

UNIT 3 – SAY IT WITH WORDS

A. Who is on the phone?

Task 1

Here are two photos of James, a boy your age, and his Aunt Mary. Look at them carefully. Then do Task 2 without looking at the pictures.



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Task 2

Talk about the photos in groups or in class with the following questions in mind.



- ◆ How does the boy look?
- ◆ How does the woman look?
- ◆ Do you think they have a good relationship?
- ◆ What makes you say so?
- ◆ Is it important for you to talk on the phone and receive telephone calls?
- ◆ Is communication important for the physical and psychological development of a human being?
- ◆ Is the invention of the telephone important in the history of mankind?

POSSIBLE ANSWERS: The boy looks happy.

The woman looks happy.

I think they have a good relationship because they are smiling and seem happy to talk to each other.

It is important for me to talk on the phone and receive telephone calls.

Communication is important both for the physical and psychological development of a human being.

The invention of the telephone is very important in the history of mankind as it has improved communication among people.

Task 4

Here are two telephone conversations. One between the boy and his aunt and one between his aunt and a railway station employee. Go through them once. Write in the boxes below which one is informal (i.e. friendly) and which one is formal.

Conversation 1

James: Hello.
Mary: Hi, James.
James: Hi, Aunt Mary. I'm so pleased to hear you!
Mary: Good to hear you too, James! How is everybody there?
James: We are all fine. Bella, as well.

Mary: I'm glad to hear that. How are you doing at school? You're not working very hard, are you?
James: Not at the moment. I'm taking it easy.
Mary: Don't take it too easy my boy! Is anyone of the adults around?
James: They're all downstairs doing, you know what.

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Mary: OK, then, tell them I called and give them my love. I missed you. Kisses! Bye!
James: I will. I missed you too. Kisses! Bye!

Conversation 2

Railway: Hello.
Mary: Hello. I was wondering whether you could tell me when the first train to Larisa is.
Railway: At 8.00 a.m., Madam.
Mary: What kind of train is it?
Railway: It's an Intercity train.

Mary: Could you tell me how long it takes to Larisa?
Railway: 4 hours, Madam.
Mary: Is it possible to book two seats in advance, please?
Railway: Certainly, if you give me your name and your credit card number. In addition, someone must come here to collect your tickets.
Mary: All right then. I'll see what's more convenient to me. Thank you. Good bye.
Railway: Good bye. Thank you for calling.

Conversation 1 is informal/friendly.

Conversation 2 is formal.

C. The History of the Telephone

Task 1

Before you read think about these questions.

1. Do you know who invented the telephone?
2. Do you know when the telephone was invented?
3. Do you consider it an easy or a complicated invention?

Now read the text to find out.

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The History of the Telephone



On March 10 1876, in Boston, Massachusetts Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. His notebook entry of 10 March 1876 describes his successful experiment with the telephone. Speaking through the instrument to his assistant Thomas A. Watson, a young electrician, in the next room, Bell utters these famous first words: "Mr. Watson - come here - I want to see you".

'Telephone' comes from the Greek word 'tele', meaning 'from afar', and 'phone', meaning 'voice' or 'voice sound'. Generally, a telephone is any device that conveys sound over a distance.

Man has always wanted to communicate from afar. People have used smoke signals, mirrors, jungle drums, carrier pigeons and semaphore to get a message from one point to another. But a phone was something new. A real telephone could not be invented until the electrical age began. The electrical principles needed to build a telephone were known in 1831, but it wasn't until 1854 that Bourseul suggested transmitting speech electrically. It wasn't until 22 years later, in 1876, that the idea became a reality.

Bell's success with the telephone came as a direct result of his attempts to improve the telegraph. When he began experimenting with electrical signals, the telegraph had been an established means of communication for some 30 years, but with its dot-and-dash Morse code, it was limited to receiving and sending one message at a time. Bell's knowledge of the nature of sound and his understanding of music enabled him to think of the possibility of transmitting multiple messages over the same wire at the same time. Of course, he based his knowledge on the findings of other scientists and inventors. The telephone is a shared accomplishment among many pioneers, although it was Alexander Graham Bell who built a working transmitter with a membrane capable of varying electronic currents and a receiver that would reproduce these variations in audible frequencies.

VOCABULARY

to invent/invention= εφευρίσκω/εφεύρεση

from afar= από μακριά

experiment= πειραματίζομαι

semaphore= μετάδοση σημάτων μέσω σημαιών

device= συσκευή

to establish= ιδρύω, καθιερώνω

to convey= μεταφέρω

to transmit= μεταδίδω

wire= καλώδιο

accomplishment= επίτευγμα

varying electronic current= μεταβαλλόμενα ηλεκτρονικά ρεύματα

variation= παραλλαγή, μεταβολή

audible frequency/frequencies= συχνότητες που μπορούν να ακουστούν

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Task 3

The information in the boxes below got mixed up. Can you put it right? We did the first one as an example. Read the text again to check your answers.

A	A real telephone could not be invented	1. to get a message from one point to another.	A-4
B	Certainly, a telephone is any device	2. a telephone were known in 1831.	
C	People have used signals	3. was limited to receiving and sending one message at a time.	
D	The electrical principles needed to build	4. until the electrical age began.	
E	The dot-and-dash Morse code	5. on the findings of other scientists and inventors.	
F	Bell based his knowledge	6. that conveys sound over a distance.	

ANSWERS: B6, C1, D2, E3, F5.

Task 4

The following explanations of some words of the text are jumbled up. Match each one with the right word.

1. It has more parts than only one.
2. Make something or somebody become better.
3. Think of something, make it or use it first.
4. You use words in order to communicate.
5. Send a message by means of an electronic system.
6. Create something and set it up in a way that becomes permanent.
7. The first person who does something or gets involved with something.
8. Make an exact copy of something.

a	invent	1 - c
b	reproduce	2 -
c	multiple	3 -
d	improve	4 -
e	establish	5 -
f	pioneer	6 -
g	transmit	7 -
h	utter	8 -

ANSWERS: 2-d, 3-a, 4-h, 5-g, 6-e, 7-f, 8-b.

Task 4

Do you happen to know anything about the history of post? What is it? Does anyone in class know? Does the phrase 'penny black' mean anything to you? You must be familiar with the name of Hermes from the Greek Mythology. Who was he? What was his job?

Write your answers here before you read on.

Hermes was the first ‘postman-god’. According to mythology, Hermes was said to be the Son of Zeus and Maia. Besides leading the dead people’s souls to Hades, Hermes brought luck, wealth, sleep and was the messenger of the gods living on Mount Olympus. Greek stamps in the past used to feature his head.

The invention of stamps is closely related to the invention of modern paper and to the Industrial Revolution, when more people started to learn how to read and write. In earlier times, only the rich people and the rulers of countries sent messages with their servants, which were written on various materials such as the skin of a sheep and tablets made of clay. Papyrus (a kind of plant that mostly grows in the Nile Valley in Egypt) was used by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans.

Modern paper started being made in England by the 15th century. Horses and guides carried mail using the five main roads leading to London to and from different parts of the country. This mail service belonged to the State. It was His Majesty’s Mail. It goes without saying that if he wished to read a private citizen’s mail, he could do it easily. The first mail coaches started being used in 1784. It must have been quite picturesque to watch them entering castle gates and see their uniformed guards blowing their horns. A number of years later, in 1840, the first stamp was issued. It was called the ‘penny black’, it cost a penny and the person who designed it was named Sir Rowland Hill. Postcards were introduced by 1870. Post offices in the past offered services of all kinds of communication, not only of letter delivery.

VOCABULARY

to lead= οδηγώ

to bring/brought/brought = φέρνω

wealth= πλούτος

stamp/stamps= γραμματόσημο/α

related to= έχει σχέση με

Industrial Revolution= Βιομηχανική

Επανάσταση

clay= πηλός

guide- οδηγός

Blowing their horns= να φυσούν τις κότες

Task 5

There are some mistakes in the statements below. Read the text again, correct them and rewrite them.

1. Hermes was the first Greek postman whose head was shown on a stamp.
2. The first stamp was invented in Greece by the gods on Mount Olympus.
3. The ancient Greeks wrote their letters only on clay tablets.
4. People started sending letters to each other during the Industrial Revolution.
5. Jet planes carried mail flying over the five main roads to London.
6. By the 15th century trains were carrying mail to every part of England.
7. Every rich citizen had his own private mail service.
8. The king of England was not allowed to read a private citizen’s mail.
9. One day in 1600 the king of England decided to introduce mail coaches.

10. The first stamp was introduced by 1990. Margaret Thatcher designed it.
11. The first English stamp was called ‘black penny’.
12. Postcards were introduced by 1780.

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ANSWERS

1. Hermes was the first 'postman-god'.
2. The first stamp was invented by Sir Rowland Hill in 1840.
3. The ancient Greeks wrote their letters on clay of tablets, sheep of skin and papyrus.
4. People started sending messages to each other before the Industrial Revolution.
5. Horses and guides carried mail using the five main roads to London.
6. Modern paper started being made in England by the 15th century.
7. The mail service belonged to the king.
8. The King of England could read a private citizen's mail.
9. The first mail coaches started being used in 1784.
10. The first stamp was issued in 1840. Sir Rowland Hill designed it.
11. The first English stamp was called the 'penny black'.
12. Postcards were introduced by 1870.

Task 6

Which of the following would be a suitable title for the text above? Compare your choice with that of your classmate. Which title has the class chosen?

1. Post offices
2. Sending messages
3. The history of stamps

ANSWER: The history of stamps/post

GRAMMAR-PRESENT CONTINUOUS, PRESENT SIMPLE, ADVERBS

A. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Task 2

Circle the sentence or sentences that describe the correct use of the *is/are ing* form (Present Continuous) and of the verb form with or without *-s* (Present Simple).

1. The Present Continuous

- a. describes an action which started in the past, but it goes on up to now.
- b. describes general truths.
- c. describes actions that usually happen as a matter of habit.
- d. describes actions which are happening at the time of speaking.

2. The Present Simple

- a. describes an action which started in the past, but it goes on up to now.
- b. describes general truths.
- c. describes actions that usually happen as a matter of habit.
- d. describes actions which are happening at the time of speaking.

ANSWERS: 1d. 2b/c.

Present Continuous – Ενεστώτας Διαρκείας

A. Χρησιμοποιούμε αυτό το χρόνο για να περιγράψουμε μία πράξη που γίνεται **τώρα**.

A1. Σχηματίζεται ως εξής:

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ	ΑΡΝΗΣΗ	ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ
I am working	I am not working	Am I working?
You are working	You are not working	Are you working?
He is working	He is not working	Is he working?
She is working	She is not working	Is she working?
It is working	It is not working	Is it working?
We are working	We are not working	Are we working?
You are working	You are not working	Are you working?
They are working	They are not working	Are they working?

A2. ΛΕΞΕΙΣ-ΚΛΕΙΔΙΑ: now=τώρα, at the moment=αυτή τη στιγμή, τώρα, these days=αυτές τις μέρες, today=σήμερα

D. Κλίνε το ρήμα talk=μιλάω σε αυτό το χρόνο

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ	ΑΡΝΗΣΗ	ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ	ΑΡΝΗΣΗ	ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ
I am talking	I am not talking	Am I talking?
You are talking	You aren't talking	Are you talking?
He/she/it is talking	He/she/it isn't talking	Is he/she/it talking?
We/you/they are talking	We/you/they aren't talking	Are we/you/they talking?

B. ΑΠΛΟΣ ΕΝΕΣΤΩΤΑΣ- SIMPLE PRESENT

B1. ΚΛΙΣΗ: Ας δούμε πώς κλίνεται το ρήμα work=εργάζομαι

SIMPLE PRESENT

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ	ΑΡΝΗΣΗ	ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ
I work	I don't work	Do I work?
You work	You don't work	Do you work?
He works	He doesn't work	Does he work?
She works	She doesn't work	Does she work?
It works	It doesn't work	Does it work?
We work	We don't work	Do we work?
You work	You don't work	Do you work?
They work	They don't work	Do they work?

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ:

- Βάζω ένα s στο he (αυτός), στο she (αυτή), στο it (αυτό)
- Στην άρνηση χρησιμοποιώ βοηθητικό ρήμα don't και doesn't και φεύγει το s από το he/she/it
- και στην ερώτηση χρησιμοποιώ βοηθητικό ρήμα do και does και πάλι φεύγει το s από το he/she/it

ΟΡΘΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΟΙ ΚΑΝΟΝΕΣ

- Όταν το ρήμα τελειώνει σε σύμφωνο + y, φεύγει το y και μπαίνει η κατάληξη ies πχ try-tries, cry-cries
- Όταν το ρήμα τελειώνει σε s, ss, sh, ch, x, ο μπαίνει η κατάληξη es

Πχ brush-brushes, match-matches, go-goes

B2. ΧΡΗΣΗ: Χρησιμοποιούμε Απλό Ενεστώτα για μία πράξη που επαναλαμβάνεται, για μία συνήθεια, για προγράμματα κινηματογράφου κτλ και δρομολόγια λεωφορείων, για μόνιμη κατάσταση

ΛΕΞΕΙΣ-ΚΛΕΙΔΙΑ

every day/week/month/year/summer κτλ= κάθε μέρα/βδομάδα/μήνα/χρόνο/καλοκαίρι κτλ

always=ποτέ, usually=συνήθως, often=συχνά, sometimes=μερικές φορές, rarely/seldom=σπάνια, never=ποτέ

once a week/month κτλ =μια φορά την εβδομάδα/μήνα κτλ

twice a week/month κτλ= δύο φορές την εβδομάδα/μήνα κτλ

B3. Stative verbs

Some verbs are not used in The Present Continuous Tense eg, love, like, see, feel, believe. When we use them in continuous tenses, they change meaning eg I am seeing Paul tonight=I am meeting

B4. ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ

A. Κλίνε το ρήμα speak=μιλάω στον Απλό Ενεστώτα

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ	ΑΡΝΗΣΗ	ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ
I speak	I don't speak	Do I speak?
You speak	You don't speak	Do you speak?
He/she/it speaks	He/she/it doesn't speak	Does he/she/it speak?
We/you/they speak	We/you/they don't speak	Do we/you/they speak?

B. Φτιάξε το γ' πρόσωπο ενικού (he/she/it) των ρημάτων πχ play-plays

play	
catch	
fly	
make	
walk	
dress	
go	
do	
try	
match	

UNIT 3 – SAY IT WITH WORDS

ANSWERS:

play	plays
catch	catches
fly	flies
make	makes
walk	walks
dress	dresses
go	goes
do	does
try	tries
match	matches

Συμπλήρωσε τις προτάσεις με το σωστό τύπο των ρημάτων στην παρένθεση σε Απλό Ενεστώτα – Simple Present

- I _____ (play) the piano every day.
- He _____ (walk) to school every morning
- John always _____ (do) his homework.
- She _____ (fly) to London once a month.
- Anna _____ (go) to work by bus every morning.

ANSWERS: 1. play, 2. walks, 3. does, 4. flies, 5. Goes

Task 6

Complete the following blanks with the verbs in parentheses in the right tense. Remember to make any necessary changes. Don't forget that adverbs giving information on how often we do something get Simple Present.

Miss Anna Stratou rarely (leave) the town where her school is. Most of the times she (spend) her weekends there. Today, she (visit) her married sister who (live) in Athens. Anna not (like) Athens, but that's where her sister's home (be) Right now she (cross) a bridge close to Athens. There (be) a traffic jam. Cars (hardly/move) A policeman (direct) the traffic, but he cannot do much. She (feel) very angry. She is not used to traffic jams. Her sister told her that this (happen) every day in Athens. It (get) worse all the time. A lorry next to her (make) a terrible noise. Anna (try) to listen to the music on her car radio. She usually (prefer) to listen to modern songs while she (drive)

ΘΕΜΑΤΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΩΝ-17440, 17513, 12918

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

Conversation 1

James: Hello.
 Mary: Hi, James.
 James: Hi, Aunt Mary. I'm so pleased to hear you!
 Mary: Good to hear you too, James! How is everybody there?
 James: We are all fine. Bella, as well.
 Mary: I'm glad to hear that. How are you doing at school?
 You're not working very hard, are you?
 James: Not at the moment. I'm taking it easy.
 Mary: Don't take it too easy my boy! Is anyone of the adults around?
 James: They're all downstairs doing, you know what.
 Mary: OK, then, tell them I called and give them my love. I miss you all. Kisses! Bye!
 James: I will. I miss you too. Kisses! Bye!



Conversation 2

Railway Customer Service: Hello.
 Jane: Hello. I was wondering whether you could tell me when the first train to Larisa is.
 Railway Customer Service: At 8.00 a.m., Madam.
 Jane: What kind of train is it?
 Railway Customer Service: It's an Intercity train.
 Jane: Could you tell me how long it takes to Larisa?
 Railway Customer Service: 4 hours, Madam.
 Jane: Is it possible to book two seats in advance, please?
 Railway Customer Service: Certainly, if you only give me your name and your credit card number. In addition, someone must come here to collect your tickets.
 Jane: All right then. I'll see what's more convenient to me. Thank you. Goodbye.
 Railway Customer Service: Goodbye. Thank you for calling.



STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	James called his aunt Mary.		
2.	James is very happy to hear from his aunt.		
3.	James is working hard at school at the moment.		
4.	Aunt Mary wants to talk to James' parents.		
5.	Conversation 1 is between classmates.		
6.	Jane is calling at a train station.		
7.	Jane wants to book two tickets before she goes to the station.		
8.	Jane must tell the employee her home address.		
9.	Jane is the only person who can collect her tickets from the train station.		
10.	Conversation 2 is between an employee and a customer.		

ΘΕΜΑΤΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΩΝ-17440, 17513, 12918

ΘΕΜΑ 2^ο. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Fill each gap in sentences 11-20 with the correct word/phrase from the box below (A-J). Use each word only once.

A. adult	B. book	C. collect	D. seat	E. take it easy
F. convenient	G. credit card	H. miss	I. ticket	J. pleased

11.	I wanted to buy a [] to see the football game but I couldn't wait in a queue for two hours!
12.	Could I book a(n) [] for tomorrow evening's performance?
13.	You can pay in cash or by [], whatever is more convenient to you.
14.	What did you [] most about Greece when you were living in France?
15.	What would be a [] time for you to have our weekly meeting?
16.	Your shoes will be repaired and ready for you to [] on Thursday.
17.	For their first wedding anniversary he decided to [] a table for two at their favourite restaurant.
18.	Children can visit the museum for free but any [] who accompanies them will have to pay an entrance fee.
19.	My doctor advised me to [] and stop working that hard; we all need to relax from time to time.
20.	I am [] to hear that you are feeling much better today.

KEY

1	F
2	T
3	F
4	T
5	F
6	T
7	T
8	F
9	F
10	T
11	I
12	D
13	G
14	H
15	F
16	C
17	B
18	A
19	E
20	J

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

On March 10 1876, in Boston, Massachusetts, Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. Speaking through the machine to his assistant Thomas A. Watson, who was in the next room, Bell said these famous first words: “Mr. Watson come here, I want to see you”. “Telephone” comes from the Greek word “tele”, meaning “from far away”, and “phone”, meaning “voice” or “voice sound”.



Generally, a telephone is any machine that carries sound over distance. People have used smoke signals, mirrors, jungle drums, pigeons to get a message from one point to another. But a real telephone could not be invented until the electrical age began. The electrical rules needed to build a telephone were known in 1831, but the idea of sending speech electrically was thought of in 1854. It wasn't until 22 years later, in 1876, that the idea became a fact. Bell's success with the telephone came as a direct result of his attempts to improve the telegraph. This had been the traditional means of communication for some 50 years but, with its Morse code, it was limited to receiving and sending one message at a time. The telephone is a shared achievement among many inventors, but Bell's knowledge of the nature of sound made it easy for him to think of the possibility of sending many messages at the same time.

(Words: 222)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	The text talks about the family life of Alexander Graham Bell.		
2.	A lab assistant would be interested in reading this text.		
3.	The telephone was invented in 1876.		
4.	The word telephone in Greek means voice from far away.		
5.	People have always wanted to find a way to talk to pigeons.		
6.	The idea of sending speech electrically was thought of in 1831.		
7.	The invention of the telephone came as a result of Bell's attempts to improve the telegraph.		
8.	The traditional means of communication before the telephone was the telegraph.		
9.	Bell succeeded in inventing the telephone because he knew a lot about music.		
10.	The telephone is the achievement of one inventor only.		

ΘΕΜΑ 2^ο. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Match each of the phrases below (11-20) with a word from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J). Use each word only once.

A. invent	B. experiment	C. assistant	D. communicate	E. message
F. attempt	G. result	H. traditional	I. machine	J. inventor

11.	To try to do something, especially something difficult.
12.	A short piece of information that you give to a person when you cannot speak to them directly.
13.	Someone who helps someone else to do a job.
14.	To design or create something which has never been made before.
15.	A scientific test you do in order to learn something or to discover whether something is true.
16.	To share information with others by speaking, writing, moving your body or using other signals.
17.	A piece of equipment that uses power to do a particular type of work.
18.	Following the customs or ways of behaving that have continued in a group of people or society for a long time without changing.
19.	Someone who designs and makes new things.
20.	Information that you get from an exam, a scientific experiment or a medical test.

KEY

1	F
2	F
3	T
4	T
5	F
6	F
7	T
8	T
9	F
10	F
11	F
12	E
13	C
14	A
15	B
16	D
17	I
18	H
19	J
20	G

ΘΕΜΑ 1. ΚΑΤΑΝΟΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΠΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

Read the text and decide if each statement (1-10) is True (A) or False (B).

The history of post



Hermes was the first 'postman-god'. According to mythology, Hermes was the son of Zeus and Maia. Besides leading the dead people's souls to Hades, Hermes brought luck, wealth and sleep to people and was the messenger of the gods living on Mount Olympus. His head used to be printed on Greek stamps of the past.

The invention of stamps is closely related to the invention of modern paper and to the Industrial Revolution, when people started to learn how to read and write. In earlier times, only the rich people and the rulers of countries sent messages with their servants. The letters were written on various materials, such as the skin of a sheep and tablets made of clay. Papyrus (a kind of plant that mostly grows in the Nile Valley in Egypt) was used by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks and Romans.

Modern paper started being made in England in the 15th century. Horses and guides carried mail using the five main roads leading to London from different parts of the country. This mail service belonged to the King. It was His Majesty's Mail. It goes without saying that if he wished to read a citizen's private mail, he could easily do so.

(Words: 207)

STATEMENTS		A	B
		TRUE	FALSE
1.	Hermes was the first Greek "postman" who carried gods' messages.		
2.	In our days, Hermes' head is printed on all Greek stamps.		
3.	Rich people in the past wrote their letters only on clay tablets.		
4.	People started sending letters to each other during the Industrial Revolution.		
5.	The papyrus plant grew in ancient Rome and Greece.		
6.	Stamps were invented at about the same time as paper.		
7.	During the Industrial Revolution, more and more people began to read and write.		
8.	By the 15 th century, trains carried mail to every part of England.		
9.	In England only the King could use the mail service in the 15 th century.		
10.	The King of England was not allowed to read citizens' personal mail.		

ΘΕΜΑ 2^ο. ΛΕΞΙΚΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ

Match each underlined word in the sentences below (11-20) with a word/phrase from the box that has a similar meaning (A-J). Use each word only once.

A.	leader	B.	people	C.	in addition to	D.	past	E.	richness
F.	cloth	G.	shows	H.	personal	I.	devices	J.	different

11.	She runs a successful business, <u>besides</u> looking after her children and her sick mother.
12.	The film <u>features</u> James Dean as a worried teenager.
13.	I think that the television is one of the most amazing <u>inventions</u> ever made.
14.	He was the <u>ruler</u> of the country for over 20 years.
15.	The company has got offices in <u>various</u> parts of the country.
16.	My teacher has a small office next to our classroom, which is used for <u>private</u> discussions.
17.	Her dress was made of a soft, silky <u>material</u> .
18.	People have lived in this valley since <u>ancient</u> times.
19.	I think that it is a really good idea to make a film about our town and its <u>citizens</u> .
20.	Having an expensive car can be a sign of <u>wealth</u> .

KEY

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. F
5. F
6. T
7. T
8. F
9. F
10. F
11. C
12. G
13. I
14. A
15. J
16. H
17. F
18. D
19. B
20. E