

6.4 Reading

Sporting heroes • illness and injury • sportspeople

Glossary

jockey (*n*) = a person who rides horses in races; dżokej

treatment (*n*) = something that is done to make someone who is injured or ill better; leczenie

put down (*phr. v*) = when a vet painlessly kills an animal which is badly injured or because it is dangerous; uśpić (zwierzę)

disease (*n*) = an illness which affects a person, animal, or plant; choroba

spectators (*n, pl*) = people watching a sporting event who are there at the event; kibice, publiczność

determined (*adj*) = having a strong desire to do something, so that you will not let anyone stop you; zdecydowany, zdeterminowany



There are many stories of sports stars who **recovered from** serious injury or illness and became champions once again. However, there is one story that tells of not one, but two sporting heroes who made an impossible dream come true.

Bob Champion was a young jockey with a bright future. ¹___ He went to the doctor because of his injuries and was shocked when he discovered that he had cancer. He needed medical help, and quickly. At that time, there was a new, but untested, treatment for the disease. It lasted many months and made him very weak. At times, he nearly died.

At the same time, there was a successful horse called Aldaniti. His trainer knew he was a great runner and jumper. Unfortunately, during one race, the horse suffered a serious injury. It was the sort of injury from which horses rarely make **a full recovery**. The vet advised the horse's trainer to put the horse down but the horse's owners refused. ²___ .

By this time, Bob Champion was out of hospital. He was weak and could only just stand up. However, he was determined to get better. Slowly, he **regained his strength**. Eight months later he returned to his job as a jockey. A month after that, he rode the winning horse in a race. Soon afterwards, Aldaniti also returned to training. His trainer was very careful with him. He didn't want the horse to get hurt again.

Early the next year, both Bob Champion and Aldaniti were almost **back to full fitness**. Now, there was a new plan. Bob decided to ride Aldaniti in the Grand National, one of Britain's most famous horse races. The thousands of spectators at the race and the millions more watching on TV knew all about the pair's **battles against ill health and injury**. ³___ . And it was perfect. The next day, Aldaniti returned home. Thousands of people stood on the streets of the village to welcome him. Aldaniti, and Bob Champion, were real sporting heroes.

1 Przeczytaj szybko tekst i wybierz najlepszy tytuł.

- A Illness and injury end two sporting careers
- B An amazing return for a horse and jockey
- C Heartbreak in the end for two sporting heroes

2 Przeczytaj tekst ponownie. Uzupełnij luki 1–3 zdaniami A–D. Podano jedno zbędne zdanie.

- A They looked after Aldaniti for a whole year and gradually the horse's injuries got better.
- B They got back together a few months later when they were both well again.
- C Then, one day, he fell off his horse which accidentally kicked him when it tried to get up.
- D Every one of them wanted the fairy tale to have a happy ending.

3 Połącz wyrażenia 1–4 z tekstu z odpowiednimi definicjami a-d. Zwróć uwagę na kontekst ich użycia w tekście.

to recover from an illness or injury

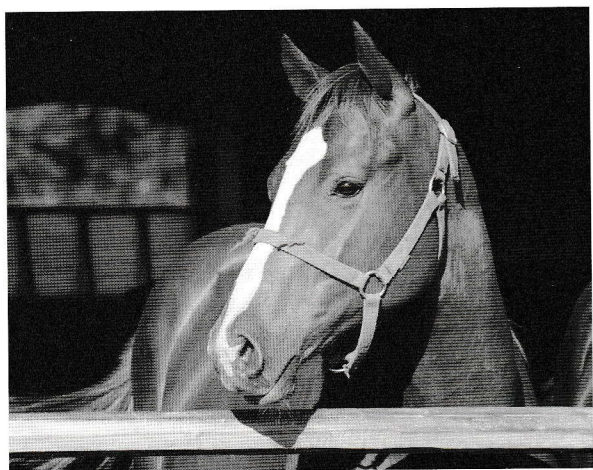
- 1 to make a full recovery from an illness or injury
- 2 to regain your strength after an illness
- 3 to be back to full fitness
- 4 to battle against ill health or injury

- a to become strong again after an illness
- b to get completely well after an illness
- c to fight to get better when you are ill or injured
- d to become 100% fit again after an illness
- e to get better after an illness or injury

4 Uzupełnij zdania, wpisując jeden wyraz w każdą lukę.

It takes a long time to recover **from** some diseases.

- 1 My dad was badly injured at work but doctors are sure he will _____ a full recovery.
- 2 I felt terrible after my illness but I'm _____ to full fitness now.
- 3 It took me almost a year to _____ my strength after my illness.
- 4 Mr Chambers died last month at the age of 87 after a long battle _____ ill health.



REMEMBER THIS

W języku angielskim jest wiele określeń czasu używanych do opisu wydarzeń z przeszłości.

At the same time – używane w odniesieniu do dwóch wydarzeń, które miały miejsce w tym samym czasie:
In 2013, I broke my leg and had to go to hospital.
At the same time (= when I broke my leg), Helen fell off her horse and also went to hospital.

By this time – używane w odniesieniu do wydarzenia, które nastąpiło przed określonym momentem w przeszłości: *We left hospital in July. By this time, (= at some point before July) we were in love.*

At times = czasami: *I usually like my sister but, at times, she makes me angry.*

5 Zapoznaj się z informacjami w REMEMBER THIS. Uzupełnij zdania właściwymi określeniami czasu.

I left school in 2014. **At the same time** my brother left university and got a job.

- 1 On July 10th, I went back to the hospital. _____ my leg was much better.
- 2 I go jogging every morning. _____, I hate it and want to stay in bed but usually I'm happy to get up and do some exercise.
- 3 I started to cross the road. _____ a cyclist came round the corner. He hit me and I hurt my leg.
- 4 My dad started to support Liverpool in the 1980s. _____, they were the best team in England.

WORD STORE 6F

Sportspeople

6 Uzupełnij zdania właściwymi formami podanych wyrazów.

Sam is a very keen **swimmer**. He **swims** every day before school. **SWIM**

- 1 I'd like to be a tennis ^a_____. I ^b_____ in a competition last year and came second. **PLAY**
- 2 Why do so many _____ have tattoos all over their arms? **FOOTBALL**
- 3 With those clothes on, you look like a real ^a_____. It's strange because you can't stand ^b_____ or any other kind of exercise! **JOG**
- 4 I like ^a_____ but I don't think it's a good idea for ^b_____ to ride on the road in the centre of town. It's very busy. **CYCLE**
- 5 I read a book about a ^a_____ who ^b_____ around the world alone. **SAIL**
- 6 Some of the very experienced ^a_____ go really fast near the beginners. ^b_____ can be very dangerous and it's important to be careful. **SKI**

6.5 Grammar

Past Simple questions and negatives

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

1 Uzupełnij pytania i przeczenia w czasie Present Simple właściwymi formami czasowników.

Ben: What time **do** you **get** (get) up?

Marie: I get up at seven o'clock.

1 Jake: ^a _____ your mum _____ (take) you to school?

Josie: No, she ^b _____. She ^c _____ (leave) home before me.

2 Nigel: ^a _____ you often _____ (feel) tired?

Beth: Yes, I ^b _____. All the time.

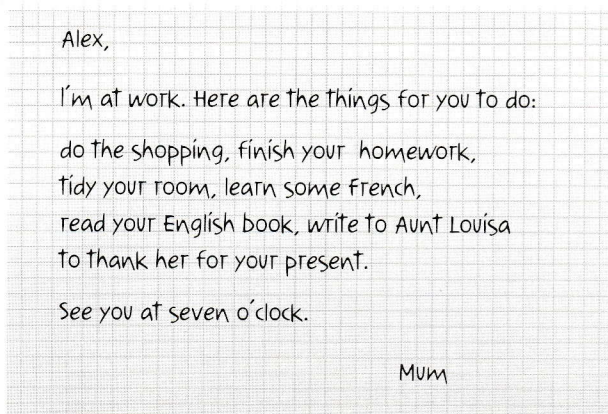
3 Cleo: How often ^a _____ your boyfriend _____ (buy) you flowers?

Jess: Never. He ^b _____ (buy) me anything!

4 Oliver: ^a _____ the teachers at your school _____ (wear) ties?

Jean: No, they ^b _____ but they look quite smart.

2 ★ Przeczytaj informacje na karteczce i uzupełnij zdania właściwymi formami przeczącymi czasowników.



Mum: Hi, Alex, I'm home. Did you see my note?

Alex: Er ..., yes.

Mum: Did you do everything?

Alex: Er ... not quite.

Mum: So, what did you do?

Alex: Well, I **didn't do** the shopping. I ¹ _____ (know) what to buy. And I ² _____ my homework but there isn't much to do.

Mum: Did you tidy your room?

Alex: Well, no. I ³ _____ my room and I ⁴ _____ any French.

Mum: What about your English book?

Alex: Oh yes. I read some of that.

Mum: How much?

Alex: Well, I ⁵ _____ much. About half a page. It was really boring and I wanted to write to Aunt Louisa.

Mum: That's good. I've got a stamp here. You can go and post the letter.

Alex: Well, I wanted to write it but I ⁶ _____ it. Not all of it. It's not my fault. Jason came round and he stayed all day.

3 ★ ★ Uzupełnij pytania i przeczenia.

Fiona: So, how was the match? (you/win) **Did you win?**

Royce: No, we ¹ _____ (not/win) but we ² _____ (not/lose). It was 2-2.

Fiona: ³ _____ (Aggie/come) and see you play?

Royce: Yes, but she ⁴ _____ (not/stay) until the end. I scored a goal but she ⁵ _____ (not/see) it.

Fiona: ⁶ _____ (you/phone) her and tell her?

Royce: It was the first thing I did when the match finished.

Fiona: What ⁷ _____ (she/say)?

Royce: Not much. She ⁸ _____ (not/sound) very excited!

Fiona: Oh well, never mind. You weren't very excited when she was in the school tennis tournament.

Royce: I remember that. I ⁹ _____ (not/go). I went to the cinema with Max. She ¹⁰ _____ (not/speak) to me for three days!

4 ★ ★ ★ Użyj podanych wyrazów, aby utworzyć pytania i odpowiedzi.

Brian: We went on a sports camp last month. It was great.

Harry: (What/activities/do?) **What activities did you do?**

Brian: We played volleyball, basketball and went sailing.

Harry: ¹(have/a good time?) _____

Brian: ²(✓) _____. ³(not/want/come home) _____

Harry: ⁴(Where/stay?) _____

Brian: We stayed in a hostel. ⁵(not/have/my own room) _____. There were five of us together.

Harry: ⁶(know/any of the other people?) _____

Brian: ⁷(x) _____. Not at first. ⁸(But I/not have) _____ any problems. I soon made lots of friends.

Harry: ⁹(What/do/in the evenings?) _____

Brian: There were parties and discos. ¹⁰(I/not/go out) _____. I didn't have any money.

SHOW WHAT YOU'VE LEARNT

5 Uzupełnij tekst wyrazami i wyrażeniami z ramki. Podano cztery zbędne wyrazy lub wyrażenia.

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did you do do got did you go you did

Hi Colleen,

I'm sorry I **didn't** phone you last night, I was very tired.

I didn't ¹ _____ anything. ² _____ you have a nice time with Jerry? What ³ _____? Where ⁴ _____?

⁵ _____ tell you about the kayaking trip? Mrs Bryce told us about it on Friday when you were at home, sick.

We didn't ⁶ _____ any information about how much it costs or when we have to be at school. I don't think Mrs Bryce knows yet but I'm really excited about it.

See you tomorrow.

Ellen