

I. List of sports' vocabulary

breakpoint	Grand Prix	rookie
buzzer-beater	gymnastics	scoreboard
championship	home and away	sensational
cheer	hoop	skateboarding
clinch	humbled	stadium
clinical	in-form/out-of-form	substitute
coach	injury	sumo
comeback	knockout	suspension
commentator	linesman	tackle
cushioning	lopsided	titleholder
defeat	offside	topspin
draw	on fire	tournament
dribble	overpower	track
durable	penalty	trophy
equalizer	performance	winning/losing streak
error-ridden	pitch	wrestling
fair play	playoff	
fencing	racket	

List of sport

1. badminton	21. marathon running
2. baseball	22. mountaineering
3. basketball	23. rugby
4. bowling	24. sailing
5. boxing	25. skateboarding
6. car racing	26. skiing
7. cricket	27. snooker
8. cycling	28. softball
9. diving	29. squash
10. fencing	30. sumo
11. field athletics	31. surfing
12. football	32. swimming
13. golf	33. table-tennis
14. gymnastics	34. tae kwon do
15. hockey	35. tennis
16. Ice hockey	36. track athletics
17. Ice skating	37. volleyball
18. judo	38. water-polo
19. Kung fu	39. weightlifting
20. Karate	40. wind surfing

Activity:

You may select a sport from outside the list for writing.

Think of a major sports event you are interested in – tournaments, cup competitions, Grand Prix races, etc. around the world. Gather information about the event as preparation for a short presentation. In the presentation you should:

- . name the event and say which sport it relates to
- . give a brief history of the event
- . describe what it is like and what happens
- . Discuss its commercial impact – sectors of the community/society, associated business, etc.
- . Give some information about the last time it was held.

A suggested plan with guiding questions

Consider the following:

1. **Introduction.** Interesting opening comments to attract the audience's attention.
2. **Basic information on the sport.** Is it an individual or team event? What equipment is needed? How and where is it played? What is the aim of the sport? Who controls its rules?
3. **The sport's popularity.** Is the sport played by a lot of people and in many countries? Where can the sport be watched? Who watches it? Who/What are some famous players/teams/events? What kind or amount of support do they get from the fans?
4. **The pleasures of the sport.** What makes it enjoyable? What skills does it call upon?
5. **The dangers of the sport.** What sort of injuries (if any) may be risked? **Closing comments.** Encourage interest in the sport.

Notice: «not obligatory”. The activity is an opportunity to practice your writing skill. Thus you have to prepare your essay. Then you send it via e-mail: hayatdahia@gmail.com.

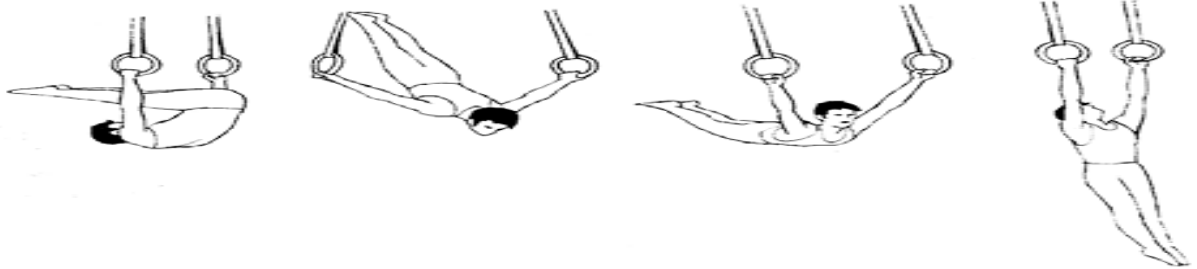
II. GYMNASTICS



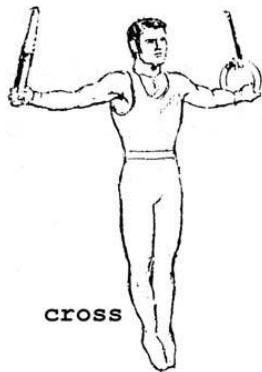
In a motion strength stunt he brings his body slowly into a support position either upwards (Press to a handstand) or downwards (to a back Hanging), fighting against his weight and the instability of the rings. The other category is where they use the force created by the bending and stretching motion of the hips. The final goal is to combine all of these different kinds of moves into unified performance which balances stability and fluidity. Most ring stunts depend to a large degree on the elasticity of the shoulder joints and muscles. From the end of the 70s, the number of Swinging stunts has emerged by using an artificial grip' to protect the hands.

Some stunts:

Hang: a position in which a performer **suspends** himself from the rings with his arms straight and the feet pointing towards the floor.



Straight body cross: an immobile position with the arms stretched straight out from the Shoulders, placing the body in a 'cross' position. The cross falls between the basic hang and **arm support positions** and is categorized variously in different countries. An L-cross is performed with the legs raised to a horizontal level.



Passive sentence

How to make the Passive in English

We make the passive by putting the verb 'to be' into whatever tense we need and then adding the [past participle](#). For regular verbs, we make the past participle by adding 'ed' to the infinitive. So **play** becomes **played**.

Tense	Active	Passive
present simple	I make a cake.	A cake is made (by me).
present continuous	I am making a cake.	A cake is being made (by me).
past simple	I made a cake.	A cake was made (by me).
past continuous	I was making a cake.	A cake was being made (by me).
present perfect	I have made a cake.	A cake has been made (by me).
pres. perf. continuous	I have been making a cake.	A cake has been being made (by me).
past perfect	I had made a cake.	A cake had been made (by me).
future simple	I will make a cake.	A cake will be made (by me).
future perfect	I will have made a cake.	A cake will have been made (by me).