

## English Tutorial Classes Week 12

### 1. Choose the correct answer:

1. In races held in a pool, each swimmer must swim in their own:  
a) section                      b) lane                      c) alley                      d) path
2. The distance from one end of a pool to the other is called a lap or:  
a) a width                      b) a depth                      c) a length                      d) a density
3. The "frog kick" is the kicking style used in:  
a) breaststroke                      b) backstroke                      c) butterfly                      d) crawl
4. The fastest swimming stroke is called freestyle or:  
a) Australian crawl                      b) Australian style                      c) Australian stroke                      d) Australian open
5. Both arms are rotated forward at the same time in:  
a) freestyle                      b) breaststroke                      c) butterfly                      d) frontstroke
6. The only races that don't begin with swimmers diving into the water are:  
a) butterfly races                      b) breaststroke races                      c) backstroke races                      d) crawl races

### 2. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words:

1. Some people like to swim in a lake or in the ocean, but I prefer to swim in a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I want to learn how to swim faster so that I can \_\_\_\_\_ against other swimmers.
3. I can't swim so I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ water.
4. Of course, everyone must \_\_\_\_\_ air.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ keep water out of your ears.
6. The water at this side of the pool is not deep. It's \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I just swam thirty \_\_\_\_\_s of the pool, from one end to the other!
8. Some people wear a \_\_\_\_\_ to cover their hair when they swim.
9. If you can't swim, you may \_\_\_\_\_ under the water.
10. If you sink under the water, you may \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Of course, people don't wear their ordinary clothes when they swim. They wear \_\_\_\_\_s.
12. My friend knows how to \_\_\_\_\_ on top of the water for a long time without swimming.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ keep water out of your eyes.

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14. I never swim at the \_\_\_\_\_ in the winter because it's too cold. I prefer to swim at an indoor swimming pool.  
if you are drowning.

### 3. Translate the following sentences:

1. Locomotion is achieved through coordinated movement of the limbs and the body.

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2. On average, the body has a relative density of 0.98 compared to water, which causes the body to float.

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3. To be more hydrodynamically effective, swimmers can either increase the power of their strokes or reduce water resistance.

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4. Zbog svoje specifičnosti i važnosti, vežbe disanja u svim planovima i programima za obuku neplivača primenjuju se na svakom času.

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### 4. Read the texts and connect them with the appropriate headlines:

- 1) Tennis has a fascinating history that dates back to the 12th century, originating as a game played by monks in French monasteries. Initially, players hit a ball with their hands, and it wasn't until the 16th century that rackets were introduced, along with the name "tennis," derived from the French word "tenez," meaning "take" or "receive." This early form of tennis, known as "real tennis" or "royal tennis," became wildly popular among European nobility. King Henry VIII of England was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the game, even commissioning a court at Hampton Court Palace that still exists today. Modern tennis as we know it emerged in the late 19th century, with the establishment of the first-ever Wimbledon tournament in 1877.
- 2) Djoković's playing style is all about balance. He's incredibly flexible, which helps him reach shots that seem impossible. His two-handed backhand is one of the most powerful in tennis, making it hard for opponents to keep up with him. One of the things that set Djokovic apart is his return of serve. He's widely regarded as the best returner in tennis history, able to turn his opponent's strength into his own advantage. Add to that his endurance and mental toughness, and you have a player who's nearly unbeatable on his best days.
- 3) One of the most significant innovations in modern tennis is the introduction of electronic review equipment, known as Hawk-Eye. This technology has revolutionized the game by allowing players to challenge line calls. Here's how it works: Hawk-Eye uses high-speed cameras to track the path of the ball with incredible accuracy; Players can challenge a line call by requesting a review; The system provides a visual representation of the ball's trajectory, helping to resolve disputes accurately.

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- 4) The prestigious Wimbledon trophy, a symbol of tennis excellence and tradition, carries a unique and intriguing detail that few may know about – a delicate pineapple adorns its top. This seemingly whimsical addition has a rich historical significance, harking back to the English custom of placing pineapples on their gateposts upon returning from an extended journey. Beyond its ornamental charm, this pineapple tells a story of hospitality, luxury, and the fusion of cultures.
  - 5) The longest match in tennis history took place at Wimbledon in 2010, between American John Isner and Frenchman Nicolas Mahut. The match lasted an astonishing 11 hours and 5 minutes, spread over three days – from June 22 to June 24. This epic first-round match ended with Isner defeating Mahut 70–68 in the fifth set. The final set alone lasted 8 hours and 11 minutes, longer than any entire match in professional tennis before that. Both players displayed incredible stamina, determination, and sportsmanship. The match broke multiple records, including the most games in a set (138) and most aces served in a match (Isner had 113, Mahut 103). To commemorate the event, a plaque was placed on Court 18 at Wimbledon, where the historic battle unfolded.
- a) A Pineapple's Historical Symbolism      c) The Hawk-Eye Innovation      d) The Longest Match in Tennis History  
b) What Makes Djokovic So Good?      e) A Sport with Royal Roots

### 5. Carefully read the words and try to match them to the definitions.

Umpire	Equal score in the game after six points have been played.
Ball boys/girls	A tennis teacher.
Serve	The official who keeps the score and ensures that the rules are followed.
Rally	The ball which is hit high into the air.
Net	The act of striking the ball to start play.
Lob	This means nothing (nil) to a tennis player.
Ace	Boys or girls who collect the balls and give them to the players.
Deuce	A winning serve that the opponent fails to even touch with their racket.
Love	The strokes played before point is won.
Volley	The name given to the shot played before the ball bounces.
Coach	An obstacle that divides the court across its center.