

UNIT 5

Lessons 25 ~ 30

Buying and Selling



We Will Learn

Functions

- ▶ Raising Money
- ▶ Talking about Business

Grammar

- ▶ Object Clause

Structures

- ▶ What is it for?
- ▶ I'm afraid I can't afford it.
- ▶ I think that they will support the idea.

Lesson 25: Raising Money



- Have you ever had a bake sale?
- Have you ever raised money? What did you do?

Brian: Hi Danny and Jenny. Do you know that our basketball team is going to play in another city?

Jenny: Yes. But the trip costs a lot of money. Each player needs to pay \$150. We need to make some money for the team!

Danny: How can we make money? I don't have a job.

Brian: Maybe we can work together to raise some money. Have you got any ideas, Jenny?

Jenny: Maybe we can have a bake sale. We can sell snacks and other things at lunch hour.

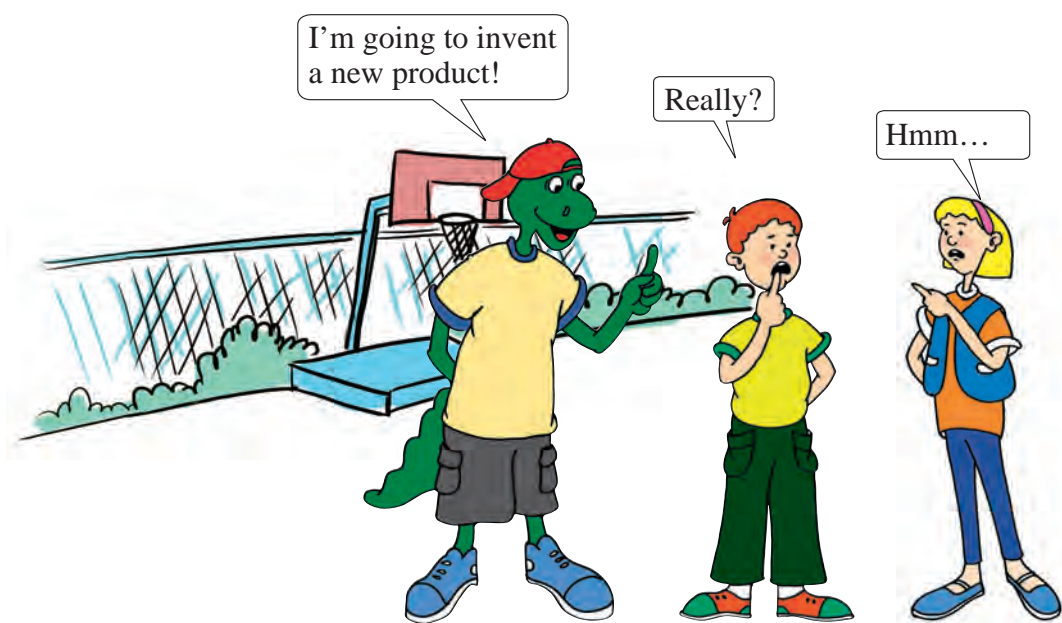
Brian: Good idea, Jenny! I'll bake something delicious. I think everybody likes cookies.

Danny: Yes! How much will they cost?

Brian: One dollar for four cookies.

Danny: I'm going to buy sixteen!

Jenny: We need some advertising. I'll make a poster. What will you sell, Danny?



Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. Why do they want to raise money?
2. When will they have a bake sale?
3. How much will Brian's cookies cost?
4. What is Danny going to sell?
5. What does Jenny mean when she says, "Hmm..."?

2 Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

1. Each player needs to pay _____ for the trip.
2. Li Ming, Wang Mei and Li Lin decide to work together to _____.
3. Wang Mei wants to bake some _____ to sell.
4. Li Ming wants to _____ a new product to sell.
5. Li Lin will make some _____ to help them.

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box.

sell play dollar pay make money

1. There are usually eleven _____ on a football team.
2. Mr. Han chose a shirt, _____ for it and left the store.
3. That laptop cost you 2000 _____?! That's too expensive!
4. As an employee, I try to _____ for my company.
5. I often go to that bakery. I think it _____ the best cookies.

4 Work in pairs. Your class is going on a field trip. But first, you have to raise money for it. Make up a dialogue and act it out.

Task tips:

- When and where will you go on the field trip?
- How much will the trip cost?
- How much does each student need to pay?
- What will you do to raise money?



Lesson 26: Cookies, Please!



- What do you do with your pocket money?
- Can you think of an invention that would make your life easier? What is it?

It's Thursday. Brian and Danny are selling things to raise money for the school basketball team. A girl comes up to Brian's table.

Girl: How much are the cookies?

Brian: They're cheap! You can buy four for only one dollar.

Girl: Great. I'll take four, please.

Brian: Sure! One dollar, please.



(The girl takes a one-dollar coin from her pocket and pays for her cookies.)

Girl: Do you have any other things for sale?

Brian: Sorry, I only have cookies. But I guess my friend Danny is selling something different.

(The girl goes over to Danny's table. She sees a piece of wood with a red flag.)

Girl: What's that?



Danny: It's a Danny Desk-Cycle! Do you want to buy one?

Girl: What is it for?

Danny: It's a desk. You tie it onto your bike. You can do your homework while you ride your bike.

Girl: I don't think it would be safe to do my homework on a bicycle.

Danny: Try it for one week. If you don't like it, I will give you your money back.

Girl: How much does it cost?

Danny: It's only five dollars. That's a very low price for such a great product!

Girl: No, that's too expensive. I'm afraid I can't afford it. I only have a few cents. I gave most of my money to Brian for some cookies.

Danny: I'm hungry. May I have some of your cookies? We can trade!

Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Brian's cookies are expensive. ()
2. The girl pays one dollar for four cookies. ()
3. Danny is selling some wood, bags and red flags. ()
4. Danny's invention is for doing homework. ()
5. The girl will buy the Danny Desk-Cycle. ()

2 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box.

coin tie while afford cheap pocket

1. When David visits other countries, he likes to collect foreign _____.
2. Though it's _____, it is of good quality.
3. He locked the door and put the key in his _____.
4. I'll take care of your garden _____ you are away.
5. We can't _____ to pay such a price. We don't have enough money.
6. Bob _____ the dog to the tree before he left.

3 In the lesson, Danny uses some strategies to push his product. Find Danny's strategies and write them down.

Danny's Strategies:

Function of the product: _____

Try out the product: _____

Attractive price: _____

Imagine you are going to push a product. What will you say? Write some sentences.

4 Work in pairs and make up a dialogue using the information from Activity 3.

You can use the following expressions:

- How much... ?
- They're cheap!
- That's fine. I'll take..., please.
- What is this for?
- That's too expensive. I'm afraid I can't afford it.



Lesson 27: Business English



- Do you know any business terms in English?
- Is business English different from everyday English?

English is the language of international business. Do you know that business English can be different from everyday English? In business, people sometimes speak English in interesting ways. You might not always know what they mean. Can you guess the meanings of the sentences below?

Look at this one: **Buy low, sell high.** It's a short and simple sentence. Buy something at a low price, and then sell it at a high price. It makes sense, right?

What does **We're in the red this month** mean? Does it mean everyone is wearing red clothes? No! It means the business is losing money. Business people usually write red numbers below zero and black numbers above zero. Pretty simple, right?

I am moving up the ladder may be difficult to understand. It means a person gets a better job or a better position at work. If someone tells you he or she is moving up the ladder, you should congratulate this person.

How about **I have to beef up my report**? We know that beef is meat from cows. If you "beef something up", you make it big and strong — like a cow! This sentence means "I have to make my report stronger".

There are many more interesting business terms including: **He's a fat cat** (He's a rich person); and **They cook the books** (They steal money by making changes to the company's accounts).

Have you heard of any other business terms or sayings?



Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and find the meanings of these business terms.

Buy low, sell high.

We're in the red this month.

I am moving up the ladder.

I have to beef up my report.

He's a fat cat.

They cook the books.

2 Listen to the passage and write true (T) or false (F).

1. If people learn English, they can have more success in business. ()
2. Business English is very easy to understand. ()
3. "Don't be a yes-man" means "Don't always say 'yes' without thinking". ()
4. "I've made it" means "I have succeeded in business". ()

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions.

1. — Who's the woman _____ red?
— Oh, she's my English teacher, May!
2. My kite is in the tree. I must climb _____ the ladder and get it.
3. If you work hard _____ your job, you will succeed.
4. They learn English _____ watching TV programs.
5. Saying "yes" _____ thinking makes you a yes-man.
6. I don't understand. Can you explain it to me _____ another way?

4 Search the Internet and find more examples of business language. There are also many business terms and sayings in Chinese. Can you make a list of them?



Lesson 28: Ms. Liu's Great Idea



- Do you know any mottos about honesty?
- Would it be difficult to open a shop without a salesperson? Why or why not?



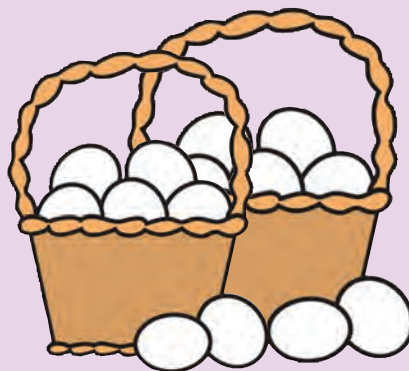
One day, Ms. Liu received an e-mail from Rose, her English friend. Rose just took a weekend trip with her husband to the countryside. She said they had a wonderful shopping experience.

...

Along a small road, we saw a sign on a gate: "Fresh Eggs for Sale". We parked the car and walked into the shop. No one was around. Then I saw another sign: "Help Yourself!" On the table, there was a note: "Please take eggs from the baskets and leave your money in the box. We appreciate your honesty!" We were

surprised to find that the farmer was so trusting. I took my eggs and put some money in the box. On our way home, I wondered if everyone would be honest.

...



When Ms. Liu read this story, she smiled. She had an idea. She would help her students open this kind of shop at her school. Students could take things from the shop and leave money in a box. The shop would raise money for school activities.

It was a great idea! Ms. Liu believed that most people want to be honest. This shop would be a good way for students to learn the value of honesty. The perfect motto for this shop would be, "Take what you need. Give what you can. We trust you!"

Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and fill in the blanks.

Rose is Ms. Liu's English friend. She went on a trip to the _____ on the weekend with her _____. She bought some eggs in a special shop. There was _____ in the shop. She just followed the signs and _____ herself. She took the eggs and put the money in a box. She was _____ that the farmer trusted others. Ms. Liu learned from her story. She decided to help her students _____ a shop like this. Then they could _____ money for school activities. Ms. Liu believes that most people want to be _____ and that students should know the _____ of honesty.



2 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

gate honest trust value believe

- George says that he has tried to be an _____ man all his life.
- She says that she will wait for me at the _____.
- They think that no one knows the _____ of this book.
- You should _____ that your dream will come true someday.
- We know that we can _____ Xiao Zhang because he is a good guy.

3 Match the sentences.

1. I received a letter from Peter. It said

that they can finish it on time.

2. We are lost. Do you know

that she is a new student here.

3. Jim failed this time, but we believe

how we can get to the Shanghai Hotel?

4. I haven't seen that girl before. I think

that he will try his best to do better next time.

5. It's a difficult job. But everyone believes

that he would come to visit me the next week.

4 Work in groups. Take turns telling a story about honesty.

Lesson 29: How to Push a Product



- What is important for pushing a product?
- If you had your own product to sell, how would you push it?

After a lot of hard work, you finally have your product. But that's only half the battle. Now you have to get people to buy it.

Is your product easy to use? How can your product improve people's lives? Why should people buy YOUR product? Remember, you need to make your product stand out. So tell people what is special about it. How can you do that? Here are a few suggestions.

Create an ad. First, study your customers' ages, interests and other information. Second, choose a type of ad — TV, bus, magazine, newspaper or Internet. Third, decide what your ad will tell people about your product. Find ways to catch their eye.

Go to trade shows and present your product. People coming to trade shows already have an interest in similar products. They can experience your product, enjoy it and even come to love it.

Push your product using samples and good deals. People get to know the advantages of your product after they experience using it. Offering samples and deals will get you more customers.

These suggestions can make your product really shine. However, good quality is the most important thing. With a good quality product and excellent advertising, you will surely succeed.



May I help you? What would you like to buy?



Learning Tip

If you “push” a product, what are you doing? Well, if it's a push-pin, you may be really pushing it. But if you're “pushing” a product, you are trying to sell it.

There is a push-pin holding up this piece of paper.

Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Making your product is just half the battle. ()
2. There are only three ways to push a product. ()
3. Customers learn the advantages of a product by using it. ()
4. Only excellent advertising can help you succeed. ()

2 Write down the topic sentences of paragraph 3, 4 and 5.

	Topic Sentence
Paragraph 3	
Paragraph 4	
Paragraph 5	

3 Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box.

customer similar offer excellent stand out catch one's eye

It's not easy to make your product succeed. Because there are always _____ products on the market, you have to put in more effort. You should choose specific _____, then create a perfect ad to _____. When they buy your product, _____ them good service. Remember, _____ advertising will always make your product _____.

PROJECT



ADS FOR NEW PRODUCTS!

A product is something that you sell. In small groups, think of a new product. It can be a funny product or a product that helps people. Think hard and have fun! Create an advertisement for your product. You can get useful information from TV, newspapers or the Internet. Here are some ideas:

- What does your product do?
- Who would want to buy it?
- What kind of ad would sell your product best? A TV ad? A radio ad? A newspaper ad?

- How much money would people pay for your product?

As a group, present your ad to the class.

Lesson 30: A Cookie Sale



- What event or activity from this school term is most memorable to you?
- What did you do before helping someone?

Dear Li Ming,

How are you doing? Things are OK here, but school life is very busy! Recently Jenny, Danny and I raised some money for our school basketball team. I baked cookies and sold them all! I'm happy that so many people liked my cookies. Jenny did a good job, too. She made a poster for our cookie sale. Everyone knew about it. I sold out of my cookies in less than an hour! Can you believe it?!

Danny is always crazy! He invented a new product — the Danny Desk-Cycle. Everyone thinks it's too dangerous to do homework on a bicycle, so nobody bought it. He really needs to improve his invention!

Brian



Dear Brian,

Good for you!

Selling cookies is a great idea to help others! Every year our school sends books to another school in a village. One day, Ms. Liu had a great idea. She wanted to help us open a shop to raise money for school activities. Maybe we can sell cookies in the store. We can make them ourselves and use the money to buy more books.

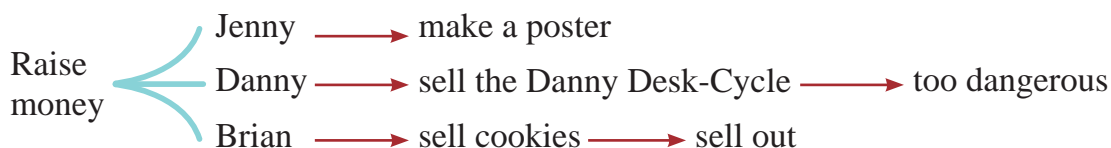
I'll talk with Ms. Liu and some of my classmates. I think that they will support the idea. Are we good bakers? I'm not sure, but we know we must work hard!

Li Ming



Let's Do It!

- 1 What did Jenny, Danny and Brian do to raise money? Read the first e-mail and retell the story. You can use the information below to help you.



- 2 Read the second e-mail and answer the questions.

1. How does Li Ming's school help another school in a village every year?
2. How can they make money this year?
3. Do you think Li Ming's classmates will support the idea? Why or why not?

- 3 The words or phrases in *italics* are from this lesson. Tick the correct answers to make the sentences meaningful.

1. Thomas Edison was the _____ to make the electric bulb. It was his *invention*.
☐ first ☐ second
2. You speak _____ English than before. You really *improved* a lot.
☐ poorer ☐ better
3. If a person or a thing _____ you, it is *dangerous*.
☐ hurts ☐ touches
4. The students think Ms. Liu's idea is _____, so they all *support* her.
☐ boring ☐ great
5. Brian *sold out* of his cookies, so he _____.
☐ doesn't have any cookies now ☐ still has some cookies now

- 4 Work in groups. What can you do to help students in another school? Talk about it with your group members.

Task tips:

You can use the following expressions: I think..., I guess..., I hope...

For example, you can donate books to them or volunteer to be a teacher there.



Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words. The first letter is given.

1. — Is this product expensive? — No, it's very c_____.
2. Doing the housework is an e_____ task for my mum.
3. It is a sunny morning, and the sun is s_____.
4. Good friends should t_____ each other.
5. Mike came in with his hands in his p_____.

II. Complete the passage with the correct words.

Zhang Wei loves music. He always dreamed of having a guitar. But his family is poor. He always told himself that it was only a dream. Then one day, it was his fourteenth birthday. His father _____ him a special present. It was in a big box. When Zhang Wei _____ the box, he saw a guitar in it. He was very excited. He thanked his father. Do you know how much his father _____ for the guitar? It _____ him over 1 500 *yuan*!

Grammar in Use

Rewrite the sentences using “Simon says that...”

1. Will Danny improve his invention?
Simon says that Danny will improve his invention.
2. Will your product succeed?
Simon says that _____.
3. Does he work hard in school?
Simon says that _____.
4. Is the girl going to buy Brian's cookies?
Simon says that _____.
5. Does Jenny have any ideas?
Simon says that _____.

Listening and Speaking

I. Listen to the passage and answer the questions.

1. What does the Bright Eyes Store sell?
2. What is on sale now?
3. When does the store close on Tuesdays?

4. How long is the store open on weekends?
5. What's special on Sundays?

II. Complete the following dialogue. Then act it out.

A: Can I help you?
B: Yes. I'd like to buy a blackboard. Can you show me one?
A: Sure. _____
B: It looks nice, but it's too big. _____
A: Sorry, the smaller ones are sold out. Look at this whiteboard.
B: Oh, it's just right. _____
A: \$50.
B: \$50? _____
A: Well, I'm afraid it's the cheapest one.
B: OK. I'll take it.
A: Thank you.

Putting It All Together

I. Complete the passage by choosing the best answers from below.

Wendy Wang and Her Company

Have you heard of the 15-year-old girl who set up a company of her own? Wendy Wang is that girl. She started the business two years ago. She has already 1 several successful computer games. They are so 2 that over half a million games are sold every year. Now her whole family works in her business, and she is 3 in school.

She gets up early in the morning and talks with her family about the 4 over breakfast. Every weekday, she goes to school in her own car with a driver, 5 she is not old enough to drive.

She enjoys school, but some of the work is too easy for her to feel 6. She usually gets A's in all her 7, so the other students often ask her for 8.

She finishes her homework in half an hour after her driver takes her home. After dinner, she goes to her office and 9 to work on her computer, writing games until 2:00 a.m. Usually she doesn't need as much 10 as other children.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. worked | B. played | C. written | D. bought |
| () 2. A. afraid | B. popular | C. expensive | D. surprised |
| () 3. A. still | B. hardly | C. often | D. sometimes |
| () 4. A. lessons | B. friends | C. exams | D. business |
| () 5. A. and | B. so | C. because | D. if |
| () 6. A. interesting | B. interested | C. different | D. difficult |

- () 7. A. games B. businesses C. friends D. subjects
 () 8. A. money B. help C. grades D. results
 () 9. A. gets B. finds C. stops D. hurries
 () 10. A. food B. sleep C. fruit D. pleasure

II. Play Market Stall and write a short passage about it.

- Divide the class into three large groups.
- Two of the groups set up imaginary market stalls. The stalls can sell anything the group members wish. The two stalls will compete for customers.
- The third group will be the customers. The customers take turns visiting the stalls and deciding what to buy and where to buy it.
- Write a short passage about it.

Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Raising Money

We can sell snacks and other
things at lunch hour.

I can talk about raising money in English.



III. Object Clause

I don't think it would be safe to do
my homework on a bicycle.

I can use object clauses properly.



II. Talking about Business

You can buy four for only one dollar.

I can talk about selling in English.



I'll Buy It!



How much does it cost?
 How much does it cost?

Let's go shopping,
 At the mall!
 Take some money,
 Buy something small.

Many products,
 To choose from!
 Not too expensive?
 I'll buy some!



How much does it cost?
 How much does it cost?

UNIT 6

Lessons 31 ~ 36

Be a Champion!



We Will Learn

Functions

- ▶ Talking about the Olympics and Records

Grammar

- ▶ Comparative and Superlative
Adjectives and Adverbs
- ▶ Object Clause

Structures

- ▶ Do you know what the record is?
- ▶ Mine flew farther than Jenny's airplane, but Brian's flew the farthest.
- ▶ The modern Olympics began in 1896 and took place every four years.
- ▶ We used a watch to see who was the fastest.

Lesson 31: Don't Fall, Danny!



- What world records do you know of?
- Do you think you can set a record in your class? What is it?



Jenny: Danny, why are you standing on one foot?

Danny: I want to set a new world record. I will be the champion of standing on one foot!

Jenny: And how do you feel?

Danny: I'm so tired! How long will I have to do this?

Jenny: Brian is coming. We can ask him. He has a book of world records.

Danny: Hi Brian. I have been standing on one foot for more than three minutes. I want to break a world record. Do you know what the record is?

Brian: *(He looks in his book.)* The record is eight hours. Don't stop, Danny. In seven hours and fifty-seven minutes, you'll be the champion!

Danny: That's too long! I'll be late for supper!

Jenny: We're having pizza at our house. Don't worry. I'll bring you a piece later.

Danny: That's very kind of you, Jenny. But my family is going to have a gathering tonight. Many relatives are coming, and my mum is cooking chicken. I love chicken!

Brian: Well, you can't walk there on one foot.

Danny: *(He puts his foot down.)* I'll walk there on two feet. The gathering is more important than a world record!



Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and write true (T) or false (F).

1. Danny dreams about breaking the record for standing on one foot. ()
2. The world record for standing on one foot is eight minutes. ()
3. Jenny will have chicken for supper. ()
4. Danny doesn't realize his dream. ()

2 Read the lesson again and answer the questions.

1. How does Danny feel while standing on one foot?
2. Who has a book of world records?
3. What is Danny's mother going to prepare for supper?
4. How long does Danny stand on one foot? Why does Danny give up?

3 Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words in the box.

break set feel champion

At the London Olympic Games, Sun Yang became China's first male Olympic swimming _____ after winning the 400-metre freestyle. He also _____ a new record in the 1 500-metre freestyle. "I dreamed of winning the gold medals, but I never expected to _____ a world record. I _____ excited," said Sun Yang.

4 Have you heard of *the Guinness World Records*? Do you know who can do the most hula-hoops? Do you know who can drink the most beer in one minute? Find some interesting records and make a chart.

Event	Record



Lesson 32: My Favourite Record



- Have you ever won a competition? What competition did you win?
- How do you feel when you get a prize?

Dear Li Ming,

This week in school, we made a list of records for our class.

My favourite record was for the best paper airplane. Mine flew farther than Jenny's airplane, but Brian's flew the farthest. He was so proud.

My friend Sandra won the record for the largest book. How large was it? It was 60 cm long, 40 cm wide and almost 21 cm thick! It was full of her family's photographs.

Brian has a book about world records. Some records are hard to believe! One man lifted a bus. Another man pulled a train with his teeth. Isn't that amazing!

Danny



Hi Danny,

How could the man pull a train with his teeth! A train must weigh more than 30 000 kilos!

I liked reading about your class records. Brian's airplane won? That's great! By the way, our school held its spring sports meet several days ago. I won first place in the long jump and broke the school record! Now I have my own record, too.

Well, it's time for me to go to bed. I'll brush my teeth very well tonight. Someday, I might have to pull a train with them!

Li Ming

Danny had fun with his class records. Did you have fun with yours?



Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. Whose paper airplane flew the farthest in Danny's class?
2. What record did Sandra set?
3. How large was Sandra's book? What was in it?
4. How did Li Ming feel when he heard that a man pulled a train with his teeth?
5. What record did Li Ming set in the spring sports meet?

2 Complete the passage with the correct forms of the words in the boxes.

photograph photographer keep

Why do you think some people like taking _____ when they visit another place? Pictures are the best way to _____ memories. Many people take a camera with them everywhere they go. Do you think being a _____ is a good job?



several lift become

A 12-year-old British schoolboy broke the record for his age group during a weightlifting event. He _____ a 90 kg weight in the competition. He hopes to _____ an Olympic weightlifter and win _____ gold medals for his country one day.



PROJECT



CLASSROOM CHAMPIONS!

It's hard to break a world record. But you could be a champion in your classroom!

As a class, brainstorm some different records. Who can run the fastest? Who can spell the most English words?

With your classmates, choose and write down a list of records. Then find out who holds each record in your class.



Lesson 33: 2 800 Years of Sports



- Have you ever watched the Olympics on TV? What did you watch?
- Do you think the Olympics are important? Why or why not?

Ms. Liu: Yesterday I asked you to do some research on the history of the Olympics. Did anyone find out when the Olympics began?

Wang Mei: Yes, I searched it on the Internet. The year was 776 BC. That was about 2 800 years ago.

Ms. Liu: Excellent! Did anyone find out where the ancient Olympics began?

Li Ming: I know that! They started in Greece.

Ms. Liu: That's right. The ancient Greeks wanted to have the best athletes compete against each other. They held the event every four years in Olympia.

Wang Mei: But those first Olympics were very different from today's. Women couldn't take part in the games.

Ms. Liu: Good point, Wang Mei. Married women couldn't even watch the games!

Li Ming: Now both men and women can take part in the Olympics! I also found out that the modern Olympics began in 1896 and took place every four years. In 2008, China hosted the 29th Olympic Games. It was so exciting!

Wang Mei: The ancient Greeks would be amazed at how the Olympic Games have grown to become a world event!

Ms. Liu: One thing has not changed about the games — athletes compete in a spirit of fair play. They also represent their countries at the highest level.



Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. When did the Olympics begin? | In 1896. |
| 2. Where did the ancient Olympics start? | In 2008. |
| 3. When did the first modern Olympics begin? | Yes, it was. |
| 4. When were the Beijing Olympics? | In 776 BC. |
| 5. Was this the first time for China to hold the Olympic Games? | In Greece. |

2 Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

The Olympic Games are _____ and _____. The ancient Olympics started in _____ BC and lasted for more than a thousand years. They took place every four years. _____ could not compete in the ancient Olympics. In 1896, a _____ started the modern Olympic Games. He believed the games would help bring _____ and fair play to people all over the world. Now there are _____ and _____ Olympics every four years.

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words. The first letter is given.

- Although Guo Wenjun was m_____ and had a baby, she still practiced hard for the Olympics and finally won a gold medal.
- Xu Haifeng won the first Olympic gold medal at the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984. Since then, Chinese a_____ have achieved excellent performances throughout the world.
- London is an old but m_____ city. It was the h_____ of the 30th Olympic Games. Over two hundred countries and districts c_____ in the games.

4 Let's do a quick quiz!

- Who is the father of modern Olympics?
- How many sports did the first ancient Olympics have?
- How many countries took part in the first modern Olympics?
- When were women allowed to compete in the Olympics?
- Who was the first Chinese athlete to take part in the Olympics?

1. Pierre de Coubertin. 2. Only one. It is running. 3. Thirteen.
4. The 1900 Paris Olympics, the second modern Olympics. 5. Liu Changchun.

Now try to find more facts about the Olympics.

Lesson 34: Modern Olympics



- Which mascot do you like best?
- What do you think is the same in every Olympics?

In the modern Olympics, some things are the same no matter which country is hosting, and some things change.



For example, the Olympic symbol is always the same. The five rings stand for the five continents united together. The blue ring stands for Europe, the red ring for America, the yellow ring for Asia, the green ring for Australia and the black ring for Africa.

The Olympic motto, “Faster, Higher, Stronger”, stays the same for every Olympics. And of course, the torch — a symbol of peace, light and friendship — is always there.

However, some things are different. The Olympic slogan, for example, is created by the host city, and it reflects the spirit of those Olympics. Do you remember the slogan for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games? It was “One world, one dream”.

Each host country creates its own mascot and song. The Olympic mascot is often an animal with a national feature. The Olympic songs are always popular around the world. Do you remember the song “You and Me”? It touched many people’s hearts.

Some things have stayed the same, and some things have changed over the years. But one thing has always been the same — to do the best and to compete fairly.



Dig In

There are also the Paralympic Games, which have been held alongside every Olympics since 1988. It grew from a small gathering of British World War II veterans in 1948 to one of the largest sporting events of the 21st century. Did you know there are also Winter Olympics and Special Olympics?

Let's Do It!

- 1 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 ()
2. The Olympic torch ()
3. The Olympic mascot ()
4. The Olympic symbol ()
5. The Olympic motto ()
6. The Olympic song ()



- 2 Underline the comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs.**

1. Danny says that supper is more important than a world record.
2. Mine flew farther than Jenny's airplane, but Brian's flew the farthest.
3. My friend Sandra won the record for the largest 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.

- 3 Since 1984, each host city of the Olympic Games has invented a slogan to show the value of the Olympic spirit and express the common wishes of people all over the world. Search the Internet and fill in the chart.**

Year	2012	2008	2004	2000	1996
Host City	London 	Beijing 	 ATHENS 2004	Sydney 	 Atlanta 1996
Slogan	Inspire a Generation	_____	Welcome Home	_____	The Celebration of the Century

- 4 Can you find more things that are the same or different in the modern Olympics? Talk with your partner.**

Lesson 35: The Dream Team



- Which sports team do you like best? Why?
- What is the most important part of a team?

At the 1992 Olympics, the U.S. basketball team defeated all the other teams and won the gold medal. People called them the Dream Team. They had a great influence on people everywhere — not just in the Olympic Games. A dream team is considered to be the greatest team in its field. There are many dream teams in the world of sports. Canada's dream team plays on ice — it's the country's ice hockey team. For Brazil, it might be the men's volleyball or soccer team.

What is China's dream team? Many people would say that it's the diving team. The team won the most gold medals for China in the most recent Olympics. China also has dream teams in ping-pong and badminton. Time after time, these teams have won gold medals for China.

However, there is more to a dream team than winning gold medals. A dream team has not only the best players and the best coach, but also the best team spirit. All of the players must work hard and do their best for the team. By working together, they perform better, and they never give up. That's what makes a dream team!



Learning Tip

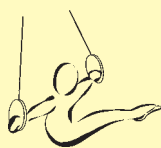
Other than the dream teams mentioned above, do you know of any other dream teams?



running



soccer



gymnastics



basketball



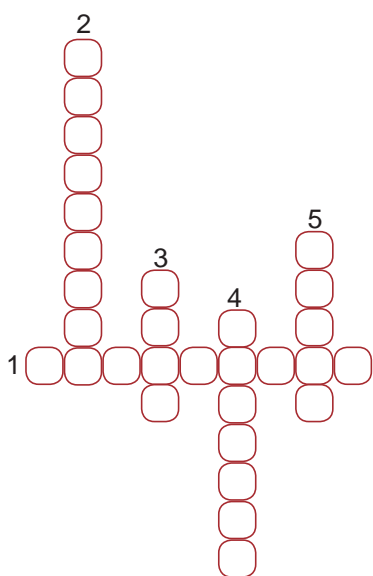
swimming

Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. What is the dream team of the U.S.?
2. Is the diving team China's only dream team?
3. What does a dream team have?
4. How can the players perform better?

2 Complete the clues and do the crossword.



ACROSS

1. The weather has a big i_____ on agriculture.

DOWN

2. Lin Dan, a famous Chinese player, started playing b_____ at the age of nine.
3. Her hair is so blond that it almost looks like g_____.
4. We have been practicing *Snow White* for over a month. We are going to p_____ it tomorrow.
5. The c_____ held a team meeting to discuss the reasons why they failed.

3 Complete the passage with the correct forms of the given words.

Not every famous athlete is the one who goes the _____ (fast) or the _____ (high). Sometimes people win in other ways. In 1992, at the Barcelona Olympics, Canadian rower Silken Laumann came third in a race. But some people thought her bronze medal was as _____ (good) as the gold medal. Just before the Olympic race, she was seriously injured. But she didn't want to miss the Olympics, so she practiced as soon as she got out of the hospital. Taking part in the Olympics was _____ (important) than winning for her.

4 Work in groups. Take turns acting out a sport. While one group member acts, the others try to guess what sport it is.

You can ask the following questions: Is it played inside or outside? Is it on land or in water? Is it a solo event or a team event?



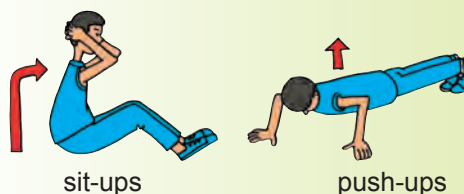
Lesson 36: Classroom Olympics



- Would you like to hold a classroom Olympics?
- What events would your classroom Olympics have?

Dear Li Ming,

This week in school, we had our own classroom Olympics! Our class had five different events — jump rope, long jump, sit-ups, push-ups and “Jump over the Dinosaur”. Everyone competed in each event, one by one.



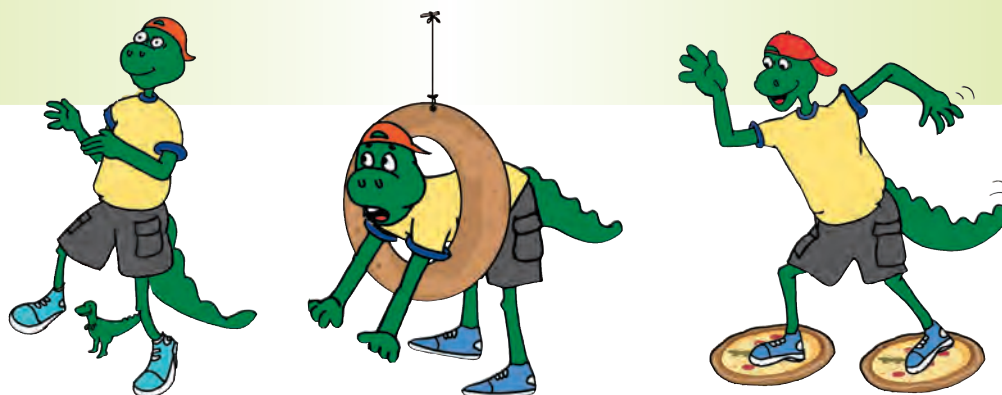
The events were fun! Sandra won first place in the jump rope event. She jumped 180 times in one minute without stopping. Lisa won second place in the long jump. She jumped very far, but Kim jumped farther.

But my favourite event was Danny’s. He called it “Jump over the Dinosaur”. It was a race. Each person walked on some paper pizzas, climbed through a cardboard donut and then jumped over a toy dinosaur. We used a watch to see who was the fastest.

What was the result? Danny won the race! None of us could catch him! But I was close. I was only two seconds slower than Danny.

Brian was sad because he lost. He came in twentieth. He did his best, but he kept falling off the pizzas!

Jenny



Let's Do It!

1 Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. How many events did Jenny's classmates invent for the classroom Olympics? What are they?
2. What things did they need to prepare for Danny's event?
3. Who was the champion of the "Jump over the Dinosaur" event?
4. How did Brian feel? Why?
5. What did Jenny think of the events?

2 Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

none result rope event

1. A/An _____ is a race or a competition.
2. A/An _____ is a very thick strong string.
3. The accident was a/an _____ of bad driving.
4. He went to many bookstores, but _____ of them had the book he wanted.

3 Look at the table and make sentences following the examples.

Event Name	Jump Rope	Long Jump	Sit-ups	Push-ups	Jump over the Dinosaur
Jenny		1.87 m	40/min		25 seconds
Sandra	180/min (winner)		45/min		28 seconds
Lisa		1.97 m	39/min		
Kim	169/min	2.01 m (winner)			30 seconds
Danny	135/min			42/min	23 seconds (winner)
Brian	155/min			46/min	40 seconds

Example:

Lisa jumped farther than Jenny in the long jump.

Danny was the fastest in the "Jump over the Dinosaur" event.

4 Work in groups of four to design an event. What will you need? What will the rules be? Talk about it with your group members.

Unit Review

Building Your Vocabulary

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words. The first letter is given.

1. Skipping is good exercise. R_____ are cheap and light enough to carry everywhere.
2. She kept running for half a year and lost ten k_____ in weight.
3. China won 38 g_____ medals in the 2012 London Olympic Games.
4. Brian thought of some great ideas for the classroom Olympics, but n_____ of them were accepted.
5. My favourite book is *War and P*_____.

II. Complete the passage with the correct words.

One day, the animals were holding a sports meet in the forest. There was a 100-metre _____ between a tortoise and a hare. At first, the hare was very happy because he thought he could run _____ than the tortoise. A few times during the race, he stopped to rest. The tortoise knew that he couldn't run as fast as the hare. But he didn't _____ up. He did his _____ to catch up with the hare. He ran and ran. In the end, the tortoise _____! All the animals jumped up and down to cheer for the tortoise!

Grammar in Use

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words.

1. Compare this new computer with the old one, you will see which is _____ (good).
2. Lesson 1 is much _____ (easy) than Lesson 2.
3. Danny jumps _____ (far) in my class.
4. There's nothing _____ (bad) than going out with wet hair in the cold.
5. The doctor advises me to eat _____ (little) meat.

Listening and Speaking

I. Listen to the dialogues and tick the correct answers.

1. How many seconds did Zhuang Yong take?
☐ 54.48 seconds. ☐ 54.64 seconds. ☐ 54.46 seconds.

2. What kind of athlete is the special guest, Jeff Johnson?
☐ He is a basketball player. ☐ He is a hockey player.
☐ He is a volleyball player.
3. What does the man play while riding his bicycle backwards?
☐ He plays the violin. ☐ He plays the piano. ☐ He plays the guitar.

II. Make up a dialogue with your partner.

Task tips:

Do you play any sports? What sports do you like to watch? What sports are you good at? How often do you exercise? Are you a member of a sports team?

Example:

A: I see you are a regular runner. Have you taken part in any competitions?

B: Yes. Our school held a sports meet last week. I competed in the 800-metre race.

A: What was the result?

B: I was the champion. I practice running every day. Which sports do you like best?

A: I like watching basketball games, but I can't play very well. My classmate, Liu Lei, is the best player in our class. He is on our school team.

B: Sports are very important. We can't do any work well without good health.

A: You are right. We can start exercising together.

B: OK.

Putting It All Together

I. Read the passage and answer the questions.

China Rising at the Winter Olympics



Fewer countries take part in the Winter Olympics than in the Summer Olympics. It's easy to understand why. In many countries, the weather is too hot for sports such as skiing and skating.

China is a newcomer to the winter games. In 1980, China sent athletes to the Winter Olympic Games for the first time. At the 1992 Winter Games, Chinese speed skater Ye Qiaobo won China's first Olympic medals — silver in the 500-metre and in the 1 000-metre speed-skating events.

China is now a world power in speed skating. Yang Yang won China's first gold medal in the 2002 Winter Olympics. China is also strong in figure skating. At the 2010 Games in Vancouver, Canada, China finally won gold and silver medals in pair skating. This made China the undisputed champion of the event.



1. Why do fewer countries take part in the Winter Olympics?
2. When did China first send athletes to the Winter Olympics?
3. Who won the first gold medal for China in the Winter Olympics?

II. Write, Draw and Guess.

Divide the class into two teams.

- Each team needs ten blank cards. On each card, the teams write a sentence using comparative or superlative adjectives or adverbs. (For example: This tree is bigger than the other one. This pencil is the longest.)
- The two teams trade their cards. One by one, the team members draw pictures on the blackboard to represent their sentences. The teammates try to guess what the sentence says.
- The team that gets the most correct answers wins!

Self-Evaluation

Find more examples from this unit. Then mark your stars.

I. Talking about the Olympics and Records

China hosted the 29th Olympic Games.

I can talk about the Olympics and records in English.



II. Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

Mine flew farther than Jenny's airplane, but Brian's flew the farthest.

I can use comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs properly.



III. Object Clause

Do you know what the record is?

I can use object clauses properly.



Good Luck to You!

Do your best!
Don't give up!
Swim as fast as you can!
Good luck to you!
Good luck to you!
Make your country proud!
We believe in you!



Do your best!
Dive right in!
Up and down the pool you go!
You've won the race!
You've won the race!
You have made us proud!
We believe in you!

