

**Olga Romanchuk**

# **SHOOTING**



ЛЬВІВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ФІЗИЧНОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ

*Кафедра української та іноземних мов*

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# **«Кульова стрільба»**

**методична розробка**  
з англійської мови

*для самостійної та аудиторної роботи*  
з теми  
**«Спортивна спеціалізація»**

*для студентів III курсу*  
*денної та заочної форми навчання*  
**за напрямками підготовки «фізичне виховання» та «спорт»**

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У методичній розробці представлено тему "Спортивна спеціалізація" (*Кульова стрільби*) для самостійної та аудиторної роботи студентів денної та заочної форми навчання третього року навчання. Теоретичний та практичний матеріал закріплюється розширеною системою вправ. Матеріали методичної розробки спрямовані на формування навичок усного та письмового мовлення. Методична розробка призначена для студентів третього курсу за напрямками підготовки "фізичне виховання" та "спорт", які навчаються за кредитно-модульною системою.

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# SHOOTING

Text A

Pre-text exercises

## 1. Read and learn the following words.

gun, <i>n</i>	- вогнепальна зброя
weapon, <i>n</i>	- зброя
bow, <i>n</i>	- лук
crossbow, <i>n</i>	- арбалет
target, <i>n</i>	- мішень
shotgun, <i>n</i>	- рушниця
rifle, <i>n</i>	- рушниця
projectile, <i>n</i>	- куля
skeet / trap shooting	- стрільба по тарілках
marksmanship, <i>n</i>	- стрільба, мистецтво стрільби
strive, <i>v</i>	- боротися
fire, <i>v</i>	- стріляти
fire a pistol	- стріляти з пістолета
fire a gun at	- націлювати зброю
load, <i>v</i>	- заряджати
unload, <i>v</i>	- розряджати
lay a gun	- наводити зброю
rapid, <i>adj</i>	- швидкий
ban, <i>v</i>	- забороняти
demand, <i>v</i>	- вимагати
involve, <i>v</i>	- охоплювати
vast, <i>adj</i>	- широкий
aim, <i>v</i> at	- цілитися
clay, <i>adj</i>	- глина
clay, <i>n</i>	- глиняна тарілка
sequence, <i>n</i>	- послідовність
handle weapon	- поводитися зі зброєю

## **2. Translate without using a dictionary.**

Act, activity, basis, civil, distance, discipline, form, imitate, long-time, opposed, police, real-life conditions, reaction, stationary, topic, vary, process, practical, simulate, train, goal, popular, discipline, variation, machine, respect, international, station, personal.

## **3. Read and translate the text.**

### **SHOOTING**

Shooting is the act or process of firing guns or other projectile weapons such as bows or crossbows.

Shooting can refer to the sport of target shooting. This includes shotgun (skeet or trap), all of which use sporting clays. Further, shooting refers to the sport of rifle and handgun precision marksmanship. Here, stationary paper targets or reactive metal targets are used.

The topic of shooting also encompasses the practical shooting sports of IPSC and IDPA competition. These strive, with varying degrees of success, to simulate the conditions and requirements of defensive pistol combat. Their goal is to train participants for real-world self defense using one's personal handgun of choice.

And, there is yet another practical shooting sport - 3-Gun competition - in which contestants use handgun, rifle, and shotgun to engage various paper or steel targets during the course of fire.

All of these various forms of shooting can be fascinating and rewarding activities for people of all appropriate ages. The utmost consideration, and one which takes precedence over everything else, is safety. Like many activities such as mountain climbing, skiing, sky-diving, or shooting, there is an element of danger involved. And especially here, this danger demands a sober understanding and respect for firearms and the specific rules for the safe handling of them.

#### **Rifle shooting sports**

Target for 10m air-rifle (Olympic)

The four Rifle ISSF shooting events (including two Olympic events) consist of long-time target shooting from distances of 10, 50 and 300 m.

The two Running Target ISSF shooting events consist of rapid shooting at a target that moves sideways from distances of 10 and 50 m.

Gallery rifle shooting is popular in the UK and was introduced as a substitute for many pistol shooting disciplines following the 1997 handgun ban.

Benchrest shooting is concerned with shooting small groups with the rifleman sitting on a chair (bench) and the rifle supported from a table. Of all shooting disciplines, this is the most demanding equipment-wise.

Fullbore target shooting is concerned with shooting at targets at ranges of 300–1200 yards.

Field Target is an outdoor air gun discipline originating in the United Kingdom, but gaining popularity worldwide.

Military Service Rifle is a shooting discipline that involves the use of rifles that are used by military forces and law-enforcement agencies, both past and present use.

### **Handgun shooting sports**

The six Pistol ISSF shooting events (including four Olympic events) consist of both precision and rapid-fire target shooting from distances of 10, 25, and 50 metres. In the UK it is not possible to practice for some of the Olympic events following the Firearms (Amendment) (No. 2) Act 1997.

The CISM Rapid Fire match is similar to the ISSF 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol event.

Practical shooting, developed by civilian marksmen and later used as a basis for military and police exercises, is a variation where the shooter often moves during shooting, and hit scores and shooting time are equally important.

PPC 1500, also developed into police exercises, is standard precision shooting, as opposed to practical shooting, but somewhat imitating real-life conditions.

Here also there are a vast number of nationally recognized sports, including: the National Rifle Association (NRA) Conventional Pistol, shot with up to three different handguns, popular in the United States and Canada and also some other countries. This is sometimes termed Bullseye (shooting competition).

### **Shotgun shooting sports**

The three Shotgun ISSF shooting events (presently all Olympic) are based on quick reaction to clay targets thrown by a machine.

Other shotgun sports with (at least partial) international recognition include Sporting Clays, providing more variation than the standard ISSF events, and Down-The-Line. Five Stand is also a shotgun shooting sport similar to skeet, but with more target variety. There are five stations, or stands. At each station there is normally a card that lets the shooter know the sequence of birds he or she will be shooting at.

*(Originated from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)*

## Post-text exercises

### 1. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the following phrases.

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1) target shooting                 | 6) sober understanding and respect      |
| 2) shotgun shooting                | 7) fascinating and rewarding activities |
| 3) to imitate real-life conditions | 8) utmost consideration                 |
| 4) defensive pistol combat         | 9) gallery rifle shooting               |
| 5) to handle weapon                | 10) sequence of birds                   |

### 2. Match the definitions to the following notions.

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1) clay          | a) a small metal object that is fired from the gun;  |
| 2) shooting      | b) a weapon used for shooting arrows, consisting of a long curved piece of wood with a tight string joining;     |
| 3) gun           | c) single projectile fired out of a rifle;   |
| 4) magazine      | d) the act or process of firing guns or other projectile weapons such as bows or crossbows;                      |
| 5) bore/calibre  | e) a weapon that is used for firing bullets;   |
| 6) target        | f) a small gun that you can hold and fire with one hand;   |
| 7) bow           | g) the diameter of a bullet, designated in hundredths or thousandths of an inch (.357) or in millimeters (9 mm); |
| 8) handgun       | h) skill in shooting;  |
| 9) bullet        | i) disc of pitch and chalk thrown into the air to practice shotgun shooting;                                     |
| 10) marksmanship | j) an object that people practice shooting at, especially a round board with circles on it.                      |

### 3. Combine the following words and translate them.

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1) fire       | a) target   |
| 2) sporting   | b) a pistol |
| 3) lay        | c) marksman |
| 4) pistol     | d) events   |
| 5) load       | e) a gun    |
| 6) stationary | f) weapon   |
| 7) trap       | g) shooting |
| 8) shooting   | h) clays    |
| 9) civilian   | i) a rifle  |
| 10) handle    | j) combat   |



**4. insert the prepositions where necessary:**

*to, of (2), by (2), for, with (3), from, as, at (2).*

1. Shooting refers ... the sport ... rifle and handgun precision marksmanship.
2. Practical shooting, developed ... civilian marksmen and later used ... a basis ... military and police exercises, is a variation where the shooter often moves during shooting, and hit scores and shooting time are equally important.
3. Military Service Rifle is a shooting discipline that involves the use ... rifles that are used ... military forces and law-enforcement agencies.
4. The shooters aim ... the target.
5. Target is an object that people practice shooting ... , especially a round board ... circles ... it.
6. Benchrest shooting is concerned ... shooting small groups ... the rifleman sitting a chair (bench) and the rifle supported from a table.

**5. Match two parts of the sentences.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. The topic of shooting encompasses ...                             | a) ... long-time target shooting from distances of 10, 50 and 300 m.                     |
| 2. Gallery rifle shooting was introduced as ...                      | b) ... the utmost consideration, and one which takes precedence over everything else.    |
| 3. 3-Gun competition ...   | c) ... a variation where the shooter often moves during shooting.                        |
| 4. The four Rifle ISSF shooting events consist of ...                | d) ... the most demanding equipment-wise.  |
| 5. Benchrest shooting is regarded as ...                             | e) ... but with more target variety.   |
| 6. The three Shotgun ISSF shooting events are based on ...           | f) ... the practical shooting sports of IPSC and IDPA competition.                       |
| 7. Safety is ...   | g) ... of rapid shooting at a target that moves sideways from distances of 10 and 50 m.  |
| 8. Practical shooting is ...   | h) ... is a type of practical shooting sport.  |
| 9. The two Running Target ISSF shooting events consist ...           | i) ... a substitute for many pistol shooting disciplines following the 1997 handgun ban. |
| 10. Five Stand is also a shotgun shooting sport similar to skeet ... | j) ... quick reaction to clay targets thrown by a machine.                               |

**6. Answer the following questions.**

1. How can you explain the notion shooting?
2. What kinds of weapon do you know?
3. What is 3-Gun competition?
4. What is the utmost consideration in any shooting events?
5. Is shooting a dangerous sport? Prove your point of view.
6. Why have you chosen shooting as your favorite sport?
7. What kind of shooting are you engaged in?
8. What are the main shooting events?
9. Which of them are the Olympic ones?
10. Do you know any modern shooting events?

**7. Finish the following sentences.**

1. Shooting is ...
2. The topic of shooting is ...
3. Various targets are used in shooting such as ...
4. Safety is ...
5. 3-Gun competition is ...
6. Rifle shooting sport encompasses ...
7. Handgun shooting sport encompasses ...
8. Shotgun shooting sports encompasses ...
9. The Olympic shooting events are ...
10. Shooting develops ...

**Text B**

**1. Read the text to find the information about:**

- 1) *the first Shooting Clubs;*
- 2) *the beginning of World Competition;*
- 3) *the history of Olympic Shooting.*

Formal target shoots involving the bow and arrow and the spear were first used as military training activities, but Homer's "Iliad" indicates that Greeks also held archery contests to shoot pigeons on top of tall poles in honor of the gods. Indians, Persians, Slavs, Celts, and Germans engaged in similar activities. By the tenth century, marksmanship evolved into a social and recreational sport. Regarded as the progenitor of great shooters, Swiss hero William Tell gained honor during the 14th century after successfully shooting an apple off his son's head. A tyrannical Austrian bailiff forced Tell to use a crossbow to perform the legendary feat. The first shooting clubs were formed by German-speaking peoples in the 13th and 14th centuries. Membership was limited to men only. At first, bows and wheel-

lock muskets were shot from the standing position, but by the 16th century, firearms with rifled barrels were used in public matches. Early club competitions were festive one-shot matches fired at elaborately painted wooden targets. Matches and shooting festivals for one or more clubs were routinely held on New Year's Day, religious holidays, and other special occasions. Prizes of gold and money were frequently awarded. The first World Shooting Championships were fired in 1897, when Lyon, France's shooting club organized an international 300-meter rifle match to celebrate its 25th anniversary. Women's events were first instituted at the 1958 Championships, and today World Championships for men and women in all disciplines are fired every four years. At the 1994 Championships in Milan 102 individual and team pistol, rifle, running target, and shotgun events will be contested. The Emergence of National Federations and the UIT As shooting traditions developed in the U.S. and overseas, many national federations were established in the mid to late 19th century. The National Rifle Association of America (NRA) was founded in 1871 by Colonel William Church and Captain George Wingate of the New York National Guard. The U.S. Revolver Association, founded in 1900, actually selected, trained, and financed Olympic pistol teams through the 1936 Games. The NRA then assumed leadership and developmental responsibilities for pistol, rifle and, beginning in 1960, shotgun shooting in the U.S. In 1907, eight nations established the International Shooting Union (UIT), recognized today as the world governing body for shooting. The U.S. joined the UIT in 1908. The organization is now based in Munich Germany, and has 148 member federations. In 1978, the U.S. Olympic Committee selected the NRA as the sole national governing body for Olympic-style shooting in the United States. The NRA's International Shooting Sports division has been designated to fulfill this responsibility from its headquarters office at the Colorado Springs Olympic Training Center. However, organizations such as the Amateur Trapshooting Association (ATA), the Pacific International Trapshooting Association (PITA), and the National Skeetshooting Association (NSSA) actively govern and develop American-style trap and skeet shooting in this country. In 1896, French nobleman Baron Pierre de Coubertin orchestrated the first modern Olympic Games with nine sports in Athens, Greece. As a former French pistol champion, de Coubertin supported the inclusion of four pistol and two high-power rifle events on the Olympic program. Since then, shooting events have been a part of all but the 1904 Games in St. Louis and the 1928 Games in Amsterdam. Individual and team events were fired until 1948, when team contests were eliminated by the UIT. The number of Olympic shooting events has ranged from a low of two at the 1932 Los Angeles Games, to a high of 21 events in Antwerp in 1920. Fifteen rifle, pistol, running target, and shotgun matches were contested at the 1996 Games in Atlanta. Participation has grown steadily through the years. While only four

nations competed in shooting events in 1896, 83 countries met on the firing lines in Barcelona in 1992. In fact, shooting traditionally attracts the third largest number of participating nations of any sport at the Olympic Games. Among the leading U.S. marksmen in early Olympic competitions were pistol shooter Alfred Lane and rifle star Morris Fisher. Each man captured five gold medals in individual and team events in 1912 and 1920. Domination by the former Soviet Union and other eastern European nations began in 1952 with their development of rigorous, scientifically-based training systems. Their dynasty was broken, however, in the mid 1960s by the most powerful U.S. rifle team in history: Gary Anderson, Lanny Bassham, Jack Foster, Margaret Thompson Murdock, Lones Wigger Jr., and Jack Writer. Their coach was Colonel Bill Pullum, who later became instrumental in forming today's national team/development team concept. With 44 Olympic gold medals to their credit, American shooters rank third highest in the all-time gold medal count for U.S. Olympic sports. Only 13 shooters in history have won **two** gold medals in individual Olympic competition, and four of them are Americans: Gary Anderson (1964, 1968), Morris Fisher (1920, 1924), Alfred Lane (1912), and Lones Wigger Jr. (1964, 1972).

**2. Are the sentences true or false? Correct any false sentences.**

1. Formal target shoots involving the bow and arrow and the spear were first used as sport training activities.
2. By the 16th century, firearms with rifled barrels were used in public matches.
3. Matches and clubs shooting festivals were held on religious holidays, and other special occasions.
4. The first World Shooting Championships were held in 1897 in the USA.
5. Many national federations were established in the 19th century.
6. Baron Pierre de Coubertin was a former French pistol champion.
7. Fifteen rifle, pistol, running target, and shotgun matches were contested at the 1920 Games in Antwerp.
8. Shooting attracts the second largest number of participating nations of any sport at the Olympic Games.
9. Domination by the former Soviet Union and other eastern European nations began in 1952 with their development of rigorous, scientifically-based training systems.
10. The Soviet Union dynasty was broken in the mid 1990s by the most powerful U.S. rifle team in history.

**3. Divide the text into paragraphs. Give headings to them.**

**4. Ask 10 questions to the text and answer them.**

**5. Title the text and write an abstract of it.**

**1. Read the text. Translate it in a written form.**

**Shooting**, operating a firearm, usually for sporting, hunting, or military purposes.

**Target Shooting**, indoor and outdoor sport in which contestants fire small arms at stationary targets. The sport is similar to trapshooting which uses catapulted targets.

The standard target is a square of cardboard with concentric black and white rings around a black circular center known as the bull's-eye. The object in target-shooting contests is to place a series of shots inside the bull's-eye. Both rifle and pistol matches are contested with various classes and calibers of firearms. Typical events include team and individual matches for women, men, and juniors. Contestants are classified, in ascending order, as tyros or beginners, marksmen, sharpshooters, experts, and masters. Shooting events are also included in the Olympic Games.

**Rifle matches** are divided into small-bore and high-power events. High-power rifles are .30-caliber arms that are fired at distances ranging from 200 to 1000 yd (182.9 to 914.4 m); small-bore rifles are .22-caliber arms that are fired at distances ranging from 50 to 200 yd (45.7 to 182.9 m). Both types usually weigh considerably more than standard hunting guns, a characteristic that lends the target arms great stability and accuracy. The small-bore and high-power events are subdivided into contests for firearms with optical sights and those with metallic sights. The chief component of an optical sight is a small telescope mounted on the barrel, which provides a magnified view of the target. Metallic sights are comparatively simple mechanical guides affixed to the barrel that are designed to facilitate the proper aiming of a rifle; such sights provide no magnification and thus impose a greater test of shooting skill than do optical sights. Contestants in rifle matches fire in turn from prone, sitting, kneeling, and standing positions. The highest overall score determines the winner of the competition.

**In pistol shooting**, contestants fire handguns at targets 20 to 50 yd (22.9 to 45.7 m) distant. The arms used are .22-caliber, .38-caliber, and .45-caliber revolvers and automatic pistols. Each contestant fires 30 rounds in a typical match: 10 rapid-fire shots at 25 yd, 10 slow-fire shots at 50 yd, and 10 timed-fire shots at 25 yd.

**2. Compile a vocabulary of shooting terms.****3. Make up a presentation of shooting.**

## Handgun

Handgun, small close-range firearm that, unlike other small arms, is intended to be fired with one hand. Three varieties of handguns are available: single-shot, multiple-barrel repeating, and single-barrel repeating. Handguns, or pistols, as they are also known, were not popular until after the development of the wheel lock, the first practical mechanical ignition device, in the first half of the 16th century. Most early handguns were too cumbersome to be carried in a holster by anyone on foot, and the short barrels limited their accuracy and the distance they could propel bullets. As a result, handguns were primarily used by cavalry troops in what amounted to hit-and-run tactics. As ignition systems were improved, it became possible to reduce the overall size and weight of handguns, until during the 18th century they became equally popular for use by foot soldiers. From the last half of the 17th century to the first quarter of the 19th century, most European and United States military handguns had flintlock ignition (see Small Arms) and barrels 23 to 30 cm (9 to 12 in) in length; smaller pocket handguns were also made for civilian use. No significant improvements were made, however, until after 1836, when the American inventor Samuel Colt patented a revolver design combining the metal percussion cap (which replaced the flintlock), interchangeable mass-produced parts, and the revolving cylinder, which rotated and locked automatically when the hammer was cocked. Improvements in ammunition were introduced with the development of the self-primed metallic cartridge in the mid-19th century. Minor improvements in revolver design continued until the beginning of the 20th century, when emphasis in development was redirected to the magazine-loaded semiautomatic handgun. Since then, the semiautomatic has steadily gained in popularity and is now the primary military handgun of the world. It is gradually replacing the revolver for police use. Modern semiautomatic handguns carry two or three times more ammunition than revolvers and are faster to reload. Their flat configuration generally makes them easier to conceal. Even with the increased ammunition capacity, using newly developed lightweight materials makes their loaded weight about the same as that of older designs.

*(Originated from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)*

## Rifle

In 1891, the University of California and Miss Head's School played the first woA rifle is a firearm designed to be fired from the shoulder, with a barrel that has a helical groove or pattern of grooves ("rifling") cut into the barrel walls. The raised areas of the rifling are called "lands," which make contact with the projectile (for small arms usage, called a bullet), imparting spin around an axis corresponding to the orientation of the weapon. When the projectile leaves the barrel, this spin lends gyroscopic stability to the projectile and prevents tumbling, in the same way that a properly thrown American football or rugby ball behaves. This allows the use of aerodynamically-efficient pointed bullets and thus improves range and accuracy. The word "rifle" originally referred to the grooving, and a rifle was called a "rifled gun." Rifles are used in warfare, hunting and shooting sports.

Typically, a bullet is propelled by the contained deflagration of an explosive compound (originally black powder, later cordite, and now nitrocellulose), although other means such as compressed air are used in air rifles, which are popular for vermin control, hunting small game, formal target shooting and casual shooting ("plinking").

In most armed forces the term "gun" is incorrect when referring to small arms; in military parlance, the word "gun" refers to an artillery piece or crew-served machine gun. Furthermore, in many works of fiction a rifle refers to any weapon that has a stock and is shouldered before firing, even if the weapon is not rifled or does not fire solid projectiles.

Formerly, rifles only fired a single projectile with each squeeze of the trigger. Modern rifles are capable of firing more than one round per trigger squeeze; some fire in a fully automatic mode and others are limited to fixed bursts of two, three, or more rounds per squeeze. Thus, modern automatic rifles overlap to an extent in design and function with machine guns. In fact, many light machine guns (such as the Russian RPK) are adaptations of existing automatic rifle designs. Generally, the difference between an automatic rifle and a machine gun comes down to weight and feed system; rifles, with their relatively light components (which overheat quickly) and small magazines, are incapable of sustained automatic fire in the way that machine guns are. Modern military rifles are fed by box magazines, while machine guns are generally (but not always) belt-fed. While machine guns are often crewed by more than one soldier, the rifle is an individual weapon.

*(Originated from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)*

## Technique and safety considerations

Shooting technique differs depending on factors like the type of firearm used (from a handgun to a sniper rifle), the distance to and nature of the target, the required precision and the available time. Breathing and position play an important role when handling a handgun or a rifle. Some shooting sports, such as IPSC shooting, make a sport of combat style shooting. The prone position, the kneeling position and the standing position offer different amounts of support for the shooter. Holding the gun sideways, as is sometimes seen in movies and on television, is poor gun handling; it makes the weapon likely to jam as any ejected case may fail to leave the weapon completely. There is an exception to this, however. “Bandit Shooting”, so called because of its use with Chinese bandits of the early to mid 1900’s, is where the gun (generally a handgun with a high rate of fire) is tilted on its side and aimed, the index finger is placed on the frame, and the trigger is pulled using the middle finger. It’s used for “clean up” indoors or at very short range post-operation, as it is fairly inaccurate.

The utmost consideration for many shooters is gun safety. Like many activities such as mountain climbing, skiing, or sky-diving, there is an element of danger involved. And especially here, this danger demands a sober understanding and respect for firearms and the specific rules for the safe handling of them. This is compounded by the fact that the danger can easily extend beyond the participants—a stray bullet can injure or kill people other than those actually firing or handling the arms involved. At public ranges, the safety of all participants depends on the knowledge of everyone at the range,

### **Entertainment shooting**

Because shooting is an activity enjoyed not only by enthusiasts that do not own their own equipment or live in areas where firearms use is heavily regulated, an emerging solution is the entertainment shooting industry. For many years clay shooting with shotguns has been the primary entertainment shooting offering. Now, some shooting ranges in large cities rent guns to customers.

*(Originated from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)*



## **Round-up: Shooting competition hits the mark**

The London 2012 Shooting competition was memorable for many reasons, but none more so than the exploits of Kimberly Rhode, who blasted her way into USA Olympic history at the Royal Artillery Barracks.

Kimberly Rhode of the USA listens to her country's national anthem after winning the gold medal in the women's Skeet Shooting on Day 2 of the London 2012 Olympic Games.

The 33-year-old hot-shot became the first USA athlete to win individual medals at five different Olympic Games when she triumphed in the Skeet.

She was one of three USA gold medallists, as Vincent Hancock made it a Skeet clean sweep with victory in the men's event, while Jamie Lynn Gray won the 50m Rifle 3 Positions.

USA's other medal came in the shape of a bronze for Matt Emmons.

The man who famously twice blew a winning position with his final bullet to miss out on the medals at the last two Olympics found himself in silver medal spot with one shot to go.

Having twitched in Beijing to fire a poor score of 4.4, and aimed at the wrong target when leading at Athens 2004, Emmons could be forgiven for being a little nervous.

And, unfortunately, again the pressure seemed to overcome the 31-year-old, whose score of 7.6 out of a possible 10.9 with the last shot denied him in the final.

At least this time he held onto bronze but Kim Jonghyun was the grateful beneficiary as he snatched silver, one of five medals for the most successful country at the competition, the Republic of Korea.

Jin Jongoh led the way with double gold in the 10m and 50m Pistol, while Kim Jangmi won the women's 25m event.

Italy were behind the US in the medal stakes in third thanks largely to Niccolo Campriani, who followed his silver in the 10m Air Rifle with gold in the 3 Positions, while policewoman Jessica Rossi smashed the world record with 99 clays out of 100 to win the Trap.

Next came China, whose successes included Yi Siling, who had the honour of claiming the first gold medal of London 2012 when she triumphed in the 10m Air Rifle

*(Originated from IOC site: <http://www.london2012.com>)*

## Shooting Glossary

- Airgun** - gun discharged by compressed air or gas.
- Artificial target** - clay or card target used for shooting practice.
- Antlers** - pair of bony outgrowths on the head of a male deer.
- Bag** - total number of birds or animals shot in one day/session.
- Beater** - person who flushes wild game.
- Bullet** - single projectile fired out of a rifle.
- Cartridge** - metal (rifle) or plastic (shotgun) casing containing propellant charge and projectile.
- Clay pigeon/clay** - disc of pitch and chalk thrown into the air to practice shotgun shooting.
- Close season** - dates during which a quarry species is protected by law and may not be shot.
- Code of practice** - set of rules by which the shooting industry regulates behaviour.
- Country sports** - sports carried out in the countryside, such as shooting and fishing.
- Cull** - to kill selectively (especially old and weak) individuals, to maintain the health of the herd.
- Decoy** - a dummy designed to lure birds, especially woodpigeon, within shooting range.
- Deer stalker** - person who approaches deer without being noticed in order to shoot selective animals.
- Driven (shoot)** - form of sport in which game birds are flushed over the standing Guns.
- Estate** - land over which farming, forestry and shooting activities take place.
- Estuary** - tidal area where a river reaches the sea.
- Flight** - movement of pigeon or wildfowl at dawn and dusk between resting and feeding areas.
- Flightline** - paths in the sky routinely taken by birds to move between roosting and feeding areas.
- Flight pond** - area of water into which wildfowl drop to feed and roost.
- Flush** - to rouse game.
- Game** - selected wild animals and birds defined in law and hunted for sport and food.
- Gamekeeper** - person who rears game birds for release into the wild and manages their habitat.
- Ghillie** - a hunting guide, particularly in Scotland, who accompanies shooters or fishermen.

**Gundog** - specially bred and trained dog for locating, flushing and retrieving game.

**Gun** - another word for a shooter.

**Hanging** - to suspend meat so that the flavour matures.

**Head** (of game) - number shot.

**Hide** - place of concealment blending into the natural environment.

**Hunting** - the pursuit and killing of a selected wild bird or animal for food, sport or management.

**Inter-tidal** - area covered by water only at high tide.

**Lamping** - night shooting of pests and predators using a powerful spot lamp.

**Open season** - dates during which quarry species may be taken legally, also known as the shooting season.

**Over-and-under** - shotgun in which one barrel is on top of the other.

**Pest** - animal that damages crops or wildlife stocks.

**Picker-up** - person who retrieves dead and wounded game with the aid of gundogs.

**Plucking** - the removal of feathers from a bird destined for the table.

**Poacher** - a person who kills or takes game belonging to another person without permission.

**Predator** - an animal which hunts for food.

**Prey** - an animal hunted, or captured, by another for food.

**Rearing and releasing** - the act of breeding game birds for release into the wild.

**Refuge** - a safe haven for wildlife where human activity is restricted.

**Rough shooting** - form of sport which is not pre-planned.

**Shot** - one of many pieces of lead or steel fired out of a shotgun cartridge, the person using a gun.

**Side-by-side** - shotgun in which one barrel is alongside the other.

**Sustainable harvest** - the amount which can be shot without detriment to the population as a whole.

**Syndicate** - group of people who shoot together, sharing the costs of a day's or season's sport

**Trap** - mechanical device to capture legal pest and predatory species. Also the device which throws clays.

**Trophy** (head) - head or full body of an animal or bird preserved for display by taxidermy.

**Twelve bore** - standard shotgun.

**Velvet** - furry covering on the newly formed antlers of deer.

**Walked-up** - form of shooting in which the shooter flushes the quarry as he walks through cover.

**Wildfowler** - person who shoots ducks and geese on the foreshore.

## REFERENCE LIST

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Навчально-методичне видання  
Романчук О. В.

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