The Story of the Olympics: An Unofficial History
Rachel Bladon

1 1 c, 2 m, 3 f, 4 e, 5 b, 6 a, 7 j, 8 k, 9 i, 10 n, 11 d, 12 g

2 One myth tells the story that Pelops, the king of Olympia, competed in a chariot race with another king, Oinomaos, because Pelops wanted to marry Oinomaos's daughter. Oinomaos's chariot was broken, so Pelops won the race. Another myth is that the first Olympic Games were funeral games held for Pelops after he died. When the Olympic Games began, Olympia was in the city state of Elis in the south-west of Greece, with olive trees and small hills all around. The Olympic Games were held during a religious ceremony for Zeus, the king of the gods, and for Hera, his queen.

3 1 T, 2 F, 3 F, 4 T, 5 T, 6 F, 7 T, 8 T, 9 F, 10 T

4 Day one: athletes registered; athletes promised to follow the rules
Day two: chariot races; horse races; pentathlon
Day three: track races
Day four: wrestling; boxing
Day five: prizes given

5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Job</th>
<th>What he did</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panagiotis Soutsos</td>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>poet</td>
<td>He was the first person who talked about reintroducing the Olympic Games.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelis Zappas</td>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>not known</td>
<td>He wrote to King Otto of Greece. When he died, he gave all his money to pay for the modern Olympics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Penny Brookes</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>He sent money to Athens to buy a prize for one of the winners. He organized England's first Olympic Games in London.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierre de Coubertin</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>aristocrat</td>
<td>He organized an International Athletics Congress at the Sorbonne University in Paris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demetrious Vikelas</td>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>writer</td>
<td>He became the first president of the International Olympic Committee / IOC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgios Averoff</td>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>architect</td>
<td>He gave more than $100,000 to renovate the Panathenaic stadium in Athens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Connolly</td>
<td>American</td>
<td>athlete / triple jumper</td>
<td>He was the first medal winner of the modern Games.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spyros Louis</td>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>athlete / marathon runner</td>
<td>He was the first person to win the first marathon in Athens.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. 1. There was no stadium and there were not many spectators.
    2. The roads were hot and covered with dirt and horses and cars went in front of the runners.
    3. 14.5 kilometres.
    4. The Olympics from dying out.
    5. In Great Britain, in London.
    6. In 1912.
    7. An athlete who won a gold medal in both the pentathlon and the decathlon.
    8. Forty-four.

7. 1. were given 7. were held
    2. was introduced 8. were allowed
    3. was made 9. was changed
    4. were used 10. was taken
    5. was / used 11. was taken
    6. was included 12. were shown

8. 100 metre, 400 metre, 1500 metre, 200 metre, 10,000 metre, 20,000 metre walk, team relays, hurdle events

9. 1 d, 2 e, 3 b, 4 c, 5 a

10. 100 metres, 110 metre hurdles, 200 metres, 400 metres, 1500 metres, decathlon, discus, fencing, heptathlon, high jump, horse-riding, javelin, long jump, modern pentathlon, pole vault, running, shooting, swimming

11. Gymnastics are another of the oldest Olympic sports. They were popular in Ancient Greece and there have been gymnastics events at the modern Olympics since 1896. In gymnastics, there are no races to win. Gymnasts compete in front of a group of judges, who give them a score, taking away points for every mistake. Until 1976 the judges had never given a gymnast a perfect score but in that year’s Olympic Games in Montreal, Canada, fourteen-year-old Nadia Comăneci of Romania was awarded a perfect score for the first time. Not surprisingly, Nadia Comăneci won three gold medals, one silver and one bronze at these Olympics.

12. Sports ending in -ing, which usually follow go: swimming, diving, canoeing, rowing, sailing, horse-riding, cycling, shooting, running, ice-skating, skiing, bobsledding

    Sports that use a ball and/or ones that follow play: water polo, baseball, basketball, football, handball, hockey, softball, volleyball, badminton, table tennis, tennis

    Other sports that usually follow do: boxing, wrestling, weightlifting, archery, fencing, judo, taekwondo, the triathlon

13. a 6, b 7, c 2, d 4, e 3, f 9, g 8, h 5, i 1, j 10
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