

11

THE ASIAN GAMES

- Asking for and Giving Information
- Reading: Going to the Olympics
- Writing a Report on a Sporting Event
- Relative Clauses and Omission of Relative Pronouns
- Words and Expressions Describing Games and Sports
- Compound Nouns (from Phrasal Verbs)
- Word Square



LISTENING

a) Write the sentences in the correct column according to their stress pattern. Listen to the recording and check if you are right.

Close the window.	Come and look.	Give me the ball.
Glad to meet you.	It's cold and wet.	Nice to see you.
Put it in here.	The train was late.	The weather's fine.
What did you say?	What's the time?	Where's the book?

• • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •

b) Listen to the recording and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Check (✓) the appropriate boxes and then correct the false statements.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Football is called soccer only in the United States. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. In the United States, football and soccer are two different sports. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3. In Spanish-speaking countries, soccer is called football. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Pelé led Brazil to the World Cup title in 1970. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Many soccer fans consider David Beckham the best soccer player of all time. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. The English national team won the 2002 World Cup. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Ronaldo is famous for his long, curving shots. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Both Pelé and Ronaldo are Brazilians. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



SPEAKING

Asking for and Giving Information

In pairs, make questions and answers to fill the following table with the information from the reading below.

The 16th Asian Games, Guangzhou 2010



Artwork of Official Emblem of the 16th Asian Games Guangzhou 2010

Following the incredible success of Doha 2006 is Guangzhou, who will host the 16th Asian Games in 2010. It takes time, effort, and money for a city to put on a spectacular show that Doha has shown.

As the fifth largest city in China and the capital of South China's Guangdong province, Guangzhou has a population of around 6 million. It is reported that the number of people involved in sports in the city has reached 42 percent of the total population.

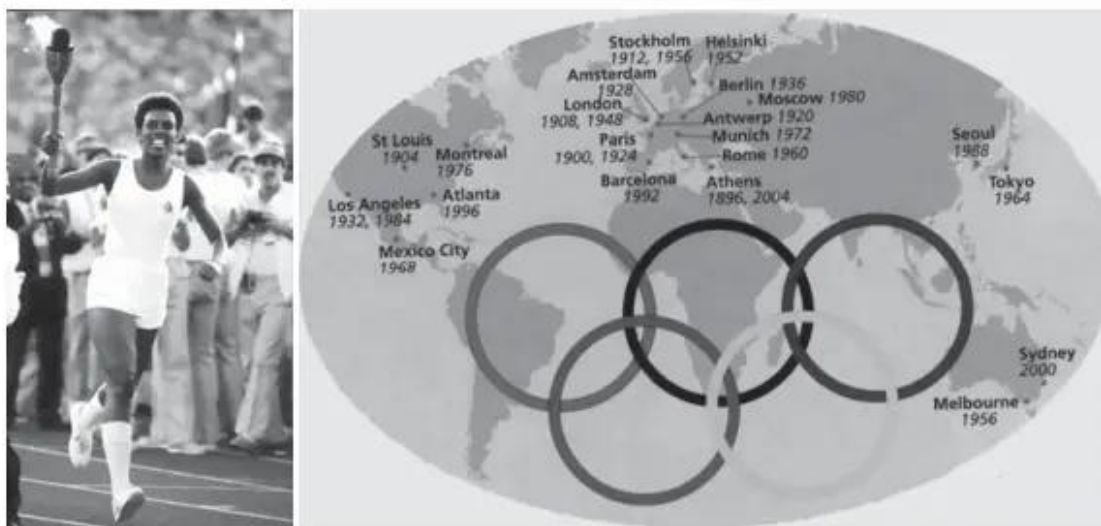
Guangzhou already has more than 10,000 sports facilities, including more than 50 advanced stadiums and gymnasiums, including the Olympic Sports Center and the new Guangzhou Gymnasium. With sports facilities covering a total area of 20 million square meters, Guangzhou has the capacity to host the Asian Games. The city will also build 10 competition venues and refurbish or rebuild some existing stadiums.

The Asian Games Village, as planned at the outset by the municipal government, is designed to offer all delegations a secure and comfortable living environment with its various facilities and services, such as accommodation, entertainment, finance services, and sports facilities. The Village, which will be connected to the outside world through digital network systems, has a budget of 1.6 billion yuan (US\$ 193 million) and is expected to be completed well in time for 2010.

The 16th Asian Games	
Host city	
Country	
City population	
Number of sports facilities	
Number of advanced stadiums and gymnasiums	
Total area	
New competition venues	
Cost of the Asian Games Village	
Facilities in the Asian Games Village	

READING

Read the following article about Going to the Olympics carefully, and then answer all the questions below it.



It is not easy to be an Olympian. If you want to be one in eight or twelve years' time, you must decide now to give those years to your sport. If you can do this, then perhaps one day you will join the world's best athletes in the Olympic stadium for the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games. The athletes who are there have worked hard for this moment. They have worked so hard that often their bodies hurt. Sometimes they felt so tired that they wanted to stop the endless work. But they always made themselves go on, and they told themselves that one day they would be the best.

For the opening ceremony, the competitors begin by entering the main stadium and then walk round, country by country, the Greek team first, the home country last. There is singing and dancing from the people of the Olympic city. The leader of the home country talks to the people in the stadium and, through television, to millions of people around the world, and then the President of the IOC (International Olympic Committee) talks as well. The Olympic flag goes up. Now a runner enters the Olympic stadium carrying a lighted torch. The flame he or she carries was lighted by the sun on Mount Olympus, and has been carried by different runners from there to the Olympic city. The runner runs up the steps to light the flame, which will burn during the two weeks of the Games.

a) Pick out the word in which the underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the others in the group. The first one has been done as an example.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------|---------|------------|----------------|-------|
| a. | works <u>s</u> | records | stops | kicks | <u>records</u> | _____ |
| b. | games <u>s</u> | athletes | bodies | themselves | | _____ |
| c. | tastes | hates | types | machines | | _____ |
| d. | years | millions | flames | weeks | | _____ |
| e. | decided | worked | stopped | danced | | _____ |
| f. | joined | entered | carried | watched | | _____ |
| g. | perhaps | athletes | stadium | carrying | | _____ |
| h. | lock | sometimes | bodies | stop | | _____ |
| i. | want | one | country | sun | | _____ |

b) Find words in the article which mean:

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| a. | someone who competes in the Olympic Games | _____ |
| b. | sportsmen or sportswomen | _____ |
| c. | a large sports ground surrounded by rows of seats and usually other buildings | _____ |
| d. | a formal public event performed with traditions, actions, and speeches on a special occasion | _____ |
| e. | someone who takes part in a sports competition | _____ |
| f. | the country where the Olympic Games take place | _____ |
| g. | a torch that is burning | _____ |

c) Answer these questions in complete sentences.

- According to the article, how long does it take an athlete to train for the Olympic Games?
- What does the underlined phrase in “The athletes ... have worked hard for this moment.” refer to?
- “... one day they would be the best.” What would they be the best of?
- Pick out words or expressions in the first paragraph that show it isn't easy to be an Olympian.
- What keeps an athlete going on training in spite of the endless hard work and pain?

- f. What does the first paragraph mainly discuss?
- g. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- h. There is something special about the Olympic torch. Can you explain it?



WRITING

Writing a Report on a Sporting Event

Put the following paragraphs into the appropriate order. Write a report on a sporting event you have recently watched, following the given sample.



- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Introduction: | Paragraph _____ |
| B. Reporting happenings: | Paragraph _____ |
| C. Quoting: | Paragraph _____ |
| D. Summing up: | Paragraph _____ |

1. Viet Nam only played well in the first half. Viet Nam took the lead in the 36th minute through striker Thanh Binh. However, Thailand restored parity in the very next minute. In the 62nd minute Datsakorn Thonglao scored again for the Thais with a shot from the right flank which left the goalkeeper, Quang Huy, stranded.
2. Although the Vietnamese players were sharp in training, they didn't look confident during the match. The lesson they learned this time is that they should have confidence in beating any rival in the tournament.
3. Hosts Thailand beat Viet Nam 2-1 in the inaugural match of the 37th King's Cup soccer tournament in Bangkok yesterday.
4. Viet Nam coach Alfred Riedl said his side made too many mistakes during the match. "Viet Nam is better than this," the Austrian told reporters. "Our passing was very bad."



USE OF LANGUAGE

1. Relative Clauses and Omission of Relative Pronouns

a) Use the following cues to write definitions.

Example

spectator / person / watching / event / especially a sports event.

→A spectator is a person who is watching an event, especially a sports event.

1. athlete / person / compete / sports

2. coach / person / train / person / team in sport

3. volunteer / person / do a job / without / paid for it

4. fan / person / admire somebody or something very much

5. field / area of land / used / playing a sport on

b) Use the cues to make questions and answers. (More than one answer is possible.) Use adjective clauses beginning with who, whom, which, that or omit relative pronouns.

Example: fruit / you eat most often

A: What is the fruit (which/ that) you eat most often?

B: Bananas.

1. person / you consult when you need advice

A: _____?

B: _____.

2. food / you eat to live a long life

A: _____?

B: _____.

3. doctor / you usually visit when you are sick

A: _____?

B: _____.

4. number / many people don't like

A: _____?

B: _____.

5. medicine / you take most often

A: _____?

B: _____.

2. Words and Expressions Describing Games and Sports

Fill in each blank with an appropriate form of the word or expression from the Key Vocabulary to complete the following report on the history of the SEA Games.

Key Vocabulary

adopt, hold, join, participate, promote, sports competition, cooperation, effort, host country, member, membership, relation, Olympic Committee, reward, understanding

The SEA Games originated from the SEAP (Southeast Asian Peninsular) Games which were first (1)_____ in Thailand in 1959. When the first SEAP Games were held in Bangkok in 1959, only six countries (2)_____, namely Laos, Burma (Myanmar), Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

Luang Sukhumnaipradit, the then Vice President of the Thai National (3)_____ _____, had been trying to begin a SEAP Games since 1957. He believed that a regional (4)_____ _____, similar to the Asian Games or the Olympic Games, will help (5)_____ cooperation, understanding, and (6)_____ among countries in the region. His (7)_____ were rewarded after two years.

The name SEAP Games was used up to 1975. Thailand had by then been the (8)_____ three times. Later on Indonesia, the Philippines, and Brunei (9)_____ the Games, which were then renamed SEA Games at its 9th athletics meet in Malaysia in 1977. The name has since been officially (10)_____ and the Games have become the most important sporting event of the region. The (11)_____ of the SEA Games has now increased to eleven with East Timor being the last (12)_____.

3. Compound Nouns (from Phrasal Verbs)

Look for the phrasal verbs in these dialogues. Then, fill in the blanks with related compound nouns to complete the dialogues. The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. A: Someone had *broken in* through the bedroom window while we were away. It was careless of me to leave the window open.
B: You should have been more careful about doors and windows. Several *break-ins* have been reported to the police this month.
2. A: The best way to keep fit is to work out regularly at the gym.
B: I couldn't agree more. Take my sister, she's a fashion model and she does a half-hour _____ every morning.
3. A: Look! I've just traded in my old Dream II for a new Spacy.
B: If I were you, I'd have sold the Dream II to someone who needed it. A _____ is always a loss on the deal.
4. A: A vast crowd turned out to watch the firework display on New Year's Eve.
B: Yeah, I heard that this year's fireworks attracted a record _____.
5. A: Someone has mixed up all the application forms.
B: And there has been a _____ over the orders, too.
6. A: We keep these old kerosene lamps as _____ in case there's a power cut.
B: You mean an oil lamp is standing by in every home for a blackout?

7. A: All new students are required to go for a medical _____ to gain admission to the university.

B: What? They want to check up on our health?

8. A: Ralph, would you hand these papers out for me?

B: Are they the _____ of the presentation the dean's going to make on the courses the school offers?

9. A: I was told that IBM is taking over our company.

B: Don't be glad too soon. These _____ usually mean someone's going to lose their job.

10. A: They've decided to cut back production and lay off workers.

B: That's too bad. I hope we aren't among the number of _____ in the factory this time.



4. Word Square

Find the past participles in this word square. Then write them in the blanks under ACROSS or DOWN.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a	G	Y	G	F	A	L	L	E	N	S
b	Z	L	O	O	H	E	O	E	I	W
c	W	O	N	U	A	F	S	J	D	E
d	B	E	E	N	D	T	T	B	K	P
e	R	U	N	D	R	I	V	E	N	T
f	O	X	S	S	H	U	T	G	O	T
g	U	U	E	T	H	I	T	U	W	O
h	G	A	T	T	A	K	E	N	N	L
i	H	G	I	V	E	N	A	R	U	D
j	T	H	O	U	G	H	T	M	E	T

ACROSS
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DOWN
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Now try to find two past participles that go in the direction of diagonal lines 1 and 2, and two in the direction of diagonal lines 3 and 4.

