

Reading 2

17 Read the article. Choose the best phrase from A-G to fill in gaps 1-6, to complete the text. There is one phrase you won't need to use.

To Be or Not To Be a Professional Athlete

Becoming a professional sportsman might be a dream for some sports enthusiasts and athletes, but it's not always the best bet. Intense competition, a life on the road and extremely tiring and demanding practice might take some of the fun out of enjoying a sport from an amateur standpoint. Amateur and professional athletes have (1) some shared skills and passion for their sport. However, the primary difference lies in the fact that for professionals, performance within a sport can make or break their careers.

Getting paid is the litmus test of professional versus amateur athletes. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the median annual pay for professional athletes in 2015 was \$47,740. The more they win, the more they earn. In contrast, amateur athletes do not get any pay for competing. They might receive benefits related to participating in their league – for example, team clothing or sponsored post-game dinners from local businesses – but they do not receive paychecks for playing. Their reward is the enjoyment they get from their participation, while the result, that is, winning is of (2)

In some cases, professional athletes can be older than amateur athletes because of rules established within sports organizations. For example, the National Football League in the USA has rules in place barring young athletes (3) high school; the idea is that they'll protect their younger bodies from injury and have the chance to complete their higher education while continuing to develop their athletics skills in collegiate competitions.

Amateur athletes might play football, tennis or volleyball as their leisure activity, getting together at the weekend or after work for a friendly game or to compete (4)..... . They train in their spare time. Professional athletes are usually in full-time training, especially during a competitive season. They often do their job at the expense of their families, as they must frequently compete at weekends, in the evenings and on holidays, (5) Pro athletes have to travel around the country or around the world, leaving their families behind.

Playing any sport involves some degree of risks, and some sports can be quite dangerous. Broken bones, concussions and other injuries (6) and extended physical therapy. Professional athletes might receive extensive medical benefits and insurance coverage as part of their contracts. Amateur athletes who become injured will be personally responsible for their injuries, paying medical costs of game-related injuries. But still the latter have the choice whether to play a sport or not unlike the former, who have to go on training and competing as it is vital for their families' financial well-being.

- A. against other recreational teams
- B. from playing professionally directly after finishing
- C. a few things in common, such as

- D. create the potential for high medical bills
- E. depending on their competition schedule
- F. crucial importance for professionals.
- G. accept formal sponsorship in order to become professional

18 Ask general, special or alternative questions about the difference between professional and amateur sport.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

19 Write down differences between professional and amateur sportsmen. Use the information from the above text. Use linking words.

1. *Professional sportsmen have to take a lot of tiring and demanding practice to win at the competition, while amateur athletes can practise less, only when they have time or wish for it.*

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.



Vocabulary Practice 2

20 Useful Word combinations

be good/bad/great at sth – быть способным/неспособным к ч-л; уметь делать ч-л
 take part in sth – принимать участие в ч-л
 have/take a(n) (good, bad, positive, relaxed etc) attitude to/towards sb/sth – иметь (хорошее, плохое, правильное, спокойное) отношении к ч-л, к-л
 be vital to/for sth – быть (жизненно)важным, существенным, необходимым для ч-л
 on a regular/daily basis – регулярно, на регулярной основе/ ежедневно

on the whole – в общем, в целом; **as a whole** – в массе, в целом
be willing to do – быть готовым сделать ч-л, к-л; охотно делать ч-л; желать сделать
be in (out of) danger of sth/ doing sth – быть в (вне) опасности, подвергаться опасности | **to be a danger to sb** – представлять опасность, угрозу для к-л
put sb, sb's life in danger – подвергать опасности к-л, ч-л жизнь
to a certain/great/large/the full extent – до/в известной/ большой/ значительной степени, в известной, определенной мере, в полной мере
be ahead of – опережать, быть впереди других
from sb's standpoint – с чьей-либо точки зрения, по мнению
at the expense of sb, sth – за счет чего-либо, кого-либо, в ущерб чему-либо
pose a threat to sb, sth – представлять угрозу для ч-л, к-л; угрожать чему-л
be fond of sb/ doing sth – испытывать чувства к кому-л/ любить делать ч-л
achieve a goal – достигать цель, добиваться поставленной цели
be/get/feel exhausted – быть истощенным, измученным, обессиленным
have/lose confidence in sth/sb – иметь/терять уверенность в чем-либо
win/gain sb's confidence – завоевать чье-либо доверие
perform a task/ job/ duty | an experiment/ analysis/ a study – выполнять задание, делать работу, исполнять долг | проводить опыт, анализ, изучить что-л
last an hour/two days/long/ for the whole month – длиться к-л время, хватать на (час)
enable sb/sth to do sth – дать кому-либо возможность сделать ч-л, помогать делать
set, beat/break a record – поставить, побить рекорд
score a goal – забить гол
take first/second/ third place in sth – занять первое/второе/ третье место в ч-л
the former..... the latter – первый (из двух упомянутых) ... второй (из двух упомянутых)

21 Fill in the correct preposition.

1. She has been taking part every sporting event for the last five years. 2. Firemen put their lives danger as part of their job. 3. What kinds of leisure pursuits are you fond? 4. With his social skills he is good any activity involving teamwork. 5. He took third place jumping. 6. Attitudes ... various global problems vary from country to country. 7. Electronic cigarettes pose a serious threat ... people's health all over the world. 8. Understanding how our body works is vital ... a successful fitness programme. 9. You can't solve your problems ... the expense of your family and friends. 10. If you stick to a diet and do exercise ... a regular basis you are bound to lose weight. 11. my standpoint merely doing exercise is not a full definition of a healthy lifestyle. 12. Ronaldo is ahead ... his team players by a long way. 13. the whole, the share of people who are into extreme sports has sharply increased. 14. The population a whole were not very interested in the issue. 15. a certain extent people's interest in this or that sport depends family tradition. 16. Good training will give her confidence herself, her abilities and her success. 17. The hot weather lasted the whole month. 18. He is still in hospital after the accident, but his life is danger.

22 Translate the sentences. Make use of the Vocabulary of the Unit.

1. Ему *нравилось* заниматься альпинизмом, но это увлечение (enthusiasm for) *долго не продлилось*. Кроме того, оно *подвергло* его жизнь *опасности*.
2. Упорный труд и решимость (determination) *помогают* людям *добиваться* целей.
3. Он *поставил* мировой рекорд – он забил 10 голов в одном матче.

4. Экстремальные виды спорта *представляют* большой риск здоровью людей. Кроме того, их жизнь зачастую *подвергается опасности*.
5. Последнее время он *чувствует себя* очень усталым и изможденным. Занятия спортом просто *жизненно необходимы* для его здоровья.
6. Он *отлично играет* в теннис, но он не смог *побить рекорд* Серены Вильямс.
7. Активный образ жизни *дает вам возможность* быть в хорошей физической форме и *не потерять уверенность* в себе и своих способностях.
8. Она *регулярно выполняет* все задания и *принимает участие* во всех проектах.
9. Он стал капитаном команды и вскоре *завоевал доверие* игроков.
10. Тренер и команда *проанализировали* стиль игры соперников.
11. Том *завладел мячом* во второй половине матча и *забил самый красивый гол*.
12. *В целом* у него было *правильное отношение* к жизни, не говоря уже о работе.
13. В темноте она *ухватилась за мою руку*, чтобы удостовериться, что я не ушел.
14. *С моей точки зрения*, ты занимаешься спортом *в ущерб* занятиям в школе.
15. Два студента были в финале чемпионата. *Первый* был из Германии, а *второй* — из России. Оба были *горели желанием занять первое место* в соревновании.



Word Formation 2: Formation of Adverbs

23 Form adverbs from adjectives following the spelling rules.

sleepy – sleepily weepy – weepily	tragic – tragically frantic – frantically	economical – economically eventual – eventually
irritable – irritably reliable – reliably	false – falsely safe – safely	But: whole – wholly, true – truly

1. I buy Time Magazine (week) while my brother does it (month).
2. The family (original) came from France.
3. He did it (intentional) and (purposeful).
4. She waited (anxious) by the phone and spoke (irritating).
5. What is said (brief) is said most (effective).
6. Many students are (economic) dependent on their parents.
7. (Eventual) the team played (poor) compared to other teams.
8. Women were becoming more (political) active.
9. He is a (true) remarkable sportsman and an (astonishing) attractive man. His hair is (natural) curly.
10. (historic) and (cultural) two countries has always been linked.
11. The accident happened (short) before the end of the first race.
12. "It has been (heavy) raining all day", she replied (sleepy).
13. "The museum is open (day)", the curator said (smiling)
14. Your participation is (crucial) important.
15. We like to encourage each other (musical) and (creative),
..... (artistic) and (lyric).
16. Smith was a (high) competitive athlete with a kind of (extreme)
motivated personality that is (classic) associated with champions.
17. He (secret) watched the puppet move (steady) but
(clumsy) about the rooms on her small paws.
18. His early retirement will (inevitable) and (understandable)
lead to depression.



Collocation

24 Fill in the following collocational grids. Match the sports to the places they are normally played.

	badminton	football	racing	cricket	basketball	triathlon	golf	squash	rugby
pitch		✓							
court									
track									
course									



Grammar Practice 2: Adjectives - Adverbs

Types of Comparisons

as + positive degree + as not so/as + positive degree + as (not) such a(n) + positive degree + as as usual, than usual	Mary is as beautiful as Jane. The service isn't so good as it used to be. It's not such a long way as we thought. He was half an hour late as usual .
twice/ three times etc as + positive degree + as в два/ три раза (больше/ дороже и т.д.), чем ...	She earns three times as much as me. This coat is twice as expensive as that one.
half as + positive degree + as в половину меньше/ дешевле т.д., чем ... half + <u>noun</u> (the size, my age, the weight etc) of	Janet has half as much money as Judy. This car is half as cheap . All his friends are half his age . The sitting room is half the size of the living room.
the same as less ... than	Tom's got the same number of suits as Ted. I have less free time than you. You are doing this work less willingly than I am.
the + comparative..., the + comparative Mind the grammar! Чем старше, тем вежливее If the whole situation refers to the <u>future</u> , the first part of the comparison usually takes <u>Present Simple</u> , while the second part takes Future Simple . <i>The higher we climb, the better the view will be.</i> – Чем выше мы заберемся, тем лучше будет вид.	The older he gets, the more polite he becomes.
like + noun (for similarities). feel, look, smell, sound + like + noun	If you want to win, you must run like the wind. You look like my brother. It smells like garlic.

25 Make up sentences according to the examples.

A He is (twice/ old) she is. – *He is twice as old as she is.*

1. He is not (half/ clever) I thought. 2. It took her (three times/ long) she had expected. 3. She isn't going to marry a man who is (twice/ old) she is. 4. He can lift a box (three times/ heavy) that one. 5. The new stadium is (several times/ large) the old one. 6. He spends (twice/ much) we do. 7. He does it (twice/ quickly) she does. 8. Her flat is (three times/ large) her previous

one. 9. Grapes in autumn are (several times/ cheap) they are in winter. 10. Petrol is (several times/ expensive) it was two years ago.

B (Much) you read, (well) you will know English.

– *The more you read, the better you will know English.*

1. (Early) you come, (quickly) we'll finish the work. 2. (Hot) the weather is, (bad) I feel. 3. (Soon) he takes the medicine, (well) he will feel. 4. (Little) she eats, (angry) she is. 5. (Long) the children played, (tired) they got. 6. (Late) you come, (little) you will sleep. 7. (Much) you study, (clever) you will become. 8. (Near) you come up, (well) you see the picture. 9. (Much) extreme sports you do, (much) you risk your life and limb.

26 Translate into English using Comparisons.

1. Ваша статья в два раза длиннее моей. 2. Это дерево в три раза выше того. 3. Мы с вами одного возраста. 4. Это платье в два раза дороже. 5. Она выглядит в два раза моложе своей сестры. 6. Сегодня в два раза холоднее, чем вчера. 7. У меня такие же часы, как у тебя. 8. Мой кусок торта в два раза меньше, чем твой. 9. Новый стадион в несколько раз больше, чем старый. 10. Он написал одинаковое количество писем сегодня и вчера. 11. У меня столько же денег, сколько и у тебя. 12. Чем длиннее день, тем короче ночь. 13. Чем скорее вы начнете работу, тем быстрее закончите. 14. Чем холоднее зима, тем жарче лето. 15. Чем больше будешь читать, тем лучше будет твоя орфография. (spelling) 16. Он предложил мне в три раза больше денег, чем ты. 17. Собрание длилось в два раза дольше, чем мы рассчитывали. 18. Чем больше ты будешь заниматься этим спортом, тем больше ты будешь подвергать свою жизнь опасности.

Adjectives and Adverbs which have the same form

best, better, big, cheap*, clean*, clear*, close*, cold, daily, dead, dear*, deep*, direct, dirty, early, easy*, extra, far, fast, fine*, free, further, hard, high, hourly, inside, kindly, last, late, long, loud*, low, monthly, past, quick*, quiet*, right, slow*, straight, sure, thin*, thick, tight, weekly, wide*, wrong, early etc

*You were our **last** hope. He came in **last**. I am a **free** man. You can take this book **free**.*

Those adverbs with an asterisk (*) can be found with **-ly** ending without a difference in meaning, but then they are more formal.

*Walk **slow**! (informal) ALSO Walk **slowly**! (formal)*

*Take it **easy**. Don't pay attention to his words. (informal)*

*ALSO They climbed the mountain **easily**. (formal)*

Adverbs with two forms and differences in meaning

close (to) = not far from sb, sth

*Susan came **close** to the door.*

closely = very attentively, to a great degree

*The detective watched him **closely**.*

deep = far down or in

*We were traveling **deep** into the countryside.*

deeply = greatly

*She was **deeply** hurt.*

direct = by a straight route

*Austrian Airlines is flying **direct** to Innsbruck.*

directly = immediately; soon

*She fell asleep **directly** she got into bed.*

hard = with a great deal of effort and force

*They work **hard** at school. It was raining **hard**.*

hardly = with great difficulty; to a small degree

*He could **hardly** walk. I have **hardly** any money*

high = to/ at a high level

*The sculpture stood about five feet **high**.*

highly = very much; to a high level or standard

*He is **highly** spoken of by his colleagues.*

late = not early

*She arrived **late**. It happened **late** in 1998.*

lately = recently

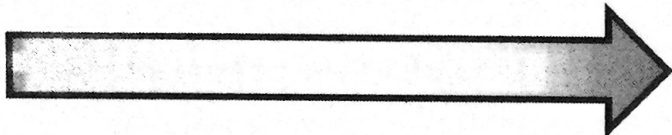
*We haven't been on friendly terms **lately**.*

dead = completely; very; directly, exactly
*Her family was **dead** against her marriage.*
deadly = very, completely
*I'm **deadly** serious, this isn't a game!*
easy (informal) = to relax and not do very much
*Easy come, **easy** go. Take it **easy**.*
easily = without doubt, very probably
*English is **easily** the basic business language.*
free = without payment or cost
*Children are admitted to the museum **free**.*
freely = willingly, openly, honestly
*You may speak **freely**. I will **freely** go with you.*
full = straight, directly; very
*She turned her head and looked **full** into his face.*
*He knew **full** well that he was wrong.*
fully = completely or entirely
*I **fully** understand your fears.*

near = close, nearby
*The time of their arrival was coming **near**.*
*She took a step **nearer**.*
nearly = almost, not completely
*David was **nearly** asleep.*
*You are **not nearly** as clever as you think you are.*
short = suddenly; less than needed
*Seeing her tears, he stopped **short**.*
*We're running **shot** of coffee again.*
shortly = soon, briefly
*Further information will be **shortly** announced.*
*"Do you like football?" "I do not," she said **shortly**.*
wide = to full extent, completely (open, awake)
*His eyes opened **wide**.*
*She was **wide** awake. The door was **wide** open.*
widely = over a large area, by a lot of people
*She has travelled **widely**.*
*Her books were **widely** read.*

27 Fill in the gaps with the correct adverb.

1. a) Don't go. I'll be with you b) Does the flight go or is there a stopover? (*direct/directly*)
2. a) The plane arrived due to bad weather. b) There's been a lot of talk about European disintegration (*late/late*)
3. a) They explored into the jungle. b) I'm ashamed of my behavior. (*deep/deeply*)
4. a) He lifted it over his head. b) William is a competitive player who hates losing. (*high/highly*)
5. a) It ever rains here in summer. b) The Chinese team have worked very to get this far in the competition. (*hard/hardly*)
6. a) The other night Tony and I managed to get into a concert of charge! b) Sheep roam over the hills. (*free/freely*)
7. a) The events will become unpredictable and complicated. b) We can rest now – we've got everything under control. (*easy/easily*)
8. a) I was about to reply with a sarcastic remark when a thought stopped me b) I fell asleep after the take-off. (*short/shortly*)
9. a) They have spent four million dollars. b) A group of athletes were standing the entrance. (*near/nearly*)
10. a) Victor pushed the windows open to the damp March air. b) Clive Linley is a known British composer. (*wide/widely*)
11. a) I'm afraid you didn't appreciate the seriousness of the situation. b) He knew well she was too polite to barge in. (*full/fully*)
12. a) We are tied We are as thick as thieves. b) I hate it when people drive on the drive way. (*close/closely*)
13. a) Suddenly the radio went still. b) The play is dull. And I'm bored. (*dead/deadly*)
14. I was half way through he explanation when he cut me (*short/shortly*).
15. a month went by without her taking part in the sporting event. (*hard/hardly*)



Home Assignment 2

31 Put the adjectives or adverbs in brackets into the correct form.

A First of all, the walking is obviously by far (1) (cheap) means of travelling, and can be far (2) (quick) in a city centre. Of course, the (3) (far) you have to go, the (4) (much) tired you will become. In some ways walking is (5) (healthy) than travelling by car or bus, but it can be just as unhealthy because cities are (6) (polluted) than they used to be. Cars are (7) (fast) of course and (8) (convenient) than walking, but as cities become far (9) (crowded), parking is getting (10) (hard). Sometimes public transport is much (11) (good), even though buses don't go as (12) (fast) as cars do. Cars are a lot (13) (convenient) but as they cause (14) (much) pollution, it is a great deal (15) (reasonable) to avoid using them if possible. The (16) (long) you live without a car, the (17) (self-satisfied) you feel. Shorter car trips are even (18) (bad) for the environment because they burn fuel twice as (19) (much) and create pollution at (20) (high) rates than (21) (long) trips.

In a city by far (22) (fast) way of travelling is on bike, and is (23) (little + noisy) than a motorbike or a car. Walking or bicycling is a great exercise and, unlike car driving, you run a lot (24) (low) risk of injury, not to mention, the opportunity to keep much (25) (fit). Besides walking is (26) (little + stressful). There's no (27) (pleasant) way to get to know your neighbourhood than by walking all over it. When you discover by far (28) (nice) places your own neighbourhood offers, you'll find yourself (29) (little + motivated) to travel long distances to big box stores in (30) (far) parts of the city.

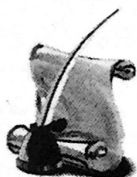
B 1. I'm tired./ I'm certain that he is a murderer./ Cyanide is a poison. (*dead-deadly*) 2. Speak, no one will harm you./ You can get advice from our lawyer. (*free-freely*) 3. A second police car followed behind./ The two languages are connected. (*close-closely*) 4. The book will appear in all bookshops./ His career tragically cut by his illness./ (*short-shortly*)

32 Translate into English using comparative constructions and the Vocabulary of the Unit.

1. Как ты думаешь, у этого лыжника *есть шансы* выиграть гонку? – Думаю, да. Хотя он почти в два раза старше своих соперников, он в отличной *спортивной форме*.
2. Этот зал очень подходит (*suitable for*) для *проведения* конференций. Он *вмещает* в два раза больше людей, чем тот, который находится в нашем офисе.
3. Поторопись! Чем раньше мы придем, тем больше шансов у нас будет занять хорошие места. На таких *мероприятиях* всегда много людей.
4. Последние исследования показывают, что, чем лучше твоя *физическая форма*, тем более счастливым ты себя ощущаешь.
5. В этом месте река была в два раза уже, и мы *рискнули* переплыть ее там.
6. Чем больше сигарет ты куришь, тем больше риска для твоего здоровья.
7. Он тратит на математику гораздо меньше времени, чем я. А Анна тратит на неё в два раза больше времени и все равно *в ней не сильна*.
8. Их новый дом почти в два раза меньше нашего, а стоит столько же.

9. Эти лыжные ботинки *пользуются огромным спросом*, потому что они практически в два раза легче стандартных.
10. Чем *ожесточеннее* была борьба на *соревнованиях* за первое место, тем больше *внимания* эти соревнования *привлекали*.
11. За этот отпуск Шон потратил гораздо меньше денег, чем в прошлом году.
12. Этот купальник в два раза дороже моего, а смотрится в десять раз хуже.
13. Маленькие компании, такие как наша, просто не могут *конкурировать* на таком же уровне (at level), как и большие компании.
14. Я *тренируюсь* по четыре часа каждый вечер, чем более я *подтянут физически*, тем лучше моя игра.
15. Этот спортивный клуб пользуется популярностью у жителей. Цены здесь значительно ниже, а качество обслуживания такое же высокое.
16. Чем чаще ты будешь звонить ему, тем *меньше шансов* у тебя будет с ним встретиться.
17. На такси дорога в офис заняла в два раза меньше времени, чем обычно.
18. На вчерашних соревнованиях Линда показала лучший результат и *побила* свой собственный *рекорд*, который *удерживала* последние два года.
19. Новое оборудование *позволило* нам *проводить* онлайн-конференции с другими офисами более эффективно (efficiently).
20. Сегодня некоторые звёзды спорта зарабатывают столько же, сколько звёзды кино, а *спортивные мероприятия* превращаются (turn into) в яркие шоу.
21. Эта спортсменка уникальна тем, что может *задерживать* дыхание под водой дольше, чем кто-либо другой.
22. Чем дольше мы ждали, тем больше нервничали (get nervous). К сожалению, никакой дальнейшей информации так и не было.

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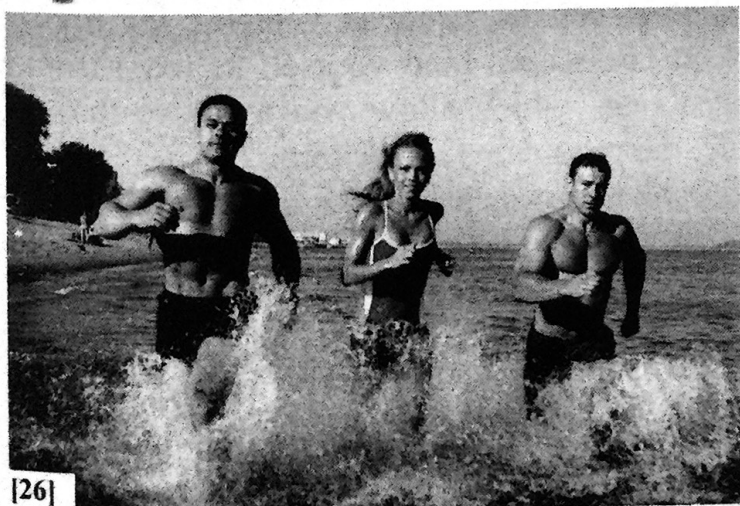
Essay Writing. Comment on the following statement. Write Introduction, Paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and Conclusion. Use the Discussion Clock (Appendix 4) to draw ideas for the statement.

Lots of people enjoy different sports.

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Study the advertisement and ask 5 questions.



You are considering applying for the course "Beach Lifeguard Assistant" and you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out the following

- a) training hours
- b) course programme
- c) if you will train in a team
- d) fees
- e) if qualifications are required

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.