

VOCABULARY REVISION

A Distribute the following words under suitable headings:

Equipment	clothing	techniques							
Spikes	ball handling	baton	goggles	gliding	shinguard	poles	rope	rebound	
bat	glove	mat	landing	net	puck	belt	smash	blade	swimsuit
binding	tripping	barbell	crawl	fin	shooting	saving	jersey	faking	cap
stick	snowplough								

B What sports do you perform on the following fields:

pitch pool court rink slope/piste

C What do you call a person who:

- rules a match
- plays golf, football, tennis
- does athletics, gymnastics, canoeing
- throws discus, runs long distances

D Choose a word which doesn't belong to the group and say why:

1. Inning home plate baton strike
2. Substitute opponent captain goal keeper
3. Headstand squat cartwheel pommel horse
4. Passing charging heading kicking
5. Strength flexibility performance agility
6. Ribbon bar hoop clubs
7. To lean to jump to take off to toss

E Supply suitable objects to the verbs:

To score	To clear	To award
To beat	To take up	To set
To win	To strike	

F Are the sentences correct?

1. Tripping or intentional kicking an opponent in football is called a violation.
2. The situation in a match when opponents score the same number of points is a tie.
3. If you stretch your muscle too much you strain it.
4. A player given a number that shows how likely he/she is to win is a seed.
5. The speed at which athletes run is pace.
6. One complete turn in an athletic race is a lap.

G Form nouns out of these verbs:

Compete Achieve Lose Know Impress Perform Defeat

H Human body: translate from Czech to English

kloub – kost - šlacha – sval - páteř – plíce – žebro – pánev - hrudník – prsty na noze – rameno
– stehno – brada – loket – břicho – hýždě - krk

I Reading Comprehension

Words in context. Fill the gaps with the correct word chosen from below. Write the correct letter in the space beside the word below. There is one word you do not have to use.

VEGETARIANISM

Vegetarian diets are rapidly gaining in popularity. They can _____ A _____ the risk of many common diseases, promote weight loss, and help the environment. However, if you're thinking about making the switch it's important to have accurate _____ B _____. Let's take a look at some of the most common questions about vegetarianism.

Do vegetarians need special vitamins and supplements?

In most cases they don't. A well-rounded vegetarian diet that includes a _____ C _____ of foods usually meets all nutritional requirements. One possible exception would be vitamin B-12 which is _____ D _____ only in animal products. Vegetarians who limit dairy products may also want to pay special attention to getting enough calcium. Good calcium sources for vegetarians include: tofu, _____ E _____, dried figs, blackstrap molasses, and calcium fortified orange juice or soy milk.

Are vegetarian diets always healthy?

Not always, if a vegetarian _____ F _____ the meat with high fat cheeses and oil, they're not helping matters much. It's also important to remember that there's no meat in ice cream and potato chips. It's certainly possible to be a vegetarian and still consume large quantities of empty calories. Vegetarian or not, a healthy diet is _____ G _____ in cholesterol and saturated fat and is based around fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean protein. _____ H _____ the meat doesn't automatically make for a healthy diet.

- beans _____
- low _____
- information _____
- found _____
- variety _____
- eliminating _____
- high-fat _____
- replaces _____
- reduce _____

GRAMMAR REVISION

I. Put the verbs in italics into a correct form:

1. Let's go out, it *not rain* now.
2. I *see* the manager tomorrow morning.
3. You *understand* what I mean?
4. What do you *want*?
5. You always *lose* your keys
6. I *see* you in the park yesterday. You *sit* on the grass and *read* a book.
7. I *meet* Sue in town yesterday, she *go* to the railway station.
8. I *read* the book since morning. I *read* 50 pages.
9. I *see* Tom yesterday but I *not see* him today.
10. The film *start* at 7 according to the programme.
11. "Why do you *turn* on the radio?" "I *listen* to it."
12. I think you *pass* the exam.
13. I feel terrible. I *be* sick.
14. I am sure she *be* angry.

II. Fill in the gaps with: must, mustn't, needn't:

- We have enough milk so we buy any.
- We haven't got time. Wehurry.
- I've got this letter to post. Iforget to post it.
- Youwash the tomatoes, they've been washed.
- This is a valuable book. You.....look after it and youlose it.
- I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I go to work.
- I can't stay in bed tomorrow morning because I go to work.
- Youtouch that switch, it's dangerous.

III. Fill in the gaps with must, can't, may and change the verbs in Italics into a correct form:

- You've been travelling a lot. You *be* very tired.
- Bob is gone. I am not sure where he is, he *have* lunch.
- I am not sure whether I can lend you the money. I *not have* enough.
- John hasn't come to school today, he went to the doctor's. He *be* ill.
- I saw Helen jogging this morning. She *be* on a business trip.

Fill in should or should have /shouldn't, shouldn't have/ + a proper verbal form:

- He isn't wearing a helmet. I think he *wear* it.
- There was an interesting film on TV last night. You *watch* it.
- I need a change. I *go* away for a few days.
- I ate too much. I*eat* so much.
- Our conversation was private. She *listen* to it.
- You *believe* everything you read in a newspaper.

IV: a) Fill in a, an, the, or no article:

IV. b) Fill in /a/ few, /a/ little where possible:

..... umbrella, watchTV, listen to radio,glass ofapple juice, look for job, look for..... work, give..... advice,luggage,beautiful weather,..... nice scenery, very nice view, makeprogress, pound.

V. Write sentences with if for the following situations:

We don't have a car because we don't live in the country. If we.....

We don't visit you very often because you live so far away. If you.....

It's raining, so we can't have lunch in the garden. If it.....

Maybe I will have time tomorrow, so I will finish the task. If I.....

I wasn't tired, so I didn't go to bed early. If I.....

I didn't know you were in hospital so I didn't visit you. If I.....

VI. Relative clauses:

Put in that or what

Tell me you want and I'll try to get it for you.

Why do you blame me for everything..... goes wrong?

I won't be able to do much but I'll do the best I can.

I don't agree with you've just said

VII. Change into passive:

They asked me some difficult questions at the interview – I.....

Janet's colleagues gave her a present. – Janet.....

Nobody told me that George was ill. – I.....

How much will they pay you? – How much will.....

I think they should have offered Tom the job. - I think Tom.....

Has anybody shown you what to do? – Have you.....?

They informed the police – The police.....