On November 9, 2013 in Brussels, the FISU Executive Committee decided to hold the Winter Universiade 2019 in Krasnoyarsk. The 29th Winter Universiade 2019 will take place in Krasnoyarsk from 2 to 12 March, 2019. Athletes will compete 76 sets of awards in 11 sports: alpine skiing, bandy, biathlon, cross-country skiing, curling, figure skating, freestyle skiing, ice hockey, short track, ski orienteering, snowboarding.

XXIX Winter Universiade 2019 in Krasnoyarsk
The youth version of the Olympics, the World Sport Games.

The Universiade is the international sports competitions among students, holding under the aegis of the International University Sports Federation (FISU). The name "Universiade" comes from the words "University" and "Olympics".

At the General Assembly in Lausanne the International University Sports Federation (FISU) has elected Oleg Matytsin appointed as the FISU President, he is also a member of the Presidential Council of the Russian Federation for the Development of Physical Culture and Sport, a member of the International Fair Play Committee.

Student competitions are held every two years.

Students from the age of 17 to 25 years and graduates who have received an academic degree or a diploma in the year preceding the competition are allowed to participate in competitions.

FISU's origin goes back to the 1920s when Frenchman Jean Petitjean organised the first 'World Student Games' in Paris, in May 1923. In 1959, FISU and the ISU agreed to participate in the games organised in Turin, Italy, by CUSI, the Italian Student Sports Association. These 1959 games were baptised the 'Universiade'.
On January 9, 2013 the President of Russia signed an instruction to the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation on the realization of particular measures to prepare Krasnoyarsk for participation in the bidding campaign.

On November 9, 2013 in Brussels, the FISU Executive Committee decided to hold the Winter Universiade 2019 in Krasnoyarsk.

January 14, 2014. Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a decree to prepare and hold the 29th World Winter University Games in Russian Siberia's Krasnoyarsk in 2019.

Putin instructed the country’s government to form an organizing committee of the Winter Universiade in 2019 and take all the measures to prepare and hold the Universiade jointly with Krasnoyarsk territorial authorities.

The president also instructed to make up a list of construction sites needed to prepare and hold the 29th World Winter University Games in Krasnoyarsk with the funding from federal budget allocations.

The government was instructed to assist in the coverage of Krasnoyarsk Universiade in state media, including the coverage of pressing problems in the development of student sports.

Investments in 2014-2016 totaled 8.9 billion rubles, while 22.2 billion rubles ($383 million) will be allocated in 2017-2019. "The total budget on the organization of the 2019 Universiade will reach 40.5 billion ($698 million)."

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All Medal Awarding Ceremonies will take place at the venue at the end of the competition accordingly to the detailed schedule by sport.
Sports Disciplines included into the Winter Universiade 2019

**Biathlon** - is a winter sport that combines cross-country skiing and small caliber rifle shooting. The target shooting is done over the distance of 50 meters. The targets have different diameter. Diameter of target for shooting in prone position is 45 mm; diameter of target for shooting in a standing position is 115 mm. The final result in the Biathlon consists of three main components: time of ski race, shooting time and penalty time that athlete receives for inaccurate shooting.

**Facts:** Men’s competitions in biathlon were included in the Olympic Games program since 1960, but women’s competitions were included only since 1992. The athlete must cross the finish line with a barrel and a trigger mechanism. Biathlon rifle weighs not more than 3.5 kg and has cartridges with five rounds each. The speed of the round reaches up to 380 meters per second.

**How to reach:** Biathlon Academy Multifunctional Complex, Krasnoyarsk, Biatlonnaya Street, 37

**Sports Disciplines:**

1. **Pursuit** is the race with a distance of 10 km for women and 12.5 km for men with 4 shooting ranges, which is conducted in accordance with the results of the interval start race (sprint). Athletes complete four shooting ranges taking place in the shooting line in accordance with the order of arrival at the shooting range. For each missed target athletes must complete 150 meters penalty loop.

2. **Single MIXED RELAY.** Team race, with the participation of 2 athletes (male and female). Participants hand off the baton several times after each pair of shooting ranges. The female athlete starts the race after completing 2 shootings (in prone and standing positions) she hands off the baton to the male athlete. The biathlete completes his distance as well as 2 shootings and again hands off the baton to the female athlete. Male athlete finishes the race after completing 1,5 km. distance. The athlete has three spare rounds for each shooting as in the traditional relay race.

3. **INDIVIDUAL.** Individual is a race with a distance of 15 km for women and 20 km for men and 4 shooting rounds. The biathletes start in 30 sec. intervals. First and third rounds of shooting are carried out in prone position. Second and fourth rounds are carried out in standing position. The athlete can choose a place at the shooting range according to the competition rule.

4. **Mass start** Mass Start is a Biathlon race with a distance of 12, 5 km for women and 15 km for men. 30 best biathletes according to the current World Cup standings participate in the mass start. Athletes start at the same time and complete the distance combined with 4 shooting rounds. First two rounds of shooting are carried out in prone position, the last two rounds - in standing position.

5. **Sprint** The biathletes start with 30 sec. intervals. At the first shooting range the biathletes shoot in the prone position, at the second shooting range they shoot in the standing shooting. When coming to a shooting range the athlete takes a place in a shooting line in accordance with the competition rules.
Sports Disciplines:

1. **Slalom** - is a discipline in which the athlete completes a race distance with a length of 450-500 m and a vertical drop of about 200 meters. The slalom course represents the composition of figures suited to the terrain, linked by single and multiple gates, allowing a fluent run and demonstration widest variety of ski technique. Slalom gates are spaced more closely than in the other Alpine Skiing disciplines. During the competitions athletes complete two courses. The sum of the two results is the final time of the athlete.

2. **GIANT SLALOM** - has something in common with both Slalom and Downhill. The Giant slalom characteristics are the following: the length of the course - 1,000-1,500 meters, average speed - 60-70 km/h, duration of one race - 60-100 seconds. The gates consist of four slalom poles and two flags. The gate must have the alternation of blue and red panels. The gates must be at least 4 m and at most 8 m wide. Giant Slalom must consist of two runs. The athletes start the second run in conformity with the results of the first run. At that, the thirty fastest competitors from the first run start in the in reversed order.

3. **SUPER-G** - is a discipline that combines the elements of Giant Slalom and Downhill. The Super-G course should have a vertical drop of 400-650 meters takes place at the irregular terrain and includes almost all the technical features of a Giant Slalom course. As a rule, the Super-G competitions are held in one run, but the competitions in two runs can be organized, provided the vertical drop is suboptimal.

4. **ALPINE COMBINED** - is a type of program that combines Downhill and Slalom. Downhill is sometimes replaced by Super-G. Both races are carried out on the same day. An athlete with the minimum total time of two races wins the competition.

5. **PARALLEL SLALOM TEAM EVENT**

The team can comprise from 4 to 6 participants. The discipline is held in a form of parallel competitions with the use of the Giant Slalom gates, in which two or more participants simultaneously descent two or more adjacent courses. Every country may register only one team consisting of two women and two men for the Universiade competitions.

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Alpine skiing – Alpine Skiing is a discipline in which the athlete descents the course marked with gates and the time of the athlete’s performance is fixed.

**Facts:** Alpine skiing was born in the late 18th century in Norway. First alpine skiing competitions were held in 1767. As they ski downhill, athletes reach the speed of 200 km/h, which is faster than free falling at 190 km/h on average. The world speed record currently stands at 251.4 km/h. The first Winter Olympic Games where skiing was represented were held in 1924 in France. Almost all the medals at that event went to representatives of Norway.

**How to reach:** Funpark Bobrovy Log All Season Sports and Entertainment Park, Krasnoyarsk, Sibirskaya Str., 92
Sports Disciplines:

1. **Pursuit** is a competition where skiers use free style. The starting position of the skiers is governed by results of the previous races with staggered start of classic style.
2. **Mass Start** is a ski competition in which all athletes start the race at the same time and a distance of 15 km for women and 30 km for men.
3. **Relay** is a ski competition between the teams that consist of 4 athletes each. Ski relay includes 4 legs. Relay races can be held in one style (all participants complete their legs in classic or in free style) or in two styles (1st and 2nd legs participants run in classic style, and 3rd and 4th legs — in free style). The relay exchange is carried out by athlete’s palm touch of any part of the body of the starting athlete of the team while both athletes are in the relay exchange area. Sprint (individual and team)
4. **Cross-Country Skiing Mass Start** Free style
5. **Sprint** - first, there is a qualifying round during which athletes start with a 15-second interval and complete the distance of one lap (1.5 km for women and men). Best 30 athletes go to the quarter-finals. Starting from this stage, skiers start the race from the mass start — six people in each race. 12 athletes - best two in each quarter-final as well as two best skiers from the rest - go to the semi-finals. The Final A selection is similar to the previous one: six best athletes go to the Final A They compete for the medals. The winner is the one who crossed the finish line first. In addition, there is also Final B in which athletes compete for 6th - 12th places.
6. **Mixed Team Sprint Relay** The team consists of two athletes. During the race they exchange the relay in the end of each lap with a total of six laps completed by the team (three for each team member). The distance of one lap makes 1.5 km. During the relay exchange the skier is to touch the teammate and do not interfere with the process of relay exchange of other teams. First, two semi-finals are held. The best five teams from each semi-final go to the final. The winning team is the one athletes of which will be the first to cross the finish line.

**Cross-Country Skiing** is a Winter Olympic sport in which the athlete uses skis to complete a certain distance in a minimum time. Ski races include men’s competitions and women’s events.

**Facts:** Nowadays both skis are of the same length. But before it wasn’t the same. In the middle ages skis had different lengths - one long and one short. Short ski was used for pushing and was often wrapped with the skins of animals in order not to slide. The long one was for sliding. The oldest skis in the world are over 2,000 years old, they can be found in the Swedish Ski Museum. Skis have the form of two wooden planks with curved upwards ends. The first Olympic cross-country skiing competitions were held 90 years ago at the 1924 Olympic Games in Chamonix.

How to reach: Raduga Cluster, Krasnoyarsk, Stasovoy Street, 69L
Sports Disciplines:

1. **PARALLEL GIANT SLALOM** Two riders start riding simultaneously down the same slope but on parallel courses. The gates are spaced at a greater distance which implies greater speeds. Competitions in Parallel Giant Slalom are held on slopes with an elevation of 120 to 200 m. The distance between the poles of the two adjoining gates should be 20 to 25 metres.

2. **PARALLEL SLALOM** Two riders simultaneously go down parallel courses that are marked with blue and red flags. The rider who crosses the finish line first wins the race - unless, of course, the run is performed without any violation of the rules. The layout of courses, terrain and snow surface have to be identical. There are normally about 25 gates on each course. The distance between the poles should be 10-14 metres. The distance between the centres of the start gates should be 9 metres.

3. **HALF-PIPE** is a snowboard event that has been part of the Winter Olympics since 1998. The competitions are held in a ditch that resembles a pipe cut in two. The course is a half-pipe made up of compacted snow or dug out in the ground and covered with a layer of snow. The right geometry and radius are made by rattracks with special caterpillar tracks. The walls are higher than 3 metres and the length of the pipe is over 80 metres.

4. **SLOPESTYLE** The main idea of Slopestyle is to perform a series of tricks and acrobatic jumps in the air as well as on ramps, pyramids, counter slopes, drops, rails, etc. that are placed one after another along the entire course. Slopestyle requires a good level of technical preparation and high precision in performance of tricks since every fall along the course may lead to a loss of speed and hence the imposibility of the next trick.

5. **SNOWBOARD CROSS** It is a competition in which four to six snowboarders race down a specifically prepared course. This competition is held on a course with an elevation of 100–240m, which should be 30m wide with a slope of 15–18° and a length of 1 200 metres. Every course is marked by a set of various obstacles of complicated geometrical shapes, such as rolls, wu-tangs, banks, quarters, cradles, drops, step-ups, etc.

**Facts:** When snowboarding, just like when skiing, all muscle groups of the athlete are involved, but most of the effort is required from the calf muscles, which help coordinate the athlete's moves during skiing. The longest snowboarding ride was undertaken by Tommy McMean, who snowboarded for 24 hours in 1988. Over this time he went downhill 101 times, and covered the total distance of 93 km. The record snowboarding jump from a kicker was performed by Mads Johnson of Norway, who flew 57 m from the kicker that took some 3 weeks to build.

**How to reach:** Sopka Cluster, Krasnoyarsk, Biatlonnaya Street, 25 B

Snowboard is a sport in which you go down snow-covered slopes standing on a special board that is called correspondingly. Currently there is quite a number of different varieties of snowboard. Some of them are included in the official programme of the Olympic Games.
Sports Disciplines:

1. SPRINT
Sprint is a short race with an interval start that lasts 12-15 min

2. PURSUIT RACE
Pursuit is a race when athletes start at an interval of time determined by the amount of time lost to the winner in the sprint race.

3. MIXED RELAY
Sprint Relay is a race consists of six legs 6-8 min each. The team consists of one man and one woman. Each athlete completes 3 legs in rotation.

4. Middle Distance
Middle Distance is a race with interval start that lasts 35-45 min.

Facts: The skiing technique per se is not that important in ski orienteering. Much more important is the technique of passing various sections of the track, maneuvering skills, such as cutting corners, slowing down, climbing hill slopes along a narrow ski track, etc. And, of course, you need to choose the right route to reach the finish line as quickly as possible.

How to reach: Biathlon Academy Multifunctional Complex, Krasnoyarsk, Biatlonnaya Street, 37
Sports Disciplines:

1. Pairs
Pairs consist of a short program and a free skating. Along with the execution of modern elements such as a lift, a pivot, a throw jump, a twist lift, a death spiral and pair spin an athlete is required to perform single skating elements: support steps, multi-rotation jumps, spins and jumps. However, these elements must be performed by partners which create an impression of the unity of their actions.

2. Individual
Single skating consists of a short program and a free skating. When performing a free skating program an athlete must perform all groups of elements like steps, spirals, spins and jumps. Another crucial criterion is the connection of the athlete’s movements with the music as well as his flexibility, aesthetic and artistic impression.

3. Synchronized skating
Synchronized skating is a figure skating discipline that is not included in the Winter Olympics program. It is based on the demonstration of the accuracy and coordination of movement of all members of the group. The synchronized skating team consists of 16 - 20 skaters and includes both women and men. Synchronized skating consists of a short program and a free skating. The scoring system is the same as in figure skating.

4. Ice Dance
The basis of the Ice Dance is a combination of steps performed in accordance with the rhythm; it is a combined performance of dance steps in standard and non-standard dance positions. Ice Dance discipline includes short dance and free dance. The rhythm and content of the dance is determined for the current season.

Facts: The skates were first brought into Russia from Europe by Peter I. The Emperor invented a new method of fastening skates — he fastened them right to the high boots. In 1772 the English Lieutenant of artillery Robert Jones published "Treatise on skating" in which he described all the figure skating figures that existed back then. The Russian word for “skates” (kon’ki) got its name because the front part of the prototype of modern blades was usually decorated with a small figure of horse (Russian - kon’) head. Short ladies’ skirt first appeared in the 19th century. English Princess Mary introduced a new clothing for skating: a long dress was tucked by half.

How to reach: Rassvet Ice Palace, Krasnoyarsk, Vysotnaya Street, 2A
Sports Disciplines:

1. **MOGUL**
The athletes go down a bumpy track with two kickers. Moguls, or snow bumps, are placed in the chessboard pattern on the slope. While going down the athlete must complete two jumps from the kickers.

2. **DUAL MOGUL**
Two athletes go down the blue and the red tracks at the same time.

3. **AERIALS**
In this sport the athlete performs complex aerial acrobatics on skis from a kicker of special shape, which is built on the alpine skiing slopes. The performance routine of leading aerialists includes double and triple flips with spins.

4. **SKI CROSS**
Ski crossing involves going downhill and navigating between obstacles. Four athletes go down at the same time, and each tries to win. Freestyle athletes spend half of their time going through the turns, as they pass kickers, waves and clear gates.

5. **Slopestyle**
The skier performs a series of acrobatic jumps using ramps, pyramids, bars and rails of various height located in a particular order along the entire course. The athlete performs tricks while passing different obstacles like ramps, quarter-pipes, pyramids, boxes, rails, etc. The whole length of a slopestyle course is marked by these obstacles that are grouped in sectors that vary in number, characteristics and complexity depending on the level of competitions.

6. **Team Aerials**
Each of three team members performs a complicated acrobatic jump. The results of the jumps are summed up and the team with the highest score becomes the winner.

**Freestyle skiing** - is a skiing discipline included into the programme of the Winter Olympics. It comprises a downhill obstacle races as well as aerial skiing.

**Facts:** The first World Championship in this sport was held in Tignes, France, in 1986. A record, 3 victories were achieved by Edgar Grospiron (France): in 1989, 1991 and 1995.
At the Winter Olympics in Sochi the athletes in ski-cross reached the speed of 70 km per hour.
Russian freestyle skiers won 2 bronze medals in ski-cross and aerials at 2018 Winter Olympics in South Korea.
Every year World Cups in aerials are held in Moscow and in ski-cross in Miass, Chelyabinsk Oblast.

**How to reach:** Biathlon Academy Multifunctional Complex, Krasnoyarsk, Biatlonnaya Street, 37
**Ice hockey** - is a team sports game with sticks and a puck (or ball) the purpose of which is to score a goal the greatest number of times into the opponent's goal using individual stickhandling and passes of the puck to partners.

**Facts:** The first professional hockey team was created in Canada in 1904. It was at that time that hockey players switched to a new game system — “six by six.” The standard size of the rink was set at 56 x 26 m, and the dimensions have since changed little. The goalkeeper has only 0.45 seconds to react to a throw made from 18.3 meters away. Before 1914 the puck was laid on the ice, but due to a large number of referee traumas, it was later decided to throw it in. History The term “hockey” was derived from the English “hockey,” or from the old French “hoquet,” meaning “shepherd's staff with a hook.”

**How to reach:** Crystal Ice Arena, Pervomaisky Ice Arena, Arena Sever Multifunctional Complex, Krasnoyarsk

Sports Disciplines: Each ice hockey match consists of three periods of 20 minutes of clean time. Intermissions last 15 minutes. Usually each team registers a total of 22 players for each team: 20 field players and 2 goalkeepers. Each team on the ice at the same time consists of five field players and a goalkeeper. The goalkeeper can be substituted for a sixth field player. The players can be substituted during the pauses in the game and during the game itself. In case of a draw after the end of three periods, additional time (overtime) may be added. During the overtime the number of players on the field can be reduced, according to the rule.

**Bandy** (also called Russian hockey) is a winter game played by two teams (each team comprises ten field players and one goalkeeper).

**Facts:** In 1952 Norway as the host country of the Olympic Games included bandy in the program of the Winter Olympics in Oslo as a demonstration sport. All three teams taking part in the tournament (Sweden, Norway, and Finland) had the same number of points, so the team with the best goal difference won the tournament. Since 1974 two major Bandy club tournaments have been played: Bandy World Cup and European Champions Cup The Russian Bandy Federation was founded in 1992 becoming the legal successor of the All-Soviet Federation. 47 regions with over 60 clubs of the Super League and Supreme League are promoting the development of bandy in Russia.

**How to reach:** Yenisei Ice Stadium, Krasnoyarsk, Yunosti Str., 18

All Bandy players use ice skates to move on ice. Field players use sticks to score a ball into the opposing team's goal and at the same time not to allow field players of the opposite team to do the same. The goal is protected by the goalkeeper who can not use a stick. The game is played in halves of 45 minutes each.
Short Track Speed Skating is a form of ice speed skating in which competitors cover the distance of 111.12 meters on an oval track as fast as they can. The competitions are held among women and men racing the distances of 1 500 m, 500 m, 1 000 m and include 3 000 m women’s relay races and 5 000 m men’s relay races.

Facts: In terms of how many medals are competed for, Short Track Speed Skating is one of the most prolific competitions with 8 sets of medals at stake. A lot of supporters consider Short Track Speed Skating quite a recent sport, which is not true – the first competitions took place as early as back in 1906 in Canada. In 1988, the Olympic Games featured it as a demonstration event, and since 1992 Short Track Speed Skating has been part of the official programme of the Games. It was exactly in Short Track Speed Skating that the skater from South Korea Kim Yun-Mi set an astounding record becoming an Olympic champion at 13!

How to reach: Arena Sever Multifunctional Complex, Krasnoyarsk, 9 Maya Street, 74

Sports Disciplines:

1. 500m Short Track Speed Skating
   This skating race demands high speed and strength from athletes to start the race. The athlete’s starting position plays a very significant role. Athletes run 4.5 laps. Usually not more than 4 competitors take part in a race.

2. 1000 m Short Track Speed Skating
   This skating race is a speed race where endurance is also important. Athletes have time for various tactical manoeuvres. Competitors run 9 laps. There may be more than four athletes on the track at a time.

3. 1500 m Short Track Speed Skating
   It is the longest individual distance. Athletes run 13.5 laps. There are usually 6 competitors on the track, but there may be more of them. In contrast to 500m and 1 000m speed skating which both include two semi-final races, the 1 500m speed skating involves three semi-finals: two strongest competitors of each group make it further into the final run "A", whereas those who finished third and fourth go on to the final run "B".

4. Short Track relay race
   There are usually 4 teams competing in the race. Each team comprises up to 5 racers, but only 4 of them actually take part in the race, the fifth one is a substitute who remains off the ice. Women have to run the distance of 3 000 m (27 laps), and men cover 5 000 m or 45 laps. It is up to each team to decide how many laps will be run by each team member, but in any case every skater has to run at least one lap and the last two laps have to be covered by the same competitor. Skaters pass their turn to the next competitor by giving them a gentle push.
Sports Disciplines:

1. The team consists of four players that throw stones and one reserve player. Each player delivers two stones, in consecutive order in each end, while alternating with an opponent. One game consists of 10 ends. If a game is tied after 10 ends, an extra end is played. Each team must complete its play within a limited time of 38 minutes (thinking time). A team that has not finished the game within the time limit is given a forfeit.

Curling is a sports game in which two teams slide stones (also called rocks) on a sheet of ice towards a target area (house). The team scores one point for each of its own stones located or touching the house that are closer to the tee than any stone of the opposition.

Facts: Curr - is a Scottish verb that describes a low growl or roar. This sound is produced by a stone rolling on the ice. It is assumed that this sound gave the name for this sport. The first actual evidence of Curling was found at the bottom of a drained pond in Dunblane, Scotland. The stone which was the predecessor of the modern curling stone had stamped date of manufacture - 1511. In 1737, the first Curling club was established in the province of Fife where the oldest man-made curling rink is located, a dam-fenced pond with a size of 100 x 250 meters. Curling stones are made of granite and weigh between 17.24kg and 19.96kg.

How to reach: Ivan Yarygin Sports Palace, Krasnoyarsk, Otdykha Island, 12

Презентацию подготовил: Веселков Константин, МОУ СОШ №12, 2Д класс
Преподаватель: Смирнова Наталья Владимировна, классный руководитель

Для подготовки презентации использовались ресурсы:
1. Английский сайт официального сайта XXIX Всемирной зимней универсиады 2019 года в г. Красноярске
2. Английский сайт интернет портала информационного агентства ИТАР-ТАСС