Olympics: An Ancient Tradition  820
The Six-Minute Solution

Millions of people worldwide enjoy watching the Olympic games. In February 2002, the Winter Olympics were (held) in Salt Lake City, Utah. Many (spectators) may not have realized that these (games) originated thousands of years ago. The (Olympics) began in 776 B.C. when the (ancient) Greeks held a sporting competition. The (first) Olympic games consisted of only one (event). It was a foot race in (which) only Greek men could participate. Later (the) Greeks added events such as the (discus) throw, horse and chariot races, and (wrestling) and boxing. The Olympics were just (as) important in ancient Greece as they (are) today. The ancient Greeks viewed the (Olympics) as so important that they allowed (nothing) to interfere with the every-four-year event.

(There) are some differences between the ancient (and) current Olympics, however. The main difference (is) the actual purpose of the Olympics. (In) ancient Greece, the purpose of all (public) events, including the Olympics, was to (honor) the gods. So the ancient Olympics (were) actually religious celebrations. Today, however, the (main) purpose of the Olympics is to (highlight) the participating countries’ athletic talent. The (ancient) games consisted of few events than (current) Olympic games. In Salt Lake City, (the) 17 days of Olympic games included all (kinds) of skiing, skating, ice hockey, and (sled) racing. Another difference between the ancient (and) present-day Olympics is the participants themselves. (In) ancient Greece, the Olympics were open (only) to Greek men. Today, of course, (the) Games are open to qualified men (and) women from around the world.
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Millions of people worldwide enjoy watching the Olympic games. In February 2002, the Winter Olympics were (is, were, held) in Salt Lake City, Utah. Many (spectators, allowed, races) may not have realized that these (games, hockey, present-day) originated thousands of years ago. The (talent, Olympics, included) began in 776 B.C. when the (originated, today, ancient) Greeks held a sporting competition. The (which, athletic, first) Olympic games consisted of only one (so, event, religious). It was a foot race in (chariot, which, first) only Greek men could participate. Later (later, sporting, the) Greeks added events such as the (ice, such, discus) throw, horse and chariot races, and (wrestling, in, it) and boxing. The Olympics were just (held, worldwide, as) important in ancient Greece as they (lake, olympic, are) today. The ancient Greeks viewed the (viewed, could, Olympics) as so important that they allowed (participants, discus, nothing) to interfere with the every-four-year event.

(Celebrations, There, Public) are some differences between the ancient (realized, and, they) current Olympics, however. The main difference (nothing, utah, is) the actual purpose of the Olympics. (In, The, Around) ancient Greece, the purpose of all (and, spectators, public) events, including the Olympics, was to (honor, to, open) the gods. So the ancient Olympics (world, were, every-four-year) actually religious celebrations. Today, however, the (honor, main, february) purpose of the Olympics is to (highlight, a, important) the participating countries’ athletic talent. The (differences, race, ancient) games consisted of few events than (of, skating, current) Olympic games. In Salt Lake City, (highlight, gods, the) 17 days of Olympic games included all (racing, kinds, there) of skiing, skating, ice hockey, and (actual, watching, sled) racing. Another difference between the ancient (in, and, greece) present-day Olympics is the participants themselves. (In, Just, Games) ancient Greece, the Olympics were open (another, only, boxing) to Greek men. Today, of course, (the, consisted, purpose) Games are open to qualified men (from, horse, and) women from around the world.