

Висока спортска школа за тренере и менаџере
АКАДЕМИЈА ФУДБАЛА БЕОГРАД

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1. VOCABULARY

1.1. FOOTBALL

1.1.1. I'M A FOOTBALLER

Picture 1: Diagram of a football pitch



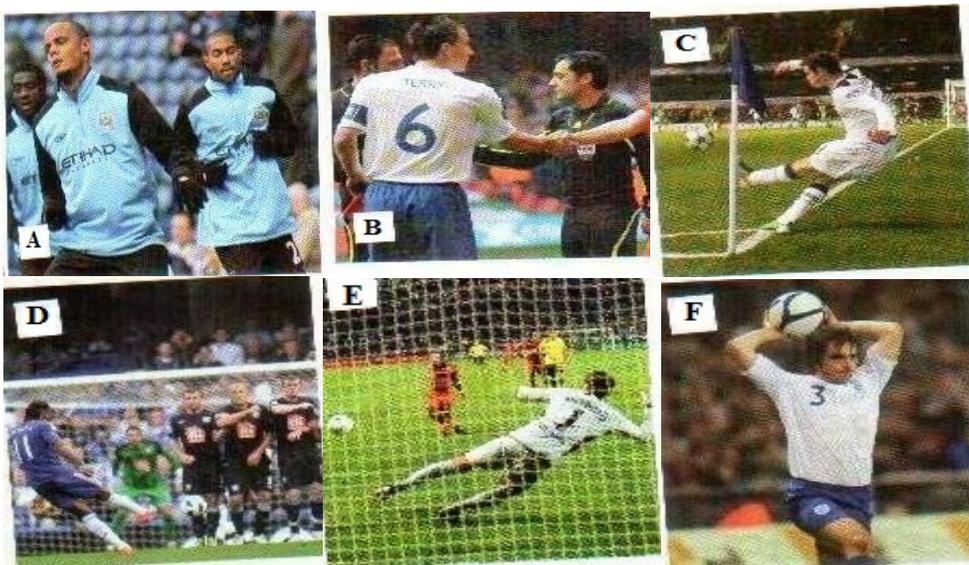
(www.bbc.co.uk)

Picture 2: Player positions



(Redmond and Warren 2012: 6)

Picture 3



A warm up

B shake hands

C corner

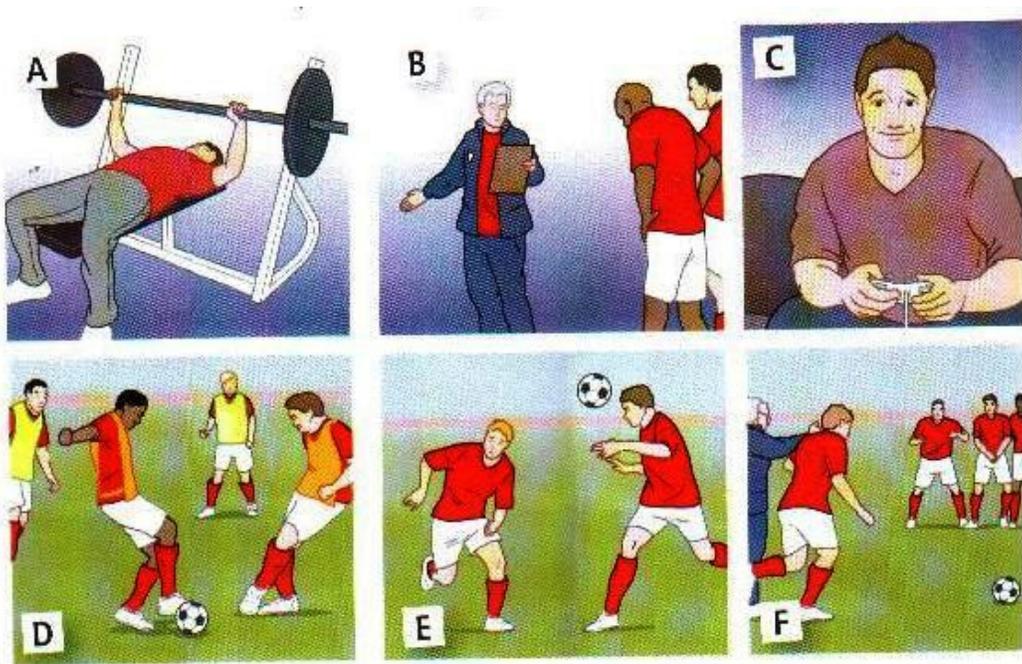
D free-kick

E penalty

F throw-in

(Redmond and Warren 2012: 14, 18)

Picture 4



A go to the gym

B name the team

C have a day off

D play a five-a-side game

E practice heading

F practice set-pieces

(Redmond and Warren 2012: 16)

1.1.2. DEFENDER¹

Picture 5: Defensive skills



block

clear

jump

mark

MAREK

This is Marek Jaworski. He's a defender from Poland. He's a centre half. He's tall and he's good in the air. We asked him three questions...

What do you do before a game?

I like to listen to music. It's important to relax. Then, I warm up for 30 minutes.

Do you talk during a game?

During a game, I talk to my team-mates a lot. I'm the captain of our team. When the ball is in our penalty area I shout 'Clear it!' Before a corner or a free-kick, I shout 'Mark up!'

What is the first thing you do after a game?

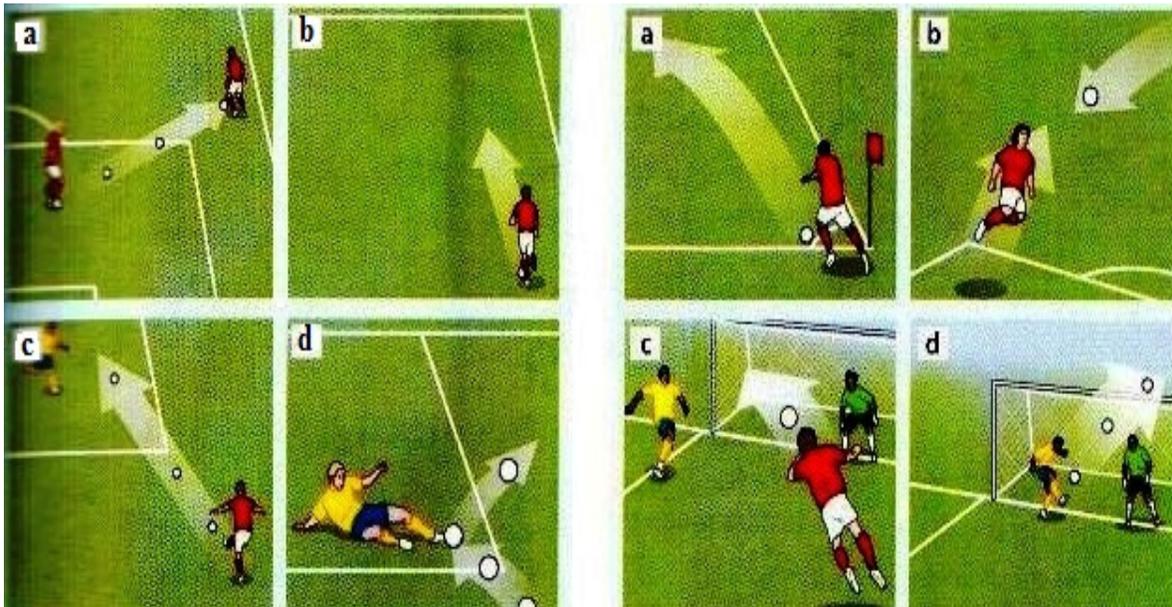
After a game, I always shake hands with the referee and the players of the other team.

¹ Redmond, A. and S. Warren (2012) *English for Football*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 14-21.

YALANY

I'm Yalany and I'm a defender. I play at left-back. Players in the other team never get past me! I come from Guinea-Bissau, but I live in Scotland. It always rains here, but I like it. I play for a good team. I like our numbr 10. He usually plays behind the striker. He's often our best player. We sometimes win home games 3-0 or 3-1. When we get three points everybody's happy. But we sometimes lose, and our coach is verry unhappy! When we draw away, he's happy with the point.

Picture 6: Attack and defence



- a** passes the ball to the right-back
- b** runs forward
- c** shoots from outside the penalty area
- d** blocks the shot

- a** takes the corner
- b** jumps
- c** heads the ball
- d** clears the ball

1.1.3. MIDFIELDER²

MIDFIELD MAESTROS

Ryan Giggs is a classic winger. He has more winners' medals in English football than any other player. He runs, he dribbles, he crosses the ball, but he also defends. He has an amazing record of scoring in every season of the Premier League.

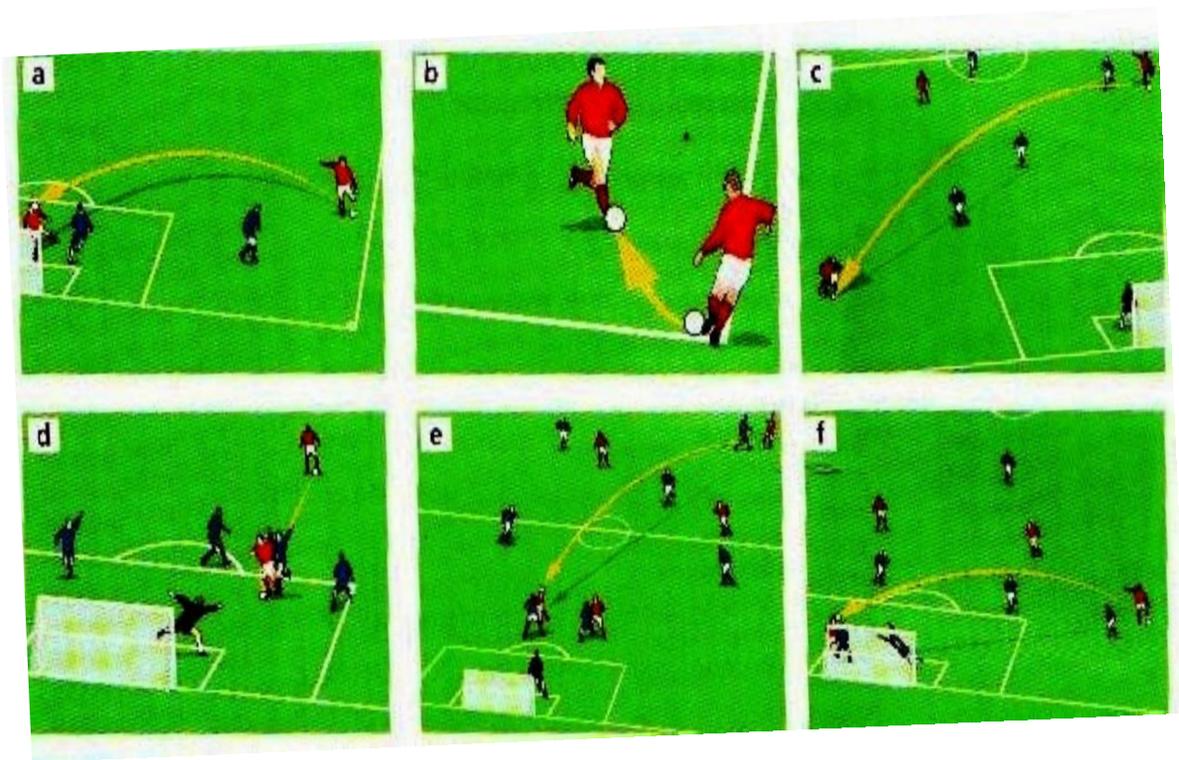
The classic number 10 is **Zinedine Zidane**. What a genius! He moved between the midfielders and the strikers to create chances. He also scored lots of important goals, like his goals in the 1998 World Cup Final.

One of the best defensive midfielders is **Claude Makelele**. In fact, a lot of people call this position the 'Makelele role'! Real Madrid legend Fernando Hierro says that Makelele was the best player in the Real Madrid team that included Zinedine Zidane, Ronaldo, Luis Figo and Raul!

For me, **Xavi Hernandez** is the best passer of the ball in the history of football! He completed 148 passes in the 2011 Champions League Final. He is always looking around him. During a game, he moves his head from side to side all the time!

² Redmond, A. and S. Warren (2012) *English for Football*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 22-29.

Picture 7



a Marković is crossing the ball to the front post.

b Kuzmanović is playing a short pass.

c Ljajić is playing a diagonal pass.

d Matić is playing a through ball.

e Tadić is playing a long ball.

f Tošić is crossing the ball to the back post.

1.1.4. STRIKER³

Picture 8: Types of shot



diving header

close-range shot

overhead kick

long-range shot



volley

lob

curl

bend

³ Redmond, A. and S. Warren (2012) *English for Football*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 30-37.

ROGER MILLA – AT THE WORLD CUP

1982 In Spain in 1982, Cameroon played in the World Cup for the first time. They played against Peru in their first game. Roger Milla scored, but his goal was disallowed. The game ended 0-0. Cameroon also drew their next two games. They didn't qualify for the second round, but everybody liked the bright colours of the Cameroon kit and their supporters were fantastic! Roger didn't get his name on the scoresheet, but people noticed him. Italy were the competition winners.

1990 In 1990, the World Cup was in Italy. Cameroon qualified for the second time in their history. This time they reached the quarter-finals. Germany won the tournament, but Roger scored four goals and became famous for his goal celebrations. Every time he scored he ran to the corner flag and started dancing. Today, lots of players do this kind of thing, but Roger was the first!

1994 Roger made his last World Cup appearance four years later in the USA. Brazil won the tournament. Cameroon didn't play well and they went out in the first round. In one game, Cameroon lost 6-1 to Russia. Oleg Salenko scored five goals in one match – a World Cup record. For Cameroon, Roger Milla broke a record too. He scored his only goal of the tournament and became the oldest goalscorer in the history of the World Cup. He was 42 years old!

Roger scored five goals at the World Cup between 1982 and 1994, and was later nominated as African Player of the Century. In 2004, Pele included Roger on his FIFA 100 list of top players.

1.1.5. GOALKEEPER⁴

Picture 9: Goalkeeper skills



- A He's taking a goal kick.
- B He's punching the ball clear.
- C He's making a save.
- D He's tipping the ball over the bar.
- E He's taking a kick-out.
- F He's collecting a cross.

⁴ Redmond, A. and S. Warren (2012) *English for Football*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 38-45.

FOOTBALL LEGENDS: CENI AND CHILAVERT

Rogério Ceni and Luis Chilavert have a few things in common. They are South American. They have had long careers. They have been team captains. And, perhaps most incredibly of all, they are goalkeepers who have scored lots of goals! Their goals have come from penalties or free-kicks.

They were born and grew up 600 km apart. Ceni is from Pato Branco in Brazil, while Chilavert is from Luque in Paraguay. Chilavert has scored over 60 professional goals in his career, while Ceni has scored more than 100 professional goals in over 1,000 appearances for Sao Paulo!

At international level, Ceni has been to two World Cups, 2002 and 2006. But he wasn't first-choice keeper for Brazil during these competitions, and ended up with a total of only ten minutes on the pitch. On the other hand, Chilavert played for Paraguay at the 1998 and 2002 World Cups, and did quite well. He took the free-kicks for his team, and almost scored against Spain.

Ceni has never scored for Brazil, but Chilavert has scored 8 international goals in 74 appearances for his country.

1.1.6. THE GREATEST⁵

THE GREATEST DEFENDER

The first defender to appear in the FIFA World Player of the Year top three was Paolo Maldini who came second in 1995. Another Italian legend, Fabio Cannavaro, went one better when he won the award in 2006. However, many people think the greatest defender of all time was Franz Beckenbauer of Germany.

Beckenbauer played in a defensive position known as ‘sweeper’ or ‘libero’. This position hasn’t been very popular recently, but a sweeper plays between the two centre-backs. In fact, Beckenbauer’s job was to play as a fifth defender, to break up opposition attacks, and then get forward to start attacks for his own team.

In Beckenbauer’s first season with Bayern Munich in 1964, they got promoted to the Bundesliga. Even as a young player, Beckenbauer had a very professional attitude to the way he got ready for games. He had a good understanding of the tactics of the game, too.

Beckenbauer was a runner-up in his first World Cup in 1966. He had to wait until his third World Cup before winning it. When the Netherlands got through to the 1974 World Cup Final, most football writers agreed that they were the best team in the world. But in the final, Beckenbauer marked Johan Crujff and stopped him from playing well. Crujff just couldn’t get past Beckenbauer, and Germany were crowned World Champions.

Although Beckenbauer’s main role in the team was to get back and break up attacks, he was also a fantastic dribbler, and he scored a lot of goals.

Beckenbauer had a very successful career. He won the European Cup three times, and the Bundesliga four times. He is also the only person in history to have captained and managed a World Cup winning side – he managed the West Germany team that won the 1990 World Cup.

⁵ Redmond, A. and S. Warren (2012) *English for Football*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 62-69.

PELE

Pele and the World Cup

Pele is the only player to have won three World Cups. He made his World Cup debut in Sweden in 1958 at the age of 17. He scored a hat-trick against France in the semi-final and then two more in the final against Sweden. It was a spectacular World Cup for a 17-year-old. He is still the youngest scorer at a World Cup, as well as the youngest scorer of a hat-trick in a World Cup and the youngest scorer in a World Cup Final!

Pele and his goals

Pele scored lots of goals. He scored more than 1,200 goals in professional football, and more than 90 hat-tricks. Even though he has scored so many goals he is also famous for goals that he didn't score. In a 1970 World Cup match against England, it was his header that forced a save from Gordon Banks that many think was the greatest save of all time. And in the same competition, against Czechoslovakia, Pele tried to chip the goalkeeper with a shot from inside his own half. It went just wide of the post.

Pele says that his favourite goal was his 1,000th goal. It wasn't an overhead kick or a classic header – it was a penalty! But for Pele, this meant that everybody was able to stop and watch it.

Pele's favourite moments

And what two moments have given Pele most satisfaction? His first choice is the World Cup in 1958 which was like a dream for him – a party! And his second was the World Cup in 1970 when he was an experienced player. The country of Brazil had many problems at that time. There was enormous pressure on the team, and a particular responsibility on Pele himself – the team had to win. And they certainly did it in style. Many people feel that the goal scored by Carlos Alberto in the final against Italy was the greatest goal of all time. Pele, of course, made the final pass.

Pele is now an honorary ambassador for the 2014 World Cup in Brazil.

DISCUSSION⁶

Do you agree with the following statements?

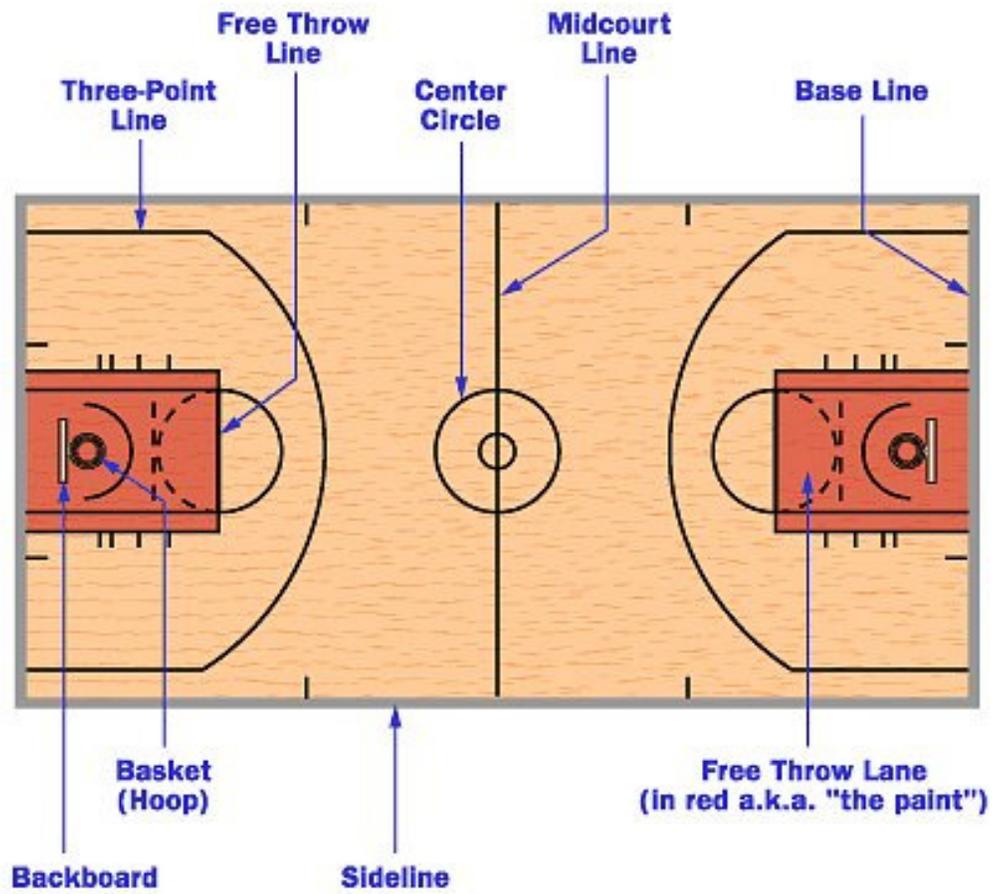
1. A good team has defenders who can score goals.
2. European defenders are the best in the world.
3. Defenders are the best captains, because they put the team's interests ahead of their own.
4. Midfielders run more than players in other positions.
5. The most important thing for a midfielder is to keep possession.
6. Strikers are more important than defenders.
7. South American strikers have more skill and technique than players from other parts of the world.
8. Great strikers score more than 20 goals every season.
9. Goalkeepers work harder than other players.
10. Goalkeeper has always been a boring position.

⁶ Redmond, A. and S. Warren (2012) *English for Football*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 21, 29, 37, 45.

1.2. BASKETBALL

1.2.1. I'M A BASKETBALL PLAYER

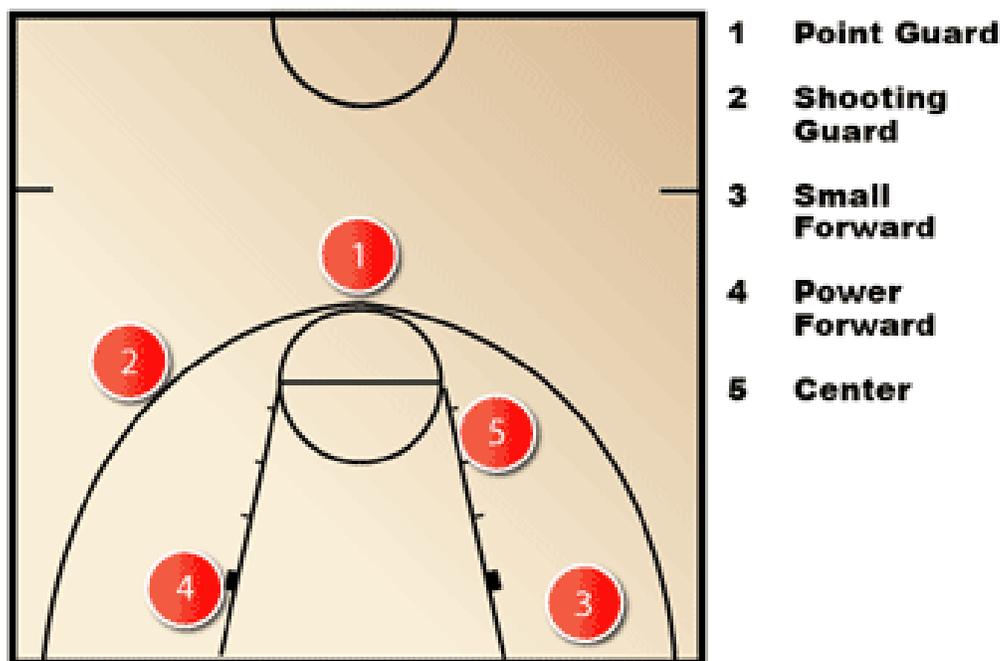
Picture 10: Basketball court diagram



©2003 HowStuffWorks

(www.my-youth-basketball-player.com)

Picture 11: Basketball positions



(www.talkbasketball.co.uk)

Yugoslavia European Champion 2001!

In the final of EuroBasket 2001, Turkey was the side who started the game well. The Hidayet Turkoglu-Predrag Stojakovic match-up (two teammates from the NBA) proved to benefit no side as both players struggled from the field in the first quarter. 3:27 to go in the quarter, Turkey had a 7-0 run thanks to Besok and Kutluay who had scored the team's first 16 points. Ibrahim Kutluay scored 13 in the quarter. When Turkey took their time-out 01:36, Yugoslavia could make only 1 field goal in their last 7 possessions. Coach Pesic substituted Obradovic for Jaric which suited Yugoslavia in the sense that Obradovic, a real point guard, organized the offense. The quarter ended with a 22-15 Turkey lead.

08:38 remaining in the half, Coach Pesic made another change, this time substituting Stojakovic for Drobnjak. Playing with 4 backcourt players gave them versatility. They especially took full advantage of the Bodiroga-Turkcan match-up. The Yugoslav team got their first lead at 04:54: 30-31. Being on a 12-4 run, Yugoslavia hit field goals in 6 possessions. The substitute Harun Erdenay kept Turkey ahead at the end of the first half with 9 points: 40-38. The

thing that concerned Turkey's coaching staff was foul trouble as Huseyin Besok, leading all players with 7 rebounds, was on the bench with 3 fouls.

Besok remained on the bench as Coach Ors selected Asim Pars to start the second half. Zone defense from both teams, the offenses failed to hit outside shots for the first 6 minutes in which Turkey managed to score only 7 points. A 7-0 run by Yugoslavia ending at 00:55 with two jumpers from the right corner, they took the lead which was cut down to a single point by Mehmet Okur, who was playing with a severe injury: 57-58.

Yugoslavia started the last quarter brilliantly, finding a field goal 5 of their first 6 attempts, getting a 10-point lead: 59-69. Scepanovic scored 7 points in that series. Aydin Ors used his last ammunition by playing Besok and Turkoglu, both with 4 fouls, 04:23 to go in the match. However, the breaking point of the match was when Stojakovic made a one-handed jumper in the lane after Yugoslavia collected 3 offensive rebounds in the same possession. Yugoslavia handed the ball to Bodiroga from then on, and he took good care of it. Playing the last minutes as an experienced team should, Yugoslavia won the trophy without losing a single game in the tournament: 69-78. Scepanovic scored a game-high 19 points. Bodiroga and Stojakovic contributed with 18 and 15 respectively. Kutluay scored all 13 of his team-high 16 points in the first half. No players reached double figures in rebounding which Besok leading the way with 9.

(www.fibaeurope.com)

1.2.2. THE GREATEST

LEGENDS PROFILE: MICHAEL JORDAN

Full Name: Michael Jeffrey Jordan

Born: 2/17/63 in Brooklyn, NY

High School: Laney (Wilmington, NC)

College: North Carolina

Drafted by: Chicago Bulls, 1984 (1962)

Height: 6-6

Weight: 216 lbs.

Nickname: Air Jordan

Honors: Six-time NBA champion (1991-93, 1996-98); NBA MVP (1988, '91, '92, '96, '98); 10-time All-NBA First Team (1987-93, 1996-98); All-NBA Second Team (1985); Defensive Player of the Year (1988); Nine-time All-Defensive First Team (1988-93, 1996-98); Rookie of the Year (1985); 14-time All-Star; All-Star MVP (1988, '96, '98); One of 50 Greatest Players in NBA History (1996); Two-time Olympic gold medalist (1984, '92); Basketball Hall of Fame Class of 2009.

By acclamation, Michael Jordan is the greatest basketball player of all time. Although, a summary of his basketball career and influence on the game inevitably fails to do it justice, as a phenomenal athlete with a unique combination of fundamental soundness, grace, speed, power, artistry, improvisational ability and an unquenchable competitive desire, Jordan single-handedly redefined the NBA superstar.

Even contemporaneous superstars recognized the unparalleled position of Jordan. Magic Johnson said, "There's Michael Jordan and then there is the rest of us." Larry Bird, following a playoff game where Jordan dropped 63 points on the Boston Celtics in just his second season, appraisal of the young player was: "God disguised as Michael Jordan."

A brief listing of his top accomplishments would include the following: Rookie of the Year; Five-time NBA MVP; Six-time NBA champion; Six-time NBA Finals MVP; Ten-time All-NBA First Team; Nine time NBA All-Defensive First Team; Defensive Player of the Year; 14-

time NBA All-Star; Three-time NBA All-Star MVP; 50th Anniversary All-Time Team; Ten scoring titles -- an NBA record and seven consecutive matching Wilt Chamberlain; Retired with the NBA's highest scoring average of 30.1ppg; Hall of Fame inductee.

However, his impact is far greater than awards and championships. He burst into the league as a rookie sensation scoring in droves with an unmatched first step and acrobatic drives and dunks and concluded his career as a cultural icon. Along the way, he became a true champion who spearheaded the globalization of the NBA with his dynamic on-court abilities and personal sense of style that was marketed to the masses.

He was an accessible star who managed to maintain an air of mystique. He was visible as "Air Jordan," as part of a sneaker advertising campaign and endorsing other products as well as the star of the movie, "Space Jam". However, he would vanish into retirement twice only to return until hanging up the sneakers for the last time after the 2002-03 season.

(An excerpt from www.nba.com)

VLADE DIVAC (2010 CLASS)

Born on 3rd February 1968, in Prijepolje, Serbia

Nationality: Serbian

Height: 2.16 m

Position: Center

Enshrined as a player in the FIBA Hall of Fame on 12th September 2010

Clubs:

- Elan Prijepolje: 1980-1982
- Sloga Kraljevo: 1982-1986
- Partizan Belgrade: 1986-1989
- Los Angeles Lakers: 1989-1996
- Charlotte Hornets: 1996-1998

- Red Star Belgrade: 1998-1999 (just 2 games)
- Sacramento Kings: 1998-2004
- Los Angeles Lakers: 2004-2005
- As an executive: President of Partizan Belgrade from 2000 to 2003

Clubs Highlights:

- Champion of the 1989 European Cup Radivoj Korac
- Champion of the 1987 Yugoslavian League
- Champion of the Yugoslavian Cup in 1989

National Team Highlights:

- 145 appearances with the Yugoslavian National Team with a total of 1,348 points scored
- 2 times World Champion: Argentina 1990 and Indianapolis 2002
- 2 times Olympic Silver medalist: Seoul 1988 and Atlanta 1996
- Bronze medalist in the 1986 World Championship in Spain
- 3 times European Champion: Zagreb 1989, Rome 1991 and Athens 1995
- 2 times Bronze medalist in European Championships: Athens 1987 and France 1999
- Gold medalist in the 1987 World Championship for Junior Men in Bormio
- Gold medalist in the 1986 European Championship for Junior Men in Gmunden

Individual Highlights:

- European Player of the Year in 1989
- NBA All-Rookie First Team in 1989-1990
- NBA All-Star Game in 2001
- One of the six players in the history of the NBA to record more than 13,000 points, 9,000 rebounds, 3,000 assists and 1,500 blocks
- Only player born and formed outside of the U.S.A. to play in over 1,000 games in the NBA
- J. Walter Kennedy Citizenship Award (presented by the Professional Basketball Writers Association to honor an NBA player or coach for outstanding service and dedication to the community) in 2000
- Named Goodwill Ambassador for Sports against Drugs by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) in 2000
- Founded the Divac Children's Foundation (DCF) to provide care, education and healthy environment for children who suffer from isolation, poverty and displacement

- Created the Humanitarian Organization Divac (HOD) to provide financial, material and other resources to refugees, internally displaced persons and uncared-for people
- Inducted into the World Sports Humanitarian Hall of Fame in 2008
- Adviser for Humanitarian Issues of the Serbian Government since October 2008
- Elected in 2008 as one of the 50 Greatest Contributors in the History of European Club Basketball
- President of the Olympic Committee of Serbia since February 2009
- The Sacramento Kings retired his #21 jersey on 31st March 2009

(www.fiba.com)

DISCUSSION

Do you agree with the following statements?

1. Point guards are more important than small forwards.
2. Shooting guards are more skilful than centers.
3. There were more great basketball players in the past.
4. Young basketball players can improve by watching video clips of great players from the past.

1.3. SPORTS MANAGEMENT

1.3.1. MANAGER⁷

COACH OR MANAGER?

Friends often ask me why I was a coach in Spain, but a manager in England. The answer is that while all managers are coaches, not all coaches are managers!

Coach

In Spain, I arrived at the training ground every morning and I coached the team. After the training sessions I prepared the team for the next game. I showed the players videos of our next opponents and discussed the tactics and formation I wanted to use. We also reviewed our previous game, and talked about how we could improve. I enjoyed advising key players on things like their positional play. Every weekend, I picked the team, gave the team-talk, and after the game I gave a press conference.

In Spain, the club president normally makes decisions on signing players. Once a president sent me an email to ask my opinion of a player he was going to sign. I told him, 'Don't sign that player! He is bad influence in the dressing room.' The next morning, on my way to training, I heard on the radio that we were signing the player!

Manager

After three successful seasons in Spain, I went to England and became a manager. I soon discovered that it was 24-hour-a-day job. On the first day, the chairman said, 'Tell me which players you're going to sell, and which players you're going to buy!' Instead of working with the players, I spent most of my first two weeks meeting scouts and players' agents. In Spain, the president and the club's general manager did this type of work.

⁷ Redmond, A. and S. Warren (2012) *English for Football*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 54-61.

In England I had several coaches who helped me prepare the team for games, and who normally led the training sessions. But it was my job to select the starting 11. I also spoke with the media, and did press conferences.

As manager I didn't have enough time to work with individual players. Instead I worked with the players as a group every day. I had meetings all the time: at the club academy; with our scouts; with the chairman; and with all of the other coaches at the club, even at schoolboy level.

I prefer working directly with players. So at the end of the season I returned to Spain.

GOALKEEPING COACH

Responsibilities

The main responsibility is to give the manager options. My job is to prepare the keeper in four areas: technical, tactical, physical and mental. That means I take a lot of interest in what the keeper is eating, how focused he is in the gym, and above all, how he's feeling!

Training sessions

When I'm planning training sessions, I always start with the game in mind, and work back from that. I want to be clear about the keeper's frame of mind the day before the game. Actually, I prefer not to talk too much on the day of the game. And for away games there's a lot more preparation, especially if the keeper has no experience of playing at a particular ground, in a particular atmosphere. You need a degree of variety, so I like to use DVDs and computers when I'm explaining tactics. Most importantly, you need to be flexible. That means you have to be able to listen to the keepers and ask them, 'What do you need?'

Competition

Having competition among your keepers is also very important. Keeper number three has to understand that at any minute, he can become keeper number two. This happens when there's an injury for instance. Suddenly he's on the bench with a chance of becoming number one! I always tell the lads that their job demands them to be available to give their best, 365 days of the year. And they have to be able to work together. Generally, there's great solidarity. The attitude is this: 'We support each other, but we compete!'

1.3.2. SCOUT⁸

THE SECRETS OF SCOUTING

Liverpool FC scout, Frank McParland, has a lot of experience finding new players. Here he gives us a guide to what he looks for in players in each position.

When I'm looking for a striker, I want a player who can dribble and beat defenders. He must be good at crossing, and he has to have enough pace to track back after an attack breaks down.

Central midfielder is very important position for me. Somebody in this position has to be good in the air, and at organizing the players around him. He doesn't have to be very fast if he has good positioning sense. He must be brave, and good at tackling.

A good full-back should have excellent marking ability. Pace is also important. If he is going forward to support attacks, he needs to be able to get back into position quickly. He should also be able to tackle well with both feet, in case the player he's marking cuts inside.

I always look for a goalkeeper who has good reflexes. He should be quite tall, although he doesn't have to be a giant! He has to control the penalty area and, ultimately, he has to be trusted by his defence.

A very good winger is perhaps the hardest thing to find. He should be fast, of course, but he must also be clever, like a fox! A defender can just head the ball anywhere but this guy has to be very accurate with the direction of his headers. If he is composed and calm, this will help him when he's finishing.

I like a centre-back who can dictate the rhythm of the game. It's important that he doesn't always go for the 'spectacular' pass. It's more important that he keeps possession until the time is right to make the final ball. He also has to be able to tackle, but pace is not so important in this position.

⁸ Redmond, A. and S. Warren (2012) *English for Football*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 46-53.

Words and phrases used to describe a player's physical appearance:

short, stocky, tall, slim

dark hair, fair hair, long hair, short hair, straight hair, curly hair

Words used to describe a player's skills or personality:

fast, quick, clever, smart, skillful, technical, brave, courageous, strong, tough

1.3.3. MANAGEMENT TERMS

1. **Brainstorming** – Брејнсторминг (интензивно мозгање)
2. **Business ethics (Corporate ethics)** – Пословна етика
3. **Business portfolio** – Пословни портфолио⁹
4. **Change management** – Управљање променама
5. **Corporate strategy** – Корпоративна стратегија
6. **Delphi method** – Делфи метод
7. **Feasibility study** – Студија изводљивости
8. **Financial statement (Financial report)** – Финансијски извештај
9. **Human resource management** – Процес кадрирања
10. **Managerial foresight** – Менаџерско предвиђање
11. **Motivation** – Мотивација
12. **Organizing** – Организовање
13. **Organizational culture (Company culture)** – Организациона култура компаније
14. **Planning (Forethought)** – Планирање
15. **Project management** – Пројектни менаџмент (Управљање пројектима)
16. **Risk management** – Управљање ризиком
17. **Strategic management (Business strategy)** – Пословна стратегија
18. **Strategic planning** – Стратегијско планирање
19. **SWOT analysis** – Анализа СВОТ (SWOT- потиче од првих слова речи Снага (Strength), Слабост (Weakness), Прилике (Opportunities) и Претње (Threats))

⁹ Скуп свих репрезентативних и најбољих квалификација и особина које се везују за неког појединца, удружење, предузеће или компанију.

DISCUSSION¹⁰

Do you agree with the following statements?

1. The manager is the most important person at a club.
2. Many top clubs don't give the manager enough time in the job.
3. It's important for players to be afraid of their manager.
4. In the future, more managers are going to come from outside the sport.
5. Anyone can be a scout. Great players are easy to identify.
6. Clubs can save a lot of money by scouting young players.
7. If a scout doesn't discover you by the age of sixteen, you will never play in the top leagues.

¹⁰ Redmond, A. and S. Warren (2012) *English for Football*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 53, 61.

1.4. NEWSPAPER ARTICLES ON TENNIS, WATER POLO, ATHLETICS, AND FITNESS

DJOKOVIC BACK ON TOP AFTER A CHAOTIC FINAL

Novak Djokovic Defeats Roger Federer for Wimbledon Title

By John Branch

(www.nytimes.com)

WIMBLEDON, England — Novak Djokovic clutched the most coveted award in his sport, the gilded silver, two-handled trophy presented to the winner of the Wimbledon men’s singles title.

“The All England Lawn Tennis Club Single Handed Championship of the World,” the inscription on it reads. The name of every winner is etched on the urn or, since 2009, on a detachable base added when the trophy ran out of room.

No name appears more than Roger Federer’s, which had been etched seven times. Djokovic nearly let it happen again Sunday by blowing a huge fourth-set lead before he captured a taut fifth set to snare the trophy for himself.

Shortly after his 6-7 (7), 6-4, 7-6 (4), 5-7, 6-4 victory for his second Wimbledon title, Djokovic carried the trophy through the hallways of the club. He was greeted by the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, known worldwide as William and Kate.

“Thank you for staying all the way through it,” Djokovic said to the royal couple.

“It was amazing,” the duke said. “Incredible tennis.”

“Many congratulations,” the duchess added.

Pleasantries complete, Djokovic, a 27-year-old from Serbia, took the trophy to a balcony, and a huge throng cheered at the sight of the man and his prize. For the tournament’s top-seeded player, it was a celebration of elation and relief.

The victory was Djokovic's seventh Grand Slam title, drawing him even with John McEnroe and Mats Wilander in eighth place on the career list. More important, it upended Djokovic's recent struggles in finals of majors: He had lost three in a row and five of his past six.

Last year at Wimbledon, Djokovic lost in the final to Andy Murray, who was buoyed by hopes that he would become the first British men's winner in 77 years. Djokovic went on to lose to Rafael Nadal at last year's United States Open and this spring's French Open.

"The most special Grand Slam final I've played," Djokovic said. "At the time in my career, for this Grand Slam trophy to arrive is crucial, especially after losing several Grand Slam finals in a row. I started doubting, of course, a little bit. I needed this win a lot."

No loss would have stung the way one here would have. Djokovic won two of the first three sets and was cruising through the fourth when a metronomic match turned into crowd-pleasing chaos.

The elegant Federer, of Switzerland, does not cede titles easily, especially at Wimbledon, where he was 7-1 in the final. There had been just one service break in the first three sets, but there were five in the fourth. Federer, 32 and seeded fourth, rallied from a 5-2 deficit by winning five games in a row to send the match to an all-or-nothing decider.

Along the way, serving at 4-5 and trailing by 30-40, Federer staved off match point with an ace. The first serve was originally called out, but Federer challenged. The video screens at Centre Court displayed an animated replay, and both players and fans learned simultaneously that the match would continue.

"It's really only until the fourth set, when I was down a break, that I started to understand more how to return him, which was a surprise for me because I've played him that many times," Federer said.

Increasingly, Federer tried to shorten points by approaching the net, a serve-and-volley style that evoked memories of Federer's first Wimbledon title, 11 years ago to the day.

After the upheaval of the fourth set, the fifth returned to form. The men held serve, sometimes precariously, through the first nine games.

It was Federer, serving at 4-5, who could not do it again. He flubbed one backhand into the net to trail, 0-30. At 15-40, another backhand splashed weakly into the net. Djokovic's arms raised to the sky, lifting the fans from their seats for a standing ovation.

Djokovic plucked grass from the court and ate it, as he did when he won in 2011.

“It tastes like the best meal I ever had in my life,” he said.

During the trophy presentation, Djokovic dedicated the victory to his fiancée, Jelena Ristic, and their first child, due in the fall.

Federer stood nearby, subdued and unaccustomed to losing at Centre Court. Before Sunday, only Nadal, in 2008, had beaten Federer in a Wimbledon final.

But merely reaching the final was a success of sorts. Federer lost last year in the second round, his earliest Grand Slam exit in more than a decade. His ranking fell precipitously, from No. 2 in May 2013 to No. 8 in January.

There was speculation that the end of his career was at hand, but Federer never seriously considered retirement. He and his wife, Mirka, welcomed a second set of twins to the family this spring, coinciding with Federer’s rejuvenated play.

Just over a month from his 33rd birthday, Federer nearly became the oldest man to win Wimbledon in the Open era, nearly a year older than Arthur Ashe was when he won in 1975.

Federer will rise to No. 3. Djoković will move past Nadal and into the No. 1 ranking that he last held in September 2013.

“Winning or losing, it’s always something special and something you’ll remember, even more so when the match was as dramatic as it was today,” Federer said. “It’s even more memorable when I see my kids there with my wife and everything. That’s what touched me the most, to be quite honest. The disappointment of the match itself went pretty quickly.”

Federer and Djokovic were familiar foes, playing for the 35th time in their careers and the 12th in a Grand Slam tournament. But the match represented only the second time they had played in the final of a major, the other a Federer victory at the 2007 United States Open.

Djokovic and Federer spent the first set trading mirror-image shots and long rallies, and it felt for a time that they were holding something back, as if not wanting to fully reveal their strategies.

Federer escaped two set points in the first-set tiebreak. He dismissed the second with a 122-mile-per-hour ace and then followed with a 123-m.p.h. one. Djokovic gave away the set with a backhand into the net. The crowd, behind Federer, cheered his resilience.

But Djokovic soon had a bead on Federer's serve. Djokovic broke his opponent with his dependable two-handed backhand aimed crosscourt, the same shot that foiled Federer on many of his early serve-and-volley attacks.

The players continued to hold serve through all 12 games of the third set, leading to another tiebreak. This time, Djokovic was the stronger, steadier performer. Federer ended the final rally with an unconvincing backhand that floated wide, giving Djokovic control of a match about to spin toward uncertainty.

When it finally ended, Federer was the one walking away without the winner's trophy.

It is uncertain, of course, whether either man will have his name etched on it again. But one thing about that trophy: No matter how unsettled the final match might be, how many leads are kept or lost, the end result cannot be erased.

SERBIA ARE TOO STRONG FOR HUNGARY

by Ahmed Rizvi

(www.thenational.ae)

DUBAI // Serbia continued their domination of the men's Water Polo World League when they brushed aside reigning world champions Hungary 10-6 last night to win their eighth title in 13 years of the competition.

Playing each other in the final of the competition for the fifth time, Serbia raced to a 9-2 lead at the Hamdan Sports Complex before taking their foot off the pedal, which allowed Hungary to add some respectability to the score, with Denes Varga slinging a game-high four past the Serbian keeper.

Dejan Savic, the Serbia coach, was not pleased with his team's performance in the fourth period when they conceded three goals, but he was delighted with the win and described it as the perfect start of their preparations for the European Championships, which start in Budapest on July 14.

Serbia, the defending European champions, have been drawn in the same group as the hosts Hungary and Savic is looking forward to renewing their rivalry there.

“They are World Champions and they played really good, but we did very well in defence,” Savic said. “We converted their opportunities into our opportunities. We showed a lot of motivation and this is a great preparation for the European Championships.

We are in the same group as Hungary and I believe our third group game is against them. So that should be another exciting match in Budapest.”

A disappointed Hungary coach Tibor Benedek was not so sure if his team could prove to be a tough test for the Serbians in Budapest unless they lift their game in the coming weeks.

“I am disappointed because I expected a much closer game, not such a big difference,” he said. “Serbia were much stronger than us today. They were very precise in their shooting and they deserved to win this match.

Now we have to go back home and work really hard, and try to make a good European Championships.”

The battle for bronze was decided by a penalty shoot-out after Montenegro and Australia were locked 8-8 at the end of the four quarters, with Nikola Murisic levelling the scores for the former Yugoslavia republic eight seconds from time.

Montenegro, the 2009 champions, never managed to get ahead of the Aussies in regulation time, but clinched the match 12-9 after Australia’s Jarrod Gilchrist and John Cotterill missed the target – the first shot into the keeper and the second hit the post.

“This is my second competition as Australia head coach and my second heartbreaking game, like Croatia in the World Championships,” said Elvis Fatovic, the Australia head coach, whose team lost in overtime to Croatia in the quarter-final of the 2013 Barcelona World Championships.

But I must say I am so proud of these players of how they responded after yesterday and against a much, much more experienced team than we are. I’m really proud of how they played. We didn’t come here just to be part of the tournament.”

Vido Lompar, the Montenegro assistant coach, was also impressed with Australia’s performance and said: “Australia is to be congratulated on a great game and a great coach.

“This was a very, very difficult match as Australia was a strong team who swum all game. Just one goal difference most of the game. Look at the last attack – we had to score to go to penalties, which was fantastic.”

USAIN BOLT – A UNIQUE AND VERY SPECIAL TALENT

By Tom Fordyce

(www.bbc.com)

You can doubt other athletes all you want. They will fail, if only occasionally. They will bend to the laws of physics and physiology.

The same rules do not apply to Usain Bolt.

In retaining his Olympic 100m title in 9.63 seconds despite being, by his own admission, only 95% fit and after a season in which he has been beaten, injured and questioned like never before, the 25-year-old Jamaican reminded the watching world of something we were in danger of forgetting: he is not like the rest of us.

Bolt does not just make the impossible real; he can make it almost mundane.

His time of 9.69 seconds in the 2008 Olympic final once blew minds and reset parameters seemingly forever. Now that time is relegated to the footnotes, a metre down on his London calling card and more than 0.1 secs off his wondrous world best.

Sunday night's unequivocal excellence, however, was not about the numbers. Bolt came to these Olympics with a simple, singular aim: to confirm his status, once and for all, as a legend of the sport.

You might reasonably think he had already done enough. Bolt, a student of sprinting and its history, did not.

To him, his Beijing sprint double was a task only half completed. Only by retaining both titles, something no other man in history has ever done, would he be satisfied.

Even as the afternoon hours ticked away, there were still grave misgivings about his chances. Yohan Blake had beaten him - twice - at the Jamaican trials just a few weeks ago.

Bolt had not run since. Instead he had sought treatment from sports doctor Hans Muller-Wohlfahrt, his back and hamstrings said to be as unreliable as his summer form.

When Justin Gatlin, the 2004 Olympic champion, won the night's first semi-final in 9.82 secs, the quickest ever showing at that stage of a competition, the doubts swelled further. With fellow American Tyson Gay, the second fastest man in history, also going to his blocks, this was the highest quality field ever assembled in a major global final.

Oh ye of little faith.

Bolt not only got out fast - quicker than either Blake or Gatlin - but he left his rivals behind as if sucked away by a jet-engine's thrust.

Blake's 9.75 secs for silver was nowhere. Neither was Gatlin's 9.79 secs for bronze. Both were personal bests, yet in a narrative written by Bolt's brilliance, these things are reduced to afterthoughts.

London, stunned and screaming, had witnessed the quickest 100m final ever.

Seven men went under 10 seconds, beating the previous record of six, achieved at both the 1991 World Championships and 2008 Olympics in Beijing. The times for the athletes finishing from third to seventh were the fastest ever registered for those positions.

Had Asafa Powell not popped his groin and limped over the line, all eight finalists would have gone under 10 seconds for the first time in history. Since Powell's nominal 11.99 seconds would have won the 100m final at the first Olympics in 1896, there was neatness regardless.

With Bolt away in a golden blur, none of it mattered anyway.

You could lose yourself in arguments about how Sunday's time compared to his Berlin best - a tailwind of 1.5 m/s here to 2009's 0.9 m/s, the comparatively fresh 17 Celsius of London less conducive to record-breaking than Germany's mid-summer warmth.

To do so would be to neglect the impact this man has on the wider world.

There is good reason one million people applied for tickets for Sunday night's session at the Olympic Stadium. This is not just the biggest single contest in the planet's biggest sporting

occasion, but one of a finite number of opportunities to witness the greatest sprinter that has ever lived do what no athlete has ever done before.

Every Olympic 100m champion in the last 32 years was there to watch - Maurice Greene, Donovan Bailey, Linford Christie, Carl Lewis and Alan Wells.

Since Bolt is more than just athletics, it did not stop at sprinters. At one point, I looked around to see Lennox Lewis, John McEnroe and Kobe Bryant all within hailing distance.

Bolt worked for this win. The strength of the field meant he could not celebrate from 15 metres out as he had four years ago.

It merely made for a superior script. Only in Gatlin's bronze, after two long doping bans and a reputation at rock-bottom within the sport, could there be displeasure.

That Gay, universally liked by his peers and undervalued by the public at large, should miss out on his first Olympic medal by 0.01 secs to a man like Gatlin and leave the track in tears was a sad sub-plot.

Gay has run two of the five fastest 100m races of all time - 9.69 secs in Shanghai three years ago and 9.71 secs in Berlin the same summer. Because he has done so in the era and races of Bolt, only the aficionados will pay sufficient dues.

Bolt, as ever, was in the mood for partying - cavorting, clowning, delighting the capacity crowd with his full range of showman celebrations.

"People can talk," he shrugged afterwards, in a brief moment of sober reflection. "All they can do is talk. I brought it. I know what I need to do."

That may well have been Bolt's last ever Olympic 100m. Few sprinters maintain a physical peak across eight years or a mental desire to stay at the top once they have conquered every challenge confronting them.

By the time the 2016 Games in Rio de Janeiro come around, Bolt will be approaching his 30th birthday. If track still holds his focus, it is more likely to be over one lap than the single straight, the goal an unprecedented domination of three distances should the pain of 400m running not turn his sated stomach.

In case any of us were feeling a little wistful for that reason, or that a contest so eagerly anticipated for so long is over in such a beautiful blink of the eye, Bolt gave us a little reminder before he left the stadium that something even more stunning may be just round the curve.

"I really want to do something special in my 200m," he said, teasingly, to reporters waiting to interview after his 100m triumph.

His own world record of 19.19 seconds? Incredibly, impossibly, the 19-second barrier itself?

"It's been on my mind for years and years," he said, with as straight a face as he ever could.

"This season, on this track, feeling confident... we'll see."

FOR FITNESS, PUSH YOURSELF

By Gretchen Reynolds

(well.blogs.nytimes.com)

Intense exercise changes the body and muscles at a molecular level in ways that milder physical activity doesn't match, according to an enlightening new study. Though the study was conducted in mice, the findings add to growing scientific evidence that to realize the greatest benefits from workouts, we probably need to push ourselves.

For some time, scientists and exercise experts have debated the merits of intensity in exercise. Everyone agrees, of course, that any exercise is more healthful than none. But beyond that baseline, is strenuous exercise somehow better, from a physiological standpoint, than a relative stroll?

There have been hints that it may be. Epidemiological studies of walkers, for instance, have found that those whose usual pace is brisk tend to live longer than those who move at a more leisurely rate, even if their overall energy expenditure is similar.

But how intense exercise might uniquely affect the body, especially below the surface at the cellular level, had remained unclear. That's where scientists at the Scripps Research Institute in Florida stepped in.

Already, these scientists had been studying the biochemistry of sympathetic nervous system reactions in mice. The sympathetic nervous system is that portion of the autonomic, or involuntary, nervous system that ignites the fight or flight response in animals, including people, when they are faced with peril or stress. In such a situation, the sympathetic nervous system prompts the release of catecholamines, biochemicals such as adrenaline and norepinephrine that set the heart racing, increase alertness and prime the muscles for getaway or battle.

At Scripps, the scientists had been focusing on catecholamines and their relationship with a protein found in both mice and people that is genetically activated during stress, called CRT2. This protein, they discovered, affects the body's use of blood sugar and fatty acids during moments of stress and seems to have an impact on health issues such as insulin resistance.

The researchers also began to wonder about the role of CRT2 during exercise.

Scientists long have known that the sympathetic nervous system plays a part in exercise, particularly if the activity is intense. Strenuous exercise, the thinking went, acts as a kind of stress, prompting the fight or flight response and the release of catecholamines, which goose the cardiovascular system into high gear. And while these catecholamines were important in helping you to instantly fight or flee, it was generally thought they did not play an important role in the body's longer-term response to exercise, including changes in muscle size and endurance. Intense exercise, in that case, would have no special or unique effects on the body beyond those that can be attained by easy exercise.

But the Scripps researchers were unconvinced. "It just didn't make sense" that the catecholamines served so little purpose in the body's overall response to exercise, said Michael Conkright, an assistant professor at Scripps, who, with his colleague Dr. Nelson Bruno and other collaborators, conducted the new research. So, for a study published last month in *The EMBO Journal*, he and his collaborators decided to look deeper inside the bodies of exercising mice and, in particular, into what was going on with their CRT2 proteins.

To do so, they first bred mice that were genetically programmed to produce far more of the CRT2 protein than other mice. When these mice began a program of frequent, strenuous treadmill running, their endurance soared by 103 percent after two weeks, compared to an

increase of only 8.5 percent in normal mice following the same exercise routine. The genetically modified animals also developed tighter, larger muscles than the other animals, and their bodies became far more efficient at releasing fat from muscles for use as fuel.

These differences all were the result of a sequence of events set off by catecholamines, the scientists found in closely examining mouse cells. When the CRT2 protein received and read certain signals from the catecholamines, it would turn around and send a chemical message to genes in muscle cells that would set in motion processes resulting in larger, stronger muscles.

In other words, the catecholamines were involved in improving fitness after all.

What this finding means, Dr. Conkright said, is that “there is some truth to that idea of ‘no pain, no gain.’” Catecholamines are released only during exercise that the body perceives as stressful, he said, so without some physical strain, there are no catecholamines, no messages from them to the CRT2 protein, and no signals from CRT2 to the muscles. You will still see muscular adaptations, he added, if your exercise is light and induces no catecholamine release, but those changes may not be as pronounced or complete as they otherwise could have been.

The study also underscores the importance of periodically reassessing the intensity of your workouts, Dr. Conkright said, if you wish to continually improve your fitness. Once a routine is familiar, your sympathetic nervous system grows blasé, he said, holds back adrenaline and doesn’t alert the CRT2 proteins, and few additional adaptations occur.

The good news is that “intensity is a completely relative concept,” Dr. Conkright said. If you are out of shape, an intense workout could be a brisk walk around the block. For a marathon runner, it would involve more sweat.

“But the point is to get out of your body’s comfort zone,” Dr. Conkright, “because it does look like there are unique consequences when you do.”

2. GRAMMAR¹¹

2.1. TENSES

2.1.1. PRESENT SIMPLE

TO BE

Affirmative

Singular

1. I **am** (**I'm**) a

2. You **are** (**you're**) a sportsman.

3. He/she/it **is** (**he's/she's/it's**) a

Plural

1. We **are** (**we're**)

2. You **are** (**you're**) sportsmen.

3. They **are** (**they're**)

Negative

1. I **am not** a

2. You **are not** (**aren't**) a sportsman.

3. He/she/it **is not** (**isn't**) a

1. We **are not** (**aren't**)

2. You **are not** (**aren't**) sportsmen.

3. They **are not** (**aren't**)

Question

1. **Am** I a

2. **Are** you a sportsman?

3. **Is** he/she/it a

1. **Are** we

2. **Are** you sportsmen?

3. **Are** they

¹¹ Redmond, A. and S. Warren (2012) *English for Football*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

TRAIN

Affirmative

1. I **train**

2. You **train** every day.

3. He/she/it **trains**

1. We **train**

2. You **train** every day.

3. They **train**

Negative

1. I **don't** train

2. You **don't** train every day.

3. He/she/it **doesn't** train

1. We **don't** train

2. You **don't** train every day.

3. They **don't** train

Question

1. **Do** I train

2. **Do** you train every day?

3. **Does** he/she/it train

1. **Do** we train

2. **Do** you train every day?

3. **Do** they train

- We use the Present Simple when we speak about what normally happens.

*He usually **plays** on Saturdays.*

- We also use the Present Simple to speak about facts.

*Bayern Munich **wear** red shirts.*

*Lazar Marković **is** a striker.*

Adverbs of frequency: often, usually, sometimes, always, every day/week/month/year...

Exercise I

Read and write *Yes, it is / Yes, he is* or *No, it isn't / No, he isn't*.

1. Is Aleksandar Kolarov Spanish? _____
2. Is the Bernabeu Stadium in Italy? _____
3. Is Adem Ljajić a defender? _____
4. Is the Champions League for European teams? _____
5. Is Yaya Toure from Ivory Coast? _____

Exercise II

Complete the sentences with *is, isn't, are*.

1. Danko Lazović _____ a striker.
2. How old _____ you?
3. Vojvodina _____ an Italian team.
4. Marakana _____ in Novi Sad.
5. The semi-finals _____ next weekend.
6. Who _____ the Under-21 world champions?

Exercise III

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. I _____ (get up) at seven o'clock.
2. Goalkeepers _____ (wear) gloves.
3. They _____ (speak) Portuguese in Brasil.
4. We _____ (not have) a lot of supporters.

5. Our manager _____ (like) to win 1-0!
6. You're a good player because you _____ (work) very hard.
7. This referee _____ (not give) penalties.
8. I _____ (not like) the gym.
9. The other players never _____ (get) past Subotić.
10. It always _____ (rain) in Scotland.
11. The number 10 usually _____ (play) behind the striker.
12. The number 10 _____ (be) often their best player.
13. Ivan's team sometimes _____ (win) their home games 3-0.

2.1.2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS: *BE + ING*

Affirmative

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. I am playing. | 1. We |
| 2. You are playing. | 2. You are playing. |
| 3. He/she/it is playing. | 3. They |

Negative

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I am not playing. | 1. We |
| 2. You are not playing. | 2. You are not playing. |
| 3. He/she/it is not playing. | 3. They |

Question

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Am I playing? | 1. Are we playing? |
| 2. Are you playing? | 2. Are you playing? |
| 3. Is he/she/it playing? | 3. Are they playing? |

- We use the Present Continuous to talk about things that are happening now.

What are you doing? I'm studying English at the moment.

- We also use the Present Continuous for things that are happening around now, but not necessarily at this moment.

What are you doing in training? We are working on set-pieces.

- We also use the Present Continuous for future plans.

Where are we playing next week? We are playing at home.

Exercise I

Complete the sentences using the Present Continuous.

1. Nemanja Matic _____ (call) for the ball.
2. We _____ (play) away next weekend.
3. Cristiano Ronaldo _____ (run) down the wing.
4. Who _____ (you train) with?
5. They _____ (do) very well this season.
6. Dušan Tadić _____ (look) for a team-mate.

Exercise II

Complete the conversation using the Present Continuous form of the word in brackets.

A: Where's the coach?

B: He _____ (do) an interview for the BBC.

A: Who is he _____ (talk) to?

B: Dan Walker.

A: Is he _____ (take) the training session today?

B: No. I _____ (do) the training session today.

A: So when's the interview on TV?

B: It _____ (show) next Saturday on "Football Focus".

2.1.3. PAST SIMPLE

Affirmative

- | | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 1. I | | 1. We |
| 2. You | played | 2. You |
| 3. He/she/it | | 3. They |

Negative

- | | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 1. I | | 1. We |
| 2. You | didn't | 2. You |
| 3. He/she/it | | 3. They |

Question

- | | | |
|------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. Did I | | 1. Did we |
| 2. Did you | play | 2. Did you |
| 3. Did he/she/it | | 3. Did they |

- We use the Past Simple to talk about things that happened in the past.

*In 1930, Yugoslavia **qualified** for the World Cup for the first time.*

Exercise I

Write the Past Simple form of the verbs below.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. score _____ | 2. be _____ | 3. shoot _____ |
| 4. help _____ | 5. have _____ | |

Exercise II

Use the verbs above to complete the text about Diego Maradona.

People remember the 1986 World Cup for Diego Maradona. He _____ a fantastic tournament as Argentina captain, and he _____ them win the competition for the second time. Maradona _____ two of the most famous goals in football history, both against England in the quarter-finals. Many people say the second of these two goals _____ the most beautiful goal of all time. Maradona _____ the ball in his own half, then _____, and _____ more than 60 metres, past five English defenders and then _____ into the bottom corner. What a goal!

Exercise III

Complete the sentences using the Past Simple.

1. All of the teams _____ (play) 38 games.
2. Fluminense _____ (lose) 15 games.
3. Flamengo _____ (score) 59 goals.
4. Internacional _____ (draw) 12 games.
5. Vasco da Gama _____ (win) 19 games.
6. Corinthians _____ (concede) 36 goals.

2.1.4. PRESENT PERFECT: *HAVE / HAS* + PAST PARTICIPLE

Affirmative

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. I have played in goal. | 1. We |
| 2. You have played in goal. | 2. You have played in goal. |
| 3. He/she/it has played in goal. | 3. They |

Negative

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. I haven't played in goal. | 1. We |
| 2. You haven't played in goal. | 2. You haven't played in goal. |
| 3. He/she/it hasn't played in goal. | 3. They |

Question

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Have I | 1. Have we |
| 2. Have you played in goal? | 2. Have you played in goal? |
| 3. Has he/she/it | 3. Have they |

- We can use the Present Perfect to talk about an experience from the past. It is not important when it happened.

Exercise I

Complete using the Present Perfect form of the verb.

1. Ceni _____ over 1,000 games for Sao Paolo. (play)
2. I _____ 20 goals this season. (score)
3. Brasil _____ the World Cup five times. (win)
4. We _____ training yet. (not finish)

Exercise II

Past Simple or Present Perfect? Circle the correct verb form.

1. Pele *scored / has scored* a hat-trick in the World Cup in 1958.
2. I *supported / have supported* my local team for the last ten years.
3. Yesterday we *had / have had* a double training session.
4. Julio Cesar *made / has made* a fantastic save from Lionel Messi in the Champions League in 2010.

Exercise III

Complete the text with the Past Simple or Present Perfect form of the verb in brackets.

This season (be) _____ a good one for me. Last season I (play) _____ just eight games because of a long injury, but this year I (start) _____ in all our matches. I (concede) _____ only six goals in ten games since September, but last season it (be) _____ 15 goals in the eight games I played. It's not only me, of course: two new central defenders (arrive) _____ at the club and our defence is more solid.

2.1.5. FUTURE: *WILL* and *GOING TO*

WILL

Affirmative

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I | | 1. We |
| 2. You | will train next year. | 2. You will train next year. |
| 3. He/she/it | | 3. They |

Negative

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. I | | 1. We |
| 2. You | won't train next year. | 2. You won't train next year. |
| 3. He/she/it | | 3. They |

Question

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Will I train next year? | 1. Will we train next year? |
| 2. Will you train next year? | 2. Will you train next year? |
| 3. Will he/she/it train next year? | 3. Will they train next year? |

- We often use *will* or *won't* for predictions.

*I'm sure our scouts **will** discover next Vlade Divac!*

*They **won't** qualify for the Euroleague Basketball this season.*

GOING TO

Affirmative

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I am going to | 1. We are going to |
| 2. You are going to train next year. | 2. You are going to train next year. |
| 3. He/she/it is going to | 3. They are going to |

- When we intend or plan to do something, we use *going to*.

We're going to practice set-pieces today.

I'm going to sign him.

- We also use *going to* when we expect something to happen in the future.

It's going to be a difficult game.

He's not going to win anything with this team.

Exercise I

Complete the sentences. Use *going to* with the verbs below.

save be win celebrate speak

1. His back's hurting. He's _____ to the physio.
2. It's the manager's birthday tomorrow. We're _____ the game for him.
3. It's a great shot! The keeper's not _____ it!
4. Drink lots of water before the game. It's _____ very hot today.
5. We're champions! The fans are _____ tonight.

2.2. ASKING QUESTIONS: *WHAT / WHICH / WHEN / WHERE / WHY / WHO / HOW*

- ***What / which / when / where / why / how + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb***

My favourite team is Partizan.

What is your favourite team?

I live in Belgrade.

Where do you live?

Marko played for Crvena Zvezda three years ago.

When did Marko play for Crvena Zvezda?

- ***Who + main verb***

Dejan speaks English.

Who speaks English?

Exercise I

Rearrange the words to make questions.

1. match the of who is man

_____?

2. I to improve should do what

_____?

3. the you about what midfielder do think new

_____?

4. another about goalkeeper how signing

_____?

5. game a why five-a-side we play don't

_____?

Exercise II

Underline the correct verb to complete the questions.

1. How many league titles *did / have* Crvena Zvezda won?
2. What position *is / does* Vladimir Stojković play in?
3. Why *did / has* Nemanja Vidić leave Manchester United?
4. Where *is / does* Miloš Jojić playing this season?
5. What *is / has* Dejan Stanković done since he stopped playing?

2.3. FIRST AND SECOND CONDITIONALS

First conditional: *If* + present + future

- We use the first conditional to talk about a situation in the present and its probable result.

*If we **sign** him, **he'll** score ten goals a season.*

*If you **don't train** hard, you'll never **play** for the first team.*

Second conditional: *If* + past + *would* + infinitive

- We use the second conditional to talk about an imaginary situation which cannot happen, or we don't believe that it will happen.

*If you **passed** the ball more, you **would have** more friends in the team!*

Exercise I

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. If you _____ well, you'll have fewer injuries. (eat)
2. You'll never play in midfield if you _____ possession all the time. (lose)
3. Dejan _____, if he's fit. (play)
4. If we lose possession now the other team _____. (score)
5. If they _____ their defence better they won't concede so many goals. (organize)
6. If we won this match we _____ for the final. (qualify)
7. He wouldn't have so many yellow cards if he _____ his tackling. (improve)
8. He _____ on the bench every week if he didn't work harder in training. (stay)
9. They would do well in Europe if they _____ one or two experienced players. (sign)

2.4. MODAL VERBS: *MUST* / *HAVE TO* / *SHOULD*

MUST

Affirmative

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I | | 1. We |
| 2. You | must train. | 2. You must train. |
| 3. He/she/it | | 3. They |

Negative

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I | | 1. We |
| 2. You | mustn't train. | 2. You mustn't train. |
| 3. He/she/it | | 3. They |

Question

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|---------------------------|
| 1. Must I | | 1. Must we |
| 2. Must you | train? | 2. Must you train? |
| 3. Must he/she/it | | 3. Must they |

HAVE TO

Affirmative

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|------------------------------|
| 1. I have to | | 1. We have to |
| 2. You have to | train. | 2. You have to train. |
| 3. He/she/it has to | | 3. They have to |

Negative

1. I **don't have to** train.

...

Question

1. **Do** I **have to** train?

...

SHOULD

Affirmative

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I | | 1. We |
| 2. You | should train. | 2. You should train. |
| 3. He/she/it | | 3. They |

Negative

1. I **shouldn't** train.

...

Question

1. **Should** I train?

...

- We use *must* and *have to* when it is necessary to do something.

*He's a wonderful player. We **must** sign him!*

*He **has to** improve his fitness if he wants to play in this league.*

For the past of *have to* and *must*, we use *had to*.

*When he was a boy, Ronaldo **had to** borrow a pair of football boots.*

- Although *must* and *have to* are similar in affirmative sentences, they have very different meanings in negative sentences.

We use *mustn't* when something is not allowed.

*A goalkeeper **mustn't** pick up the ball if a player passes it to him.*

We use *don't have to* when something is not necessary.

*Players **don't have to** kick the ball out of play when a player is injured.*

- We use *should* when something is advisable but not necessary.

*I think you **should** speak to the doctor about your back.*

Exercise I

Circle the correct verb.

1. I don't think you *must / should* celebrate in front of the other team's fans.
2. Scouts *mustn't / don't have to* be ex-players, but it helps if they are.
3. During a direct free kick, opposition players *have to / should* stand at least 9.15 metres from the ball.
4. I think he's injured. Maybe we *must / should* take him off.
5. Coaches *mustn't / don't have to* go on the pitch during a match.
6. Which club do you think I *have to / should* join?
7. You *mustn't / shouldn't* forget how important it is to rest in your free time.

Exercise II

Complete the coach's instructions using the words below. Some words are used twice.

should mustn't don't have to must

"If you're winning by one goal five minutes before the end, you _____ try and keep possession. You _____ score another goal, but you _____ concede a goal either. So your passes _____ be accurate, and you _____ play any long balls. If possible, you _____ play a short passing game."

2.5. COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- Countable nouns have *a* or *the* in front of them in the singular and can be used in the plural (e.g. *a ball, the ball, some balls*).
- Uncountable nouns do not have *a* in front of them in the singular and have no plural forms (e.g. *sand*).
- Depending on the meaning, some nouns can be both countable and uncountable.

*I drink **coffee** in the morning.* (uncountable)

*One juice and **two coffees** please.* (countable, *two cups of coffee*)

MANY / MUCH / TOO / ENOUGH

- *Many* is used for countable nouns.

***Many** people think Arrigo Sacchi's Milan were the strongest club side ever.*

- *Much* is used for uncountable nouns.

*Sacchi showed that you don't need to have **much** experience as a player.*

- *Too many / much* means more than you need or want.

*There were **too many** foreign players in the team.*

- *Enough* means fully adequate in quantity.

*He didn't have **enough** experience.*

Exercise I

Complete the sentences with the words below.

much too too many too much enough

1. For 60 games, nobody could beat Jose Mourinho's Chelsea at Stamford Bridge. They were _____ strong.
2. People said Mourinho wasn't experienced _____, but he's been a great manager at four different clubs.
3. In April 2011, Mourinho dropped Ronaldo for talking _____ about team tactics.
4. How _____ does Marko Nikolić get paid?
5. I can't remember all the trophies that Zeljko Obradović has won! There are _____!

Exercise II

Complete the sentences with the words below.

how many too much enough time good enough too small too many

1. _____ substitutions did the manager make?
2. Lionel Messi was once told he was _____ to play football.
3. Some people say professional footballers are paid _____ money.
4. Wayne Rooney was _____ to play in Premier League at the age of 17.
5. It's difficult to manage if there are _____ players in the first-team squad.
6. They went 1-0 down after 90 minutes and didn't have _____ to equalize.

2.6. ADJECTIVES: COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

		Comparative	Superlative
Short adjectives	fast	faster	the fastest
	strong	stronger	the strongest
Long adjectives	expensive	more expensive	the most expensive
	successful	more successful	the most successful
Irregular adjectives	good	better	the best
	bad	worse	the worst

*Wingers are often **faster** than other players.*

*Darko Lazović is one of **the fastest** players in the Jelen SuperLiga.*

Exercise I

Write the comparative and superlative forms of these adjectives:

large _____ _____

cheap _____ _____

suitable _____ _____

convenient _____ _____

little _____ _____

Exercise II

Underline the correct word to complete the sentences.

1. Boban Marjanović is *taller / shorter* than Bogdan Bogdanović.
2. Players are paid *less / more* in Serbia than in Spain.
3. Michael Jordan was one of the *most / least* skilful players in the world.
4. A ticket for an Adriatic League game is *cheaper / more expensive* than a League 2 match.
5. Božidar Maljković is *older / younger* than Aleksandar Đorđević.

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