



474. Teams from how many countries took part in the Olympic diving events at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad?

- A. 19.
- B. 24.
- C. 29.
- D. 39.

475. How many sets of prizes were contested in the diving events at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad?

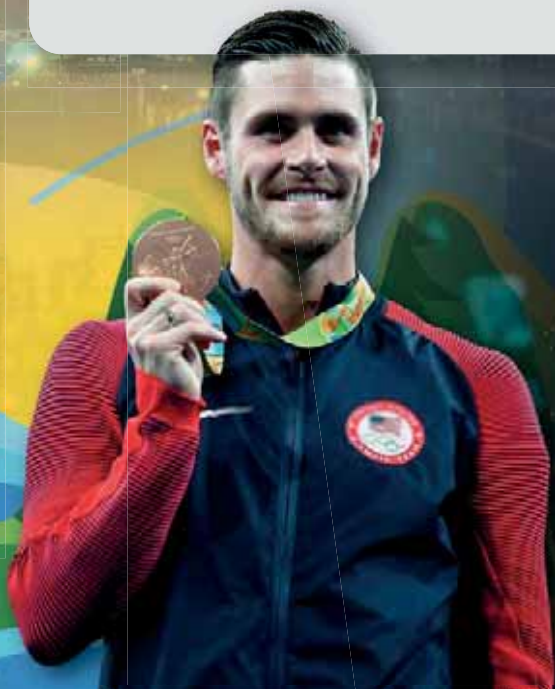
- A. 5.
- B. 6.
- C. 7.
- D. 8.

476. How many athletes took part in the men's springboard at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad?

- A. 21.
- B. 26.
- C. 29.
- D. 39.

Germán Saúl Sánchez (Mexico) - the 2016 Olympic silver medallist in the men's platform

Patrick Hausding (Germany) - the 2016 Olympic bronze medallist in the men's springboard



David Boudia (USA) - the 2016 Olympic bronze medallist in the men's platform



- 471. 2016 p.
- 472. Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).
- 473. 136.
- 474. 29.
- 475. 8.
- 476. 29.



Jack David Laugher and Chris Mears (Great Britain) - the 2016 Olympic champions in the men's synchronised springboard

477. Name the winner in the men's springboard at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad.

- A. Jack David Laugher (Great Britain).
- B. Patrick Hausding (Germany).
- C. Cao Yuan (China).
- D. Yevgeny Kuznetsov (Russia).

478. How many athletes took part in the men's platform at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad?

- A. 22.
- B. 28.
- C. 30.
- D. 38.

479. Name the Olympic champion at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad in the men's platform.

- A. Benjamin Auffret (France).
- B. Chen Aisen (China).
- C. Germán Saúl Sánchez (Mexico).
- D. David Alasdair Boudia (USA).



Chen Aisen and Lin Yue (China) - the 2016 Olympic champions in the men's synchronised platform



Sam Dorman and Michael Hixon (USA) - the 2016 Olympic silver medallists in the men's synchronised springboard

480. How many athletic duos participated in various disciplines of synchronised diving at the 2016 Games of the XXXI Olympiad?

- A. 6.
- B. 8.
- B. 10.
- D. 12.

481. Name the athletes that won the men's springboard synchronised diving event at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad.

- A. Sam Dorman and Michael Hixon (USA).
- B. Yevgeny Kuznetsov and Ilya Zakharov (Russia).
- C. Jack David Laughler and Chris Mears (Great Britain).
- D. Cao Yuan and Qin Kai (China).

482. Name the athletes that won gold medals in the men's platform synchronised diving event at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad.

- A. Lin Yue and Chen Aisen (China).
- B. Daniel Goodfellow and Thomas Robert Daley (Great Britain).
- C. David Alasdair Boudia and Steele Johnson (USA).
- D. Patrick Hausding and Sascha Klein (Germany).

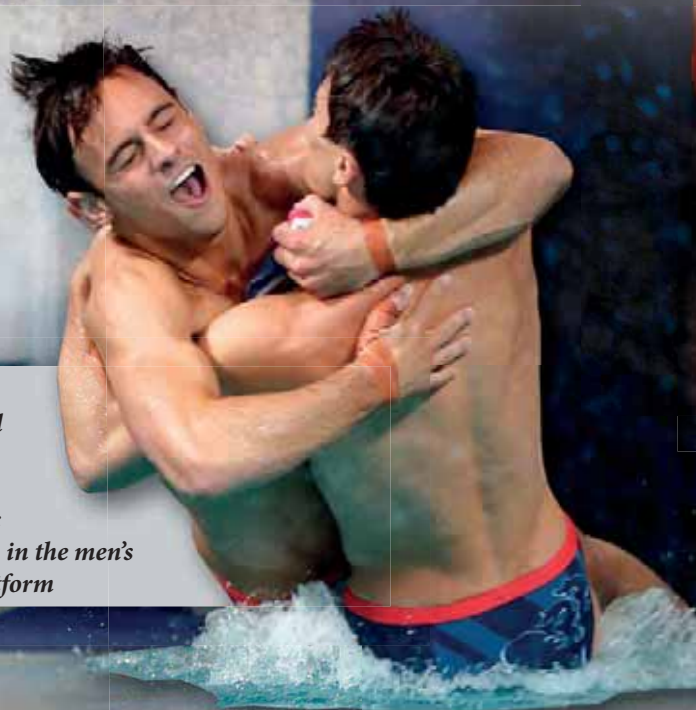


David Boudia and Steele Johnson (USA) - the 2016 Olympic silver medallists in the men's synchronised platform



Cao Yuan and Qin Kai (China) - the 2016 Olympic bronze medallists in the men's synchronised springboard

Thomas Robert Daley and Daniel Goodfellow (Great Britain) - the 2016 Olympic bronze medallists in the men's synchronised platform





- 477. Cao Yuan (China).
- 478. 28.
- 479. Chen Aisen (China).
- 480. 8.
- 481. Jack David Laugher and Chris Mears (Great Britain).
- 482. Lin Yue and Chen Aisen (China).



Shi Tingmao (China) - the 2016 Olympic champion in the women's springboard

- 483. How many athletes took part in the women's springboard at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad?
 - A. 25.
 - B. 29.
 - C. 30.
 - D. 39.
- 484. Name the winner in the women's springboard at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad.
 - A. Tania Cagnotto (Italy).
 - B. Shi Tingmao (China).
 - C. Jennifer Abel (Canada).
 - D. He Zi (China).
- 485. How many athletes took part in the women's platform at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad?
 - A. 25.
 - B. 29.
 - C. 30.
 - D. 35.



Ren Qian (China) - the 2016 Olympic champion in the women's platform



He Zi (China) - the 2016 Olympic silver medallist in the women's springboard



486. Name the Olympic champion in the women's platform at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad.

- A. Ren Qian (China).
- B. Meaghan Benfeito (Canada).
- C. Si Yajie (China).
- D. Paola Espinosa Sánchez (Mexico).

487. Name the athletes that won the women's synchronised springboard diving event at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad.

- A. Tania Cagnotto and Francesca Dallapé (Italy).
- B. Maddison Keeney and Annabelle Smith (Australia).
- C. Fu Mingxia, Shi Tingmao (China).
- D. Jennifer Abel and Pamela Ware (Canada).

488. Choose a duo that won the gold medals in the women's synchronised 10-metre platform at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad.

- A. Jun Hoong Cheong and Pandeleda Rinong Pamg (Malaysia).
- B. Chen Ruolin and Liu Huixia (China).
- C. Meaghan Benfeito and Roseline Fillion (Canada).
- D. Paola Espinosa Sánchez and Alejandra Orozco (Mexico).



Si Yajie (China) - the 2016 Olympic silver medallist in the women's platform

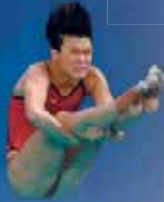


Meaghan Benfeito (Canada) - the 2016 Olympic bronze medallist in the women's platform

Tania Cagnotto (Italy) - the 2016 Olympic bronze medallist in the women's springboard



- 483. 29.
- 484. Shi Tingmao (China).
- 485. 29.
- 486. Ren Qian (China).
- 487. Fu Mingxia, Shi Tingmao (China).
- 488. Chen Ruolin and Liu Huixia (China).



Shi Tingmao and Fu Mingxia - the 2016 Olympic champions in the women's synchronised springboard

- 489. Which country's team performed the most successfully in diving at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad?
 - A. Great Britain.
 - B. The USA.
 - C. China.
 - D. Italy.
- 490. How many Olympic medals in diving did the Chinese athletes win at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad?
 - A. 6.
 - B. 8.
 - C. 10.
 - D. 12.
- 491. How many divers won two medals at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad 2016?
 - A. 5.
 - B. 7.
 - C. 9.
 - D. 11.
- 492. This athlete at the Games of the XXX Olympiad became the Olympic champion in the platform and the bronze medallist in the synchronised diving from the platform, and at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad - the bronze prize-winner in the platform and the silver prize-winner in the synchro event from the platform. Name him.



Chen Ruolin and Liu Huixia (China) - the 2016 Olympic champions in the women's synchronised platform



Tania Cagnotto and Francesca Dallapè (Italy) - the 2016 Olympic silver medallists in the women's synchronised springboard



- A. Patrick Hausding (Germany).
- B. Germán Saúl Sánchez (Mexico).
- C. Cao Yuan (China).
- D. David Alasdair Boudia (USA).

493. Name the British athlete that won “bronze” at the Games of the XXX Olympiad in the platform, and at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad he took also “bronze” in the synchronised diving from the platform.

- A. Thomas Robert Daley.
- B. Jack David Laugher.
- C. Chris Mears.
- D. Daniel Goodfellow.

494. Name the Chinese athlete that became a two-time Olympic champion in the platform at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad.

- A. Lin Yue.
- B. Chen Aisen.
- C. Cao Yuan.
- D. Qin Kai.

Jun Hoong Cheong and Pandelega Rinong Pamg (Malaysia) - the 2016 Olympic silver medallists in the women's synchronised platform



Meaghan Benfeito and Roseline Filion - the 2016 Olympic bronze medallists in the women's synchronised platform

Maddison Keeney and Anabelle "Belle" Smith (Australia) - the 2016 Olympic bronze medallists in the women's synchronised springboard



TOKYO 2020



The Games of the XXXII
Olympiad (Tokyo, 2020)



TOKYO 2020





The official poster of the Games of the XXXII Olympiad is represented by the image of the emblem of the Games. Its chequered design was implemented in the traditional ai (Japanese indigo) colour. A similar pattern used to be popular in Japan back in the Edo period – the time when the Tokugawa shogunate was in power (from 1603 to 1868). Every rectangle symbolises different countries and cultures as well as the diversity of the world united around sports.

The designer of the official Olympic emblem is the Tokyo artist Asao Tokolo.

The diving competitions at the Games of the XXXII Olympiad took place from 26 July to 8 August 2021 in the Japanese city of Tokyo at the Olympic Aquatics Centre.

Those competitions were attended by 136 athletes (of which 68 were women) from 30 countries.

Eight sets of Olympic medals were contested: in the 3-metre springboard and the 10-metre platform, in the synchronised 3-metre springboard and the synchronised 10-metre platform among men and women respectively.

In the men's 3-metre springboard event, 29 athletes from 20 countries took part. Xie Siyi became the Olympic champion, while Wang Zongyuan won the silver medal. Both athletes represented China. Athlete Jack Laugher from Great Britain won the bronze medal.

In the men's 10-metre platform event, 29 athletes from 18 countries were participants of the competitions. Chinese diver Cao Yuan became the Olympic winner in the event; the silver medal went to his compatriot Yang Jian; the bronze medal went to Tom Daley of Great Britain.

The overall medal standings

Place	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	China	7	5	0	12
2	Great Britain	1	0	2	3
3	USA	0	2	1	3
4	Canada	0	1	0	1
5	Germany	0	0	2	2
6	Australia	0	0	1	1
6	Mexico	0	0	1	1
6	ROC	0	0	1	1

Award Medal

The Award Medal of a regular shape is designed in a laconic and minimalist style.

The obverse of the medal traditionally depicts Nike - the victory goddess - against the background of the Athenian Panathinaikos. The image of the goddess is accompanied by the inscription "Games of the XXXII Olympiad Tokyo 2020" and five Olympic rings.

The reverse side of the medal features the emblem of the Olympic Games "Tokyo 2020" in the form of a chess pattern, symbolising the diversity of countries and cultures united around sports.

According to its author, the design of the medals embodies the concept, which suggests that "to achieve glory, athletes have to strive for victory on a daily basis." The surface of the medals resembles rough stones that have been polished and now shine. The medals capture and reflect countless patterns of light, symbolising the energy of athletes and those supporting them.

The medals have a diameter of 85 mm and weight of about 550 g. They were produced of metals - gold, silver, and red brass alloy - obtained from recycled gadgets.

The Olympic medals were designed by Junichi Kawanishi.



Official emblem of the Games of the XXXII Olympiad



Olympic torch



Tokyo-2020 medallists' bouquets

Pictograms of the Games of the XXXII Olympiad
The author of the pictograms is Japanese designer Masaaki Hiromura



Series of postage stamps



Miraitowa - the Mascot of the Games of the XXXII Olympiad
The name Miraitowa is composed of two Japanese words: "mirai", meaning "future", and "towa", meaning "eternity". Miraitowa is remarkably athletic, with a very strong sense of integrity. It has a special power to instantly teleport anywhere it wants.
The creator of the mascot is graphic designer Ryo Taniguchi



On July 23, 2021 the Emperor of Japan Naruhito declared the Games of the XXXII Olympiad open



In the men's synchronised 3-metre springboard event, 16 athletes from 8 countries took part. Wang Zongyuan and Xie Siyi from China became the Olympic champions; Andrew Capobianco and Michael Hixon from the U. S. gained the silver medal; the bronze medal was awarded to Patrick Hausding and Lars Rüdiger (Germany).

In the men's synchronised 10-metre platform event, 16 athletes from 8 countries took part. The Olympic gold medal was awarded to athletes from Great Britain - Tom Daley and Matty Lee; the silver medals were awarded to Cao Yuan and Chen Aisen from China; the bronze medals were gained by Russian divers Aleksandr Bondar and Viktor Minibaev.

In the women's 3-metre springboard event, 27 athletes from 17 countries were contestants. Chinese athlete Shi Tingmao became the Olympic champion; her compatriot Wang Han reached the second step of the Olympic podium; Krysta Palmer from the USA ascended the third one.

In the women's 10-metre platform event, 30 athletes from 20 nations competed. The gold medal was gained





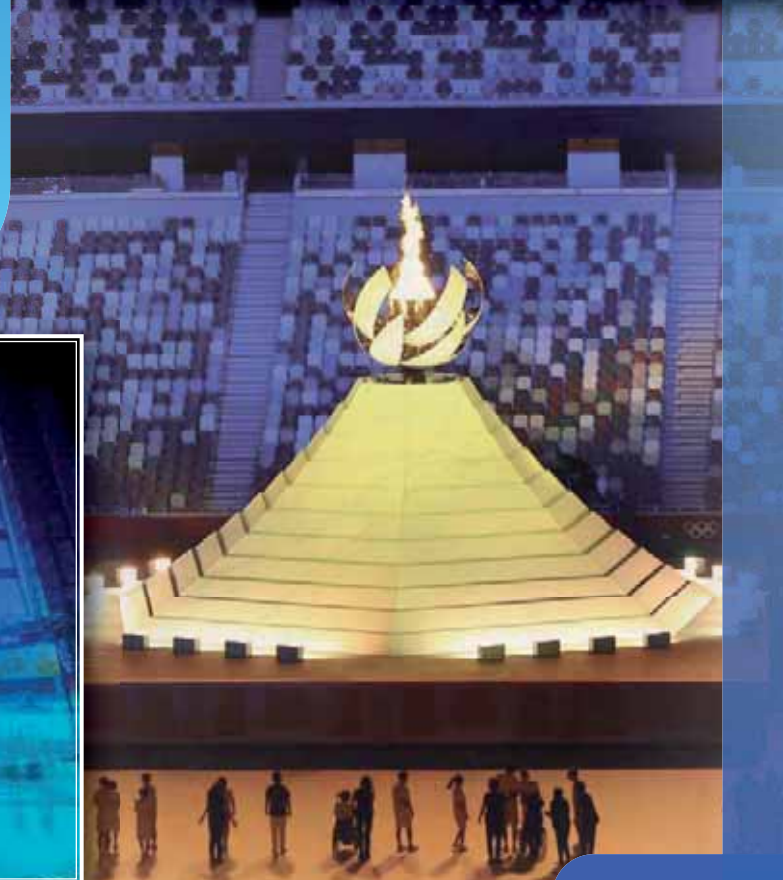
by Chinese Quan Hongchan; the silver medal – by Chinese Chen Yuxi; the bronze medal – by Melissa Wu of Australia.

In the women's synchronised 3-metre springboard event, 16 athletes from 8 countries participated. The Olympic gold medals were gained by Chinese duo of Shi Tingmao and Wang Han; the second step of the Olympic podium was occupied by the team of Canada Jennifer Abel and Melissa Citrini-Beaulieu, and the third – by German athletes Lena Hentschel and Tina Punzel.

In the women's synchronised 10-metre platform event, 16 athletes from 8 countries took part. The Olympic champions were athletes Chen Yuxi and Zhang Jiaqi from China; the silver medals were awarded to U.S. duo Delaney Schnell and Jessica Parratto; the bronze medals - to Gabriela Agúndez and Alejandra Orozco who represented Mexico.

Athletes of China were the most successful in the diving competitions at the Games of the XXXII Olympiad. They were able to win 12 Olympic medals of different value.

Seven divers gained two Olympic medals each at the 2020 Games.





- 489. China.
- 490. 10.
- 491. 7.
- 492. David Alasdair Boudia (USA).
- 493. Thomas Robert Daley.
- 494. Chen Aisen.



495. When did the diving competitions take place at the Games of the XXXII Olympiad?
- A. 2016.
 - B. 2018.
 - C. 2021.
 - D. 2022.
496. Where did the diving competitions take place at the Games of the XXXII Olympiad?
- A. PyeongChang (Republic of Korea).
 - B. Rio di Janeiro (Brasil).
 - C. Beijing (China).
 - D. Tokyo (Japan).
497. How many athletes took part in the diving competitions at the Games of the XXXII Olympiad?
- A. 127.
 - B. 136.
 - C. 138.
 - D. 142.

Xie Siyi (China) – the 2020 olympic champion in the men's springboard



Cao Yuan (China) – the 2020 Olympic champion in the men's platform



Wang Zongyuan (China) – the 2020 Olympic silver medallist in the men's springboard





Yang Jian (China) – the 2020 Olympic silver medallist in the men's platform

498. How many countries were represented in the Olympic diving competitions at the 2020 Games?

- A. 30.
- B. 35.
- C. 40.
- D. 50.

499. How many sets of medals were contested in the diving competitions at the Games of the XXXII Olympiad?

- A. 4.
- B. 6.
- C. 7.
- D. 8.

500. How many athletes took part in the men's 3-metre springboard diving competitions at the 2020 Games?

- A. 20.
- B. 24.
- C. 27.
- D. 29.



Jack Laugher (Great Britain) – the 2020 Olympic bronze medallist in the men's springboard



Tom Daley (Great Britain) – the 2020 Olympic bronze medallist in the men's platform





- 495. 2021.
- 496. Tokyo (Japan).
- 497. 136.
- 498. 30.
- 499. 8.
- 500. 29.



Xie Siyi and Wang Zongyuan (China) - the 2020 Olympic champions in the men's synchronised springboard

501. Name the winner of the Olympic diving competitions in the men's 3-metre springboard at the Games of the XXXII Olympiad.

- A. Wang Zongyuan.
- B. Jack Laugher.
- C. Woo Ha-ram.
- D. Xie Siyi.

502. How many athletes participated in the men's 10-metre platform diving events at the 2020 Games?

- A. 22.
- B. 29.
- C. 31.
- D. 35.

503. Name the Olympic champion of the Games of the XXXII Olympiad in the men's 10-metre platform.

- A. Cao Yuan.
- B. Tom Daley.
- C. Aleksandr Bondar.
- D. Yang Jian.



Tom Daley and Matty Lee (Great Britain) - the 2020 Olympic champions in the men's synchronised platform



Andrew Capobianco and Michael Hixon (USA) - the 2020 Olympic silver medallists in the men's synchronised springboard



- 501. Xie Siyi.
- 502. 29.
- 503. Cao Yuan.
- 504. 16.
- 505. Wang Zongyuan and Xie Siyi.
- 506. 16.



Shi Tingmao (China) - the 2020 Olympic champion in the women's springboard

507. Name the athletes who won in the men's synchronised 10-metre platform diving events at the Games of the XXXII Olympiad.

- A. Cao Yuan and Chen Aisen.
- B. Diego Balleza and Kevin Berl n Reyes.
- C. Tom Daley and Matty Lee.
- D. Aleksandr Bondar and Viktor Minibaev.

508. How many athletes took part in the women's 3-metre springboard diving competitions at the 2020 Games?

- A. 15.
- B. 17.
- C. 20.
- D. 21.

509. Name the winner of the Olympic diving competitions in the women's 3-metre springboard at the 2020 Games.

- A. Nur Dhabitah Sabri.
- B. Shi Tingmao.
- C. Krysta Palmer.
- D. Wang Han.



Quan Hongchan (China) - the 2020 Olympic champion in the women's platform



Wang Han (China) - the 2020 Olympic silver medallist in the women's springboard



510. How many athletes participated in the women's 10-metre platform diving events at the Games of the XXXII Olympiad?

- A. 26.
- B. 28.
- C. 30.
- D. 36.

511. Name the winner of the Olympic diving competitions in the women's 10-metre platform at the 2020 Games.

- A. Melissa Wu.
- B. Gabriela Agúndez.
- C. Chen Yuxi.
- D. Quan Hongchan.

512. How many athletes took part in the women's synchronised 3-metre springboard diving competitions at the Games of the XXXII Olympiad?

- A. 15.
- B. 16.
- C. 18.
- D. 20.

Chen Yuxi (China) - the 2020 Olympic silver medallist in the women's platform



Krysta Palmer (USA) - the 2020 Olympic bronze medallist in the women's springboard



Melissa Wu (Australia) - the 2020 Olympic bronze medallist in the women's platform



- 507. Tom Daley and Matty Lee.
- 508. 17.
- 509. Shi Tingmao.
- 510. 30.
- 511. Quan Hongchan.
- 512. 16.
- 513. Shi Tingmao and Wang Han.
- 514. 16.
- 515. Chen Yuxi and Zhang Jiaqi.
- 516. China.
- 517. 12.
- 518. 7.



Shi Tingmao and Wang Han - the 2020 Olympic champions in the women's synchronised springboard

513. Name the athletes who won in the women's synchronised 3-metre springboard diving events at the 2020 Games.

- A. Jennifer Abel and Melissa Citrini-Beaulieu.
- B. Dolores Hernández Monzon and Carolina Mendoza.
- C. Shi Tingmao and Wang Han.
- D. Lena Hentschel and Tina Punzel

514. How many athletes took part in the women's synchronised 10-metre platform diving events at the Games of the XXXII Olympiad?

- A. 16.
- B. 18.
- C. 19.
- D. 20.

515. Name the athletes who won in the women's synchronised 10-metre platform diving competitions at the 2020 Games.

- A. Chen Yuxi and Zhang Jiaqi.
- B. Delaney Schnell and Jessica Parratto.
- C. Meaghan Benfeito and Caeli McKay
- D. Gabriela Agúndez and Alejandra Orozco.



Chen Yuxi and Zhang Jiaqi (China) - the 2020 Olympic champions in the women's synchronised platform

Mélissa Citrini-Beaulieu and Jennifer Abel (Canada) - the 2020 Olympic silver medallists in the women's synchronised springboard



Delaney Schnell and Jessica Parratto (USA) - the 2020 Olympic silver medallists in the women's synchronised platform

516. Which country's team performed most successfully at the Games of the XXXII Olympiad in diving?
- A. Great Britain. C. Mexico.
B. China. D. Canada.
517. How many Olympic medals did Chinese athletes win at the 2020 Games in diving?
- A. 7. C. 12.
B. 8. D. 16.
518. How many divers won two medals each at the Games of the XXXII Olympiad in diving?
- A. 1. C. 6.
B. 4. D. 7.



Alejandra Orozco and Gabriela Agúndez (Mexico) - the 2020 Olympic bronze medallists in the women's synchronised platform



Lena Hentschel and Tina Punzel (Germany) - the 2020 Olympic bronze medallists in the women's synchronised springboard





I Youth Olympic Games (Singapore 2010)





The diving events at the Youth Olympic Games were held at the “Toa Payot” swimming complex in the city-state of Singapore August 21st-24th, 2010.

Thirty-three athletes (16 males and 17 females) from 20 countries took part in the event.

A total of 4 sets of prizes were contested in the 3-metre springboard and the 10-metre platform for men and women.

Fifteen athletes from 15 countries took part in the springboard event. The Olympic champion was the Chinese athlete Qiu Bo, the silver medallist was the Ukrainian diver Oleksandr Bondar, and the bronze medallist was Michael Hixon from the USA.

Eleven athletes from 11 countries took part in the men’s platform diving events. The winner was the Chinese diver Qiu Bo, the silver medallist was the Ukrainian athlete Oleksandr Bondar, and the bronze medallist was Ivan Garcia from Mexico.



The overall medal standings

Place	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	China	4	0	0	4
2	Ukraine	0	2	1	3
3	Malaysia	0	2	0	2
4	North Korea	0	0	1	1
4	USA	0	0	1	1
4	Mexico	0	0	1	1





The design of the Olympic medal belongs to the representative of Japan Setsuko Fukuzawa, she wrote "Yes, Youth Can".
 The medal features flames and waves that symbolize the Olympic spirit that inspires young athletes. The body of the Olympian in the "Y"- shape resembles the goddess Nike and symbolizes the youth ("Youth"). The reverse depicts the mythical lion - a synonym for Singapore, and the symbol of the Games, which identifies the spirit of youth.

Diploma of the participant of the Games



Torch

The emblem embodies the spirit of the Youth Olympic Games and demonstrates the common desire of the International Olympic Committee and the Organizing Committee of the Games to unite young people through sport. It contains four elements, each of which has a specific meaning.

The red flame embodies the desire for knowledge and the power of positive thinking. In addition, red is the national color of Singapore.

The star of the champions (big purple star) is an expression of the skill and pride to represent the state.

The crescent symbolizes active youth, full of hope. It is lush green and blue - the colours of a green tropical island, which is washed by blue waters.

An integral part of the symbol are the Olympic rings of blue, yellow, black, green and red, which symbolize the friendship between all participants in the Olympic Games from all five continents of our planet.

The graphic image of the letters on the symbol combines unique individual features and harmony among the participants of the Games from different countries.



Stamps issued before the First Youth Olympic Games 2010 in Singapore

Lyo and Merly - the official mascots of the 2010 Summer Youth Olympics held in Singapore



Pictograms of the First Youth Olympic Games 2010





Thirteen women from 13 countries took part in the women's springboard. The Olympic gold medal went to the Chinese athlete Liu Jiao, the silver medal went to Pandeleda Rinong Pang from Malaysia, and the bronze medal was awarded to the Ukrainian athlete Viktoriya Potyekhina.

Twelve female athletes from 12 countries took part in the women's platform event. The Chinese diver Liu Jiao became the Olympic champion, the silver went to the Korean athlete Sin Ji Hyang.

At the I Youth Olympic Games, the most successful were the divers from the People's Republic of China, who managed to win 4 gold medals.

Four athletes managed to win two Olympic medals each.



On 14 Aug 2010 President of Singapore Sellopan Ramanathan declared the I Youth Olympic Games open

1. When were the First Youth Olympic Games held?

- A. 2008.
- B. 2010.
- C. 2012.
- D. 2014.

2. Where were the First Youth Olympic Games held?

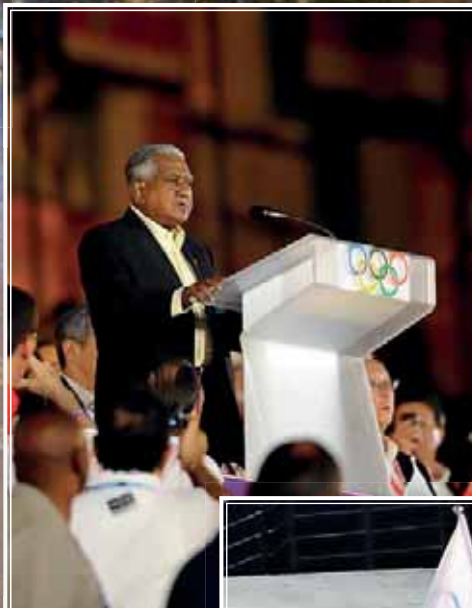
- A. Paris (France).
- B. Moscow (Russia).
- C. Singapore.
- D. Brussels (Belgium).

3. Athletes from how many countries competed for medals in the diving events at the First Youth Olympic Games?

- A. 15.
- B. 18.
- C. 20.
- D. 25.

4. How many athletes took part in the diving events at the First Youth Olympic Games?

- A. 26.
- B. 33.
- C. 40.
- D. 50.





1. 2010.
2. Singapore.
3. 20.
4. 33.



Qiu Bo (China) - the 2010 I Youth Olympic Games two-time champion in the men's platform

5. How many sets of medals in diving were contested at the First Youth Olympic Games?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A. 2. | C. 4. |
| B. 3. | D. 8. |

6. How many athletes took part in the men's springboard at the First Youth Olympic Games?

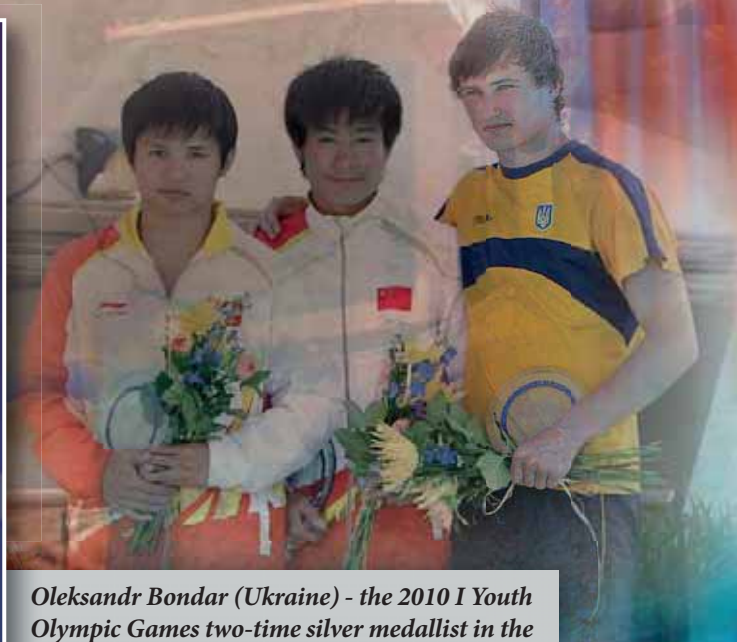
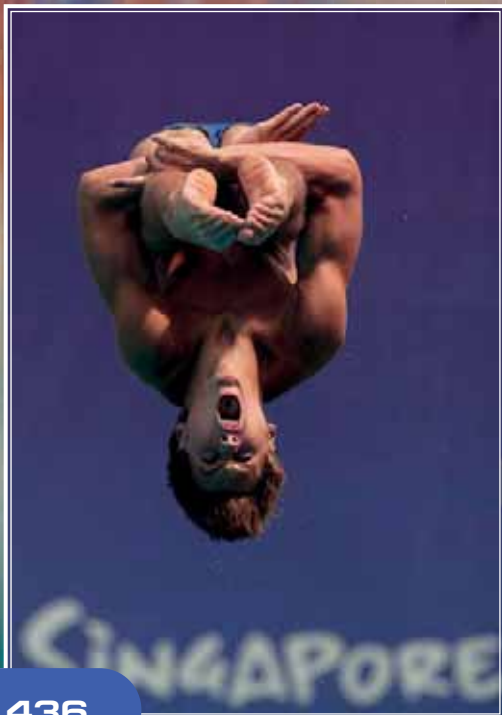
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A. 15. | C. 20. |
| B. 17. | D. 23. |

7. Name the winner in the men's springboard at the Youth Olympic Games.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Qiu Bo (China). | C. Michael Hixon (USA). |
| B. Oleksandr Bondar (Ukraine). | D. Giovanni Tocci (Italy). |

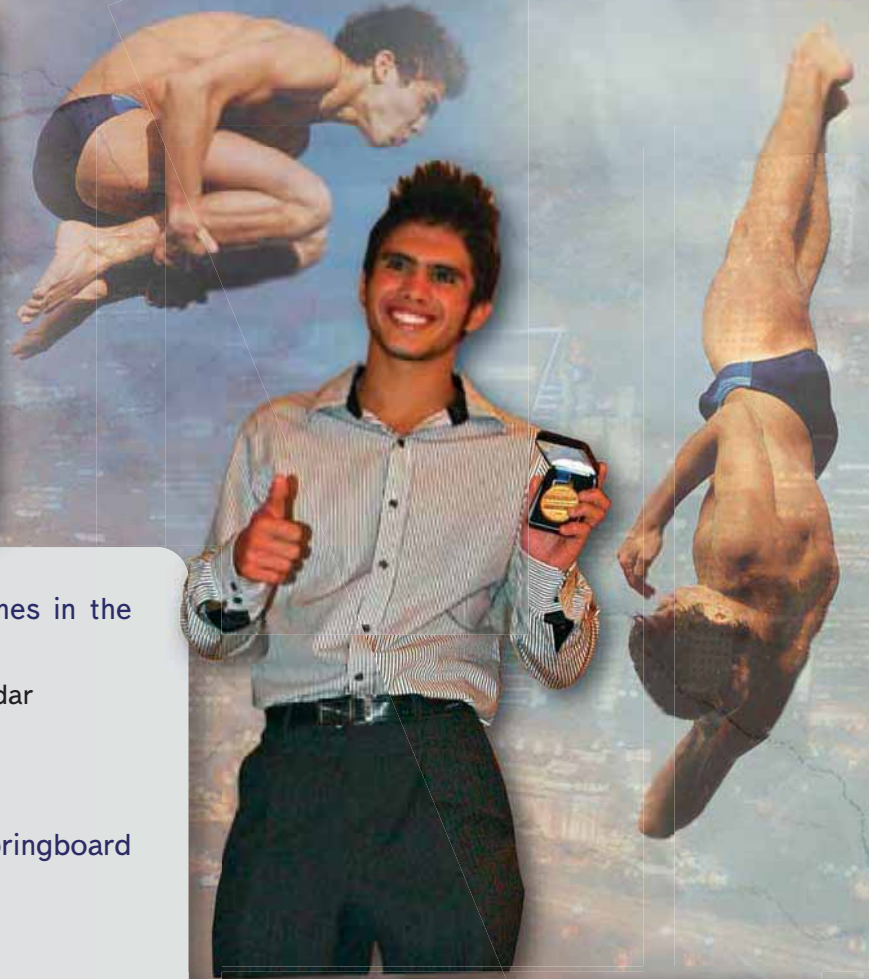
8. Athletes from how many countries took part in the men's platform at the First Youth Olympic Games?

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A. 8. | C. 11. |
| B. 10. | D. 15. |



Oleksandr Bondar (Ukraine) - the 2010 I Youth Olympic Games two-time silver medallist in the men's springboard and platform





9. Name the champion of the I Youth Olympic Games in the men's platform.

- A. Ivan Garcia (Mexico).
- B. Tim Pyritz (Germany).
- C. Oleksandr Bondar (Ukraine).
- D. Qiu Bo (China).

10. How many athletes took part in the women's springboard at the First Youth Olympic Games?

- A. 9.
- B. 11.
- C. 13.
- D. 16.

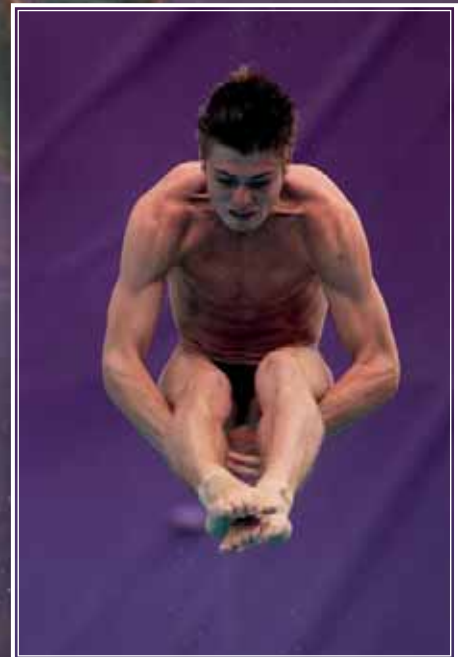
11. Name the winner in the women's springboard at the First Youth Olympic Games.

- A. Liu Jiao (China).
- B. Viktoriya Potyekhina (Ukraine).
- C. Pandeleda Rinong Pamg (Malaysia).
- D. Pamela Ware (Canada).

12. How many athletes took part in the women's platform event at the First Youth Olympic Games?

- A. 7.
- B. 8.
- C. 10.
- D. 12.

Ivan Garcia (Mexico) - the 2010 I Youth Olympic Games bronze medallist in the men's platform

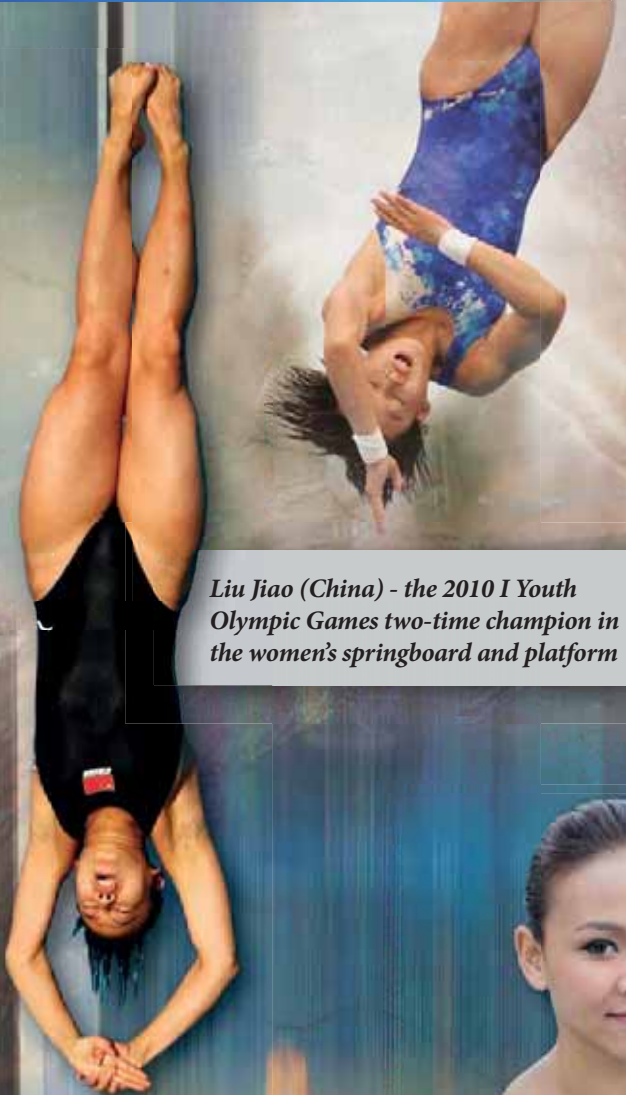


Michael Hixon (USA) - the 2010 I Youth Olympic Games bronze medallist in the men's springboard





- 5. 4.
- 6. 15.
- 7. Qiu Bo (China).
- 8. 11.
- 9. Qiu Bo (China).
- 10. 13.
- 11. Liu Jiao (China).
- 12. 12.



Liu Jiao (China) - the 2010 I Youth Olympic Games two-time champion in the women's springboard and platform

13. Name the winner in the women's platform at the First Youth Olympic Games.

- A. Pandelega Rinong Pamg (Malaysia).
- B. Sin Ji Hyang (Korea).
- C Liu Jiao (China).
- D. Annika Lenz (USA).

14. Which country's team was the most successful at the First Youth Olympic Games in diving events?

- A. Ukraine.
- B. China.
- C Russia.
- D. Mexico.

15. How many Olympic medals did the Chinese athletes win at the I Youth Olympic Games in diving events?

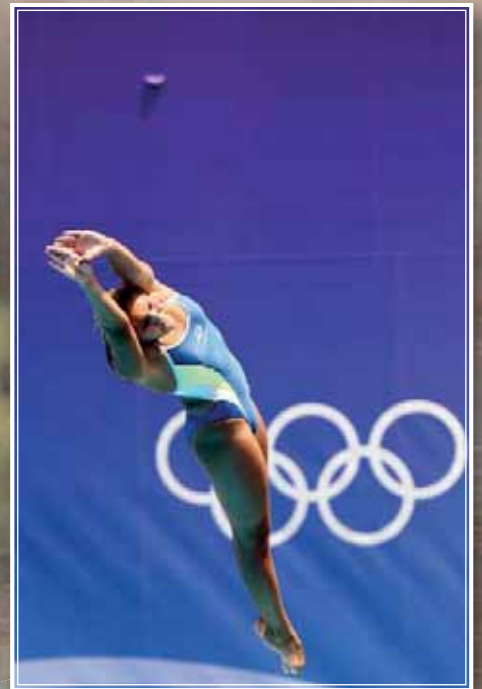
- A. 4 (1 gold, 3 silver).
- B. 4 (all gold).
- C. 4 (2 gold, 2 silver).
- D. 4 (3 gold, 1 silver).

16. How many divers won two medals at the First Youth Olympic Games?

- A. 4.
- B. 5.
- C. 7.
- D. 8.



Pandelega Rinong Pamg (Malaysia) - the 2010 two-time I Youth Olympic Games silver medallist in the women's springboard and platform



Viktoriya Potyekhina (Ukraine) - the 2010 I Youth Olympic Games bronze medallist in the women's springboard

17. Name the diver who won gold medals in at the First Youth Olympic Games twice in a row.

A. Ivan Garcia (Mexico).	C. Michael Hixon (USA).
B. Qiu Bo (China).	D. Oleksandr Bondar (Ukraine).

18. Which athlete became the silver medallist in men's diving twice at the First Youth Olympic Games?

A. Michael Hixon (USA).	C. Qiu Bo (China).
B. Oleksandr Bondar (Ukraine).	D. Ivan Garcia (Mexico).

19. Name the two-time winner of the women's springboard events at the First Youth Olympic Games.

A. Pandelega Rinong Pamg (Malaysia).
B. Sin Ji Hyang (China).
C. Liu Jiao (China).
D. Annika Lenz (USA).

20. Which athlete twice became the silver medallist in women's diving events at the First Youth Olympic Games?

A. Pandelega Rinong Pamg (Malaysia).
B. Viktoriya Potyekhina (Ukraine).
C. Liu Jiao (China).
D. Annika Lenz (USA).



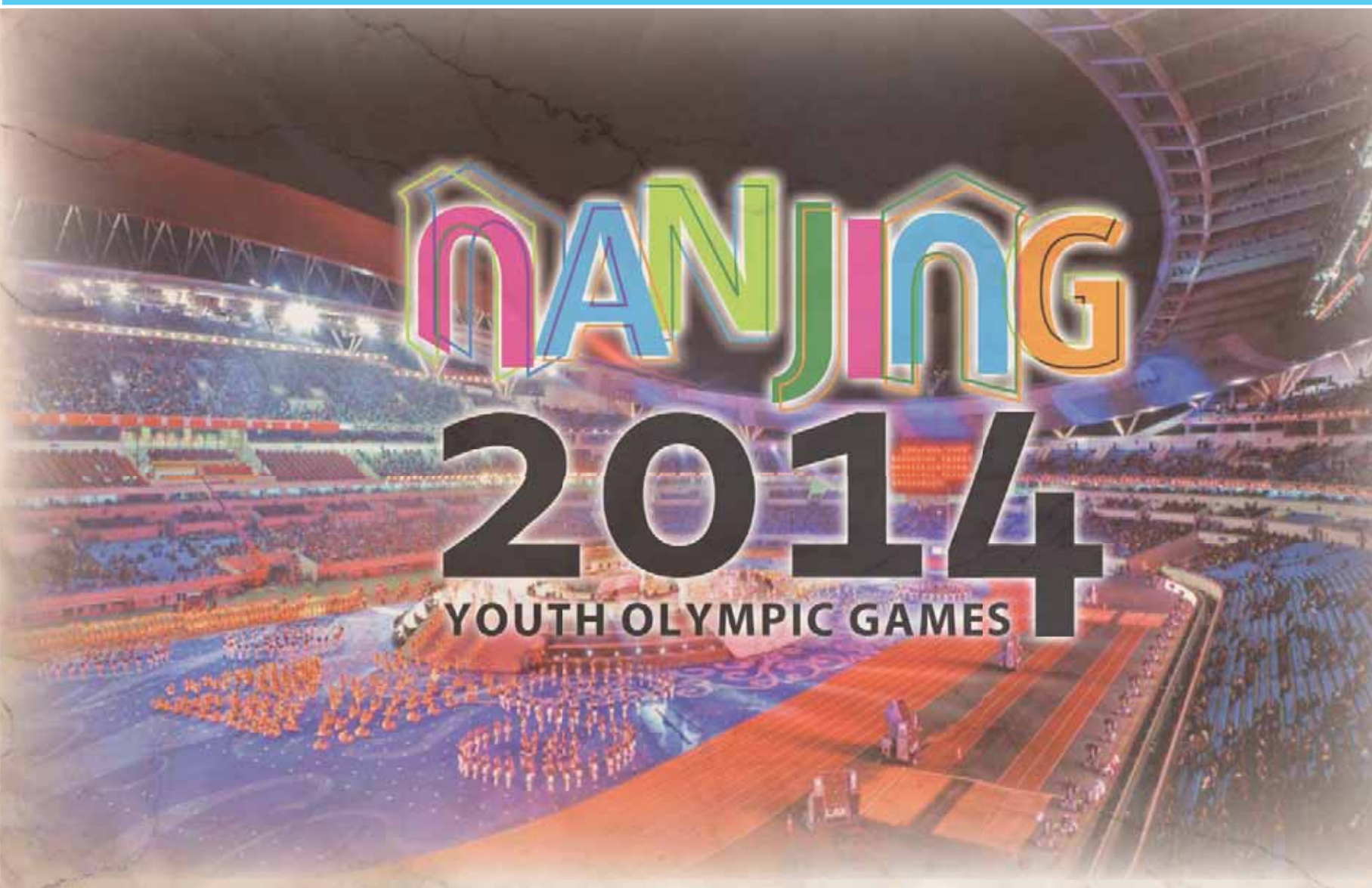
Sin Ji Hyang (Korea) (China) - the 2010 I Youth Olympic Games bronze medallist in the women's platform

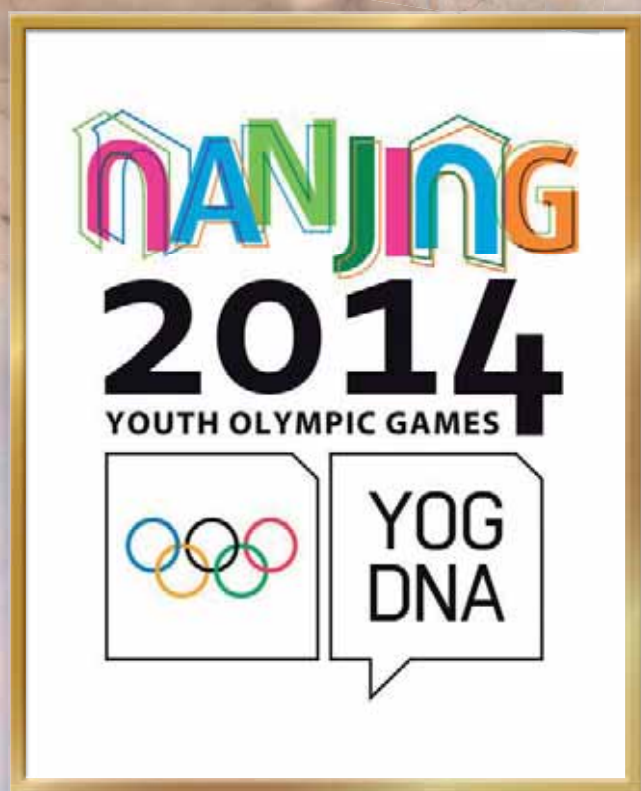






II Youth Olympic Games (Nanjing, 2014)





The diving events at the II Youth Olympic Games took place at the Olympic Sports Centre in Nanjing, China from August 23 to 27, 2014.

Forty-eight athletes from 19 countries took part in the events.






A total of 5 sets of prizes were contested - in the 3-metre springboard and 10-metre platform for men and women, as well as in mixed team events.

Twelve athletes from 12 countries took part in the springboards. The gold medal was awarded to the Chinese athlete Yang Hao, the silver medal was awarded to the Mexican diver Diego Lopez Rodrigo, and the bronze medal was awarded to the Canadian athlete Philippe Gagné.

Eleven athletes from 11 countries took part in the platform events. The winner was the Chinese diver Yang Hao, the silver medallist was the Canadian athlete Philippe Gagné, the bronze went to the Mexican diver Diego Lopez Rodrigo.



The overall medal standings

Place	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	 PRC	4	0	0	4
	 Mixed teams	1	1	1	3
2	 Mexico	0	1	2	3
3	 Malaysia	0	1	1	2
3	 Canada	0	1	1	2
5	 Ukraine	0	1	0	1



The designer of the Olympic medals was a student from Slovakia Matej Čičko, who was inspired by the path that the athletes overcome on their way to the podium. On the reverse of the medal is a stylized image of the landscape of the historic city of Nanjing, which combines the ancient gates of the city wall and the traditional architecture of the region.

Diploma of the Games



Stamps issued to II Youth Olympic Games 2014

Lele, also known as Nanjing Lele, is the official mascot of the Nanjing 2014 Summer Youth Olympics. Lele is based on Yuhua stones, which come in the colours of red, pink, yellow, white and green



The People's Bank of China in honor of the II Youth Olympic Games presented four commemorative coins

NANJING

2014
YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES



The emblem of the Second Youth Olympic Games embodies the rich Chinese culture and the Olympic spirit. The inscription Nanjing (Nanjing) is a stylized image of the gates of the Great Wall of China and the national architecture of buildings, inviting young Olympic families from around the world. An integral part of the symbol are the Olympic rings, which symbolize friendship between all those who participate in the Olympic Games from all continents of our planet. The symbol embodies the spirit of the Second Youth Olympic Games and demonstrates the common desire of the International Olympic Committee and the Organizing Committee of the Games to unite the world's youth through sport.

Pictograms of the II Youth Olympic Games





- 13. Liu Jiao (China).
- 14. China.
- 15. 4 (all gold).
- 16. 4.
- 17. Qiu Bo (China).
- 18. Alexander Bondar (Ukraine).
- 19. Liu Jiao (China).
- 20. Pandela Rinong (Malaysia).



Twelve athletes from 12 countries took part in the women's springboard. The Olympic gold medal went to the Chinese athlete Wu Shengping, the silver medal went to the Ukrainian athlete Ganna Krasnoshlyk, and the bronze was awarded to the Malaysian diver Loh Zhiayi.

Eleven athletes from 11 countries took part in the women's platform. Chinese diver Wu Shengping became the Olympic champion, Loh Zhiayi of Malaysia won the silver medal, and the Mexican athlete Alejandra Orozko won the bronze medal.

In mixed diving events, the gold medals were awarded to the duo of Mexican athletes Alejandra Orozko and the Norwegian athlete Daniel Jensen, the silver medals went to Wu Shengping of China and the Egyptian athlete Mohab El-Kordy, and the bronze medals went to Gracia Leidon Mahoney (USA) and Pylyp Tkachenko of Ukraine.

At the II Youth Olympic Games, the Chinese divers were the most successful, winning 4 gold medals.

The winner of the largest number of Olympic medals of various kinds was the Chinese athlete Wu Shengping, that was awarded 2 gold medals in individual performances and 1 silver - in the mixed.

Five athletes managed to win two Olympic medals each.





21. When were the II Youth Olympic Games held?

A. 2008.	C. 2012.
B. 2010.	D. 2014.

22. Where were the II Youth Olympic Games held?

A. Rome (Italy).	C. Nanjing (China).
B. Moscow (Russia).	D. Innsbruck (Austria).

23. Athletes from how many countries competed for medals in the diving events at the II Youth Olympic Games?

A. 12.	C. 19.
B. 17.	D. 23.

24. How many athletes took part in the diving events at the II Youth Olympic Games?

A. 38.	C. 46.
B. 44.	D. 50.





- 21. 2014.
- 22. Nanjing (China).
- 23. 19.
- 24. 44.



Yang Hao (China) - the 2014 II Youth Olympic Games two-time champion in the men's springboard and a platform

25. How many sets of medals in diving were contested at the II Youth Olympic Games?

- A. 2.
- B. 4.
- C. 5.
- D. 8.

26. How many athletes took part in the men's springboard at the II Youth Olympic Games?

- A. 12.
- B. 15.
- C. 18.
- D. 20.

27. Name the winner in the men's springboard at the II Youth Olympic Games.

- A. Yang Hao (China).
- B. Diego Lopez Rodrigo (Mexico).
- C. Philippe Gagné (Canada).
- D. Timo Barthel (Germany).

28. Athletes from how many countries took part in the men's platform at the II Youth Olympic Games?

- A. 8.
- B. 10.
- C. 11.
- D. 15.





29. Name the champion of the II Youth Olympic Games in the men's platform.

- A. Philippe Gagné (Canada).
- B. Diego Lopez Rodrigo (Mexico).
- C. Kevin Giovany García Álvarez (Colombia).
- D. Yang Hao (China).

30. How many athletes took part in the women's springboard at the II Youth Olympic Games?

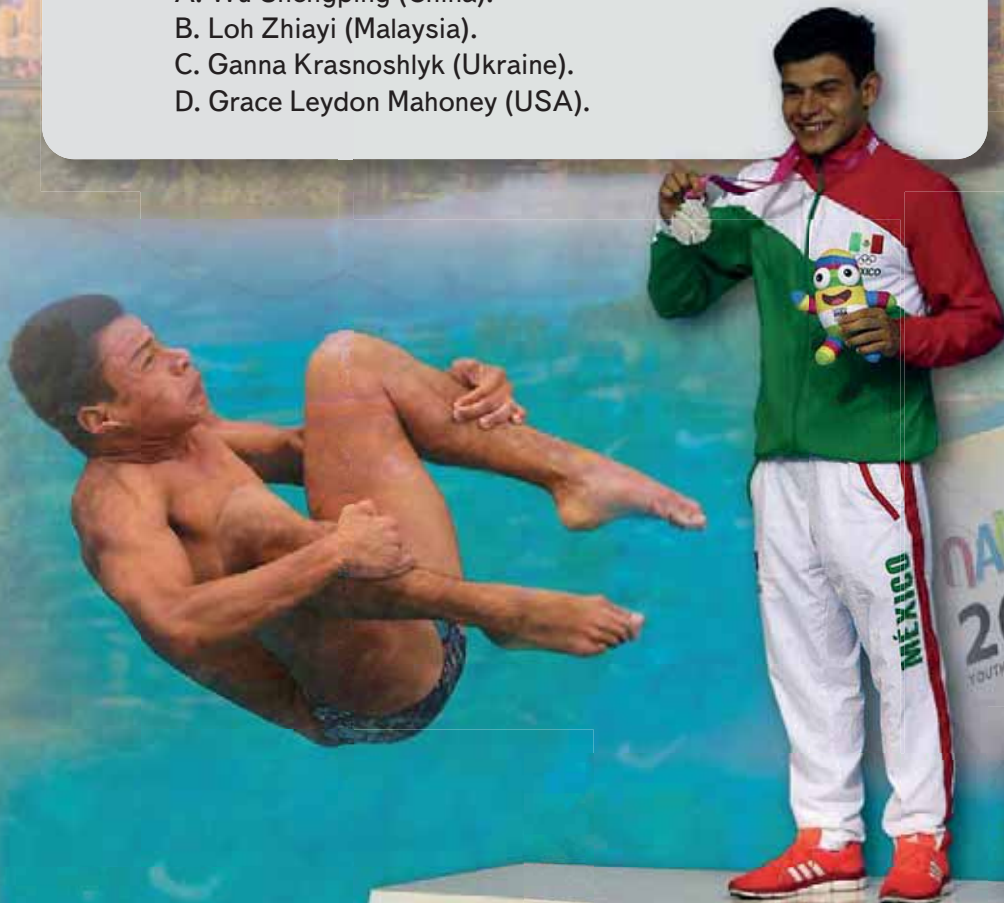
- A. 8.
- B. 10.
- C. 12.
- D. 15.

31. Name the winner in the women's springboard at the II Youth Olympic Games.

- A. Wu Shengping (China).
- B. Loh Zhiayi (Malaysia).
- C. Ganna Krasnoshlyk (Ukraine).
- D. Grace Leydon Mahoney (USA).



Philippe Gagné (Canada) - the 2014 II Youth Olympic Games bronze medallist in the men's springboard and silver medallist men's platform



Diego Lopez Rodrigo (Mexico) - the 2014 II Youth Olympic Games silver medallist men's springboard, bronze medallist in the men's platform



- 25. 5.
- 26. 12.
- 27. Yang Hao (China).
- 28. 11.
- 29. Yang Hao (China).
- 30. 12.
- 31. Wu Shengping (China).



32. How many athletes took part in the women's platform event at the II Youth Olympic Games?

- A. 6.
- B. 8.
- C. 10.
- D. 11.

33. Name the winner in the women's platform at the II Youth Olympic Games.

- A. Loh Zhiayi (Malaysia).
- B. Alejandra Orozco (Mexico).
- C. Wu Shengping (China).
- D. Alais Kalonji (France).

34. Name the duo that won the Olympic medals in the mixed team diving events at the II Youth Olympic Games.

- A. Alejandra Orozco (Mexico) and Daniel Jensen (Norway).
- B. Wu Shengping (China) and Mohab El-Kordy (Egypt).
- C. Grace Leydon Magoney (USA) and Pylyp Tkachenko (Ukraine).
- D. Laura Bilotta (Italy) and Lev Sargsyan (Armenia).

Wu Shengping (China) - the 2014 II Youth Olympic Games two-time champion in the women's springboard and platform, silver medallist in mixed team events in a pair with Mohab El-Kordy (Egypt)



Ukrainian Ganna Krasnoshlyk - the 2014 II Youth Olympic Games silver medallist in the women's springboard





Loh Zhiayi (Malaysia) - the 2014 II Youth Olympic Games bronze medallist women's springboard, silver medallist in the women's platform

35. Which country's team performed most successfully at the II Youth Olympic Games in diving?

A. Canada.	C. Malaysia.
B. China.	D. Mexico.

36. How many Olympic medals did the Chinese athletes win at the II Youth Olympic Games?

A. 5 (2 gold, 3 silver).	C. 4 (2 gold, 2 silver).
B. 4 (all gold).	D. 4 (3 gold, 1 silver).

37. How many divers won two medals each at the II Youth Olympic Games?

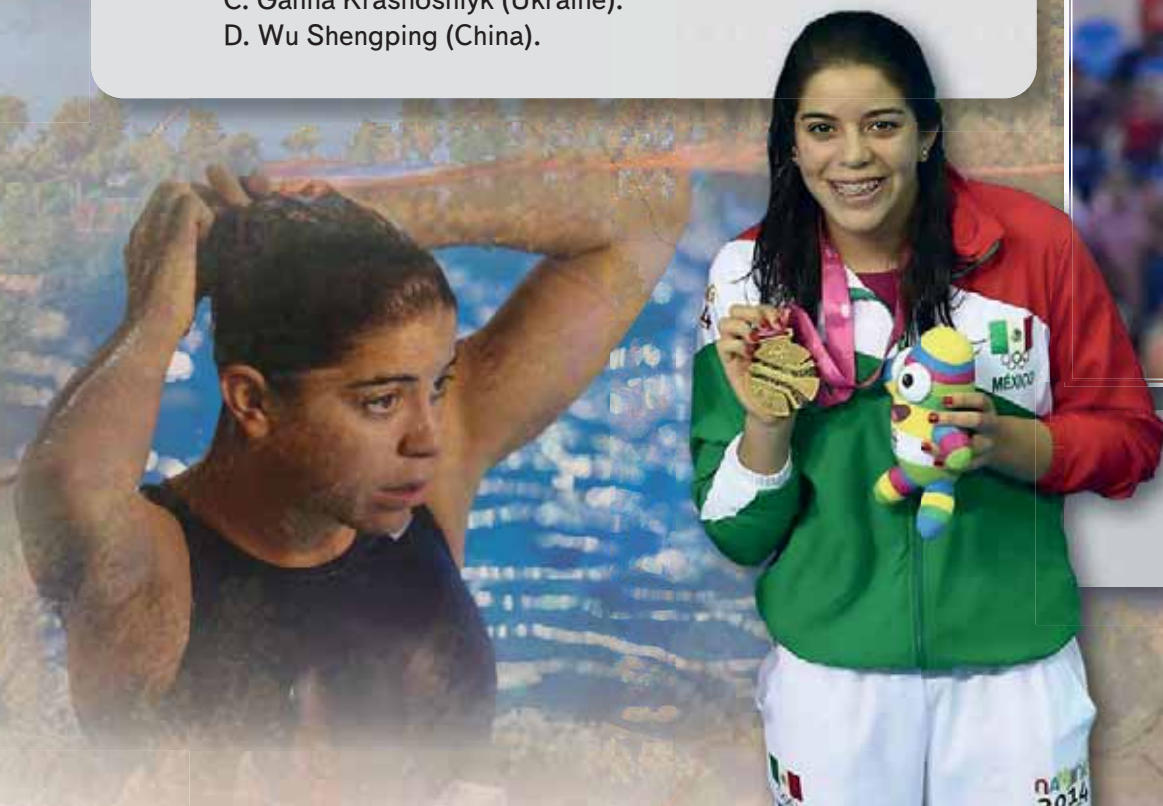
A. 4.	B. 7.
B. 5.	D. 8.

38. Name the athlete that won the most awards - 2 gold and 1 silver - in diving events at the II Youth Olympic Games.

A. Loh Zhiayi (Malaysia).	B. Alejandra Orozco (Mexico)
C. Ganna Krasnoshlyk (Ukraine).	D. Wu Shengping (China).



Alejandra Orozco (Mexico) - the 2014 II Youth Olympic Games bronze medallist in the women's platform, champion in the mixed team events in a pair with Daniel Jensen (Norway)





32. 11.
33. Wu Shengping (China).
34. Alejandra Orozco (Mexico) and Daniel Jensen (Norway).
35. China.
36. 4 (all gold).
37. 5.
38. Wu Shengping (China).



Daniel Jensen (Norway) and Alejandra Orozco (Mexico) won gold medals in mixed team diving events at the II Youth Olympic Games in 2014

39. Name the diver who won two gold medals at the II Youth Olympic Games.

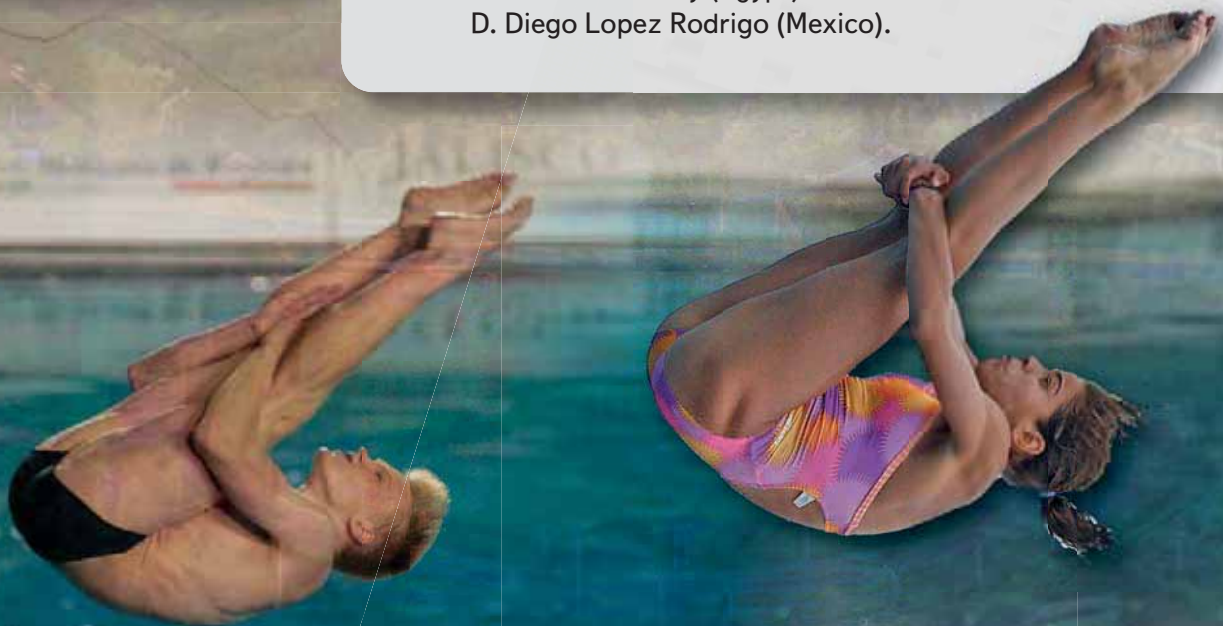
- A. Philippe Gagné (Canada).
- B. Yang Hao (China).
- C. Diego Lopez Rodrigo (Mexico).
- D. Pylyp Tkachenko (Ukraine).

40. Which athlete became the silver medallist in the springboard and bronze - in platform at the II Youth Olympic Games in 2014?

- A. Philippe Gagné (Canada).
- B. Diego Lopez Rodrigo (Mexico).
- C. Mohab El-Kordy (Egypt).
- D. Yang Hao (China).

41. This athlete at the II Youth Olympic Games in 2014 became the bronze medallist in the springboard and a silver medalist in the platform. Name him.

- A. Philippe Gagné (Canada).
- B. Garcia Alvarez Kevin (Colombia).
- C. Mohab El-Kordy (Egypt).
- D. Diego Lopez Rodrigo (Mexico).





42. Name the athlete who became the bronze medallist in the springboard and a silver medallist in the platform at the II Youth Olympic Games in 2014.

- A. Wu Shengping (China).
- B. Ganna Krasnoshlyk (Ukraine).
- C. Loh Zhiayi (Malaysia).
- D. Alejandra Orozco (Mexico).

43. Which athlete at the II Youth Olympic Games became the bronze medallist in diving events and a champion in mixed team events?

- A. Loh Zhiayi (Malaysia).
- B. Alejandra Orozco (Mexico).
- C. Ganna Krasnoshlyk (Ukraine).
- D. Wu Shengping (China).

44. Name the Ukrainian athletes who became prize-winners in the diving events at the II Youth Olympic Games.

- A. Olena Zhupina and Anton Zakharov.
- B. Anna Pysmenska and Oleksandr Gorshkovoz.
- C. Iryna Pysareva and Oleksiy Sereda.
- D. Ganna Krasnoshlyk and Pylyp Tkachenko.

Duo Wu Shengping (China) and Mohab El-Kordy - the 2014 II Youth Olympic Games silver medallists in mixed team diving events.



Duo Gracia Leydon Mahoney (USA) and Pylyp Tkachenko (Ukraine) - the 2014 II Youth Olympic Games bronze medallists in the mixed team diving events





III Youth Olympic Games (Buenos Aires, 2018)





The diving events at the III Youth Olympic Games took place in the Natatorium pool of the Olympic Park in Buenos Aires (Argentina) from 13 to 17 of October 2018.

The event was attended by 35 athletes from 23 countries.

A total of 5 sets of prizes were contested - in the 3-metre springboard and the 10-metre platform for men and women, as well as in mixed team events.

Fourteen athletes from 14 countries took part in the springboard events. The Olympic gold medal was awarded to the Colombian athlete Daniel Restrepo García, the silver medal went to Anthony Harding of Great Britain, and the bronze medal went to the Russian athlete Ruslan Ternovoy.

Twelve athletes from 12 countries took part in the diving events from the 10-metre platform. The winner

The overall medal standings

Place	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	China	2	1	0	3
	Mixed teams	1	1	1	3
2	Mexico	1	0	1	2
3	Colombia	1	0	0	1
4	Russia	0	1	2	3
5	Great Britain	0	1	0	1
5	Ukraine	0	1	0	1
7	USA	0	0	1	1





The designer of the Olympic medals of the III Youth Olympic Games was an Indonesian schoolboy Muhammad Farid Hussein, who was inspired by the fireworks. He named his work "Victory Fireworks". Fireworks are aimed at the sky, which symbolize the fulfillment of athletes' dreams.

The reverse of the medal was created by Fermin Igarreta, a 24-year-old member of the graphic design team of the 2018 Organizing Committee, who combined the design of the fireworks with a typical form of visual identity YOG, which depicts the symbol of Buenos Aires 2018.

Participant's diploma



The emblem of the III Youth Olympics embodies the Diversity of Buenos Aires in particular the iconic architectural ensembles, such as the unique sculpture "Floralis Generica" and the space platform in the centre of the Olympic Village, as well as the elements of the Argentine culture. An integral part of the emblem are the Olympic rings - a sign of friendship between all those who participate in the Olympic Games from all continents of our planet.



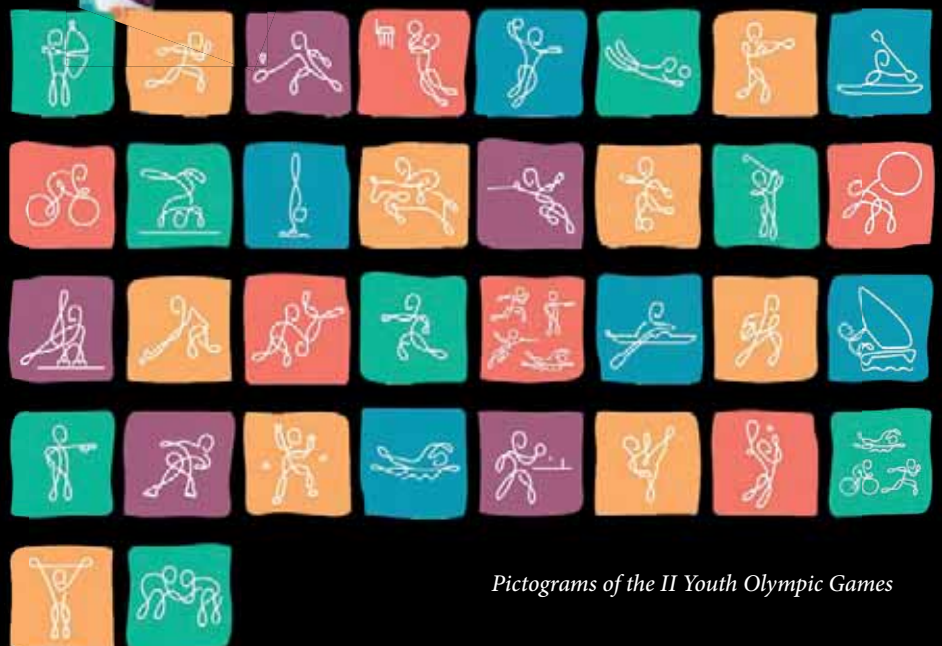
Olympic torch



Relay logo



Jaguar Pandi - mascot of the III Youth Olympic Games



Pictograms of the II Youth Olympic Games

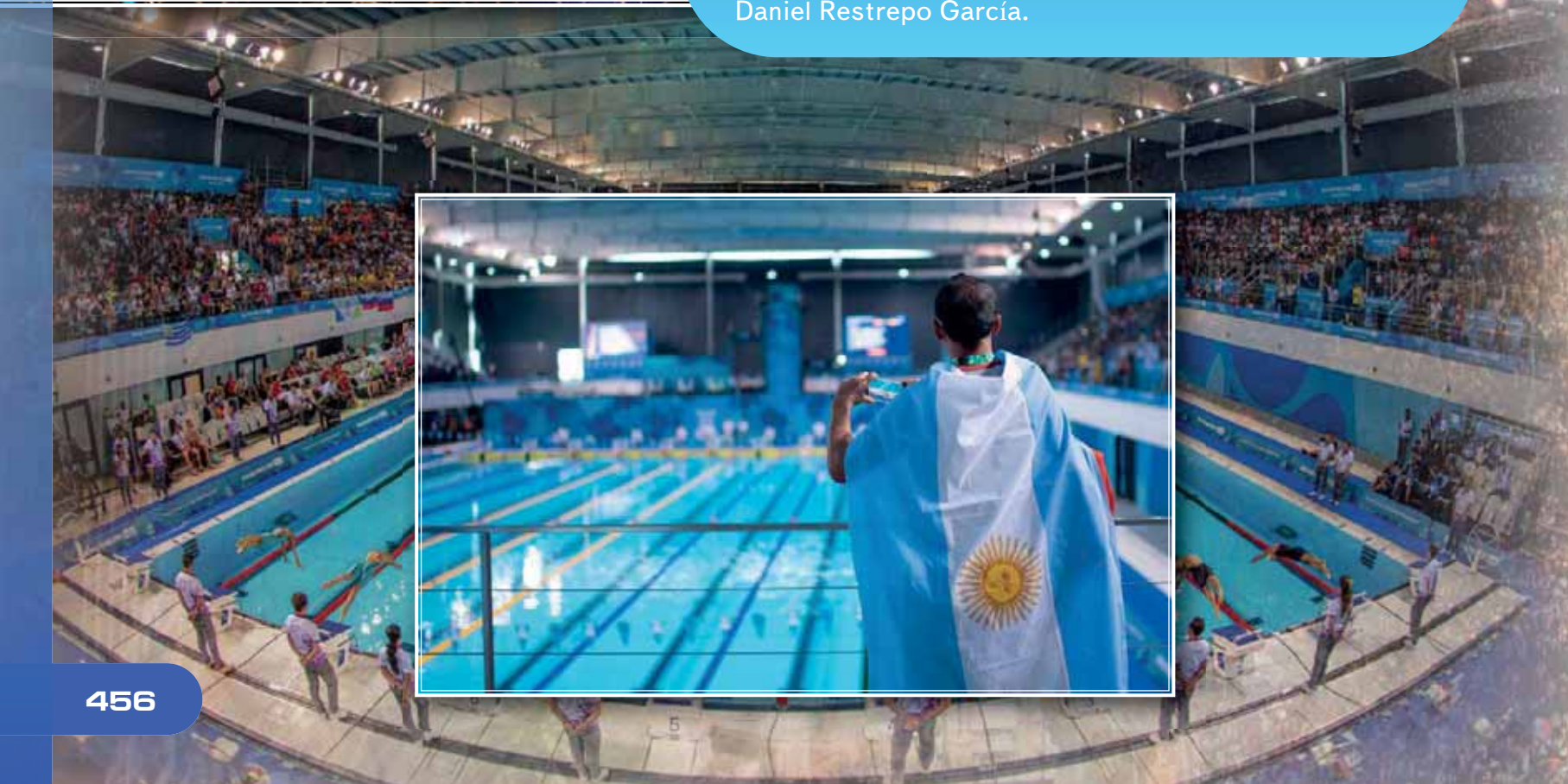


was the Mexican athlete Randal Willars Valdez, Lian Junjie of China won the silver medal and Ruslan Terno-
voy from Russia won the bronze medals.

Fifteen athletes from 15 countries took part in the women's springboard diving events. The Olympic gold medal went to the Chinese athlete Lin Shan, the silver medal went to the Russian diver Uliana Kliueva, and the bronze - to the American Diver Bridget O'Neill.

Eleven athletes from 11 countries took part in the women's platform events. Lin Shan from China became the Olympic champion, Sofia Lyskun from Ukraine won the silver medal, and Gabriela Agúndez García from Mexico won the bronze medal.

Twenty-eight athletes from 18 countries took part in the mixed team events. The gold medals were awarded to the duo Lin Shan of China and the Colombian athlete Daniel Restrepo García.





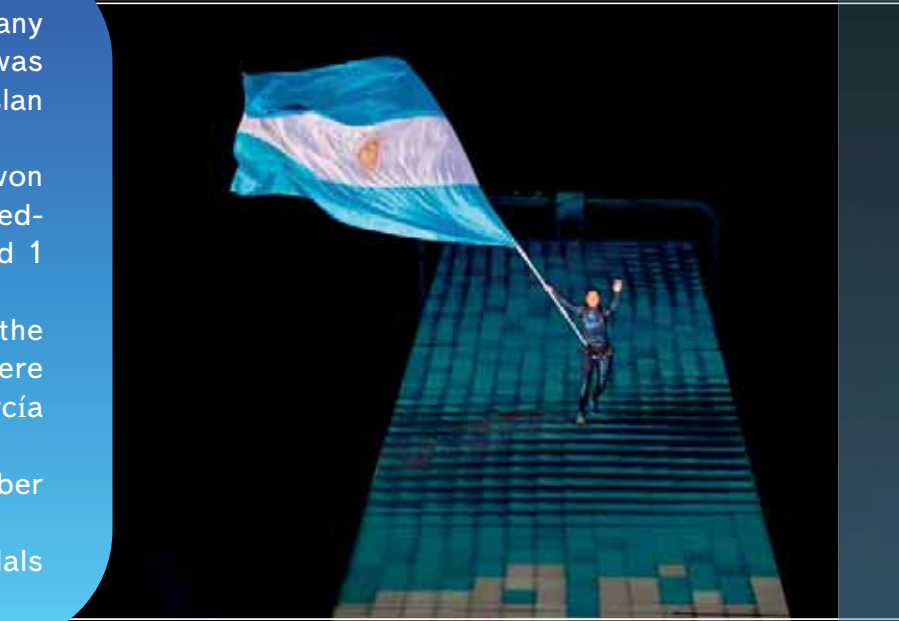
The silver medals went to Elena Wassen of Germany and the Chinese athlete Lian Junjie, and the bronze was given to the Ukrainian athlete Sofia Lyskun and Ruslan Ternovoy from Russia.

At the III Youth Olympic Games, Chinese divers won three awards of various kinds: 2 gold and 1 silver medal: athletes of the United team - 1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze and Russian athletes - 1 silver and 2 bronze.

The winner of three Olympic gold medals was the Chinese athlete Lin Shan, and two gold medals were awarded to the Colombian diver Daniel Restrepo García - in springboard and mixed team events.

Ruslan Ternovoy of Russia won the largest number of medals of various kinds - three bronze.

Three athletes managed to win two Olympic medals each.





- 39. Yang Hao (China).
- 40. Diego Lopez Rodrigo (Mexico).
- 41. Philippe Gagné (Canada).
- 42. Loh Zhiayi (Malaysia).
- 43. Alejandra Orozco (Mexico).
- 44. Ganna Krasnoshlyk and Pylyp Tkachenko.



Daniel Restrepo García (Colombia) - the two-time gold medallist in the 3-metre springboard and in the mixed team event in a duo with Lin Shan (China) at the III Youth Olympic Games 2018

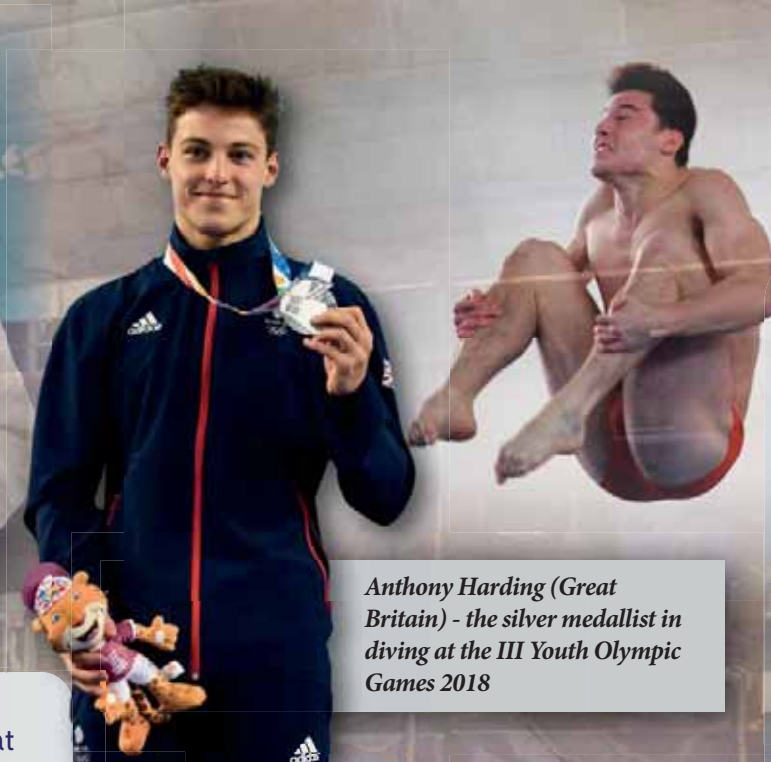
- 45. When were the III Youth Olympic Games held?
 - A. 2010.
 - B. 2014.
 - C. 2018.
 - D. 2020.
- 46. Where were the III Youth Olympic Games held?
 - A. Buenos Aires (Argentina).
 - B. Toronto (Canada).
 - C. Nanjing (China).
 - D. Prague (Czech Republic).
- 47. Athletes from how many countries competed for medals in the diving events at the III Youth Olympic Games?
 - A. 19.
 - B. 23.
 - C. 27.
 - D. 30.
- 48. How many athletes took part in the diving events at the III Youth Olympic Games?
 - A. 30.
 - B. 35.
 - C. 40.
 - D. 45.
- 49. How many sets of medals in diving were contested at the III Youth Olympic Games?
 - A. 3.
 - B. 4.
 - C. 5.
 - D. 7.



BUENOS AIRES 2018

Mexico's Randal Willars Valdez - the champion in diving in platform at the III Youth Olympic Games, 2018





Anthony Harding (Great Britain) - the silver medallist in diving at the III Youth Olympic Games 2018

50. How many athletes took part in the men's springboard at the III Youth Olympic Games?

- A. 14.
- B. 16.
- C. 18.
- D. 21.

51. Name the winner of the men's springboard at the III Youth Olympic Games.

- A. Ruslan Ternovoy (Russia).
- B. Anthony Harding (Great Britain).
- C. Daniel Restrepo García (Colombia).
- D. Matthew Carter (Australia).

52. Athletes from how many countries took part in the men's platform at the III Youth Olympic Games?

- A. 8.
- B. 10.
- C. 12.
- D. 14.

53. Name the champion of the III Youth Olympic Games in men's platform.

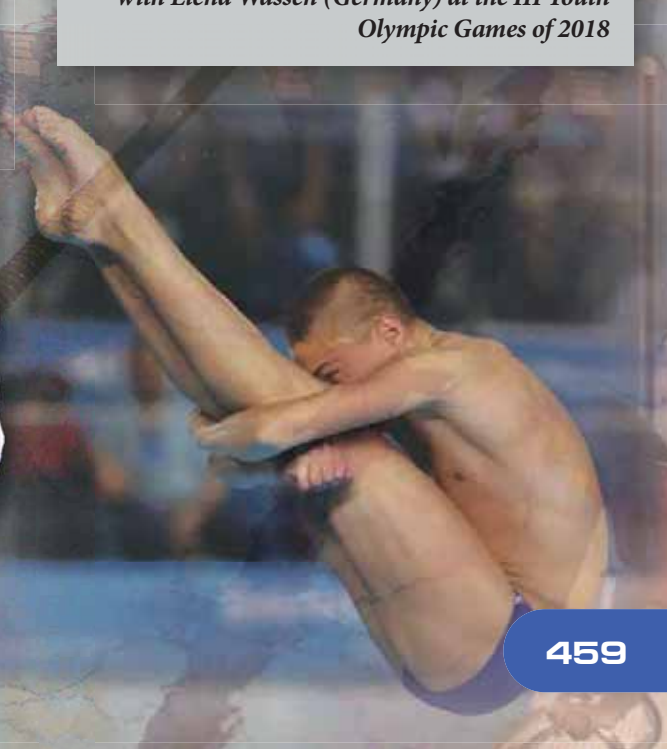
- A. Lian Junjie (China).
- B. Ruslan Ternovoy (Russia).
- C. Lou Massenber (Germany).
- D. Randal Willars Valdez (Mexico).



Lian Junjie (China) - the two-time silver medallist in the platform and mixed team events in a pair with Elena Wassen (Germany) at the III Youth Olympic Games of 2018

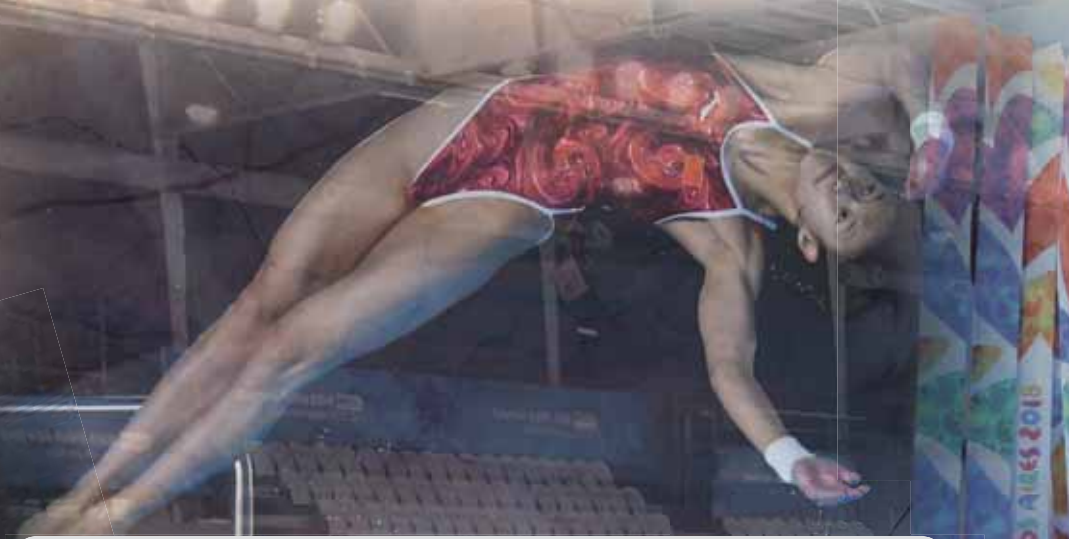
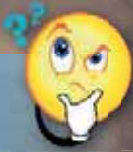


Ruslan Ternovoy (Russia) - the three-time bronze medallist in the springboard, the platform and in mixed team events in a duo with Sofia Lyskun at the III Youth Olympic Games, 2018





- 45. 2018.
- 46. Buenos Aires (Argentina).
- 47. 23.
- 48. 35.
- 49. 5.
- 50. 14.
- 51. Daniel Restrepo García (Colombia).
- 52. 12.
- 53. Randal Willars Valdez (Mexico).



54. How many athletes took part in the women's springboard at the III Youth Olympic Games?

- A. 10.
- B. 13.
- C. 15.
- D. 20.

55. Name the winner in the women's springboard at the III Youth Olympic Games.

- A. Lin Shan (China).
- B. Maria Papworth Burrell (USA).
- C. Uliana Kliueva (Russia).
- D. Bridget O'Neill (USA).

56. How many athletes took part in the women's platform event at the III Youth Olympic Games?

- A. 7.
- B. 8.
- C. 10.
- D. 11.

57. Name the winner in the women's platform at the III Youth Olympic Games.

- A. Sofia Lyskun (Ukraine).
- B. Gabriela Agúndez García (Mexico).
- C. Lin Shan (China).
- D. Kimberly Qian Ping Bong (Malaysia).



Chinese diver Lin Shan is a three-time champion in diving, in the springboard among women and in the mixed team events in a pair with Daniel Restrepo García (Colombia) at the III Youth Olympic Games



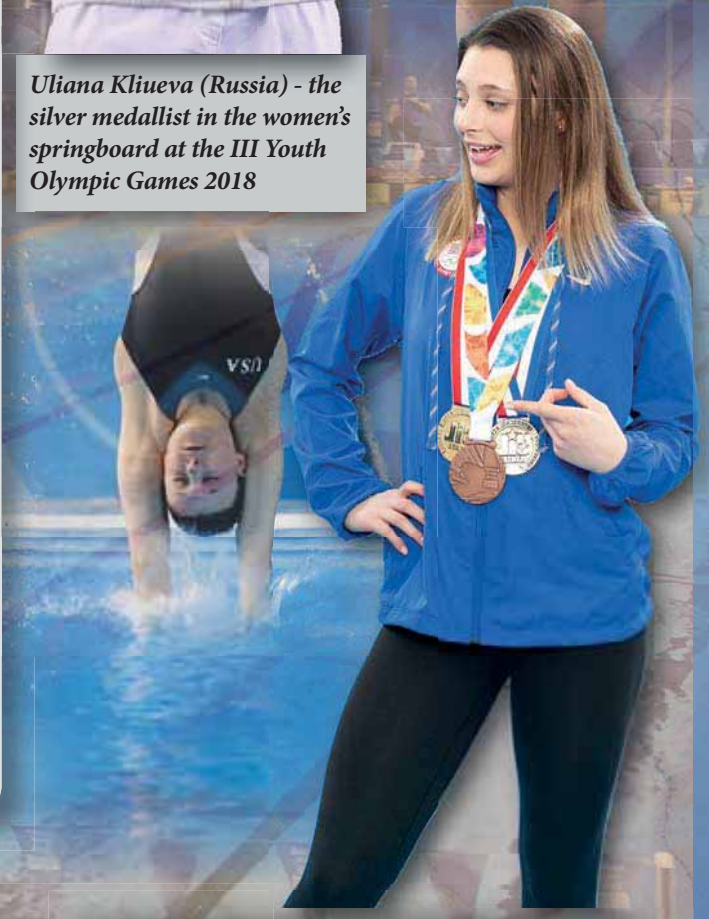
Sofia Lyskun (Ukraine) - the silver medallist in the women's springboard and bronze medallist in the mixed team events in pair with Ruslan Ternovoy (Russia) at the III Youth Olympic Games





58. Name the duo that won the Olympic medals in the mixed team diving events at the III Youth Olympic Games.
- A. Elena Wassen (Germany) and Lian Junjie (China).
 - B. Lin Shan (China) and Daniel Restrepo García (Colombia).
 - C. Sofia Lyskun (Ukraine) and Ruslan Ternovoy (Russia).
 - D. Kimberly Qian Ping Bong (Malaysia) and Nikolaos Molvalis (Greece).
59. Which country's team was the most successful at the III Youth Olympic Games in diving?
- A. Russia.
 - B. China.
 - C. Malaysia.
 - D. USA.
60. How many Olympic medals in diving did the Chinese athletes win at the III Youth Olympic Games?
- A. 3 (2 gold, 1 silver).
 - B. 4 (all gold).
 - C. 4 (2 gold, 2 silver).
 - D. 3 (1 gold, 2 silver).
61. How many divers at the III Youth Olympic Games won three medals?
- A. 1.
 - B. 2.
 - C. 3.
 - D. 4.

Uliana Kliueva (Russia) - the silver medallist in the women's springboard at the III Youth Olympic Games 2018



Bridget O'Neill (USA) - the bronze medallist in the women's springboard at the III Youth Olympic Games



Gabriela Agúndez García (Mexico) - the bronze medallist in platform diving at the third Youth Olympic games





- 54. 15.
- 55. Lin Shan (China).
- 56. 11.
- 57. Lin Shan (China).
- 58. Lin Shan (China) and Daniel Restrepo García (Colombia).
- 59. China.
- 60. 3 (2 gold, 1 silver).
- 61. 2.
- 62. 3.
- 63. Lin Shan (China).
- 64. Daniel Restrepo García (Colombia).
- 65. Ruslan Ternovoy (Russia).
- 66. Lian Junjie (China).
- 67. Sofia Lyskun (Ukraine).



Lin Shan (China) and Daniel Restrepo García (Colombia) - the gold medallists in the mixed team event at the third Youth Olympic games 2018

62. How many divers won two medals at the III Youth Olympic Games?

- A. 2.
- B. 3.
- C. 4.
- D. 5.

63. Name the athlete that won the largest number of awards - 3 gold - in the diving event at the III Youth Olympic Games.

- A. Uliana Kliueva (Russia).
- B. Bridget O'Neill (USA).
- C. Sofia Lyskun (Ukraine).
- D. Lin Shan (China).

64. This athlete won two gold medals - in the springboard and in the mixed team events at the III Youth Olympic Games in 2018. Name him.

- A. Randal Willars Valdez (Mexico).
- B. Lian Junjie (China).
- C. Ruslan Ternovoy (Russia).
- D. Daniel Restrepo García (Colombia).



65. Name the diver, who at the III Youth Olympic Games, won three bronze medals.

- A. Ruslan Ternovoy (Russia).
- B. Nikolaos Molvalis (Greece).
- C. Randal Willars Valdez (Mexico).
- D. Lian Junjie (China).

66. Which athlete at the III Youth Olympic Games in 2014 became a two-time silver medallist in the platform and in the mixed team events?

- A. Lian Junjie (China).
- B. Randal Willars Valdez (Mexico).
- C. Ruslan Ternovoy (Russia).
- D. Nikolaos Molvalis (Greece).

67. Name an athlete who at the III Youth Olympic Games in 2018 became a silver medallist in the platform and bronze - in the mixed team events.

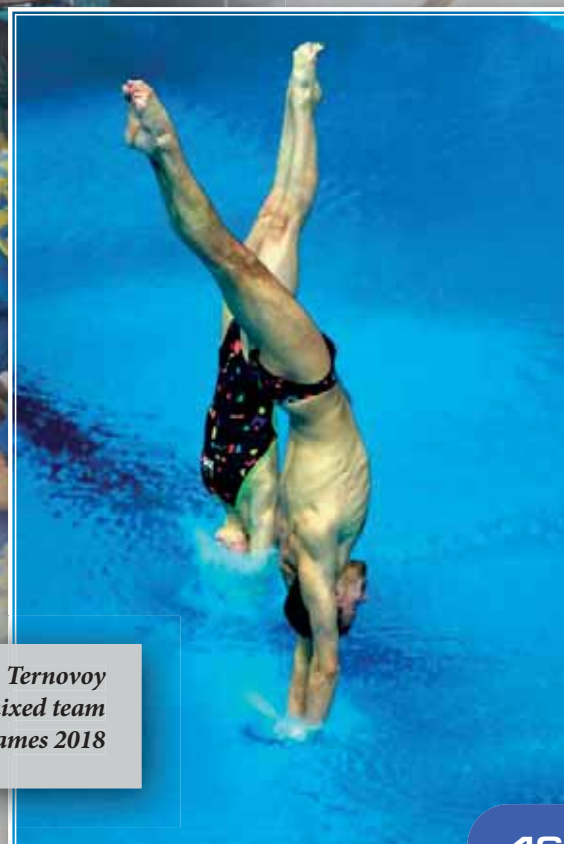
- A. Bridget O'Neill (USA).
- B. Sofia Lyskun (Ukraine).
- C. Gabriela Agúndez García (Mexico).
- D. Uliana Kliueva (Russia).



Elena Wassen (Germany) and Lian Junjie (China) - the silver medallists in the mixed team at the III Youth Olympic Games 2018



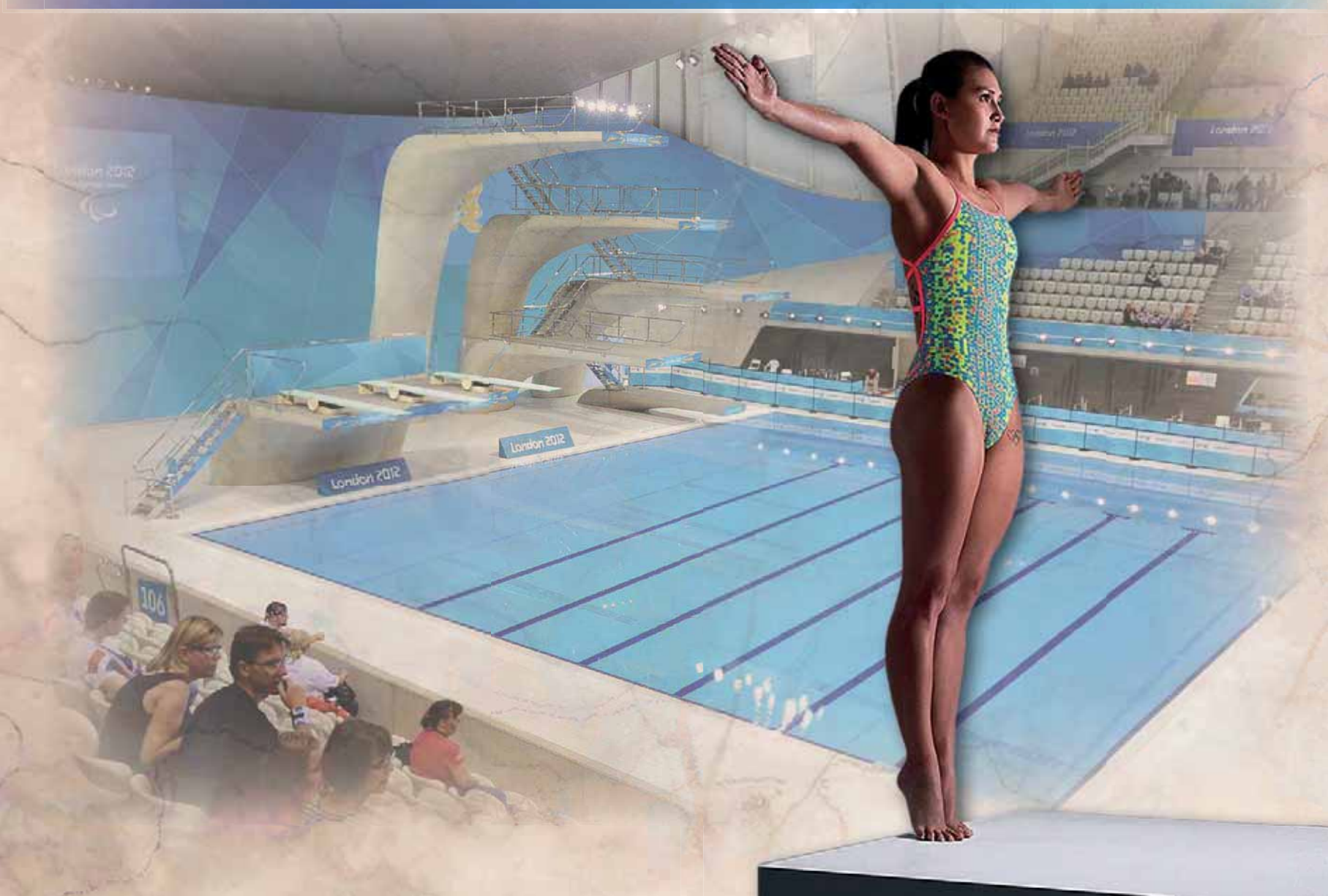
Pair Sofia Lyskun (Ukraine) and Ruslan Ternovoy (Russia) won bronze medals in the mixed team diving events at the III Youth Olympic Games 2018





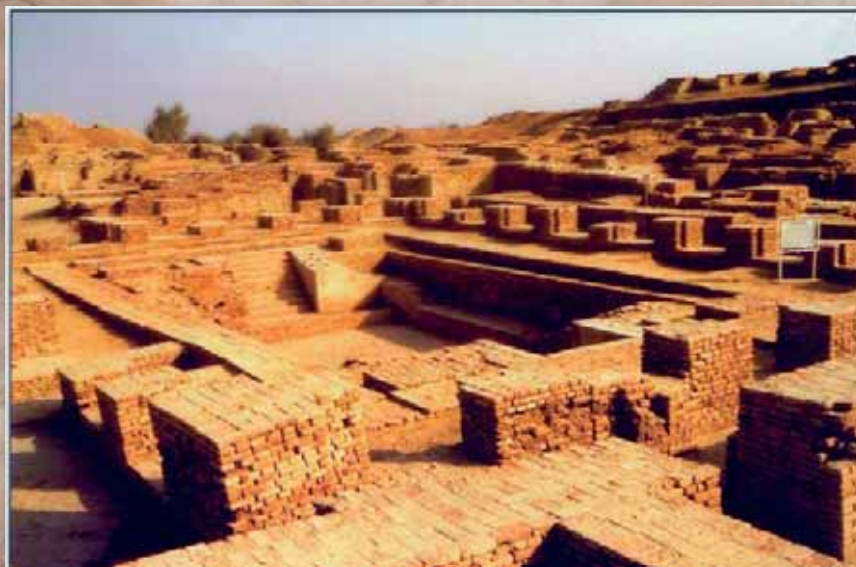


Part V. *History* of Swimming Pools and Diving Equipment

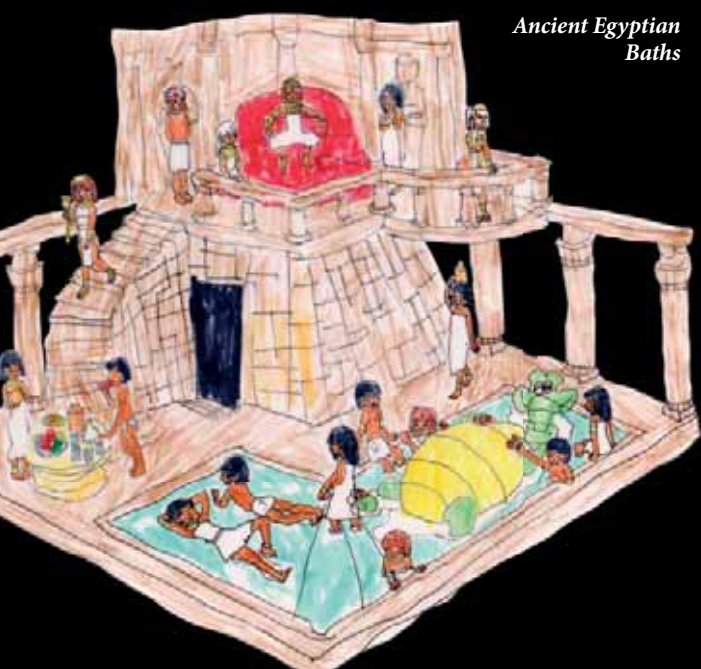




Map of the large Mohenjo-Daro basin. Pakistan



Modern view of the large Mohenjo-Daro Basin in Sindh. Pakistan



Ancient Egyptian Baths

History of Swimming Pools

Many people think that a swimming pool is a relatively new invention of mankind, but it can be safely attributed to the achievements of the ancient civilizations.

The so-called "Great Bath" was probably the first basin on the site of Mohenjo-Daro in modern Pakistan, built in the third millennium BC. This pool, measuring 12 x 7 m, lined with brick and covered with resin sealant, was used for bathing.

Archaeological excavations show that the inhabitants of ancient Egypt built pools. However, they did not use them for swimming, but for religious purposes, they placed crocodiles, which were considered sacred animals, there. Pools were also built-in palaces to moisturize the dry Egyptian air and simply as aesthetic structures.

The ancient Greeks built pools in palaestra, but they were intended only for relaxation. Military exercises and naval games were held in the sea.

The Romans built artificial pools for the aristocracy and emperors. Fish often swam in such reservoirs, so one of the Latin names of the basin - "piscine" ("fishpond") has been preserved.

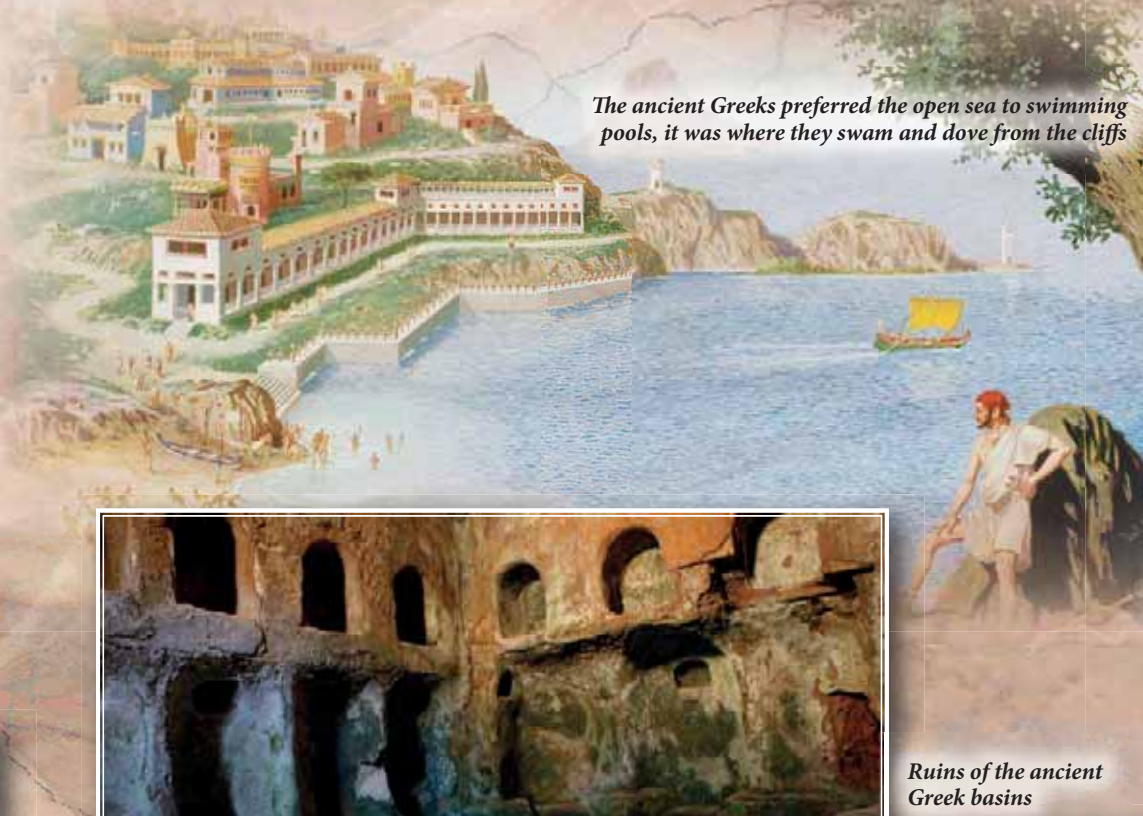
Such pools existed in the house of every rich Roman. The design of the pool was a tight-fitting stone blocks, sealed with waterproof resin.

The first heated water pool also appeared in the ancient Rome. It was built by an advisor to the Roman emperor Augustus a wealthy aristocrat Gaius Cilmins Maecenas at his residence (approximately between 38 and 8 BC) on the Esquiline hill in Rome.



Fresco depicting a rectangular pool with floating fish and ducks. Tomb of Nebamun. Thebes. 18th dynasty of pharaohs. XIV century BC

The ancient Greeks preferred the open sea to swimming pools, it was where they swam and dove from the cliffs



Basin in the hermitage of Herculaneum (ancient Greek city, which ceased to exist on August 24, 79 during the eruption of Mount Vesuvius). Listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site



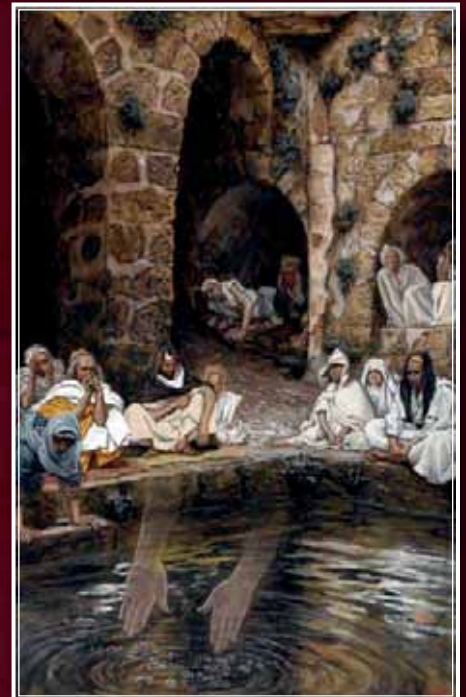
Ruins of the ancient Greek basins



Ancient Pools in Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka



Ancient Greek basin in the Palestine. The middle of the IV century BC



The pool of Bethesda in Jerusalem, known from the New Testament. Pictured in a painting by French artist James Tissot, 1886-1894



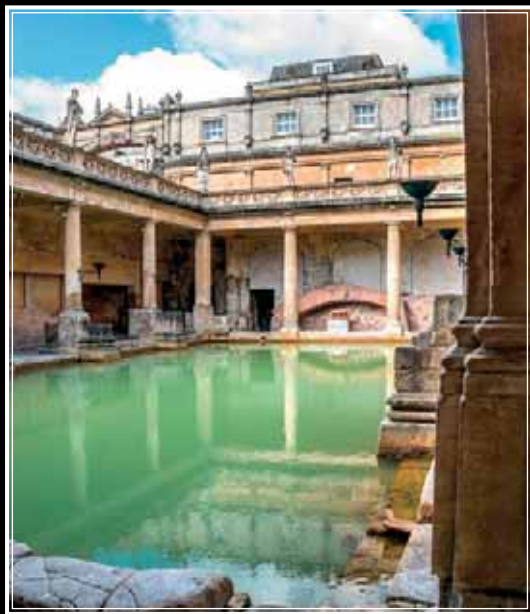
Girls playing by the pool



Roman baths with swimming pools



Swimming pools in Roman baths



Roman pool

In another part of the world - in the kingdom of Anuradhapura (the present-day Sri Lanka) in the IV century BC the ancient Sinhalese the "Kuttam Pokuna" pool was built, it was adorned with various decorative elements - jugs, stairways, as well as oriental patterns that have been preserved to this day.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, the pools were long forgotten. The old pools became unusable, and the new ones were not built.

Europeans mentioned the pools only during the Crusades, when they visited the magnificent eastern palaces. However, the Crusaders' attempts to build pools in Europe were opposed by the church, which declared them immoral.

And only in the XIX century Europeans began a mass construction of swimming pools after the creation of an indoor artificial reservoir in Britain in the early 1830's. A wooden deck and a diving platform were built on the pond, where swimming competitions, diving events and water polo matches were held.

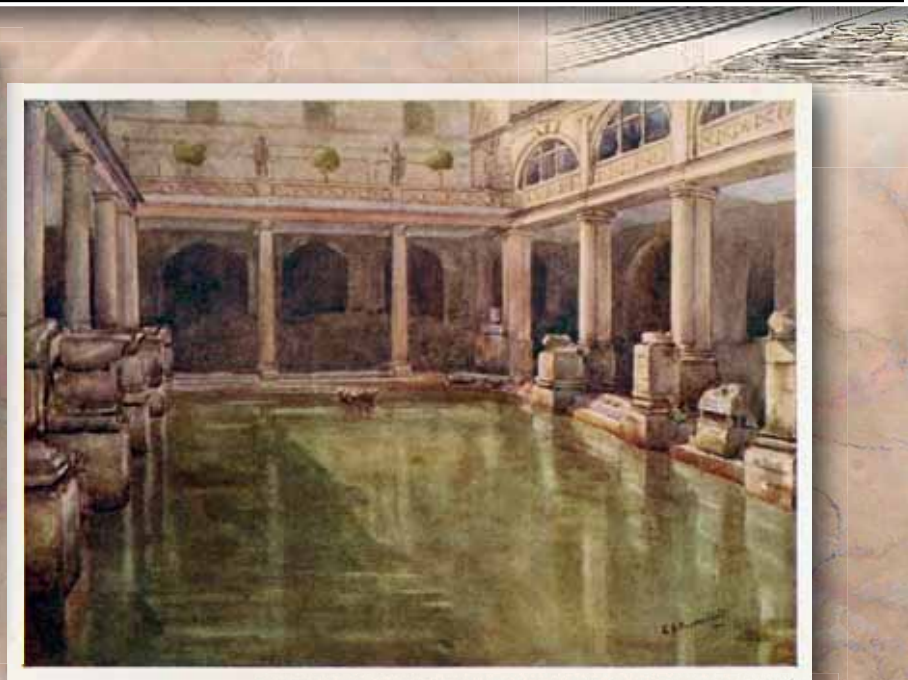
It is known that in 1837 in London there were six indoor pools with diving platforms.

In 1877 the first public swimming pool was opened in Bremen. Just 20 years later, more than 150 swimming pools were built throughout Germany.

At that time, the foundations for the design of swimming pools were laid, a system of waterproofing, heating, ventilation and water purification was devised. Abundant construction of swimming pools around the world has begun since then.



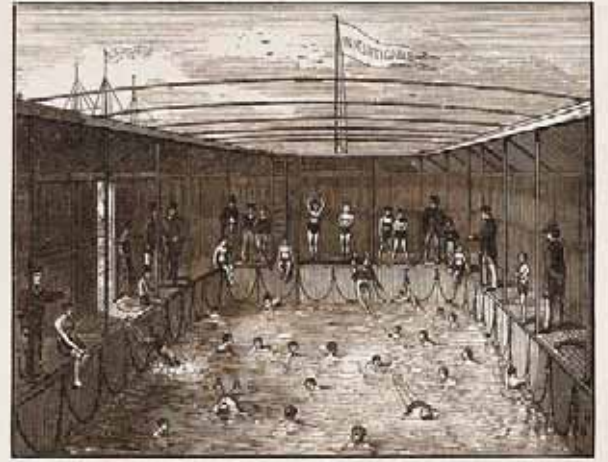
Roman round pool. 1900



Magnificent basin in Roman baths. Evans Marie. 1915



Fountain of Youth with a swimming pool. Lucas Cranach. 1546



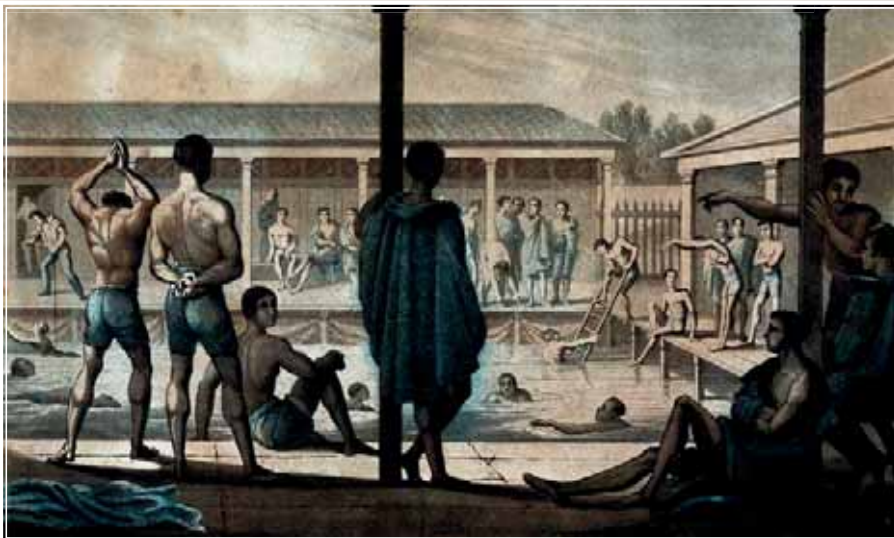
Swimming pool on a training ship. XVIII century. England



Floating pool on the Thames. Charing Cross, London. The end of the XIX century



Swimming pool on the river Seine (Paris).
Harper's weekly. July 1873



Swimming and diving school of the early twentieth century. The USA



Lithograph depicting the Sutro pools.
The USA. 1896



Swimming pool in the French city of Roubaix, built in 1931

La Piscine - the Best Pool in Europe

In 1922, Jean-Baptiste Lebas - the mayor of the small town of Roubaix on the outskirts of Lille - came up with the idea to build the best pool in France. The construction of the pool was carried out by the architect Albert Baer and he undoubtedly completed the task - the pool was the best not only in France but also in Europe.

The construction was finished in 1932. The architect created a magnificent Art Deco design with a 40-metre swimming pool in the central nave: streams of light poured into the building through the high vaulted windows. The main building of the pool was decorated with stained glass, reflecting the morning and the evening sun. Surrounded by gardens, the complex immediately became a favorite place of rest and leisure of the townspeople; in addition to the pool and baths there was a restaurant and a hairdresser with manicure and pedicure.

Jean-Baptiste Lebas was a socialist by his convictions. According to his plan, the pool was to serve the interests of all segments of the population, especially the working class. The pool had been actively used for the next 50 years and was closed in 1985, when its equipment was severely

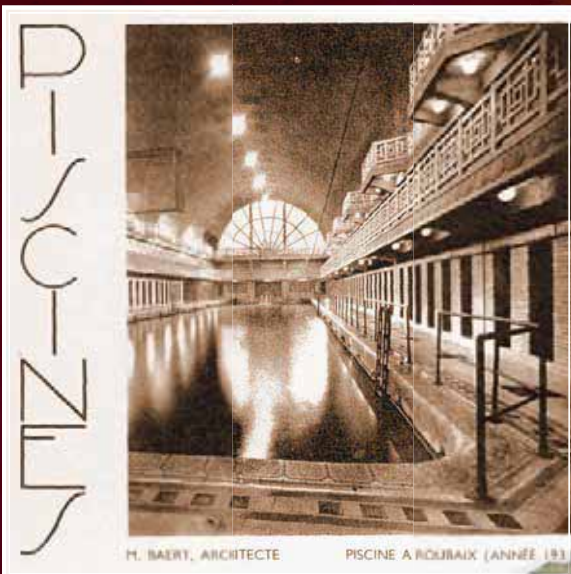
worn out. After the pool was closed, it was decided to preserve it as an architectural monument.

In 1990 a competition was announced for the reconstruction of the pool and its transformation into a museum. The winner of the competition was the architect Jean-Paul Philippon.

In 2001, the pool reopened its doors. The architect turned the central nave with a swimming pool into a decorative sculpture garden. Jean-Paul Philippon also preserved a narrow strip of water surface, symbolising the connection with the past of the basin. The former locker rooms and bathrooms house a collection of paintings - mostly the art of the late nineteenth - first half of the twentieth century, the works of local artists were placed next to the works of Pierre Bonnard, Jean-Auguste Dominique Ingres, Tamara de Lempicka, Kess van Dongen, Raoul Dufy, Albert Marche, Auguste Rodin, Pablo Picasso, Aristide Mayol, Camilla Claudel, Louiss Bouillot and Emile Antoine Bourdelle, Alberto Giacometti less known authors. The light reflected from water, stained-glass windows and sculptures around a waterway create unique sensations.



Diving platform in the best pool in Europe. 1930s. Roubaix, France



H. BAERT, ARCHITECTE

PISCINE A ROUBAIX (ANNÉE 1931)





An ancient stained glass window decorated the pool at the beginning of the last century



Mosaic sides of the pool in Roubaix. 1930s



The water filling pipes were decorated in the style of Roman sculpture and adorned with mosaic panels



The interior of the pool after reconstruction





Individual locker rooms and bathrooms instead of showers impress with their luxury



Municipal swimming pool in Roubaix, France. 1930



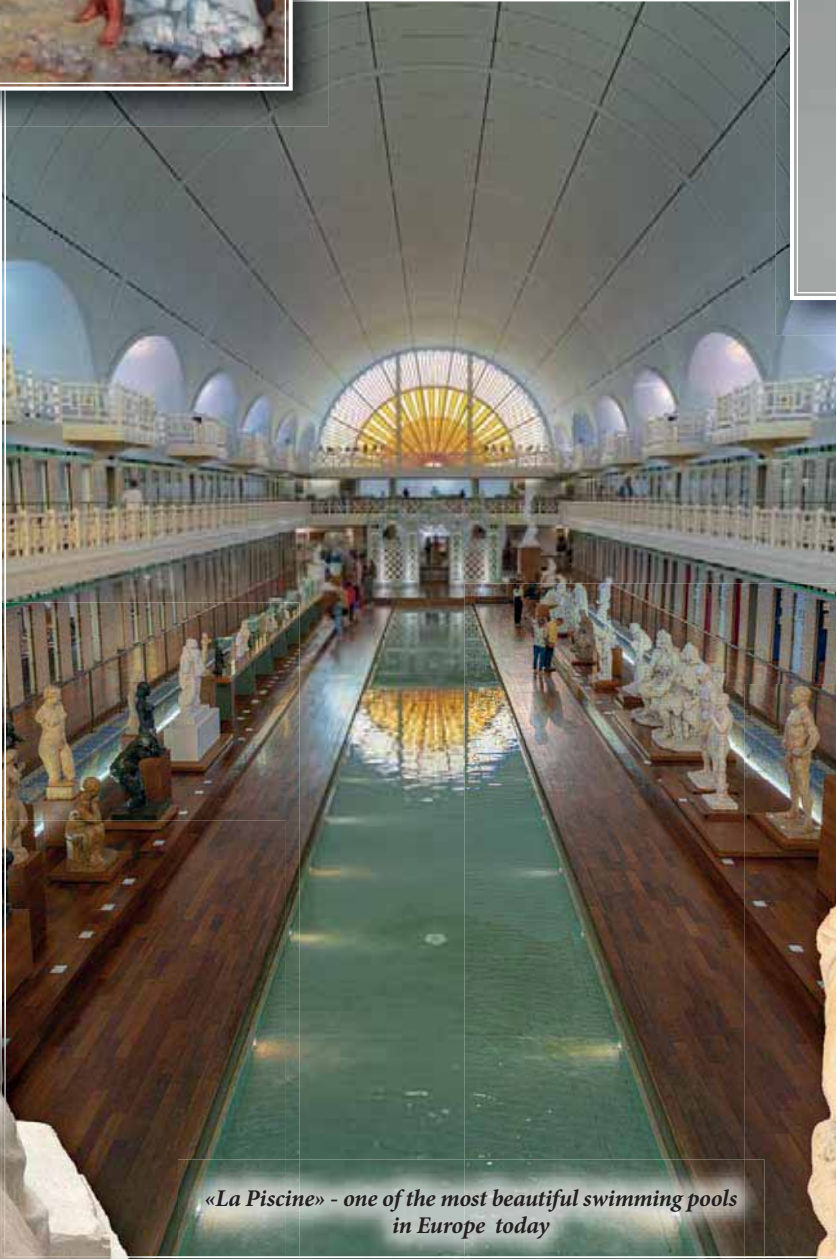
After reconstruction Roubaix Pool was turned into a museum with a beautiful Art Deco sculpture hall

Sculpture hall at the former Roubaix swimming pool





Sculpture of a woman - one of many exhibits in the Roubaix museum .



«La Piscine» - one of the most beautiful swimming pools in Europe today



The fountains of the pool are preserved as exhibits of the museum «La Piscine»



The Sutro Baths

On the coast of San Francisco on March 14, 1896, the Sutro Baths were opened to the public as the world's largest indoor swimming pool. These baths are currently called the aquatic park of the "golden age".

This complex was a favorite of Adolph Sutro, a wealthy entrepreneur who made his fortune on silver mines and a former mayor of San Francisco. He devoted his whole life to providing the residents of the city with affordable and useful recreation.

Lush public groves were planted on 9 hectares of land along the Pacific coast. Six pools with sea tidal water and one with freshwater have appeared under the area of 12,000 m² under huge glass vaults. They were of different sizes and had different water temperatures.

The swimming pool complex was equipped with seven platforms and a springboard for diving. At the service of visitors, there were 500 private dressing rooms and bleachers for the 3700-seat amphitheatre.

More than \$1 million was spent on the world's largest indoor water entertainment complex.

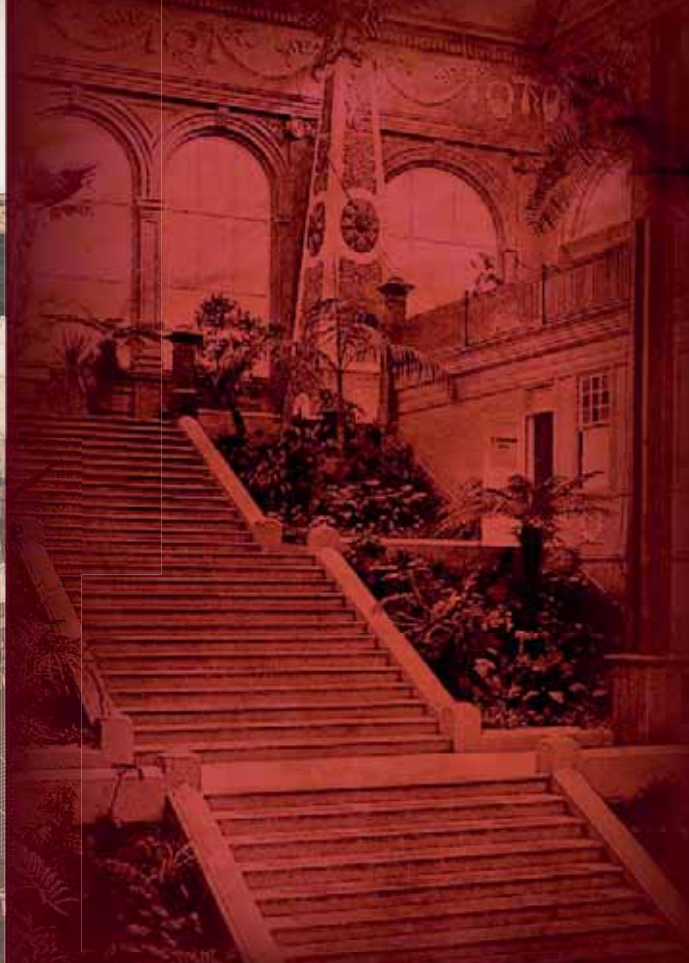
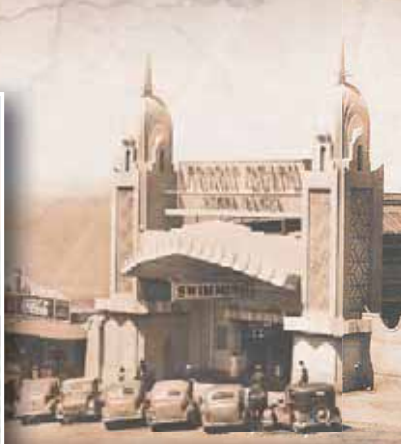
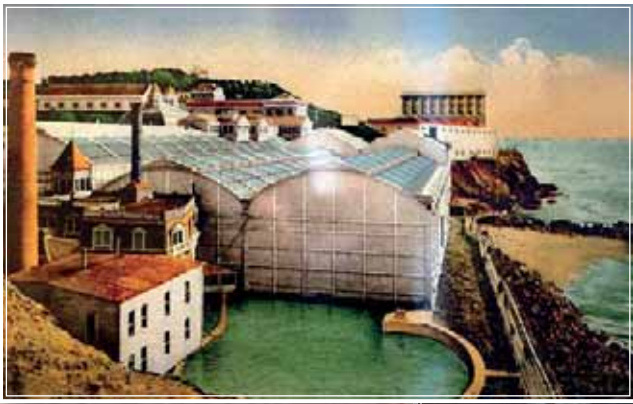
On the waterfront overlooking the pools were concert venues and Sutro's private collection museum of objects gathered during his travels. Among the exhibits were objects of natural sciences, many sculptures of different eras, paintings, tapestries and artifacts from Mexico, China, the Middle and Far East, including Egyptian mummies. Philanthropist Adolph Sutro bought most of the exhibited collection at an auction in 1894 during a sale of treasures of the so-called Woodward's Gardens.

At the same time, the pools accommodated up to 10,000 people and a railway was built from the city to the pools.

For that time the complex was a real miracle and at first it enjoyed great popularity. However, over time, the cost of maintaining it became a burden. In the 1930's, a skating rink was built next to the pools, and the complex operated until the 1950's.

Today, the location of the Sutro pools is a part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, which is run by the US National Park Service.

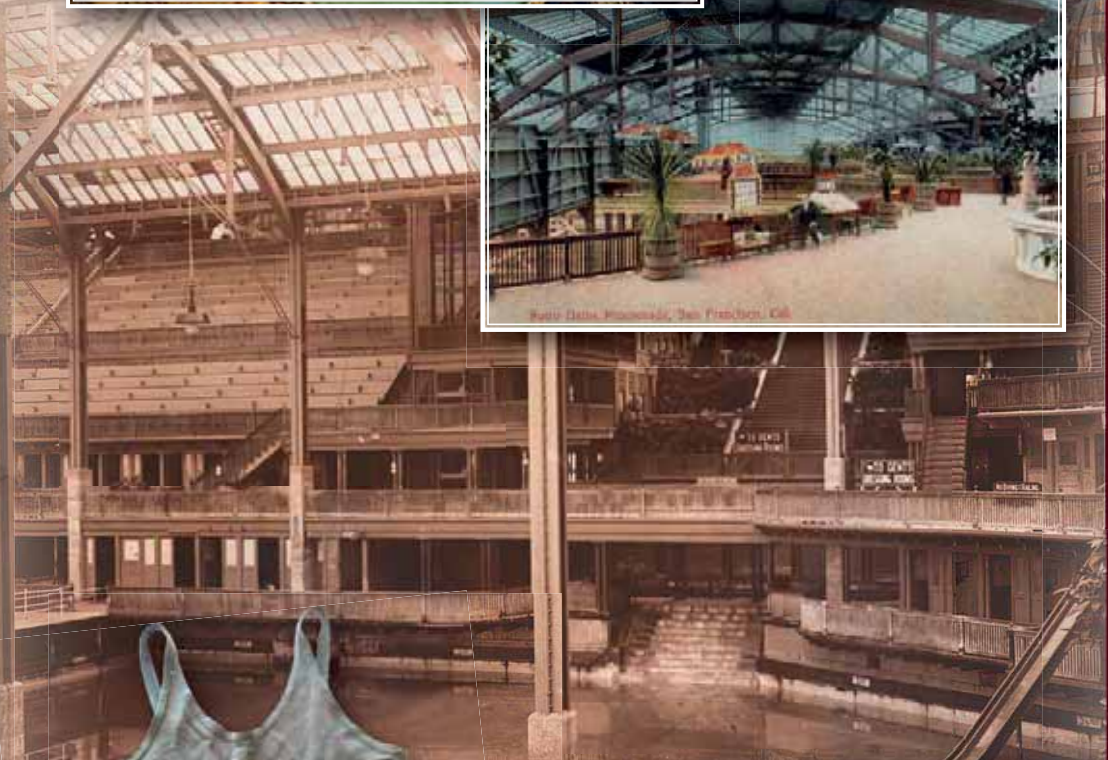




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Diving at the Games of the III Olympiad in 1904 in St. Louis

THE SPHERE

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY FOR THE HOME



THE SWIMMING POOL AT THE STADIUM OF THE WHITE CITY IN LONDON

Olympic swimming pool in «White City» in London. The image on the cover of the illustrated edition

Olympic Pools

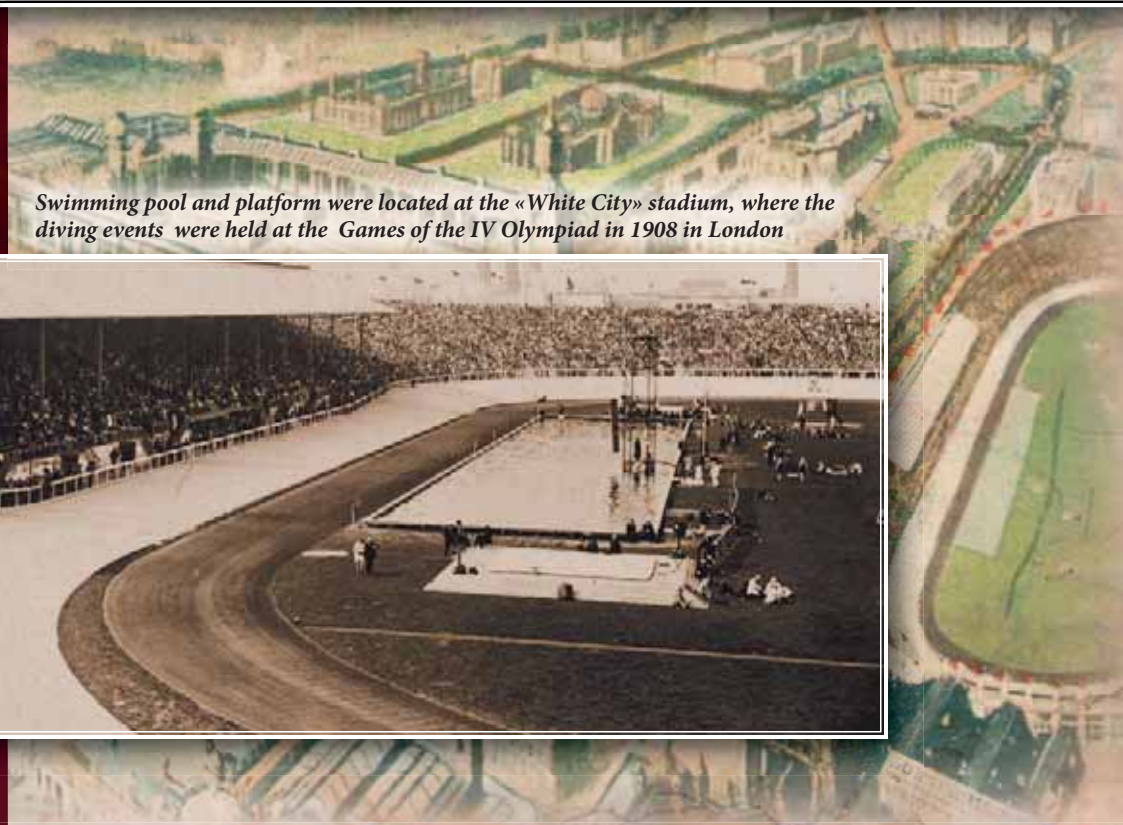
Diving events at the III Olympic Games of 1904 took place on an artificial lake in the municipal "Forest Park" located in the western part of St. Louis (Missouri, USA). This park, founded in 1872, was used for the World Fair and the 1904 Olympic Games.

Unfortunately, the official report of the Games did not show how many spectators attended the events.

At the Games of the IV Olympiad in 1908, competitions in aquatic sports, specifically in diving, were held at the "White City" stadium in London (UK).

For the first time in the Olympic history a 100 m long swimming pool was built especially for the competition. It was located on the central field of the stadium in such a way that 65,000 spectators could watch the event from the bleachers. The temporary construction of the pool was taken down after the Games.

In 1912, the diving competition at the Games of the V Olympiad was held in an outdoor swimming pool set up on Lake Brunnsviken in central Stockholm, Sweden. A swimming pool (100 x 20 m), a 10-metre platform and grandstands which could accommodate 4,000 spectators were built especially for the Games of Olympiad.



Swimming pool and platform were located at the «White City» stadium, where the diving events were held at the Games of the IV Olympiad in 1908 in London





Aquatic Competitions venue at the Games of the Olympiad. Antwerp.1920



At the Games of the VII Olympiad in 1920, the diving events were held in the town of water sports in Antwerp (Belgium). The pool was arranged on the canal, and a diving platform was installed in the middle. The pool was surrounded by bleachers which could accommodate 10,000 spectators.

The venue for diving events at the Games of the VII Olympiad in 1924 became "The Piscine De Tourelles" swimming pool, located in the 20th arrondissement of Paris (France), where 8,023 spectators could watch the events. The swimming pool, which was opened after reconstruction, still functions today.

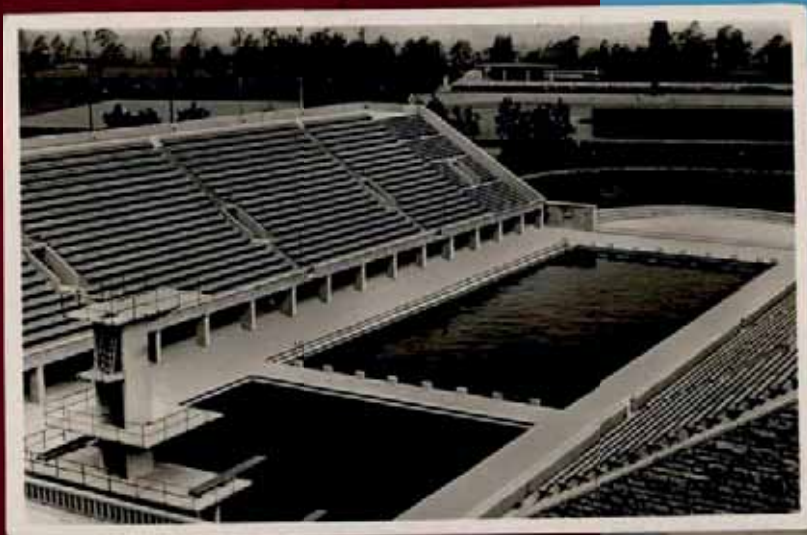
At the Games of the IX Olympiad in 1928, diving events were held at the Olympic Aquatic Centre, located in the Olympic Park in Amsterdam (Netherlands). Built of reinforced concrete the swimming pool was surrounded by grandstands, that accommodated 6,000 spectators. However, the following year, 1929, the temporary swimming pool was taken down.

The diving competition at the Games of the X Olympiad was held at a swimming centre in Los Angeles (USA) especially constructed for the event and located near the central Games Stadium - the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum with swimming pools for the Olympic competitions in swimming, diving, water polo and swimming disciplines of modern pentathlon equipped with wooden benches, which accommodated 10,000 spectators.



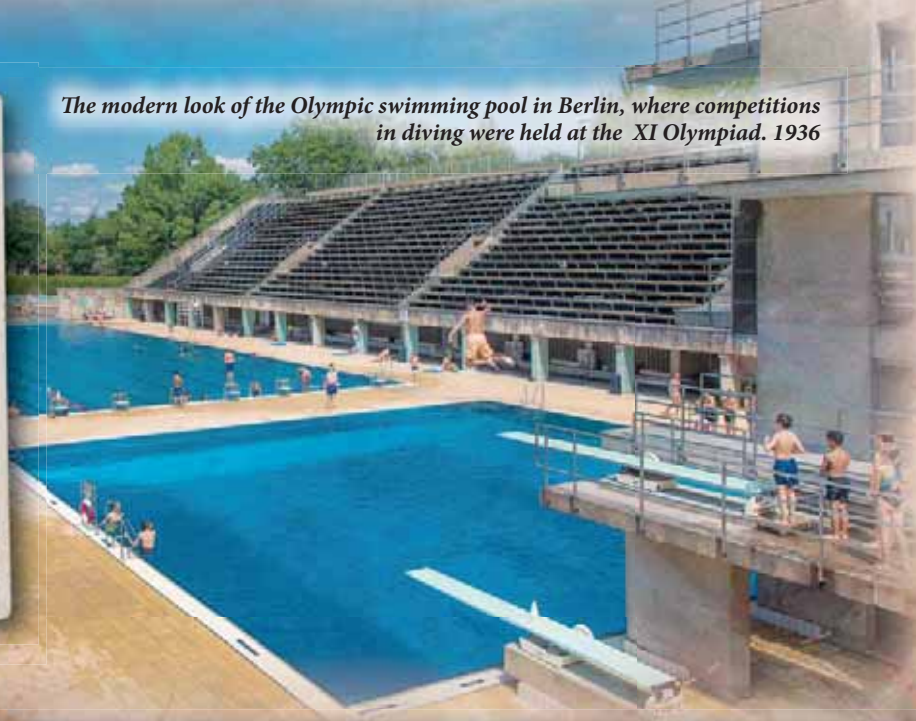
Swimming Centre in Los Angeles - the venue for aquatic competitions of the Games of the X Olympiad in 1932





Olympic swimming pool in Berlin. 1936

The modern look of the Olympic swimming pool in Berlin, where competitions in diving were held at the XI Olympiad. 1936



Olympic swimming pool in London. 1948

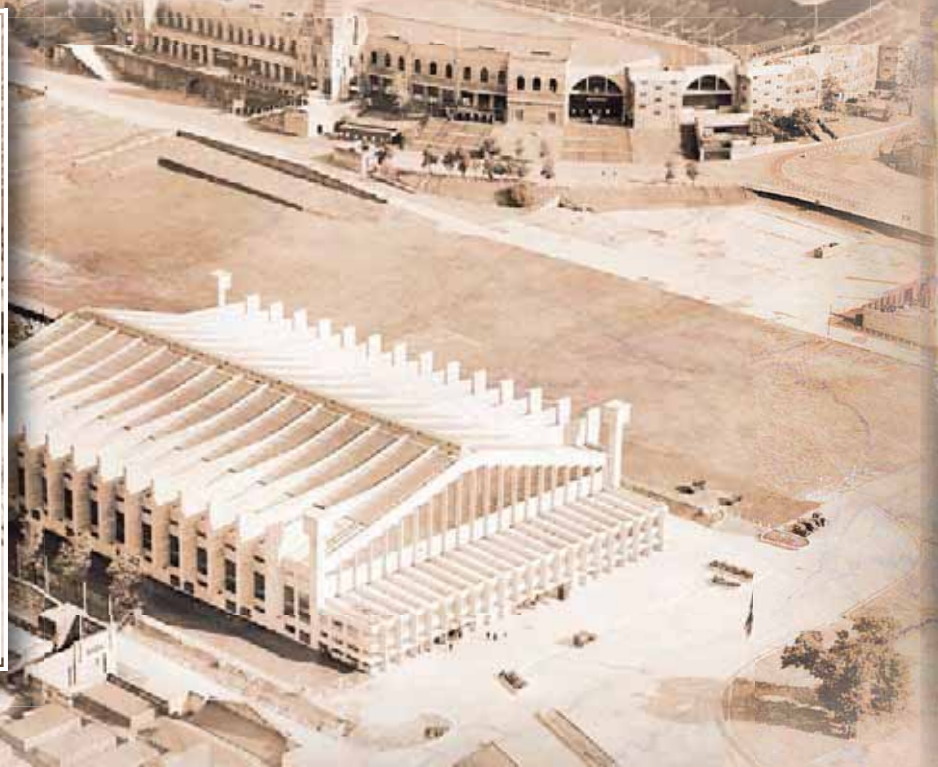


In the summer of 1936 at the Games of the XI Olympiad, diving events were held at the swimming centre of the Olympic Park in Berlin. The centre was built of natural limestone. Gregor Ross, a certified technician, was responsible for the design and construction of the stainless-steel pool. The results of his brilliant work are still used today. The bleachers of the Berlin Olympic Swimming Centre accommodated 20,000 spectators.

London hosted the Games of the XIV Olympiad in 1948. Diving events took place in the "Imperial swimming pool", built in 1934 at Wembley to host the Games of the British Empire. The indoor swimming pool project was executed by the engineer Sir Owen Williams.

The building surrounding the swimming pool was unconventional, it was awarded a second-degree innovation for architectural uniqueness, technological novelty and virtuoso performance. Williams' project was exceptional, because the use of consoles converging in the middle, allowed to build a roof without internal supports. High-quality concrete was also used in the construction of the swimming pool, so even today the building has an appealing appearance, with maximum capacity of 12,500 spectators.

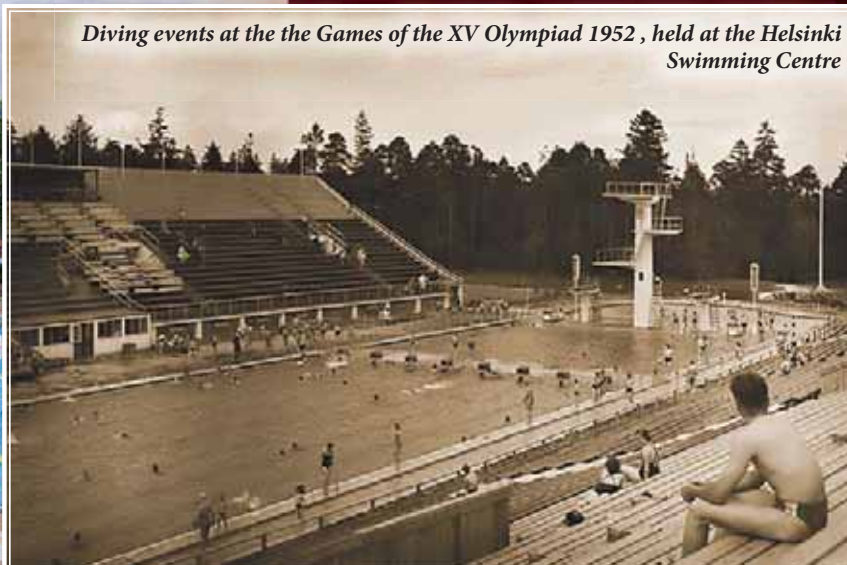
Aquatic competitions of the Games of the XIV Olympiad were held at the «Imperial Pool», 1948 in London



Modern look of the pool, which hosted aquatic events at the Games of the XV Olympiad 1952 in Helsinki



Diving events at the the Games of the XV Olympiad 1952 , held at the Helsinki Swimming Centre



The diving events at the Games of the XV Olympiad in 1952 were held in the swimming centre of Helsinki (Finland). The outdoor swimming pool was located in the Eläintarha area, northeast of the Olympic Stadium and it became a glorious example of the architectural style of functionalism.

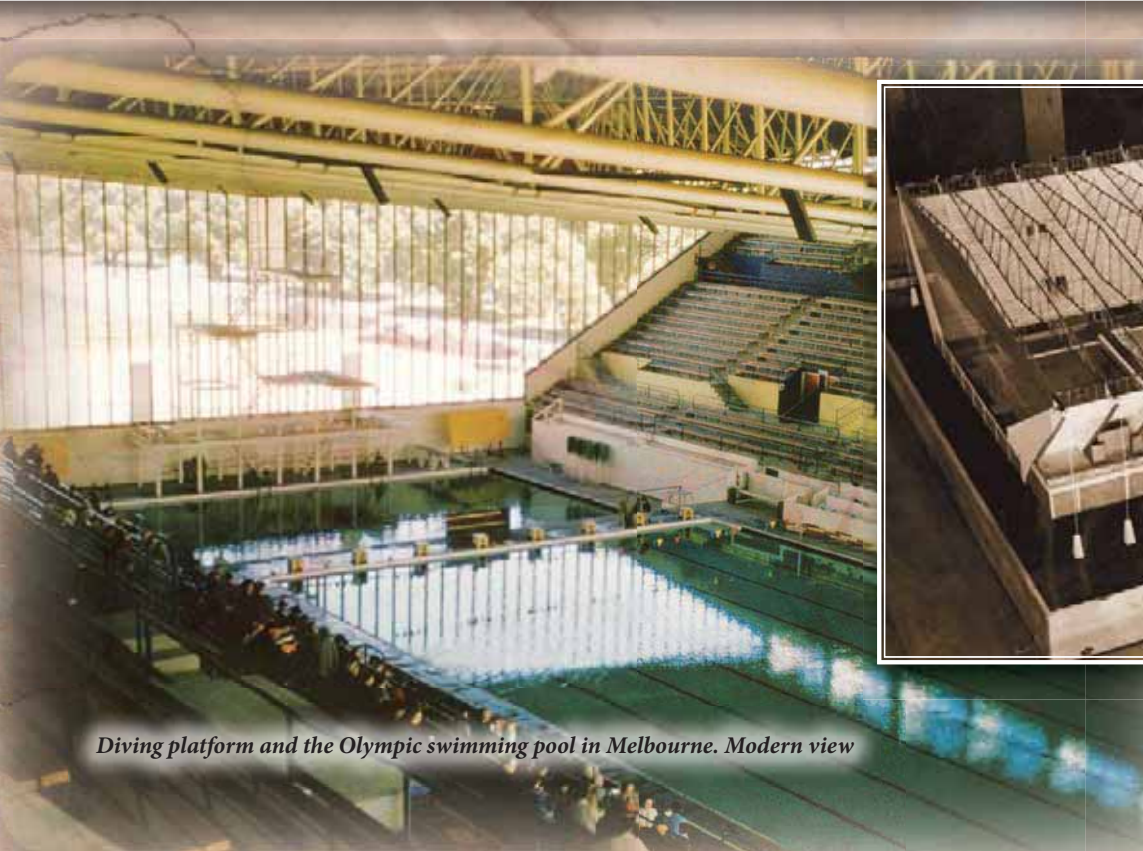
It was designed by architect Jorma Järvi in the 1930s in preparation for the 12th Winter Olympiad in 1940, which did not take place due to World War II. In 1956, at the Games of the XVI Olympiad, a diving competition was held in the building of the Olympic Swimming and Diving Centre, located in the Olympic Park of Melbourne (Australia). For the first time in history these two aquatic events were held in one building.

Jury member Robin Boyd called the swimming centre project, presented by architects Kevin Borland, Peter McIntyre, John and Phyllis Murphy and engineer Bill Irwin, "the best in the world."

The bleachers accommodated 10,000 spectators.



Poster of the diving events of the the Games of the XVI Olympiad 1956 in Melbourne



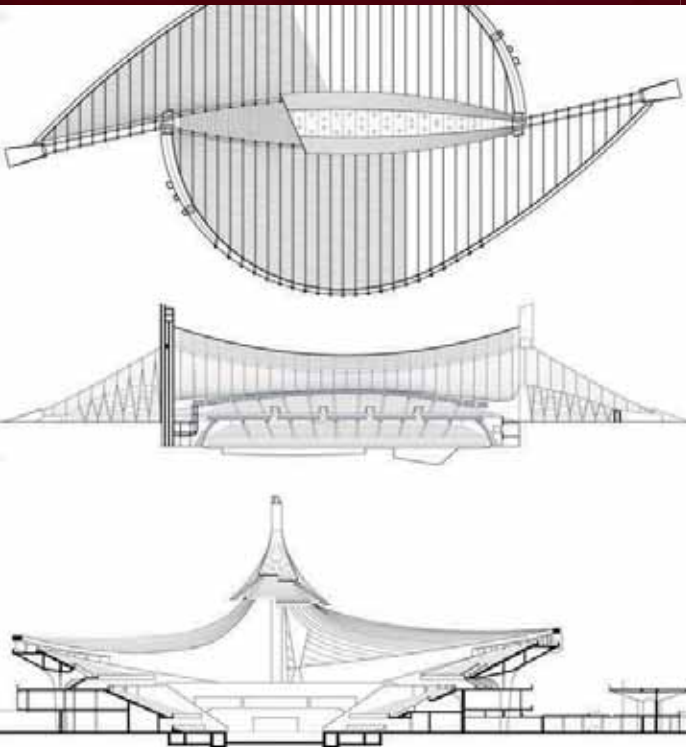
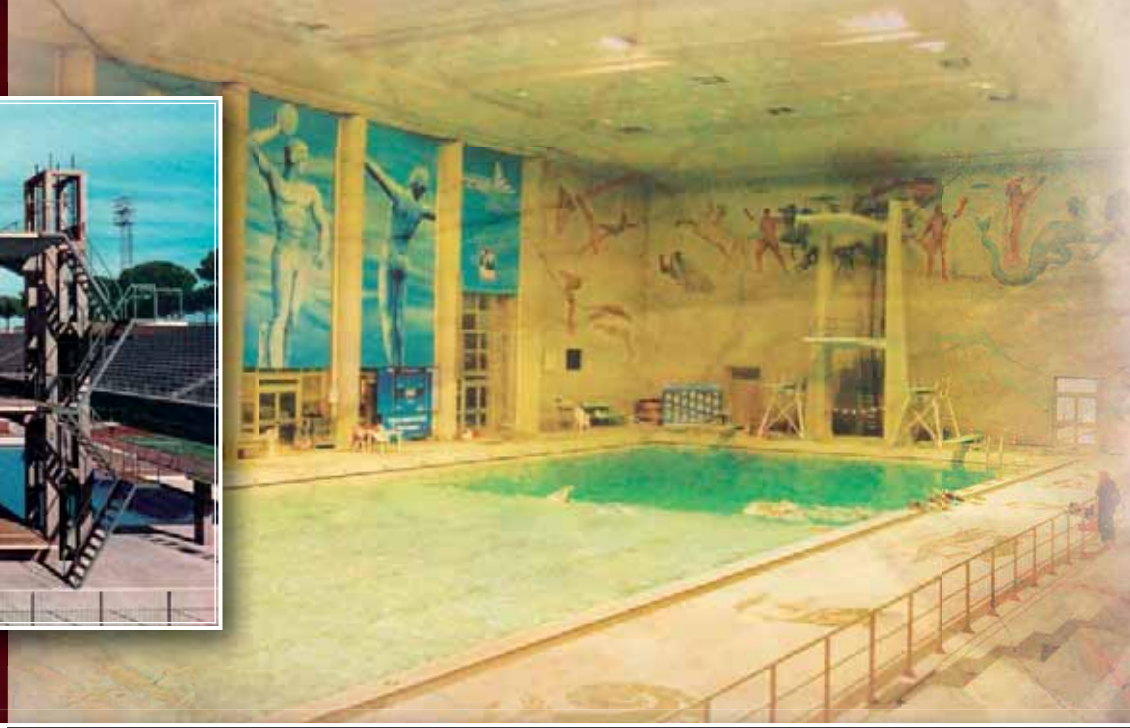
Diving platform and the Olympic swimming pool in Melbourne. Modern view



Layout of the Olympic swimming pool in Melbourne. 1956



Olympic swimming pool in Rome, 1960



The diving competition at the Games of the XVII Olympiad in Rome was held at the Aquatic Sports Centre, located in the northern part of the city on the territory of the sports complex "Foro Italico". The capacity of the bleachers was 8,000 spectators, but during the Games it was increased to 20,000 with temporary seats.

Diving events at the Games of the XVIII Olympiad in 1964 were held at Yoyogi National Gymnasium, located in Shibuya Park in Tokyo (Japan). The indoor swimming centre with a suspended roof was designed by architect Kenzo Tange. The capacity of the bleachers was 13,291 spectators.

At the Games of the XIX Olympiad in 1968 diving events were held in the Olympic swimming pool of Francisco Marquez in Mexico City (Mexico). The indoor pool accommodated 4,300 spectators.

In the summer 1972 the Games of the XX Olympiad took place in Munich. Diving events were held in the Olympic Pool - a huge construction for aquatic sports with bleachers accommodating 10,000 fans. It was located on the shores of an artificial lake near the Olympic Tower. The building was covered with a huge light cape made of transparent plexiglass, suspended on steel supports and stretched by ropes. The design and construction of this amazing roof was



Olympic swimming pool in Tokyo, 1964



Francisco Marquez Olympic Pool in Mexico City, 1968



Olympic swimming pool in Munich. 1972



entrusted to the architect and designer Otto Frei. Otto Frei's team set such a high bar with their work on the creation of lightweight spatial structures that no one has been able to overcome so far.

Diving competition at the Games of the XXI Olympiad in 1976 was held in the Olympic swimming pool of Montreal (Canada), designed by French architect Roger Tiber. The Olympic pool, which was a part of the large swimming centre, had 3,012 seats.

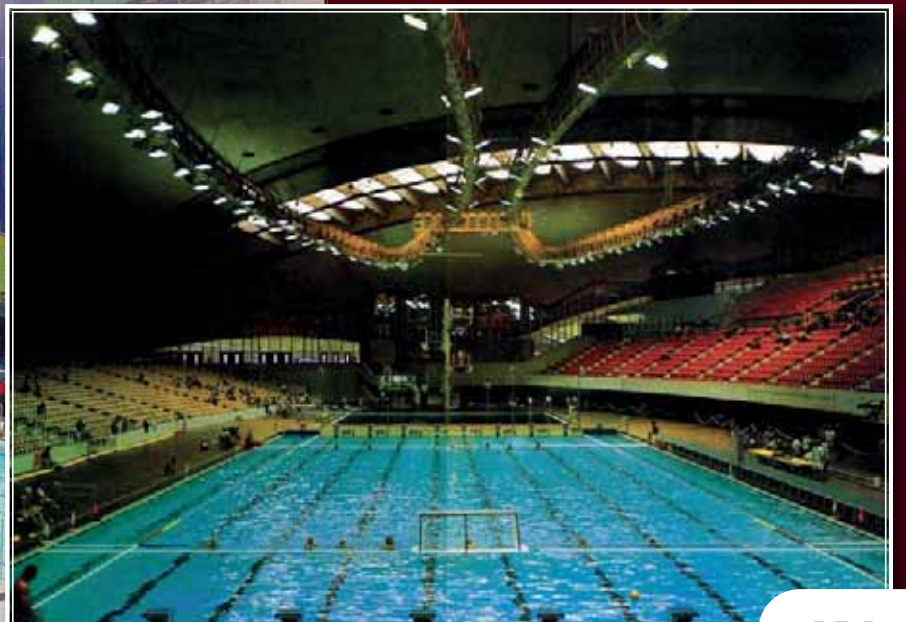
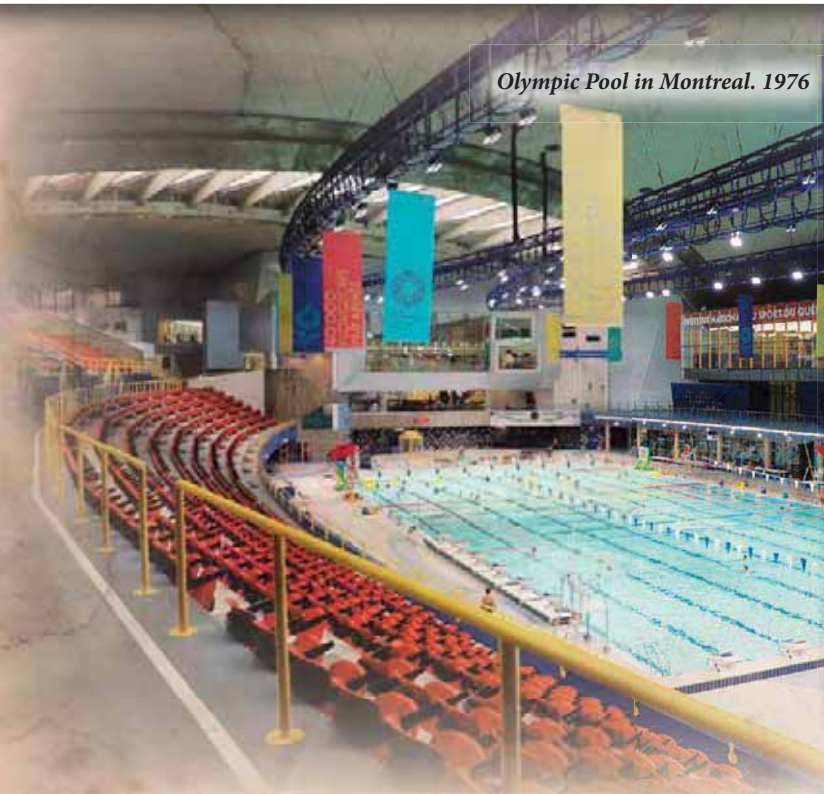
In 1980, Moscow was the next to welcome the participants of the Games of the XXII Olympiad. Diving events took place in the indoor pool of the "Olimpiisky" sports complex, which at that time was the largest structure of its kind in Europe. 15,000 spectators could watch the competitions from the bleachers. Also, in the pool there were two press centres (120 seats each), a conference hall (150 people), a meeting room.

The diving sector of the Olympic swimming pool, as well as the pool itself, has been demolished.



Olympic Sports Complex swimming pool, which hosted diving events at the Games of the XXII Olympiad in 1980 in Moscow

Olympic Pool in Montreal. 1976



Olympic swimming pool in Los Angeles. 1984



Seoul Olympic Swimming Pool. 1988



At the Games of the XXIII Olympiad in 1984, four diving events (2 for men and 2 for women) were contested during a competition that took place at the Olympic Swim Stadium of the University of Southern California (USC). The McDonald's Olympic Swim Stadium was constructed for the 1984 Summer Olympics with money provided by McDonald's and its fast food franchisees and hosted the swimming, diving, and synchronised swimming competitions.

Despite the California heat in July, 16,000 spectators watched the outdoor aquatic competitions.

In 2002-2003, the Los Angeles Olympic swimming pools were renovated, and they still function perfectly.

Diving events at the Games of the XXIV Olympiad in 1988 in Seoul were held in an indoor pool located in the Olympic Park of Seoul (Republic of Korea).

Diving events of the Games of the XXV Olympiad in 1992, took place in the Piscines Bernat Picornell Aquatic Complex, named after the Catalan swimmer and founder of the Spanish Swimming Federation. The complex, comprising three pools located on Montjuic Hill in the southwestern part of the city, was built in 1970, and underwent reconstruction prior to the Games. Temporary bleachers made it possible to increase the number of spectators to 10,000. After the Games, they were reduced to 3,000. Currently, the pools are open to the public all year round.

View of the Barcelona swimming pool. 1992

Olympic swimming pool in Barcelona. 1992



Olympic pool in Atlanta. 1996



The diving competition at the Games of the XXVI Olympiad 1996 in Atlanta (Georgia, USA) was held in the indoor pool of Georgia Tech Aquatic Centre. The capacity of the bleachers was 14,600 spectators. The construction of the Aquatic Centre for synchronised swimming, water polo and modern pentathlon (swimming) cost 16.8 million US dollars. Currently, the redesigned and reconstructed Campus Recreation Centre operates for students and faculty of the university.

The year 2000 was marked by the Games of the XXVII Olympiad. The diving competition took place at the Olympic Park Aquatic Centre in Sydney (New South Wales, Australia). The centre was opened in 1994 and renovated in 2000. Before the Games, the number of seats was increased to 17,000.

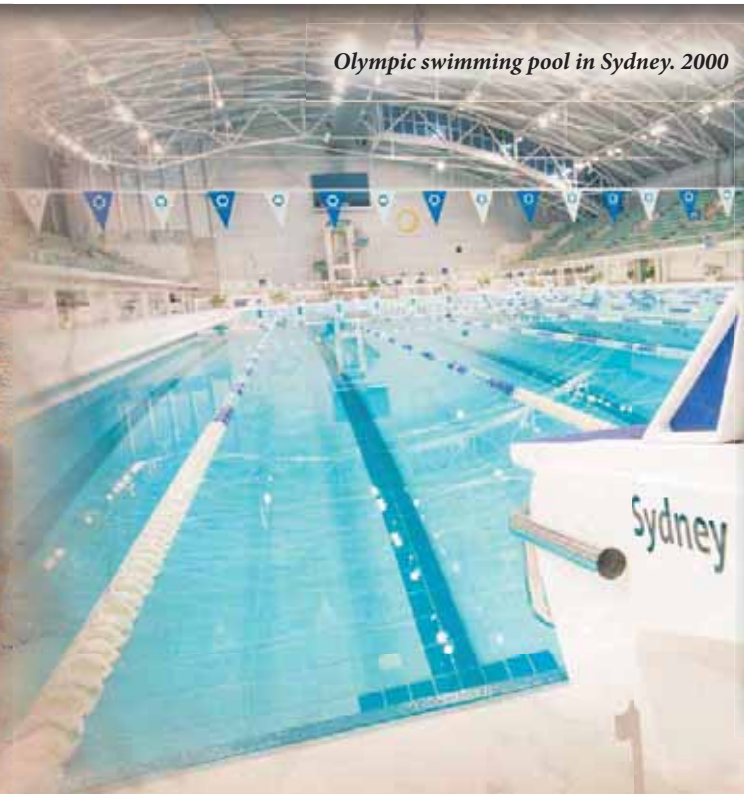
It is the largest swimming arena in Australia. The centre combines aquatic sports events with popular aquatic recreation.

In 1994, architect Philip Sutton Cox was awarded the prize of the International Olympic Committee on Sports Architecture for the design of this building. IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch later called it "the best Olympic pool he had ever seen."

Sydney Aquatic Centre was the venue for the Olympic water sports competitions. 2000



Olympic swimming pool in Sydney. 2000

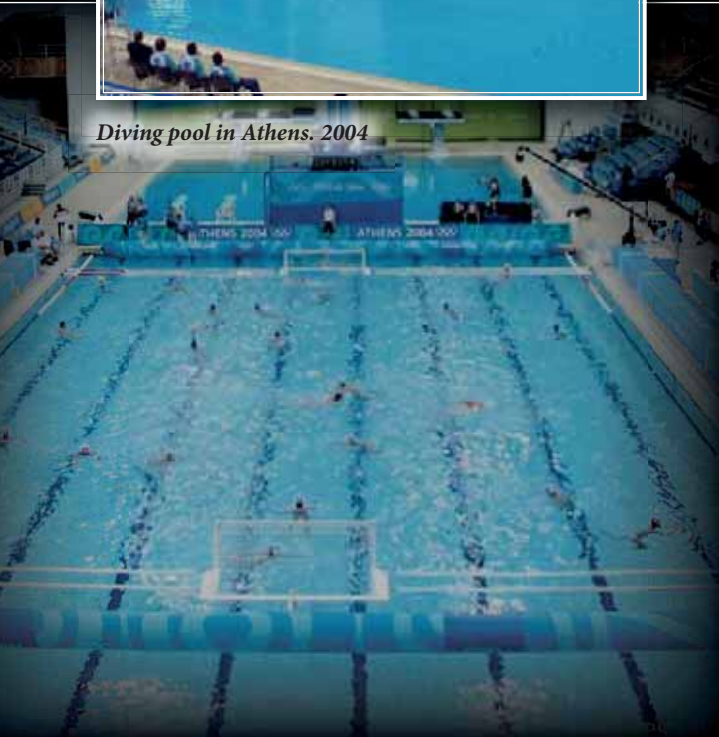




Diving pool in Athens. 2004



General view of the Olympic swimming pool in Athens. 2004



Diving events at the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad 2004 were held at the Olympic Aquatic Centre of Athens, which is part of the Olympic Sports Complex of Athens (Greece). It is located in the city of Marousi, situated in a northern suburb of the capital. Architect Santiago Calatrava.

The aquatic centre combined a large outdoor swimming pool, where swimming and water polo competitions were held (11,500 spectators), a smaller pool - for synchronised swimming (5,300 spectators) and an indoor pool - for diving (6,200 spectators).

At the Games of the XXIX Olympiad 2008, diving events were held in Beijing National Aquatic Centre, better known as the Water Cube, located in the Olympic Green.

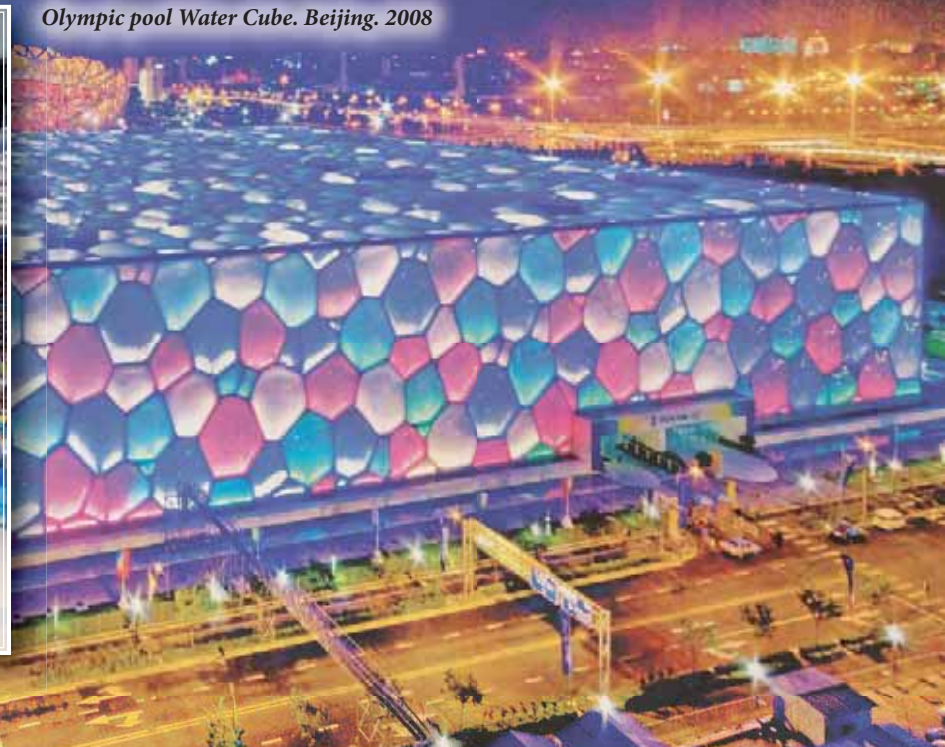
The building is a striking example of high-tech architectural style.

Elements resembling a crystal lattice of water bubbles were used in the construction. The reflective coating inside the crystals in hot summer allowed to keep the room cool. The pool's energy supply system relied on solar energy to heat water and the ambiance.

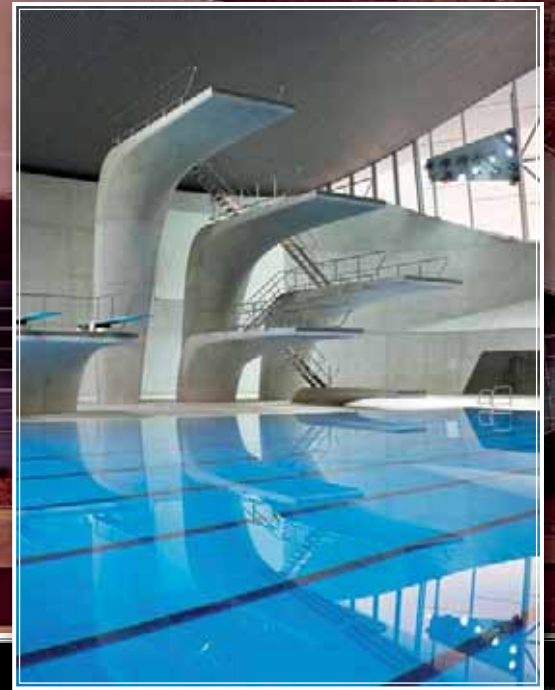
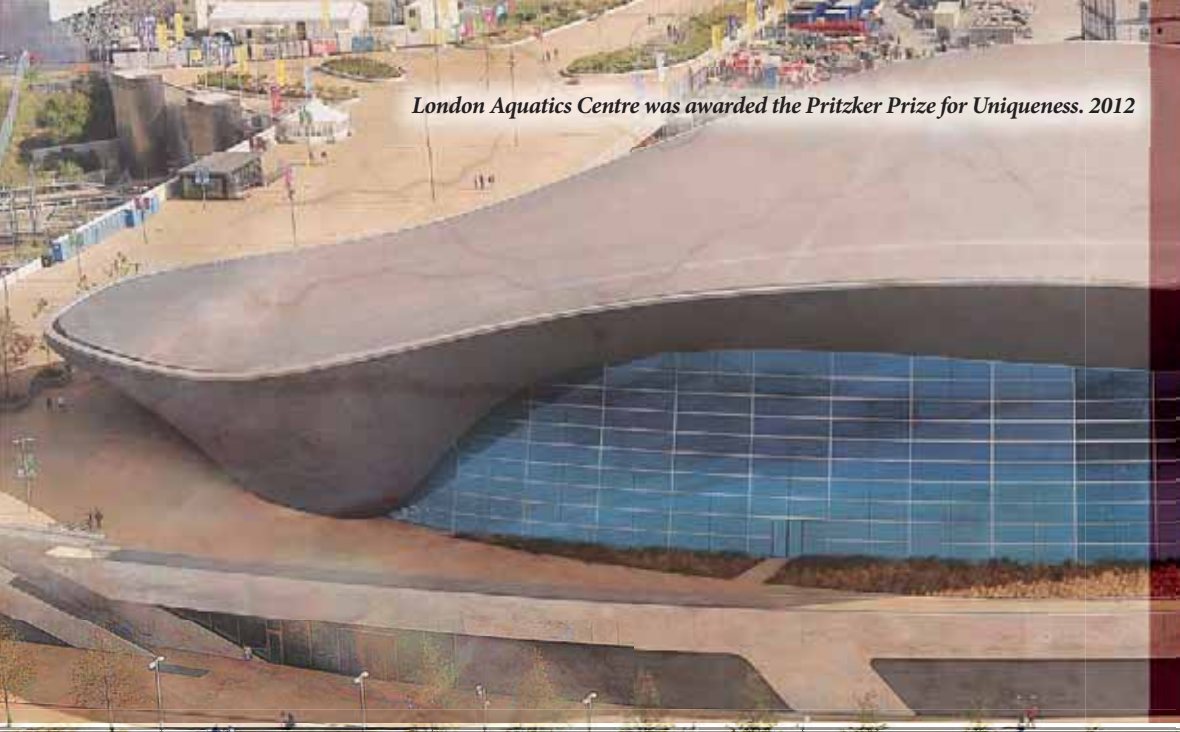
17,000 spectators could watch the competitions from the bleachers.



Olympic pool Water Cube. Beijing. 2008



London Aquatics Centre was awarded the Pritzker Prize for Uniqueness. 2012



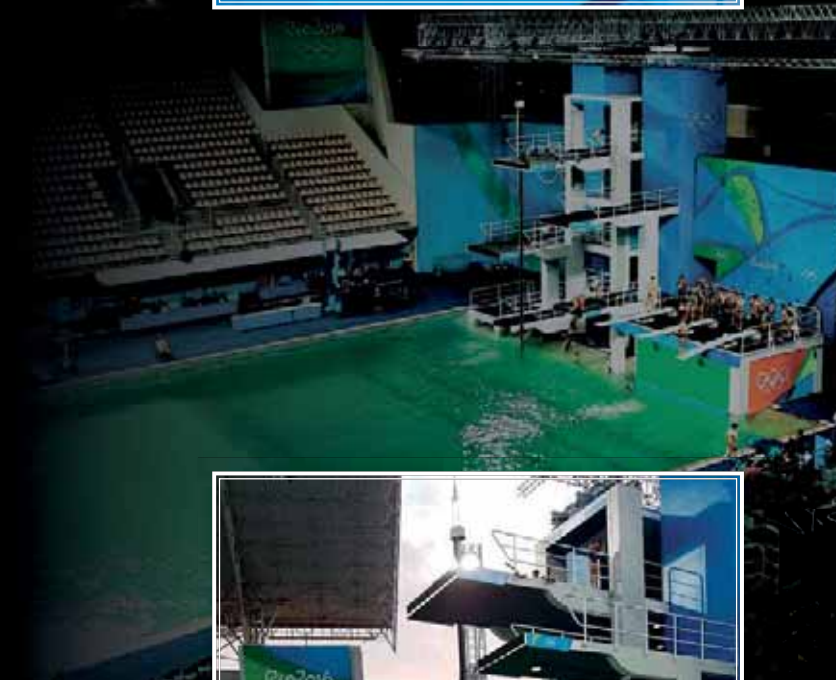
Diving events at the Games of the XXX Olympiad 2012 were held at the Aquatic Sports Centre, an indoor complex designed in 2004 by a Pritzker Prize winning architect Zaha Hadid. The centre is located in the Olympic Park in Stratford, east London. The project was made by architect Jim Heverin.

The unique structure of unusual dimensions (height 45 m, length 160 m, width 80 m) is covered by a roof weighing 3200 tons. Its three swimming pools contain about 100 million liters of water.

The building is capable to host 17. 500 spectators to watch the competitions during the Games. Later on, the number of spectators was reduced to 2,500.

In 2016, at the Games of the XXXI Olympiad, diving events were held at the Maria Lenk Aquatic Centre, located in the Barra da Tijuca Olympic Park in Rio de Janeiro. (Brazil). The complex was named after the first south American woman to participate in summer Olympic Games of 1932 in Los Angeles. The total area of the centre is 42,000 m².

The aquatic centre was built in 2007. The bleachers can accommodate up to 8,000 spectators.



Maria Lenk Aquatics centre in Rio de Janeiro. 2016



Tokyo Aquatics Centre. 2020



Diving Springboards Evolution

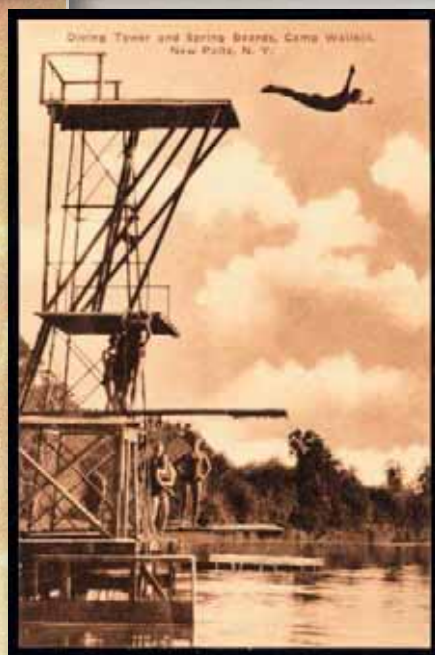
The first springboards for diving were used by German athletes. The earliest springboards were not elastic enough, they were wooden boards, at best covered with coconut mat, to improve traction.

With the increase in the number of people involved in this sport, new technologies were introduced into the manufacture of springboards, resulting in more flexible, durable shells, which allowed athletes to perform more captivating elements.

The next significant evolutionary leap in the technology of making springboards for diving was the emergence of laminated boards, which allowed athletes to jump higher and perform with more complex movements in flight. The work of diving coaches Ernst Brandsten (Stanford University) and Fred Cady (University of Southern California) led to the creation of a new training method called the sand pit. Simply put, a diving board was installed over the sand pit, where athletes could practice the technique of performing new elements relatively safely.

In the 1950's Norman Buck created a new design for diving - an aluminum board. It was on the Buckboard that diving events were held at the 1952 Games of Olympiad in Helsinki and at the 1956 Games of Olympiad in Melbourne.

In the 1940s, aeronautical engineer Ray Rudy developed a new type of springboard for diving, by installing an old panel of an aircraft wing above the pool of a friend. Athletes liked the new type of Duraflex diving board. Duraflex boards were extremely popular since the late 1950s, as they made possible higher jumps and create more perfect movements. Over time, this type of board for





THE CANBERRA OLYMPIC SWIMMING POOL. A VERY MODERN SWIMMING POOL WITH MANY EXCELLENT FACILITIES. SITUATED NEAR CIVIC CENTRE, CANBERRA.



The Diving Stage, Coole Water, Dublin.



springboards became standard and it was used during the Olympic Games and in major diving centres around the world.

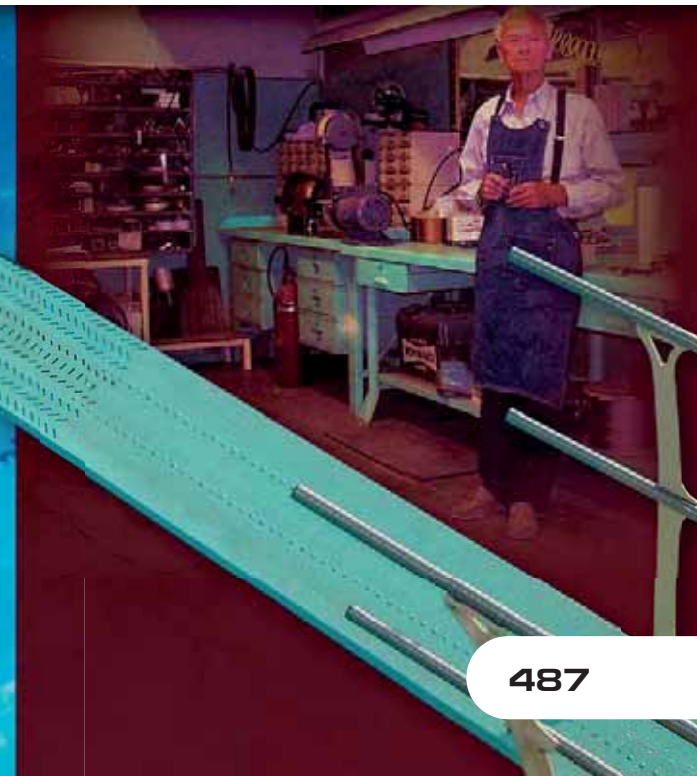
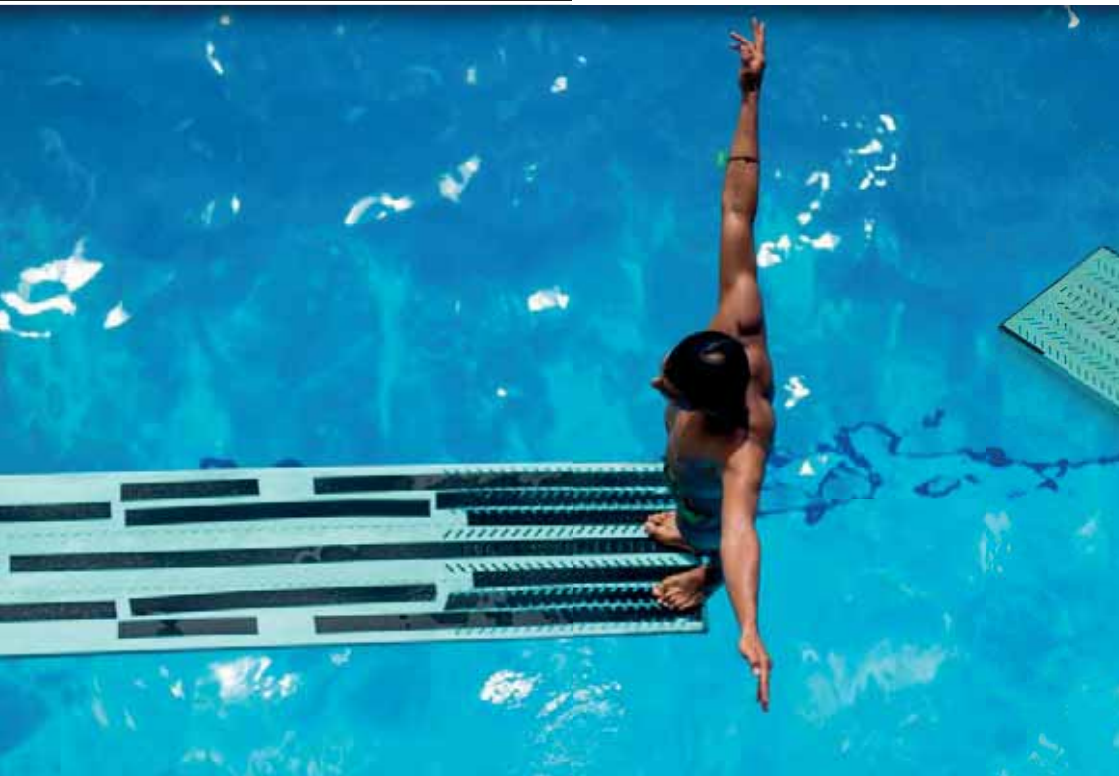
Modern springboards are made out of a single-piece extrusion of aircraft-grade aluminum. The Maxiflex Model B, the board used in all major competitive diving events, is made out of such aluminum, and is heat treated for a yield strength of 340,000 kPa (49,000 psi). The slip-resistant surface of the board is made with epoxy resin, covered with a laminate of flint silica and alumina in between the topcoats of resin. This thermal-cured resin is aqua-colored to match the water of a clean pool.

Springboards are usually located at either 1.0 or 3.0 metres (3 ft 3 in or 9 ft 10 in) above the water surface. It is very seldom that one is mounted at a height other than these two standard heights.

During the dive an athlete makes rocking movements to later push off, getting extra acceleration from the springboard.

The next stage in the development of diving is the introduction of the "bubble machine". An invention belongs to American innovator Herb Flevellin. Its use in the 1960's augmented the dives, as it created a safer zone of entry into the water, breaking the surface of the water with a massive layer of bubbles.

Like diving's version of cross-training, dryland diving facilities and drylands training have become an integral part of any successful diving programme. Trampolines and various rubber harnesses, overhead spotting beam clamps, portable dive stands, various mats, foam pools and other subsequent technological advances that have found wide application in teaching new elements allow athletes to literally rise to new heights.





History of a Female Bathing Suit

For centuries no special clothing for bathing existed. Aquatic activities were done either nude or with clothing on.

The first swimsuit appeared in ancient Greece and had the shape of a bikini. Women in bandeau bodices and panties are depicted in ancient frescoes dating back to 1400 BC. Girls in such robes were often depicted on amphorae.

In ancient Rome the patricians, their wives and daughters had water treatments in special bathing togas made of thin fabric that looked like a long piece of cloth from the armhole to the head. After the advent of *thermae*, a *stroophium* swimsuit appeared. Similar to a modern bandeau with a knot tie. This is evidenced by the mosaic discovered at Villa Romana del Casale (Sicily), dating to 300 BC, in which the girls are clearly not swimming, but engaged in active sports.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, the tradition of water treatments was lost for hundreds of years.

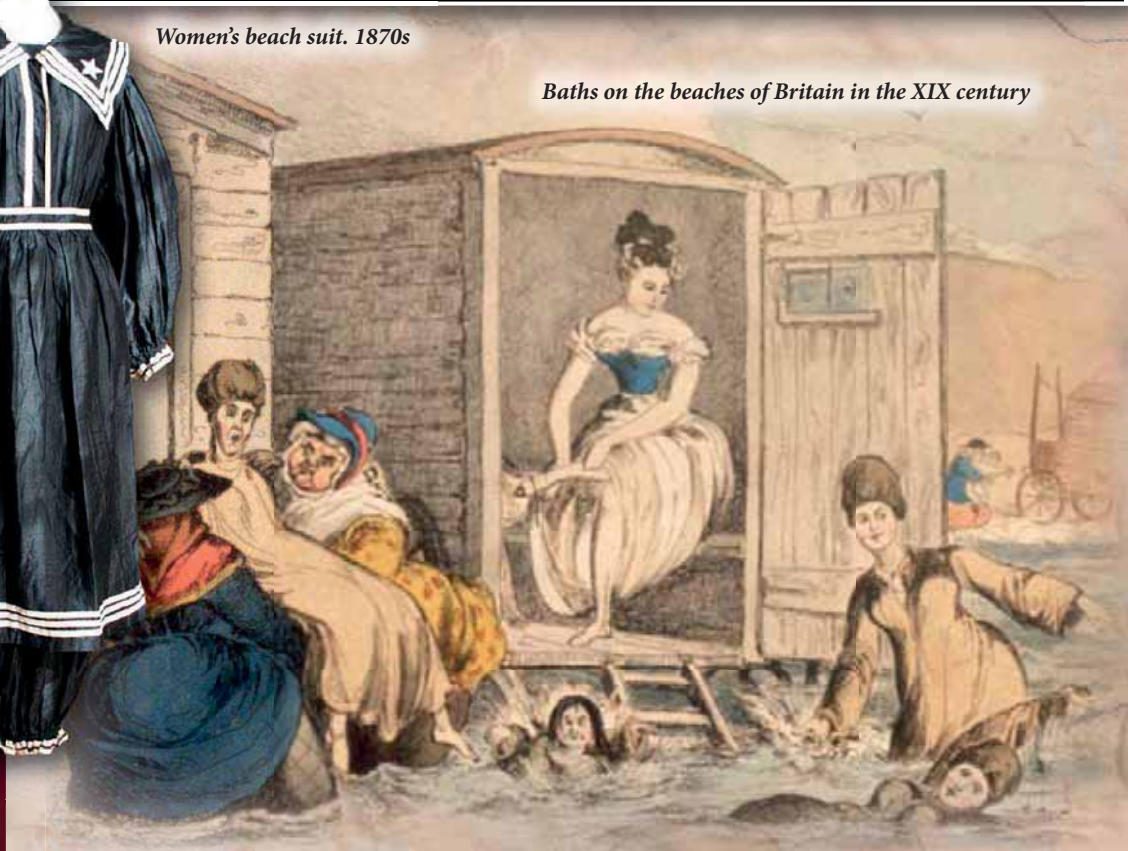
The first bathing suits for ladies appeared in the eighteenth century, similar to dresses with long sleeves and long skirts. Ladies were obliged to wear coifs, under the bathing suit - underwear, stockings and cloth shoes. Of course, in such clothes women could only splash on the beach.



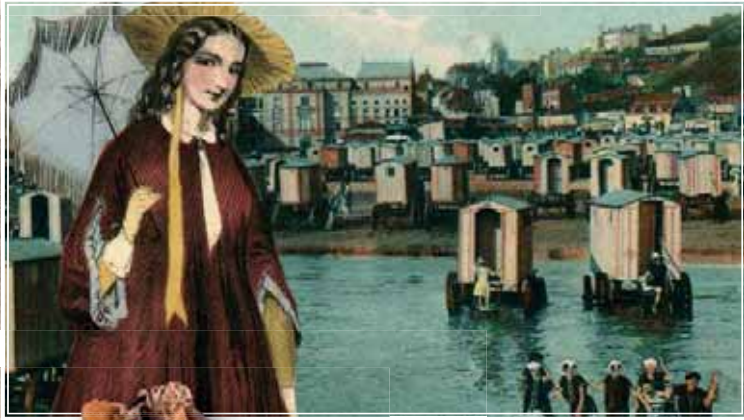
Women's beach suit. 1870s



Baths on the beaches of Britain in the XIX century



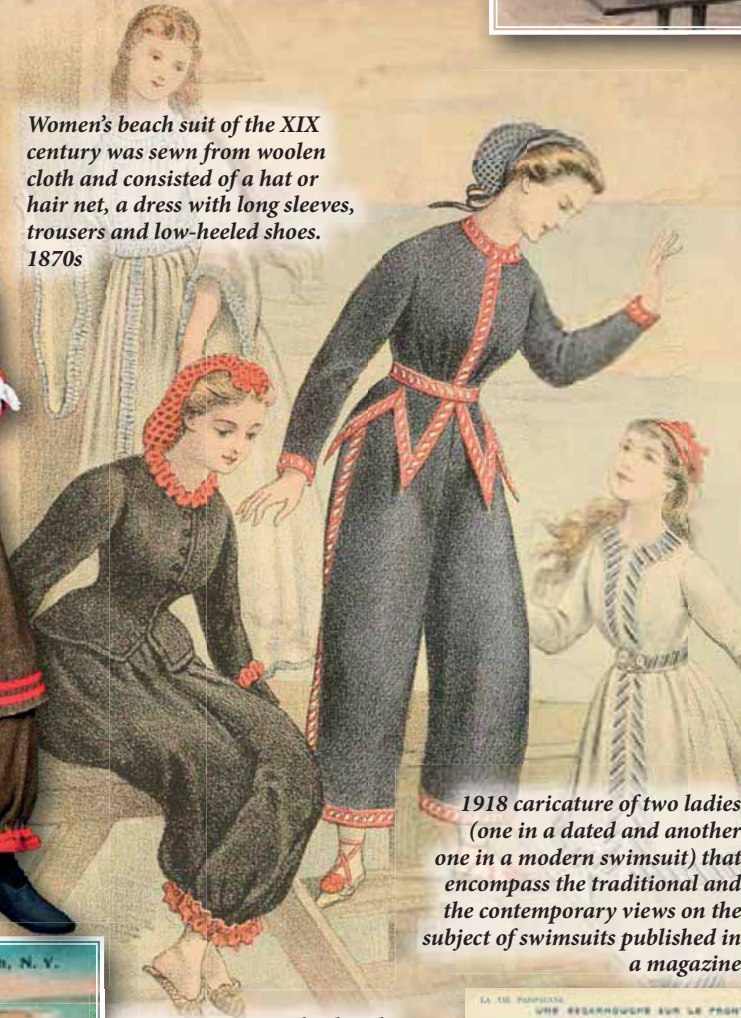
Swimming in an aquatic resort. XIX century. Europe



A bell-shaped advertisement of bathing suits



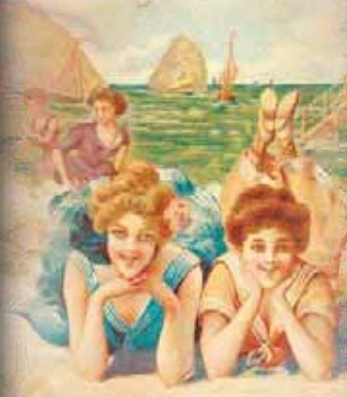
Women's beach suit of the XIX century was sewn from woolen cloth and consisted of a hat or hair net, a dress with long sleeves, trousers and low-heeled shoes. 1870s



1918 caricature of two ladies (one in a dated and another one in a modern swimsuit) that encompass the traditional and the contemporary views on the subject of swimsuits published in a magazine



Diving was a popular beach activity for women. The postcard depicts a lady diving at the Rockaway Beach in New York. Early twentieth century.





Postcards from the seaside resorts



There was the following bathing ritual: a lady in everyday clothes went to a specially equipped trailer, put on a swimming suit, then the trailer was brought into the water by horses or servants. These bathing apparatuses allowed her to swim in the sea without violating the rules of decency of those times as women and men were to swim separately. The less fortunate ladies bathed in underwear or without it at all.

With the development of railroads, sea bathing became fashionable. Ladies began to order special suits for swimming. Illustrations of fashion magazines depicting Victorian swimming suits captured these events.

A new model of bathing suit appeared in 1880 called the "princess". It consisted of sewn together blouses and pants, and heavy underskirts were replaced by wide cotton pants. A separate knee-length skirt was also added to hide the figure. A cap or straw hat was still the finishing touch to a swimsuit outfit.

At the end of the XIX century bathing suits consisted of two items: tunics with a belt and trousers below the knees (black bathing stockings were added to such an outfit), or a long robe with ruffles tightened around the neck. The bravest swimmers began to enter the water without shoes on.



Lady in a swimsuit. 1900s

Lady on the beach. Postcard. Early twentieth century



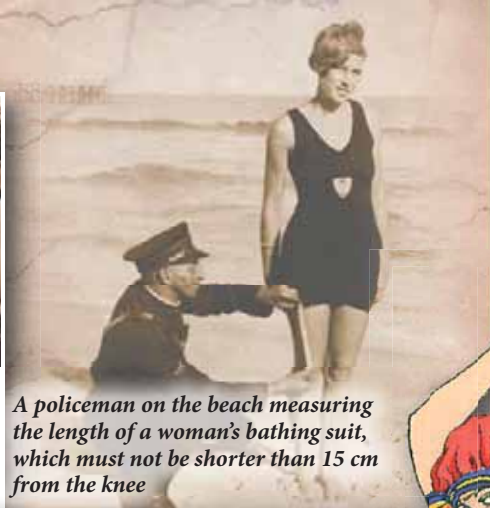
Women's bathing suit. The end of the XIX century.



GREETINGS FROM THE SEASIDE



A policeman on the beach measuring the length of a woman's bathing suit, which must not be shorter than 15 cm from the knee



Bather's penalties for violating the required length of the bathing suit



Women posing on the beaches. The first quarter of the twentieth century

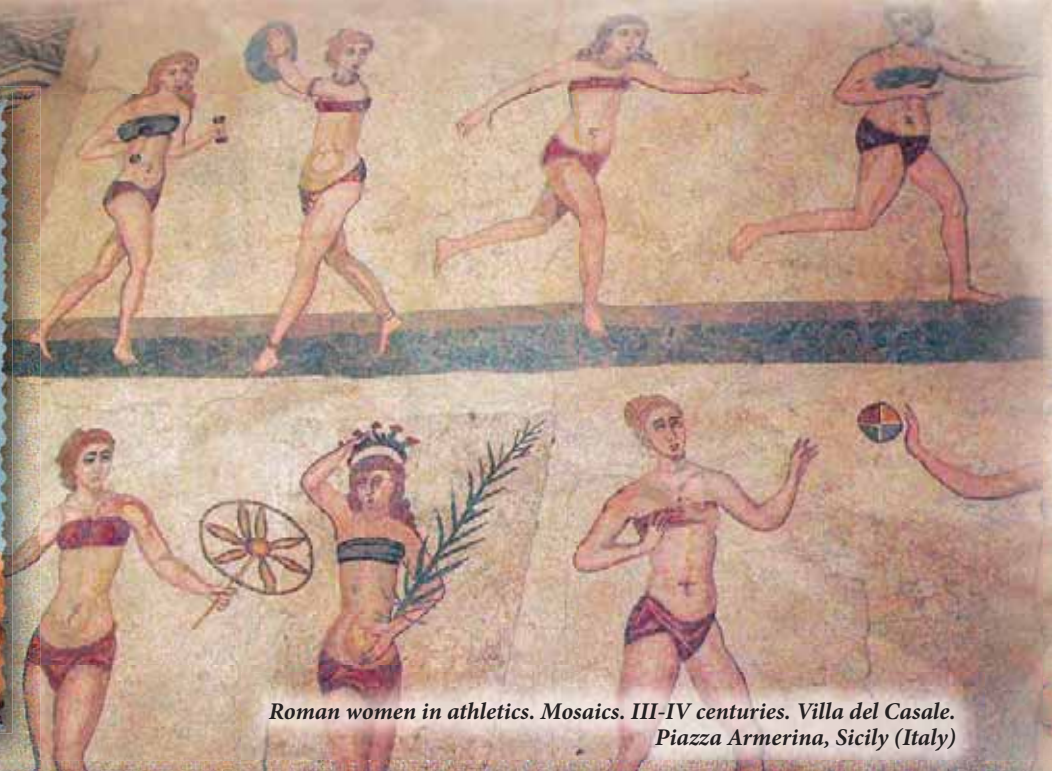


Wooden female swimwear. Early twentieth century





Swimsuits. 1950s



Roman women in athletics. Mosaics. III-IV centuries. Villa del Casale. Piazza Armerina, Sicily (Italy)

With the advent of the twentieth century the real "beach revolution" began. Despite the efforts of law enforcement (which forbade women from exposing parts of their bodies in public), bathing suits continued to shrink in size. The author of the first bathing suit can be considered the Australian Annette Kellerman, who in 1907 made a stage costume based on men's tights, intended for water vaudeville. This suit stunned the public, and its owner was deemed as a "violator of public morality" in the United States, she was arrested during the performance which she was able to finish only after changing her outfit. However, the woman argued that bathing in dress was dangerous, so the charges against her had to be dropped. In 1910, this version of the bathing suit was officially adopted by the community and began its evolution.

So, women decided on one-piece models that resembled a short jumpsuit. A popular color for swimwear was red and a traditional sea stripe.

A significant impetus in the development of bathing suits was the inclusion of women's swimming and diving in the programme of the Olympic Games.

Emancipated ladies began to go to the beach in suits similar to men's, and in 1916 swimsuits were already demonstrated on the catwalks. First, the swimsuits were made from calico, then knitwear, which after getting wet became heavy and took a long time to dry, although it held its shape well when dry.



Swimwear. 1960s





Fashion magazine pages. 1960s





On the public beaches, police officers carefully monitored the length of a woman's bathing suit, which could not exceed 15 cm (6 inches) from the knee, because it posed a great threat to secular morality.

A real breakthrough in the history of the bathing suit was made by Coco Chanel, who in 1922 created a one-piece swimsuit with tight shorts to the middle of the thigh, complemented by a bathing cap, pants and bathrobe. And from then on swimsuits were created to demonstrate a beautiful figure, constantly reducing in size so that they fit snugly and emphasize the shape.

The development of mass sports, swimming, diving contributed to the development and improvement of swimwear in the 1930's. Among the bathing suits was the so-called "case", or "cover", which was modeled on similar to a corset: with a tightening bandage on the abdomen and supporting cups without straps.

The beach fashion of the 1940's demonstrated an attempt to change swimming suits into a two-piece bathing suit, which consisted of a separate bodice with a bow and high briefs with lacing on the sides.

In the 1950's girls often preferred swimsuits with a sewn-on corset belt, which formed the then popular new look silhouette with an emphasis on the waist.

Synthetic fiber "spandex" was invented in 1959. This made the swimsuit significantly lighter and increased the tightness of women's shape.





In the 1960s, swimsuits of nylon and lycra appeared in Europe and America. The advantage of this invention was that it became possible to create bathing suits of any style, as they did not lose their shape when getting wet, dried instantly and retained color longer.

Later on, as the size of swimsuits was reduced, various elements of decor began to appear.

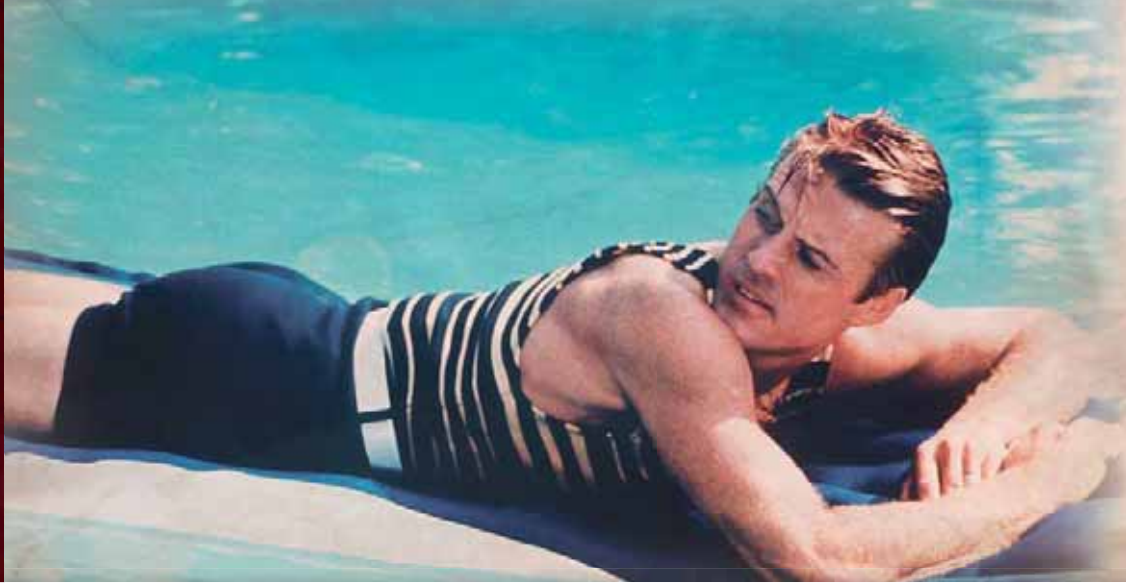
Modern swimsuits are sewn from fabric that stretches well and thus provides a fit of the body i.e., jersey, biflex, elastane.

Athletic swimsuits, in addition to the high lines on the thighs, were complemented by deep necklines on the back and asymmetrical models on one shoulder. Many new details such as prints, rhinestones and more were added.

The swimsuit shape used during competitions is strictly regulated. For exceeding the norm of the naked body, athletes are fined by deducting points.

Women's diving attire is a one-piece swimsuit of the established model by swimming companies with which the International Swimming Federation and the European Swimming League cooperate. Apparel for diving must be more durable than for swimming.





History of a Male Bathing Suit

Until 1860, men in England were allowed to swim naked, usually they swam in underwear or tights. But from then on, men could only come to the beach in cotton leotards with sleeves up to the elbow and knee-length (usually in white and blue or white or red stripes).

At the time when permitted to swim together in the early twentieth century, men were not allowed to expose their torsos in public. Until the first half of the twentieth century the men's bathing suit remained quite restrained, usually dark in color and covered most of the body.

After World War I, people's attitudes to leisure changed dramatically. In the same years rapid development of sport led to changes in the fashion for men's bathing suits.

Men in swimming striped trunks shaped more like shorts began to appear in places of public bathing.

Even more rules for bathing suits were dictated by the 1920's. Men were required to wear a swimsuit paired with a skirt or a swimsuit that mimicked the effect of a skirt.

The general liberalization of views after the First World War permitted bathing suits become freer and more open. At the beginning of 1921, elastic threads began to be woven into knitted fabrics for bathing suits, which ensured a tight fit. The new material was called latex.

In the mid-1920s, swimsuits consisting of shorts and T-shirts were popular. Ten years later, the upper part was gone.

Men's swimwear was reduced to the scale of swimming trunks. After all, men did not bathe they swam. Therefore, women's swimming accessory was still called a bathing suit, and men's - swimming trunks.

Fitted shorts remained popular throughout the late 1930's and over the next decade.

Bright and colorful briefs became the most popular trend of the entire 1950's. Many men preferred to decorate their swim shorts with an elegant belt.

With the development of the chemical and textile industries, new synthetic materials for elastic sports swimming trunks were created: spandex, lycra, elastane. They fit the figure perfectly, dried quickly and did not perspire the body.

Today the diver's attire is standardized - swimming trunks with a cuff around the thighs, an established model of swimming companies that collaborate with the International Swimming Federation and the European Swimming League.

For more than 45 years, Arena has been offering products for water sports that are the true embodiment of innovative developments, best technical solutions, and unwavering commitment to quality. Arena is an official sponsor and technical partner in all major FINA events. Arena is an exclusive supplier of clothing and accessories for aquatic sports.

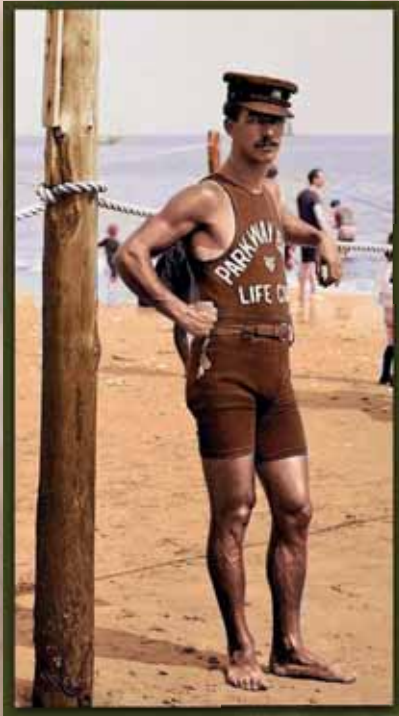


Men's bathing suits of the early twentieth century



Bathing suit 1900s



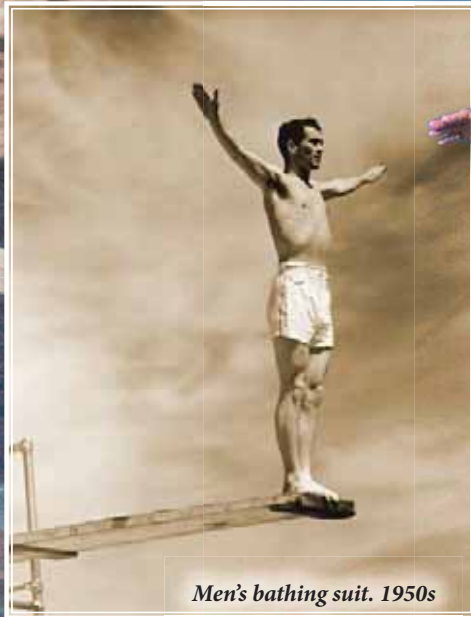


Male lifeguard swimsuit. 1930s



Bathing suit of the participant of the Games of the III Olympiad, 1904 in St. Louis

Men's bathing suit, the end of the XIX century

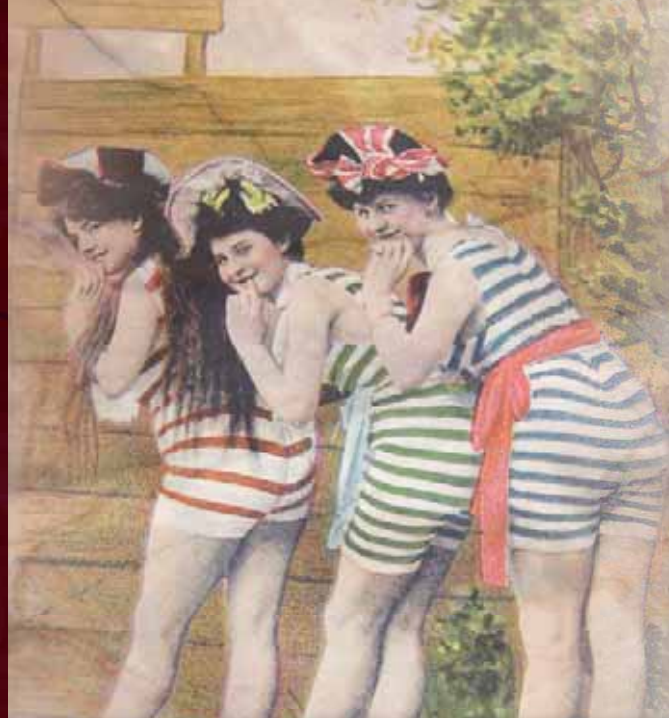


Men's bathing suit. 1950s



Men's diving suit. XXI century





Swim Cap History

There were times when the headwear was an indispensable attribute of woman's bathing suit. In those distant times, hair nets made of waxed taffeta or artificial silk were also worn to repel water.

The modern history of traditional swim caps begins with the implementation of rubber in 1883.

The early modern swim caps were similar to pilots' helmets, with straps that were attached to the chin to hold it on the head. These caps not only protected the hair from the environment, but also reduced water resistance.

Latex was invented during the rapid development of women's swimming and diving in the 1920's, leading to the appearance of elastic swimsuits. The same material was used to make tight-fitting hats, which became more elastic and perfectly complemented the swimsuit. In addition, the straps and ties became unnecessary, because such hats held well on the head.

During World War II, the production of rubber and latex caps declined sharply as rubber was widely used for military purposes.

Swim caps became widespread again in the 1950's. They were made of bright and cheerful colours of printed rubber.

In the 1960's and 1970's with the newly gained popularity of long hair, swim caps became a prerequisite for visiting swimming pools, as they protected the hair not only from getting wet, but also from the harmful effects of disinfectants.

The growing interest in competitive aquatic sports in the 1980's and 1990's led to an increase in the production of swim caps.

Today, the most common option are silicone caps, a high-quality material that is used in aquatic sports by both amateurs and professionals.

Competitive swim caps are now made of simple, very thin and high-quality materials such as latex, silicone and lycra (spandex). They are available in different colours and prints.

According to modern rules of diving events, swim caps are not a mandatory attribute of competitions.



