

**Проект
учебно-методического комплекса
«Английский язык»
для основной школы**



Разработано Российским международным олимпийским университетом

Пояснительная записка к методическим материалам для использования на уроках английского языка

В связи с необходимостью формирования личности нового поколения, ориентированного на занятия спортом и здоровый образ жизни, а также в связи с выбором города Сочи местом проведения зимних Олимпийских игр 2014 года, целесообразно включение в некоторые темы Федеральной программы материалов о спорте, изучение спортивной лексики для формирования умения учащихся общаться с гостями города на тему спорта и Олимпийских игр, а также обсуждать со своими сверстниками спортивные занятия и соревнования.

При введении материала следует учитывать возрастные особенности учащихся и адекватность вводимой лексики знаниям и умениям учащихся, их уровню владения иностранным языком. Предлагаемый материал разделен по уровню сложности с 5 по 9 класс. По каждому классу сделана привязка к темам Федеральной программы.

Представленные материалы различны по содержанию, видам работы и заданиям (чтение, ответы на вопросы, обсуждения, написание статей и мини-сочинений, описание картинок и рассказы о спортсменах, создание презентаций и проведение экскурсий, комментирование спортивных соревнований и игровых матчей). Все дополнительные материалы по темам можно вводить в ход уроков, учитывая уровень владения английским языком в определенном классе.

Учитель вправе привлекать другие материалы о спорте, спортсменах и Олимпийских играх, если считает, что предлагаемые материалы недостаточны по объему для данного контингента учащихся.

Задача состоит в том, чтобы органично ввести необходимую и доступную лексику для развития олимпийской тематики в учебном процессе, обучить школьников общаться на спортивные темы, высказывать свое мнение о спортивных соревнованиях и качествах характера и личности спортсменов.

В 8-9 классах материал достаточно сложный по лексическому содержанию, поэтому может прорабатываться не на одном, а на серии уроков.

В 9 классе проводится профориентационная работа среди учащихся. Представленные материалы позволят им познакомиться с некоторыми сторонами профессий журналиста и экскурсовода, а также отчасти представить себе работу волонтеров.

В конце каждого года обучения предусматривается проведение обобщающего урока. Представленные разработки уроков позволяют закрепить и обобщить знания, полученные на уроках в течение года. Учитель вправе вносить коррективы в планы уроков, исходя из индивидуальных особенностей учащихся данного класса.

Материалы для использования на уроках английского языка (5 класс)

I. Тема программы «Школьная жизнь»

Раздел «Учебные предметы»

Предложенная лексика по спортивной тематике может быть использована на уроках по данной теме программы.

Лексика: Physical Education, football, basketball, volleyball, tennis, badminton, swimming, running, team, court, stadium, gymnastic, dive, skate, ski, hockey, sledge, boxing, horse-racing.

Текст для чтения и обсуждения на уроке дополняет тексты учебников по теме.

Text.

Hello! I'm Andrew. I'm eleven. I'm from Sochi. It's a town in Russia.

Our town is on the Black Sea coast.

I'm in the fifth form. I like studying but most of all I like PE lessons. We have three PE lessons a week. At the lessons we run, jump, play football or basketball, do different exercises or take part in competition. Our lessons are not boring. As for me I play for the school volleyball team.

In summer we like to swim and dive in our warm sea.

I think all children must do sports because it helps us to be strong and healthy.

Answer the questions:

1. Where is Andrew from?
2. How old is he?
3. How many Physical Education lessons has he a week?
4. Does he like sport?
5. Does he go in for sport after school?
6. What kind of sport does he like?
7. What does he think about sport?
8. Does he like to swim in the sea?

Раздел «Режим дня»

Предлагаемые вопросы могут быть использованы на уроках по теме «Распорядок дня».

Questions to the class:

1. Do you like sports?
2. What kind of sports do you like most of all?
3. Do you do any kind of sport?
4. Did you watch Winter Olympic Games on TV?
5. What sportsmen do you know?
6. Did you watch Paralympic Games?
7. Do you watch any sport programs on TV?
8. Have you ever taken part in sports competition?
9. Do your parents like sports?
10. What do you think about sport?

II. Тема программы «Традиции стран изучаемого языка»

Раздел «Популярные виды спорта Великобритании»

Предлагаемый диалог и текст содержат необходимые сведения для раскрытия данной темы и могут быть использованы на нескольких уроках.

Task: read the dialogue, act it and then try to make a dialogue about popular kinds of sport in Russia.

Dialogue.

- Good morning, Charlie!
- Good morning, Mike!
- Are you free today?
- Yes, certainly. Today is Sunday and I have nothing special to do.
- In that case I suggest to go to the court and to play a game of tennis.
- And in the evening I invite you to visit my parents.

- Thank you very much! I know you are good at playing tennis. When did you begin to play tennis?
- Let me think. I was eight years old when I started to play tennis and now it is my hobby.
- I hear tennis is very popular in Great Britain.
- Oh, yes. Tennis is played all the year round.
- What other outdoor games are popular in Great Britain?
- Football, rugby, golf, cricket.
- What about horse-racing?
- It is one of the most popular sports in Great Britain, then comes swimming and boxing. Are you fond of swimming?
- Yes, I am. I began to swim when I was a little child.
- I think all children in your town are good swimmers because you live on the coast of warm sea.
- Yes, you are right. Almost all my friends are fond of swimming and diving.

Sport in Britain.

Task: read the text and say what sports are popular in our town.

Many of the world's famous sports began in England: football, cricket, lawn tennis and rugby, boat racing and table tennis.

Football or soccer is really popular and some of the English teams are known all over the world Manchester United, Arsenal and Liverpool **Rugby** was invented in Rugby school in Warwickshire. It is similar to football but is played with the oval ball and the players can carry the ball and tackle each other.

Netball is the largest female team sport in England.

Table tennis (ping-pong) was invented in England in 1880.

Badminton takes its name from the Duke of Beaufort's country home, Badminton House, where the sport was first played in the 19th century.

Boat racing also originates here from the 19th century when the students of the two oldest universities, Oxford and Cambridge, decided to hold a competition.

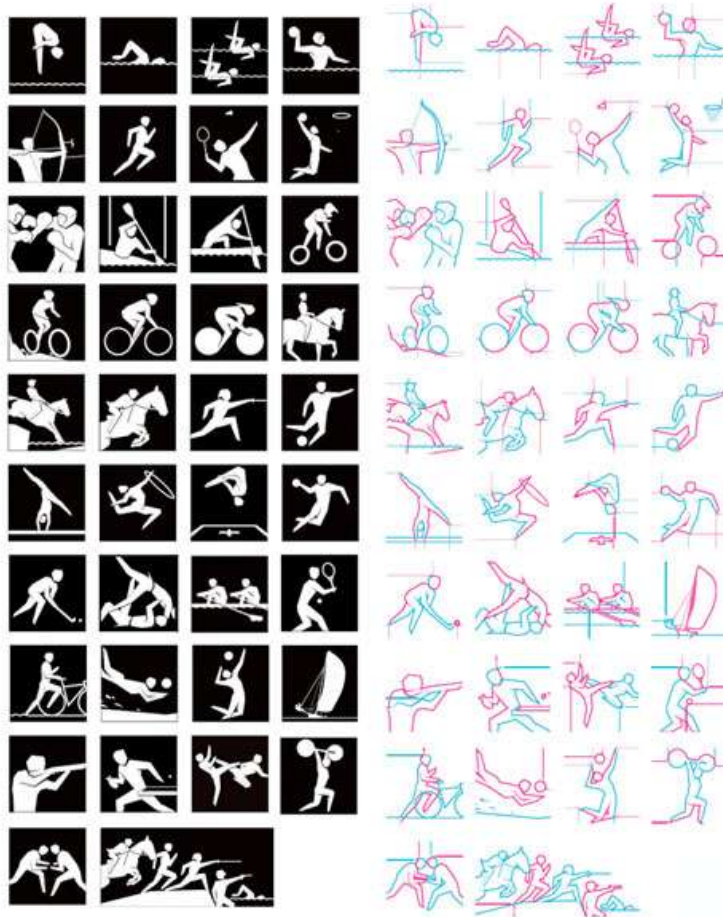
Cricket is England's national sport. Nobody in the world play this game, only the real English people. The game is difficult and dangerous. One more popular activity in Britain is **hiking**. They just go out and spend their time walking throughout the countryside.

Понимание текста может быть проверено с помощью следующих вопросов:

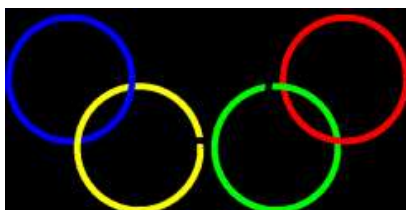
1. What English football teams do you know?
2. Is rugby similar to football?
3. Do men play netball?
4. Is ping-pong a game or a race?
5. Is cricket a national England's sport?

А вы знаете, что в 2012 г. в Лондоне состоится летние Олимпийские игры?

1. Do you know how many rings are in Olympic symbol?
2. What colour are these rings?
3. Can you name the kinds of sport in the picture?



Task: find and write down Olympic kinds of sport.



III. Тема программы «В городе».

Раздел «Ориентация в городе»

Предложенные диалоги развивают навык общения по теме и дают необходимую лексику для расширения коммуникативных возможностей учащихся при общении с гостями города.

Лексика: railway station, sea port, prospect, main street, post office, supermarket, road, bus station, bridge, square, museum, circus, subway, taxi, to be next to, to the left, to the right, to go straight ahead, to go along, to go by bus, to turn, round the corner.

Dialogue 1

- Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the sea port?
- Yes, certainly. Are you the first time in our town?
- Yes. I would like to go to Adler by boat. I think it is not a long trip.
- Of course, not. It's a very pleasant trip and you can see the panorama of our town. It's wonderful.
- I'm glad to hear it. I hope the trip will be interesting.
- You should go along this street till the second crossing then turn to the left and go ahead. In three minutes you will see the sea port.
- Thank you very much.
- Not at all. Have a good trip.

Dialogue 2

- Excuse me. Can you help me to get to the railway station?
- With pleasure. It's very easy. You can take the bus number 3. The bus stop is across the road, just in front of us.
- How long does it take me to get there?
- I think about ten or fifteen minutes. It's not far from here.
- I am glad to hear it because I don't like long trips by bus. Thanks a lot for your help.
- You are welcome. Good bye.
- Good bye.

Dialogue 3

- Excuse me. Is this the right bus to the airport?
- I'm afraid not. You should take the bus number 124 or 126.

- Does the bus leave from this bus stop?
- No, it doesn't. You should better go to the bus station. It's not far from here.
- Can you show me the way, please?
- Yes, certainly. It's very easy. Go along this street till the first corner and then turn left. The bus station will be just in front of you.
- Thank you very much.
- You are welcome. Good bye.
- Good bye.

Task: read and act the dialogues, then make up dialogues about the way to the different places in the town.

Текст о городе Сочи и его достопримечательностях расширяет лексический запас учащихся и помогает им составить свой рассказ о любимом месте города и его окрестностях, с целью рекламы нашего города для гостей курорта.

MY NATIVE TOWN SOCHI

I live in Sochi. Our town is situated on the Black Sea coast. High mountains defend our town from the cold north winds. So the climate is warm and we have no cold frosty winters here. Our town is very beautiful and attractive for people. Every year a lot of tourists come in Sochi to have a rest, to swim in the warm sea and visit interesting places.

Park Riviera is in the centre of the town. It was founded more than one hundred years ago. It's a large park with different plants and flowers. There are some interesting places in the park. For example, the Glade of Friendship, where you can see trees which were planted by famous people visiting our town.

In the park you can visit the summer theatre, different attractions for children, Aquarium with fish from all over the world, the alley of Russian writers and a lot of cafes where you can try meals of Caucasian people.

Our railway station and sea port are very beautiful and the theatre looks like a palace.

We have a big concert hall near the sea port where you can listen to pop singers or concerts of classical music.

So every person who comes to our town can find activities for his taste and we say

“Welcome to Sochi, the town of Winter Olympic Games 2014”.

Task 1 : read the text and answer the questions.

1. Where is Sochi situated?
2. Why is the climate warm in our town?
3. What park is in the centre of the town?
4. What can you see and visit in the park?
5. When will the future Winter Olympic Games be in Sochi?

Task 2 : write if the sentences are TRUE or FALSE.

1. Sochi is situated on the White Sea coast.
2. The climate is warm and the winters aren't cold.
3. Park Riviera is not old.
4. There is a beautiful railway station in Sochi.
5. Near the sea port there is a big concert hall.
6. In 2014 there will be Summer Olympic Games in Sochi.

Task 3 : write a composition about your favourite place in our town.

IV. Тема программы «Выходной день»

Раздел «Планирование мероприятий в выходной день»

Текст может быть использован учащимися как образец при составлении планов на выходной день.

My day off

Yesterday was Sunday and all our family was at home. Usually I don't get up early on Sunday. But yesterday my father came in my room and told me that we were going to the mountains to ski. I was very glad because I like to ski and to sledge. After breakfast we went to the bus station. We went by bus to Krasnaya Polyana. It is very beautiful place. A lot of people come here to ski.

My parents can ski well but as for me I am not a good sportsman. I like to sledge most of all.

The weather was fine, the sun was bright and the snow was white. We had a good time there. In the evening we came back to the town and watch TV show. I think our day was wonderful.

Answer the questions:

1. How do you usually spend your weekend?
2. Do you like winter sports?
3. Do your parents like sport?
4. Do you go in for sport?
5. Would you like to watch Winter Olympic Games in 2014?
6. Does your family go to Krasnaya Polyana on Sundays?
7. Can you ski?
8. Do you like tobogganing?

Task: read the text and answer the questions.

Ice hockey.

Yesterday was Saturday and I could go to bed later than usually. My father and I like to watch sport programmes. Yesterday evening was a hockey match between Russian and Canadians team. It was very interesting match. The score was 3:3 but the hockey players showed a beautiful game. They fought with one another and every team wanted to win. The forces were equal and nobody won the game.

We got a great pleasure from their playing.

Do you like to watch sport programmes on TV? What kinds of sport do you like to watch? Do your parents watch sport programmes too?

IV. ТЕМА ПРОГРАММЫ «ИНФОРМАЦИЯ О СЕБЕ»

Раздел «ХОББИ, УВЛЕЧЕНИЯ»

My hobby

I'm Liz. Sport is my hobby. I go in for swimming. Every day I go to the swimming pool. My practice usually lasts two or three hours. My mum first took me to the swimming pool when I was five. I couldn't swim. I liked swimming at once. I didn't want to go home. I was ready to swim from morning till evening.

My trainer is a young woman. She is a famous sportswoman. She has won a lot of gold medals at different competitions. She trains me perfectly. I want to take part in Olympic Games. It's my dream. Of course, my life is difficult. I work very hard to get good results, but it's very interesting. One day I want to become a champion in the Olympic Games. It's great.

Task 1 : Answer the questions and tell your classmates about Liz's hobby.

1. What is the girl's name?
2. What is her hobby?
3. What kind of sport does Liz go in for ?
4. How often does she go to the swimming pool?
5. How long does her practice usually last?
6. At what age did her mother take her to the swimming pool?
7. Who is her trainer?
8. What is her dream?
9. Is her life difficult or easy?
10. What does she want to become?

Task 2 : write a composition “ My hobby” or “My Favourite kind of sport.”

При изучении различных разделов грамматики, в упражнениях можно использовать примеры на спортивную тематику

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs.

1. The first Olympic Games (be) _____ in Greece in 776 BC.
2. The sportsmen (come) _____ from different parts of Greece.
3. The modern Olympic Games (begin) _____ in 1896.
4. The last Winter Olympic Games (be) _____ in Canada in 2010.
5. The future Olympic Games (be) _____ in Sochi in 2014.
6. We hope our sportsmen (be) _____ the winners in 2014.
7. Now we (build) _____ a big ice stadium in Adler.
8. Every year a lot of people (come) _____ to ski in Krasnaya Polyana
9. We (be) _____ glad to see how many people do winter sports in Sochi.

II. Ask the questions to the next sentences.

1. I have never been at the ice hockey match.
2. My friend likes to play basketball.
3. We are going to watch boat racing on TV tomorrow.
4. Our school volleyball team is the best in the town.
5. The future Summer Olympic Games will be in London in 2012.
6. Yesterday we went to swim in the swimming pool.
7. Sport is a very useful activity.
8. A lot of people all over the world like football.
9. Last summer my brother went to a sport camp.
10. Every sportsman wants to be a winner.

III. Read the text and answer the questions.

Hi! I'm Sue. I live in London. I'm eleven and I am a student. I have a family.

It's not large. I have got some pets: a dog, a cat and a parrot. After school I like to ride a bike but I can't drive a car. I like swimming but I don't like running. I go to the swimming pool three times a week. I also like play games such as volleyball, basketball and badminton. In summer we often go to swim in the river. My dog like swimming very much but my cat doesn't like swimming.

1. Is her name Sue?
2. Does she live in London?
3. Has she got any pets?
4. Can she drive a car?
5. Does she like swimming?
6. How many times a week does she go to the swimming pool?
7. Does she like running?
8. What games does she like to play?
9. Where do they go in summer?
10. Does her cat like to swim?

IV. Fill in with Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. Whatyou.....(do) now?
2. My friend usually(play) football after school.
3. I (like) hockey most of all.
4. Look! They (run) at the stadium.
5. He(go) to the gym twice a week.
6. They.....(play) basketball every Saturday.
7. Can you (play) chess?
8. She is in the swimming pool. She(swim) now.
9. Can he(ride) a horse?
10. Mike is a good sportsman. He(do exercises) every morning.

V. Fill in: have, has, is, are, am, can.

1. They good football players.
2. John play tennis well.
3. I a member of our school basketball team.
4. Tom a bike. He can ride it well.
5.you play chess?
6.you got a skateboard?
7. She the best runner at school.

8. You to do morning exercises every day.
9. Baseball the national American game.
10. My friend swim and dive very well.

На примере данных упражнений учитель может добавлять предложения на спортивную тематику в любом разделе грамматики.

SPORTS VOCABULARY

Summer sports

windsurfing	diving	horse racing	running
swimming	water polo	jumping	cycling
yacht racing	regatta	football	tennis
handball	rugby	archery	marathon
baseball	cricket	golf	shooting
gymnastics	basketball	volleyball	badminton
high jumping	long jumping	javelin throw	hammer throw

Winter sports

skating	skiing	hockey	ski-jumping
figure skating	snowboarding	slalom	skeleton
downhill racing	curling	biathlon	freestyle

Expressions

to do sports	- заниматься спортом
to go in for sports	- заниматься спортом
to be fond of sport	- любить спорт
to be fan of	- быть фанатом /поклонником/
to take part in sport competition	- участвовать в соревнованиях
to watch sport programs	- смотреть спортивные программы
to be a member of the team	- быть членом команды
to be a winner	- быть победителем
to get good results	- добиваться хороших результатов
to become a champion	- стать чемпионом
to win medals	- выигрывать медали

Task: look at the pictures and name the kinds of sport.



What Olympic Games will be in Sochi in 2014?

Winter or Summer?

Материалы для использования на уроках английского языка (6 класс)

Все материалы, представленные в курсе 6 класса, расширяют лексический запас учащихся по теме «Спорт», а также развивают коммуникативные навыки в общении на спортивные темы.

I. Тема программы «Мировые памятники культуры»

Раздел «Достопримечательности Лондона»

WIMBLEDON

Wimbledon is a famous stadium not only in Britain but all over the world. It has a long history. First it was a tennis club with a stadium not far from London.

Then after the first Tennis Championship in 1877 it became the popular place for people who love tennis. In 1900s sportsmen from different countries came to the tennis Championship at Wimbledon. Later these competitions got the name Wimbledon tournament. It is a great honour to take part in this tournament for any tennis player.

Now it is a large sport building with several courts and a museum, art galleries and shops, a huge library and a bank.

The modern club is quite choosy about its members. In the present time, only 400 people are the members of the Wimbledon tennis club.

WEMBLEY STADIUM

The original Wembley Stadium, known as Empire Stadium, was a football stadium in Wembley Park, a suburb of north-west London. Now there is the new Wembley Stadium. It was opened in 2007.

The old stadium was first opened for public on the 28th of April 1923. It was built for the British Empire Exhibition of 1924. They were going to demolish the stadium at the end of the Exhibition. But then they decided to use the stadium for football.

The ground was used for football since 1880s. In 1934, the Empire Pool was built nearby. The “Wembley Stadium Collection” is held by the National Football Museum.

You can see the main football matches at this stadium.

Answer the questions:

1. Do you know when the next Olympic Games will be in London?
2. Do you have any stadiums in the town?
3. How many stadiums are there in your town?
4. What sport competitions can you see at these stadiums?
5. Have you ever been in the stadium?
6. Have you ever watch any sport competitions or football matches?

Task: look at the symbols of different Olympic Games and name the country of each symbol.





**Do you know that Paralympic Games follow the Olympic Games?
Who take part in Paralympic Games?**



**XXI Паралимпийские
Зимние игры**

II. Тема программы «Выдающиеся деятели культуры англоязычных стран и России»

Раздел «Знаменитые спортсмены»

Task : Find out when the Paralympic games became regular and tell about one of the Champions of Paralympic Games.



Irek Zaripov won 4 gold medals in the Paralympic Games in Vancouver.

He was born in Sterlitamak. It is the town in Bashcordastan. In 2000 he became a disabled person after the accident. First he was the member of the Bashkir Paralympic athletics Team, but then in 2005 he began to go in for skiing and shooting.

He worked a lot. Sometimes it was difficult and painful but he didn't give up sport.

When he won the first gold medal in Vancouver he said “ The gold doesn't come itself. It's fight, blood and sweat. We go and fight.” We could see his face after the third victory. It was the face of very tired man but he has a strong will and he smiled to the reporters.

Paralympic sportsmen set the example to every person how to gain a victory over diseases and fortune.

What can you wish our Paralympic sportsmen?

Task : read the text and answer the questions.

ALEXEY VOEVODA

Alexey Voevoda was born on the 9th of May 1980 in Sochi. His father took him to sport school at the age of 6. He did karate for some years. During his school years Alexey spent his summer holidays in the country in Ukraine where he helped his grandfather. After finishing school he entered the University in Sochi.

Alexey liked sport very much and he tried to do arm-wrestling. He often trained in the gym of gymnasia 8. Soon he became the member of the Russian arm-wrestling team and won the World Championship three times.

But in 2002 he decided to try the new kind of sport –bobsleigh. Alexey was the first in the race and became the member of the Russian National bobsleigh team. The sportsmen trained a lot.

Our bobsleigh team won the silver medals at the Winter Olympic Games in Torino, Italy in 2006. Alexey got the silver Olympic medal too as the member of the team.

Now he is in the Olympic team and they are preparing for the competitions. He is going to take part in future Winter Olympic Games in Sochi in 2014. We wish him and all our sportsmen good luck.

1. Where was Alexey Voevoda born?
2. When did he begin to go in for sports?
3. Did he study at the University in Sochi?
4. What kind of sports did he do at the University?
5. Did he become the World Champion of armresling?
6. Where did Alexey get Silver Olympic Medal?
7. Is he going to take part in Winter Olympic Games in Sochi?
8. Do you know any other famous sportsmen of our country?

Task : you are a reporter and you have to write about the famous sportsman. Make up questions for the interview with the sportsman.

Task : try to make a small presentation about our town or about our famous sportsmen, about different kinds of sport or about last winter Olympic games.

Task 4: look at the picture, say who these people are and tell about one of them. The questions will help you.



1. Can you tell us where they are?
2. Do you know their kind of sport?
3. What country are they from?
4. Do you know their names?
5. What kind of competition did they win?

III. Тема программы «Транспорт»

Раздел «Ориентация в городе»

Лексика: to go by bus\ train\ taxi\ boat\ plane\ car

to take a bus\ train\ taxi\ car, it takes you some time to get there, comfortable, convenient, fast means of transport, to get off, to go on foot.

Read the dialogues, act them and make up your own dialogues about using different means of transport.

Dialogue 1.

- Excuse me, please. Can you tell me how to get to the central stadium?
- Yes, certainly. It's not difficult. You can go on foot or take a bus.
- How far is it?
- Seven-ten minutes if you go by bus and about twenty five minutes if you go on foot.
- I would like to go by bus. What number of the bus should I take?
- You should take the bus number five.
- Well, and where have I get off?
- You have to get off at the fifth stop.
- Oh, but I don't know where the bus stop is near here.
- Don't worry. It's on the other side of the street, just opposite that building.
- Thank you very much. Good-bye.
- Not at all. Good-bye.

Dialogue 2.

- Excuse me. Can you help me, please?
- Yes, of course. What's the problem?
- I don't know how to get to the airport.
- Oh, it's easy. You can take a bus or a taxi.
- But I don't speak Russian and I don't know where I can take a bus or a taxi.
- Don't worry. You should go to the bus station. You can take a bus and a taxi there.
- Is it far from here?
- No, just about five minutes walk.

- Can you show me the way, please?
- Yes, certainly. You should go straight ahead, turn left at the crossing and you will see the bus station at the end of the street.
- Thank you very much. Good-bye.
- You are welcome. Have a nice trip.

IV. Тема программы «Любимые занятия англичан»

Раздел «Спортивные увлечения»

National sports in Great Britain... It is a very interesting question, because many kinds of sports have taken the origin in England.

The Englishmen love sports, they are called sports-lovers in spite of this fact, that some of them neither play games nor even watch them. They only like to speak about sports.

Some kinds of sports are professional in England. Popular and famous players have a lot of money.

Many traditional sporting contests take place in England, for example, **Cricket**. It is played from May till September. There are many cricket clubs in this country. People like to play cricket. They say that summer without cricket isn't summer. If you play cricket you must wear white boots, a white shirt and white long trousers.

Football. It has a long history. Football was played by the whole village teams in the middle ages in England.

Now football is the most popular game in Britain. It is a team game. There are some amateur teams but most of the teams are professional ones in England. Football is played at school too.

Rugby. You can see a ball in this game, but it is not round. It is oval. This is a team game too. There are fifteen players in each team. It is very popular game in Britain. There are many amateur rugby teams.

Table tennis. Englishmen heard about table tennis in 1880. Then the International Table Tennis Association was formed and the international rules were worked out.

Many people like to play table tennis. This game is played by men and women too. There some tennis clubs in England, but if you go to play there it is necessary to pay money for it. Englishmen like to play tennis but many of them prefer to watch this game.

Wimbledon. It is the centre of the lawn tennis. Some years ago Wimbledon was a village, but now it is a part of London and a famous Stadium. You can see All-

England Tennis Club there. Wimbledon tennis tournament is famous all over the world.

Englishmen pay much attention to swimming, rowing and walking.

Usually the **Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race** takes place at the end of March or at the beginning of April. It is an interesting contest between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Usually it is held on the Thames. The first such race was held in 1820. There are a lot of people watching this race.

There are some other racing competitions in Britain. They are motor-racing, dog-racing, donkey-racing, horse-racing, boat-racing. All kinds of racing are very popular in England. It is interesting to see the egg-and-spoon racing. The runner, who takes part in this competition, must carry an egg in a spoon. It is not allowed to drop the egg.

We must speak about **the Highland Games** in Scotland. All competitors wear Highland dress. There are such competitions as putting the weight, tossing the caber and others.

The British are great lovers of sports.

Task 1: answer the questions:

1. The Englishmen love sport, don't they?
2. What kind of traditional sporting contests in England do you know?
3. Are there any cricket clubs in Britain?
4. Do people play cricket in winter or in summer?
5. What is the most popular game in Britain?
6. Is the ball oval or round in rugby?
7. Is table tennis played by men or by women?
8. Do the English like watching games?
9. What kinds of racing are popular in England?
10. Have you read any books about sports in Great Britain?
11. When were Olympic Games in Great Britain?
12. Where and when will the next Olympic Games take place?

Предложенный текст может быть использован на нескольких уроках в рамках темы программы или как дополнительный текст по домашнему чтению.

Проверка понимания прочитанного проводится с помощью ответов на вопросы.

Текст также может быть использован как информация к составлению диалогов по теме.

Task 2: ask your classmates about popular kinds of sport in our country.

Task 3: make up questions for the interview with the person from the central Russia about traditional winter kinds of sport.

V. Тема программы «Любимые занятия во время каникул»

Раздел «Спорт»

Task: read the text and answer the questions.

A FOOTBALL MATCH

There are some sports that you can do all the year round. You can play tennis, volley-ball or basketball. You can also go swimming. If you don't do any sport you can go jogging or do morning exercises.

I am a football fan. I like to watch football matches on TV. Once I saw a very interesting game at the stadium. It was my summer holiday so I was free. It was rather difficult to get a ticket but my father managed to buy two tickets and he took me to watch that interesting game.

The match was Spartak-Zenit. It began at 1 p.m. At half past one Spartak scored a goal. At a quarter to two it was half time and the teams went to rest during the break.

The score was one- nil to Spartak and we were very upset because we were fans of Zenit.

The second time began at 2 p.m. Every team wanted to win. They play risky game. At a quarter past two a Zenit player passed the ball and another player scored a goal. Spartak goalkeeper couldn't do anything and the ball was in the gate.

There were a lot of attacks but when the match was finished, it was one all. I think it was wonderful game!

Questions

1. What summer sports do you like?
2. What games can you play?
3. Do you do morning exercises?

4. Do you like to play football or to watch it on TV?
5. What is your favourite football team?
6. Have you ever been at the football match?
7. Are you a sport fan?
8. Do you watch sport programs on TV?

Task : read the text and answer the questions

Sport in My Life

I understand that doing sport is necessary. It helps us to keep in good health.

As for me, I go to the swimming pool once a week. My friend and I go there together. We usually train for one hour. We go to swim there with great pleasure.

In the morning if I am not late for classes I try to do my morning exercises. Sometimes when the weather is fine I run in the park. At school we have Physical Education (P.E.) lessons twice a week. At these lessons we do different exercises, take part in races and play football, basketball or volleyball. When the weather isn't cold and rainy our P.E. lessons are held outside at our school stadium. Different sports competitions are held in our school. I always take part in them. It's very interesting and exciting. P.E. is one of my favourite lessons.

I can't say that my parents go in for sports, but every weekend we go to the country.

There we take long walks in the forest, play badminton and football. We always have a good time there.

Questions:

1. Do you understand that sport is necessary for you?
2. What can help you to keep in good health?
3. What kind of sport do you do?
4. Do you always train with great pleasure?
5. How often do you do your morning exercises?
6. Do you like to run in the park or at the stadium in the morning?
7. How often do you have P.E. lessons at school?
8. Do you take part in the sports competition at school?
9. Do your parents go in for sports?
10. What kind of sport are they fond of?

Task 2 : Write a composition “Sport in my life”. These questions will help you.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Предложенные упражнения являются примером использования спортивной лексики для объяснения и тренировки правил грамматики.

1. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in correct tense.

1. The first games _____(be) in Olympia in Greece in 776 BC.
2. There _____(be) one race and the winner _____(get) a red apple.
3. Women _____(not run) in the Games.
4. In other years there _____(be) more races and horse races, too.
5. The Modern Olympic Games _____(begin) in 1896.
6. Every four years the sportsmen of different countries _____(take) part in Olympic Competitions.
7. There _____(be) three prizes for each event: a gold medal, a silver medal and a bronze medal.
8. Today in the Olympic Games you _____(can watch) athletics, boxing, canoeing, cycling, basketball, football, gymnastics, swimming and many other sports.
9. Ski jumping, skiing, skating_____ (be) events in the Winter Olympic Games.
10. The Olympic Flag _____(have) 5 coloured rings.
11. The colours _____(be) blue, yellow, black, green and red on white, because every country in the world _____(have) one of these colours on its flag.
12. So The Olympic Flag _____(mean) that all countries _____(be) friends.
13. Every Olympic Games _____(have) their own Olympic mascot.

2. Answer the questions.

1. When were the first Olympic Games?
2. What country is the origin place of Olympic games.
3. Did you watch the last Olympic Games on TV?
4. How many rings are there on the Olympic Flag?
5. What prizes can sportsmen get in the Olympic Games?

6. Was Moscow an Olympic city?
7. Where will the next Olympic Games be held?
8. Will the next Winter Olympic Games be in Sochi in 2014?
9. Do you know any famous sportsmen?
10. What is your favourite kind of sport?
11. What competitions did the first Olympic Games include?
12. How often are the Olympic Games held?
13. Do you like to watch the Olympic Games?
14. What kinds of sports do you like most of all?
15. What was the mascot of the Moscow Olympic Games?

3. **Fill in the articles a /an or the if necessary.**

____ modern Olympic Games became _____ symbol of _____ peace and friendship. In 1896 we again heard about ____ Olympic Games. ____ International Olympic Committee was set up and began to work in 1896. There were competitions in many kinds of ____ sports: jumping and running, boxing and swimming, athletics, football, basketball and others.

Now Summer and Winter Olympic Games are held separately. _____ Winter Olympic Games first took place in 1924. There were _____ competitions in skiing, skating, ice hockey and others.

Since 1936 _____ opening ceremony is celebrated by _____ lighting ____ flame, which is called “ The Olympic Flame”.

Many people want _____ Olympic games to be held in their cities, but it depends on _____ decision of ____ International Olympic Committee. _____ Olympic Games were held in _____ cities of Europe, America, Asia and ____ Australia.

Our country joined ____ Olympic Movement in 1952.

____ 22-nd Summer Olympic Games were held in Moscow in 1980. It was _____ first time that ____ Olympic games were held in our country.

____ 22- nd Olympic Games were _____ holiday of health, ____ peace and friendship.

4. **Choose the correct verb.**

1. Morning exercises _____ useful for the health.

- a) is b) are c) was

2. Sportsmen _____ train every day to have good results.

- a) can b) may c) must

3. Yesterday our team _____ a game with other school.
a) win b) won c) will win

4. The modern Olympic Games _____ in 1896.
a) begin b) have begun c) began

5. I'm afraid our runners _____ the race tomorrow.
a) lost b) lose c) will lose

6. Next Winter Olympic Games _____ in Sochi in 2014.
a) be b) will be c) were

7. The last Winter Olympic Games _____ in Vancouver, Canada.
a) was b) were c) will be

Материалы для использования на уроках английского языка (7 класс)

В программе курса предусмотрено специальное изучение нескольких тем, связанных со спортом, здоровьем и здоровым образом жизни. Предлагаемый материал позволит расширить лексический запас учащихся, активизировать коммуникативные навыки и умение обсуждать спортивные игры и соревнования.

Темы программы:

- Выдающиеся люди страны и мира.
 - Спорт: любимые виды спорта, места для занятий спортом.
 - Здоровый образ жизни: бесплатные и платные занятия спортом. Советы врача.
- Рассказы о спорте.
- Из истории Олимпийских игр, выдающиеся спортсмены России.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin



2nd [President of the International Olympic Committee](#)

In office

1896–1925

Preceded by [Demetrius Vikelas](#)

Succeeded by	Henri de Baillet-Latour Godefroy de Blonay (Acting)
Died	2 February 1937 (aged 74) Geneva , Switzerland
Resting place	His heart rests at Olympia in Greece.
Nationality	French

As an aristocrat, Coubertin had a number of career ways, including roles in the military or politics. But he chose a career as an intellectual, studying and later writing on a broad range of topics, including education, history, literature and sociology.

He was interested in education, and he focused on physical education and the role of sport on schooling.

As a historian and a thinker on education, he romanticized ancient Greece.

When he began to develop his theory of physical education, he looked to the example of the ancient Greeks.

Some historians describe Coubertin as the initiator of the modern Olympic movement, a man whose vision and political skill led to the revival of the Olympic games.

He wrote letters to the governments of many countries with the invitation to take part in the Congress.

The Congress was held on June 23, 1894 at the Sorbonne, Paris. A Greek participant, Demetrius Vikelas, was chosen to head the commission on the Olympics, and later become the first President of the International Olympic Committee. They set the date and place for the first modern Olympic Games, the 1896 Summer Olympics in Athens, Greece and the second, the 1900 Summer Olympics in Paris. The modern Olympic movement was officially born.

Coubertin took over the IOC presidency when Demetrius Vikelas stepped down after the Olympics in his country. The Olympic movement faced hard times, as the 1900 and 1904 Games received little attention. The 1906 Summer Olympics revived the momentum, and the Olympic Games became the world's most important sports event. Coubertin created the modern pentathlon for the 1912 Olympics and stepped down from his IOC presidency after the 1924 Olympics in Paris. He remained Honorary President of the IOC until he died in 1937 in Geneva, Switzerland.

He was buried in Lausanne, the seat of the IOC, although, in accordance with his will, his heart was buried separately in a monument near the ruins of ancient Olympia.

Coubertin won the gold medal for literature at the 1912 Summer Olympics for his poem "Ode to Sport".

Answer the questions.

1. Why did Coubertin decide to revive the Olympic Games?
2. Coubertin thought highly of sport, didn't he? Prove this idea using the text.
3. When did the Congress take place?
4. When did the modern Olympic Games begin again?
5. Are the Olympic Games popular now?



DO YOU KNOW:

1. Where is this monument situated?
2. Why was this monument created?
3. Pierre de Coubertin found the emblem of five rings, did not he?
4. Is it a symbol of the Olympic Games?
5. Why does the symbol consist of five rings?
6. What colour are these rings?

/A monument to Pierre de Coubertin in Lausanne, Switzerland/

In these pictures you can see our famous sportsmen.

You should write an article for teenager's magazine about these sportsmen.

Use the information below.



Elena Isinbaeva – a famous Russian athlete.

She was twice the Olympic Champion in 2004 and in 2008. She was born in Volgograd in 1982. First she was keen on gymnastics but in 1997 she began to jump. This kind of jumping is called **pole-vault**.



Ustjugov Evgeny – an Olympic Champion in biathlon.

He lives in Krasnojarsk. He is an ecology engineer. First he did Alpine skiing. Then he won a ski race and began training in shooting.



Arshavin Andrew- a captain of Russian National

Football team. He was born in Saint-Petersburg in 1981. He has been playing football since seven years. His father took him to the sport school. Now he plays in English Football Club.

ICE HOCKEY.

Try to describe this game. These questions will help you.

1. Where can we play this game?
2. How many players are in the team?
3. What equipment do the players need?
4. What countries is hockey a traditional and popular kind of sport?
5. Is it the Olympic kind of sport?
6. Do you know another kind of hockey?
7. What famous hockey players do you know?
8. Can you play hockey in your town?
9. Are you a hockey fan?
10. Would you like to watch a hockey match at the stadium?
11. Where is this hockey team from?



A new game in Russia.



Curling is a winter sport that is played on an oblong ice rink, by “throwing” rocks from one end of the rink to the other. It is a team game.

Curling is a Scottish game. At first people played on the ice of frozen lakes with the pieces of rocks. It was in the 16th century. The game began to spread to other countries.

Now there are 40 National Federations of this game. Curling is very popular in Canada, the USA, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Australia.

The stone is round. The weight of the stone is 44 pounds or 19.96 kilograms.

The players have special equipment for polishing ice. The aim is to throw the stone as closer as possible to the fixed place.

In the 19th century curling-clubs were opened in Russia, but the game didn't become popular in our country because of the First World War and the revolution.

The first modern curling-club was opened in Saint-Petersburg in 1991.

In 1992 the Curling Federation of Russia became the member of the National Olympic Committee.

Curling became the Olympic kind of sport at the Olympic Games in Nagano, Japan in 1998. The first Olympic Champions were Swiss men's team and Canadian women's team.

In 2002 Russian Curling women's team took part in the 19th Olympic Games in the USA.

Task: try to describe any other sport game and its rules.

Task: ask some questions about different sport games to your classmates.

SYMBOLS

Look at the symbols of different kinds of sport and try to guess what kinds of sport are they.



Find some symbols of winter sports and show them at the next lesson.

NOC

What do you know about the Olympic Committee of Russia?

1. Is it the member of the International Olympic Committee?
2. When did Russia enter the Olympic Movement?
3. Who is the Head of our Olympic Committee?
4. How many National Sport Federations are the members of the National Olympic Committee?

You can find all this information in the Internet.

MUSEUM

Do you know that there is the Olympic museum in Sochi?

1. Where is this museum situated?
2. What are the working hours?
3. When was it opened for the visitors?
4. What can you see in the museum?
5. Is visiting free?

You can answer the questions if you visit the museum. Retell your classmates about this museum.

SPORT AND A HEALTHY MODE OF LIFE.

Sport is very important in our life. It is popular among young and old people.

A lot of people do morning exercises, jog in the morning, train themselves in clubs, in different sections and take part in sport competitions.

Other people like sports too, but they prefer watching sports games, listen to sports news. They enjoy reading interesting stories about sportsmen. But they don't go in for sports.

Physical Education is an important subject at school. Students have got three PE lessons a week. Boys and girls play volleyball and basketball at the lessons and do different exercises. If the weather is fine they can run and jump, play football in the open air. There is a special sports-ground almost near every school.

A lot of different competitions are held at schools and a great number of students take part in them. All participants try to get good results and become winners. Sport helps people to keep in good health.

Children and grown-ups must take care of their health and do morning exercises regularly.

There are some popular kinds of sport in our country: football, volleyball, basketball, hockey, skiing, skating and figure-skating, gymnastics and athletics which includes such kinds of sports as running, jumping and others. Everybody can choose the sport he or she is interested in.

All kinds of sport are divided into summer and winter sports. Sometimes doing sports depends on the region the people live.

As for my favourite kind of sport is swimming. I go to the swimming-pool twice a week. But most of all I like swimming in our warm sea.

My friends go in for different sports, for example, boxing, wrestling, tennis and athletics. Our hobby helps us in our everyday life, makes us healthy and strong.

Discuss with your friends the advantages and disadvantages of doing sports.

These questions will help you.

1. What do you think about doing sports?
2. Do all your classmates like doing sports?
3. What kinds of sports do they go in for?
4. What is your favorite sport?
5. What kind of sport would you like to do?

Situation.

Your friend would like to take up some sport. But he can't decide which one to choose. He couldn't make a decision alone and he ask you to give him some advice. The nearby sport centre offers the following options:

tennis, gymnastics, swimming, badminton, table tennis.

You must discuss all the options with your friend and persuade him to take up one of these sports.

- | | | |
|------------|---|--|
| Tennis | - | Actually it's very expensive. |
| Swimming | - | I can swim pretty well and prefer swimming in the sea. |
| Gymnastics | - | It's rather difficult. |

Badminton - It's for girls.
Table-tennis- It may be interesting. and the time of training is convenient for me.

Situation.

You are going to write an article about famous sportsman for your school newspaper.

Discuss with your friends:

1. What kind of sports is most popular in our town?
2. Who are you going to write about?
3. Is it a very famous sportsman?
4. Has he or she been in our town?
5. What kind of sport does he or she go in for?
6. What competitions did he or she take part in?
7. What awards has he or she got?
8. Is he or she going to take part in future Olympic Games?
9. Will it be interesting for the students of your school?
10. Who do you want to write about else?

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Грамматический материал, изучаемый в 7 классе, содержит новый раздел - «Пассивный залог». Целесообразно упражнения на закрепление изученного материала дать на спортивную тематику.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple passive, the Past Simple passive, the Present Perfect passive or the Future Simple passive.

Do you know how often the Olympic Games _____(hold)?

They _____(hold) every four years. The first Olympic Games _____(hold) at Olympia, in ancient Greece, nearly 3,000 years ago. The tradition _____(continue) from 776 BC to 393 AD. Even wars _____(postpone), so that everyone could travel safely to the Games. The Games _____(ban) in 394.

In 1896 the Modern Games _____(found) by a Frenchman called Baron Pierre de Coubertin in Athens, Greece.

Originally, the Games _____(set up) for amateurs. Amateurs are the people who _____(not pay) to play the sport whereas professionals _____(pay).

Since 1984 some professional athletes, such as football players _____(allow) to take part.

Before the Games begin, the Olympic torch _____(light) at Olympus by a mirror reflecting the sun. Then it _____(carry) by runners to the city where the Olympic Games _____(hold). Sometimes by the time the last runner enters the stadium, the torch _____(carry) half-way round the world.

Do you know where the next Olympic Games _____(hold)?

Task: retell the text about The Olympic Games.

Task: find information about the history of Winter Olympic Games and prepare a speech at your English lesson devoted to the future Winter Olympic Games in Sochi.

Task: read the text and ask questions about popular American sports.

POPULAR AMERICAN SPORTS

Baseball.

Baseball is a game between two teams and is played on a field with a bat and a small white ball. Each team consists of nine players. The teams take turns playing in the field and batting the ball. A baseball game has nine “innings”. That means that every team plays in the field nine times and is “at bat” nine times. The object of the game is to score more “runs” than the other team. Only the team at bat can score “runs”. The pitcher throws, or pitches, the ball to the catcher as hard as he can and the batter tries to hit the ball with the bat. If he hits a ball, he tries to run to the first base before a player in the field gets to the ball. If the player in the field catches the ball

before it bounces on the ground, the batter is “out”. After three outs, the teams switch sides, and the team that was in the field now has a chance to bat the ball and score runs. The team with the most runs at the end of nine innings wins.

Softball.

Softball is very similar to baseball, but is played with a larger ball. Softball is a popular sport among American women and co-ed teams. (combined men and women)

Basketball.

Basketball is played on a court with a large orange ball. There five players in each team. Each team moves the ball across the court by bouncing or “dribbling” it. The players can also throw, or pass, the ball to each other. They then try to shoot the ball into the basket, or hoop, to score a point. The team with the most points wins.

Football.

Football is a field game between two teams, played with an oval-shaped ball. The quarterback starts by throwing, or passing, the ball to one of the players, called a receiver. The receiver then tries to run with it toward the goal. The players of the other team try to tackle him to prevent him from reaching the goal line. The team with the most points wins.

Soccer.

Soccer is a field game between two teams, played with the white round ball. The goalkeeper is the only one who can touch the ball with his hands. The other players are only allowed to kick the ball or bump it with their heads. The object of the game is to kick the ball past the goalkeeper into the goal. The team with the most points, or goals, wins.

Glossary.

to take turns -	чередоваться	to switch -	менять (направление)
to bat -	бить битой	to advance -	продвигаться
innings-	подачи	first base -	первая позиция
object-	цель	co-ed -	смешанная команда
to score-	засчитать	to shoot -	посылать мяч
pitcher-	подающий	goalkeeper -	вратарь
to bounce-	отскакивать	quarterback -	боковой судья

Материалы для использования на уроках английского языка (8 класс)

I. Тема программы «Телевидение – способ увидеть весь мир».

Раздел «Любимые программы»

DIALOGUE

Ann: What's on today?

Pat : Don't you remember? The World Figure-skating Championship. The final!

Ann: Oh, yes! It slipped my mind.

Mum: Don't even think of it! It starts at midnight and you are writing your Maths test tomorrow. The final! The end of semester test is your final.

Ann: But... You just can't understand. It's going to be a historic event.

Mum: I can understand it. And I can also understand that if you don't have a good sleep at night, you are bound to fail.

Ann: I do promise I'll be as fresh as a daisy. And watching the competition will just add to my enthusiasm.

Pat : Mum, you should probably let her watch it, shouldn't you? She'll manage tomorrow... somehow...

Mum: Somehow... You are always saying absolutely unrealistic things. Let her watch it... and let her fail the test. You both have never cared about your school.

Ann: I won't be able to sleep anyway.

Pat : OK, Ann, just do as Mum says. And I'll tell you everything about the competition tomorrow. I can actually record the competition for you to watch it when you are back from school tomorrow.

Ann: A recorded competition! It's like a plastic pizza! Or diving in the bath. Any other parents would....

Pat: Mum, you tend to be too hard on her. In her age, you know.. She is desperate

about the situation now. Her friends are going to watch it and she won't be able to discuss the competition tomorrow. And sports is one of the priorities for teenagers now. It's a part of their identity.

Mum: What are you talking about? Sport is the priority?! No one in her jolly company does any sports. If they watch some sports programmes on TV, it

doesn't mean that the sport is the priority. TV is the priority.

Task: read the dialogue and say what kind of programmes do you prefer and why?

Do your parents watch sport programmes?

What kinds of programmes do you like?

TALK SHOW

Read the example of talk show of some journalists and then make up own talk show with your classmates about future Olympic Games in Sochi.

This is an extract from the show.

- By the way, which are the most popular games in Russia?
- If you mean games that are the most popular with both fans and players, It's ice-hockey and football.
- When you say football do you mean soccer or rugby, or both?
- I beg you pardon. I don't quite get you.
- There are two kinds of football. Association football, or soccer, played by team of eleven with a round ball and rugby, or rugger, played by team of fifteen with an oval ball.
- Oh, I see. In this country, when we say football, we always mean soccer. Rugby isn't so popular.
- You don't play cricket or golf here, do you?
- Golf's coming in. There are even some golf clubs in big cities. As to cricket, frankly, most people don't know anything about it here. I don't know how it's played myself.
- It's pretty difficult to describe. You have to see it played. By the way, a single game can last two days!
- Two days! That must be awfully tiring.
- The players don't all play at the same time. Each team has eleven men, like in soccer, but there are always nine players waiting their turn and not playing in one of the sides.
- That sounds pretty unfair, doesn't it?

- Oh, no! Cricket's the fairest game in the world. The players must never lose their temper or complain, even if there's a mistake. It's a good game, because it teaches you how to lose a game without losing your temper. In fact, it forms your character.

- If someone acts unfairly, we often say, "It isn't cricket".

- That's very interesting. I wonder if they play cricket in the US.

- I don't think so. Their national game is baseball, a most exciting game, requiring great skill.

- But cricket's played in most other English-speaking countries in Asia and Africa,

in Australia and New Zealand as well. I wonder if the other sports and games here are different from those we've got at home.

- I don't think so. In my opinion the main thing about sports and games in this country is that more and more people begin to realize their importance for the health, and try to do something to keep themselves fit. Both adults and children go in for some kind of sport or another: swimming, track and field athletics, figure skating, bodybuilding, judo, and karate are becoming increasingly popular.

- And what's your favourite sport?

II. Тема программы «Средства массовой информации»

Раздел «Пресса. Интернет»

Task: read the extract from the article and answer the questions.

Russian sportsmen often win different competitions but the most honorable among them are Olympic Games. Let's look through the history of Olympic movement in Russia.

Russian sportsmen first took part in the Olympic Games in 1908 in London. In 1911 the Russian Olympic committee was founded. The first Russian Olympic gold medal was won by figure skater Nikolai Panin-Kolomenkin. He became the first gold medalist in the history of Olympic figure skating.

After the revolution of 1917, Soviet Russia refused to participate in the Olympic Games. Only in 1951 the USSR Olympic Committee was formed and our sportsmen got the opportunity to participate in Olympic competitions.

In 2014 the Winter Olympic Games will be held in Russia for the first time. It's the great honour that our town Sochi was chosen as the place of XXII Winter Olympic Games.

The first Winter Games for the athletes from the USSR were the VII Olympic Games in the Italian town of Cortina d'Ampezzo in 1956. It was a surprise! Our team won the first place with the number of medals won.

In 1960 in Squaw Valley in the USA our team took part in competitions in all sports except for alpine skiing, and again won the first place in number of medals.

Questions:

1. When did Russian sportsman win the first Olympic gold medal?
2. Did Russia take part in The Olympic Games before 1951?
3. Where were the Winter Olympic Games in 1956?
4. What was the achievement of Soviet sportsmen?
5. What country were the VIII Winter Olympic Games in?

Task: complete the article with the material about the history of Winter Olympic Games.

You can find this information in the Internet.

Task: name the most important sports competitions in different kinds of sport.

III. Тема программы «Некоторые праздники и традиции англоязычных стран»

Olympic Games ceremony



The opening ceremony at the 1896 Olympic Games in the [Panathinaiko Stadium](#) in [Athens, Greece](#)

At the [Olympic Games](#), the **Ceremonies** commemorate the opening and closing of a specific celebration of the Olympics, and the awarding of medals. Baron [Pierre de Coubertin](#), the forefather of the [Modern Games](#), wanted to model the revival of the Games which were held in [ancient Olympic](#). Coubertin's vision was to create a forum not only for athletic achievement but also for artistic expression. His desire was to bring together the greatest authors, painters, architects, and musicians along with the world's finest athletes, to form a festival of human expression and achievement, a vision still in evidence during the ceremonies.

Some of the elements of the various ceremonies bring us back to the Ancient Greek Games from which the [Modern Olympics](#) draw their ancestry. An example of this is the prominence of Greece in both the opening and closing ceremonies. During the [2004 Games](#), the medal winners received a crown of olive branches, which was a direct reference to the Ancient Games, in which the victor's prize was a wreath of olive branches. The elements of the ceremonies are regulated by the Olympic Charter and cannot be changed by any host nation. Even the artistic part of the opening and closing ceremonies must have the agreement of the [International Olympic Committee](#).

The ceremonies have developed over the centuries. Ancient Games held ceremonies to mark the beginning and ending of each successive games. There are both similarities and differences between the ancient Olympic ceremonies and their modern copies. While the presentation of the Games has had the improvements in technology and in the artistic expression, the basic events of each ceremony are unchangeable. The presentation of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies are still held in tradition.



Look at this picture and guess;

1. Where does this ceremony take place?
2. What is the date of this ceremony?
3. Is it an opening or closing ceremony?

Opening



A scene from the opening ceremony of the [1984 Summer Olympics](#) in [Los Angeles](#).

Different elements frame the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games. Most of these rituals were established at the 1920 Summer Olympics in Antwerpen.¹ The

ceremony starts with the hoisting of the host country's flag and a performance of its national anthem. The host nation presents artistic displays of music, singing, dance, and theater representative of its culture. The artistic presentations have grown in scale and complexity. The opening ceremony of the Beijing Games cost \$100 million. The artistic segment are usually very expensive.

After the artistic part of the ceremony, the athletes parade into the stadium grouped by nation. Greece is traditionally the first nation to enter in order to honor the origins of the Olympics. Nations enter the stadium alphabetically according to the host country's chosen language. The host country's athletes are the last to enter. During the [2004 Summer Olympics](#), which was hosted in [Athens, Greece](#), the Greek flag entered the stadium first, while the Greek delegation entered last. Speeches are given, formally opening the Games. Finally, the Olympic torch is brought into the stadium and passed on to the final torch carrier—often a well-known and successful Olympic athlete from the host nation lights the Olympic flame in the stadium.

Closing



Athletes gather in the stadium during the closing ceremony of the [2008 Summer Olympics](#)

The closing ceremony of the Olympic Games takes place after all sporting events. Flag-bearers from each country enter the stadium, followed by the athletes who enter together, without any national distinction. Three national flags are hoisted while the corresponding national anthems are played: the flag of Greece, to honor the birthplace of the Olympic Games; the flag of the current host country, and the flag of the country hosting the next Summer or Winter Olympic Games. The president of the organizing committee and the IOC president make their closing speeches, the Games are officially closed, and the Olympic flame is put out. The mayor of the city that organized the Games transfers a special Olympic flag to the president of the IOC, who then passes it on to the mayor of the city hosting the next Olympic Games. After these compulsory elements, the next host nation briefly introduces itself with artistic displays of dance and theater representative of its culture.

Medal presentation



A medal ceremony during the 2008 Summer Olympics

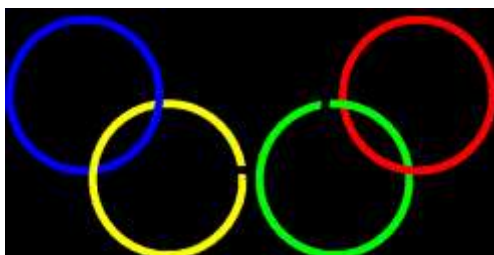
A medal ceremony is held after each Olympic event. The winner, second and third-place competitors or teams stand on top of a three-tiered rostrum to be awarded their medals. After the medals are given out by an IOC member, the national flags of the three medalists are raised while the [national anthem](#) of the gold medalist's country plays. Volunteering citizens of the host country also act as hosts during the medal ceremonies. They help the officials who present the medals and carry the flags. For every Olympic event, the respective medal ceremony is held one day after the event's final.

Task: find the information and make a presentation of the ceremonies in Vancouver.

The Olympic movement symbols.

The Olympic Movement uses symbols to represent the ideals embodied in the Olympic Charter.

The Olympic symbol, better known as the Olympic rings, consists of five intertwined rings and represents the unity of the five inhabited continents...



To promote the ideals of the Olympic Movement throughout the world, to International Olympic Committee uses the Olympic symbols and attributes. They are seven: the Olympic rings, motto, flag, anthem, mascot, flame and torch relay.

MOTTO

The Olympic motto “Ciitus, altius, fortius” (Latin “Faster, higher, stronger”) – the credo of those who are ready to strive for setting new records. This idea embraces the spirit of competition. However, it is not just about the victory over the others, but above all about the victory over oneself: to set the goal and surpass it.

FLAG

The idea of the Olympic Flag was proposed by Pierre de Coubertin in 1913. The flag is a white silk cloth with the Olympic logo embroidered on it. The five interlocking rings represent the five continents, demonstrating the link between peoples of the world and the universality of the Olympic Games.

ANTHEM

This piece of music was written in 1896 by Greek composer Spiros Samaras with the lyrics by Costis Palamas. It was declared in 1958 by the IOC as the official Olympic anthem. The Anthem of the Olympic Games marks raising of the Olympic flag during the Opening ceremony and during competitions.

MASCOT

Tradition to create a special mascot of the Olympic Games, bringing good luck to athletes and fans, first appeared in 1968 in Mexico City” the mascot of the XIX Summer Olympic Games was the Jaguar. New Olympic tradition all at once fell on the soul, and thereafter every Olympic Games had their character.

MEDALS

Olympic medals, gold, silver, bronze, are awarded to three athletes, who showed the best results in competitions. Gold medals are usually made of silver with a small addition of gold. Until 1960, medals were made without fastenings and were awarded to winners in hand. Later chains or bands were used.

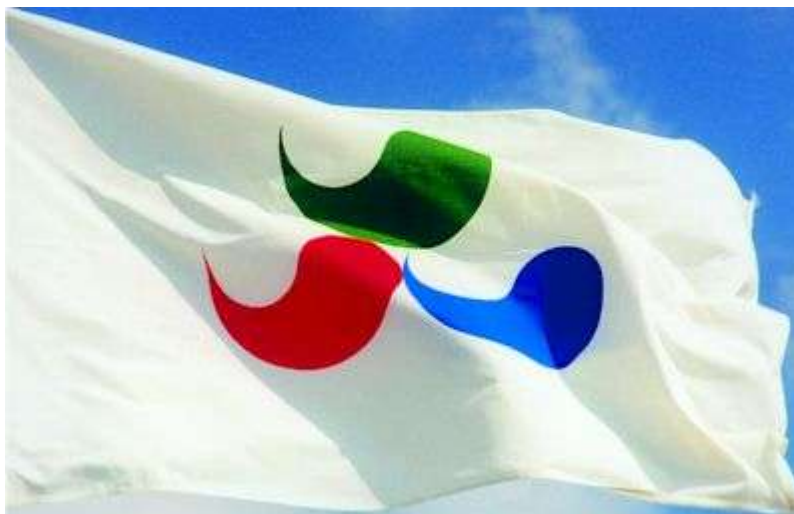
OLYMPIC FLAME AND TORCH RELAY

Another ancient Olympic symbol is the Olympic Flame. It is lit in the Greek city of Olympia, at the foot of Mount Kronos, through a special parabolic mirror and with the help of a torch relay race passes from athlete to athlete. Thus, the fire crosses all 5 inhabited continents of the Earth and arrives to the venue of the Games.

Task: read the information about the Olympic symbols and try to find information about the emblems and mascots of the Winter Olympic Games. You can also make a small presentation about them.

SYMBOLS OF PARALYMPISM

Paralympic Movement has its own symbols: logo, motto anthem and flag.



Paralympic flag consists of a logo of Paralympic movement on a white background with no borders, which underlines the infinity of opportunities for people with disabilities

Logo of the Paralympic Games consists of three curved bands (blue, red and green) that represent the basic components of human body: Mind, Body, Spirit.

Motto is “Spirit in Motion”

Paralympic Anthem is called “Hymn of the Future”.

Task: discuss the motto of Olympic Games and Paralympic Games. Try to explain what the motto means and how can you understand them.

Picture description



Task: look at the picture and try to describe it. The following questions will help you.

1. Who do you see in this photo?
2. Where are they? What town is it?
3. Why did they arrive there?
4. When did they arrive in the town?
5. Where did they take these flags?
6. Did you see their arrival?
7. Who met the famous sportsmen?
8. Where were the flags placed?

Task: try to find any other photos of arriving the Olympic and Paralympic flags in Sochi and show them at the next lessons. Where are the flags now?

Материалы для использования на уроках английского языка (9 класс)

Учащиеся 9 класса имеют необходимый лексический запас для чтения и обсуждения различного тематического материала. Дополнительные материалы о спорте и олимпийском движении позволят учителю выбирать нужный материал для включения его в планы уроков в качестве материала для обсуждения, дискуссии, написания эссе и мини-сочинений, создания презентаций.

Дополнительные материалы предлагаются по философии и ценностям олимпийского и паралимпийского движения, а также материал для экскурсии по олимпийским объектам. Такой выбор материала позволяет наряду с воспитательными и образовательными задачами решать задачи профориентации учащихся, а также готовить их к волонтерской работе.

Раздел программы «Знание других народов – ключ к взаимопониманию»

PHILOSOPHY OF OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

“Friendship, perfection, respect”

The philosophy of Olympism is based on the social values of sport and on the training process. In sports lie enormous opportunities for the implementation of the major spiritual, moral and cultural values of the humanist society, for the integration of these values of the younger generation.

Friendship

Sport is a tool for finding common ground not only between individuals but whole peoples, despite their differences and disagreements.

Perfection

Commitment- at sports arena and in life. It is not so much about winning, but about the struggle to achieve one’s goals, overcoming oneself.

Respect

Respect for yourself, your body, respect for others, for the environment. In sport, respect for the rules, part of the struggle against doping and other abuses.

Pierre de Coubertin singled out the educational function of Olympism. He said: “The Olympic Games should be adjusted to the best performance of the educational role entrusted to them by the modern world.” Coubertin linked Olympism with the idea of improving people, human relations and society through sports competitions. He suggested that a true Olympian should combine physical perfection, health, beauty and “poetry” of a physically developed body with such moral qualities as honesty, generosity, unselfishness, high culture of communication.

His ideas are reflected in the Olympic Charter. It outlines the basic principles of Olympism. It also regulates activity of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and determines the conditions of the Olympic Games.

“**Olympism is a philosophy of life**, it is in a balance of the qualities of body, will and mind. Blending sport with the culture and education, Olympism tries to create a way of life based on the joy found in effort, the educational value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles”.

“**The goal of Olympism** is to place sport at the service of the harmonious development of man, with a view to promoting a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of human dignity”.

The Oath of Honour

As a sign of commitment to the principles of the Olympic Charter, at the opening of the Olympic Games athletes recite the Olympic oath: “ON behalf of all athletes, I promise that we will participate in the Games, respecting and abiding by the rules by which they are held, in the true spirit of sport, the glory of sport and on honour of teams.”

The text of the oath was written by Pierre de Coubertin in 1913 and he suggested the ritual of the Olympic oath, which existed at the Games in ancient Greece.

For the first time the Olympic oath was voiced at the Olympics in 1920.

The oath is pronounced before the national flag on the field of the Olympic Stadium by the athlete representing the host country of the Olympic Games.

Task: discuss following statements.

1. Social values of sport.
2. Pierre de Coubertin –the person of future.
3. The goal of Olympism.
4. The aim of oath.

5. Your attitude to sports.

Task: try to find the text “Olympian odes” by Pierre de Coubertin and explain the aim of this poem.

II. Тема программы «Путешествия как способ познать мир»

HOST CITIES

The host city for an Olympic Games is usually chosen seven years before their celebration. The process of selection is carried out in two phases and lasts for two years. The prospective host city first applies to its country's Olympic Committee; if more than one city from the same country submits a proposal to its NOC, the national committee makes an internal selection, since only one city per NOC can be presented to the International Olympic Committee for consideration. Once the deadline for submission of proposals by the NOCs is reached, the first phase (Application) begins with the applicant cities asked to complete a questionnaire regarding several key criteria related to the organization of the Olympic Games. In this form, the applicants must give assurances that they will comply with the Olympic Charter and with any other regulations established by the IOC Executive Committee. The evaluation of the filled questionnaires by a specialized group provides the IOC with an overview of each applicant's project and their potential to host the Games. Based on this technical evaluation, the IOC Executive Board selects the applicants that will proceed to the candidature stage.























Once the candidate cities are selected, they must submit to the IOC a bigger and more detailed presentation of their project as part of a candidature file. Each city is thoroughly analyzed by an evaluation commission. This commission will also visit the candidate cities, interviewing local officials and inspecting prospective venue sites, and submits a report on its findings one month prior to the IOC final decision. During the interview process the candidate city must also guarantee that it will be able to fund the Games. After the work of the evaluation commission, a list of candidates is presented to the General Session of the IOC, which is assembled in a country that must not have a candidate city in the running. The IOC members gathered in the Session have the final vote on the host city. Once elected, the host city bid committee (together with the NOC of the respective country) signs a Host City Contract with the IOC, officially becoming an Olympic host nation and host city.

By 2012, the Olympic Games will have been hosted by 42 cities in 22 countries, but by cities outside Europe and North America on only seven occasions. Since the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, South Korea, the Olympics have been held in Asia or Oceania four times, a sharp increase when compared to the three times in the previous 92 years of modern Olympic history. The countries that sent the most athletes to the 2008 Summer Olympics are the [United States](#) with 663, [China](#) with 648, and [Russia](#) who brought 486 athletes

The United States has hosted four Summer and four Winter Olympics, more than any other nation. Among Summer Olympics host nations, the United Kingdom has been the host of two Games, and will host its third Olympics in 2012. Germany, Australia, Sweden, and Greece are the other nations to have hosted the Summer Olympics twice. Concerning the Winter Olympics, France took the hosting job for three times, while Switzerland, Austria, Norway, Japan, and Italy have done it twice. The Games, held in [Vancouver](#), are Canada's second Winter Olympics and third overall.

Olympic Games host cities

Year	<u>Summer Olympic Games</u>		<u>Winter Olympic Games</u>	
	Olympiad	Host city	No.	Host city
1896	<u>I</u>	 Athens, Greece		
1900	<u>II</u>	 Paris, France		
1904	<u>III</u>	 St. Louis, United States		
1906	<u>III</u>	 Athens, Greece		
1908	<u>IV</u>	 London, United Kingdom		

1912	<u>V</u>	 <u>Stockholm, Sweden</u>		
1916	<u>VI</u>	 <u>Berlin, Germany</u>		
1920	<u>VII</u>	 <u>Antwerp, Belgium</u>		
1924	<u>VIII</u>	 <u>Paris, France</u>	<u>I</u>	 <u>Chamonix, France</u>
1928	<u>IX</u>	 <u>Amsterdam, Netherlands</u>	<u>II</u>	 <u>St. Moritz, Switzerland</u>
1932	<u>X</u>	 <u>Los Angeles, United States</u>	<u>III</u>	 <u>Lake Placid, United States</u>
1936	<u>XI</u>	 <u>Berlin, Germany</u>	<u>IV</u>	 <u>Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany</u>
1940	<u>XII</u> ¹	 <u>Tokyo, Japan</u> →  <u>Helsinki, Finland</u>	<u>V</u>	 <u>Sapporo, Japan</u> →  <u>St. Moritz, Switzerland</u> →  <u>Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany</u>
1944	<u>XIII</u>	 <u>London, United Kingdom</u>	<u>V</u>	 <u>Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy</u>
1948	XIV	 London, United Kingdom	V	 St. Moritz, Switzerland
1952	XV	 Helsinki, Finland	VI	Template:Country data Norway Oslo, Norway
1956	XVI	 Melbourne, Australia +  Stockholm, Sweden	VII	 Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy

1960		 Rome, Italy	VIII	 Squaw Valley, United States
1964	I	 Tokyo, Japan	IX	 Innsbruck, Austria
1968		Template:Country data Mexico Mexico Mexico City, Mexico	X	 Grenoble, France
1972		 Munich, West Germany	XI	 Sapporo, Japan
1976		 Montreal, Canada	XII	 Innsbruck, Austria
1980		 Moscow, Soviet Union	XIII	 Lake Placid, United States
1984	I	 Los Angeles, United States	XIV	 Sarajevo, Yugoslavia
1988	V	 Seoul, South Korea	XV	 Calgary, Canada
1992		 Barcelona, Spain	XVI	 Albertville, France
1994			XVII	Template:Country data Norway Norway Lillehammer, Norway
1996	I	 Atlanta, United States		
1998			XVIII	 Nagano, Japan

2000	II	XXV  Sydney, Australia		
2002			XIX	 Salt Lake City, United States
2004	III	XXV  Athens, Greece		
2006			XX	 Turin, Italy
2008	X	XXI  Beijing, China		
2010			XXI	 Vancouver, Canada
2012		XXX  London, United Kingdom		
2014			XXII	 Sochi, Russia
2016	I	XXX To be announced		

Task: read the text and retell about the process of selecting host city for the Olympic Games.

Task: you are a correspondent of teenagers magazine. Make up questions to the students of your school how Sochi is preparing for the Olympic Games.

Task: write an article “Sochi is preparing for the Olympic Games”

Task: you can see the box with Olympic host cities. Choose one of them and make the presentation about this city and the Olympic games.

III. Тема программы «Пути получения образования»

Раздел «Проблемы выбора профессии»

Task: read the text of the excursion, try to find some pictures of future Olympic objects and tell the class about them as a guide.

EXCURSION IN ADLER

- We begin our tour by taking the route that spectators will use every day. We get to the Olympic park by train or by bus (private vehicles' circulation will be limited).
- We leave our bus at the parking and follow by foot.
- We are now crossing the partners' pavilions, then we will cross the road reserved for accredited transport using a pedestrian bridge. And then we finally get to the Olympic Park.
- The first venue we face is the **open skating place** which is actually not a competition skating- rink, but a site of entertainment activities.
- Moving clockwise we get to the **Central Stadium** – the key Olympic and Paralympic place. Its main function is the opening and closing ceremonies as well as medal presentations.
- Next to the Central Stadium is the Old Believers' Cemetery which we keep untouched during the construction process paying tribute to our ancestors
- **Maly Ice Palace** is one of the competition venues along with Bolshoi Palace, and training center. All venues are situated 300 meters away from each other. The palace is dismountable and can be moved to any other Russian city.
- The complex of the **Bolshoy Ice Palace** with 12 000 seats capacity is a single building covered by a sphere dome. It is interesting that the venue reminds of the famous Faberge Easter egg which is a symbol of the Russian culture.
- By the way, the very first Olympic hockey stadium was the Hockey Palace of Antwerp which hosted Olympics in 1920. Until the first Winter Olympics hockey was a part of the regular program.
- After 2014 it will be used as a multipurpose leisure center.

- **Olympic curling center** has a 3000 seats capacity. It is a moveable venue which can be dismantled, transported and successfully used in another city of Russia.
- **The Skating center** resembles its “brother” in Richmond – it is an oval with two sliding tracks and one training track. The exterior will remind an iceberg.
- While on their seats spectators will enjoy a marvelous view of the mountains in the North and the sea in the South. The Skating center’s sides are designed transparent.
- Next venue is a training center for short track and figure skating which is followed by the Olympic skating center itself (12 thousand seats).
- Athletes competing at these venues will be accommodated in the main **Olympic and Paralympic village** with a capacity of 3000 places (600 for Paralympics). The total area of the village will reach 30ha (Vatican’s area is 44ha). A unique transport solution: the Village will be directly linked with venues. Athletes will spend less than 10 minutes to get to any venue.
- The **Olympic and Paralympic family hotels** will be located nearby.
- After the Games the whole village will become a residential and hotel area.

Task: read the text of the excursion, try to find pictures of future Olympic objects in Krasnaya Polyana and tell the class about them. The text of excursion will help you.

EXCURSION TO KRASNAYA POLYANA

Now, to get to the mountains, we use the train. Length of the path from Imeretinka to the mountains is 40 kilometers or only about 5 of these models. Along the way, we will pass through 6 tunnel complexes (3 if we were going by car or bus). Longest tunnel – 4100 meters.

- Our first stop – **transportation hub "Krasnaya Polyana"**.
- **Ski Jumping Center** located at the Esto-Sadok village on the northern slope of Aibga Ridge (15 thousand spectators). Post-Games the center will be National training center. It is first set of ski-jumps Russia that allows holding FIS competitions and preparing athletes for competitions. This complex will enter Russia to new positions in the sport.
- From the right side of the road is the "Gornaya Carousel", which includes hotel complexes: 500 rooms 4* and 5*, restaurant complexes, Olympic Media Village

on 2150 rooms and shopping and entertainment complex used during the Games as a mountain media center.

- In 1980, Moscow hosted XXII Olympic Games, hotel fund received thousands of rooms. Sochi Hotels awaits primarily qualitative breakthrough that brings the city to the highest standards of tourism.

- We pass to the next station - traffic hub "Alpika service".

- From the left side of the road is the mountain tourist complex "Laura". From which we ascend to the ridge Psekhako here will be placed **Biathlon and Ski Complex**.

- The Complex includes two stadia, each with their own start and finish zones, track systems for Skiing and Biathlon, shooting area and warm-up zones.

- In walking distance from the biathlon and ski complex will be located additional mountainous Olympic village (for skiers and biathletes) to 1 100 athletes. Athletes will be able to get on skis from the placements to training and competitive routes.

- On the right of the station is a object, which will be one of the breakthroughs of Russia in the development of winter sports – **The Russian National Sliding Centre**, will be built at the Alpika Service Mountain Ski Resort, with its track finishing area at Rzhanyaya Polyana. State-of-the-art ice preparation technology will ensure optimum temperature control along the entire length of the course.

- In 2009 in Russia opened the first modern bobsleigh track in Paramonov, which became 17s on the planet.

- We move to the **ski center "Rosa Khutor"**, which will become the center of all the skiing competitions games. The total length of routes will be 9 km.

- Putting in commission of the project is scheduled in two phases:

- Lifts and snow-making system will be put into operation in November 2010

- Infrastructure for competitions, service buildings, hotels and facilities will be put into operation in September 2011.

- Moving to the west of the plateau "Rosa Khutor", where the competition will be new to the modern Olympic movement types - **Freestyle Skiing and Snowboarding**. Snowboard included in the Olympic program in Nagano 1998.

- The last object - **Mountain Olympic and Paralympic Village**. The first Olympic village appeared in 1924 games in Paris, bringing together a few weeks of athletes 44 national Olympic committees. In 2014, the Olympic village of Krasnaya Polyana will be home to 2,6 thousand athletes (1,25 thousands - during the Paralympic Games).

Mountain Olympic and Paralympic Village will become comfortable rooms in alpine style cottages that provide rules for universal accessibility for people with disabilities.

Task: you are meeting guests of Sochi. Present to guests some information about the town: the central part with the Olympic museum, the objects in Adler and in Krasnaya Polyana.

Task: look at the photo of these people and guess what they are. Try to find some information about them and write a short article for the school newspaper.



Task: look at the pictures. There are objects of the future Olympic Games in 2012. Name the host city of the Games and describe the pictures.





Task: you are at the hockey match. Explain your friend the rules of the game and describe the playing of some sportsmen.



Glossary

puck	- шайба
bandy, hockey stick	- клюшка
gate	- ворота
rush	- быстрое движение
break	- остановка, перерыв
kick	- удар
throw	- бросать
icing	- проброс шайбы

offside	- вне игры
sending off the field	- удаление с поля
penalty shot	- штрафной бросок шайбы
reserve	- запасной
backup/alternative option	- запасной вариант
score	- счет
interval/break	- перерыв
break-down	- полный прорыв
penalty pitch	- штрафная площадка
fullback/ defense man	- защитник
goalkeeper	- вратарь
forward	- нападающий
score a goal	- забить гол
put on a spurt	- бросок
Go, Russia, go!!!	- Давай, Россия, давай!!!
rah-rah-rah!!!	- шайбу...шайбу!!!

**Методические разработки уроков
английского языка (контентное включение
материалов Олимпийского образования в курс
английского языка в 5 – 9 классах»)**

План-конспект урока английского языка в 5 классе по теме «The Olympic Games»

Цели урока:

- практический аспект – совершенствование умений практического владения учащимися английским языком по теме «Олимпийские игры»;
- образовательный аспект – расширение знаний, кругозора учащихся; развитие у них общих и специальных умений;
- развивающий аспект – развитие навыков оперирования языковыми единицами в коммуникативных целях;
- воспитательный аспект – воспитание интереса к слушанию, чтению, воспитание трудолюбия, самостоятельности, активности.

Задачи урока:

- тренировка учащихся в употреблении лексики по данной теме;
- совершенствование слухопроизносительных и ритмико-интонационных навыков;
- совершенствование навыков чтения;
- совершенствование навыков понимания незнакомого текста.

Оборудование:

Интерактивная доска, компьютер, карточки, мультимедийный проектор, раздаточный материал, доска, словари.

Учитель по своему усмотрению и с учетом индивидуальных особенностей учащихся может выбрать наглядный материал для мультимедийного просмотра на указанных сайтах в сети Интернет.

Ход урока

I. Оргмомент (1 мин.)

Teacher: Good morning, boys and girls! Nice to meet you!

Pupils: Good morning! Nice to meet you, too!

Teacher: Today we'll have sports lesson, we'll speak about Olympic Games.

II. Warming up (речевая зарядка) (3 мин)

Teacher: Are you interested in sport?

Teacher: What's your favorite kind of sport?

Teacher: Have you ever watched the Olympic Games?

Teacher: Do you know what city was chosen to be the place of the Olympics in the year 2014?

Teacher: Do you know where did the Olympic Games begin?

III. Brush up (2 мин.)

Let's translate these words:

Olympia Ancient Greece Olympic Games Athens Sports competition Skiing Athlete

Tournament To participate Figure-skating Free-style Ice-hockey

IV. Упражнения в чтении и понимании (12 мин.)

Раздаточный материал:

Read the text and do the tasks.

The tradition of the Olympic Games goes back to ancient Greece. We know that the first Olympic Games took place in the town Olympia more than 2700 years ago. There were no wars in the country for these five days when sports competition took place. It was a great athletic festival of wrestling, foot-racing, discus throwing and others. The Games were organized and held up to the year of 393. Then, for more than 1700 years nothing more was heard of the Olympiads. The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. They took place every four years. The Games cannot take place in a country in which there is a war. That's why there were no Olympic Games during the two world wars. During the Olympic Games there are tournaments in many kinds of sport. Summer sports competitions take place in summer during the Summer Olympic Games. The Winter Olympic Games are held the same year but in a different country. Famous sportsmen are proud to participate in the Games. They compete in football, basketball, volleyball, boxing, weight-lifting, field athletics, gymnastics and many other kinds of sport. At the Winter Olympic Games many teams from different countries take part in competitions in figure-skating, skiing, free-style, ice-hockey and other winter sports. The Olympic Games are very popular in our country. All sports fans watch the Games on TV and many of them see the events live and support their national team.

Find in the text:

Традиция Олимпийских игр

Древняя Греция

Олимпийские игры

Город Олимпия

Спортивные состязания

Современные Олимпийские игры

Афины

Участвовать в играх

Знаменитые спортсмены

Фигурное катание

Лыжный спорт

Смотреть игры по телевизору

Национальные команды

Teacher: Answer the questions

- 1) Where does the tradition of the Olympic Games go back to?
- 2) Were there wars during the Olympic Games?
- 3) When and where did the first modern Olympic Games hold?
- 4) Do you know the kinds of sport in the Olympic program?
- 5) Can the Olympic Games take place in autumn?

V. Multiply choice (4 мин.)

Teacher: Look at the statements or questions and choose the correct answer according to the text.

1. The tradition of the Olympic Games goes back to...
 - a) Great Britain
 - b) Rome
 - c) Ancient Greece

2. The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in ...
 - a) 1232
 - b) 1878
 - c) 1896

3. Olympic Games took place every ... years
 - a) Four
 - b) Five
 - c) Six

4. the first Olympic Games took place in ... more than 2700 years ago
 - a) Olympus mountain
 - b) London
 - c) Olympia

5. Summer and winter Olympic Games are held ...
 - a) Separately
 - b) At the same time
 - c) One after the other

VI. Do the matches (3 мин.)

Olympic Games	Олимпия
Tournament	Древняя Греция
Olympia	Олимпийские игры
Athens	Фристайл
Ice-hockey	Фигурное катание
To participate	Атлет
Athlete	Лыжный спорт
Ancient Greece	Хоккей
Skiing	Спортивное соревнование
Figure-skating	Участвовать
Free-style	Турнамент
Sports competition	Афины

VII. Discussion (15 мин.)

Teacher: Try to answer the questions.

1. What kinds of sport do you know in England?

Возможные ответы на доске (М/М проектор):

Cricket. *It is played from May till September. This game is associated with England. There are many cricket clubs in this country. English people like to play cricket. They think that summer without cricket isn't summer. Cricket is the English national sport in summer. If you want to play cricket you must wear white boots, a white shirt and white long trousers. There are two teams. Each team has eleven players. Cricket is popular in boys' schools. Girls play cricket too..*

Football. *It has got a long history. Football was played by the whole village teams in the middle ages in England. Now football is the most popular game in Britain. It is a team game. There are some amateur teams but most of the teams are professional ones in England. Professional football is a big business. Football is played at schools too. Rugby football. You can see a ball in this game, but it is not round. It is oval. This is a team game. There are fifteen players in each team. It is a popular game in England. There are many amateur rug-by football teams in this country.*

Table tennis or ping-pong. *Englishmen heard about table tennis in 1880. Then the International Table Tennis Association was formed and the international rules were worked out. Many people like to play table tennis. This game is played by men and women. There are some tennis clubs in England, but if you play there it is necessary to pay money for it. Englishmen like playing tennis but many of them prefer to watch this game. Wimbledon. It is the centre of lawn tennis. Some years ago Wimbledon was a village, now it is a part of London. The most important tennis competition takes place there every summer.*

2. Now let's talk about Olympic games. (Look at the blackboard)

How many rings are the symbol of Olympic Games?

What colour are they?

Where can you see this symbol?

(The Olympic movement uses many symbols, most of them representing Coubertin's ideas and ideals. The best known symbol is the Olympic Rings. These five rings represent the unity of five continent. They appear in five colors on a white field on the Olympic Flag. These colors, white (for the field), red, blue, green, yellow, and black were chosen such that each nation had at least one of these colors in its national flag. The flag was adopted in 1914, but the first Games at which it was flown were Antwerp, 1920. It is hoisted at each celebration of the Games.

The official Olympic Motto is "Citius, Altius, Fortius", a [Latin](#) phrase meaning Quicker, Higher, Stronger" The Olympic Creed is :

"The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle.)

3. What kinds of sport do you know?(3 min) (раздаточный материал – карточки с изображением различных видов спорта, учитель называет вид спорта – ученики поднимают нужную карточку)

[Swimming](#) [Cycling](#) [Volleyball](#) [Gymnastics](#) [Archery](#) [Waterpolo](#) [Athletics](#)
[Rowing](#) [Sailing](#) [Field hockey](#) [Judo](#) [Figure skating](#) [Boxing](#) [Volleyball](#) [Water polo](#)
[Archery](#) [skiing](#) [Snowboarding](#) [Canoeing](#) [Tennis](#) [Badminton](#) [Football](#) [Weightlifting](#)

VIII. Hometask (2 мин)

Your hometask is to write a small composition about one day in Krasnaya Polyana.

План-конспект урока английского языка в 6 классе по теме «The Olympic and Paralympic Games»

Цели урока:

- практический аспект – совершенствование умений практического владения учащимися английским языком по теме «Олимпийские игры»;
- образовательный аспект – расширение знаний, кругозора учащихся; развитие у них общих и специальных умений;
- развивающий аспект – развитие навыков оперирования языковыми единицами в коммуникативных целях;
- воспитательный аспект – воспитание интереса к слушанию, чтению, воспитание трудолюбия, самостоятельности, активности.

Задачи урока:

- тренировать учащихся в употреблении лексики по данной теме;
- совершенствование слухопроизносительных и ритмико-интонационных навыков;
- совершенствование навыков чтения;
- совершенствование навыков понимания незнакомого текста.

Оборудование:

Интерактивная доска, карточки, раздаточный материал, м/м проектор, доска, словари.

Ход урока

I. Оргмомент (1 мин.)

Teacher: Good morning, boys and girls! Nice to meet you!

Pupils: Good morning! Nice to meet you, too!

Teacher: Today we'll have unusual lesson, we'll speak about sport and Olympic Games.

II. Warming up (речевая зарядка) (2 мин.)

Teacher: Are you interested in sport?

Teacher: What's your favorite kind of sport?

Teacher: Have you ever watched the Olympic Games?

Teacher: Do you know what city was chosen to be the place of the Olympics in the year 2014?

Teacher: Do you know where did the Olympic Games begin?

III. Упражнения в чтении и понимании (15 мин.)

Раздаточный материал.

Read the text and fill in the blanks with the correct word.

Winter summer four sportsmen athletic compete competition Greece

The tradition of the Olympic Games goes back to ancient_____. We know that the first Olympic Games took place in the town Olympia more than 2700 years ago. There were no wars in the country for these five days when sports _____ took place. It was a great _____ festival of wrestling, foot-racing, discus throwing and others. The Games were organized and held up to the year of 393. Then, for more than 1700 years nothing more was heard of the Olympiads. The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. They took place every _____ years. The Games cannot take place in a country in which there is a war. That's why there were no Olympic Games during the two world wars. During the Olympic Games there are tournaments in many kinds of sport. Summer sports competitions take place in _____ during the Summer Olympic Games. The _____ Olympic Games are held the same year but in a different country. Famous _____ are proud to participate in the Games. They _____ in football, basketball, volleyball, boxing, weight-lifting, field athletics, gymnastics and many other kinds of sport. At the Winter Olympic Games many teams from different countries take part in competitions in figure-skating, skiing, free-style, ice-hockey and other winter sports. The Olympic Games are very popular in our country. All sports fans watch the Games on TV and many of them see the events live and support their national team.

Translate into Russian the following words:

To go back

To take place

A great athletic festival

Wrestling

Foot-racing

Athens

Tournament

To participate

Ice-hockey

Compete

Teacher: Answer the questions

- 6) Where does the tradition of the Olympic Games go back to?
- 7) Were there wars during the Olympic Games?
- 8) When and where did the first modern Olympic Games hold?
- 9) Do you know the kinds of sport in the Olympic program?
- 10) Can the Olympic Games take place in autumn?

IV. Multiply choice. (4 мин.)

Teacher: Look at the statements or questions and choose the correct answer according to the text.

1. The tradition of the Olympic Games goes back to...
 - a) Great Britain
 - b) Rome
 - c) Ancient Greece
2. The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in ...
 - a) 1232
 - b) 1878
 - c) 1896
3. Olympic Games took place every ... years
 - a) Four
 - b) Five
 - c) Six
4. The first Olympic Games took place in ... more than 2700 years ago
 - a) Olympus mountain
 - b) London
 - c) Olympia
5. Summer and winter Olympic Games are held ...
 - a) Separately
 - b) At the same time
 - c) One after the other

V. Обучение устному высказыванию (20 мин.)

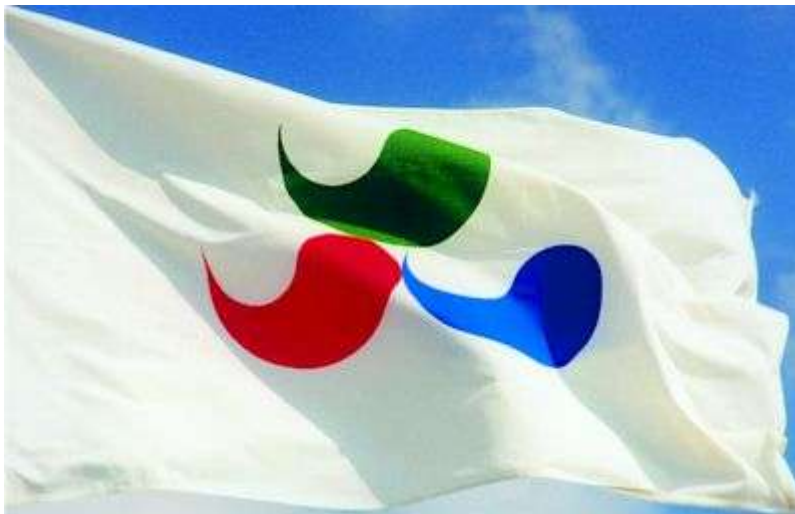
Now let's get to know something about the Paralympic Sport.

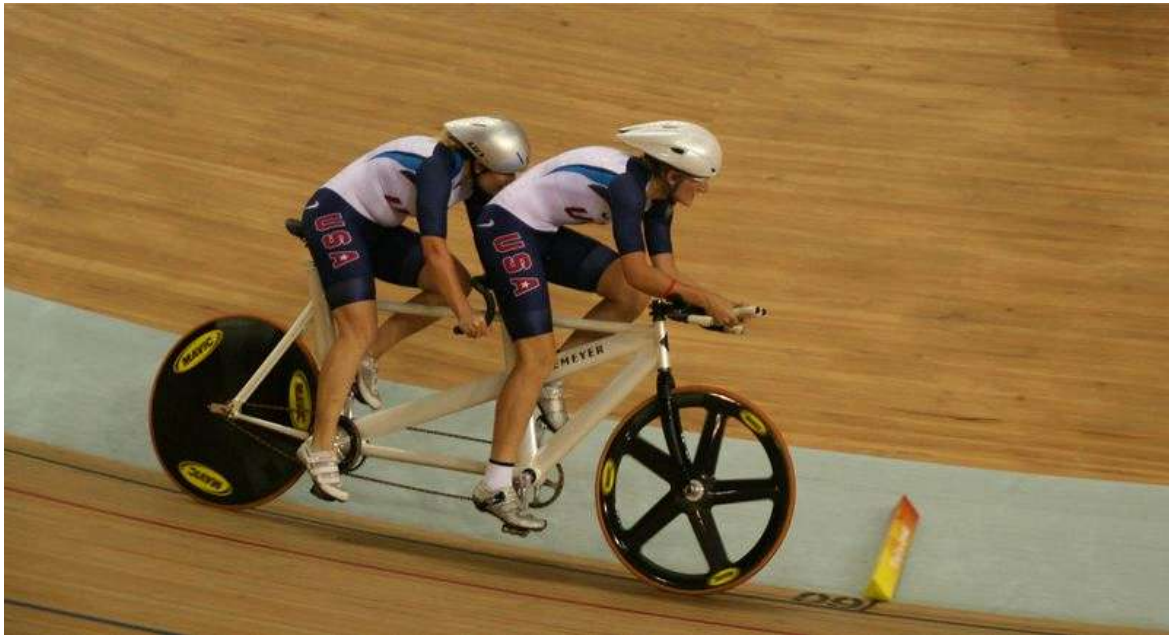
Teacher:

The Paralympic sports comprise all the [sports](#) contested in the [Summer](#) and [Winter Paralympic Games](#). The Summer Paralympics include 20 sports and disciplines and about 420 events, and the Winter Paralympics include 5 sports and disciplines and about 64 events. The number and kinds of events may change slightly from one Paralympiad to another.

The [Paralympic Games](#) are a major international multi-sport event for athletes with physical disabilities. This includes athletes with mobility disabilities, [amputations](#), [blindness](#), and [Cerebral Palsy](#). Paralympic sports refers to organized competitive sporting activities as part of the global Paralympic movement. These sports are organized and run under the supervision of the [International Paralympic Committee](#) and other international sports federations.

Look at the screen:





Karissa Whitsell and Mackenzie Woodring (pilot) compete in Beijing Summer Paralympics on September 07, 2008



Andy Soule, who has been training in biathlon since 2005, won a bronze medal in the 1.49-mile event. He is the first American in history to win a medal in biathlon



Swimming at the 2008 Summer Paralympics - women Freestyle swimming



Wheelchair basketball at the 2008 Summer Paralympics



Talan Skeels-Piggins from Great Britain in the first run for the Men's Slalom (Sitting), at the Winter Paralympics 2010 in Vancouver, Canada.

Date

March 14 2010



Ice Sled Hockey team United States (blue shirts) vs Japan (white shirts) during the 2010 Paralympics in Vancouver. Group round, Group A, March 16, 2010.

What can you say about the characters of these sportsmen?

Do you know the emblem of Paralympic Games?

What is the motto of the Paralympic Games?

Did you see the ceremony of arrival the Olympic flags in Sochi?

Where are the flags now?

Do you know any Russian sportsmen of the Paralympic Games?

What can you wish the sportsmen of Paralympics?

VI. Homework (2 min.)

Write a small composition about one participant of the Paralympic Games.

План-конспект урока английского языка в 7 классе по теме «Sum up our knowledge in The Olympics»

Цели урока:

- практический аспект – формирование речевой компетенции — совершенствование коммуникативных умений в четырех основных видах речевой деятельности (говорении, аудировании, чтении и письме); умений планировать свое речевое и неречевое поведение;
- образовательный аспект – обучение навыкам говорения и чтения по теме Олимпийские и Паралимпийские игры, обучение ведению диалога-расспроса, формирование лексических навыков, обучение аудированию (понимание услышанного);
- развивающий аспект – развитие социокультурной компетенции — увеличение объема знаний о социокультурной специфике проведения «Олимпийских и Паралимпийских игр»; развитие памяти и речевых навыков по теме, развитие речемыслительной деятельности, расширение кругозора обучающихся;
- воспитательный аспект – развитие и воспитание способности к самостоятельному и непрерывному изучению иностранного языка, дальнейшему самообразованию с его помощью, использованию иностранного языка в других областях знаний; способности к самооценке через наблюдение за собственной речью на родном и иностранном языках; формирование качеств гражданина и патриота, развитие умения работать в группе, в паре, формирование эмоционально-ценностного отношения к миру.

Задачи урока:

- тренировать учащихся в употреблении лексики по данной теме;
- формирование языковой компетенции — систематизация ранее изученного материала; овладение новыми языковыми средствами в соответствии с выбранной темой;
- увеличение объема используемых лексических единиц;
- развитие навыков оперирования языковыми единицами в коммуникативных целях;
- развитие умения понимать речь на слух.

Оборудование:

Интерактивная доска, карточки, раздаточный материал, доска, магнитофон, словари.

Ход урока

I. Оргмомент (1 мин.)

Teacher: Good morning, boys and girls! Nice to meet you!

Pupils: Good morning! Nice to meet you, too!

Teacher: Today we'll speak about Olympic Games.

II. Warming up (речевая зарядка) (2 мин.)

Teacher: What do you know about the traditional Olympic Flag?

How does it look like?

Do you know the Olympic motto?

Who was the initiator of the Olympic Games?

What do you know about the symbol of Olympics?

III. Brush up with the multiply choice (2 мин.)

Teacher: Look at the statements or questions and choose the correct answer according to the text.

1. The tradition of the Olympic Games goes back to...
 - d) Great Britain
 - e) Rome
 - f) Ancient Greece
2. The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in ...
 - d) 1232
 - e) 1878
 - f) 1896
3. Olympic Games took place every ... years
 - d) Four
 - e) Five
 - f) Six
4. The first Olympic Games took place in ... more than 2700 years ago
 - d) Olympus mountain
 - e) London
 - f) Olympia
5. Summer and winter Olympic Games are held ...
 - d) Separately
 - e) At the same time

f) One after the other

IV. Auding (10 мин.)

Guess what we are talking about.

- a) Olympic motto
 - b) Olympic medals
 - c) Olympic hymn
 - d) Olympic flag
 - e) Olympic flame
- 1) It was created by Pierre de Coubertin in 1914.
It contains five interconnected rings on a white background. The five rings symbolize the five significant continents and are interconnected to symbolize the friendship to be gained from these international competitions. The rings, from left to right, are blue, yellow, black, green, and red.
 - 2) In 1921, Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games, borrowed a Latin phrase from his friend, Father Henri Didon: Citius, Altius, Fortius ("Quicker, Higher, and Stronger").
 - 3) It was ignited by the sun and then kept burning until the closing of the Olympic Games. It was first appeared in the modern Olympics at the 1928 Olympic Games in Amsterdam. It itself represents a number of things, including purity and the endeavor for perfection. It is passed from runner to runner from the ancient site of Olympia to the Olympic stadium in the hosting city. It is then kept alight until the Games have concluded.
 - 4) This song, played when the Olympic Flag is raised. It was composed by Spyros Samaras and the words added by Kostis Palamas. It was first played at the 1896 Olympic Games in Athens.
 - 5) It is designed especially for each individual Olympic Games by the host city's organizing committee.

V. Упражнения в чтении и понимании текста (15 мин.)

Раздаточный материал.

Read the text and answer the questions.

Basketball

Pre-reading activity.

1. What games do you play at PE lessons?
2. What sport games do you know?
3. What are the most popular games in Russia, the USA and Great Britain?

Basketball is one of the most popular games in the world. People play it in most countries. It is the game for rich or the poor and some basketball players have become rich from playing basketball. Some people think it is a very old play but the basketball people play now is quite new.

Dr. James A. Naismith invented it because he wanted a game people could play inside or outside, in the daytime or at night. He wanted it to be a team game. He wanted a game that both men and women would like to play and could learn easily. he wanted it to be exciting to watch and play. he wanted the players to use a ball, but not a bat. The ball had to be large and light. He wanted it to be easy to catch and throw, but not easy to hide. The winning team would be the team that could throw the ball the most times through a high basket. It is from the word 'basket' that the game got its name. In Naismith's game there were only 13 rules, but these changed many times until 1934. In that year, people stopped changing the rules.

Although Naismith's basketball is a new game, the Mayan people of Mexico played a game like it many thousands of years ago. However, this was not a very nice game. The captain of the winning team cut off the head of the captain of the losing team and people watching the game had to give their clothes and jewels to the winning team. The most famous basketball team is the American and is called the Harlem Globetrotters.

Task: complete the following sentences according to the text.

- a. People can play basketball _____.
- b. To win at basketball, a team must _____.
- c. Although the basketball game we play today is new, _____.
- d. Basketball was invented by an _____.
- e. If you were the captain of the losing team in the Mayan game, _____.

VI. Discussion (13 мин.)

- 1) Are there many popular kinds of sport in Russia?
- 2) What are they?

- 3) Are water kinds of sport popular in our country?
- 4) What water kinds of sport do you know?
- 5) Is football popular in our country?
- 6) Is hockey popular in our country?
- 7) What other kinds of sport are popular in our country?
- 8) What kinds of sport can you do in our town?
- 9) What kinds of sport do you prefer to do?

Compare your answers with the information from the text:

There are many popular kinds of sport in Russia. They are: hockey, skating, figure skating, skiing, football, swimming, running, judo and others. There are many stadiums, sport clubs, gyms and swimming-pools now. Many national and international matches and championships take place in Russia. The most important sports events are broadcast live from the stadiums. Numerous people come to watch the games, others prefer to do this at home watching special sports channels.

Water kinds of sport are popular in our country. These include swimming, diving, water skiing and boating, windsurfing, rafting and yachting. Fishing is very popular in all parts of Russia, too.

Football is one of the most popular sports in the country. There are several main football clubs in our country and football fans not only come to watch matches, but play football themselves.

Hockey is very popular, too. We can name it national game. A lot of hockey fans are in every Russian town. During World Championships almost the whole country watches the matches of our team.

Russia is famous for its chess players, tennis players and figure-skaters. At the 2006 Turin Olympic Games our country won several gold medals in figure skating. Physical education is one of the main subjects in Russian schools now. During the lessons pupils play different sports games, take part in school, district and city sports competitions.

Such sports activities as bowling and billiards have become very popular with the Russians, especially young ones. Such indoor games are played in sports centres and clubs.

Even though many Russian people do not have time for going in for sport, they still find some hours to do sports activities.

VII. Homework (1 min.)

Your homework is to prepare short reports about famous sportsmen.

План-конспект урока английского языка в 8 классе по теме «Sum up our knowledge in The Olympic Games and Paralympics»

Цели урока:

- практический аспект – формирование речевой компетенции — совершенствование коммуникативных умений в четырех основных видах речевой деятельности (говорении, аудировании, чтении и письме); умений планировать свое речевое и неречевое поведение;
- образовательный аспект – обучение навыкам говорения и чтения по теме «Олимпийские и Паралимпийские игры», обучение ведению диалога-расспроса, формирование лексических навыков, обучение аудированию (понимание услышанного);
- развивающий аспект – развитие социокультурной компетенции — увеличение объема знаний о социокультурной специфике проведения Олимпийских и Паралимпийских игр; развитие памяти и речевых навыков по теме, развитие речемыслительной деятельности, расширение кругозора обучающихся.
- воспитательный аспект – развитие и воспитание способности к самостоятельному и непрерывному изучению иностранного языка, дальнейшему самообразованию с его помощью, использованию иностранного языка в других областях знаний; способности к самооценке через наблюдение за собственной речью на родном и иностранном языках; формирование качеств гражданина и патриота, развитие умения работать в группе, в паре, формирование эмоционально-ценностного отношения к миру.

Задачи урока:

- тренировать учащихся в употреблении лексики по данной теме;
- формирование языковой компетенции — систематизация ранее изученного материала; овладение новыми языковыми средствами в соответствии с выбранной темой;
- увеличение объема используемых лексических единиц;
- развитие навыков оперирования языковыми единицами в коммуникативных целях;
- развитие умения понимать речь на слух.

Оборудование: интерактивная доска, карточки, раздаточный материал, магнитофон, компьютер, доска, словари.

Ход урока

I. Оргмомент (1 мин.)

Teacher: Good morning, boys and girls! Nice to meet you!

Pupils: Good morning! Nice to meet you, too!

Teacher: Today we'll try to learn something new about «The Olympic Games»

II. Warming up (речевая зарядка) (2 мин)

Teacher: What do you know about the traditional Olympic Flag? How does it look like?

Teacher: Do you know the Olympic motto?

Teacher: When was the first opening ceremony?

Teacher: How are the medals designed?

III. Brush up with the multiply choice (2 мин)

Teacher: Look at the statements or questions and choose the correct answer according to the text.

1. The tradition of the Olympic Games goes back to...
 - g) Great Britain
 - h) Rome
 - i) Ancient Greece
2. The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in ...
 - j) 1232
 - k) 1878
 - l) 1896
3. Olympic Games took place every ... years
 - g) Four
 - h) Five
 - i) Six
4. the first Olympic Games took place in ... more than 2700 years ago
 - g) Olympus mountain
 - h) London
 - i) Olympia
5. Summer and winter Olympic Games are held ...
 - g) Separately

- h) At the same time
- i) One after the other

IV. Auding (15 мин.)

Guess what I am reading about.

- a) The Olympic motto
- b) The Olympic hymn
- c) The Olympic medals
- d) The Olympic flag
- e) The Olympic oath
- f) The Olympic flame
- g) The Olympic creed
- h) The first modern champion

It was created by Pierre de Coubertin in 1914.

It contains five interconnected rings on a white background. The five rings symbolize the five significant continents and are interconnected to symbolize the friendship to be gained from these international competitions. The rings, from left to right, are blue, yellow, black, green, and red.

- 1) In 1921, Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games, borrowed a Latin phrase from his friend, Father Henri Didon: Citius, Altius, Fortius ("Swifter, Higher, and Stronger").
- 2) "In the name of all competitors, I promise that we shall take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules that govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honor of our teams."
- 3) "The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well."
- 4) It was ignited by the sun and then kept burning until the closing of the Olympic Games. It was first appeared in the modern Olympics at the 1928 Olympic Games in Amsterdam. It itself represents a number of things, including purity and the endeavor for perfection. It is passed from runner to runner from the ancient site of Olympia to the Olympic stadium in the hosting city. It is then kept alight until the Games have concluded.
- 5) This song, played when the Olympic Flag is raised. It was composed by Spyros Samaras and the words added by Kostis Palamas. It was first played at the 1896 Olympic Games in Athens.

- 6) It is designed especially for each individual Olympic Games by the host city's organizing committee.
- 7) James B. Connolly (United States), winner of the hop, steps, and jumps (the first final event in the 1896 Olympics).

V. Grammar revision (7 мин.)

Раздаточный материал.

Fill in the correct preposition.

Sochi 2014 Ambassador Irek Zaripov told children about the Paralympic Games and completed the exposition of the Sporting Glory of Sochi Museum

Four-time 2010 Paralympic Games gold medalist and Sochi 2014 Ambassador, Irek Zaripov, paused ___ his training to speak to a group of children ___ disabilities about the upcoming Paralympic Games ___ Sochi, the history of the Paralympic Games and Russian Paralympic success ___ Vancouver 2010. The event was a part ___ the Paralympic Awareness program, driven ___ the Sochi 2014 Organizing Committee in preparations to the XI Paralympic Games in Sochi.

More than 20 pupils from the Viktoria and Solnyshko rehabilitation centers for children with disabilities – including several that play ___ a football team – came to the Sochi 2014 Joint Information Center to meet the Russian Paralympic hero. Nikolay Zamkovoy, Editor-in-Chief of a newspaper for children at Solnyshko, which publishes articles written ___ children with disabilities, also took part ___ the meeting. During the meeting, Irek Zaripov spoke about his sports career including his victories ___ Vancouver 2010 and about the personal qualities that are essential in a real champion. Nikolay Zamkovoy spoke about his experience of the Paralympic Games and told them about the accessible environment has been established in Canada.

VI. Reading comprehension (12 мин.)

Раздаточный материал.

Read and give the summary of the text

Motorcade of Volkswagen, Škoda, Audi and Volkswagen Commercial vehicles brought the Olympic and Paralympic flags to Sochi City Hall

Two Volkswagen Amarok pickups, along with an Audi Q7, Škoda Superb, Volkswagen Phaeton and Volkswagen Caravelle delivered the Olympic and Paralympic flags to the City Hall of Sochi. Russia's President Dmitry Medvedev and a group of Olympic and Paralympic champions arrived to meet the flags in the new capital of the Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games.

A motorcade of Volkswagen Group Rus' vehicles carried out the final stage in the relay of the Olympic and Paralympic flags from Vancouver in Canada to Sochi in Russia, which will host the XXII Olympic and XI Paralympic Games in 2014. After arriving at the Sochi Railway Station, the flags were raised on the black and silver Volkswagen Amarok pickups and delivered to Sochi City Hall, accompanied by a motorcade involving an Audi Q7, Škoda Superb, Volkswagen Phaeton and Volkswagen Caravelle. The paralympic champions came to the meeting point by a Volkswagen Multivan, equipped with a special hydraulic lift.

Beside the Russian president, the ceremony included the participation of Anatoly Pakhomov, Sochi's mayor; Dmitry Chernyshenko, president of the Sochi 2014 Organising Committee; and the Olympic medallists Aleksey Voevoda (bobsled), Aleksandr Zubkov (bobsled), Aleksandr Tretiakov (skeleton), Ivan Skobrev (speed skating), Nikita Kryukov (ski spring) and Anna Bogaly-Titovets (biathlon). Paralympic champions Irek Zaripov (cross country), Kyril Mihaylov (cross country), Anna Burmistrova (biathlon), Nikolay Polukhin (biathlon) and Sergey Shilov (cross country) also took part in the event.

“By providing vehicles for transporting the flags, athletes and members of the press today, we've already begun to contribute to the mobility of the Sochi games,” commented Dietmar Korzekwa, general director of Volkswagen Group Rus.

“For the delivery the flags, the Volkswagen Commercial Vehicles brand decided to bring the new Volkswagen Amarok pickup to Sochi three months before its launch in Russia”, announced Martin Jahn, deputy director of Volkswagen Group Rus.

After the festive reception of flags the Olympic medal winners Aleksey Voevoda and Aleksandr Zubkov (bobsled) and also Anna Bogaly-Titovets (biathlon) signed the bonnet of white Volkswagen Tiguan. This car already wears signatures of other Russian Olympic champions in Vancouver.

Where are the flags now?

VII. Homework (1 min.)

Imagine you are a famous Olympic sportsman, tell about yourself.

План-конспект урока английского языка в 9 классе по теме « Modern Olympic and Paralympic Games »

Цели урока:

- практический аспект – формирование речевой компетенции — совершенствование коммуникативных умений в четырех основных видах речевой деятельности (говорении, аудировании, чтении и письме); умений планировать свое речевое и неречевое поведение;
- образовательный аспект – обучение навыкам говорения и чтения по теме Олимпийские и Паралимпийские игры, обучение ведению диалога-расспроса, формирование лексических навыков, обучение аудированию (понимание услышанного);
- развивающий аспект – развитие социокультурной компетенции — увеличение объема знаний о социокультурной специфике проведения «Олимпийских и Паралимпийских игр»; развитие памяти и речевых навыков по теме, развитие речемыслительной деятельности, расширение кругозора обучающихся.
- воспитательный аспект – развитие и воспитание способности к самостоятельному и непрерывному изучению иностранного языка, дальнейшему самообразованию с его помощью, использованию иностранного языка в других областях знаний; способности к самооценке через наблюдение за собственной речью на родном и иностранном языках; формирование качеств гражданина и патриота, развитие умения работать в группе, в паре, формирование эмоционально-ценностного отношения к миру.

Задачи урока:

- развить сообразительность учащихся;
- формирование интереса к ценностям;
- тренировать учащихся в употреблении лексики по данной теме;
- формирование языковой компетенции — систематизация ранее изученного материала; овладение новыми языковыми средствами в соответствии с выбранной темой;
- увеличение объема используемых лексических единиц;
- развитие навыков оперирования языковыми единицами в коммуникативных целях;
- развитие умения понимать речь на слух.

Оборудование: интерактивная доска, карточки, раздаточный материал, м/м проектор, магнитофон, компьютер, доска, словари.

Ход урока

I. Оргмомент (1 мин.)

Teacher: Good morning! Nice to meet you!

Pupils: Good morning, dear teacher! Nice to meet you, too!

Teacher: Today at our lesson we'll try to learn something new about «The Olympic Games»

II. Warming up (речевая зарядка) (2 мин.)

Teacher: What do you know about the Olympic Games?

Teacher: What do you know about the Paralympic Games?

Teacher: Do you know the Olympic motto?

Teacher: When did the Olympic Games begin?

Teacher: Where were the first modern Olympic Games held?

Teacher: How is Summer and Winter Olympic Games held?

III. Write if the sentence is true or false and correct the wrong sentences (4 мин.)

- 1) The first Olympic Games were held in Crete.
- 2) The first Olympic Champion was Pierre de Coubertin.
- 3) For a long time Olympic Games were held every four years.
- 4) The Olympic motto is «Swifter, Higher, and Stronger».
- 5) The Olympic flag contains six rings.
- 6) The Paralympic Winter and Summer Games are held separately.

IV. Упражнения в чтении и понимании (10 мин.)

Раздаточный материал:

Read the text and fill in the blanks with the correct word(s):

“Red Meadow” venues gateway planners competition

Olympic skiing sliding

“As in the daytime there is no star in the sky warmer and brighter than the sun, likewise there is no _____ greater than the Olympic Games”./ Pindar, Greek lyric poet, 5th century BC./

The Sochi 2014 Games will provide a new _____ for winter sport in Russia. Part of its legacy will look to establish Russia’s first international-quality training and competition facilities for alpine _____, _____ sports and ski jumping. The facilities in Sochi will inspire the youth of the nation and energize the growth of winter sports, serving not only Russian athletes but also those of an entire region. All the key Olympic infrastructure locations in Sochi have been selected to ensure maximum sustainability and legacy after games by addressing existing sport, tourism and commercial infrastructure needs.

Sochi 2014 will provide the _____ movement with a ‘once-in-a-lifetime’ winter games experience. The Sochi Olympic park will offer an innovative solution, situated on the Black Sea Coast in an area designated for significant development. It will include all ice _____, the Olympic stadium, the main media centre (MMC), and the main Olympic village. It has been designed by experienced Olympic _____ to offer athletes and officials, the IOC, the media, the sponsors and spectators extraordinary convenience and opportunities to enjoy the games. The mountain venues will be only 49 km away from the coastal cluster and are located in the mountain region of Krasnaya Polyana, or _____. The mountain venues are also clustered within a single valley, making travel times short.

Answer the questions.

- 1) What city has been elected as the host city for the XII Olympic winter games in 2014?
- 2) How can the Olympic Games inspire the youth of the nation?
- 3) What venues will be built in Sochi by 2014?

V. Активизация навыка устной речи (6 мин.)

Teacher: Let’s speak about your attitude towards the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Sochi. Express your opinion about ecological problems, the advantages and disadvantages for the people living in Sochi.

VI. Обучение пересказу (10 мин.)

Раздаточный материал.

In his article published in the "Olympic Revue" the official magazine of the International Olympic Committee in November 1992, the American historian Robert Barney explains that the idea of the interlaced rings came to Pierre de Coubertin when he was in charge of the [USFSA](#), an association founded by the union of two French sports associations and until 1925, responsible for representing the [International Olympic Committee](#) in France. The emblem of the union was two interlaced rings (like the typical interlaced [marriage](#) rings) and original idea of Swiss psychiatrist [Carl Jung](#) that the ring means continuity and the human being.

The [Olympic Rings](#), the symbol of the [modern Olympic Games](#), is composed of five interlocking rings, colored blue, yellow, black, green, and red on a white field. It was originally designed in 1912 by Baron [Pierre de Coubertin](#), the founder of the modern Olympic Games. The colors (including the white background) also represented at least one color on all national flags of the world at that time. The 1914 [Olympic Congress](#) had to be suspended due to the outbreak of [World War I](#), but the symbol (and [flag](#)) were later adopted. They would first officially debut at the [Games of the VII Olympiad](#) in [Antwerp, Belgium](#) in 1920. The five rings represent the five (inhabited) continents: the Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania /Australia/ which wanted to accept healthy competition.

VII. Now let's speak about the venues of future Winter Olympic Games (6 мин.)

Teacher: Add some information to these facts

This sketch shows the Olympic Park concept with all venues gathered around the Medals Plaza

The Sochi Olympic Park will be built by the [Black Sea](#) coast in the [Imeretin Valley](#). All the venues listed below are new and need to be built. The venues will be clustered around a central water basin on which the Medals Plaza will be built. This will provide a great compactness of the concept with the Olympic Stadium and all indoor venues of the Olympics gathered within walking distance.

[Bolshoi Ice Palace](#) - ice hockey, 12,000 spectators.

[Maly Ice Palace](#) - ice hockey, 7,000 spectators.

[Sochi Olympic Oval](#) - speed skating, 8,000 spectators.

[Sochi Olympic Skating Centre](#) - figure skating, short track speed skating, 12,000 spectators.

[Sochi Olympic Curling Centre](#) - curling, 3,000 spectators.

[Sochi Olympic Stadium](#) - 69,000 spectators.

[Main Olympic village](#)

International broadcasting center and main press-room.

What sport competitions will be held after 2014?

After the Olympics, it is planned to use the cluster area as part of [Formula One](#) street circuit. This deal was signed on 14 October 2010 though it could be delayed to the 2014 Games. The contract runs to 2020.

Some games of the World Football championship will be in Sochi in 2018.

Now look at these pictures and say where these sport venues are being built now.



VIII. Homework (1 мин.)

Your homework is to write a composition how you understand the values of Olympic and Paralympic Games.

You can also make some presentations about the Olympic movement or about famous Russian sportsmen, about the founder of modern Olympic Games or about the Presidents of IOC.

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**Дополнительные материалы к комплекту
«Английский язык»
для основной школы**

Пояснительная записка

Настоящий пакет разработан на основе федерального компонента государственных стандартов основного общего образования с целью интегрирования олимпизма в учебный материал по английскому языку для 5-9 классов с учетом логики учебного процесса, возрастных особенностей учащихся, межпредметных и внутрипредметных связей. Предложенные материалы выступают в роли содержательного технологического ресурса, включающего описание фрагментов уроков, на основе которого учитель, располагая собственным профессиональным методическим инструментарием, интегрирует информацию в рамки своего урока.

Основная идея предлагаемого комплекса направлена на то, чтобы дать школьникам наиболее полное представление об идеологии, философии, ценностях олимпийского и паралимпийского движения, вехах, истории Олимпийских и Паралимпийских игр, особенностях подготовки Сочи к проведению XXII Олимпийских зимних игр и XI Паралимпийских зимних игр, олимпийском наследии.

Дидактические принципы, положенные в основу настоящего учебно-методического пакета, базируются на системе педагогической деятельности, основной целью которой является становление субъектной позиции школьника, логике компетентностного подхода.

Предложенный комплекс включает разработки по уровням (5-9 классы).

Каждый уровень содержит подборку текстов и диалогов на английском языке, которые сопровождаются комментариями, вопросами, системой упражнений и творческих заданий, направленных на развитие коммуникативных навыков и умений.

Для совершенствования речевых навыков представлены ситуативные упражнения, которые служат стимулом к беседе, обсуждению. В данном проекте используются физкультминутки и фонетические разминки, которые поддерживают работоспособность учащихся, активность психических процессов: внимание, память, мышление.

Основные цели предлагаемого комплекса:

- *речевая компетенция* – развитие коммуникативных умений в четырех основных видах речевой деятельности (говорении, аудировании, чтении, письме);
- *языковая компетенция* – овладение новыми языковыми средствами (фонетическими, орфографическими, лексическими, грамматическими) в соответствии с предложенными темами;

- *социокультурная компетенция* – воспитание, приобщение учащихся к культуре, традициям и реалиям стран/страны изучаемого иностранного языка в рамках тем, сфер и ситуаций общения, отвечающих опыту, интересам, психологическим особенностям учащихся основной школы на разных ее этапах (5-6 и 7-9 классах);
 - актуализация информации о XXII Олимпийских зимних играх и XI Паралимпийских зимних играх, имеющейся у школьников;
 - расширение представлений школьников о XXII Олимпийских зимних играх и XI Паралимпийских зимних играх;
 - включение школьников в активное освоение системы олимпийских и паралимпийских ценностей;
 - устойчивые знания и понимание школьниками ценностей олимпийского и паралимпийского движения.
- развитие и воспитание у школьников понимания важности изучения иностранного языка в современном мире и потребности пользоваться им как средством общения, познания, самореализации и социальной адаптации; воспитание качеств гражданина, патриота; развитие национального самосознания, стремления к взаимопониманию между людьми разных сообществ, толерантного отношения к проявлениям иной культуры.

Воспитательное значение данного комплекса состоит в том, что идеалы, лежащие в основе олимпийского движения, составляют неотъемлемую часть общечеловеческих, общекультурных идеалов и ценностей. На первом плане при этом находятся такие ценности, как здоровье и здоровый образ жизни, высоконравственное поведение в любых ситуациях, красота и другие эстетические ценности, человеческое общение, гуманное отношение людей друг к другу и к природе и т.п.

Гармоничное воспитание современных школьников в системе олимпийского образования представляет собой процесс, способствующий саморазвитию разносторонней, свободной и творческой личности, продуктивно реализующей себя в различных видах деятельности.

Разработка лексико-тематического словаря по теме «Спорт»

1. Талисманы Олимпийских игр
2. Подборка текстов
3. Подборка лексико-грамматических упражнений
4. Подборка диалогов
5. Написание открытки

Дидактические материалы для 5 класса включают в себя различные виды речевой и письменной деятельности для развития монологической, диалогической и письменной речи.

1. Разработка лексико-тематического словаря по теме «Зимние Олимпийские игры»

Материал рекомендован для введения и тренировки лексики по теме, расширения словарного запаса учащихся.

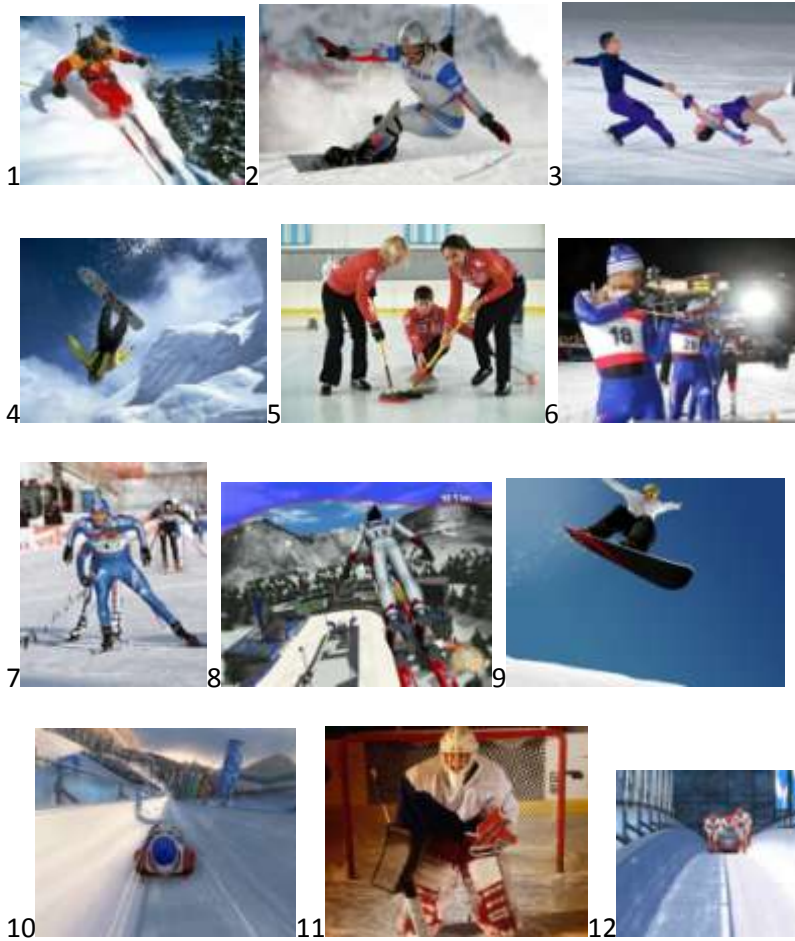
According to Russian classification, there are 15 Winter Olympic sports. They are:



Biathlon, bobsleigh, bobsleigh skeleton, curling, ice hockey, luge, figure skating, speed skating, short-track speed skating, snowboarding, alpine skiing, cross-country skiing, ski jumping, freestyle skiing, Nordic combined skiing

(Отработка произношения новых слов с пояснением)

1. Match the words with the pictures.
2. Which words are the same in your language?
3. Which are nearly the same?



Карточки для выполнения задания раздаются учащимся:

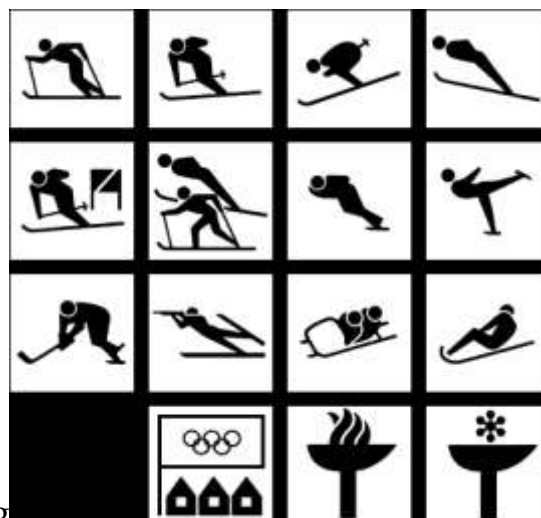


Figure skating

Speed skating

Short track speed skating

Snowboarding

Ski jumping

Alpine skiing

Freestyle skiing

Cross country

Nordic combined skiing

Luge

Ice

hockey

Curling

Материал рекомендован для введения и тренировки лексики по теме «Цвета и краски».

You know, children, what a mascot is. Here you can see the possible mascots for Sochi 2014.

Write down as many colours as you can.



Match the words from the first colon with the words from the second to name winter sports:

- figure skating (2 times)

- alpine skiing (3 times)
- cross-country hockey
- freestyle jumping
- ski
- extreme

Материал рекомендован для изучения и отработки лексики по теме «Свободное время».

- Ski – кататься на лыжах
- Skate – кататься на коньках
- Play snowballs – играть в снежки
- Make a snowman – лепить снеговика
- Snowboard – кататься на сноуборде
- Sleigh – кататься на санях



2. Талисманы зимних Олимпийских игр.

Активизация тематической лексики (качества характера талисманов и олимпийские ценности).

(на экране задание: соотнеси картинку и качества характера талисманов после изучения материала)

Mascot





Quality

Helpful wise
Kind equal
Brave active
Popular friendly to ecology
Sporty

Карточки для выполнения задания раздаются детям:

Helpful	Sumi, Miga
Kind	Powder, Copper, Coal
Excellent	Neve, Gliz
Wise	Sukky, Nokky, Lekky, Tsukky
Equal	Magic, Vuchko
Friendly to ecology	Kristin, Hakon
Popular	Shoos
Active	Rony
Sporty	Heidy, Howdy
Friendly	Olympiamandle
Brave	

3. Подборка текстов

Материал рекомендован для использования на уроках чтения к теме «Олимпийские игры», «Олимпийские символы и церемонии».

Цель: Вовлечь учащихся в активное освоение системы олимпийского образования, истории возникновения олимпийских символов и церемоний. Познакомить учащихся с новыми словами, научиться читать и понимать основные мысли текстов и рассказывать о них.

Read the text, translate it into Russian and answer the questions after it.
(Прочтите и переведите текст на русский язык, ответьте на вопросы после текста.)

New words:

design –разрабатывать

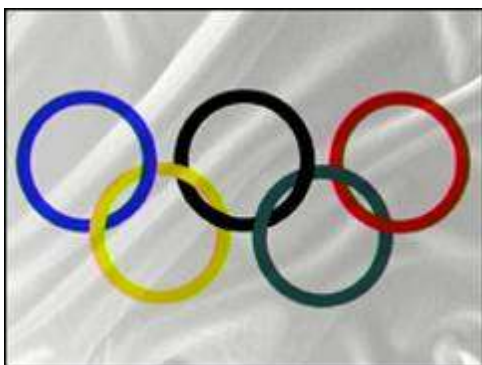
ring – кольцо

represent – представлять

union – союз

Olympic Flag

Baron de Coubertine designed the Olympic Flag in 1913-14. The flag is a white silk cloth with the Olympic logo - the five interlocking rings: blue, yellow, black, green, red. They represent the Union of the five continents and the meeting of the athletes of the World at the Olympic Games.



1. Who designed the Olympic flag?
2. How many rings does the flag have?
3. What colour are the rings?
4. What do they represent?

Read the text and say if the sentences after it True or False.

New words:

appear – появляться

feature – черта

host – хозяин

Olympic mascot

Tradition to create a special mascot of the Olympic Games, bringing good luck to athletes and fans, first appeared in 1968 in Mexico City. New Olympic tradition all at once fell on the soul, and thereafter every Olympic Games had their character. It shows the geographical features, history and culture of the host city.



Vancouver 2010 London 2012



Moscow 1980



Peking 2008

		True	False
1.	The first Olympic mascot appeared in 1969.		
2.	Every Olympics has there own character.		
3.	Olympic mascots show toys of the host city.		
4.	Olympic mascot brings good luck to athletes and fans.		

4. Подборка лексико-грамматических упражнений

Цель данного раздела заключается в формировании соответствующих грамматических и лексических навыков, в выработке навыков автоматизированного пользования грамматическим и лексическим минимумом в речи.

Материал рекомендован для введения и отработки правила образования порядковых числительных в английском языке, а также для ознакомления учащихся с информацией о предыдущих Олимпиадах.



The **first** Olympic Games – Athens Greece



The **second** Olympic Games – Paris France



The **third** Olympic Games – St. Louis America



The **fourth** Olympic Games – London UK



The **fifth** Olympic Games – Stockholm Denmark



The **seventh** Olympics – Antwerp Belgium



The **eighth** Olympics – Paris France again



The **ninth** Olympics – Amsterdam Netherlands



The **tenth** Olympics – Los Angeles America



The **eleventh** – Berlin Germany



The **twenty-second** – Moscow Russia



The **twenty – fourth** – Sochi Russia again

Материал рекомендован для тренировки употребления числительных и дат в устной речи.

1. Look at the table and answer the questions:

(таблица показывается на экране)

1. What country were the 5th Olympic Games held in?
2. When were the 11th Olympic Games held?
3. Why weren't the 6th Olympics held?
4. Which Olympic Games were held in Moscow?

2. Look at the table and ask questions to each other.

	Year	City	Country
I	1896	Athens	Greece
II	1900	Paris	France
III	1904	StLouse	USA
IV	1908	London	Great Britain
V	1912	Stockholm	Sweden
VI	1916	The Olympics weren't held (World War I)	
VII	1920	Antwerp	Belgium
VIII	1924	Paris	France
IX	1928	Amsterdam	Holland
X	1932	LosAngeles	USA
XI	1936	Berlin	Germany
XII	1940	The Olympics weren't held (World War II)	
XIII	1944		
XIV	1948	London	Great Britain
XV	1952	Helsinki	Finland
XVI	1956	Melbourne	Australia
XVII	1960	Rome	Italy
XVIII	1964	Tokio	Japan
XIX	1968	Mexico	Mexico

XX	1972	Munich	Germany
XXI	1976	Montreal	Canada
XXII	1980	Moscow	Russia
XXIII	1984	LosAngeles	USA
XXIV	1988	Seoul	South Korea
XXV	1992	Barcelona	Spain

Введение и отработка употребления степеней сравнения прилагательных.

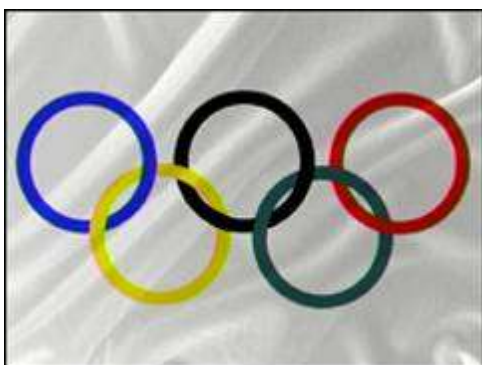
Read this quotation and say how you understand it:

“AS IN DAYTIME THERE IS NO STAR IN THE SKY WARMER AND BRIGHTER THAN SUN, LIKEWISE THERE IS NO COMPETITION GREATER THAN OLYMPIC GAMES”

Read the Olympic motto and translate it into Russian:

CITIUS, ALTIUS, FORTIUS (Latin)

FASTER, HIGHER, STRONGER



Write degrees of comparison of the following adjectives. Use examples:

Fast – faster- the fastest popular – **more** popular – **the most** popular

High, strong, kind, active, brave, wise, helpful, equal, sporty

Материал рекомендован для изучения и тренировки временной формы Present Progressive.

Look, listen, repeat and remember (отработка произношения слов)

Ski – кататься на лыжах

Skate – кататься на коньках

Play snowballs – играть в снежки

Make a snowman – лепить снеговика

Snowboard – кататься на сноуборде

Sleigh – кататься на санях

Children, do you like winter? Look at the picture and say what they are doing now and what they are not doing now using the new words (материал показывается на экране).



Are all children skiing, skating, snowboarding well?

What winter sport do you like best?

Can you ski, skate, snowboard?

5. Подборка диалогов.

Талисманы зимних Олимпийских игр.

Отработка навыков монологической и диалогической речи и активизация лексики, обозначающей качества характера.

T: Today we are going to travel through Olympic Games, see new countries and meet new friends. We are going to talk about mascots (талисманы). Mascots are symbols of Olympics. Before we start we should learn the names of the Winter Olympic cities and countries (отработка названий стран и городов, принимавших Зимние Олимпийские игры)

Grenoble-France, Sapporo-Japan, Innsbruck-Austria, Lake Placid- the USA, Sarajevo-Yugoslavia, Calgary-Canada, Albertville-France, Lillehammer-Norway, Nagano- Japan, Salt Lake City – the USA, Turin-Italy, Vancouver –Canada (отработка хором и индивидуально).

В виде ролевой игры дети в роли талисманов разыгрывают диалоги знакомства:

: Look! I've got a friend. His name is Shoos. He will help us today. He is from France. He is very **helpful**.



1968

P1: Hi! My name is Shoos. I am from Grenoble, France. I am **popular**. Let me introduce my friends.

Ps: Hi! Nice to meet you!

P1:Let's go to Innsbruck, Austria and meet our new friend.

P1: Hello! My name is Shoos. What's your name?

P2: Hi! I'm Olympiyamandle. I am from Innsbruck, Austria. I am **kind**. Nice to meet you.



1976

P1: Glad to meet you, too.

P2: I invite you to Lake-Placid and meet Ronny.

P1: I'd love to. Let's go.

P2: Hi! I'm Olympiyamandle. . What's your name?

P3: My name is Ronny. I'm from Lake-Placid, the USA. I'm **brave and sporty**.

Pleased to meet you.

P2: Nice to meet you, too.

P3: Welcome to Sarajevo and meet Vuchko.

P2: OK.



1980

P3: Hello! My name is Ronny. What's your name?

P4: Hi! My name's Vuchko.. I'm from Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. I'm **friendly to ecology**. I want to make friends with you.

P3: Me too. Glad to meet you.

P4: Come with me to Calgary and greet Heidi and Howdy.

P3: With pleasure.



1984

P4: Hi! My name's Vuchko. What about your names?

P5, 6: Hello! We are Heidi and Howdy. We are from Calgary, Canada. We respect each other. We are **respectful and friendly**. Nice to meet you.

Pleased to meet you, too.

P5, 6: We invite you to Albertville, France and visit Magic.

P4: That's nice.



1988

P5, 6: Hello! We are Heidy and Howdy. Who are you?

P7: Hi! I'm Magic. I'm from Albertville, France. I'm **excellent**. Glad to meet you.

P5, 6: Glad to meet you, too.

P7: I invite you to Lillehammer and visit Kristin and Hakon.

P5, 6: We'd love to. OK.



1992

P7: Hi! My name is Magic. And who are you?

P8, 9: We are Kristin and Haakon. We are from Lillehammer, Norway. We are **popular and friendly**. Pleased to meet you.

P7: Nice to meet you, too.

P8, 9: Let's go to Nangana with us and meet Sukky, Nokky, Lekky, Tsukky.

P7: Fine.



Kristin Haakon 1994

P8, 9: Hello! We are Kristin and Haakon. What about your names?

P10, 11, 12, 13: Hi! We are Sukky, Nokky, Lekky, Tsukky. We are from Nagana, Japan. We are **wise and funny**.

Nice to meet you.

P8, 9: Glad to meet you, too.

P10, 11, 12, 13: Come with us to Salt Lake City and see our new friends.

P8, 9: OK. Let's go.



1998

P10, 11, 12, 13: Hi! We are Sukky, Nokky, Lekky, Tsukky. And who are you?

P14, 15,16: We are Powder, Copper, and Coal. We are from Salt Lake City. The USA. We are **fast, strong and brave**.

Pleased to meet you.

P10, 11, 12, 13: Nice to meet you too.

P14,15,16: We invite you to Turin and greet Neve and Gliz.

P10, 11, 12, 13: With pleasure.



P14,15,16: Hello! We are Powder, Copper, and Coal. What about your names?

P17,18: Hi! We are Neve and Gliz. We are from Turin, Italy. We are **active sporty and friendly to ecology**. Nice to meet you.

P14,15,16: Nice to meet you, too.

P17,18: We are going to Vancouver to see our new friends. Come with us.

P14,15,16: We'd love to.



P17, 18: Hello! We are Neve and Gliz. What are your names?

P19, 20, 21: Hi! Our names are Sumi, Quatchi and Miga. We are from Vancouver, Canada. We are **equal and friendly**. Glad to meet you.

P17, 18: Nice to meet you, too.

P19, 20, 21: And now we invite you to Sochi, 2014. They haven't any mascot yet. They need our help.



T: Well, children, now you know all Winter Olympic mascots. You know what they look like and what they are like. Let's revise what they are like.

So they are: **helpful, popular, kind, brave, sporty, friendly, respectful, excellent, wise, equal, active and friendly to ecology**.

(Дети повторяют все изученные качества талисманов за учителем хором и индивидуально.)

Материал рекомендован для закрепления навыков употребления временной формы Present Progressive.

Students look at the picture. Each student chooses to be a person. The teacher invites one student to the front of the class. The other students ask “the leader” questions to find out who she/he is. The student who guesses correctly becomes the next leader.

e.g. S1: Are you skiing?

Leader: No, I’m not.

S2: Are you laying snowballs?

Leader: Yes, I am.



6. Написание открытки

Данный вид работы (написания открытки) помогает развить навыки письменной речи, используя лексику по данной теме.

You got a postcard from your pen friend who lives in England. He is very glad that Winter Olympics 2014 will be held in Sochi. Write a postcard to him and answer his questions.

Вы получили открытку от вашего друга, который живет в Англии. Он очень рад, что Олимпийские игры 2014 пройдут в Сочи. Он рассказывает о том, как смотрел соревнования по лыжному виду спорта, и просит друга рассказать ему о лыжном курорте на Красной Поляне в Сочи.

Dear friend,

I live in England. Yesterday I watched skiing competition on TV. I like skiing very much. In England there isn't much snow in winter.

I know Winter Olympic Games 2014 will be held in Sochi. Is there much snow in Krasnaya Polyana? Is there many people skiing there? Do you like skiing? What is your favourite sport?

Write me soon.

Your friend,

Tom

Описание фотографии.

Материал рекомендован для развития навыков письменной речи и тренировки использования временной формы Present Progressive.

Look at the picture and put the verbs in brackets into the present progressive:

This is a photo of me and my friend. We 1) _____ (take part) in our school competition. We 2) _____ (ski) very well.

It is cold and the wind 3) _____ (blow). It 4) _____ (snow). We like skiing.



What is your favourite competition? Describe one of your photos as in the example.