**Тема UNIT YI. SKIING**

**Задания: 1) записать слова Упр. 1.**

**Выполнить задания Упр 1-2-3.**

**Ответы присылать на электронный адрес** **Shiotenok@yandex.ru**

**Ex. 1.Study the list of words and expressions. Mind your pronunciation.**

**Consult the dictionary if necessary.**

speed -skating

Alpine skiing, alpine events

ski-jumping

cross-country events

slalom

down hill

race

flagged gates

two runs

relay

Nordic combination

rifle marksmanship

range

jumping tower

ski -jumper

take-off

in-run

landing hill

to brake

flush

spill

show goggles

конькобежный спорт

горнолыжный спорт

прыжки с трамплина

гонки по пересечённой местности

слалом

скоростной спуск

гонка

ворота (между флажками)

2 попытки

эстафета

лыжное двоеборье

стрельба по цели

стрельбище, тир

вышка трамплина

прыгун

место взлёта

гора разгона

склон горы

тормозить

«змейка» в слаломе

падение защитные очки

**Text1**

**Task 1. Read the text. What new information have you learnt from the text?**

**Skiing**

(1) Skiing is s a kind of sport and a mode of transportation involving moving

over snow on a pair of long flat runners (skis) attached to shoes or boots.

Skiing was born in Scandinavia; the oldest skis, found in Swedish and Finnish

bogs, are 4,000-5,000 years old. The earliest skis were often short and broad.

Skiing had reached northern China by the 7th century AD. Skiing was used in

warfare in Scandinavia from the 13th century or earlier to the 20th century. Skis

have continued to be used for transport and travel to the present day.

(2) The earliest mode of skiing developed into the sport now called crosscountry

skiing. Competitive cross-country skiing began in Norway in the 1840s

and had reached California by the 1860s. Improvements on primitive bindings

since 1860 led to far wider recreational skiing.

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(3) Ski-jumping competitions date from the 1870s. Downhill skiing was

limited (in the absence of mountain railways or cable cars) by the need to climb the

hill after skiing down; the building of ski lifts began in the 1930s.

(4) Skis were originally made of a single piece of wood, usually hickory.

Laminated construction began in the 1930s. Plastic running surfaces were

introduced in the 1950s, and no wood has been used in the construction of

downhill skis for many decades.

(5) The business of skiing began its serious growth in the 1930s, which

became explosive in the 1950s and '60s; huge resorts now dot the Austrian, Swiss,

and Italian Alps, the Rocky Mtns., and other mountainous regions.

**Task 2. Read the text once again. Think of the suitable heading to each**

**paragraph.**

**Text 2**

**Task 1. Read the text. Translate the italicized words. Think of the proper title**

**to the text.**

Winter sport is a wide field; but despite the thrills of ice-hockey, the

fascinations on *figure-skating,* skiing dominates all, and above all, Alpine skiing.

Skiing is a symphony of snow, sun and movement; the air is champagne to the

lungs. No wonder skiing has conquered the world. It recruited millions of flowers.

It made poor mountain villages and tiny townships into wealthy resorts. It built

hundreds of hotels, hostels, ski-lifts, funiculars, and cable-railways. It busied

steamships ay a time of year when 40 years ago nobody would voluntarily have

ventured out of doors, let alone have traveled if the journey were not absolutely

necessary.

Skiing comprises *Alpine events, ski-jumping* and *cross-country events.* The

Alpine events for women and men are *slalom, giant slalom* and *downhill (race).*

In the downhill *Alpine events, ski-jumping* and *cross-country events.* The Alpine

events for women and men are *slalom, giant slalom* and *downhill (race).*

In the downhill *race,* where the aim is to get from top to bottom in the

quickest possible time, choosing the best course for the purpose, speeds above 50

m.p. a possible. In the slalom, competitors must weave their way through 40

*flagged gates* during their *two runs.*

The women's cross-country events accepted in the Olympics comprise a 10-

km race and 3 x 5-km (three-lady, 5-kilometre) *relay.* The men's event look like

this: a 15 km race, a 30-km race, a 50-km race, a 4 x 10-km (four-man, 10

kilometer) cross-country relay.

There are two more skiing events in which a participant is to display two

skills. The so-called *Nordic combination* combines jumping and a 15-km cross-country

race.

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The last but not the least is *biathlon.* Biathlon is a combination of cross-country

ski-running and *rifle-marksmanship:* a 20 km race, with each contestant

firing five shots at a single target on each of four *rouges* along the course. Every

target-miss will mean two minutes being added to the competitor’s time.

**Task 2. Read the text and answer the following questions:**

1) Why has skiing conquered the world?

2) What kinds of events does skiing comprise?

3) What is the aim of downhill race?

4) What is slalom?

5) What skills should be displayed in biathlon?

**Task 3. Complete the graph. Speak about skiing using the graph.**