

Задание (2)
ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
для студентов 2 курса
специальности 49.02.02 «Адаптивная физическая культура»

Грамматика для самостоятельного изучения:

- Времена английского глагола (активный, пассивный залог)
- Личные и возвратные местоимения
- Предлоги

I. GRAMMAR

Pronouns

Each sentence has a mistake. Find it and correct it.

- 1) Albert took the book and opened her.
- 2) My father is fat. She weighs over 90 kilos.
- 3) 'Who is that over there?' 'He is John Cook.'
- 4) Mary is reach, isn't he?
- 5) We're going for a drink. Would you like to come with her?
- 6) Dad said Dad didn't mind.
- 7) Why don't I and you go away for the weekend?
- 8) Anne loved the picture because she reminded her of home.
- 9) 9) He is a horrible place, London.
- 10) 10) Can you help they?

Complete the sentences with reflexive pronouns.

- 1) We built most of the houses *ourselves*.
- 2) Helen will be very upset. I'll have to tell her the news
- 3) The chairman announced the news
- 4) The president ... appeared on television. She spoke for about ten minutes.
- 5) The children did most of the work for the school play... .
- 6) Are you okay, Harry? Did you hurt ... ?
- 7) David was really embarrassed when he had to go to the job interview with a bandage on his face. He had cut ... while he was shaving.
- 8) Do you ever talk to ...? Most people talk to ... sometimes.
- 9) It is important for all of us to have confidence in our own abilities. We need to believe in
- 10) Sarah is self-employed. She doesn't have a boss. She works for

Prepositions

Complete the sentences using the prepositions of place.

- 11) There was a list of names the notice-board. Our names were the top of the list.
- 12) Is Alex this photograph? I can't find him.
- 13) It's a very small village the south of England. You probably won't find it your map.
- 14) I prefer to sit the front of the car.
- 15) I love to look up at the stars the sky at night.
- 16) My sister was seriously ill and she had to stay bed for two weeks.
- 17) I'm hungry. What's the menu?
- 18) There is a nice portrait of my aunt the wall the living room.
- 19) Why didn't the bus-driver stop the bus-stop the end of the High Street?
- 20) The office was the tenth floor the right , but the lift didn't work.

II. HOME READING

Переведите текст, составив словарь незнакомых слов. Письменно переведите выделенный отрывок и ответьте на вопросы:

Olympic Games Then and Now

THE ORIGIN OF THE OLYMPICS

The Achaeans in Homer's text were warriors by trade and athletes by accident of their physical conditioning as combatants. But, as Greece became more settled and the warrior life declined, exercise for physical fitness was introduced, and gymnasiums, stadiums, and training facilities were built by Greek city-states. During the colonization period of 750 to 550 BC, the aristocratic ideals of physical fitness and intellectual prowess were adopted by all classes. This relatively settled period ushered in the era of organized, all-inclusive athletic and musical competitions in which both mind and body were tested. These competitions were open to all that could afford training, and even to those who could not, since a city-state would sponsor an athlete so that he might bring glory to his hometown. Numerous local music and athletic festivals in honor of a patron god or goddess provided ample opportunities for athletes or musicians to prove their prowess and bring honor to their community.

Despite our knowledge of these competitions, not much is really known about the origins of the Olympic games or why they were the most prestigious. Pausanias said that the games trace their origins back before recorded history when Cronos wrestled Zeus at Olympia. Several myths tell of the founding of the games by ancient heroes. And, of course, Strabo tells of an Eleans myth that says Zeus founded the games.

One difference between the ancient and modern Olympic Games is that the ancient games were played within the context of a religious festival. The Games were held in honor of Zeus, the king of the Greek gods, and a sacrifice of 100 oxen was made

to the god on the middle day of the festival. Athletes prayed to the gods for victory, and made gifts of animals, produce, or small cakes, in thanks for their successes. According to legend, the altar of Zeus stood on a spot struck by a thunderbolt, which had been hurled by the god from his throne high atop Mount Olympus, where the gods assembled. Some coins from Elis had a thunderbolt design on the reverse, in honor of this legend.

OLYMPICS REBIRTH

The idea of the Olympic Games absolutely captivated the modern 19th century nation-states. In symbolic terms, these Games were the celebration of modern societies, which faced the new era with optimism and faith for the future. It was also the reassurance of the heritage of the Greek classical culture. The atmosphere of these days proves the effort put in identifying the two cultures, classical and modern

"In order to purify the notion of rivalry and to transform it into noble contest, the representatives of all the nations chose one method: the creation of competitions at regular periodical intervals at which representatives of all countries and all sports would be invited under the aegis of the same authority, which would impact to them a halo of grandeur and glory, that is the patronage of classical antiquity. To do this was to revive the Olympic Games: the name imposed itself: it was not even possible to find another." - Baron Pierre de Coubertin, 1896

The text illustrates what the 19th century believed about the revival of the Olympic Games. Still, it says nothing about the first attempts of the Greeks to revive the Olympic Games, long before Baron De Coubertin was born. Many years later, in 1896, the First International Olympic Games took place in Athens, the first Olympic city. The choice of Athens was a symbolical act of recognition of the Hellenic contribution to Western culture and civilization.

In the 19th century, the social formation of national states was ideally right for the acceptance of the Olympic Ideas in a new national context.

INNOVATING SPIRIT

Many people contributed to the realization of the Olympic Games.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin may be the famous person behind the actual revival of the modern Olympic Games as we know them today; but if we read back in recent history we will discover that two attempts were made, primarily by a Greek named Evangelis Zappas and later on by an English doctor named William Penny Brooks.

Zappas organized four venues under a different name that we know today as "the Olympic Games". He had named the venue as "Olympia" but they had been terminated by 1859. Research in Greece, Germany and the United States have found and recorded the effort of Evangelis Zappas and recognized his input and efforts in the revival of the Games in 1896.

William Brooks wrote an article that was published in a Greek newspaper in 1881 that proposed the staging of the International Olympic Games in Athens. Brooks

admired the Greeks, he was a known "philhellen" that organized "Olympic Games" in his area. Match Welock in England created an "Olympic Company" and an extracurricular educational program under the name "Olympic Class".

The Baron Coubertin visited William Brooks in England where the latter expressed his ideas on the Olympic Games. The Baron forwarded the ideas at the "Sorbonne Convention" where he spoke on the "study of the principles of athleticism"

At this convention, Greece was represented by a world renowned novelist, Demetrios Vikellas who acted on his behalf and managed to alter the pre-agreed staging of the first Olympic Games in Paris 1900, to Athens, four years earlier.

Baron Coubertin recognized Demetrios Vikellas as the person who proposed that the first Games should be held in Athens. This decision as we will see is considered to be a milestone for the successful continuation of the Games.

1. Who helped poor athletes take part in the games?
2. What is the difference between ancient and modern Olympic Games?
3. Where and when did the first modern Olympic Games take place?
4. What was Baron Pierre de Coubertin's contribution into the revival of the Games?
5. What decision is considered to be a milestone for the continuation of the Games?

III. ORAL TOPICS

Famous Sportsmen
My Future Profession
Olympic Games