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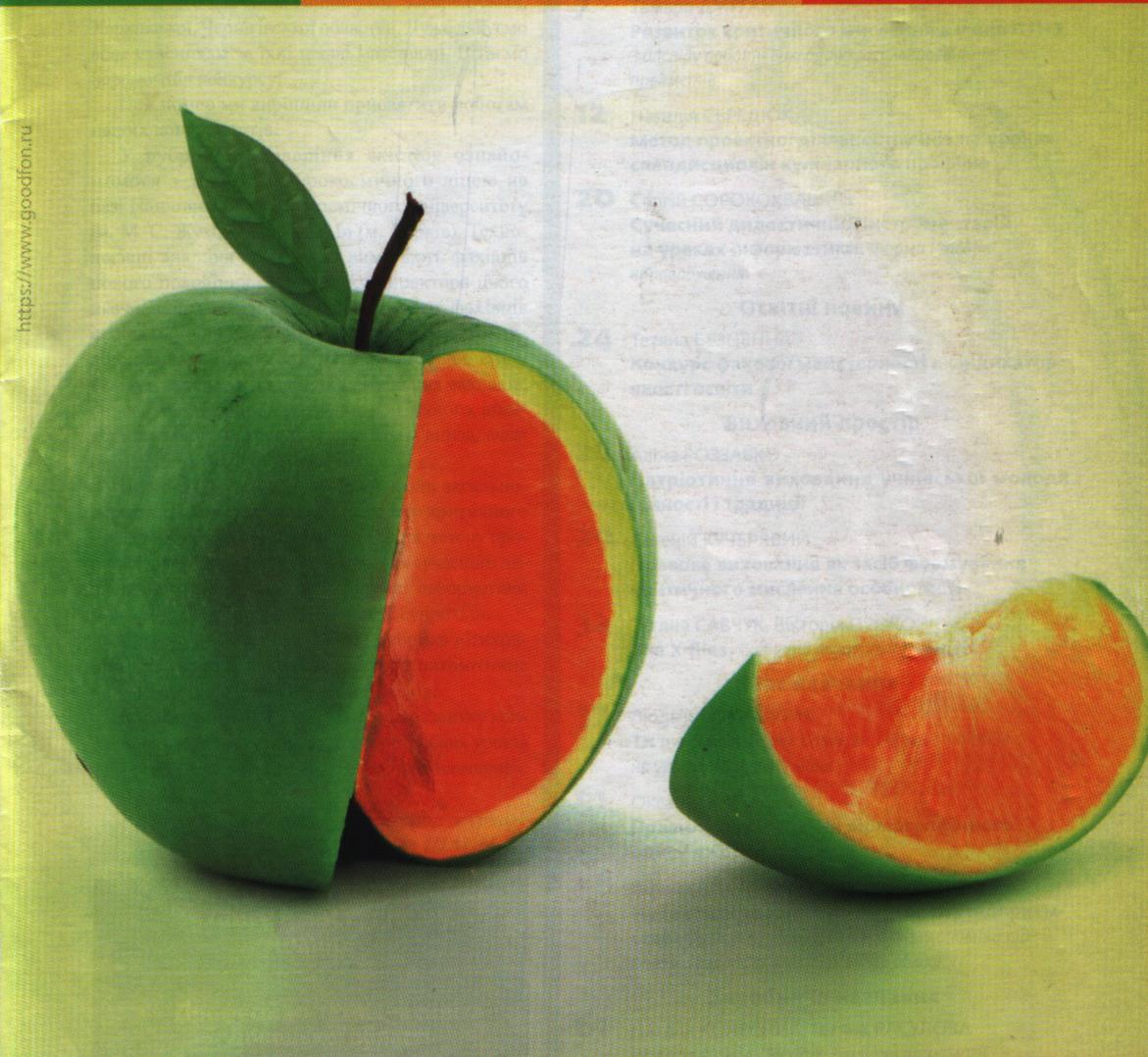
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№ 8 (92), серпень 2016



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НОВІТНІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ

СПІЛКУВАННЯ

КОНКУРС ФАХОВОЇ МАЙСТЕРНОСТІ ЯК ІНДИКАТОР ЯКОСТІ ОСВІТИ



Ти любиш спорт?

Самостійна робота учнів на уроці англійської мови

Спорт є ефективним засобом фізичного виховання, його цінність визначається стимулювальним впливом на поширення фізичної культури серед різних верств населення, і в цьому плані спорт має міжнародне значення. І добре коли наша учнівська молодь має навички спілкування іноземною мовою з представниками інших держав.



Людмила АБАШНИК, викладач англійської мови вищого професійного училища № 27 м. Куп'янська, Харківська обл.

Методичні рекомендації щодо проведення уроку

Урок узагальнення і систематизації знань проводиться після вивчення розділу програми. На уроках цього типу закріплюються знання, узагальнюються окремі поняття, розкриваються причинно-наслідкові зв'язки.

Одним із важливих методів узагальнення і систематизації є самостійна робота учнів на уроці. При цьому мають застосовуватися різні прийоми роботи, які пов'язуються з розглядом узагальнювальних таблиць, схематичних малюнків, кросвордів.

Під час постановки завдань на уроці узагальнення і систематизації матеріалу слід враховувати системний підхід (від простого до складного).

Моя робота представляє добірку різних інтерактивних завдань, ігор для організації самостійної начальної діяльності учнів на уроках іноземної мови (робота з таблицями, зі схемами, випереджувальні завдання, тестування, перегляд відеофрагментів), адже самоосвіта — засіб не лише розвитку пізнавальної активності, а й творчого мислення. Усі завдання в роботі диференційовані.

Урок починається з відтворення та корекції опорних знань учнів, де вони самостійно опрацьовують диференційовані інтерактивні завдання на картках, використовуючи свої знання, отримані на попередніх уроках.

На цьому етапі уроку увага зосереджується на раніше вивченому лексичному матеріалі.

Увазі учнів пропонується низка інтерактивних вправ: гра «Пантоміма», під час якої учні заповнюють запропоновану схему; гра «Визнач вид спорту»; гра «Ланцюг слів», під час якої учні повинні розгадати

кросворд; робота в парах; вправа «Добери синонім»; вправа «Поспішай!»; робота з анаграмами.

Повторення та аналіз основних фактів відбувається за допомогою пошукового методу. Він допомагає активізувати увагу учнів, викликати активність та зацікавленість. Спочатку учням пропонується завдання на розвиток монологічного мовлення. Потім пропонується інтерактивна вправа «Мозкова атака», під час якої учням слід розподілити інформацію за двома напрямами. Далі відбувається робота в групах та вправа «Коло ідей», яка дає змогу розвивати увагу учнів. Не менш цікавою є трансформаційна вправа «Клоуз-тест», коли учні мають відновити кожне восьме слово в тексті лише за його змістом. Дуже важливим видом роботи є пошукове читання. Аудіювання запропоноване у вигляді перегляду відеосюжету. Потім пропонується випереджувальне завдання (заздалегідь підготовлені повідомлення учнів про цікаві історичні факти у спорті та зі спортивного життя нашого навчального закладу). Не менш важливим є завдання на розвиток діалогічного мовлення, де учням слід відокремити змішані фрази двох діалогів, а потім розіграти їх. Також цікавим є завдання вибіркового читання, де учні повинні знайти помилки в деяких речення тексту.

Наступним етапом уроку є рефлексія. Функціями цього етапу уроку є: усвідомлення змісту опрацьованого; аналіз; висновки; закріплення та коригування засвоєного. Тому тут я пропоную учням конструктивну вправу.

Під час підбиття підсумків уроку також пропоную гру «Теніс», де учні отримують тенісний м'ячик, на якому написано вид спорту і одна буква виділена іншим кольором; завдання учнів полягає

в тому, щоб, прочитавши всі слова на м'ячиках, із виділених букв скласти слово.

Оцінювання учнів здійснюється відповідно до критеріїв із детальним аналізом кожного балу.

На уроці з цієї теми дібрані методи відповідно до цілей і змісту навчання й вікових особливостей учнів.

Результативним є використання протягом уроку наочних, рекомендаційних матеріалів у вигляді *схем*. Естетично оформлені *таблиці*, *слайди* забезпечують емоційний вплив на учнів, включають у процес запам'ятовування зорову пам'ять. Використано *методи стимулювання і мотивації навчання*: пізнавальні ігри, інтерактивні технології навчання (робота в міні-групах, парах, обговорення висунутої проблеми в загальному колі, розв'язання проблем).

Тема уроку. Спорт у нашому житті Мета уроку:

испорт»; повторити й активізувати лексичні одиниці теми; перевірити рівень мовної компетенції учнів за темою; удосконалювати техніку читання, навички монологічного мовлення з опорою на таблицю та наочність; тренувати вміння сприймати інформацію на слух; удосконалювати вміння складати діалог; підготувати учнів до самостійного висловлювання за темою; розвивати вміння учнів працювати над проектними роботами; удосконалювати фонетичні навички; розширити знання про різні види спорту; практикувати усне спілкування із використанням різних інтерактивних методів та прийомів; вчити висловлювати свою думку та обгрунтовувати її; автоматизувати навички говоріння, письма з теми;

виховна: виховувати любов до фізичної культури і спорту, бажання займатися спортом; підвищувати загальнокультурний розвиток учнів; формувати етичну й естетичну культуру; прищеплювати любов до спорту; емоційно впливати на учнів; збагачувати духовний світ особистості; виховувати пізнавальний інтерес, старанність, повагу одне до одного; розширювати світогляд; показати значення спорту в житті людини; спонукати до прагнення

самовдосконалення; пишатися внеском українських спортсменів у скарбницю світового спорту;

розвивальна: розвивати мовленнєві, інтелектуальні та пізнавальні здібності; створювати умови для розвитку культури спілкування; розвивати фонематичний слух, гнучкість артикуляційного апарату; розвивати самоосвітню компетенцію учнів; працювати над розвитком індивідуальних творчих здібностей учнів; сприяти розвитку навичок і вмінь працювати в команді; учити працювати в парі; розвивати критичне мислення; формувати розвиток уваги, уяви, ерудиції, пам'яті, швидкої реакції та мовної здогадки; стимулювати в учнів підтримку мотивації в оволодінні мовленнєвою діяльністю;

Тип уроку: урок узагальнення та систематизації вивченого матеріалу.

Методи навчання:

- словесний розповідь, бесіда, пояснення, дискусія;
- наочний таблиці; схеми, дидактичний матеріал, відеофільм;
 - практичний практичні вправи; доповіді;

Інтерактивні методи навчання: мозковий штурм, групова дискусія, імітація, ділова гра, моделювання, проекти; клоуз-тест, інтерактивна гра, презентація, проблемно-пошукове читання.

Очікувані результати:

Учні повинні:

- вільно оперувати лексичними одиницями вивченої теми;
 - уміти вести бесіду;
 - складати діалоги за темою;
 - мати позитивне ставлення до занять спортом.

Міжпредметні зв'язки:

- фізична культура і спорт;
- історія;
- географія;
- інформатика.

Обладнання уроку: підручник, комп'ютер, мультимедійний проектор, дидактичні матеріали різного спрямування, схеми, кросворди, відеоролик «The First Marathon».

СТРУКТУРА УРОКУ

Етап уроку	Час, хв	Методи та прийоми
Організаційний	1 xB	Привітання
Мотиваційний	1 xB	Показ слайдів
Відтворення та корекція опорних знань учнів	10 хв	Імітація, моделювання, робота в парах
Повторення та аналіз основних фактів	25 хв	Дискусія, мозковий штурм, клоз-тест, проекти, інтерактивні ігри
Рефлексія	5 xB	Трансформаційна вправа
Підбиття підсумків уроку	2 xB	Інтерактивна гра, слово вчителя
Домашне завдання	1 xB	Прийом диференціації

Хід уроку

I. Організаційний момент (Greeting)

Good morning, boys and girls! Today there are many guests at our lesson. Greet them. Let's start our lesson. I am very glad to see you in a good mood.

II. Повідомлення теми, мети уроку (Motivation of the students' activity)

I know that almost every pupil of your group goes in for sports and attend many sport sections. Today we shall continue speaking about sports and games, about your favourite kinds of sport and your favourite sportsmen. So, the task for you is to:

- revise the vocabulary;
- · read the texts;
- · speak about your favourite sportsmen;
- use words and word-combinations speaking on the topic;
 To your convenience the most important information is put onto the tables.

III. Відтворення та корекція опорних знань учнів (Vocabulary Practice)

3.1. Warming up. Game «Pantomime»

Show with the help of a pantomime any kind of sports, and the pupils should guess what sport it is. Write down the words on the blackboard and make a mind map (додаток 1 на с. 47).

3.2. Game «Name the Sport»

Match the various sports with the right subject to find out each teacher's favourite sport:

- 1) The history teacher likes outdoor sports, in contact with nature.
 - 2) The math teacher can't swim but runs very fast.
- 3) The English teacher trains in the school swimming pool every day.
- 4) The geography teacher loves going down snowy mountains.
- 5) The games teacher likes to play in team sports (додаток 2 на с. 48).

3.3. Game «Word Chain»

Guess the kinds of sports and complete the crossword with these words (dodamok 3 на с. 49).

3.4. Work in Pairs

Match the words with their definitions (додаток 4 на с. 49).

3.5. Game «Hurry up»

Find twelve sports here. The words go in for different directions. Make up sentences with these words (додаток 5 на с. 50).

3.6. Game «Synonym»

Game «Synonym» Find a synonym to each of the following words and	word-combinations.
a) to go by horse —	AN PRINCIPLE OF A CONTRACT OF
b) to play with a small ball, a rocket and a table —_	a. I. Clove Year
g or ever may, the avvious provided their may it.	N. Rostosoune is exemis busoners Asserts
c) to play the game which sounds as a kind of a sw	eater in Ukraine —
d) to do some exercises or dance to music on ice —	Page 1 to 1 to 2 to 2 to 2 to 2 to 2 to 2 to
e) to bounce the ball on the floor up and down with	one hand —
to jump on a ring with pair of gloves —	has a low constant property of the specific of
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3.7. Work with Anagrams

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IV. Повторення та аналіз основних фактів (Revision)

4.1. Monological Speech

Try to describe one of these kinds of sports: volley ball, football, figure skating.

Pupil 1. It is a team game. Both men and women can play it. The players have a ball. They play the ball with their hands. There are 6 players in each team.

Pupil 2. It is the most popular game in Ukraine. The players have a ball.

The game lasts for 90 minutes. It has 2 halves. The players kick the ball and run after it. They try to score

Pupil 3. It is a very beautiful kind of sports. It gives the sportsmen strength and grace. The sportsmen do some exercises or dance to the music. They have beautiful costumes.

If you want to keep yourselves fit, you have to go in for sports or games. What can you say about sports in your life?

Pupil 1. Sport is very popular in our country. Thousands of people go in for sports, because sports help people to keep in good health. The most popular kinds of sports in our country are football, volleyball, basketball, gymnastics, skiing and skating.

Pupil 2. In every school pupils spend much time going in for sports. They have their physical training lessons. From time to time every school organizes competitions in different kinds of sports.

Pupil 3. In winter we spend much time outdoors, skating, skiing and play hockey. In summer we like to swim most of all.

Pupil 4. As for me, I am a football fan. I try to watch every football match on TV. I like sport very much.

4.2. Brainstorming

What is good and what is bad about sports?

Divide the following sentences into two groups: advantages and disadvantages of sports.

- 1. All sports and physical exercises are very useful.
- 2. Sports can make us nervous.
- 3. Going in for sports is dangerous.
- 4. Sports make us feel and look better.
- 5. It teaches us to win and to lose.
- 6. We should buy some special equipment.
- 7. Sports develop a personality.
- 8. Sports prevent us from diseases.
- 9. We can hurt ourselves doing some kind of physical exercises.
- 10. It is difficult to combine going in for sports and studies.
 - 11. Sports make us more organized and disciplined.
 - 12. Going in for sports takes too much time.

Advantages	Disadvantages
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4.3. Work in Groups

Discuss the following questions in groups.

- Do you go in for sports?
- What sports do you go in for?
- What football team do you support?
- What is the most popular game in Ukraine?
- What summer (winter) sports do you prefer?
- · What sport clubs do you attend?
- What famous sportsmen of your country do you know?
 - Do other members of your family go in for sport?
- What kind of sport do you like and what do you dislike?
- Is it possible to achieve higher results in sports without strong will-power?
 - · Why do people go in for sport?
- Do you prefer watching sport programmes on TV or at the stadium?
- What are the most popular kinds of sports in your school?
- Do you find your physical training lessons interesting?
- What is your favourite activity at the physical training lessons?

4.4. The «Circle of Ideas»

Find the odd one out.

- 1) Ice-hockey, cricket, rugby, weight-lifting.
- 2) Rowing, sky diving, water polo, surfing.
- 3) Paragliding, horse racing, surfing, javelin.
- 4) Boxing, fencing, discus, wrestling.
- 5) Horse racing, marathon, scuba diving, rowing.

ASSESSED TO BE A SERVER CONTROL OF REAL

6) Wrestling, discus, javelin, long jump.

4.5. Cloze Test

Every	eighth	word i	in the	text	is	omitted.	Try to	guess	what i	it is.
		anda Eyeyas								

Well, it is quite a strange question. My Attitude to Sport is no doubt if we

Well, it is quite a strange question is no doubt if we ask this question to a 100 strangers in the
street answer will be the same. No one the fact sport is useful, it helps to keep fit,
so the attitude is positive. But unfortunately, the attitude alone cannot us fit and healthy. There
comes another, what do we do this come true? And it is a pity mention that of those
100 strangers about half would answer «nothing» to this question question «Why?» rises
immediately and the answerit depends on a great number of
So, what are these reasons?

Cloze Test

Reading

Read the text using the following interactive reading strategy: put some marks on the margins:

- ☐ information you know;
- · information that contradicts your ideas;
- + new information;
- ? information you are interested in.



The Commonwealth is a voluntary organization of 54 independent countries who share a common history as part of Britain's imperial Past. The countries are as diverse as Canada, New Zealand, Pakistan, Barbados, Sri Lanka and Zambia, and Queen Elizabeth is head of the organization. Today the Commonwealth works to advance democracy, human rights and social and economic

development, and organizes special programmes to help promote trade, science, health, young people and many other specific issues in its member countries.

The Olympic-style the Commonwealth Games are held every four years in a different member country. Known as the Empire Games until 1950, the first event was held in Hamilton, Canada in 1930. There were only eleven participating countries, and the sports included athletics, boxing, bowls, rowing, swimming and wrestling.

England has only hosted the games twice: in London in 1934 and in Manchester in 2002. They have only been held twice outside of Canada, Britain or Australia — in Jamaica in 1966 and in Malaysia in 1998. The number of countries participating in the Games has slowly grown to over 70, and thousands of athletes now participate. Without competition from the USA and the major European countries, Australia, Canada and the British countries (which compete separately) usually win the most medals.

As happens for the Olympics, host countries usually build special new facilities for the Games. Manchester spent 20 years preparing for the 2002 Games. And built a new 48,000-seat stadium which cost over £ 100 million. Luckily, the Games attracted around 1 million visitors to the city and were a financial success.

The Commonwealth Games have their own version of the Olympic torch ceremony. On Commonwealth Day (May 11th) in a Game year, the Queen hands a baton containing a message to an athlete. This is then passed in relay style to other athletes. They run through different Commonwealth countries until they reach the host nation. The baton is opened and the Queen's message is read out at the opening ceremony of the Games.

Are these sentences true or false?

- 1. The British monarch is head of the Commonwealth.
- 2. The Commonwealth Games take place every year.
- 3. The first Games were in 1950.
- 4. The Games are always held in Canada, Britain, Australia or New Zealand.
- 5. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland compete as four separate countries in the games.
 - 6. 48,000 people came to the Games in Manchester.
 - 7. Commonwealth Day is in May.
- 8. Lots of different runners carry the Queen's message to the Games' host country.

4.7. Listening

-		. 700		
L	15	tei	nin	0

Watch the video «The First Marathon» and fill in the gaps in the text.

In 490 B.C. there was a big	_between the Persians	and the Greek. Persia wanted to capture
The Persian arrived at Marathon in G	reece. They had more _	than Greeks. The Greeks sent a messenger
to Sparta to get help. The messenger	ran for days o	ver the mountains from Marathon to Sparta. The
Spartans couldn't help and the messer	nger ran back to	. The Greeks and Persians fought and the Greeks
won. The messenger ran to	to tell everybody that	the Greeks had won. He ran more than
kilometres to Athens and then he	Mark To Wallburg and 1 51	of an enormous pyramid which is built on the so

4.8. Project Work

Project Work

What interesting facts can you inform?

Pupil 1

Basketball

This sport appeared in November 1891 in a college in Springfield,
Massachusetts, the USA. The students were fed up with athletics and football.
They wanted a sport they could play indoors, even during cold winters. Luther
Gulick, director of the school, didn't know how to help them. So, he called together all the teachers and spoke to them about the problem. «We must invent a new game».

Among the teachers there was James Naismith, a Lutheran pastor of Canadian origin who taught philosophy and loved sport.

Naismith thought about it for a few days and then showed his idea to the director. It was for a ball game, less strenuous and violent than American football, with 13 basic rules. The director asked for a demonstration.

Naismith formed two teams with nine students each and hung two fruit baskets at the ends of the gymnasium. Every time a student succeeded in getting the ball in the basket he earned two points for his team and the caretaker came with a ladder to get the ball out. The students and the public enjoyed themselves very much. The director was satisfied. All winter, the students in the college played amongst themselves, and then they began to involve the students from nearby schools.

A new sport was born: basketball.

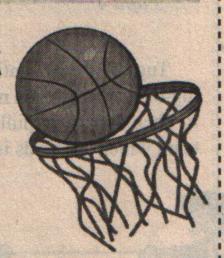
Project Work

What interesting facts can you inform?

Pupil 2

Water Polo

The origins of water polo date back to 1870 in England. The game was derived from what was originally horse polo. The game first came into the limelight in the Olympics in the year 1900. Since 1960, the following rules have been set. The match is divided into 4 parts of 7 minutes each. During the intervals of 2 minutes each, the teams change sides. Each team consists of 7 players whose aim is to score more goals than the opponents by throwing the ball in the opponents' net.











Football

Football has a strange history, and no doubt will continue to do so. In the 14th century kings banned the game of football — and still today we see a similar thing happening.

The modern game only really started a little over 100 years ago. That's when the Football Association was founded. The first World Cup was held in 1930, and Celtic was the first British club to win the European Cup in 1967.

What started as a general run about, perhaps between two English villages, is now a worldwide game. In England alone there are 92 top-class clubs organized in the Football League. And they are only the top of an enormous pyramid which is built on the solid foundations of amateur leagues, part-time professionals, works teams, local teams, pub teams, school teams, even women's teams.

What has perhaps restricted the game in modern time is the desire not to lose.

Project Work

What interesting facts can you inform?

Pupil 4

Tug-of-war

Tug-of-war is a national sport in Britain. A tug-of-war team has eight men, usually tall and heavy. For a tug-of-war match you need two teams and a long, thick rope. Each team stands at one end of the rope, holding it. Then they try to pull the centre of the rope beyond a central point, marked with a stick in the ground. The team which succeeds is the winner.



Tug-of-war is becoming more and more popular as it was 70 years ago. From 1900 to 1920 it was part of the Olympic Games. More and more countries want to join the world championship competitions. There are now championships every two years.

A match only lasts a few minutes, so you don't have to have endless energy. The secret is good hands. The sportsmen must have big, strong, hard hands. Before they start the match they put a mixture of oil and petrol on their hands so they can hold the rope better.

Project Work

What interesting facts can you inform?

Pupil 5

Sport Life in the Higher Vocational School 27

I want to tell you about Sport Life in the Higher Vocational School 27. I go in for sport because I want to be healthy, strong and beautiful. When I go in for sport I feel good. I am active and full of energy. In our vocational school pupils spend much time going in for sport. As for me I go in for football. I like it because it needs mobility, loveliness and much energy. Football is the most popular sport. I go in for football three times a week. Our team is very friendly and our trainer is exacting, serious and strict but we like him very much.

Every year we have sport competitions in our vocational school. We invite teams from other vocational school and colleges of our district. It is very difficult to win a victory in a football competition. We must train a lot and know many things about this kind of sport. But it is very wonderful when we win victory over another teams. Sometimes we lose a game but it is very seldom. Our team is strong, stable and friendly. I hope we'll win many victories in future.



4.9. Communicative Activity

(Dialogues)

Separate two mixed up dialogues and then dramatize them.

- What would you say are the most popular games in England today?
- Well, you see, the English winter is not very severe as a rule and they don't often have the chance of skiing, skating or tobogganing, but winter is great for hunting.
- Well, I suppose football that is soccer or rugby and cricket.
 - I know that there are no winter sports in England.
 - What are other famous outdoor games?
- Well, there is chess, billiards, cards, table tennis...

By the way, do you play tennis?

- What about horse racing?
- Oh, there is tennis, hockey, golf and so on. Tennis is played all the year round on hard courts or grass courts in summer, and on hard or covered courts in winter.
 - · What about indoor games?
- I should say that horseracing is one of the most popular sports in Great Britain. Then there are of course walking-races, running, swimming and boxing.
- Well, I do. But I am not a professional or a champion, just an ordinary amateur and not very good at that.

4.10. Selective Reading

Selective Reading

Read the text and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. Write out an unwanted word.

NATIONAL SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

- 1. Many kinds of sport originated from the England.
- 2. The English have a proverb, «All work and no play does makes Jack a dull boy».
- 3. They do not think that play is a more important than work.
- 4. They think that Jack will do his work the better if he plays as well,
- 5. so he is encouraged to do both.
- 6. Association football, or soccer is one of the most popular games are played
- 7. in the British Isles from most later August until the beginning of May.
- 8. In summer the very English national sport is cricket.
- 9. When the English say: «that's not cricket» it means
- 10. «that's not fair», «to play the game» means «to be fair».
- 11. Walking and swimming are the two better most popular sporting activities.
- 12. Snooker (billiards), pool and darts are a next most popular sports among men.
- 13. Aerobics and yoga, squash and cycling are less among the sports,
- 14. where participation has been increasing in recent years.
- 15. In the past a few years ballooning has become a popular sports in the UK.
- 16. Flights are available throughout the year and are last for one hour.
- 17. No two flights are not the same and people find the sport different and exciting.

the





V. Рефлексія (Reflection)

	Teaming rocker books tell West, this is	valor 6
2. Y	ou can't row without	PERMIT DE
	table tennis you hit the ball with a round	to the last
4. T	he football player who tries to score goals is called	
5. V	Ve play squash ans tennis on an indoor	Alicano Ny de y
6. A	hard hat that keeps your head safe is a	L per l'ann
7. A	person who teaches a sport is a	us ton
8. L	ondon's most famous place for international matches is Wembley	
9 A	piece of ground where you play games like football or cricket is a	

VI. Підбиття підсумків та результатів уроку (Summarizing)

6.1. Game «Tennis»

(There are six tennis balls. There is a word on each tennis ball, one of the letters is bigger. Each pupil has to catch the ball and find the bigger letter. After that he has to make up the word using these letters.)

6.2. Riddles

- · What do people who are riding cycling, swimming and playing tennis like?
 - What do people who go on hikes like?

- What game do people play if they have a small ball, rocket and a table?
- What game do American people play with clubs and balls?
 - The name of the game sounds as a kind of sweater.

VII. Домашнє завдання (Homework)

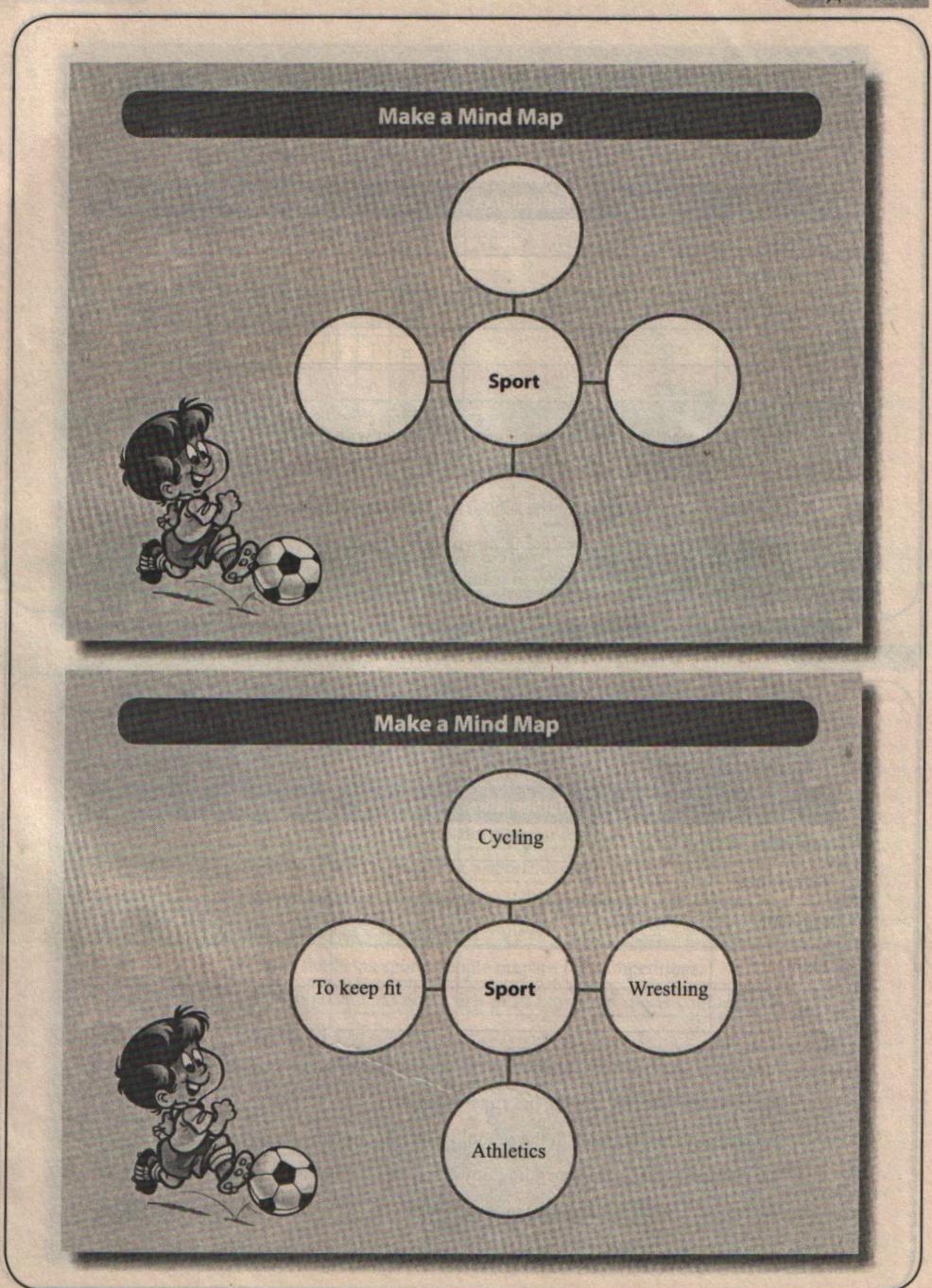
I — To ask the questions about your friend's favourite kind of sports.

II — To write an e-mail letter to your friend about your favourite kind of sports and your favourite sportsman.

Використані джерела

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Додаток 1



Match the various sports with the right subject to find out each teacher's favorite sport

	History	Mathematics	English	Geography	Games
Athletics					
Swimming					
Football					
Skiing					
Golf					

- 1. The history teacher likes outdoor sports, in contact with nature.
- 2. The math teacher can't swim, but runs very fast.
- 3. The English teacher trains in the school swimming pool every day.
- 4. The geography teacher loves going down snowy mountains.
- 5. The games teacher likes to play in team sports.



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Додаток 3

Complete the crossword with the kinds of sports

g

- b k k n a 0 d i 0 m n i t n g b n a t 0 n
- 1. Favourite sport in England.
- 2. A game similar to tennis.
- 3. Oxana Bayul won gold medal at the Olympic Games in this sport.
 - 4. Sport on two wheels.
 - 5. Popular winter sport.



Додаток 4

Match the words with their definitions

	The state of the s			
A athlete	1 The person who controls the game in football and can give a penalty.			
B champion 2 Someone who is watching a sports event.				
C captain	3 A sportsman or a woman, especially one who runs or jumps.			
D coach	4 The leader of a sports team.			
E fan	5 He or she helps sports people prepare for competitions.			
F goalkeeper	6 Someone who has come first in an important sports competitions.			
G referee	7 A supporter of a team.			
H spectator	8 The footballer whose job is to catch the ball.			



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Додаток 5

Find twelve sports here. The words go in for different directions

d	r	S	i	n	n	е	t	i	n	g	S	a	n	b
h	t	k	S	k	a	THE PERSON	i.	n	g	k	h	1	f	p
a	f	a	r	S	k	i	i	n	g	е	r	у	0	i
x	z	t	q	u	t	у	p	f	d	S	f	u	0	n
a	d	е	ъ	0	a	r	d	i	n	g	S	i	-t	g
S	x	z	g	t	r	u	t	k	i	u	w	1	b	p
r	u	n	n	i	n	g	a	S-	0	t	1+	u	a	k
u	d	w	h	d	j	z	k	V	d	k	m	i	1	0
g	0	1	f	e	1	d	S	a	W	е	m	h	1	d
ь	k	m	a	S	d	a	r	p	d	S	i	е	w	0
у	d	1	b	е	0	S	a	i	1	i	n	g	k	е
s	w	u	a	S	h	v	j	w	р	d	g	S	d	w
m	s	d	v	1	e	a	h	a	е	1	d	a	u	1
a	j	g	s	d	w	k	е	0	h	S	a	u	q	S
u	g	n	Ti-	1	c	У	c	j	w	a	е	S	d	a