



READING

How much do you know about the Paralympic Games? Do you know how often they are held, or how many sports the competitors take part in? Read the article to find out.

The History of the Paralympic Games

The first Games for athletes with a disability were held in 1948 in Stoke Mandeville, England. On the day of the opening ceremony of the 1948 Olympic Games in London, the Stoke Mandeville Games were launched and the first competition for wheelchair athletes was organised.

Four years later, athletes from the Netherlands joined the Games; thus the international movement, now known as the Paralympic movement, was born. Olympic-style Games for athletes with a disability were organised for the first time in Rome in 1960, immediately after the Olympic Games. These are considered the first Paralympic Games. About 400 athletes from 23 countries competed in 8 sports, 6 of which are still included in the Paralympic Competition Programme (Archery, Swimming, Fencing, Basketball, Table Tennis and Athletics).

Since then, the Paralympic Games have been organised every four years and have always been held in the same year as the Olympic Games.

Other disability groups were added in Toronto in 1976, and the idea was conceived of merging together different disability groups for international sport competitions. In the same year, the first Paralympic Winter Games took place in Sweden.

In 1988 the Seoul Paralympic Summer Games marked a significant change, as

both the Olympic and Paralympic Games were held at the same venues. Since then, the Paralympic Games have always taken place at the same venues as the Olympic Games.

Since 1960, eleven (11) Paralympic Summer and seven (7) Paralympic Winter Games have been organised.

The 11th Paralympic Summer Games were held very successfully in 2000 in Sydney, Australia, and the 8th Paralympic Winter Games were held in March 2002 in Salt Lake City, U.S.A.

The Paralympic Games have evolved into a major sports event, second only to the Olympic Games.

Paralympic sports in Greece started to develop in the seventies, and the first Greek athlete participated in the Paralympic Games in 1976.

Fifteen sports on the paralympic program are shared with the Olympic Games: Archery, Athletics, Wheelchair Basketball, Cycling, Equestrian, Wheelchair Fencing, Football 5-a-side, Football 7-a-side, Judo, Sailing, Shooting, Swimming, Table Tennis, Wheelchair Tennis and Volleyball.

The four unique sports that are played at the Paralympic Games are: Boccia, Goalball, Powerlifting and Wheelchair Rugby.

The 2004 Paralympic Games in Athens

Two weeks after the completion of the Olympic Games, the best Paralympic athletes came to Athens to compete in the Paralympic Games. The general philosophy of the Paralympic Games is to follow the rules of the Olympic sports as much as possible.

Such a philosophy is already implied in the name of the event. The term *Paralympic* derives from the word *Olympic* and the prefix *Para-*, a Greek preposition which means ‘close to’. The Paralympic Games is an elite sports event in terms of both, the organisation and the actual competition.

Attendance and schedule

From the 17th to the 28th of September 2004 Athens welcomed 4,000 Paralympic athletes from about 130 countries, as well as over 2,000 team officials. All were accommodated at the Paralympic Village. About 3,000 media representatives covered

the ATHENS 2004 Paralympic Games, while approximately 1,000 technical officials and 15,000 volunteers provided assistance.



The event was also attended by 2,500 members of the Paralympic Family (representatives of the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), the National Paralympic Committees (NPCs), etc.).

The Paralympic Games were held at the same Olympic Venues which were provided with the necessary facilities to accommodate the athletes and spectators. At the same time, infrastructure was upgraded in all cities so as to ensure their accessibility to all.

1 Find a word or phrase in the texts that means the following.

- started =
- combining =
- places where people meet
- e.g. for a sports event =
- developed =
- suggested =
- has its source or origin =
- equipment, buildings, services
- provided for a particular purpose =
- provide a room or place to sleep =
- audience =
- the ability to reach or use a place =

2 Read the article again and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. The first Olympic-style Games for athletes with a disability took place in 1948 in Stoke Mandeville, England.
2. The Games for disabled athletes organised in Rome are considered the first Paralympic Games.
3. The Paralympic Games have been organised every two years.
4. In 1988 in Seoul both the Olympic and Paralympic Games were held at the same place.
5. The first Greek athlete with a disability took part in the Paralympic Games in Toronto.
6. The Paralympic Games follow their own rules and regulations.
7. The Paralympic Games is a sports event not as important as the Olympic Games.
8. The 2004 Paralympic Games in Athens took place at the same Olympic Venues, which had the necessary facilities for both athletes and spectators.

Answers Task 1: Vocabulary

1. **started** = launched
2. **combining** = merging together
3. **places where people meet e.g. for a sports event** = venues
4. **developed** = evolved
5. **suggested** = conceived
6. **has its source or origin** = derives from
7. **equipment, buildings, services provided for a particular purpose** = infrastructure / facilities
8. **provide a room or place to sleep** = accommodated
9. **audience** = spectators
10. **the ability to reach or use a place** = accessibility

Answers Task 2

1. **False (F)**- The 1948 Stoke Mandeville Games were for British WWII veterans. The first official "Olympic-style" Games for athletes with a disability took place in **Rome in 1960**.
2. **True (T) - Reason:** The text states that the Rome 1960 Games are "now considered to be the **first Paralympic Games**."
3. **False (F) - Reason:** The text mentions they are held "every four years" (quadrennially), not every two. They always take place in the **same year** as the Olympic Games.
4. **True (T) - Reason:** In 1988 (Seoul), a major change occurred: the Paralympics were held in the **same venues** as the Olympics for the first time.

5. **False (F) - Reason:** While Greece first participated in 1976 (Toronto), the text does not say the Greek athlete *was* in Toronto; it says Toronto was significant because **other disability groups** were added to the games that year.
6. **False (F) - Reason:** The philosophy is to govern the games by the **rules of the respective International Sports Federations** as much as possible, just like the Olympics.
7. **False (F) - Reason:** The text explicitly says the Paralympics are "one of the **largest sporting events** in the world," second only to the Olympics.
8. **True (T) - Reason:** For Athens 2004, the venues were fully **accessible** and provided all the necessary **infrastructure** for athletes and spectators with disabilities.

GRAMMAR
The Present Perfect Tense

*"Since then the Paralympic Games **have always taken place** at the same venues as the Olympic Games."*

*"Since then the Paralympic Games **have been organised** every four years."*

Sentences with *since* usually have a present perfect tense. We use *since* when we give the start of a period (*10 o'clock, Monday, 1996, May, etc.*) and *for* when we talk about a period of time (*four hours, a week, two months, ages, etc.*)

Complete the sentences using *for* or *since*.

1. I've known him ages.
2. She's been looking for a job she left school.
3. They have been living in this house they got married.
4. Have you been learning French a long time?
5. It's been raining 8 o'clock in the morning.
6. She hasn't had a holiday two years.

Answers

1. I've known him **for** ages.
2. She's been looking for a job **since** she left school.
3. They have been living in this house **since** they got married.
4. Have you been learning French **for** a long time?
5. It's been raining **since** 8 o'clock in the morning.
6. She hasn't had a holiday **for** two years.

Comparisons

as ... as

the same as

*“The general philosophy of the Paralympic Games is to follow the rules of the Olympic sports **as much as possible.**”*

*“Since then the Paralympic Games have always taken place at **the same** venues **as the Olympic Games.**”*

We use *as ... as* and *the same as* to say that people or things are equal.

Complete the sentences using *as ... as*.

1. My car is quite fast, but yours is faster. My car isn't.....
2. It's warm, but it was warmer yesterday. It isn't
3. I work hard, but Peter works harder. I don't
4. I know many people, but Susan knows more. I don't

Complete the sentences using *the same as*.

1. John and Paul are both 16. John is age Paul.
2. I went to the 2nd TEE and Mary went to that school too. Mary
3. We both have black hair. Your hair
4. My salary is \$ 20,000 and his salary is \$ 20,000 too. He earns

Answers- Complete the sentences using *as ... as*.

1. My car is quite fast, but yours is faster. My car isn't **as fast as yours.**
2. It's warm, but it was warmer yesterday. It isn't **as warm as it was yesterday.**
3. I work hard, but Peter works harder. I don't **work as hard as Peter.**
4. I know many people, but Susan knows more. I don't **know as many people as Susan.**

Complete the sentences using *the same as*.

1. John and Paul are both 16. John is **the same age as Paul.**
2. I went to the 2nd TEE and Mary went to that school too. Mary **went to the same school as me (ή as I did).**
3. We both have black hair. Your hair **is the same color as mine.**
4. My salary is \$20,000 and his salary is \$ 20,000 too. He earns **the same (money/salary) as I do (or as me).**

Verb-preposition combinations

- 1 In pairs discuss which prepositions are used with the verbs below. Then turn back to the texts to check your answers.

include	into
provide	at
merge	in
derive	with
accommodate	in
evolve	in
compete	from
participate	with
share	together

Answers: Verb + Preposition

- **include** in
- **provide** with
- **merge** into
- **derive** from
- **accommodate** in
- **evolve** into
- **compete** at (or in)
- **participate** in
- **share** with



PRACTICE

1 Complete the following sentences with the correct verb-preposition combination. Don't forget to put the verbs in the correct form.

1. This athlete the Olympic Games four times.
2. The word *politics* from a Greek word meaning *city*.
3. Detailed instructions about how to use this DVD this booklet.
4. He offered to the cost me, which was very kind of him.
5. This is where the two rivers into one.
6. How many countries in the Athens 2004 Olympic Games?
7. Their plane didn't arrive, and the passengers a hotel near the airport.
8. This bookyou all the information you need about the history of Ancient Greece.
9. His theory a major scientific discovery.

Answers

1. This athlete **has participated in** (or **has competed in**) the Olympic Games four times.
2. The word *politics* **is derived from** (or **derives from**) a Greek word meaning *city*.
3. Detailed instructions about how to use this DVD **are included in** this booklet.
4. He offered to **share** the cost **with** me, which was very kind of him.
5. This is where the two rivers **merge into** one.
6. How many countries **participated in** (or **competed in**) the Athens 2004 Olympic Games?
7. Their plane didn't arrive, and the passengers **were accommodated in** a hotel near the airport.
8. This book **provides you with** all the information you need about the history of Ancient Greece.
9. His theory **evolved into** a major scientific discovery.

Can you form adjectives from these nouns?

nouns	adjectives in <i>-ed, -tive, -ant, -ble</i>
disability	
competition	
organisation	
representation	
assistance	
accessibility	

Answers

Nouns	Adjectives
disability	disabled
competition	competitive
organisation	organised
representation	representative
assistance	assistant
accessibility	accessible

Use an adjective from the above task to complete the gaps below.

1. We went to a beach, which was only from the sea.
2. He works at a highly insurance company.
3. The manager in the company you have applied for a job is a cousin of mine.
4. She has a collection of badges about the Olympic Games.
5. Football is a very sport.
6. Don't leave your car here! These parking spaces are for people.

Answers

1. We went to a beach, which was only **accessible** from the sea.
2. He works at a highly **organised** insurance company.
3. The **assistant** manager in the company you have applied for a job is a cousin of mine.
4. She has a **representative** collection of badges about the Olympic Games.
5. Football is a very **competitive** sport.
6. Don't leave your car here! These parking spaces are for **disabled** people.



READING

James Naismith's invention

Do you know the fastest growing game in the history of sport? Read the article about James Naismith's invention to find out.

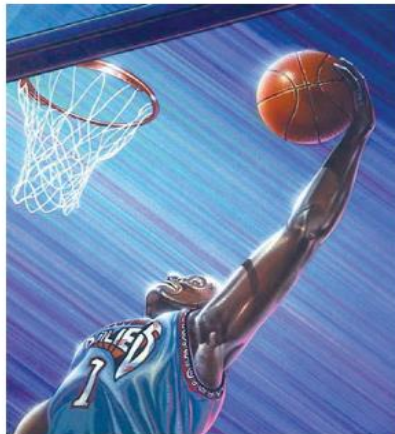
James Naismith invented the game of basketball in the winter of 1891, when his Y.M.C.A.* boss challenged him to come

up with a better means of keeping restless athletes occupied, when cold weather in New England forced them indoors and

away from football and baseball.

Naismith had 14 days to create an indoor game, simple to learn and interesting, but that wouldn't damage either the players or the gymnasium.

Naismith's invention didn't come easily. Getting close to the deadline, he struggled to keep the class' faith. His first intention was to bring outdoor games, i.e. soccer, indoors. These games proved too physical and awkward. At his wits' end, Naismith recalled a childhood game. He put up two peach baskets on the wall of the gymnasium,



and the players had to try to throw a soccer ball into them. After brainstorming on this new idea, Naismith developed basketball's original 13 rules, and consequently, the game of basketball. He coached his class in their first game on December 21, 1891. From the time the first ball was tossed up, the class played with vigour unmatched in any other sport they had tried before.

*Y.M.C.A= Young Men's Christian Association

Initially, the players displayed no teamwork, just individual skills. However, they soon realised that for the good of the game a group effort was needed, and the first true basketball team was born. The word of *Basket Ball* (then two words) spread quickly, and spectators began to fill the gymnasium to watch this new innovation in sport. James Naismith, along with the 18 members of his class, was laying the groundwork for what would become the fastest growing game in the history of sport. The game caught on quickly, becoming popular with female players as well as male.

Although he never had the opportunity to see the game become the astonishing spectacle it is today, Naismith's biggest thrill came when he was sponsored by the National Association of Basketball Coaches (NABC) to witness basketball become an Olympic sport at the 1936 Games held in Berlin. Naismith was first and foremost a physical educator and an intense student, who collected four degrees in the fields of Philosophy, Religion, Physical Education and Medicine. He became famous for creating the game of basketball, a stroke of genius that never brought him fame or fortune during his lifetime, but enormous recognition following his passing in 1939. For his historic invention, Naismith's name adorns the world's only Basketball Hall of Fame, a tribute that forever makes James Naismith synonymous with basketball.

(Based on information from the Basketball Hall of Fame inc., 2002.)

1 Find a word or phrase in the text that means the following.

invited, stimulated =

a point in time by which something

has to be done =

not knowing what to do or say =

a method of solving problems in which

all the members of a group suggest ideas

and then discuss them =

became popular and famous =

an experience causing excitement =

physical strength or energy =

work that provides the basis for something =

makes something more attractive or beautiful =

act to show respect or admiration =

2 Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. James Naismith had to develop a new indoor sport that would be interesting and challenging for a bored class.
2. He had the whole winter to develop this new indoor sport.
3. For a true basketball team a group effort, and not just individual skills, was needed.
4. He had the opportunity to see basketball become the spectacular game it is today.
5. James Naismith felt excited when he was sponsored by the National Association of Basketball Coaches, to witness basketball become an Olympic sport at the 1936 Games held in Berlin.
6. Being a hard-working student, he earned degrees in the fields of Philosophy, Religion, Physical Education and Medicine.
7. During his lifetime, he became famous for creating the game of basketball and made a lot of money.
8. After his death, Naismith received many honours and recognition for his invention.

Answers

Task 1: Find a word or phrase in the text that means the following

1. invited, stimulated = **challenged**
2. a point in time by which something has to be done = **deadline**
3. not knowing what to do or say = **at his wits' end**
4. a method of solving problems in which all the members of a group suggest ideas and then discuss them = **brainstorming**
5. became popular and famous = **caught on**
6. an experience causing excitement = **thrill**
7. physical strength or energy = **vigour**
8. work that provides the basis for something = **groundwork**
9. makes something more attractive or beautiful = **adorns**
10. act to show respect or admiration = **tribute**

Task 2. True (T) or False (F)

1. James Naismith had to develop a new indoor sport that would be interesting and challenging for a bored class. → **T**
2. He had the whole winter to develop this new indoor sport. → **F**
(He had only **14 days**.)
3. For a true basketball team a group effort, and not just individual skills, was needed. → **T**
4. James Naismith had the opportunity to see basketball become the spectacular game it is today. → **F**
(The text says he **never had the opportunity**.)
5. James Naismith felt excited when he witnessed basketball become an Olympic sport at the 1936 Berlin Games. → **T**
6. Being a hard-working student, he earned degrees in the fields of Philosophy, Religion, Physical Education and Medicine. (**T**)
7. During his lifetime, he became famous for creating the game of basketball and made a lot of money. (**F**) (Το κείμενο αναφέρει ότι η εφεύρεση δεν του απέφερε πλούτη όσο ζούσε: "never brought him fame or fortune during his lifetime")
8. After his death, Naismith received many honours and recognition for his invention. (**T**)

VOCABULARY

A. *Go, play or do* a sport or activity?



Fill in the gaps with *go, play or do* in the correct tense.

1. I don't football very well, because I don't enough practice.
2. -We're swimming. Do you want to come?
- No, thanks. I tennis in two hours. And I swimming yesterday.
3. He doesn't skiing that often since his accident last year.
4. She wants to keep fit. She jogging three times a week.
5. He prefers to climbing once a month rather than a sport.



Answers - Vocabulary Practice

A. *Go, play or do a sport or activity?*

Tip: Play for team sports with ball, **Go** for activities ending in -ing, **Do** for martial arts/individual sports

1. I don't **play** football very well, because I don't **get** enough practice.
2. -We're **going** swimming. Do you want to come? -No, thanks. I **am playing** tennis in two hours. And I **went** swimming yesterday.
3. He doesn't **go** skiing that often since his accident last year.
4. She wants to keep fit. She **goes** jogging three times a week.
5. He prefers to **go** climbing once a month rather than **play** a sport.

B. Word building

Adjectives in $\begin{cases} \text{---ful} \\ \text{---less} \end{cases}$

*"James Naismith invented the game of basketball in the winter of 1891, when his Y.M.C.A. boss challenged him to come up with a better means of keeping **restless** athletes occupied..."*
*"They spent a **restful** Sunday afternoon on the beach."*

-ful means 'having', 'with'
-less means 'without', 'lacking'



PRACTICE

Complete the sentences with an adjective in *-ful* or *-less* derived from the following words.

success, care, use, colour, rest, harm, forget, beauty

1. Smoking is to your health.
2. She bought a dress for the party.
3. He's so He's always having accidents inside and outside his home.
4. She's such a girl that everybody tells her to take part in a Beauty Contest.
5. Don't try to fix it. It's It will break down again.
6. The children always get on long journeys.
7. He is a very businessman. Thanks to him the company's sales have risen dramatically.
8. She's so She can't even remember her telephone number.

Answers - Word Building: Adjectives in -ful or -less

1. Smoking is **harmful** to your health.
2. She bought a **beautiful** (ή **colourful**) dress for the party.
3. He's so **careless**. He's always having accidents inside and outside his home.
4. She's such a **beautiful** girl that everybody tells her to take part in a Beauty Contest.
5. Don't try to fix it. It's **useless**. It will break down again.
6. The children always get **restless** on long journeys.
7. He is a very **successful** businessman. Thanks to him the company's sales have risen dramatically.
8. She's so **forgetful**. She can't even remember her telephone number.



How language holds together and works

The Present Perfect Tense

*“Since then the Paralympic Games **have always taken place** at the same venues as the Olympic Games.”*

*I **have been learning** English since I was six.*

We use the **Present Perfect Tense (Simple or Continuous)** to talk about situations **continuing up to now**, especially if we say **how long** they have lasted.

With most verbs, we use the **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** to talk about situations **continuing up to now**. With stative verbs we use the **Present Perfect Simple Tense**.



PRACTICE

Complete the sentences with either the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1. John is a talented footballer. He (play) football professionally for ten years.
2. I (have) this car since Christmas.
3. They (not/see) each other for ages.
4. Peter (look for) a job since last summer.
5. He (listen) to that music for hours. I wish somebody told him to stop.
6. She was ill before Easter, but she (be) fine ever since.
7. They (wait) for hours for their plane to take off.
8. How long (be married) Robert and Susan ?

Answers: Present Perfect Simple vs Continuous

1. John is a talented footballer. He **has been playing** football professionally for ten years.
2. I **have had** this car since Christmas. (have means possess and is not used with Continuous tenses)
3. They **haven't seen** each other for ages.
4. Peter **has been looking for** a job since last summer.
5. He **has been listening** to that music for hours. I wish somebody told him to stop.
6. She was ill before Easter, but she **has been** fine ever since.
7. They **have been waiting** for hours for their plane to take off.
8. How long **have** Robert and Susan **been married**?



PRACTICE

Join the sentences with *either ... or, neither ... nor, or both ... and.*

1. She doesn't speak English. She doesn't speak German.

.....

2. He repairs TVs. He repairs VCRs.

3. I'm not sure about their nationality. Are they Spanish? Or are they Mexican?

4. George is very talented. He sings. He dances as well.

5. I don't know her name. Is it Sara or Helen? It's one of the two.

6. Alice doesn't smoke, and she doesn't drink alcohol.

Ordinal numbers

1st	first	11th	eleventh	100th	hundredth
2nd	second	12th	twelfth	21st	twenty-first
3rd	third	20th	twentieth	32nd	thirty-second
4th	fourth	30th	thirtieth	43rd	forty-third
5th	fifth	40th	fortieth	54th	fifty-fourth
6th	sixth	50th	fiftieth	65th	sixty-fifth
7th	seventh	60th	sixtieth	76th	seventy-sixth
8th	eighth	70th	seventieth	87th	eighty-seventh
9th	ninth	80th	eightieth	98th	ninety-eighth
10th	tenth	90th	ninetieth	101st	a hundred and first

Answers

Join the sentences with *either ... or*, *neither ... nor*, or *both ... and*.

1. She doesn't speak English. She doesn't speak German.
 - **She speaks neither English nor German.**
2. He repairs TVs. He repairs VCRs.
 - **He repairs both TVs and VCRs.**
3. I'm not sure about their nationality. Are they Spanish? Or are they Mexican?
 - **They are either Spanish or Mexican.**
4. George is very talented. He sings. He dances as well.
 - **George both sings and dances.**
5. I don't know her name. Is it Sara or Helen? It's one of the two.
 - **Her name is either Sara or Helen.**
6. Alice doesn't smoke, and she doesn't drink alcohol.
 - **Alice neither smokes nor drinks alcohol.**

Tip: 1. Both ... and (Includes both options)

- **Rule:** Connects two positive ideas. The verb is always **plural**.
- **Example:** "She speaks **both** English **and** German."

2. Neither ... nor (Excludes both options)

- **Rule:** Connects two negative ideas. The verb must be **positive** (do not use *not*).
- **Example:** "The lesson was **neither** too long **nor** too difficult."

3. Either ... or (Offers a choice)

- **Rule:** Presents a choice between two options.
- **Example:** "You can study **either** on paper **or** on your phone."

Quick Note: For *Neither... nor* and *Either... or*, the verb agrees with the subject closest to it.

- "Either the teacher or the **students are** here."
- "Neither the students nor the **teacher is** here."

WRITING DATES: 20 April 1965
SAYING DATES: the twentieth of April, nineteen sixty-five

Change the following dates from written to spoken or from spoken to written form.

1. the ninth of June two thousand and one
2. August the thirteenth nineteen ninety-eight
3. the sixth of October nineteen seventy
4. 17 February 1997
5. 24 March 1985
6. 30 July 2004

Answers: Writing Dates & Word Building

1. the ninth of June two thousand and one = **9 June 2001**
2. August the thirteenth nineteen ninety-eight = **13 August 1998**
3. the sixth of October nineteen seventy = **6 October 1970**
4. 17 February 1997 = **the seventeenth of February, nineteen ninety-seven**
5. 24 March 1985 = **the twenty-fourth of March, nineteen eighty-five**
6. 30 July 2004 = **the thirtieth of July, two thousand and four**



Work and play with words

Word building

The following nouns and adjectives appear in this unit. Provide the missing endings and use them in a sentence of your own.

1. disabil..... (noun) _____

2. move..... (noun) _____

3. competi..... (noun) _____

4. organisa..... (noun) _____

5. representat..... (adjective) _____

6. assist..... (noun) _____

7. attend..... (noun) _____

8. accessibil..... (noun) _____

9. spectac..... (adjective) _____

10. invent..... (noun) _____

11. histor..... (adjective) _____

12. innovat..... (noun) _____

Answers Word building

1. **disability** (noun) - He has a physical disability.
2. **movement** (noun) - The movement of the players is very fast.
3. **competition** (noun) - I won the first prize in the competition.
4. **organisation** (noun) - The Olympic Games is a big organisation.
5. **representative** (adjective) - He is a representative member of the team.
6. **assistance** (noun) - The player needs medical assistance.
7. **attendance** (noun) - The attendance at the game was huge.
8. **accessibility** (noun) - The accessibility of the stadium is excellent for people with disabilities.
9. **spectacular** (adjective) - The opening ceremony of the Olympic Games was truly spectacular
10. **invention** (noun) - Basketball is a very popular invention by James Naismith.
11. **historic** (adjective) - The first basketball game was a historic event for world sports
12. **innovation** (noun) - Technology brings constant innovation to the way sports are broadcast.

PHRASAL VERBS

In the texts we came across the following phrasal verbs: *come up with*, *put up* and *catch on*. Match these verbs with the meanings below, and then complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verb in the right tense.

come up with	find or produce an answer
put up	become popular or fashionable
catch on	raise something or put it in a higher position



PRACTICE

1. She a new idea about how to increase the sales in her company.
2. Mini skirts in the 1960's, and they are still popular nowadays.
3. He a flag whenever his football team plays in the Champions League Competition.

Answers

- **come up with** find or produce an answer
- **put up** raise something or put it in a higher position
- **catch on** become popular or fashionable

Answers - Practice

1. She **came up with** a new idea about how to increase the sales in her company.
2. Mini skirts **caught on** in the 1960's, and they are still popular nowadays.
3. He **puts up** (ή **is putting up**) a flag whenever his football team plays in the Champions League Competition.

Adjectives and prepositions

1 In pairs discuss which prepositions are used with the adjectives below. Then go back to the texts to check your answers.

suitable	
close	
famous	
synonymous	



1 Underline the correct preposition in each sentence below.

- The verb *shut* is synonymous with/to the verb *close*.
- After a long walk, we found a really suitable place to/for a picnic.
- He became famous for/in scoring 23 goals in a match, which was the beginning of his professional career.
- She is very close at/to her grandmother. She was brought up by her while her parents were working abroad.

Answers - Adjectives and prepositions (Matching)

- suitable for (
- close to
- famous for
- synonymous with

Answers - Underline the correct preposition in each sentence below.

- The verb *shut* is synonymous **with** the verb *close*.
- After a long walk, we found a really suitable place **for** a picnic.
- He became famous **for** scoring 23 goals in a match, which was the beginning of his professional career.
- She is very close **to** her grandmother. She was brought up by her while her parents were working abroad.

SELF - EVALUATION PAGE

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
1. Group Work - I worked well with the other group members.					
2. Reading - I can understand simple texts in English					
3. Listening - I can understand simple spoken English					
4. Speaking - I can speak or take part in short conversations					
5. Writing - I can write simple messages, notes or emails					
6. Vocabulary - I learned and used new words					
7. Grammar - I used tenses and grammar structures correctly					

a. Which task did you enjoy the most?

b. Which task did you enjoy the least?
