

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ
К ВЫПОЛНЕНИЮ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ
(1 курс)

Чтобы правильно выполнить контрольные задания, необходимо изучить следующие разделы грамматики: местоимения, степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий, видовременные формы и залог глагола, модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты, типы вопросительных предложений, повторить лексику тем:

“Physical activity and sports in the society”

“Physical education”

“Sport in the Republic of Belarus”

“Sport in Great Britain and the USA”

“Sports Competitions”

“The Olympic Games”

При выполнении контрольных заданий следует пользоваться учебным пособием «Английский язык» для студентов I-го курса БГУФК.

Образцы выполнения

Образец выполнения 1:

This boy is a first-class gymnast. (Him, his) coach is an Olympic Champion.

This is a first-class gymnast. His coach is an Olympic Champion.

Этот парень – первоклассный гимнаст. Его тренер – Олимпийский чемпион.

Образец выполнения 2:

The harder you train the better performance you show.

Чем упорнее ты тренируешься, тем лучшие результаты показываешь.

(наречие “hard” в сравнительной степени; прилагательные “good” в сравнительной степени).

Образец выполнения 3:

He (qualify) for the first ranking by the end of the year.

He will have qualified for the first ranking by the end of the year.

Он выполнит норматив первого разряда к концу года.

Образец выполнения 4:

The ancient Olympic Games were held in Greece.

Древние Олимпийские игры проводились в Греции.

Where were the ancient Olympic Games held?

Образец выполнения 5:

She was an excellent tennis player and ... beat anybody.

She was an excellent tennis player and could beat anybody.

Она была прекрасной теннисисткой и могла обыграть любого.

Образец выполнения 6:

A new stadium is building / is being built in our city now.

A new stadium is being built in our city now.

Новый стадион строится сейчас в нашем городе.

Новый стадион строят сейчас в нашем городе.

Вариант 1

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, предварительно выбрав из заключенных в скобки, соответствующие местоимения и переведите их на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 1)

1. When (I/me) ... was six years old my father took (I/me) ... to a football match.
2. (These/This) ... skis are very expensive.
3. (Anybody/Everybody) ... liked this young football player's performance.
4. How (many/much) ... time a day do you practice?
5. Arthur told (him/his) ... doctor about the back problems.
6. Tell me (who/why) ... taught you playing table tennis so well.
7. There are (any/no) competitions in February.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения. Найдите и подчеркните в них прилагательные и наречия, определите их формы сравнения и переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 2).

1. At the last championship he got the worst injury in his sports career.
2. At the 2008 Beijing Olympics the Belarusian team performed most successfully in athletics, canoeing and weight-lifting.
3. He demonstrated better performance in sprint than in middle-distance events.
4. We don't have any information about his further life after he retired from competitions.
5. The British believe that swimming is one of the most beneficial sports.
6. The services of rehabilitation centres in Minsk are half as expensive as those our athletes were offered in Rome.
7. Alex is not so good at team games as Mike.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, поставив глагол-сказуемое в необходимую временную форму и переведите их на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. Belarusian people (play) sport and games since ancient times.
2. People who (do) morning exercises regularly feel and look quite fit.
3. It's 10.00 in the morning. The gymnasts (warm up) before the competitions.
4. Belarusian athletes (take part) in the 26th Olympic Games as a national team for the first time.
5. The game (finish) already before we came to the stadium.
6. If he (give up) bad habits, he (feel) healthier.
7. When Nick (join) this sport club?

IV. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам (см. образец выполнения 4)

1. Mikhail Krivonosov became the first Olympic silver medalist from Belarus.
2. Coubertin revived the Olympic Games because he wanted to encourage young people to participate actively in sport.
3. The city has to build many facilities for the coming competition.
4. In rugby players are allowed to attack and hold the opponents.
5. There are 243 stadiums in Belarus.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами: can, may, need, could, shouldn't, must, ought to, have to. Переведите предложения на русский язык. (см. образец выполнения 5).

1. All schools ... have playing fields, gyms and sports grounds to ensure physical education.
2. Students ... use the university sports facilities free of charge.
3. I ... run much faster when I was younger.
4. Experienced athletes ... to help the young ones.
5. Peter is putting on weight, he drives everywhere and never walks, he ... use his car so much.
6. Cricket players ... to wear white shirts, trousers and boots.
7. You ... a special field to play golf, so the game is rather expensive and only rich people ... afford to play it.

VI. Перепишите следующие предложения, выбрав глагол в необходимой видовременной форме и залоге, и переведите их на русский язык (см. образец выполнения б).

1. Many people (are employing/ are employed) in jobs related to sport and physical activity.
2. The National Olympic Committee of the Republic of Belarus (was recognized/ has been recognized) officially at the 101st IOC Session in September 1993.
3. Athletes and fans hope that several major international sports events (will hold/ will be held) in Minsk in future.
4. Some form of cricket (was played/ was being played) in England in the 13th century.
5. Currently the World Gymnastics Championships competition (divide/ is divided) into team qualifying round, team finals, all-round finals and event finals.
6. Since 1996 compulsory programme (was eliminated/ has been eliminated) from the team gymnastics competitions.
7. Belarus is proud of its sporting achievements but there is much more that can and must (be doing/ be done).

VII. Прочитайте весь текст. Письменно переведите абзацы 1, 4 на русский язык.

Badminton.

1. Badminton is a racquet sport played by either two opposing players (singles) or two opposing pairs (doubles), who take position on opposite halves of a rectangular court that is divided by a net. Players score points by striking a shuttlecock with their racquet so that it passes over the net and lands in their opponents' half of the court. Each side may only strike the shuttlecock once before it passes over the net. A rally ends once the shuttlecock has struck the floor.
2. The beginning of badminton can be traced to mid-18th century British India, where it was created by British military officers who stationed there. This game was taken by retired officers back to England where it developed and rules were set out. Although it appears clear that Badminton House, Gloucestershire, owned by the Duke of Beaufort, has given its name to the sports, it is unclear when and why the name was adopted.
3. Despite its image of a lazy backyard game, badminton, played seriously, is actually an intensely athletic sport providing significant health and fitness benefits. In a typical recreational game a player can run the equivalent of a mile and burn about 250 calories.
4. Since 1992, badminton has been an Olympic sport with five events: men's and women's doubles, and mixed doubles, in which each pair consists of a man and a woman. At high levels of play, especially in singles, the sport demands excellent fitness: players require aerobic stamina, agility, explosive strength, speed and precision. It is also a technical sport, requiring good motor coordination and racquet handling skills and techniques.

VIII. Ответьте письменно на вопросы к абзацам 2, 3.

1. How did the name of the game appear?
2. What is the recreational effect of badminton?

Вариант 2

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, предварительно выбрав из заключенных в скобки соответствующие местоимения, и переведите их на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 1)

1. Jack is fond of jogging. (Us/We) ... often see (he/him) ... at the stadium.
2. At that time (anybody/nobody) ... believed that Vitali would become a successful gymnast.
3. (Whom/Whose) ... football boots are these?
4. Some tournaments were held in Minsk last year. Most of (that/those) ... tournaments were international ones.
5. Michael has read (any/every) book on training methods in our library.
6. There are (a few/a little) ... freestylers who can perform this new element.
7. Mary and Nadia have been playing for (their/theirs) ... team since 2006.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения. Найдите и подчеркните в них прилагательные и наречия, определите их формы сравнения и переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения).

1. The Cup Final is one of the largest sporting events of the year in England.
2. People are more willing to exercise sports under the supervision of an instructor.
3. The Minsk-Arena Complex is the largest arena in use by a CHL team.
4. Cricket players are no less popular than film stars in Great Britain.
5. The farthest that any qualifier has ever progressed at Wimbledon is the semi-final.
6. Basketball is American in origin, it is the most favourite pastime with the young Americans.
7. The British think that swimming is much more beneficial than any other recreational activity.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, поставив глагол-сказуемое в необходимую временную форму и переведите их на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. She (teach) children swimming for 20 years. She is one of the best children coaches in Belarus.
2. In 1894 about 70 cyclists (found) the first club of cycling tourism in Belarus.
3. His coach is sure he (qualify) for the Master of Sport category by the end of this year.
4. Peter (lose) his physical condition. He should exercise daily.
5. If he (work) hard, he (improve) his swimming technique.
6. When we entered the gym our gymnasts (warm up).
7. Why he (perform) worse than his main rivals at the last competitions?

IV. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам (см. образец выполнения 4)

1. In 2010 the FIFA World Cup was held in Africa for the first time.
2. Endurance training has direct beneficial effect on the heart.
3. The player has to miss the next match because of two yellow cards.
4. The students will be practising when you come to the gym tomorrow.
5. The University curriculum includes general, science and professional courses.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами: must, should, have to, ought to, may, can, was able to, mustn't. Переведите предложения на русский язык. (см. образец выполнения 5).

1. ... I take this bicycle? No, you ... it's Bob's. He is going to take part in the cycling competition tomorrow.
2. Active athletes ... have regular physical check up.
3. Richard is very athletic, he ... play golf and cricket very well.
4. You look overtired, you ... to have a rest before the competition.
5. When you play cricket you ... to wear a white shirt and white trousers, boots are also white.
6. If you want to be in good physical condition you ... exercise regularly and keep to a diet.
7. I'm not usually very good at tennis, but yesterday I ... to beat my brother.

VI. Перепишите следующие предложения, выбрав глагол в необходимой видовременной форме и залоге, и переведите их на русский язык (см. образец выполнения б).

1. Sports (are discussing/ are discussed) like politics, entertainment and even religion in Great Britain.
2. The first sailing club (was founded/ has been founded) in Vitebsk in 1898.
3. A new freestyle centre (is building/ is being built) in Minsk now.
4. Sport (is being used/ has been used) lately as an instrument of national policy in the world arena.
5. The National Olympic Committee of the Republic of Belarus (finance/ is financed) through its marketing programmes.
6. The Olympic Opening ceremony (combines/ is combined) performances of musicians, dancers and athletes.
7. The time and place for the draw, prize-giving, the starting time and other information can (is found/ be found) in the competition schedule.

VII. Прочитайте весь текст. Письменно переведите абзацы 1, 2 на русский язык.

Paddle Tennis

1. Often known simply as “Paddle”, this relative newcomer is growing fast in the rest of the world and may be on its way to America. It started in Mexico in the late 1960s, moved to Spain for twenty years and found a new home in Argentina in 1989. In just four years Argentine paddle has exploded into 30 000 courts used by 4,5 million registered players.
2. Paddle is played indoors and out on a 10 by 20 meter court with back walls, side walls and chain link fencing. Players hit a standard tennis ball with a solid paddle made of wood, plastic or molded material. The scoring is exactly like in tennis and rules are similar. Most participants are in the over-16 age group and most play doubles.
3. From a commercial standpoint three paddle courts can be built in the space of one tennis court. Twelve paddle players can participate on those three courts, compared to the four that could be playing tennis.
4. Paddle is easy to learn especially if you already play another racquet sport. Paddle has already spread to France, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil and back to Mexico. With steady inclusion of ball games in the Olympics (badminton, racquetball, squash) it is only a matter of time before this sport achieves international popularity.

Notes:

1. paddle tennis – зд.: 'пэдл' теннис, разновидность тенниса, в который играют на огороженной с трех сторон площадке жесткой ракеткой.

VIII. Ответьте письменно на вопросы к абзацам 3, 4.

1. What are the benefits of Paddle Tennis from a commercial standpoint?
2. Does Paddle Tennis have a chance to achieve international popularity?

Вариант 3

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, предварительно выбрав из заключенных в скобки соответствующие местоимения, и переведите их на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 1)

1. Tina asked (us/we) ... to help (her/she) ... with this difficult exercise.
2. (What/Which) ... is that runner's name?
3. I've got (few/little) ... information about curling in Belarus.
4. He hasn't got (any/no) Olympic medals.
5. Is there (anything/something) ... interesting in this sports magazine?
6. (My/Mine) ... best friend is a good swimmer.
7. Who is (that/this) ... boy running over there?

II. Перепишите следующие предложения. Найдите и подчеркните в них прилагательные и наречия, определите их формы сравнения и переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 2).

1. Hockey, baseball and basketball are the four most popular sports in the USA.
2. In the early 2000s Belarus was not so well supplied with sports facilities as it is today.
3. The tickets to the basketball matches are less expensive in Belarus than they are in the USA.
4. After the reconstruction Dynamo stadium in Minsk will be as modern as Wembley stadium.
5. While jogging a person's heart works more efficiently. The best way to keep fit is to go for sport all the life.
6. Cricket is the least popular of all ball games in Belarus.
7. Athletes qualify for the Olympics by winning or finishing high in selection trials.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, поставив глагол-сказуемое в необходимую временную форму и переведите их на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. Physical education (become) a compulsory subject for all types of school in Belarus.
2. He (win) his first international race when he (be) 16.
3. The Head Coach (come) to the training camp one of these days.
4. He (improve) his skiing technique since his last unsuccessful performance at the World Skiing Championships.
5. He (retire) from competitions the following year. He (get) too old.
6. He (play) football when he (study) at the University.
7. What time we (arrive) in Minsk if we take the 4.15 bus?

IV. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам (см. образец выполнения 4)

1. The Summer Olympics have been held since 1896.
2. Every athlete has to pass several procedures before competitions.
3. In 1894 about 70 cyclists founded a club of cycling tourism in Vitebsk.
4. The first modern Olympic Games took place in 1896 in Athens, Greece.
5. Physical activity and sports constitute an essential part of the world's culture.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами: may, must, can, should, could, is to, mustn't. Переведите предложения на русский язык. (см. образец выполнения 5).

1. Cricket games are very long, some of them ... last for several days.

2. In Great Britain if you want to play tennis you ... join a tennis club or find a partner and hire a public court.
3. Children ... play games in the streets.
4. Peter loses too many matches. He ... follow his coach's instructions.
5. According to the Calendar the Cup Final ... to be held in London.
6. If you want to be a success in sport you ... train hard.
7. Helen has performed well this season. She ... win the World Cup.

VI. Перепишите следующие предложения, выбрав глагол в необходимой видовойременной форме и залоге, и переведите их на русский язык (см. образец выполнения б)

1. At the beginning of each academic year correspondent students (provide/ are provided) with educational instructions.
2. Teaching sports and games in Belarus (was connected/ has been connected) closely with economical and political changes of the early 1700's.
3. Hunting, swimming and games (are practiced/ have been practiced) by Belarusian people for centuries.
4. Sometimes horse racing (call/ is called) the sport of the kings in Great Britain.
5. Some new sports facilities (are built/ are being built) in Minsk now.
6. The Olympic Closing ceremony (is included/ includes) lowering of the Olympic flag.
7. The goal (had scored/ had been scored) already before we came to the stadium.

VII. Прочитайте весь текст. Письменно переведите абзац 2 на русский язык.

The History of Wimbledon

1. The Lawn Tennis Championships in Wimbledon have developed from an amateur event watched by a few hundreds of spectators to a highly professional tournament attracting over five thousand people. The only event held in 1877 was the Gentlemen's Singles with 22 men participating. About two hundred spectators paid one shilling each to watch the final. The Ladies' Singles competition began in 1884.

2. The host of the leading annual sporting event in the world is The All England Lawn Tennis Club. It is a private club founded in 1868 originally as All England Croquet Club and its first ground was situated in Wimbledon. In 1877 the club was re-titled "The All England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club" and held the first lawn tennis championship. By 1882 the club's activity was almost exclusively confined to lawn tennis, and that year the word "croquet" was dropped from the title. A new code of rules was drawn up for the event. Today's rules are similar except for some details such as the height of the net and posts and the distance of the service line from the net.

3. Every year Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships start six weeks before the first Monday in August and last for a fortnight or for as long as necessary to complete all events. Wimbledon traditions include a strict dress code for competitions. The tournament is also notable for the absence of sponsor advertising around the courts.

VIII. Ответьте письменно на вопросы к абзацам 1, 3.

1. Who was the first to perform at Wimbledon: men or women?
2. What is Wimbledon notable for?

Вариант 4

I. Перепишите следующие предложения, предварительно выбрав из заключенных в скобки соответствующие местоимения, и переведите их на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 1)

1. Alex and Peter are cyclists. (Them/They) ... study at the same group with (I/me)
2. This football stadium is older than (our/ours) It was built in 1960s.
3. Do you like (these/this) ... baseball cap?
4. Rita has just performed (any/some) ... difficult acrobatic elements.
5. (What/Which) ... colour T-shirts do you prefer, black or white?
6. I saw (many/much) ... people skiing in the park.
7. I can't find my tennis racket in the room. It must be (nowhere/somewhere) ... else.

II. Перепишите следующие предложения. Найдите и подчеркните в них прилагательные и наречия, определите их формы сравнения и переведите предложения на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 2) .

1. The Wimbledon Tournaments are regarded as the most important tennis events in the world.
2. In the early 1900s gymnastics and sports began to be developed more actively in Belarus.
3. The greatest championships in the world are the Olympic Games.
4. If old people improve their oxygen uptake by 20 per cent, they live 8-9 years longer.
5. Golf clubs are much smaller than those for hockey.
6. A world championship determines the best nation, team, individual in the world in a particular sport.
7. During the last World Gymnastics Championships Alex was badly injured. It was the worst injury in his sports career.

III. Перепишите следующие предложения, поставив глагол-сказуемое в необходимую временную форму и переведите их на русский язык (см. образец выполнения 3).

1. Some prominent athletes (graduate) from the Belarusian State University of Physical Culture.
2. This skier (become) the tenth in the World Cup standings if he (win) this race.
3. Our football team seldom (lose) important home matches.
4. The athlete (practise) hard for 3 years before he (qualify) for the Olympic Games.
5. She (win) the Olympic champion title when she (be) 20.
6. This gymnasts (demonstrate) excellent performance.
7. How many games our team (win) at the last tournament?

IV. Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения. Поставьте вопросы к выделенным словам (см. образец выполнения 4)

1. The students may choose some optional courses in addition to the compulsory ones.
2. Minsk-Arena has seats for over 15,000 spectators.
3. Yesterday Wilma and Steve were playing badminton at 6.00 p.m.
4. British people invented many sports and games popular today all over the world.
5. Cricket players have to wear white shirts, trousers and boots.

V. Перепишите следующие предложения, заполнив пропуски подходящими по смыслу модальными глаголами и их эквивалентами: (may, should, must, be able to, had to, be allowed to, is to, may). Переведите предложения на русский язык. (см. Образец выполнения 5).

1. In rugby the player ... take the ball in his hands and run with it.
2. I don't think he will ... to play football again, his knee injury is so severe.
3. If you want to achieve success in sport you ... study your opponent.

4. ... I participate in the school skiing race? I'm afraid you won't ... because of your injury.
5. We ... to climb the stairs as there was no lift in the building.
6. Children ... take up team sports as they help develop coordination.
7. The ski-jumping competition ... to begin at 10.00. Try not to be late.

VI. Перепишите следующие предложения, выбрав глагол в необходимой видовойременной форме и залоге, и переведите их на русский язык (см. образец выполнения б).

1. A lot of sports facilities and opportunities (provide/ are provided) in Belarus for people who want to keep fit, be strong and healthy.
2. The significance of physical activity and sport as a promoter of health (was recognized/ has been recognized) long ago.
3. Baseball (played/ is played) with a wooden bat and hard ball by two teams of nine players.
 4. When we came to the stadium our home team (attacked/ were attacking) the guest team.
5. The students of the Belarusian State University of Physical Culture (will participate / will be participated) in the coming Olympics/
6. The top three athletes in each Olympic event (receive/ are received) a medal and a diploma.
7. An athlete who represents a country at the Olympics must (select/ be selected) in competitions called selection trials.

VII. Прочитайте весь текст. Письменно переведите абзацы 1, 3 на русский язык.

From the History of Olympic Games

1. The first recorded Olympic contest took place in the Stadium of Olympia in 776 B.C. This stadium was located in the valley of Olympia in western Greece. The Stadium of Olympia had room for 40.000 spectators. For many years the Olympics were for male contestants and male spectators only. The Olympics were held every four years. The only event in the first 13 Olympiads was a footrace of about 180 metres. Through the years longer running races were added to the Olympic programme. Other types of competition also became part of the Olympics. Wrestling and the pentathlon - which originally consisted of the discus throw, javelin throw, long jump, a sprint and wrestling - were added to the competition in 708 B.C. A savage and sometimes deadly sport called pancratium, which combined boxing and wrestling was introduced to the Olympics in 648 B.C.

2. The Roman Empire conquered Greece during the 100's B.C. In A.D. 394 Emperor Theodosius ordered the Olympic Games ended. No Olympics were held for more than 1.500 years.

3. An earthquake destroyed the Stadium of Olympia in the A.D. 500's and a landslide later buried the ruins of the structure. A group of German archaeologists discovered the ruins 1875. A discovery gave Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a French educator, the idea of organizing a modern, international Olympics.

4. Coubertin believed that athletics played an important part in forming a person's character. He also thought that international sports competition would promote world peace. In 1894 Coubertin presented his idea to an international meeting on amateur sports. The group voted to organize the games and it formed the international Olympic Committee. The first modern Olympic Games took place in 1896 in Athens, Greece.

VIII. Ответьте письменно на вопросы к абзацам 1, 3:

1. What were the most important events in the original Olympic Games?
2. What discovery gave Baron Pierre de Coubertin the idea of organizing modern Olympic Games?