# Употребление глаголов GO,PLAY,DO при изучении темы



## Говорим о спорте и играх. Do, play, go?

Когда речь идет о **занятиях спортом и различных играх**, изучающие английский язык нередко путают такие глаголы как **«do», «play»** и **«go»**

**GO** - глагол «go» используется с теми видами спорта или занятиями, которые оканчиваются на **-ing**. Обычно они подразумевают *перемещение в пространстве из одной точки в другую*, а в русском языке подобную идею мы выражаем фразой «пойти что-то сделать (поплавать, побегать, покататься на…)», а также «заниматься чем-либо»:

***Let's go cycling.***
***My wife goes swimming twice a week.***

**PLAY** - глагол «play» употребляется с различными играми (компьютерными, настольными и т.п.) и теми видами спорта, в которых:

- состязаются командами/парами,
- используют мяч или что-либо его заменяющее (шайбу, воланчик).

***Can you play chess?***
***I often play tennis.***

**DO** -глагол «do» ставится перед теми видами спорта и занятиями, которые представляют собой:

- физические упражнения,
- боевые искусства,

- индивидуальные дисциплины, невключающие в себя состязательный момент.

***All classes do gymnastics at school.***
***My sister does yoga.***И в заключение, представляю Вашему вниманию небольшую таблицу — **списки видов спортов и игр**, которые употребляются с вышеизученными глаголами.

| **Go** | **Do** | **Play** |
|---|---|---|
| cycling | aerobics | badminton |
| dancing | archery | baseball |
| fishing | athletics | basketball |
| hitch-hiking | a (crossword) puzzle | chess |
| horse-riding | ballet | cricket |
| jogging | exercises | darts |
| riding | gymnastics | football |
| running | jujitsu | (board, computer) games |
| sailing | judo | hockey |
| skiing | karate | rugby |
| snowboarding | kung-fu | snooker |
| skating | taekwondo | squash |
| swimming | tai chi | table-tennis |
| windsurfing | yoga | volleyball |

## Лексические упражнения по теме спорт.

**Упражнение 1**. Заполните таблицу следующими видами спорта. Решите, какие виды спорта употребляются со словами PLAY, GO и DO.

Football, boxing, golf, karate, skiing, rugby, table tennis, volleyball, basketball, gymnastics, yoga, swimming, hockey, running, judo, soccer, bowling, dancing, cycling, chess

| Play | Do | Go |
|---|---|---|

**Упражнение 2.** Угадайте, какой это вид спорта

1.Each team has eleven players. The players of the two teams wear clothes of different colors. Only the goalkeeper can touch the ball with the hands. 2.Each team has up to eleven players, but only seven of them can play at the same time. The players have caps on. They mustn't splash water into the face of opponent.

3.Each team has six players on the court. The player can hit the ball with the hand. She/he has to release the ball before hitting it. The players are not allowed to touch the net.

4.It is a team sport. Each team has up to ten players, but only five of them can play at the same time. The players must try for a goal within 30 seconds of possessing the ball.

5.Each team can have up to seventeen players, but only six can play at the same time. Players wear skates and helmets.

**Упражнение 3.** Заполните таблицу следующими видами спорта.

golf / basketball / diving / swimming / wrestling / skiing / football / karate / gymnastics / cricket / weight lifting / running / volleyball / horse riding / handball / boxing / tennis / water polo / table tennis / judo

| Played/done Individually | Played in pairs |
|---|---|

**Упражнение 4.** Соедините виды спорта и места, где занимаются данным видом спорта

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. swimming | A. a rink |
| 2. boxing / wrestling | B. a court |
| 3. tennis / basketball / volleyball | C. a pool |
| 4. football / hockey / rugby | D. a ring |
| 5. athletics / motor racing | E. a track |
| 6. ice hockey / skating | F. a pitch |
| 7. bowling | G. a course |
| 8. golf | H. an alley |

**Упражнение 5. Прочитайте текст,выполните упражнения после текста.**

SPORT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Many kinds of sport originated from England. The English have a proverb, “All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy”. They do not think that play is more important than work; they think that Jack will do his work better if he plays as well, so he is encourages to do both. Association football, or soccer is one of the most popular games in the British Isles played from late August until the beginning of May.

In summer the English national sport is cricket. When the English say: “that’s not cricket” it means “that’s not fair”, “to play the games” means “to be fair”.

Golf is Scotland’s chief contribution to British sport. It is worth nothing here an interesting feature of sporting life in Britain, namely, its frequently close connection with the social class of the players or spectators except where a game may be said to be a “national” sport. This is the case with cricket in England which is played and watched by all classes. This is true of golf, which is everywhere in the British Isles a middle-class activity. Rugby Union, the amateur variety of Rugby football, is the Welsh national sport played by all sections of society whereas, elsewhere, it too is a game for the middle classes. Association football is a working-class sport as are boxing, wrestling, snooker, darts and dog-racing. As far as fishing is concerned it is, apart from being the most popular British sport from the angle of the number of active participants, a sport where what is caught determines the class of a fisherman. If it is a salmon or trout it is upper-class, but if it is the sort of fish found in canals, ponds or the sea, then the angler is almost sure to be working-class.

Walking and swimming are the two most popular sporting activities, being almost equally undertaken by men and women. Snooker (billiards), pool and darts are next most popular sports among men. Aerobics (keep-fit exercises) and yoga, squash and cycling are among the sports where participation has been increasing in recent years.

There are several places in Britain associated with a particular kind of sport. One of them is Wimbledon – a suburb to the south of London where the All-England Lawn Tennis Championships are held in July (since 1877). The finals of the tournament are played on the Centre Court. The other one is

Wembley – a stadium in north London where international football matches, the Cup Finals and other events have taken place since 1923. It can hold over 100000 spectators. The third one is Derby, the most famous flat race in the English racing calendar, which has been run at Epsom near London since 1780.

***Put the points of the plan in the correct order.***

a) Places in Great Britain associated with particular kinds of sport.
b) All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
c) Connection of sport life with social class of players and spectators.
d) Popular kinds of sport.
e) National kinds of sport.

***Choose the correct variant.***

1) "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" means:
    a) We must work but not play;
    b) Play is more important than work;
    c) We should do both: play and work.

***Why do they think so?***

2) The phrase "to play the game" means:
    a) To be sly, pretend;
    b) To be honest, fair;
    c) To be active, energetic.

***Put in the necessary words or phrases to complete the sentences.***

1) Association football is played from … till … .
2) Cricket is … national sport.
3) The Scotland's chief contribution to British sport is … .
4) Rugby Union, the amateur variety of rugby football is … national game.

5) Fishermen of upper-class catch … , anglers of working class catch ordinary fish in … .

***Match the beginning of the phrase with the suitable ending.***

| | |
|---|---|
| 1) International football matches (like the Cup Final and others) take place in … . | a) Wembley (a stadium in North London); |
| 2) All-England Lawn Tennis Championship are held in July in … . | b) Derby at Epson; |
| 3) The most famous flat race is … . | c) Wimbledon (a suburb to the South of London). |