unit 12: water sports

# VOCABULARY

1. ***Water polo*** =
2. ***goal***

vertical posts

crossbar

net

1. ***mark*** (v)
2. ***goalie*** (n)

defensive player

1. ***sprint*** (v)
2. ***advance*** (v)

🡪advance (n)

* + **be in advance of sb/sth**

**Ex:** Their aircraft were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ those used by the US.

* + **in advance =**
1. ***except*** (prep) sth/for sth

🡪exception (N)

🡪**with the exception of sb/sth**

**Ex:** We all laughed, with the exception of Maggie.

🡪**exception to sth**

**EX:** - We don't usually accept checks, but for you we'll **make an exception**

* The law applies to all EU countries; Britain is **no exception** .
* The spelling of this word is an interesting **exception to the rule** .
1. ***interfere*** (v)
2. ***opponent*** (n)
3. ***foul*** (v)

🡪commit a foul =

1. ***penalize*** (v)

**Ex:** The team was penalized for wasting time.

🡪penalty (n)

1. ***eject*** (v) send off

**Ex:** 🡪 The player was sent off for punching his opponent.

1. ***minor foul*** =
2. ***award*** sb sth

***reward*** sb ***with*** sth

1. ***spot*** (n)

🡪on the spot

1. ***quarter*** (n)
2. **range from ... to ...** =
3. ***tie*** (n)
4. ***length*** (n)

🡪**2 feet/10 metres etc in length**

**Ex:** The pool is *10 meters in length*

**🡪speak/talk etc at length - for a long time**

**Ex:** We *speak at great length* about our experiences.

1. ***overtime*** (adj)
2. ***referee*** (n)

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ players are not allowed to interfere with the opponent’s movements.

 A. Defense B. Defensive C. Defender D. Defensively

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sport in which two or more people perform complicated and carefully planned movements in water in time to music.

 A. rowing B. windsurfing C. diving D. synchronized swimming

1. If the tie is not broken after two overtime \_\_\_\_, a penalty shootout will determine the winner.

 A. opponents B. waves C. parts D. periods

1. Minor \_\_\_\_\_ occur when a player impedes or prevents the free movement of the opponent.

 A. fouls B. shots C. penalties D. motions

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the exception of Max, everyone came to the party.

 A. On B. To D. With D. For

1. We will not allow any one to enter this building but we will \_\_\_\_\_\_ an exception for you.

 A. do B. make C. create D. allow

1. A penalty shot is \_\_\_\_\_ when a major foul is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. prevented/produced B. awarded/committed

 C. ranged/created D. rewarded/caused

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the rules the referee will blow his whistle.

A. drop B. change C. eject D. break

1. We did not agree to the decision the referee had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. done B. made C. created D. performed

1. The player was ejected after committing five personal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. mistakes B. faults C. fouls D. errors

1. If a water polo game is tied, there are two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ periods of three minutes each.

A. overdue B. overlong C. overwork D. overtime

1. In water polo, a penalty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is taken from the 4-meter line.

A. shot B. beat C. stroke D. hit

1. He was our rival and hee tried to interfere \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our plan.

A. in B. for C. at D. with

1. The goal in some sports is often marked by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ posts, a crossbar and a net.

A. upper B. vertical C. uptight D. straight

1. Carrol \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the lake to rescue the boy.

A. plunged B. rushed C. dipped D. submerged

1. Don’t worry! I know how these devices \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. function B. run C. do D. observe

1. You are expected to get over a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when you start work.

A. activities B. risks C. obstacles D. precautions

1. I looked into the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mirror and realized that a car was following me.

A. back B. behind C. front D. rear

1. Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an eye on kate while she is on the playground.

A. put B. make C. have D. keep

1. Don’t come near that area. You will be at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ risk of a deadly disease.

A. top B. great C. high D. much

1. Metals are good at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ electricity and heat.

A. leading B. sending C. catching D. conducting

1. The hooligans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the trap \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for them by the police.

A. fell/planned B. walked/set C. moved/laid D. rushed/kept

1. During the last winter expedition, he stepped into t bear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ covered in the snow and injured himself badly.

A. enclosure B. trick C. den D. trap

1. When going scuba diving, don’t try to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too quickly to the surface.

A. rise B. raise C. emerge D. shoot

1. When he was just a few meters from the finish, he got a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and had to quit.

A. stroke B. tightness C. cramp D. trap

1. You should have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your body up before swimming.

A. cooled B. warmed C. expanded D. lengthened

1. You should take notes carefully \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use them later.

A. so as to B. so that you C. for D. in order for

1. The gathered in the square \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Mayor’s speech.

A. so they can listen B. so that they could listen C. listened D. in order they listened

1. I returned to the village \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for him.

A. to look B. looking C. so that I looked D. so as to looking

1. The workers went on strike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ask for better salaries.

A. so that they could B. in order that they C. with a view to D. and

1. There will be a pageant in the open air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Independence Day.

A. for celebrate B. to celebrate C. so to celebrate D. celebrated

1. Why don’t you sent me the copies today \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. so that I can finish my work early B. so as I can finish my work early

C. as I can finish my work early D. in order to finishing my work early

1. I keep the teacher’s phone numbers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them later.

A. so that I would contact B. so as to contacting

C. for me to contact D. with a view to contacting

1. Speak softly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the baby.

A. so that you must not wake up B. n order that you not wake up

C. for fear that you wake up D. for fear that you should not wake up

1. Let’s go out together \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our victory.

A. to celebrate B. in order we celebrate C. so as to celebrating D. in celebrating

# CLOZE TEST

As well as being a necessary life-saving skill, swimming also (1) \_\_\_\_\_ us with a source of great pleasure and relaxation. Swimming, as well as other water sports like diving, surfing or just floating on your back, are some of the best ways to have (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ and keep fit at the same time. Water sports are enjoyable for people of (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ ages and even babies can learn to swim. For elderly people or (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ with physical handicaps, swimming provides gentle, yet effective exercise.

Swimming for fitness and recreation, has been popular (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the eatliest times, for instance in ancient Egypt, Greece and Roma. Swimming competitions developed in the nineteenth century and swimming races were (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the first of the modern Olympic Games in 1896. Now water sports are (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_ all over the world and most towns have at least one swimming pool.

Most water sports-swimming, surfing and water-skiing, etc-take (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the surface of the water, but scuba divers explore deep below the waves. There they can find fascinating sea creatures and strange rock formations. Some archaeologists are divers – (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_search the seabed for wrecks of ships sunk hundreds of years ago which (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ objects that show how people lived in ancient times.

1. A. provides B. gives C. offers D. delivers

2. A. happiness B. pleasure C. fun D. delight

3. A. every B. all C. both D. either

4. A. who B. that C. those D. these

5. A. in B. for C. within D. since

6. A. included B. consisted C. presented D. mentioned

7. A. made B. practiced C. tried D. drilled

8. A. part B. place C. time D. up

9. A. who B. that C. they D. No word.

10. A. include B. exist C. have D. contain

**PRACTICE**

**Choose the word which has the underlined part pronounced differently from the rest.**

1. a. interfered b. allowed c. visited d. played
2. a. water b. swimming c. between d. rowing
3. a. lie b. goalie c. achieve d. belief
4. a. punch b. synchronized c. March d. touching
5. a. caps b. meters c. swimmers d. lines

**Choose a, b, c, or d that best completes each unfinished sentence, substitutes the underlined part, or has a close meaning to the original one.**

1. How many players are there in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water polo team?

a. a b. an c. the d. Ø

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ swimming is considered to be good way of losing weight.

a. Ø / a b. The / a c. A / the d. The / the

1. They are going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the pool to 1.8 meter.

a. deep b. depth c. deepen d. deeply

1. The referee had no hesitation in awarding the visiting team a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. penalty b. penalize c. penal d. penalization

1. The crowd cheered as the goalkeeper deflected the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. shoot b. shooting c. shooter d. shot

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ defense, the players work to regain possession of the ball and prevent a goal

a. About b. Over c. Without d. On

1. Players can move the ball by throwing it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a teammate or swimming while pushing the ball in front of them.

a. for b. into c. to d. from

1. Shots usually succeed when the goalie is out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ position.

a. into b. for c. of d. off

1. In water polo, a shot is successful if the ball completely passes between the goal posts and underneath the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. net b. crossbar c. ball d. goalie

1. A defensive player may only hold, block or pull a / an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who is touching or holding the ball.

a. audience b. referee c. goalie d. opponent

1. If a defender \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a foul within the five meter area that prevents a likely goal, the attacking team is awarded a penalty throw or shot.

a. commits b. interferes c. punches d. touches

1. The more' goals the players \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the more exciting the match became.

a. marked b. made c. scored d. sprinted

1. After a tie, there are two overtime periods of three minutes each.

a. penalty b. draw c. score d. goal

1. The goalkeeper can also be ejected for twenty seconds if a major foul is committed.

a. advanced b. sprinted c. played d. excluded

1. A goalie who aggressively fouls an attacker in position to score can be charged with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shot for the other team.

a. penalty b. preventing c. scoring d. ranging

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sport in which people or teams race against each other in boats with oars.

a. Rowing b. Windsurfing c. Swimming d. Water polo

1. I have never taken part in any water sports \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I cannot swim.

a. because b. because of c. due to d. partly because of

1. Many people do not like scuba diving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. because it is dangerous b. because of it is dangerous

c. because its danger d. due to it is dangerous

1. New Zealand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1,000 miles southeast of Australia.

a. lies about b. is lain c. is lying d. is laid about

**Error Identification**.

1. Windsurfing, **which** is a water sport **combining** elements of surfing and

 A B

sailing **first developed** in the United States in 1968 and **also called** boardsailing.

 C D

1. The windsurfer stands on a board that **is propelled** and **steering** by

 A B

means of a sail **attached** to a mast **that** is articulated at the foot.

 C D

1. **Since 1984** the sport **has included** in **the** Olympic Games **as** part of the yachting events.

 A B C D

1. The sport **was became** very **popular** in Europe and by the late 70's

 A B

**there was** windsurfing fever in Europe with one in every three households **having** a sailboard.

 C D

1. **The first** world **championship** of windsurfing **held** in 1973. Windsurfing

 A B C

first became **an** Olympic sport in 1984 for men and 1992 for women.

 D

**Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer.**

There is very little documentation about the origins of water polo. It is known, however, that the sport originated in the rivers and lakes of mid-19th century England as an aquatic version of rugby. Early games used an inflated rubber ball that came from India known as a "pulu" (the single Indian word for all "balls"). Pronounced "polo" by the English, both the game and the ball became known as "water polo." To attract more spectators to swimming exhibitions, the London Swimming Association designed a set of water polo rules for indoor swimming pools in 1870. At first, players scored by planting the ball on the end of the pool with both hands. A favorite trick of the players was to place the five-to-nine inch rubber ball inside their swimming suit and dive under the murky water, they would then appear again as close to the goal as possible. The introduction of the rules by Scottish players changed the nature of water polo. It became a game that emphasized swimming, speed and passing. Scottish rules moved from a rugby variant to a soccer style of play. Goals became a cage of 10x 3 feet and a goal could be scored by being thrown. Players could only be tackled when they "held" the ball and the ball could no longer be taken under water. The small rubber ball was replaced by a leather soccer ball. If the player came up too near the goal, he was promptly jumped on by the goalie, who was permitted to stand on the pool deck. Games were often nothing more than gang fights in the water as players ignored the ball, preferring underwater wrestling matches that usually ended with one man floating to the surface unconscious. Water polo was first played in the USA in 1888. The game featured the old rugby style of play which resembled American football in the water. "American style" water polo became very popular and by the late 1890's was played in such venues as Madison Square Garden and Boston's Mechanics Hall, attracting 14,000 spectators to national championship games.

1. According to the text, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the origins of water polo are written thoroughly in a lot of documents

b. water polo is an aquatic version of rugby

c. water polo first appeared somewhere outside England

d. people have played water polo since the early 19th century.

1. The present rules of water polo were invented \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. by Scottish players b. by Indian players

c. the London Swimming Association d. in 1870

1. In water polo, the players score a goal by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. swimming b. passing c. catching d. throwing

1. The present water polo ball is made of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. rubber b. leather c. bone d. wood

1. Water polo became popular in America in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the middle of the 19th century b. in 1870

c. in 1888 d. by the late 1890's

**Fill in each numbered blank with one suitable word or phrase.**

Rowing is a sport in which athletes race' against each other on river, lakes or on the ocean, (35) \_\_\_\_\_ on the type of race and the discipline. The boats are propelled by the reaction forces on the oar blades (36) \_\_\_\_\_ they are pushed against the water. The sport can be both recreational, focusing (37) \_\_\_\_\_ learning the techniques required, and competitive where overall fitness plays a large role. It is also one of (38) \_\_\_\_\_ oldest Olympic sports. In the United States, Australia and Canada, high school and collegial rowing is sometimes referred to as crew.

(39) \_\_\_\_\_ rowing, the athlete sits in the boat facing backwards, towards the stern, and uses the oars which are held in (40) \_\_\_\_\_ by the oarlocks to propel the boat forward, towards the bow. It is a demanding sport requiring strong core balance as well as physical (41) \_\_\_\_\_ and cardiovascular endurance. Since the action of rowing (42) \_\_\_\_\_ fairly popular throughout the world, there are many different types of (43) \_\_\_\_\_. These include endurance races, time trials, stake racing, bumps racing, and the side-by-side format used in the Olympic Games. The many different formats are a result of the long (44) \_\_\_\_\_ of the sport, its development in different regions of the world, and specific local requirements and restrictions.

1. a. depending b. creating c. interesting d. carrying
2. a. but b. because c. as d. as soon as
3. a. of b. on c. with d. about
4. a. a b. an c. the d. Ø
5. a. Over b. Of c. During d. While
6. a. area b. sight c. part d. place
7. a. strong b. strongly c. strength d. strengthen
8. a. was become b. has become c. is become d. is becoming
9. a. competition b. examination c. test d. round
10. a. work b. history c. period d. race

# word form

1. The athletes have made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ progress. (MARK)
2. You don’t need to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to play this game. (ATHLETE)
3. Many plants will continue to grow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unless they are stopped. (VERTICAL)
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a bicycle is the horizontal metal bar between the handlebars and the saddle. (CROSS)
5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made a great save in the last minute of the match. (GOAL)
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ team scored two goals in the last five minutes. (VISIT)
7. Our office is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ located. (CENTER)
8. Our understanding of human genetics has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ considerably. (ADVANCING)
9. We watched the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heading out across the lake. (SWIM)
10. The immune system is the body’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against infection. (DEFEND)
11. The world champion was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his title. (DEFEND)
12. The prince drew up his forces in a strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ position. (DEFEND)
13. I’m sorry if he sees it as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - we were only trying to be helpful. (INTERFERE)
14. Arizona is a strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but the Oregon team intend to beat them. (OPPOSE)
15. Don’t make any quick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that might scare the dog. (MOVE)
16. Withdrawing the money early will result in a 10% \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (PENALIZE)
17. Two students were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very differently for the same offence. (PENALTY)
18. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the captain near the end of the game made the whole team dispirited. (EJECT)
19. Only a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people support these new regulations. (MINOR)
20. We publish a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ journal. (QUARTER)
21. They’re working \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get the work finished. (TIME)
22. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blew his whistle to stop the game. (REFER)
23. The referee’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is binding. (DECIDE)
24. The hotel pool is 15 meters in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (LONG)
25. The bridegroom thanked them all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (INDIVIDUAL)
26. Labels are placed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the cases. (HORIZON)
27. Warwickshire are the current holders of the cricket \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (CHAMPION)
28. The company’s four major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have nothing to rival the new product. (COMPETE)
29. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smiled happily being awarded the gold medal. (GYMNASTICS)
30. Fatty foods have received much bad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in recent years. (PUBLIC)