

The background of the image is a close-up, slightly blurred view of the Union Jack, the national flag of the United Kingdom. The red, white, and blue colors of the flag are prominent, with the white saltire (St. Andrew's Cross) clearly visible against the blue field.

Sports in Great Britain

Phonetic exercise

- Song “Let it be” 

Sports in Great Britain

- The British like sport very much. They are fond of all kinds of sports. Many sports were invented in Great Britain and then spread throughout the world. Sports became popular long ago. In the 19-th century sport was organized at public schools so that young people could develop their physical abilities. The national British sports are: football, golf, cricket, tennis, racing, darts. Like everyone else the British adore football. Moreover, the Englishmen invented it. It is important however, that current uniform rules of the game were settled only in the 19-th century.



- Rugby is played by teams of 15 men with an oval ball. Those who insisted on playing with feet and head only had the majority and that was the beginning of football as everybody knows it today. In Great Britain and more often in the United States football is called soccer to distinguish the game from American football, the game that has much in common with rugby. Soccer, played almost in all countries, remains one of the most popular games in Great Britain. Each team consists of field players and one goalkeeper. Only the goalkeeper is permitted to take the ball into his hands. The game lasts for 90 minutes with a 15 minute break between two halves 45 minutes each. Most British towns and cities have a football team. Every year, each team in England plays in the Football Association competition.



Gymnastics

The centre has been chosen as a venue to host Olympic gymnastic teams from other countries while they prepare for the 2012 London Olympics. This is recognition of Sutcliffe Borough Council's and Notts Gymnastic Club's efforts and funding over 11 years to develop and train potential Olympic athletes at the centre. The centre is home to many potential Olympians including the very talented Becky Downier, who represented Great Britain in the 2007 world gymnastic championships, when the team qualified for Beijing.



Tennis

Tennis is also very popular in Britain. Two different games that do not have much in common bear the name of tennis - lawn tennis and table tennis. Both games first appeared in England, but today the British prefer lawn tennis to table tennis. Every summer, in June, the biggest tournament in the world takes place at Wimbledon. This world centre of lawn tennis is located in a suburb of London. Millions of people watch the Wimbledon Championship on TV. Table tennis originated in England in 1880. But the British players are not lucky in table tennis international championships.



Golf

Golf is a widely spread all over Great Britain game. The Scots are sure the golf is a Scottish game. It is played all the year round.



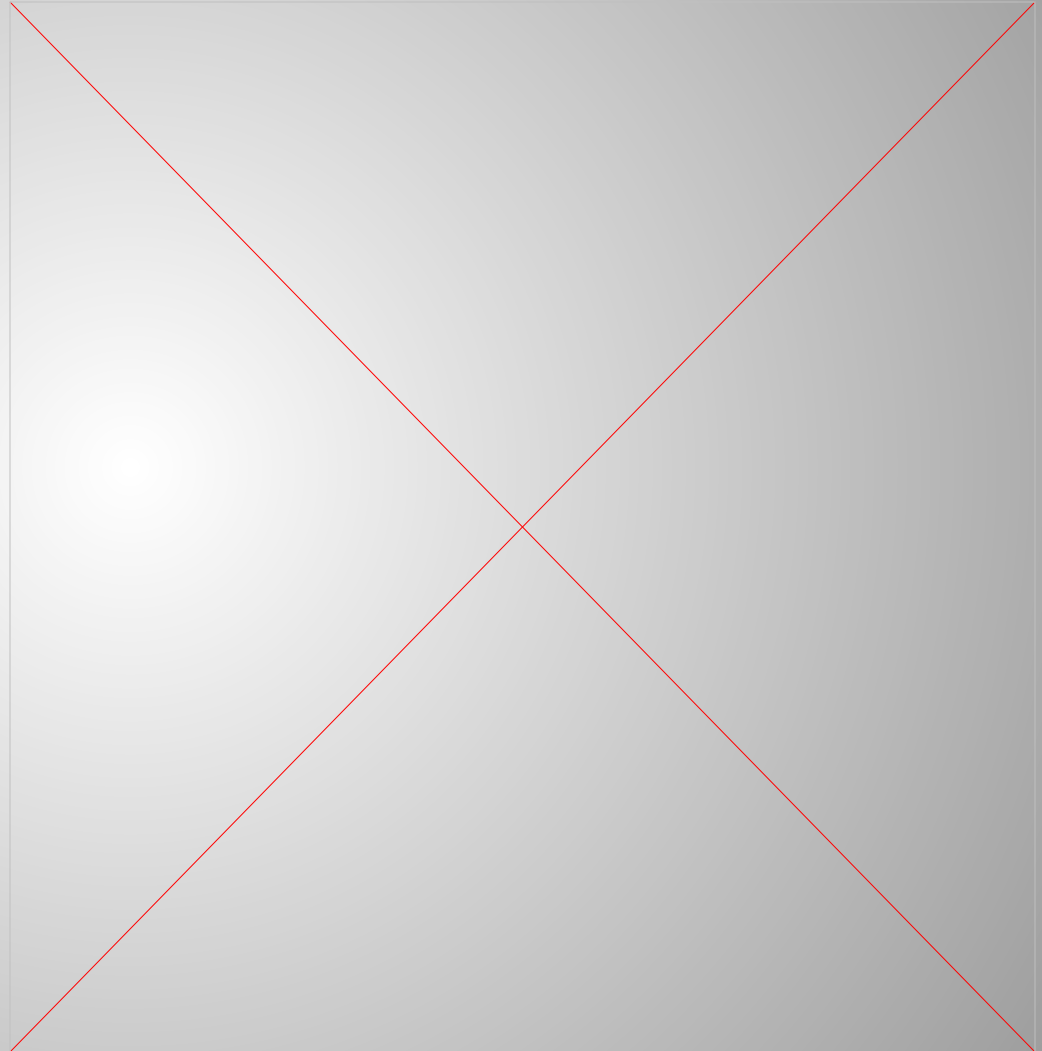
Horseracing

- Horse-racing is a popular sport in Britain. A lot of people are interested in the races and risk money on the horse which they think will win.



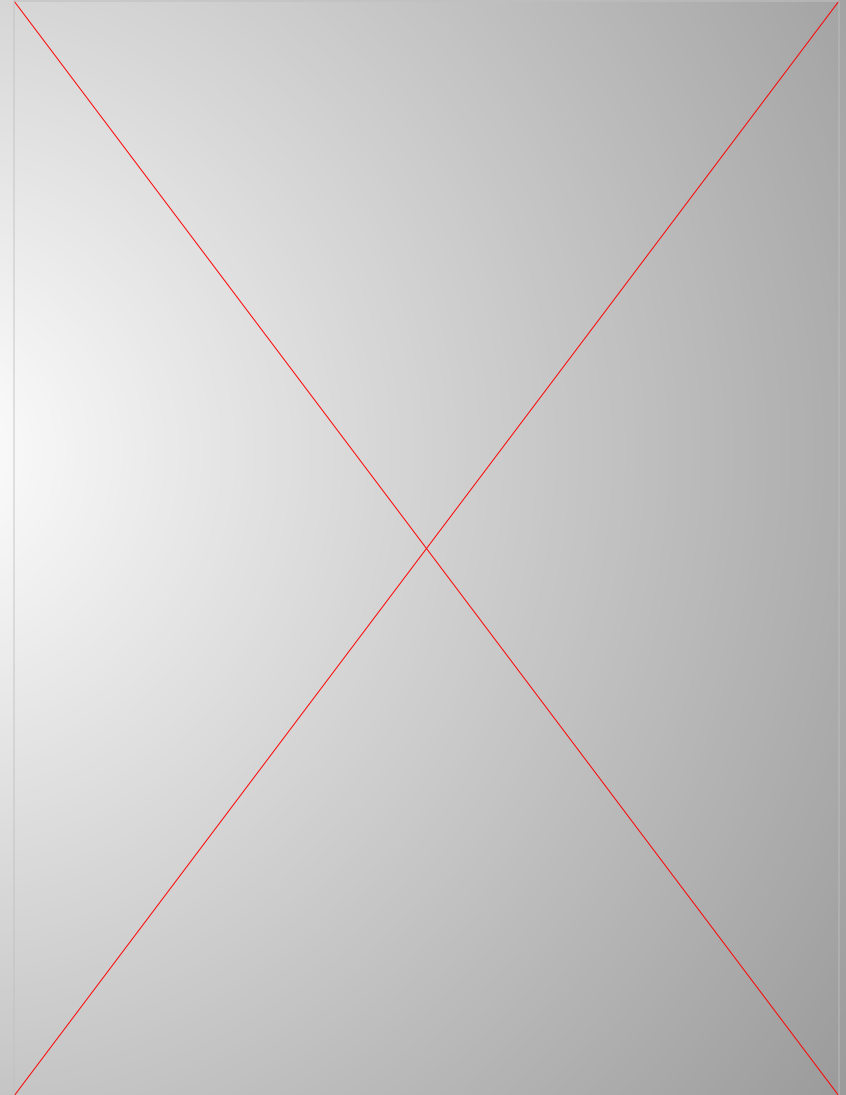
- One of the most British games is cricket. It is often played in schools, colleges, universities and by club teams all over the country. To many Englishmen cricket is a game and a standard of behavior. When they consider something unfair, they sometimes say: "That's not cricket".

Cricket



Rugby

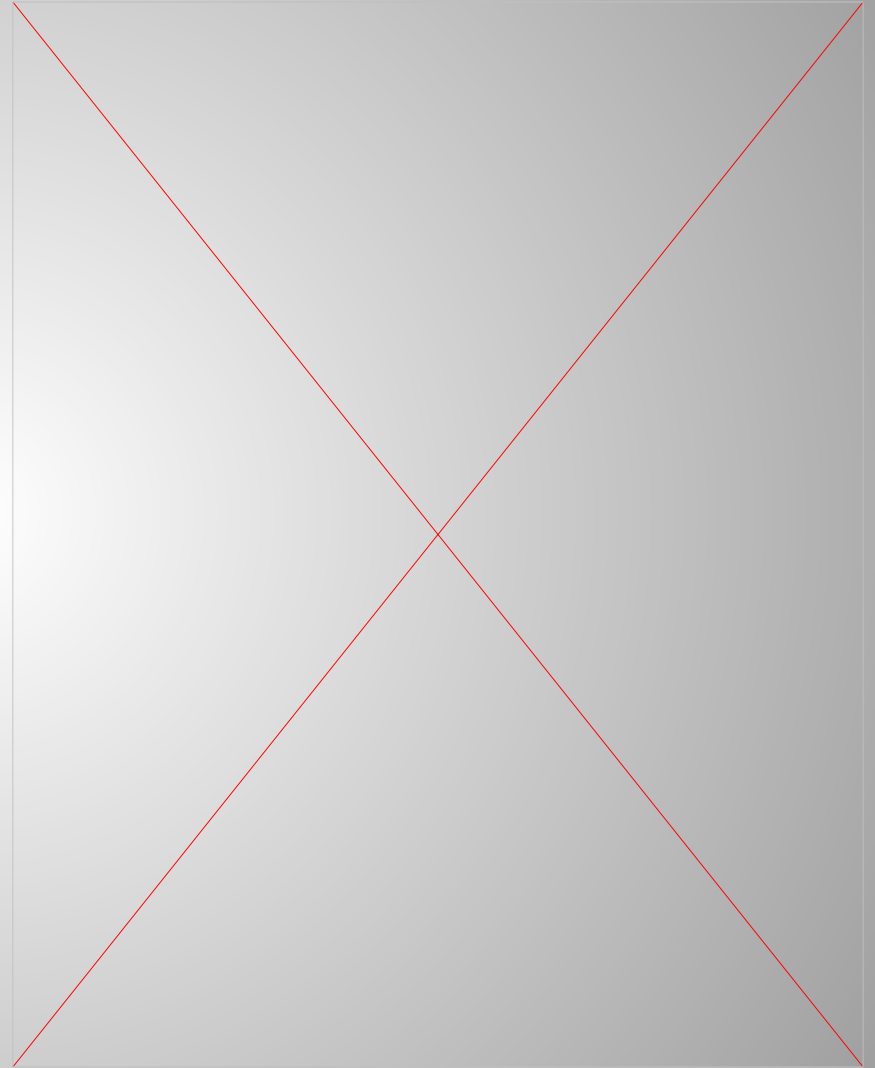
Football, the most popular game in the world, is of two kinds in Britain: association football (soccer) and rugby. Soccer, played in almost all countries, remains one of the most popular games in Great Britain. Rugby football originated at Rugby public school. In this game players may carry the ball. Rugby is played by teams of 15 men with an oval ball.



Water polo

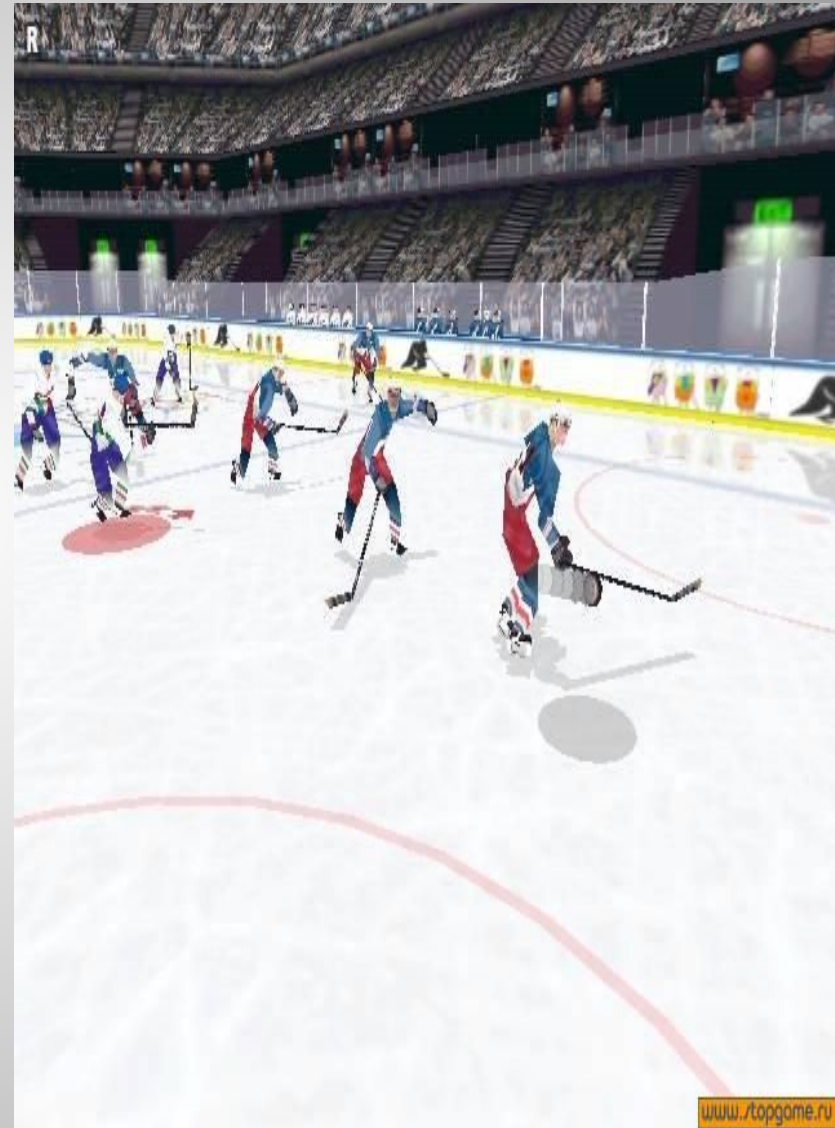
Water polo is a team contest game, which takes place usually in a swimming pool. A team consists of six field players and one goalkeeper. The winner of the game is the team that scores more goals, as in every such kind of sport.

The rules of water polo were originally developed in the late nineteenth century in Great Britain by William Wilson. The modern game originated as a form of rugby football played in rivers and lakes in England and Scotland with a ball constructed of Indian rubber. This "water rugby" came to be called "water polo" based on the English pronunciation of the Baltic word for ball, polo.



Ice hockey

European immigrants brought various versions of hockey-like games to North America, such as the Irish sport of hurling, the closely related Scottish sport of shanty, and versions of field hockey played in England. Where necessary these seem to have been adapted for icy conditions; for example, a colonial Williamsburg newspaper records hockey being played in a snow storm in Virginia.



Diving

Diving refers to the sport of performing acrobatics while jumping or falling into water from a platform or springboard of a certain height. Diving is an internationally-recognized sport that is part of the Olympic Games.



Wrestling

Wrestling in schools and clubs is a sport of individual participation functioning within the framework of team concepts. This aspect contributes to the development of life-long patterns of responsible behavior including respect for others regardless of social or racial origin . A young person involved in wrestling can be expected to display increasing self-confidence and appreciation of their self-worth, and develop analytical and adaptive skills.



Swimming

Swimming. Many children in Britain learn to swim at school, or during the holidays at the seaside, and swimming pool as a summer pastime is enjoyed by millions of people. There are also indoor swimming pools which makes swimming possible all the year round. Swimming championships and competitions are widely reported in press and on TV.



Bloom's cube

- 1 Why
- 2 Explain
- 3 Call
- 4 Offer
- 5 Think up
- 6 Share



Complete the table “Insert”

I know	I knew	I want to know

Direct Speech

I
you
we
me
you
us

my
your
our
mine
yours
ours

Indirect/Reported Speech

he, she
I, she, he, we, they
they
him, her
him, her, us, them
them

his, her
my, his, her, our, their
their
his, hers
mine, his, hers, ours, theirs
theirs

DIRECT SPEECH		REPORTED SPEECH
Present simple He said, "I want to watch a film"	➡	Past Simple He said (that) he wanted to watch a film
Present Continuous He said, "Jane is sleeping."	➡	Past Continuous He said (that) Jane was sleeping.
Present Perfect She said, "I have bought a new dress."	➡	Past Perfect She said (that) she had bought a new dress.
Past Simple Alex said, "I finished my homework."	➡	Past Perfect Alex said (that) he had finished his homework.
Will She said, "I will always love Tom."	➡	Would She said (that) she would always love Tom.
Can Tom said, "I can carry 50 kg."	➡	Could Tom said (that) he could carry 50 kg.
May Ben said "It may rain."	➡	Might Ben said (that) it might rain.
Must He said, "Everybody must obey the rules."	➡	Had to He said (that) everybody had to obey the rules.
Have to She said, "I have to go home."	➡	Had to She said (that) she had to go home.

Reflection

- What can you tell me about today's lessons?
- What is sensible, useful...?

Home task

- Sport and football in Great Britain-retelling
- Grammar