

八年级英语·下

新课标 [冀教]

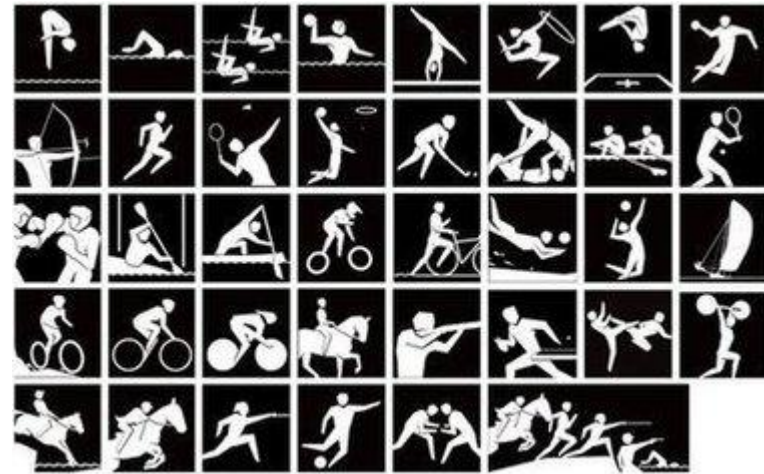
Unit 6 Be a Champion!



Lesson 33 2 800 Years of Sports

Free talk

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



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

(1) Did anyone find out when the Olympics began?

(2) The ancient Greeks wanted to have the best athletes compete against each other.

(3) They held the event every four years in Olympia.

(4) Women couldn't take part in the games.

(5) I also found out that the modern Olympics began in 1896 and took place every four years.



Listen to the tape with your book closed and know about the main idea of the lesson. At the same time, fill in the blanks.



1. The ancient Olympics started in

776 BC.

2. They held the event every four years in Olympia.

3. Athletes should compete in spirit of fair play.



Read the text and answer the following questions.

(1) How did Wang Mei search the information about the Olympics?

On the Internet.

(2) What are the differences between the ancient and modern Olympics?

Women couldn't take part in the games.

(3) What do athletes compete for?

For their countries.



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. |
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Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

(1) Did anyone find out when the Olympics began?

(2) They held the event every four years in Olympia.

(3) The ancient Greeks would be amazed at how the Olympic Games have grown to become a world event!

(4) They also represent their countries at the highest level.



☆教材解读☆

1. Did anyone find out when the Olympics began?

句中 *find out* 意思是“查明,发现”,后面可以接名词、代词或者宾语从句。

She can't find out the truth.

她找不出事实真相。

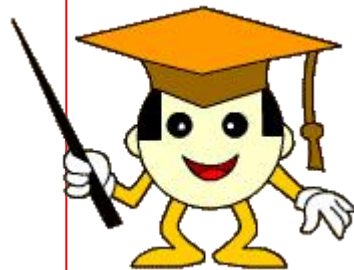
【辨析】 *find out, find*

find out 表示通过观察而发现的事实真相、原因、错误等。*find* 则表示偶然的发现,或者经过寻找而发现,一般表示寻找的结果。

We found out the biggest problem.

我们查出了最大的问题。

We found her keys. 我们找到了她的钥匙。



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

◆句中*have*是使役动词,意思是“使,让”,和*let, make*的用法一样,后面接不带*to*的不定式作宾语补足语,也就是*have sb do sth*,意思是“让某人做某事”。

He has his brother make dinner.

他让他哥哥做饭。

【拓展】 *have sth done* 意思是“请某人做某事”,指的是让别人为自己做事,动作由别人完成。

I want to have my hair cut.

我想请人给我剪头发。



◆句中 *compete* 是动词,意思是“竞争;对抗”,当表示“和……竞争”时,用 *compete with/against* 这一结构;当表示“参加……比赛”时,用 *compete in* 这一结构。

Now all the students compete with each other. 现在,所有的学生都在互相竞争。

They want to compete in their soccer match. 他们想参加足球比赛。



3. They held the event every four years in Olympia.

句中*every four years*的意思是“每隔四年”，*every*意思是“每隔”，“*every* + 基数词 + 复数名词”结构表示“每隔多久或者多远”，指的是动作发生的频率。这里*every*不能换成*each*。

He goes to Beijing every two months.

他每隔两个月就去一次北京。



【拓展】 (1) “*every other* + 可数名词单数” 表示 “每隔一……”。

She learns to play chess every other day. 她隔天学一次下象棋。

(2) “*every* + 基数词 + 复数名词” 和 “*every other* + 可数名词单数” 这两个结构都表示某事发生的频率, 提问时都可以用 “*How often*” 表示 “多久一次”。

—*How often does your mother go shopping?* 你妈妈多久购物一次?

—*Every three days.* 每三天。 / *Every other day.* 每隔一天。



4. Women couldn't take part in the games.

句中 *take part in* 意思是“参加”。

All the students took part in the sports meeting.
所有学生都参加了运动会。

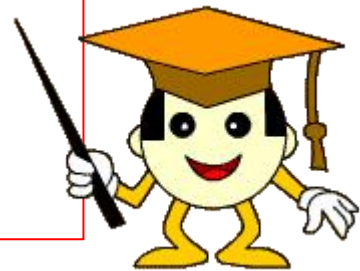
【辨析】 *take part in, join, join in, attend*

(1) *take part in* 表示“参加”，后接群众性的活动、会议或者竞赛等。

He takes part in the class meeting every week.
他每周都参加班会。

(2) *join* 表示“加入”，后接组织、党派、团体或者单位等。

He joined the army last year.
他去年参军了。



(3) *join in* 表示“参加”,通常后面接小型的活动、群体、游戏或者娱乐等。

You can join in the party.

你可以参加聚会。

(4) *attend* “出席”,通常接会议或者学术活动。

She attended the meeting yesterday.

昨天她出席了会议。



5. I also found out that the modern Olympics began in 1896 and took place every four years.

*take place*意思是“发生”。

*The sports meeting takes place in our school every year.*我们学校每年都举行运动会。

【辨析】 *take place, happen*

(1) *take place*一般指的是计划好的或者预料中的“发生”。

Great changes have taken place in our class.
我们班发生了巨大的变化。

(2) *happen*一般指的是偶然事件或者无法预料的“发生”。

The car accident happened yesterday.
昨天发生了车祸。



Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.



The Olympic Games are new and old. The ancient Olympics started in 776 BC and lasted for more than a thousand years. They took place every four years.

Women could not compete in the ancient Olympics.

In 1896, a Frenchman started the modern Olympic Games. He believed the games would help bring friendship and fair play to people all over the world.

Now there are Summer and Winter Olympics every four years.



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

1. Although Guo Wenjun was m arried and had a baby, she still practiced hard for the Olympics and finally won a gold medal.
2. Xu Haifeng won the first Olympic gold medal at the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984. Since then, Chinese a thletes have achieved excellent performances throughout the world.
3. London is an old but m odern city. It was the h ost of the 30th Olympic Games. Over two hundred countries and districts c ompeted in the games.

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

1. The sports meeting took place (举行) last week.

2. Can you tell them to compete against (竞争) each other?

3. The children are amazed at (吃惊) so many toys for them.

4. The old man took part in (参加) the competition last year.

5. Why not tell (为什么不告诉) me the truth of the matter?



Homework

- 1. Copy the new words twice.**
- 2. Read the passage with your group members.**

