

Aristocracy means	to keep out; prevent from entering; to leave out
Class refers to	the people in the highest class of society, who usually have money, land, and power
A citizen is	a group of people sharing a similar social and economic position
Democracy means	an inhabitant of a state, city or town
Ekklesia is the	a system of government in which everyone can vote and share in making decisions
Magistrates are	assembly of the Athenian citizens
Strategoi are	those who are responsible for applying the laws
The Boule	those who led the army
The Heliaea is	had to prepare every issue for the Ekklesia

HISTORY

Exile means	a court of law with judges elected by the Ekklesia
Abolish means	a prolonged, usually enforced absence from one's country
A plague is	to officially get rid of a law, system, practice
Select by lot means	a disease that spreads quickly, causing a high fever, and in the past usually death
Metics are	to pick by random selection
A slaves is	the many people from other parts of Greece who immigrated to the Athenian territory
Pericles is	a person who is legally owned by another for whom he or she has to work without freedom, pay, or rights

HISTORY

Institution refers to	an Athenian statesman whose leadership contributed to Athens' political and cultural supremacy in Greece; he ordered the construction of the Parthenon (died in 429 BC)
Participation means	a large important organization such as a university or bank
A judge is	sharing in the activities of a group
Elect means	a public official with authority to hear cases and pass sentences in a court of law
Power refers to	to choose (someone) to fill a position by voting for him or her
Ban means	a position of control, esp. over the running of a country
Government is	to prohibit or forbid officially
Affairs refer to	the system by which a country or state is ruled

HISTORY

Issues are	personal or business interests or matters of public interest
A jury is	topics of interest or discussion or an important subject needing a decision
Property means	a group of people given power to reach a decision
Rights are	something owned; a possession
Exclude means	freedoms or powers that are morally or legally due to a person

How to carry out a Question Loop activity

Procedure

You can do this fun interactive integrated speaking, reading and listening activity at any moment. It suits the beginning of a new topic like 'Ancient Greece' to introduce new material, or the end of a topic to revise material already learned.

Cut up the strips of parts of sentences and hand out one strip to each student in the class. This means that each student will have one part of a sentence or one piece of information, or one sentence starter, which will not match with the ending. NB - print as many strips as you have students. If there are more students than strips, just print extra copies of repeated strips, or add some extra ones of your own.

- Ask one of the students to read the first half of their strip out loud. Stress the need to read out the text loudly and clearly so that everyone can hear. If others are talking, ask the student to read again until you have everyone's attention.
- Somewhere around the class, someone will have the answer/end of the sentence.
- The first time you try this, students may be a little unsure about what is expected.
- There may also be students who know the answer but don't have it written down on their strip. If the person who has the answer doesn't realise they have it, encourage others to say the answer and then ask who has ...
- Then ask the student to read out the 'answer' again.
- Then they read their 'question' and the process continues until all the strips have been read out and you come back to the beginning again.

You may like to repeat the task and this time tell students 'If you can do it in under a minute, you won't have any homework tonight!'