи

проводить финал

в честь

любимая игра

привлекает большое количество зрителей

водные лыжи

частная школа

национальный праздник

возможность покататься на лыжах

овальный мяч

выдающиеся спортсмены

во всём мире

сборная мира  
всё же фигурное катание довольно популярно

## 5. Grammar revision:

### Совершенные времена

#### The Perfect Tenses

Совершенные времена употребляются, когда действие совершено, закончено к определенному моменту в настоящем, прошлом или будущем и результат действия налицо. Образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола to have в соответствующем времени и причастия прошедшего времени (3 форма) смыслового глагола, которое правильные глаголы образуют при помощи окончания -ed. Наиболее употребляемые наречия и обстоятельства времени: already – уже; just – только что; ever – когда-нибудь; never – никогда; not yet – еще не; today – сегодня; this week (month, year) – на этой неделе (в этом месяце, году). Если действие закончено к данному моменту, употребляется настоящее совершенное время, но на русский язык переводится прошедшим временем.

The boy has written the exercises. Мальчик написал упражнения. Has the boy written the exercises? Yes, he has. No, he has not (hasn't). The boy has not written the exercises. What has the boy written? Who has written the exercises?

Вопросительное предложение, начинающееся со слова when (когда), употребляется в прошедшем неопределенном времени. Если действие закончено к какому-то моменту в прошлом, употребляется прошедшее совершенное время.

I had written the letter when you came. Я написал письмо, когда ты пришел.  
I will have written the letter by 5 o'clock. Я напишу письмо к 5 часам.

С обстоятельствами времени yesterday, last week (month, year), a week ago, in 1980 употребляется прошедшее неопределенное время.

I wrote the letter yesterday.

**6. Work with the text “Sport in Great Britain”: find a sentence with the verb in the Present Perfect in the first paragraph. Make the sentence negative. Put the sentence in the question-form – ask a general question and 2 special questions.**

**7. Find in the second paragraph of the text a sentence with the verb in the Present Indefinite, Passive Voice and change it into the Present Perfect, Passive Voice.**

**8. Translate the sentences, explain the use of the Perfect Passive:**

1. When I came the competition had been won.
2. This record has not been broken yet.
3. The match had been attended by 25 thousand people.
4. The sportsmen will have been sent to Moscow by the first of September.
5. The new stadium have been built this year.

## **Supplementary Reading**

### **Essence of Some British Kind of Sports**

Cricket is often called the English national sport, though it is not so popular as football. Many foreigners think that cricket is a slow and boring game. But it requires stamina and quick reaction.

There are 11 players on each team. But not all the players are on the field at the same time. The players on one side play in pairs and eleven players on the other side try to outplay them. There are eleven players against two all the time. Cricket is played mainly in English-speaking countries.

Rugby is the second game in popularity after football. It is played by teams of 15 players on each side with an oval ball. The main difference between rugby and football is that rugby is played with hands. The game lasts 80 minutes, two halves of 40 minutes with a 5 minute interval. During the interval the players can't leave the field.

Rugby is very popular in Wales, where it is a national kind of sports. It is also popular in Australia, France, New Zealand, South Africa and in some other countries. Rugby is very popular with schoolchildren because 30 boys instead of 15 can play on the field at the same time.

Rowing is popular at universities. The annual Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge teams has become almost a national festival. It is the oldest of the sporting competitions between Oxford and Cambridge. The first Boat Race took place in 1829. There is no doubt that the two universities developed this sport and the popularity of this sport is a result of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.

#### **References:**

Boat Race – состязания в гребле

outplay – обыграть

there is no doubt – несомненно

### **Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett**

The British are not a nation of great athletes, but at present, two of the fastest middle-distance runners of all time are British – Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett.

Coe has lots of fans and thousands of people support him. People admire Ovett because he runs well, but he isn't popular like Coe.

Ovett has no proper job: he lives at home and helps his family. He spends most of his time training. He trains in the morning and goes back to bed till mid-day; he does another long run in the afternoon, then sleeps again. In the evening he goes to the race track to practice, has a meal and then goes to bed. He is older and heavier than Coe. He never speaks to journalists, and, because of this, people say he is cold and unfriendly. He doesn't talk about his feelings.

Coe is the opposite – he's friendly and talkative, he doesn't train very much. He ran only about fifty-three miles a week while he was doing his final exams in Economics at college, but he still managed to break the world record. He likes to stay in front during a race, while Ovett is a “kicker”. That means Ovett doesn't like to be in front until the end. Near the end of the race he is able to produce a great burst of energy and kick through the other runners to win.

### **Тема 3. The United States of America Соединенные Штаты Америки**

#### **1. Study the vocabulary.**

##### ***Active vocabulary***

to occupy – занимать (место)

simply – просто

to stretch – простираться

total – весь, целый

continent – континент

heat – жара

highland – высокогорье

lowland – низменность, долина

to join – соединять, присоединяться к

animal – животное

independence – независимость

state – штат

power – власть

powerful – мощный, сильный

to represent – представлять

law – закон

named after – имени кого-либо, названный в честь

to discover – открывать  
discoverer – первооткрыватель  
space – космос  
to launch (a rocket) – запустить (ракету)

## 2. Read and translate.

### **The United States of America**

The United States of America, commonly called the USA or simply America, occupy the central and southern parts of North America. The USA stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west, from Canada in the North to Mexico in the south. The USA is so big that in many ways it is more a continent than a country. The total land area of the United States is 9,363,000 square km. The USA possesses many islands in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

In variations of the climate, too, the country resembles a continent. In the southwest it is like that of Norway. Maine and Michigan may be buried deep in snow, while Florida and Texas are enjoying tropical heat.

The continental part of the USA consists of 4 parts: 2 highland and 2 lowland regions. The highland regions are the Appalachian Mountains in the east, the Cordillera and the Rocky Mountains in the west. Between the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains there are lowlands.

The five Great Lakes, between the USA and Canada, are joined together by short rivers or canals, and the St. Lawrence River joins them to the Atlantic Ocean. The main rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, the Missouri, flowing into the Mississippi, the Yukon, the Colorado and some others.

The U.S. has many endemic species found nowhere else on Earth. The bald eagle is the national bird of the U.S. and appears on its Great Seal. White-tailed deer, bobcats, raccoons, striped skunks, barn owls, American beavers, North American river otters are widespread in all of the lower 48 states. Yellowstone National Park (Wyoming), established in 1872, is considered to be the finest megafauna wildlife habitat in the U.S. You can see there the gray wolf and the grizzly bear (also – in Alaska). In the western U.S. there are mountain lions, hawks coyotes and California sea lions. The American alligator lives in much of the South while the American crocodile is common for Florida. In the prairie in the Central United States there may be found the American bison, opossum, wild turkey and swift foxes. Reptiles include bullsnakes, green toads, lizards and turtles, rattlesnakes and salamanders. The most iconic animal of the American prairie is the American buffalo (or bison) that became nearly extinct in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Today they live on preserves and ranches.

The USA is rich in natural resources: coal, oil, natural gas, silver, etc.

The USA originated with the Declaration of Independence of 1776. It's a federation of 50 states. Each state has its own capital. The supreme power belongs to the federal government, represented by the President and the Congress. The Congress consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Congress makes all laws.

The Democratic and the Republican parties are the main political parties in the USA. They have their own party emblems: the elephant for Republicans and the donkey for Democrats.

The USA is one of the most powerful countries in the world with highly developed industry and agriculture.

The population of the country is 250 million. Grandchildren of immigrant from all countries of Europe and Asia represent the main part of the nation.

Washington, D.C. (the District of Columbia) is the capital city and federal district of the United States. It is located on the east bank of the Potomac River. The city was named for the first president George Washington, and the district is named after Christopher Columbus.

The largest industrial and culture centers are New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Boston and others.

The USA is the birthplace of many famous men such as Thomas Edison who invented gramophone and the electric lamp; Alexander Bell, the inventor of the telephone; the father of space age Robert Goddard (he was the first to launch a rocket which flew faster than the speed of sound); writers O'Henry, Jack London. Mark Twain, Theodor Dreiser and so on.

The USA is the birthplace of many kinds of sports such as basketball, volleyball, American football, etc.

#### References:

in many ways – во многих отношениях

it is like – он похож...

Maine [mein] – штат Мэн

Michigan ['miʃigən] – штат Мичиган

the Appalachian Mountains [æpə'læʃən] – горы Аппалачи

the Rocky Mountains – Скалистые горы

the (North American) Cordillera ['kɔ:dɪl'eɪrə:] – горы Кордильеры

the Mississippi [misi'sipɪ] – р. Миссисипи

the Missouri [mi'zuerɪ] – р. Миссури

the Yukon ['ju:kɔn] – р. Юкон

the Colorado [kələ(u)'ra:dou] – р. Колорадо

the St. Lawrence River ['lɔ:rəns] – р. Сент-Лоренс

deer – олень

squirrel – белка

### **3. Answer the questions:**

1. What parts of North America does the USA occupy?
2. Does it stretch from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean?
3. What is the total land area of the USA?
4. What can you say about the climate of the USA?
5. What parts does the continental part of the USA consist of?
6. What are the main rivers of the country?
7. What animals are there in the US forests?
8. What natural resources is the USA rich in?
9. When did the USA originate?
10. Who does the supreme power belong to?
11. What does the Congress consist of?
12. Name the main political parties of the USA, please.
13. What are their emblems?
14. What is the capital of the USA?
15. Where is Washington situated?
16. What famous people were born in the USA?
17. The USA is the birthplace of many kinds of sports, isn't it?

### **4. Read the geographic names and translate them into Russian:**

North America  
Spain  
Maine  
Michigan  
Florida  
Texas  
the Appalachian Mountains  
the (North American) Cordillera  
the Rocky Mountains  
Great Lakes  
the St. Lawrence River  
the Mississippi  
the Yukon  
the Colorado  
New York  
Chicago  
San Francisco  
Los Angeles  
Boston

**5. Use the text and find the English equivalents for the following:**

Тихий океан  
простирается  
скорее континент, чем страна  
обладает многими островами  
страна напоминает континент  
тропическая жара  
континентальная часть  
состоит из 4 частей  
горы Аппалачи  
Скалистые горы  
Великие Озера  
главные реки  
полны животных  
природные ресурсы  
Декларация независимости  
верховная власть  
федеральное правительство  
главные политические партии  
сельское хозяйство  
была названа в честь  
промышленный центр

**6. Read and translate the sentences. Find the verbs. In what tense and voice are they used? Ask questions to the underlined words:**

1. The match was being held when I came to the stadium.
2. When I switched on my TV, our team was leading.
3. The articles are being translated by the student now.
4. I am translating the article now.

### **Supplementary Reading**

#### **July 4th – Independence Day**

On July 4th, 1776 a group of rebels representing the 13 British colonies on the Atlantic coast of North America signed a document stating that these colonies had the right to be free and independent. This document is known as the Declaration of Independence. July 4th is celebrated by Americans as a national holiday — Independence Day.

There is a building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which is called Independence Hall. Here the Declaration was signed. On the building there is the famous Liberty Bell which rang to tell the happy people in the streets that a new country had been born. But Britain did not agree with the fact until 1783, when the American colonists were victorious in the war of independence with Britain.

#### References:

rebels – повстанцы, мятежники

Liberty Bell – Колокол Свободы

were victorious – одержали победу

### **The Flag of the USA**

June 14<sup>th</sup> is the Flag Day in the USA. On that day in 1777 the Congress adopted the American flag. No one really knows who sewed the first American flag, but many Americans believe it was made by Betsy Ross. You can see her sewing the flag on the American stamp.

Americans treat their flag with respect. Nobody is allowed to use Stars and Stripes (as it is often called) in such things as advertisement, and in American schools the day begins with the solemn ceremony of rising the flag.

The horizontal red and white stripes represent the original 13 American states that declared they would no longer be colonies of Great Britain. The stars — white on a deep blue background – represent the number of states making the United States.

From 1912 until 1958 the number of stars was 48. In 1958 Alaska and Hawaii became the 49<sup>th</sup> and the 50<sup>th</sup> states, and there are 50 states on the flag now.

#### References:

advertisement – реклама

treat with respect – относиться с уважением

would no longer be... – больше не будут

Hawaii [hə'waɪ] – штат Гавайи

### **Washington**

George Washington was the first President of the United States of America. He was born in 1732. He was elected President in 1789 and was the head of the country for eight years. Washington died in Virginia in 1799.

In 1800 the Congress moved from Philadelphia to the new capital – Washington, named so after the first President of the USA. Washington is situated on the Potomac river in the District of Columbia (DC) which belongs to all states. It was named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America. The place of the city was chosen by George Washington.

Washington is not the largest city of the USA. Its population with its suburbs is over 2 million. Washington is the centre of the political life of the country. It is the seat of the federal government of the USA.

Washington has many historical places. The largest and tallest building is the Capitol, the seat of the USA Congress. The dominant feature of the Capitol is its dome, crowned by the statue “Freedom”. There are no skyscrapers in Washington because no other building must be taller than the Capitol.

The White House is the residence of the President. All American presidents except George Washington (the White House was not built at that time) lived and worked in the White House. It is the oldest public building in Washington, DC. It is a two-storied building of white colour. On the hill behind the White House there is the Washington Monument, a white marble obelisk. It is 550 feet high.

The Jefferson Memorial was built in memory of the 3rd President of the USA. Thomas Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence and he is considered the founder of the Democratic Party.

The Lincoln Memorial was erected to commemorate the 16<sup>th</sup> President of the USA, the author of the Emancipation Proclamation, which gave freedom to slaves in America.

On the other bank of the Potomac river there is the Arlington National Cemetery. President Kennedy was buried there. American soldiers and officers, who died in World War I and II, Korean and Vietnam Wars were buried there too. There you will see the grave of the Unknown Soldier.

The Pentagon is the headquarters of the Defense Department. It is the world's largest office building. It is the five-sided building.

Washington is home of several impressive religious buildings. The greatest of them is Washington National Cathedral. It is officially named the Cathedral Church of St. Peter and Paul.

Washington was carefully planned. It is difficult to lose your way there. It is the greenest city of the USA. Washington is a one industry city. That industry is government. Some three quarters of the population belong to the administrative machine.

#### References:

the Potomac river – река Потомак

the Philadelphia – г. Филадельфия

the District of Columbia (DC) – округ Колумбия

the Capitol – Капитолий (здание конгресса США)

the White House – Белый дом (резиденция президента США)

the Jefferson Memorial – Мемориал Джейфферсона

the Lincoln Memorial – Мемориал Линкольна

the Defense Department – министерство обороны

some 3 quarters – примерно 3 четверти

## Тема 4. Sport in the USA Спорт в США

### 1. Study the vocabulary:

to do sports – заниматься спортом

spectator sports – зрелищные виды спорта

fishng – рыбная ловля

injury – травма

rough – грубый

to prefer – предпочитать

to invent – изобретать

participant sports – виды спорта, привлекающие большое количество участников

top – лучший, сильнейший

rival – противник, соперник

fast – быстрый

### 2. Read and translate:

#### Sport in the USA

The United States is a sport loving country. Americans like to do sports or to watch games. They also like to read and talk about sports. Usually several pages of the daily newspaper are devoted to sports events. The most popular sports are spectator sports including wrestling, boxing, horse racing and such games as baseball, basketball and American football. Some people are fond of hunting and fishing.

Baseball is the most popular sport in the United States. It is played in spring and summer, professional teams play also in autumn. Professional games attract more spectators as the players are more skilled and perform more spectacularly. Baseball heroes are talked about and remembered as perhaps in no other sports.

American football is the most popular sport in autumn. The game originated as a college sport more than seventy-five years ago. It is played by every college and university in the country, and the football stadium of some of the largest universities seat as many as eighty thousand people. There are professional football teams in all major cities of the United States. The players are almost always former college football players. American football is not the same as European football or soccer. The game is rough and players often have injuries.

Basketball is the winter sport in American schools and colleges. Many Americans prefer it to football because it is played indoors in winter and it is a faster

game. Basketball is an American game. It was invented in 1891 by a teacher at a sport school in Springfield, Massachusetts. He wanted to have an indoor game that people could play between the football season in autumn and the baseball season in summer.

There are many participant sports in America. Golf is probably the most popular. Although the game originated in Scotland, it is possibly more popular in the United States than anywhere else. It is played whenever weather permits. Swimming, diving, yachting, rowing, water polo, water skiing are popular too. In winter skating, skiing, bobsleigh and ice hockey are popular.

Among other popular sports is track-and-field athletics. The US top track-and-field athletes, boxers, figure skaters and swimmers are very strong rivals for those who contest the Olympic and World titles.

Some American sportsmen are famous all over the world.

### **3. Answer the questions:**

1. Is sport popular with the Americans?
2. What are the most popular games in the USA?
3. What are the most popular sports?
4. When was basketball invented?
5. What prominent American sportsmen do you know?
7. What sports are popular in winter in the USA?
8. Where did golf originate?
9. Is it played in every weather?

### **4. Find equivalents for the following:**

страна, любящая спорт  
наблюдать за играми  
ежедневная газета  
зрелищные виды спорта  
увлекаться охотой и рыбалкой  
привлекать зрителей  
бывшие футболисты колледжа  
более быстрая игра  
футбольный сезон  
массовый спорт (спорт для участников)  
когда позволяет погода  
сильные соперники  
знамениты во всем мире

## 5. Grammar revision:

### Причастие The Participle

Present Participle (Participle I) – причастие настоящего времени (причастие I) образуется путем прибавления окончания *-ing* к неопределенной форме глагола. To run – running (бегущий).

Past Participle (Participle II) – причастие прошедшего времени (причастие II) образуется путем прибавления окончания *-ed* к правильным глаголам, неправильные глаголы даны в третьей колонке в таблице неправильных глаголов. To write – written (написанный).

### Формы причастия

	Причастие I		Причастие II
	Действительный залог	Страдательный залог	Действительный залог
Простое	Asking – спраивающий, спросив	Being asked – спрашиваемый, которого спрашивают; будучи спрашиваемым	Asked – спрошенный; спрашиваемый; когда его спросили
Перфектное	Having asked – спросив	Having been asked – когда его спросили; после того как его спросили	

Перфектное причастие I обозначает действие, предшествующее действию, выраженному сказуемым.

Having read the book I return it to the library.

Прочитав книгу, я возвращаю ее в библиотеку.

### Функции причастия

1) Определение (стоит перед существительным или после него).

He found a broken toy. – Он нашел сломанную игрушку.

Look at these laughing children. – Посмотри на этих смеющихся детей.

2) Составная часть сказуемого.

He has broken the toy. – Он сломал игрушку.

They are laughing all the day. – Они смеются весь день.

3) Обстоятельство (на русский переводится причастием или деепричастием).

Resting after work, I always read. – Отдыхая после работы, я всегда читаю.

## Герундий

### The Gerund

Герундий соединяет в себе свойства существительного и глагола. Образуется путем прибавления окончания -ing к неопределенной форме глагола. В русском языке нет формы глагола, соответствующей английскому герундию.

Как и глагол, герундий имеет формы времени и залога, может иметь прямое дополнение и определяться наречием.

### Формы герундия

	Indefinite	Perfect
Active	Writing	Having written
Passive	Being written	Having been written

Как и существительное, герундий бывает в предложении подлежащим, частью составного сказуемого, прямым и предложным дополнением.

Герундий на русский язык может быть переведен существительным, инфинитивом, деепричастием и придаточным предложением.

Reading is useful. – Чтение полезно.

The boy likes playing chess very much.

Мальчик очень любит играть в шахматы.

On seeing her mother the girl ran to meet her.

Увидев мать, девочка побежала встречать ее.

I object to your translating this easy text with a dictionary. – Я возражаю против того, что вы переводите этот легкий текст со словарем.

Необходимо помнить, что в английском языке есть глаголы, после которых употребляется только герундий. Наиболее употребительные: to finish, to go on, to enjoy, to excuse, to deny, to prevent, to mind.

**6. Copy the sentences into your exercise-book and translate them into Russian. Find the participle and comment on its form and function in the sentence:**

1. Having won the game the team went home.
2. Baseball heroes are talked about.
3. I saw a boy playing the ball.
4. Arriving at the station I saw my friend.
5. Being late I didn't see a contest.
6. Being asked he wasn't able to answer.

**7. Copy the sentences into your exercise-book and translate them into Russian. Underline the gerund:**

1. I enjoy watching football match.
2. He is fond of playing baseball.
3. It is worth taking part in this contest.
4. It is no use talking about it.
5. Go on writing! Stop talking, please!
6. She hates diving.
7. They like skiing.

## **Supplementary reading**

### **The US Olympic Festival**

The US Olympic festival began in 1978 under the name of the National Sports Festival, with the goal to provide America's Olympic hopefuls a chance to compete in an Olympic-style event which would show their talents. Today it is the nation's event staged by the USOC.

Approximately 4,000 athletes represent four different regions (North, South, East and West) of the US and compete much like the athletes of the world representing their countries at the Olympic Games. The US Olympic Festival is held every non-Olympic summer in different cities across the country. In the event's first two years, it was held in Colorado Springs, home of the US Olympic Committee and 23 national sports organizations. In 1981 the Festival took place in Syracuse, followed by Indianapolis in 1982.

US Olympic Festival-89 took place in Oklahoma City with 4,000 athletes to participate in a record number of 37 sports, and Minneapolis hosted US Olympic Festival-90.

Moving from city to city, the Festival has paved the way for new sports facilities to be built, opening up opportunities for young athletes in some of the newer or less-known sports to compete against their peers.

The concept of sports festivals is neither new nor unique to just the United States. European and Asian countries, as well as Russia, have held similar multi-sport competitions for years.

From 1978-87, US Olympic Festival athletes accounted for 247 Olympic medals in 12 different Olympic Games, from the 1956 Melbourne Olympic medals to the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. Of the 175 US medalists in Seoul, 104 had competed in the Olympic festivals.

## References:

Colorado Springs [kəlo(u)'ra:dou] [sprɪŋz] – г. Колорадо-Спрингс  
Syracuse ['sɪrækju:s] – г. Сиракузы  
Melbourne ['melbən] – г. Мельбурн  
Seoul ['soul],[seɪ'u:l] – г. Сеул

### **Koch prepares for a win**

During the Winter Olympics in Innsbruck (1976) the skiing world was stunned by the achievements of the American athlete Billy Koch. In the 30 km race he won a silver medal. The Soviet skier Sergei Belyayev won gold. This was not simply a personal success but a triumph for all US skiers, for they had never before won medals in the “Northern events”. And now they had a silver! Just as a comparison, the best place ever captured up to then by Americans at Winter Olympics was 15<sup>th</sup> at Lake Placid in 1932. Koch was only 20 years old at Innsbruck, and the Scandinavian and Soviet athletes, who set the place in skiing, watched this “parvenu” closely, but in general regarded his success as accidental. But then Koch finished sixth in sprint (15 km) and 13<sup>th</sup> in skiing marathon (50 km), and everyone realized he was a serious opponent, especially when he led his team to the sixth place in the relay. The veterans had faith in Billy and said about him: “He is a racer for all times!”

But the very next season Koch was a complete failure. In the international competitions in Telemark, the USA, he finished the 15 km race in 27<sup>th</sup> place. The athlete explained that he had not been able to stand up to the demands of fame, for after Innsbruck he became a national hero. Indeed, could everyone have performed any better almost without training? Billy had had to travel all over the country, telling the Americans about his triumph in Innsbruck.

Being a man of purpose Koch decided to take a rest from fame and strenuous training. He was tired of meetings, of people, of skis and wanted to spend some time with his family, especially as only recently he had become a father. So he went home.

The American skier won the silver medal in spite of the fact that he suffers from chronic asthma! The doctors were astonished that a person with a such a disease could take part in skiing competitions.

Koch decided to try again at the world championships in Lahti, Finland. But in 1978 too there were unforeseen barriers. He broke his finger at a training session and the bouts of bronchitis became more frequent. As a result he was placed 15<sup>th</sup> in the sprint and 33<sup>rd</sup> in the 33 km race. But he did not give up: after the world championships, he took part in three major tournaments. There for about half the distance he kept up a struggle with the strongest but in general finished well behind. He lacked endurance. He gradually gained strength.

Koch put up a strong performance at the pre-Olympic week in Lake Placid: in the 15 km race he finished 7<sup>th</sup>, and in the 30 km race – 8<sup>th</sup>.

The strongest skier in US history now feels fine. He no longer needs to take pills against asthma. Maybe his skis were the best medicine, said Koch.

#### References:

parvenu – высокочка

had faith in – верили в...

was a complete failure — полностью «провалился»

a man of purpose – целеустремленный человек

chronic asthma – хроническая астма

unforeseen barriers – непредвиденные барьеры

bouts of bronchitis – приступы бронхита

he did not give up – он не сдался

the coming season – предстоящий сезон

put up a strong performance – хорошо выступил

## Тема 5. The Olympic Games Олимпийские игры

### 1. Study the vocabulary:

to make (something) popular – популяризировать (что-то)

to miss – не явиться, пропускать

to prohibit – запрещать

wreath – венок

A.D. – нашей эры (anno Domini)

B.C. – до нашей эры (before Christ)

to revive – возродить

to join – присоединяться

to move – двигаться

movement – движение

generation – поколение

to call – звать

to make contribution – вносить вклад

pursuit race – гонка преследования

to present – дарить

to appoint – назначать

aim – цель

motto – девиз.

## 2. Read and translate:

### The Olympic Games

The Olympic Games are held every four years in one of the member-countries of the International Olympic Committee. The world's best amateur sportsmen are allowed to participate in them (professionals are prohibited). They take part in summer and winter sports. The summer events are: track-and-field, basketball, boxing, canoe rowing, cycling, horse racing, grass hockey, modern pentathlon, academic rowing, football (soccer), sharp shooting, water sports (swimming, water polo, diving), weightlifting, wrestling, boat sailing (yachting), gymnastics. The winter events are: hockey, skiing (slalom, downhill run, ski jumping, Nordic combination, Alpine skiing, biathlon), speed skating, figure skating, tobogganing, bobsleigh.

The Olympic Games began in 776 B.C. in Olympia, Greece. They were for men only. At that time the participants took part in racing (running) 183 and 4,500 metres, discus throwing, javelin throwing, fist fighting, long jump, wrestling, horse racing, chariot racing. The rules were very strict. Winners were called Olympionics. They were awarded olive wreaths and cups of olive oil. The Olympic Games had been held for about eleven hundred years, until the Roman emperor Theodosius prohibited them entirely in 394 A.D. About 300 games were held till that time.

The principle initiator and organizer of the modern Olympic Games was Pierre de Coubertin, the French historian, pedagogue and writer.

In 1894 the International Congress of Amateur Sportsmen made a decision to revive the Olympic Games, an International festival of sport, and to establish the International Olympic Committee. The first Committee consisted of 12 countries (including Russia). The first General Secretary of the International Olympic Committee was Pierre de Coubertin. Now the programme of the Olympic Games is quite different, but the aim is the same.

The opening ceremony is celebrated by lighting a flame called the "Olympic Flame". This flame is brought from Olympia. Many speeches are held, a pledge is given by all participant and referees. They are to be loyal to the rules, friendly to all sportsmen and true to their countries. The winners get gold medals, silver and bronze medals.

Nowadays, winter sports occupy as strong a position as summer sports do. In 1924 the first Winter Olympics were held in Chamonix (France). Since then they have been held regularly.

The Olympic motto is Citius, Altius, Fortius (Faster, Higher, Stronger). And new generations of sportsmen are competing and trying to storm existing records.

References:

canoe – каноэ

fist fighting – қулачный бой  
the chariot racing – гонки на колесницах  
the Roman emperor Theodosius – римский император Феодосий  
Pierre de Coubertin – Пьер де Кубертен  
General Secretary – Генеральный секретарь  
true — преданный  
Chamonix – Шамони

### **3. Answer the questions:**

1. What are the greatest international competitions?
2. Who is allowed to participate in the Olympic Games'?
3. What are summer (winter) Olympic events?
4. When did the Olympic Games begin?
5. The Olympic Games were for men only, weren't they?
6. How were winners called?
7. When were the Olympic Games prohibited?
8. Who was the initiator and organizer of the modern Olympic Games?
9. When was a decision to revive the Olympic Games made?
10. Who was the first General Secretary of the International Olympic Committee?
  11. How is the opening ceremony celebrated?
  12. What medals do the winners get?
  13. When were the first Winter Olympics held?
  14. What is the Olympic motto?

### **4. Use the text and find the English equivalents for the following:**

страны-члены Международного Олимпийского комитета  
лучшие спортсмены-любители  
летние (зимние) виды спорта  
метание копья  
прыжки в длину  
запретил их полностью  
организатор современных Олимпийских игр  
принял решение  
международный праздник  
церемония открытия  
дается клятва  
с тех пор  
Олимпийский девиз

**5. Read the sentences. Comment on the verbs in the sentence: what is their tense form? Are they used in the Passive or Active Voice? Make the sentences negative, interrogative:**

1. The sportsman has just won a medal.
2. The competition has been won by a sportsman.
3. I haven't seen such an interesting match since last year.
4. He plays football. Football matches are played at this stadium.
5. The match is being played now.
6. They were playing football when we came to the stadium.

### **Supplementary reading**

#### **Our Country at the Olympic Games**

The world's greatest international competitions are known as the Olympic Games. There were no Russian athletes at the first Olympics, but a team of five went to the fourth Olympic Games in 1908 – Nikolai Panin-Kolomenkin. Nikolai Orlov, Andrey Petrov, Yevgeny Zamyatin and Grigory Dyomin. They did quite well. Three came home with medals: Panin-Kolomenkin won the gold in figure skating, Orlov and Petrov won silver medals in light weight and heavy-weight Greco-Roman wrestling respectively.

The triumphs at the 1908 Olympics helped to make sports popular here. The Russian Olympic Committee was organized in March 1911 and Russia sent a 178-men team to the 5<sup>th</sup> Olympics in 1912. But the team was poorly trained and many of the best athletes were missing. So Russia shared the 15<sup>th</sup> place with Austria.

The Soviet sportsmen made their debut at the 15<sup>th</sup> Olympics in Helsinki in 1952. The Soviet participants of the 15<sup>th</sup> Olympics set 2 world and 3 European records. They won 71 medals and scored 494 points in the unofficial team scoring. The first and the second places were shared by the teams of the USSR and the USA. The first Olympic medal in the history of Soviet sport was presented to discus thrower Nina Romashkova. Since then the Soviet sportsmen have taken part in Summer Olympic Games in Melbourne, Rome, Tokyo, Mexico City, Montreal, Moscow. The city of Moscow had done everything to ensure the holding of the Games at a high level. Over 100,000 spectators saw the 22<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Games in Moscow. Athletes from 81 countries took part in them. Soviet athletes won 8 gold, 69 silver and 48 bronze medals.

We didn't take part in the 23<sup>rd</sup> Olympic Games in Los Angeles in the US (1984), but we took part in the following Olympic Games. Our sportsmen were a success.

Among the gold medals were those won by Larisa Latynina, Polina Astakhova, Mikhail Voronin, Natalia Kuchinskaya, Viktor Saneyev, Janis Lusis, Vladimir Kuts, Faina Melnik, Valery Borsov and many others.

Every four years the best winter sports athletes also get together at the Olympics. There tough competitions decide exactly “who is who” in skating, ice hockey, speed-skating, ski-jumping, etc. In 1956 in Cortina d’Ampezzo, Italy, a Soviet team participated in the Winter Games for the first time. They took part in all the events except bobsleigh and figure skating, winning the competitions in speed-skating and ice-hockey. At those Games the Soviet team totaled 7 gold, 3 silver and 6 bronze medals. In the unofficial team scoring it had a record number of points (103). The debut ended quite successfully.

The first Winter Olympics gold of Soviet athletes was won by Kozyreva (Baranova by marriage). Since then our athletes have taken part in the White Olympics in Squaw Valley (USA, 1960), Innsbruck (Austria, 1964), Grenoble (France, 1968), Sapporo (Japan, 1972), Innsbruck (Austria, 1976), Lake Placid (USA, 1980), Sarajevo (Yugoslavia, 1984), Calgary (Canada, 1988), Sydney (2000), Beijing (2008), Sochi (2014), Rio (2016), PyeongChang (2018), Tokyo (2020), Beijing (2022). Our champions were Irina Rodnina and Aleksandr Zaitsev, Lyudmila Pakhomova and Aleksandr Gorshkov (figure-skating), Yevgeny Grishin (speed-skating), Nikolay Zimyatov, Raisa Smetanina (skiing), Yulia Lipnitskaya (at 15 – the youngest Russian Winter Olympic medalist in figure skating), Anna Shcherbakova and Alexandra Trusova (figure skating), Alexander Bolshunov and Sergey Ustiugov (skiing) and many others.

The 22<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Winter Games were held in Sochi in 2014. The medal count appeared to be Russia’s highest ever in the Winter Olympics! The 2021 Olympics in Tokyo, Japan, and the 2022 Winter Olympics in Beijing, China, were a success for our athletes, too. Russia officially set a new record for the total number of medals won (32) in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Winter Olympics in China and improved the previous result of the Sochi Olympics.

#### References:

They did quite well – они выступили вполне успешно  
were missing – отсутствовали  
Squaw Valley – г. Скво-Вэлли  
Innsbruck – г. Инсбрук  
Grenoble – г. Гренобль  
Sapporo – г. Саппоро  
Lake Placid – г. Лейк Плейсид  
Sarajevo – г. Сараево  
Cortina d’Ampezzo – г. Кортина д’Ампеццо  
Calgary – г. Калгари

at a high level – на высоком уровне

## **Our graduates at the Olympic Games**

The graduates of the Smolensk Institute of Physical Culture (later –Academy, now – University) made their contribution to the success of the Soviet athletes at the Olympic Games. Some of them took part in the Olympic Games in Cortina d'Ampezzo (1956), Squaw Valley (1960), Tokyo (1964), Mexico (1968), Sapporo (1972), Innsbruck (1976), Moscow (1980), Sydney (2000), Beijing (2008), Sochi (2014), Rio (2016), PyeongChang (2018), Tokyo (2020), Beijing (2022).

The most outstanding success was achieved by the world and USSR speed skating champion, Merited Master of Sport Evgeny Grishin. He was the four-time Olympic champion in Cortina d'Ampezzo and Squaw Valley. In Innsbruck he took silver. The government decorated him with orders. Merited Master of Sport Yury Sharov pleased his compatriots by winning the gold medal in Tokyo and the silver medal in Mexico. He was the four-time world champion in team foil fencing competitions. At the 22<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Games in Moscow he was appointed a referee.

Our university's graduate, Merited Master of Sport Lyubov Sadchikova won the world all-round speed-skating championship in 1978 and set a world record in 500 m race. Merited Master of Sport Dmitry Sakunenko, the overall USSR champion and world speed-skating record-holder took part in the Olympic Games in Squaw Valley in 1960.

Twice world champion in pursuit race for team on a track Sergey Tereshchenkov participated in the 18th Olympic Games in Tokyo. Later he relayed the Olympic Flame at the Moscow Olympics. In the University museum you can see the Olympic torch presented by him.

Anatoly Shchuplyakov, an international master of sport, took part in the Olympic Games in Mexico in 1968 in hammer throwing. International Master of Sport Igor Marchukov, a winner of the international competitions and Soviet champion in swimming was on the Olympic team in Mexico. Merited Master of Sport Lyudmila Samotesova, a many-time winner of the international competitions was a member of the USSR national team in modern pentathlon at the 22<sup>nd</sup> Olympic Games in Moscow.

The pupils of our university's graduate, Merited Coach of the USSR Granit Toropin brothers Anatoly and Sergey Beloglazov won the Olympic wrestling titles in Moscow. Twelve graduates of our institute were appointed referees to conduct the Olympic contests in Moscow. Among them were Olympic Fencing Champion Yury Sharov and a teacher of the institute Aleksandr Glebov. 53 students of the institute participated in the opening ceremony of the Moscow Olympics in 1980.

Erica Salumya, a merited master of sport, was the 24<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games champion in cycling (1988). Yury Sapega and Andrey Kuznetsov, volleyball players, became silver medalists of the 24<sup>th</sup> Summer Olympics in Seoul.

Olga Danilova (skiing), a merited master of sport, became Olympic Champion in 15 km race, 4 by 5 km relay and took silver in 10 km race at the 18<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games in Nagano (Japan) in 1998. She also took part in the 19<sup>th</sup> Olympics in Salt Lake City (USA) in 2002 and won 10 km pursuit race. She also won silver in 10 km race.

Oksana Ermakova became Olympic Champion in team scoring (epee fencing) at the 27<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games in Sydney (2000).

Merited Master of Sport Olga Kuzenkova, many-time European and World Champion in hammer-throwing, won silver at the 27<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games and gold at the 28<sup>th</sup> Olympics in Athens (Greece).

A lot of our graduates were members of Soviet and Russian Olympic teams. Tamara Markashanskaya (skiing) was on the national team at the 14<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympics in Sarajevo (1984); Aleksandr Klimov (speed-skating) – on our team at the 15<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympics in Calgary (1988). Nikolay Kovsh, an international master of sport, participated in the 24<sup>th</sup> Summer Olympic Games. Our graduate Sergey Koryazhkin (fencing) also took part in the 24<sup>th</sup> Olympics.

Our biathletes Nadezhda Talanova and Larisa Novoselskaya were on Russian Olympic team in Lillehammer (Norway) in 1994, Talanova was on the winning team in 7.5x4 km relay. The biathlete Natalia Levchenkova took part in Winter Olympic Games in Turin (Italy) in 2006.

Denis Menshov, a many-time prize winner of Russia championships and an international master of sport in cycling, was a participant of the 28<sup>th</sup> Summer Olympic Games in Athens (Greece) in 2004.

Merited Master of Sport Ekaterina Fedorkina (saber fencing) participated in the 29<sup>th</sup> Summer Olympic Games in Beijing (China) in 2008. International Master of Sport Vera Koval (judo) was also a member of the Russian Olympic team in Beijing.

Olympic champion in short-track (team competition) Roman Zakharov was a student of our university (Sochi, 2014).

The 2016 Summer Olympics in Rio de Janeiro, the first Olympic Games to be held in South America, added to the medal count of our university (academy, at that time). Yana Egorian won gold in fencing (individual sabre); Aleksey Cheremisinov was on the team of the Russian fencers who took gold in team men's foil; Seda Tutkhalyan, Daria Spiridonova, Angelina Melnikova were the second in women's artistic team all-around (silver), as well as Nikita Nagornyy, Ivan Stretovich, David Belyavskiy, Denis Ablyazin won silver in men's artistic team all-around.

The graduates and students of SGAFKST were members of the Olympic team at the PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games (2018). Cross-country skiing events

resulted in 2 bronze medals: Nataliya Nepryaeva, Anastasiya Sedova, Yuliya Belorukova (Stupak) – 4x5 km relay, and Belorukova – women's sprint.

At the Olympic Games in Tokyo (2020) the students and graduates of our university won 6 gold, 4 silver and 6 bronze medals: Artur Dalaloyan, Nikita Nagornyy (also – bronze in artistic individual all-around), David Belyavskiy, Denis Ablyazin (men's artistic team all-around, gymnastics, gold), Anastasiya Ilyankova (women's uneven bars, gymnastics, silver) and Angelina Melnikova (women's artistic team all-around, gold and individual all-around, bronze), Aleksandr Bondar and Viktor Minibaev (diving, men's synchronized 10 metre platform, bronze), Anton Borodachev and Vladislav Mylnikov (men's team foil, silver), Anastasia Voinova (track cycling, team sprint, bronze).

Russian athletes showed brilliant results at the 2022 Winter Olympics in Beijing – they finished in the 9<sup>th</sup> place in the gold medal standings. They won six gold, 12 silver and 14 bronze medals, finishing second behind Norway in the total number of medals (32 against 37). The medalists from the Smolensk State University of Sports, both students and graduates, were Yuliya Stupak (gold and bronze), Kristina Reztsova (silver in 4x6 km relay and bronze in mixed relay), Ruslan Zakharov (silver in team pursuit, skiing), Konstantin Ivliev (silver in short-track), Alexander Terentyev (two bronze medals in men's 1.5 km free sprint event and team sprint, skiing).

From history and the current state of affairs, it is clear that the Russian Olympic movement is important on the global arena. For more than a hundred years Russia has been taking part in the Olympic Games, and its victories have become legendary – and Russia for sure will continue on its victorious path: “if you train hard, you'll not only be hard, you'll be hard to beat”.

## APPENDIX 1

### List of the World Olympic Organisations

<b>English</b>	<b>Full name (English)</b>	<b>Russian</b>	<b>Full name (Russian)</b>
• IOC	International Olympic Committee	МОК	Международный олимпийский комитет
• OCOG	Office of the Council for the Ongoing Government	ОКОИ	Оргкомитет Олимпийских игр
• ASOIF	Association of Summer Olympic International Federations,	АЛОМФ	Ассоциация международных федераций по летним олимпийским видам спорта
• AIOWF	Association of International Olympic Winter Sports Federations	АЗОМФ	Ассоциация международных федераций по зимним олимпийским видам спорта
• NOC	National Olympic Committee	НОК	Национальный олимпийский комитет
• IPC	International Paralympic Committee	МПК	Международный паралимпийский комитет
• ANOC	Association of National Olympic Committees.	АНОК	Ассоциация национальных олимпийских комитетов
• ANOCA	Association of National Olympic Committees of	АНОКА	Ассоциация национальных олимпийских

Africa			комитетов Африки
• OCA	Olympic Council of Asia	OCA	Олимпийский совет Азии
• PASO	Pan American Sports Association	ПАСО	Панамериканская спортивная организация
• ONOC	Oceania National Olympic Committee	ОНOK	Национальные олимпийские комитеты Океании
• EOK	The European Olympic Committees	ЕОК	Европейские олимпийские комитеты
• CAS	Court of Arbitration for Sport	CAC	Спортивный арбитражный суд
• WADA	World Anti Doping Agency	ВАДА	Всемирное антидопинговое агентство
• IOA	International Olympic Academy	МОА	Международная олимпийская академия
• OGKM	Olympic Games Knowledge Management programme	ОГКМ	Программа управления знаниями об ОИ

## IRREGULAR VERBS

Verb	Past Simple	Past Participle	Значение глагола
arise	arose	arisen	<i>возникать, подниматься</i>
awake	awoke	awoken	<i>будить, пробуждать;</i> <i>просыпаться</i>
be	was, were	been	<i>быть</i>
bear	Bore	born	<i>носить, нести</i>
beat	Beat	beaten	<i>бить, колотить, побеждать</i>
become	became	become	<i>становиться</i>
begin	began	begun	<i>начинать</i>
bend	bent	bent	<i>сгибать, гнуть</i>
bet	bet	bet/betted	<i>держать пари</i>
bind	bound	bound	<i>связывать; привязывать</i>
bite	bit	bitten/bit	<i>кусать(ся)</i>
bleed	bled	bled	<i>истекать кровью</i>
blow	blew	blown	<i>дуть</i>
break	broke	broken	<i>ломать</i>
breed	bred	bred	<i>разводить (животных)</i>
bring	brought	brought	<i>приносить</i>
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	<i>вещать (по радио, тв)</i>
build	built	built	<i>строить</i>
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	<i>гореть; обжигать</i>
burst	burst	burst	<i>лопаться, взрываться</i>

buy	bought	bought	<i>покупать</i>
can	could	been able to	<i>иметь способность ч-т делать</i>
catch	caught	caught	<i>ловить, поймать</i>
choose	chose	chosen	<i>выбирать</i>
come	came	come	<i>приходить</i>
cost	cost	cost	<i>стоить</i>
creep	crept	crept	<i>ползать; красться</i>
cut	cut	cut	<i>резать</i>
deal	dealt	dealt	<i>иметь дело (с); вести дела</i>
dig	dug	dug	<i>копать</i>
dive	dove(AmE)/ dived	dived	<i>нырять</i>
do	did	done	<i>делать</i>
draw	drew	drawn	<i>чертить; тянуть</i>
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	<i>мечтать; видеть во сне</i>
drink	drank	drunk	<i>пить</i>
drive	drove	driven	<i>водить, вести (машину)</i>
eat	ate	eaten	<i>есть, кушать</i>
fall	fell	fallen	<i>падать</i>
feed	fed	fed	<i>кормить; содержать</i>
feel	felt	felt	<i>чувствовать</i>
fight	fought	fought	<i>бороться, драться</i>
find	found	found	<i>находить, обнаруживать</i>
flee	fled	fled	<i>убегать, сбежать</i>
fly	flew	flown	<i>летать, пролетать</i>
forbid	forbade	forbidden	<i>запрещать, препятствовать</i>
forget	forgot	forgotten	<i>забывать</i>

forgive	forgave	forgiven	<i>прощать</i>
freeze	froze	frozen	<i>морозить, замораживать</i>
get	got	got	<i>доставать, добираться</i>
give	gave	given	<i>давать</i>
go	went	gone	<i>идти,ходить; ехать</i>
grind	ground	ground	<i>молоть</i>
grow	grew	grown	<i>растить</i>
hang	hung	hung	<i>висеть</i>
have	had	had	<i>иметь</i>
hear	heard	heard	<i>слышать</i>
hide	hid	hidden	<i>прятать(ся), скрывать(ся)</i>
hit	hit	hit	<i>ударять, поражать</i>
hold	held	held	<i>держать; владеть</i>
hurt	hurt	hurt	<i>ранить; причинить боль</i>
keep	kept	kept	<i>держать; хранить; беречь</i>
kneel	knelt	knelt	<i>становиться на колени</i>
know	knew	known	<i>знать</i>
lay	laid	laid	<i>класть, положить</i>
lead	led	led	<i>вести, возглавлять</i>
lean	leant/leaned	leant/leaned	<i>наклонять, нагибать</i>
leap	leapt/leaped	leapt/leaped	<i>прыгать</i>
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	<i>учить, изучать</i>
leave	left	left	<i>оставлять, покидать, уходить</i>
lend	lent	lent	<i>одолживать</i>
let	let	let	<i>позволять</i>
lie	lay	lain	<i>лежать</i>
light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted	<i>освещать; прояснять</i>

lose	lost	lost	<i>(no)терять</i>
make	made	made	<i>делать</i>
mean	meant	meant	<i>значить</i>
meet	met	met	<i>встречать</i>
mistake	mistook	mistaken	<i>ошибаться; принять что-л. за другое</i>
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	<i>неправильно понять</i>
pay	paid	paid	<i>платить</i>
put	put	put	<i>класть, положить</i>
read	read	read	<i>читать</i>
ride	rode	ridden	<i>ездить (верхом)</i>
ring	rang	rung	<i>звонить; звенеть</i>
rise	rose	risen	<i>вставать, подниматься</i>
run	ran	run	<i>бегать</i>
say	said	said	<i>сказать</i>
see	saw	seen	<i>видеть</i>
seek	sought	sought	<i>искать</i>
sell	sold	sold	<i>продавать</i>
send	sent	sent	<i>посылать</i>
set	set	set	<i>устанавливать</i>
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed	<i>шить</i>
shake	shook	shaken	<i>трясти</i>
shine	shone	shone	<i>светить</i>
shoot	shot	shot	<i>стрелять; снимать (на камеру)</i>
show	showed	shown	<i>показывать</i>
shrink	shrank	shrunk	<i>уменьшать(ся), садить(ся)</i>
shut	shut	shut	<i>закрывать(ся), запирать</i>

sing	sang	sung	<i>петь</i>
sink	sank	sunk	<i>тонуть</i>
sit	sat	sat	<i>сидеть</i>
sleep	slept	slept	<i>спать</i>
slide	slid	slid	<i>скользить; поскользнуться</i>
smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled	<i>пахнуть; обонять</i>
speak	spoke	spoken	<i>говорить</i>
speed	sped/speeded	sped/speeded	<i>мчаться, спешишь</i>
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled	<i>произносить по буквам</i>
spend	spent	spent	<i>проводить; тратить</i>
spill	spilt/spilled	spilt/spilled	<i>проливать(ся), разливать(ся)</i>
spin	spun	spun	<i>прясть; крутить(ся)</i>
spit	spat	spat	<i>плевать(ся); брызгать</i>
split	split	split	<i>расщеплять; ракалывать(ся)</i>
spoil	spoilt/spoiled	spoilt/spoiled	<i>портить</i>
spread	spread	spread	<i>распространять(ся)</i>
spring	sprang	sprung	<i>прыгать, скакать; отскочить</i>
stand	stood	stood	<i>стоять</i>
steal	stole	stolen	<i>красть</i>
stick	stuck	stuck	<i>втыкать; закалывать; липнуть</i>
sting	stung	stung	<i>жалить, жечь, кусаться</i>
strike	struck	struck	<i>ударять, наносить удар, бить</i>
swear	swore	sworn	<i>клясться; ругаться</i>
sweep	swept	swept	<i>мести, подметать</i>
swim	swam	swum	<i>плыть, плавать, купаться</i>
swing	swung	swung	<i>качать(ся); вертеть(ся)</i>
take	took	taken	<i>брать</i>

teach	taught	taught	<i>учить, преподавать</i>
tear	tore	torn	<i>рвать, разрывать</i>
tell	told	told	<i>рассказывать</i>
think	thought	thought	<i>думать</i>
throw	threw	thrown	<i>бросать</i>
understand	understood	understood	<i>понимать</i>
wake	woke	woken	<i>будить</i>
wear	wore	worn	<i>носить (одежду)</i>
weave	wove/weaved	woven/weaved	<i>ткать, плести</i>
weep	wept	wept	<i>плакать</i>
win	won	won	<i>выигрывать, побеждать</i>
wind	wound	wound	<i>виться, изгибаться, заводить (часы)</i>
write	wrote	written	<i>писать</i>

Учебно-методическое пособие

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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

**ЧАСТЬ 2**

Электронное издание