**CLIL: A lesson plan**

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| Topic/Lesson Title:The Olympic Games of Ancient Greece |
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| Aims/Goals or SWBATs (Students will be able to......)-understand, recognize and use vocabulary related to the Olympic Games (athletes, compete, wrestling, chariot racing, …);-understand the difference between ancient Olympic Games and the modern ones;-speak about competitions and rules;-understand the cultural significance of physical prowess in Greece in the past. |
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| Age group: 14 |
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| Level: A2-B1 |
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| Time (Lesson duration): 1 hour |
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| Materials:-video-handouts-a map of ancient Greece-text about the Ancient Olympic Games-board |
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| Lead-in *What’s going to happen here to introduce your students to the topic?* Time 5 min.-The teacher shows the students a map of Ancient Greece (<https://www.greeka.com/greece-maps/ancient-map/>) and asks “What event started in the past in Ancient Greece?” -When the students say the Olympic Games, the teacher gives each student 3 minutes to create their own mind map of the topic and then creates a class one on the board. -The teacher asks what students assume or already know about the Ancient Olympic Games. |
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| *What can students predict or do to get started with the lesson?* Time 10 min.-Students watch a short video on the History of the Olympics without the transcript. (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KTrWQOztqoo>) After that, the teacher opens a discussion about the difference between modern events and ancient ones.“What are some of your favourite events to watch at the Olympics? Do you want to see any of these historical games brought back?”-Students listen to the video for the second time without watching it but with a transcript (see Appendix 1 ) where some words are missing and are provided in a word bank (cloze). Students listen and fill in the gaps, then with a partner check the answers. |
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| *What vocabulary could teachers focus on? What needs to be pre-taught?* Time 10 min.Students read the transcript from the video, each student one sentence and then the teacher focuses on vocabulary related to sports (event, compete, athlete, wrestle, boxing, chariot racing,…)-The teacher focuses on the importance of the Ancient Olympic Games and their religious significance. |
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| *What kinds of texts can students* ***listen*** *to or* ***read*** *to deepen their knowledge?* Time 15 min.Students read the text on the Ancient Olympic Games individually (see Appendix 2) and then work in pairs to see how much they understood. The teacher then takes away the handout with the text and distributes comprehension questions (see Appendix 3) one per pair of students. Then the teacher distributes only one handout with the text per pair to see how many questions the students answered. |
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| *What kinds of questions can students answer from the* ***listening*** *or* ***reading****? How many should they answer? What should they notice or analyze?* Time 10 min.-Students read the text one sentence per student and then discuss new vocabulary they have encountered in the text. Then they analyze the questions (see Appendix 3) and correct any mistakes. |
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| *What will students* ***speak*** *about in pairs or in small groups?* Time 5 min.The teacher divides the class into 4 groups of four and gives them a card to choose from and time to discuss the assigned ancient sporting event (chariot racing, sprinting, pankration and long jumping) and find a similar or the same event in the modern Olympic events. |
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| *What will students* ***write*** *about during class time or for homework?* Time 5 min.Students plan during class about who is going to write about the ancient sporting event they chose, its modern version (if there is one), rules and equipment. |
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| *What are other follow up (or homework) activities that can be included?*Students should prepare a short presentation on the assigned sporting event. |
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| Other thoughts about this lesson plan: |
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*Appendix 1*

**HISTORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES (CLOZE)-BEHIND THE NEWS**

| javelin boxing stadium wrestling compete jump branches athletic trucecheat spectators winner nude oath four honourably poems God athletes |
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It all began in Ancient Greece around 3.000 years ago.

No one's quite sure who actually started the Games or why so let's just say it was this guy.

“You know what? We should do this thing where a bunch of people come and run and wrestle and do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and then, like, everyone comes and sits and watches and then the winner, they, like, get a crown or something.”

“Hmm, that sounds mildly entertaining. Let's do it.”

Anyway, they decided the first known Olympic Games should be held in an area named Olympia in 776 BC in a rectangular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the Games were dedicated to the Greek \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Zeus. The only people who could take part were men of Greek origin. They were picked by their cities and trained for months to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

At first, there was only one sport, a 200-metre sprint. Then they added longer running events, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, equestrian, pankration - that's an extreme mix of boxing and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -

and pentathlon, made up of five sports including javelin, discus and long \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Oh, and every athlete competed in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

“What?!”

But for the purposes of this story, we won't worry too much about that.

Finally, all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and judges took an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to take part \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and abide by the rules.

“Wait, does that mean I can't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?”

“No, of course not.”

At the end of an event, there was only ever one award \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ known as the Olympionic. They were crowned with sacred olive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and they were seen as a hero in their home towns. Statues were often made in their likeness and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ written about their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feat.

"He ran with the fierceness of a goat,

dainty in hoof of feet."

“I approve, I approve.”

The Olympics were held like that every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years. And at first, it was only a one-day thing but eventually it became even longer as the event became more and more popular. The Games drew tens of thousands of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and even when some Greek cities were at war, they were brought together by a sacred \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which meant that nobody could fight during the Games so everybody could watch.

After more than 1.000 years of Games, this guy, Emperor Theodosius I decided he didn't like it very much and scrapped it and that was the end of the ancient Olympics. It wasn't until centuries later, in 1894 that this guy, a French teacher and historian named Pierre de Coubertin, founded the International Olympic Committee. The IOC then organised the very first modern Olympic Games

in Athens, Greece, in 1896.

Over the years, the Olympics continued to change a lot.

Appendix 2

Olympic Games of Ancient Greece

The ancient Olympic Games occurred every four years sometime between August 6 and September 19. The games happened as a part of a religious festival in honor of Zeus, an ancient Greek god. The games took place at Olympia, which was a religious place located in the southwestern region of ancient Greece’s mainland. It was near the city-state of Elis. People from all over ancient Greece came to watch the games. The earliest recorded Olympic Games took place in 776 BCE.

The oldest event was a footrace that was about 192 meters (about 630 feet) long. As more Olympic Games happened, other events were added. Some of these events included the addition of wrestling and the pentathlon in 708 BCE. The pentathlon was made up of five events: discus throwing, long jumping, running, wrestling, and javelin throwing. Boxing and chariot racing were introduced in the 680s BCE. A chariot was a vehicle with two wheels pulled by horses. Chariot racing took place in an arena known as the hippodrome. In 648 BCE, the pankration was added. This was a fighting event that combined wrestling and boxing.

Only free Greek men were allowed to compete in the ancient Olympic Games. There were no events for women. Men from all over ancient Greece participated in the ancient Olympics, representing their home city-states. Winners received crowns made of olive leaves, and their names were recorded.

Appendix 3

Olympic Games of Ancient Greece

Comprehension Questions

1. How often did the ancient Olympic Games occur?

□ every four months □ every four years

□ every three years □ every five years

1. What Greek God did the athletes honour?

□ Mars □ Apollo

□ Poseidon □ Zeus

1. The earliest recorded Olympic Games took place in

□ 766 BC □ 776 BC

□ 776 AD □ 766 AD

1. What was the name of the arena where chariot racing took place?

□ the heliodrome □ the airport

□ the hippodrome □ the runway

1. What did the winners receive?

□ thorns □ medals

□ crowns □ cups