

Model E Resource pack

2008 Beijing Olympics

This resource pack is designed for the Module of *Teaching English through Sports Communication* and it is to be used in the Elective module in **NSS 1**. It covers approximately six double lessons (35 minutes each).

The Students' Worksheets and a suggested Answer Key for teachers' reference are enclosed.

Learning Activity A – Warming Up: Bingo on Olympics

Students are asked to write down nine words or phrases related to the Olympics. Teachers then read aloud his/her choices of words and phrases. Students who have the same words or phrases as those read aloud by the teachers can circle those words or phrases. The winner(s) will be the one(s) who have three words or phrases in a consecutive row (diagonal, vertical or horizontal).

Rationale: to arouse students' interests in the Olympics.

To let them realize the possible gap in learning vocabulary about the two topics so as to raise their interests in the forthcoming teaching activities.

Learning Activity B – Knowing the names of Olympic sports (vocabulary building)

Students are given the pictograms of the Beijing Olympic sports. They work in pairs to fill in the blanks.

Rationale: to introduce the vocabulary items for different kinds of sports.

(Variation: This part can be made into a miming game in which the pictograms are being enlarged and cut out one by one. The class can be divided into 4 big groups, possibly in terms of their seats. One representative is sent each time and pick one pictogram by random and he/she has to mime the features of that sports. His/her group members have to guess which kind of sports it is.)

Learning Activity C – Introducing the key features of the Olympics (Vocabulary, Speaking)

Students are given a worksheet including nine questions about the Beijing Olympics. The key elements, such as the Olympic spirit, emblem, mascots are introduced and discussed. More elaborations are to be given on the motto of the Olympics to bring students' attention to the true meaning of the Olympics.

Rationale: Students are introduced the spirit and other key elements of the Olympics. They learn to express their opinions about their favourites through discussions about the design of mascot, torch, etc.

Learning Activity D– Reflection on the implication of the Olympics (Critical thinking, Speaking)

Students are divided into groups of 4 and they are given a list of questions related to the Olympics. This part focuses on reflecting on the implications, long-term impact, benefits and possible problems brought to the host city of the Olympics. Students are given time for discussions and each group is then asked to report their opinions to the class.

Rationale: Students are brought to discussion to the more in-depth meaning of the Olympics and how the game is related to oneself. This part also aims to create a gap about volunteer work among students. As they may know relatively little about the different voluntary work in the Olympics, the next learning activity introducing the various types of voluntary posts will be more interesting.

Learning Activity E – Being a Volunteer (Reading, speaking and critical thinking)

Students are given two sets of extracts adapted and trimmed from the Manual for the Volunteers designed by the Beijing International Olympics Committee. The interesting and fun-filled descriptions about

the qualities of and reminders for volunteers are selected. Students are given time for silent reading and then they are asked to talk to their partner about their choice of volunteer services, whether or not they are confident that they can be a good volunteer and how they will prepare themselves for being a dedicated volunteer.

Rationale: This part is meant to be fun and at the same time thought-provoking. After all, the volunteers are as important as the athletes in leading to the success of the Olympic Games. Students are taught the values of being a volunteer through some interesting facts and descriptions but the deeper meaning about sacrifice, voluntary work and commitment are the gist of this very last part of the resource pack.




































Suggested Answer Key for Teachers

Learning Activity A: The Olympics Bingo

The Olympic song	Theme slogan	Torch relay
Mascot	The Olympic Village	Paralympics
Sportsmanship	Quarterly event	

Learning activity B: Olympic sports




Can you label the sport events shown by the following pictograms?

				
1. Swimming	2. Diving	3. Synchronized Swimming	4. Water Polo	5. Archery
				
6. Baseball	Canoe/Kayak	Triathlon	Equestrian	Fencing
				
11. Football	Badminton	Trampoline	Hockey	Judo
				
16. Rowing	Taekwondo	Shooting	Tennis	Athletics
				
21. Boxing	Canoe/Kayak	Softball	Artistic Gymnastics	Basketball
				
26. Handball	Rhythmic Gymnastics	Beach Volleyball	Wrestling	Volleyball
				
31. Sailing	Modern Pentathlon	Table Tennis	Cycling	Weightlifting

35 sports events

Learning Activity C: How much do you know about the Olympics?

The Olympic Games

 <p>1. Can you describe the Olympic symbol? What does the Olympic symbol mean?</p>	<p>2. How about the symbol shown below? Do you recognize it?</p> 																											
<p>-- the five continents? -- blue, yellow, black, green and red - Coubertin: the five rings were merely those that appeared in all the different national flags at the time. - The blue and yellow of Sweden, the blue and white of Greece, the French, English, American, German, Belgian, Italian and Hungarian tricolours, the yellow and red of Spain, Brazilian and Australian, Japan and China.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The International Paralympic Committee ■ Olympic-style games for athletes with a disability; events for athletes from different disability groups ■ the Paralympic values, which include courage, determination, inspiration and equality. 																											
<p>3. Can you name any cities where the Olympics were held?</p>	 <p>4. What is this? What symbolic meaning does it try to express?</p>																											
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Athens 1896</td> <td>Los Angeles 1932</td> <td>Munich 1972</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paris 1900</td> <td>Berlin 1936</td> <td>Montreal 1976</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St. Louis 1904</td> <td>London 1948</td> <td>Moscow 1980</td> </tr> <tr> <td>London 1908</td> <td>Helsinki 1952</td> <td>Los Angeles 1984</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stockholm 1912</td> <td>Melbourne 1956</td> <td>Seoul 1988</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Antwerp 1920</td> <td>Rome 1960</td> <td>Barcelona 1992</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paris 1924</td> <td>Tokyo 1964</td> <td>Atlanta 1996</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amsterdam 1928</td> <td>Mexico City 1968</td> <td>Sydney 2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Athens 2004</td> </tr> </table>	Athens 1896	Los Angeles 1932	Munich 1972	Paris 1900	Berlin 1936	Montreal 1976	St. Louis 1904	London 1948	Moscow 1980	London 1908	Helsinki 1952	Los Angeles 1984	Stockholm 1912	Melbourne 1956	Seoul 1988	Antwerp 1920	Rome 1960	Barcelona 1992	Paris 1924	Tokyo 1964	Atlanta 1996	Amsterdam 1928	Mexico City 1968	Sydney 2000			Athens 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the Olympic emblem ■ 'Chinese Seal, Dancing Beijing'
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5. What are they? Which one do you like best? Why?

(tiger)Seoul 1988, (eagle) LA 1984, (Waldi, dachshund) Munich 72, (Phevos, the greek god of light and music, and Athena, goddess of wisdom) Athens 04, (Dog) Bacerlona 92, (Native aus, animals, kookaburra-platypus,echidna) (Sydney 2000)

7.

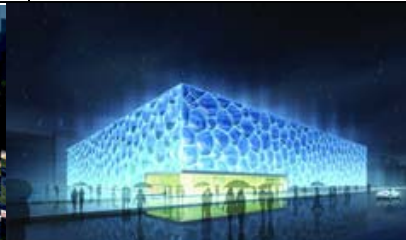
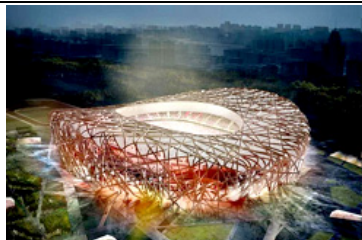
What is the theme slogan of the 2008 Olympic Games?

Do you think it is a well-designed slogan?

Can you think of another slogan?

‘One world, one dream’

Olympic motto is made up of three Latin words: "Citius, Altius, Fortius", which means "Faster, Higher, Stronger".



9. Do you know the names of these stadiums? What events will be held inside them?

National Stadium (Athletics, football)

Venue: National Aquatics Center (Swimming, Diving, Synchronized Swimming)

福娃 Fuwa



6. What are the messages embodied with the one for the Beijing Olympics?

- Fuwa (Beijing) friendship and peace -- and good wishes from China -- to children all over the world. China's most popular animals -- the Fish, the Panda, the Tibetan Antelope, the Swallow
- a rhyming two-syllable name
- put their names together -- Bei Jing Huan Ying Ni -- they say "Welcome to Beijing,"

"Citius, Altius, Fortius"

8. What do these words mean?

What are they about?

Learning activity D: Reflection and Group discussion

Start with a 5-minute individual reflection on the following questions. Then share your views in groups of four. Take notes during the discussion and be prepared to present the answers to the rest of the class.

1. What does it mean to you as Beijing is going to host the 2008 Olympic Games?

-- (+) a national pride, hope it will be a success, a golden opportunity to improve the standard of living of our compatriots

-- (-) the money could be better spent to help the poor, embarrassment and anxiety caused by uncivilized behaviour, safety of the stadiums & the city

2. How can Beijing and/or China benefit from hosting the Olympic Games?

a good way to gain international fame & respect, profit and financial gain, bring up of standard in sports, intensify people's enthusiasm in sports, arouse the awareness of the Chinese in protecting the environment, a better living standard brought along by the infrastructure & facilities, alleviate the pollution problems, broaden the horizon and enrich the insights of our compatriots

3. What are the problems that the The Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad has to deal with in order to ensure the smooth and successful operation of the Beijing Olympic?

(pollution, poor language standard, poor manner, traffic congestion, weather)

4. What have been done (or will be done) by the Chinese government to solve the problems mentioned in No.11?

garbage recycling in Olympic venues , closing more mines in Beijing, car free day, tree planting campaign, language training for taxi drivers

5. As a Hong Kong citizen, what are the contributions we can make for the Beijing Olympic Games?

Be a volunteer, support the equestrian events, promote the Olympic Games to foreign friends, Pray(??)

6. Do you want to work as a volunteer in the Beijing Olympics? What kind of assistance can you offer?

Yes. Being a receptionist in the hostel/stadium

7. How are you going to prepare yourself if you are really selected to be a volunteer? What are the benefits you can gain from being a volunteer?

Learning activity 4: Reflection & group discussion (Transparency Copy)

1. What does it mean to you as Beijing is going to host the 2008 Olympic Games?

-- (+) a national pride, hope it will be a success, a golden opportunity to improve the standard of living of our compatriots

-- (-) the money could be better spent to help the poor, embarrassment and anxiety caused by uncivilized behaviour, safety of the stadiums & the city

2. How can Beijing and/or China benefit from hosting the Olympic Games?

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7. How are you going to prepare yourself if you are really selected to be a volunteer? What are the benefits you can gain from being a volunteer?

Learning activity E (I): Being a volunteer for the Beijing Olympics

Volunteer positions in the Beijing Olympics & the Paralympics

translation and interpretation (Provide translation or interpretation services for athletes, accompanying officials, Olympic and Paralympic officials.)

reception (receive members of the International Olympic Committee, members of the National Olympic Committee, representatives of international organizations, representatives of the media, commercial sponsors and other participants and provide information regarding transportation, games arrangements, tourism and scenic spots, entertainment and shopping.)

facilities management (Receive and record calls from maintenance hot-line, deal with handle maintenance needs and requests)

Environment (Assist environment manager in supervision and inspection of cleanness of venue)

market development (supervise sponsors' performances according to sponsorship agreement and protect contractual rights of sponsors.)

technology (ensure daily operations of venue technology systems including computer network, wireless communication, broadcasting and video systems. Provide technological support to the Games.

food and beverage (Following dining policies issued by the Organizing Committee, assist food and beverage manager in operations and management and satisfy needs of different groups.)

spectator services (Responsible for ticket checking on different groups of spectators in respective venues. Serve the spectators and maintain orders of come-and-go and keep good order during contests.)

medical services (Provide on-time and effective onsite medical services, urgent medical aids and transferring service, and public health services for athletes, spectators, volunteers and other working staff during the two Games.)

anti-doping examination (conducting anti-doping tests; sealing and storage of samples of examined athletes; inform examined athletes; inspect and accompany athletes to report to the station.)

security

news operation support (Assist in Games news publication and media operation; provide facilities and services for journalists, BOB and rebroadcast televisions.)

venue photograph service (Provide direct services for photographers at designated positions around contest sites, in photographic area within news centers, and at venue stands; coordinate disk/ film sending services within venues.)

logistic and distribution (receiving assets, establishing inventory and track assets. Renew data of venue assets. Coordinate venue asset distribution and return.)

transportation (Assist in providing transportation services for athletes, officials, judges and journalists.)

ticketing (Provide consulting services such as information of contests: rounds and times, and ticket selling.)

Learning activity E(II): Am I qualified to be a volunteer at the Beijing Olympics?

Read the manual describing the necessary skills and manners needed in order to be a volunteer at the Beijing Olympics.

Manual for the Volunteers (<http://en.beijing2008.cn/upload/readerupdate/6.pdf>)

1. Fine Image



Olympic volunteers are ambassadors of the Beijing Olympic Games and will mirror and reflect China. When they make contact with people, they need to show a fine appearance and gentle manners, speak politely and work with a dedicated spirit.

2. Appropriate Attitude

Volunteers should be confident enough in their abilities and qualities in order to behave decently: not overly restrained, but graceful and confident. They should present active spirits and positive attitudes.

3. Respect Others

Volunteers should be modest and gentle, showing respect and hospitality and creating a harmonious environment by not hurting people's dignity or insulting them.

4. Kind Acceptance

The world is full of diversity. Different countries or regions have different religions and customs. Volunteers need to accept the differences of foreign friends, admitting those differences, being strict on themselves but lenient with others.

5. Respect Privacy

Respecting privacy is a golden rule when socializing with international friends. Volunteers should avoid private issues such as age, income, marriage, faith and politics when dealing with foreign friends.

6. Being Honest

Volunteers should be honest and sincere. This is the best way to truly and fully express their hospitality and friendship, which will be better understood and accepted by foreigners.

7. Appropriate Relationships

"How very glad we are to welcome friends from afar." (Translator: Confucius—*The Analects*) Though we are very glad to welcome foreign friends, we should have proper limits for our speech and action. We should act appropriately, keep an appropriate distance and show an



appropriate interest

8. Ladies First

Men should by all means respect women, showing their understanding, giving help and solving problems when needed.

II. Graceful Posture

1. A good sitting posture should be:

- Walk in light and leisurely steps to the seat. Sit from the left side quietly and steadily. The left foot and right foot should be placed naturally. A lady should slightly hold her skirt under her thighs when sitting.



- Sit with a straight back and push chests forward. Lean the upper body slightly with center of gravity uprightly down.
- Smile with two eyes looking forward. Slightly close the lips and hold the chin a little inward.
- Two feet should be placed evenly, with both hands naturally placed on the knees or the chair arms.

Avoid:

- Hiding feet under the seat or hooking the chair with one foot. (Low-class and boorish)
- Separating the two legs and stretching them out. (Rough)
- Crossing the legs in a "4" shape, with two hands catching the upper leg, shaking foot top. (Cocky and impolite)
- Sitting while moving back and forth, continually changing positions from left to right. (Underbred)
- Sitting or standing up violently and making loud noises.

A good standing posture should be:

- Even shoulders, straight neck, slightly hold the chin inward; stand with both eyes looking forward, smiling brightly.



- Stand still, push chest forward, draw the abdomen inward, and slightly hold the hips up.
- Stand with two arms naturally down and fingers naturally drooping; two hands can be crossed in front of the body, usually right hand covering left hand with elbows a little bowed outward.
- Two legs should stand straight with knees relaxed and the center of gravity should be placed on the front foot.
- Stand with two feet separated; distance between the feet should be the same as the shoulder
- Women's feet should be placed in the shape of "V"

Avoid:

- Shaking any part of the body. (Careless)
- Putting two hands in pockets. (Frisivolous or restrained; if necessary, can put one hand in front pocket.)
- Standing with two arms crossed. (Positive, defensive)

What do you think are the suitable walking postures?

- Steady steps, natural paces with rhythms.
- Hold upper torso still, raise head and level the chin with the ground.
Look forward with a bright smile.

- Walk with two hands gently swinging with 10 ~ 15-degree angle between the arms and the body.

- Step equally, with one or a half foot distance between the two feet.
Generally do not put one hand on the handrail.

Avoid:

- Shaking of body. (Frisivolous)
- Walking with two hands crossed on the back, palms up. (Stiff)
- Taking steps too large or too small. (Strained)



III. Manners

1. Shaking Hands

Posture:

- Stretch forward the right arm naturally, with a 60 - degree angle between body and arm. Palm should be up and a little leftward down. Thumb is separated from other 4 fingers; naturally hold other's hand slightly for 3-5 seconds. Look into the eye of the other with a sincere smile and greeting. Shake hands standing, unless you cannot stand because of sickness or other reason.
- Generally do not shake hands with a desk in between.
- Do not cross-shake hands if there are many people. Hold equal time with everyone.
- When meeting an elder, woman or person for the first time, do not offer your hand too soon or too often.



IV. Taboo Terms

- In many countries, such as Thailand, India, Malaysia, Indonesia and Arabian countries, people believe the left hand is unclean. It is not appropriate to use one's left hand to hold food, touch others or pass items. Using your left hand will be interpreted as an insult.
- It is not appropriate to point at others with your finger.

Taboos on Food and Drinks

- Hindu believers do not eat beef or pork.
- Islam people do not eat pork
- Muslims do not drink alcohol.

Taboos When Giving Gifts

- **Handkerchiefs.** Brazil, Italy and Pakistan people do not give handkerchiefs as gifts. They believe a handkerchief is closely connected with tears and bring quarrels and undesired things, so it is not a gift for a friend.
- **Knives or swords.** People in Cuba, Venezuela and Chile do not welcome knives and swords. In their customs, knives or swords means cutting off a friendship.
- **Perfume.** In France and America, it is inappropriate to give perfume from a male guest to the hostess. Traditionally, giving perfume to a woman is intimate and implies "special intentions" , unless the two are a couple.
- **Combs.** Combs are a very sensitive thing in Japan. Japanese do not give a comb as a gift because it is pronounced like "bitter death". So if you give a comb, you are giving something bitter and deadly.

Do you know any other taboos on sending gifts?

Learning activity A: The Olympics Bingo

Write down nine words or phrases that relate to the Olympics.

Learning activity A: The Olympics Bingo




Write down nine words or phrases that relate to the Olympics.

Learning activity A: The Olympics Bingo

Write down nine words or phrases that relate to the Olympics.

Learning activity B: Olympic sports

Can you label the sport events shown by the following pictograms?

				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
				
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
				
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
				
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
				
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
				
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
				
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.

Learning Activity C: How much do you know about the Olympics?

Work in pairs. Discuss the answers to the following questions about the Olympics.

 <p>1. Can you describe the Olympic symbol? What does the Olympic symbol mean?</p>	<p>2. How about the symbol shown below? Do you recognize it?</p> 
<p>3. Can you name any cities where the Olympics were held?</p>	 <p>4. What is this? What symbolic meaning does it try to express?</p>
      <p>5. What are they? Which one do you like best? Why?</p>	 <p>6. What are the messages embodied with the one for the Beijing Olympics?</p>
<p>7. What is the theme slogan of the 2008 Olympic Games? Do you think it is a well-designed slogan? Can you think of another slogan?</p>	<p>"Citius, Altius, Fortius"</p> <p>8. What do these words mean? What are they about?</p>
 <p>9. Do you know the names of these stadiums? What events will be held inside them?</p>	

Learning activity D: Reflection and Group discussion

Start with a 5-minute individual reflection on the following questions. Then share your views in groups of four. Take notes during the discussion and be prepared to present the answers to the rest of the class.

1. What does it mean to you as Beijing is going to host the 2008 Olympic Games?
2. How can Beijing and/or China benefit from hosting the Olympic Games?
3. What are the problems that the **The Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad** has to deal with in order to ensure the smooth and successful operation of the Beijing Olympic?
4. What have been done (or will be done) by the Chinese government to solve the problems mentioned in No.11?
5. As a Hong Kong citizen, what are the contributions we can make for the Beijing Olympic Games?
6. Do you want to work as a volunteer in the Beijing Olympics? What kind of assistance can you offer?
7. How are you going to prepare yourself if you are really selected to be a volunteer? What are the benefits you can gain from being a volunteer?

Learning activity E (I): Being a volunteer for the Beijing Olympic Games

Brainstorm the possible volunteer positions needed and their requirements using the mind map below.

Describe briefly the main duties of these positions.

Volunteer positions at the
Beijing Olympics and the
Paralympics

☆ Which post are you most interested in? What can you learn from taking up such a post?

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- Two feet should be placed evenly, with both hands naturally placed on the knees or the chair arms.

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What do you think are the suitable walking postures?

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Do you know any other taboos on sending gifts?