Unit 6　Be a Champion!

Lesson 34　Modern Olympics

1. Which mascot do you like best?

2. What do you think is the same in every Olympics?

Read the text in groups and pay attention to these sentences.

(1) The five rings stand for the five continents united together.

(2) There are also the Paralympic Games,which have been held alongside every Olympic since 1988.

(3) The Olympic motto, "Faster,Higher, Stronger",stays the same for every Olympics.

(4) The torch—a symbol of peace,light and friendship—is always there.

Listen to the tape and know about the main points of the passage.At the same time,fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1.The five rings stand for the
_____five continents_____united together.

2.The Olympic slogan is created by the
____host city____.

3.Each host country creates its own
_____mascot and song_____.

Read the text and answer the following questions.

(1)What does the red ring stand for?

America.

(2)What is the Olympic motto?

Faster, Higher, Stronger.

(3)What's the name of the 2008 Beijing Olympic song?

You and Me.

Look at the items below. Are they the same or different in every Olympics? Read the lesson and write "S" for "same" or "D" for "different".

1. The Olympic slogan (**D**)

2. The Olympic torch (**S**)

3. The Olympic mascot (**D**)

4. The Olympic symbol (**S**)

5. The Olympic motto (**S**)

6. The Olympic song (**D**)

Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

(1)The Olympic slogan, for example, is created by **the host city** _____.

(2)The Olympic songs are always popular _____ **around the** **world**.

(3)In the modern Olympics, some things **are the same** _____ no matter which country is hosting, and some things change.

(4)The blue ring _____ **stands for** _____Europe.

(5)It ____ **touched** _____many people's hearts.

(6)But one thing has always been the same- **to do the best and to compete fairly** _____.

☆**教材解读**☆

1.The five rings stand for the five continents united together.

句中*stand for*意思是"代表,象征"。

The Great Wall stands for China.

长城象征着中国。

【**拓展**】　(1)*stand for*还可以表示"主张"。

*I stand for justice.*我支持正义。

(2)*stand for*常用于否定句中,组成*not stand for* 结构,表示"不能容忍某事"。

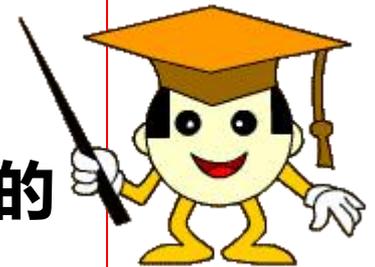*I am not going to stand for that kind of behaviour.*我再也不能容忍那种行为了。

2.There are also the Paralympic Games,which have been held alongside every Olympics since 1988.

◆句中*which* 后面引导的从句,是一个非限制性定语从句,用来修饰前面的*the Paralympic Games*。*which*在这既是引导词,又在从句中充当主语。除此之外,*which* 还可以充当宾语。

*Most of gifts,which are expensive, are from that old man.*大部分昂贵的礼物都来自于那位老人。

*I want to take away the book which you showed me yesterday.*我想带走你昨天给我看的那本书。

【**拓展**】 非限制性定语从句是先行词的附加说明,去掉了也不会影响主句的意思,它与主句之间通常用逗号分开,将非限制性定语从句放在句子中间,其前后都需要用逗号隔开。限制性定语从句是先行词不可缺少的部分,去掉它主句意思往往不明确。

*Our guide,who was a Frenchman,was an excellent cook.*我们的向导,是一个法国人,擅长烹调。

*Our guide who was a Frenchman,was an excellent cook.*我们的法国向导,擅长烹调。

(2)非限制性定语从句中,代替人的引导词只能是*who*,代替事或者物的只能是*which*,不能用*that*。

◆句中*since*在这作介词,当作"自……以后"讲,后面接时间点,常与现在完成时或者过去完成时连用,表示某事从过去某一时刻开始,一直持续到现在,还有可能持续到将来。*since* 还可以作连词,用来引导时间状语从句,*since* 还可以作副词,意思是"从那以后"。

He has been skating since 9 o'clock.
他从9点钟就开始溜冰了。

I have learned English since I was five.
从五岁我就开始学英语了。

*Since she graduated three years ago,she has been a nurse.*她三年前毕业,从那时起便一直当护士。

Underline the comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs.

1. Danny says that supper is <u>more important</u> than a world record.

2. Mine flew <u>farther</u> than Jenny's airplane, but Brian's flew <u>the farthest</u>.

3. My friend Sandra won the record for <u>the largest</u> book.

4. The ancient Greeks wanted to have the best athletes compete against each other.

5. Fewer countries take part in the Winter Olympics than in the Summer Olympics.

Look at the sentences with some missing words.Please use proper words to fill them.

1.The torch is a symbol of__**peace**__(和平).

2."ESL" ___**stands for**___(代表)English as a second language.

3.He can always make the airplane ___**farther**___(更远).

4.I have wanted to be a teacher ___**since**___(自从)I was a kid.

5.Each host country creates its own ___**mascot**___(吉祥物)and song.

Homework

1.Practice reading the passage with your group members after class.

2.Copy the new words twice.