

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Read the dialogues and answer the questions.

WHAT TIME IS IT?



Diálogo #1

- A- What time is it, teacher?
- B- It is nine o'clock
- A- It is break time?
- B- Sure, go out!
- A- Thank you, teacher

Diálogo #2
 A- What time is it, Elsa?
 B- It is eight o'clock
 A- It is time for the English class
 B- It's okay. Let's go!
 A- Yes, let's go!



Diálogo #3

- A- Do you have the time?
- B- Yes, I do
- A- What time is it?
- B- It is twelve o'clock!
- A- Lunch time!



Fuente: Let's study english 7, Ricardo Mirólez.

1. Coloca en el reloj digital la hora dada en el Diálogo #1, #2 y #3.



2. Lee el siguiente texto y responde las preguntas.

History of the Olympic Games

The Ancient Olympics

The first Olympic Games were held in Ancient Greece in 776 B.C. in the plain of Olympia. They began as a religious festival to honor the gods. The Greeks measured time in terms of four-year periods called Olympiads. The Olympic games were part of the celebration of the beginning of each Olympiad.

In the first Olympic Games the only competition was a foot race. Later wrestling, the pentathlon, and boxing were added. In 680 B.C. chariot racing became a part of the games. Athletes usually competed nude as clothing could slow them in the race. In the horse racing competition riders rode naked and bareback (no saddle) around the track. As you can imagine, it was very difficult to control the horses this way. The winner would receive a simple olive branch as a gold medal.



People descended on Olympia by the thousands to see the games. The stadium was built to seat between 45,000 and 50,000 people. Since the Olympic games were designed to honor Zeus, a male god, women were not allowed to see the games. The penalty for women who viewed the games was death.

The ancient games continued until 400 AD when the sacred shrine at Olympia was destroyed.

The Modern Olympics

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a Frenchman, revived the games in 1896. He felt the games would promote physical fitness and good relations between people of different countries. Beginning in 1894 delegates from 12 countries met to lay out plans for the modern games to be held in Athens, Greece.

The next Olympics were held in Paris and then in St. Louis, but interest waned. The Olympics gained popularity again with a very well-organized Olympics in London. They began giving out medals, not only to the winner but also to the first and second runners up (gold, silver, and bronze medals). In 1908 the electrical timing equipment was used for the first time. In the 1928 Games in Amsterdam the tradition of burning the Olympic flame throughout the games began.



Vocabulario:

- Began / Comenzo
- Measured / Medida
- Beginning /
- racing / carreras
- Nude / desnudo
- clothing / ropa
- Bareback / a pelo
- branch / rama
- death / muerte
- viewed / vista
- Sacred / sagrado
- giving / donación
- Burning / incendio
- throughout / A lo largo de.

The Olympic Games have grown significantly since the days of the single foot race. Now the games are divided into winter and summer games alternately every two years. Athletes from all over the world continue to gather for the Olympic Games to enjoy friendly international competition just as Baron Pierre de Coubertin dreamed.

Fuente: <https://www.inglesmundial.com/avanzado/leccion/antiguas>

1. What god were the Olympic games were designed to honor?
Zeus
2. What was the only competition in the first Olympics?
Foot race
3. What did the winner of the ancient games receive as a prize?
Olive branch
4. Who began the modern Olympic Games?
Baron Pierre
4. In what year did the tradition of burning an Olympic flame throughout the games begin?
In 1928