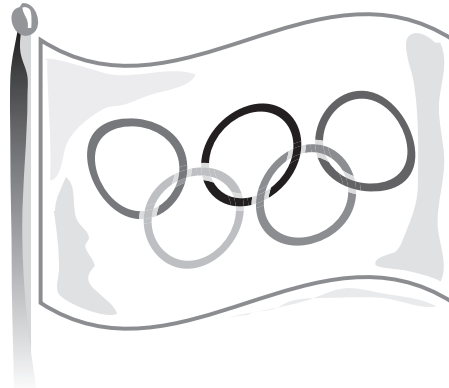


Text Structure and Language Features: Example 1



THE OLYMPIC FLAG

Text Structure - Description

Introduction to the subject

Description - including physical characteristics

The Olympic flag, along with the Olympic flame, is a powerful symbol of the modern Olympic games. It is raised at the opening ceremony, then a flock of pigeons is released to show that the games are open. After this, the Olympic flame is lit. During the closing ceremony, the flame is extinguished, and then the flag is lowered. The first modern Olympics were held in Athens in 1896.

The Olympic flag has a white background and in the centre there are five interlaced rings. These rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red. The blue ring is on the left next to the pole. These rings symbolise the five continents joined together in the Olympic Movement.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin of France, who began the first modern Olympic games, designed the flag. He started the modern Olympics, based on the sports competitions in Ancient Greece, because he believed that the world was ready for this new international sporting competition.

Language Features

Use of nouns that refer to a particular thing, e.g. The Olympic flag

Use of pronouns to track the subject, e.g. it

Use of describing adjectives, e.g. yellow, red, powerful

Use of prefixes which give help give clues to the meanings of words. e.g. ex - meaning out - shows that ex-tinguished means to put out, other prefixes - re - sym

Use of suffixes - -ment, ition - ful - showing noun and adjective forms

Use of detailed noun groups to build up the description, e.g. five interlaced rings, the five continents joined together in the Olympic Movement

Use of relating verbs, e.g. is, represents

Use of adverbial phrases to add detail, e.g. in the Olympic Movement, next to the pole, when the games are open