

ENGLISH PLUS

WITH
ANSWER
KEY

PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



HISTORY

ANCIENT EGYPT

History | Ancient Egypt

Comprehension

1. *Put the headings where they belong in the text below.*

[1]

Pyramids and pharaohs, mummies and magic, picture writing on papyrus-ancient Egypt had all this, and much more. Rich, powerful, and peace-loving, this North African kingdom was home to a splendid civilization that lasted 3,000 years, from about 3300 B.C. to 30 B.C.

[2]

Ancient Egypt was a vast territory, stretching 700 miles (1,100 kilometers) southward from the Mediterranean Sea. Most of it was hot, dry, and dusty. The Egyptians called it Deshret (red land). But the world's longest river, the Nile, runs through this desert. Every year, the river **flooded** the surrounding land. The floods left sticky, smelly mud covering the land along the riverbanks. Egyptians called the riverside area Kemet (black land). This land was very **fertile**. About 5000 B.C., the ancient Egyptians built some of the world's first farms and villages there.

[3]

Egypt was sometimes called "the gift of the Nile." All Egyptian life depended on the river. Farmers dug **ditches** to bring its water to fields of wheat, grapes, and onions. Rich nobles, town traders, and poor country families all built homes made of sun-dried river mud. Craftspeople shaped clay from the Nile into pottery, and wove cloth from the flax plant that grew on its banks. Families caught fish and river birds for food. Children played in riverside pools, but they had to watch out for killer crocodiles!

[4]

Most ancient Egyptian homes had just two or three rooms, with workspace on the roof. Rich people built larger houses, with painted walls, fine furniture, gardens, and pools. In poor families, women wore rough homemade dresses and men wore cloths tied around the hips. But the rich could afford curled wigs, makeup, colored clothes, and jewels. They had servants and slaves to work for them.

Rich or poor, all Egyptians **valued** family life. They married young and had many children. Families worked together and played together. Egyptian people liked games, stories, music, dancing, and holiday **feasts** and **parades**.

The ancient Egyptians believed in magic and many gods. People built little **shrines** to their favorite gods. They wore amulets (charms), and recited prayers and spells. They also built statues representing

gods. The most famous is the Great Sphinx of Giza. This huge statue with the body of a lion and the head of a man still stands today.

[5]

The ancient Egyptians had a complex system of writing known as hieroglyphics. This form of writing looks like columns of little pictures. These picture-symbols are called hieroglyphs. Not everyone could read hieroglyphs. Reading and writing was the job of special **scholars** called **scribes**.

Scribes wrote in hieroglyphs on papyrus, a kind of paper made from reeds. This was some of the world's first writing! Pages of poems, songs, stories, math, science, and astronomy have all been preserved.

[6]

Egyptian kings were known as pharaohs. Egyptians said the pharaohs were the children of a god. They were links between heaven and Earth. Pharaohs were the chief priests, lawmakers, and army commanders of the kingdom. They gave orders to governors, judges, tax collectors, and soldiers. They made treaties with foreign rulers and controlled trade with other countries. All Egyptians had to pay taxes to them or work on their building projects.

[7]

Some of the pharaohs had great pyramids constructed. A pyramid was an enormous stone tomb. Building a pyramid was a tremendous project. Thousands of people worked for many years to construct one. Some of the stone blocks that make up the pyramids weigh more than two elephants!

The ancient Egyptians believed that their bodies must survive for life after death. They had their bodies made into mummies. Mummies were preserved, dried, and wrapped in cloth. Egyptians hoped this would help their spirits survive after they died. Pharaoh mummies were placed in pyramids or great tombs surrounded by treasures to be used in the afterlife. Guides to the world of the dead written in hieroglyphs on papyrus have been found with mummies. Most royal mummies, and the treasures buried with them, were stolen by grave robbers long ago.

[8]

Egypt's rich civilization attracted many **invaders**. But it survived for thousands of years. In 30 B.C., Egypt's last pharaoh-Queen Cleopatra-killed herself rather than surrender to Roman **conquerors**. That was 2,000 years ago. But ancient Egypt has not been forgotten. Some mummies were so well preserved that they are still around. Some of them are in museums. And many of ancient Egypt's

greatest monuments, including many pyramids, are still standing. You can visit them!

- A. POWERFUL PHARAOHS
- B. LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT
- C. THE GIFT OF THE NILE
- D. ANCIENT EGYPT
- E. RED LAND, BLACK LAND
- F. HIEROGLYPHS AND PAPYRUS
- G. PYRAMID TOMBS AND MUMMIES
- H. LASTING REMINDERS OF THE PAST

Key Vocabulary

2. **Using the Across and Down clues, write the correct words in the numbered grid below.**

ACROSS

- 4. If you _____ something that you have or are responsible for, you abandon it or get rid of it, because you no longer want it.
- 6. A _____ is a student who has obtained a _____ ship.
- 7. If something such as a river or a burst pipe _____s an area that is usually dry or if the area _____s, it becomes covered with water.
- 8. If you _____ on a particular food, you eat a large amount of it with great enjoyment.
- 9. The _____ of something such as a quality, attitude, or method is its importance or usefulness. If you place a particular _____ on something, that is the importance or usefulness you think it has.

DOWN

- 4. If you _____ something that you have or are responsible for, you abandon it or get rid of it, because you no longer want it.
- 6. A _____ is a student who has obtained a _____ ship.
- 7. If something such as a river or a burst pipe _____s an area that is usually dry or if the area _____s, it becomes covered with water.
- 8. If you _____ on a particular food, you eat a large amount of it with great enjoyment.
- 9. The _____ of something such as a quality, attitude, or method is its importance or usefulness. If you place a particular _____ on something, that is the importance or usefulness you think it has.

10. When people _____ somewhere, they walk together in a formal group or a line, usually with other people watching them.
11. a person who copies documents, esp a person who made handwritten copies before the invention of printing
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11. a person who copies documents, esp a person who made handwritten copies before the invention of printing

For each question below a number of similar words appear, but only one is spelled correctly and matches the clue that is provided. Write the letter of the correctly spelled word in the space by the question number.

3. ___ a. SCHOLER b. SHOLAR c. SCHOLLAR d. SCHOLAR
A _____ is a person who studies an academic subject and knows a lot about it.
4. ___ a. SHRINEE b. CHRINE c. SHRIN d. SHRINE
A _____ is a place of worship which is associated with a particular holy person or object.
5. ___ a. FEASTE b. FEASW c. FEAST d. FEST
A _____ is a large and special meal.
6. ___ a. VALOO b. VELUE c. VALUE d. VALU
If you _____ something or someone, you think that they are important and you appreciate them.
7. ___ a. CONQUEROR b. CONQUERER c. CONQWEROR d. CONQUERORE
The _____s of a country or group of people are the people who have taken complete control of that country or group's land.
8. ___ a. PARAD b. PARADE c. PERADE d. PARADEE
A _____ is a procession of people or vehicles moving through a public place in order to celebrate an important day or event.
9. ___ a. DITCH b. DITTCH c. DETCH d. DINCH
A _____ is a long narrow channel cut into the ground at the side of a road or field.
10. ___ a. SRIBE b. SCROBE c. SCRIBE d. SCRIB
In the days before printing was common, a _____ was a person who wrote copies of things such as letters or documents.
11. ___ a. FLOWD b. FKOOD c. FLOOD d. FLOD
If there is a _____, a large amount of water covers an area which is usually dry, for example when a river flows over its banks or a pipe bursts.
12. ___ a. INVADR b. INNVADER c. INVADIR d. INVADER
_____s are soldiers who are invading a country.
13. ___ a. FIRTILE b. FERTIPE c. FERTILE d. FERTIDE
Land or soil that is _____ is able to support the growth of a large number of strong healthy plants.

Choose the best option the completes the sentences below:

14. ___ The _____ of something is how much money it is worth.
a. value b. ditch c. invader d. flood e. conqueror
15. ___ If someone _____es someone, they end a relationship with that person.
a. scribe b. scholar c. shrine d. value e. ditch
16. ___ a place of worship hallowed by association with a sacred person or object
a. shrine b. fertile c. value d. parade e. feast
17. ___ a learned person, esp in the humanities
a. conqueror b. scholar c. fertile d. shrine e. invader
18. ___ A situation or environment that is _____ in relation to a particular activity or feeling encourages the activity or feeling.
a. parade b. ditch c. feast d. fertile e. scribe
19. ___ a man qualified to write certain documents in accordance with religious requirements
a. invader b. scholar c. flood d. flood e. scribe
20. ___ A _____ is a day or time of the year when a special religious celebration takes place.
a. scribe b. ditch c. shrine d. fertile e. feast
21. ___ So it is not surprising that the local party is fighting so fiercely to repel _____s.
a. invader b. value c. parade d. conqueror e. flood
22. ___ If prisoners are _____d through the streets of a town or on television, they are shown to the public, usually in order to make the people who are holding them seem more powerful or important.
a. value b. scribe c. fertile d. scholar e. parade
23. ___ If a river _____s, it overflows, especially after very heavy rain.
a. invader b. shrine c. feast d. ditch e. flood
24. ___ a person who conquers or vanquishes; victor
a. scribe b. fertile c. value d. conqueror e. feast

25. **Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. When you locate a word, draw a circle around it.**

F	I	J	F	A	X	K	E	R	L	E	G	F	M	Q	F	S	O	L	T
F	N	K	P	B	O	R	E	U	I	R	V	E	T	A	E	Q	J	L	V
F	L	V	X	X	A	D	W	E	O	O	D	A	J	Y	R	V	S	H	G
K	F	O	P	V	A	L	U	E	Y	R	O	S	Z	A	T	B	R	Q	H
P	X	E	O	V	D	J	E	R	N	E	B	T	S	L	I	G	U	V	C
Q	L	W	N	D	J	V	D	A	L	U	R	P	W	B	L	B	O	I	T
V	B	I	L	E	W	W	A	L	E	Q	S	U	G	G	E	L	Z	Z	I
L	U	V	W	N	C	H	R	O	A	N	M	C	P	O	D	B	F	D	D
P	J	B	U	I	N	W	A	H	Q	O	U	O	R	M	Q	V	O	C	Z
O	J	A	X	R	K	K	P	C	R	C	W	T	T	I	T	A	C	T	H
X	J	R	S	H	P	L	F	S	M	X	D	I	Q	F	B	J	G	G	S
Y	N	B	E	S	D	E	V	S	X	N	I	A	U	V	O	E	B	G	O

fertile
value

ditch
scribe

feast
conqueror

invader
shrine

flood
scholar

parade

Listening Practice | Intermediate

26. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

ANCIENT EGYPT

Pyramids and pharaohs, [1] _____ and magic, picture writing on papyrus-ancient Egypt had all this, and much more. Rich, powerful, and peace-loving, this North [2] _____ kingdom was home to a splendid civilization that lasted 3,000 years, from [3] _____ 3300 B.C. to 30 B.C.

RED LAND, BLACK LAND

Ancient Egypt was a vast territory, stretching 700 miles (1,100 kilometers) southward from the Mediterranean Sea. Most of it was hot, dry, and dusty. The [4] _____ called it Deshret (red land). But the world's longest river, the Nile, runs [5] _____ this desert. Every year, the river **flooded** the surrounding land. The floods left sticky, smelly mud covering the land [6] _____ the riverbanks. Egyptians called the riverside area Kemet (black land). This land was very **fertile**. About 5000 B.C., the ancient Egyptians built some of the world's first farms and villages there.

THE GIFT OF THE NILE

Egypt was sometimes called "the gift of the Nile." All Egyptian life depended on the river. Farmers dug **ditches** to bring its water to [7] _____ of wheat, grapes, and onions. Rich nobles, town traders, and poor country families all built homes made of [8] _____ river mud. Craftspeople shaped clay from the Nile into pottery, and wove cloth from the flax plant that grew on its banks. Families caught fish and river birds for food. [9] _____ played in riverside [10] _____, but they had to watch out for killer crocodiles!

LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Most ancient Egyptian homes had just two or three rooms, with workspace on the roof. Rich [11] _____ built larger houses, with painted walls, fine furniture, gardens, and [12] _____. In poor families, women wore rough homemade dresses and men wore cloths tied around the hips. But the rich could afford curled wigs, makeup, colored [13] _____, and jewels. They had servants and slaves to work for them.

Rich or poor, all Egyptians **valued** family life. They married young and had many children. Families worked together and played together. Egyptian people [14] _____ games, stories, music,

dancing, and holiday **feasts** and **parades**.

The ancient Egyptians believed in magic and many gods. People built little **shrines** to their favorite gods. They wore amulets (charms), and recited prayers and spells. They also built statues representing gods. The most famous is the Great [15] _____ of Giza. This huge [16] _____ with the body of a lion and the head of a man still [17] _____ today.

HIEROGLYPHS AND PAPYRUS

The ancient Egyptians had a complex system of writing known as hieroglyphics. This form of writing looks like columns of little pictures. These picture-symbols are called hieroglyphs. Not everyone could read hieroglyphs. Reading and writing was the job of special **scholars** called **scribes**.

Scribes wrote in hieroglyphs on papyrus, a kind of paper made from reeds. This was some of the world's first [18] _____! Pages of poems, songs, stories, math, science, and astronomy have all been preserved.

POWERFUL PHARAOHS

Egyptian kings were known as pharaohs. Egyptians said the pharaohs were the [19] _____ of a god. They were links between [20] _____ and Earth. Pharaohs were the chief priests, lawmakers, and army commanders of the kingdom. They gave [21] _____ to governors, judges, tax [22] _____, and soldiers. They made treaties with foreign rulers and [23] _____ trade with other countries. All Egyptians had to pay taxes to them or work on their building projects.

PYRAMID TOMBS AND [24]

Some of the pharaohs had great pyramids [25] _____. A pyramid was an enormous stone tomb. Building a pyramid was a tremendous project. Thousands of people worked for many years to construct one. Some of the stone blocks that make up the pyramids [26] _____ more than two elephants!

The ancient [27] _____ believed that their bodies must survive for life after death. They had their bodies made into mummies. Mummies were preserved, dried, and [28] _____ in cloth. Egyptians [29] _____ this would help [30] _____ spirits survive after they died. Pharaoh mummies were [31] _____ in pyramids or great tombs surrounded by treasures to be used in the afterlife. Guides to the world of the dead written in hieroglyphs on papyrus have been found with mummies. Most royal mummies, and the treasures buried with them, were stolen by grave [32] _____ long ago.

LASTING REMINDERS OF THE PAST

Egypt's rich civilization attracted many **invaders**. But it survived for thousands of

[33] _____ . In 30 B.C., Egypt's last pharaoh-Queen Cleopatra-killed

[34] _____ rather than surrender to Roman **conquerors**. That was 2,000 years ago. But

ancient Egypt has not been forgotten. Some mummies were so well preserved that they are still

around. Some of them are in [35] _____ . And many of ancient [36] _____

greatest monuments, including many pyramids, are still standing. You can visit them!

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. controlled | B. statue | C. placed | D. writing |
| E. constructed | F. people | G. years | H. wrapped |
| I. orders | J. mummies | K. fields | L. African |
| M. about | N. museums | O. along | P. heaven |
| Q. hoped | R. sun-dried | S. pools | T. clothes |
| U. pools | V. their | W. robbers | X. Sphinx |
| Y. children | Z. weigh | AA. Egypt's | BB. liked |
| CC. herself | DD. Children | EE. Egyptians | FF. Egyptians |
| GG. stands | HH. collectors | II. through | JJ. MUMMIES |

Listening Practice | Advanced

27. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

ANCIENT EGYPT

[1] _____ and pharaohs, [2] _____ and magic, picture writing on [3] _____ [4] _____ had all this, and much more. Rich, [5] _____, and peace-loving, this North African kingdom was home to a splendid civilization that lasted 3,000 years, from about 3300 B.C. to 30 B.C.

RED LAND, BLACK LAND

Ancient [6] _____ was a vast territory, stretching 700 [7] _____ (1,100 kilometers) southward from the [8] _____ Sea. Most of it was hot, dry, and dusty. The Egyptians [9] _____ it Deshret (red land). But the [10] _____ [11] _____ [12] _____, the Nile, runs through this [13] _____. Every year, the river **flooded** the surrounding land. The floods left sticky, smelly mud covering the land along the riverbanks. Egyptians [14] _____ the [15] _____ area Kemet (black land). This land was very **fertile**. About 5000 B.C., the ancient Egyptians [16] _____ some of the world's first farms and villages there.

THE GIFT OF THE NILE

Egypt was sometimes [17] _____ "the gift of the Nile." All Egyptian life depended on the river. [18] _____ dug **ditches** to bring its water to fields of wheat, grapes, and onions. Rich [19] _____, town traders, and poor country [20] _____ all built homes made of sun-dried [21] _____ mud. Craftspeople shaped clay from the Nile into [22] _____, and wove cloth from the flax plant that grew on its [23] _____. Families caught fish and [24] _____ birds for food. Children played in riverside pools, but they had to watch out for [25] _____ crocodiles!

LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Most ancient Egyptian homes had just two or three rooms, with workspace on the roof. Rich people built larger [26] _____, with painted walls, fine furniture, [27] _____, and pools. In poor [28] _____, [29] _____ wore rough homemade [30] _____ and men wore [31] _____ tied around the hips. But the rich could [32] _____ curled wigs, makeup, [33] _____ [34] _____, and

jewels. They had servants and slaves to work for them.

Rich or poor, all [35] _____ [36] _____ family life. They married [37] _____ and had many children. [38] _____ worked together and [39] _____ together. Egyptian people liked games, [40] _____, [41] _____, dancing, and [42] _____ **feasts and parades**.

The [43] _____ Egyptians [44] _____ in magic and many gods. People built little **shrines** to [45] _____ favorite gods. They wore amulets (charms), and [46] _____ prayers and spells. They also built statues representing gods. The most famous is the Great Sphinx of Giza. This huge statue with the body of a lion and the head of a man still stands today.

[47] _____ **AND** [48] _____

The ancient Egyptians had a [49] _____ system of writing [50] _____ as hieroglyphics. This form of [51] _____ looks like columns of [52] _____ pictures. [53] _____ picture-symbols are called [54] _____. Not everyone [55] _____ read [56] _____. [57] _____ and writing was the job of special **scholars** [58] _____ [59] _____.

Scribes wrote in [60] _____ on papyrus, a kind of paper made from reeds. This was some of the world's [61] _____ [62] _____! [63] _____ of [64] _____, songs, stories, math, [65] _____, and astronomy have all been preserved.

POWERFUL PHARAOHS

Egyptian kings were known as pharaohs. Egyptians said the [66] _____ were the children of a god. They were links between heaven and [67] _____. Pharaohs were the chief priests, [68] _____, and army [69] _____ of the kingdom. They gave [70] _____ to governors, [71] _____, tax collectors, and [72] _____. They made [73] _____ with [74] _____ rulers and [75] _____ [76] _____ with [77] _____ [78] _____. All Egyptians had to pay taxes to them or work on their [79] _____ projects.

PYRAMID TOMBS AND MUMMIES

Some of the pharaohs had great pyramids [80] _____. A pyramid was an enormous [81] _____ tomb. Building a [82] _____ was a tremendous

[83] _____. Thousands of people worked for many years to construct one. Some of the stone blocks that make up the pyramids [84] _____ more than two elephants!

The ancient Egyptians believed that their bodies must [85] _____ for life

[86] _____ [87] _____. They had their bodies made into

[88] _____. Mummies were preserved, [89] _____, and wrapped in cloth.

[90] _____ hoped this would help [91] _____ spirits survive after they died.

Pharaoh mummies were placed in pyramids or great tombs surrounded by treasures to be used in the

[92] _____. [93] _____ to the [94] _____ of the dead written in

[95] _____ on [96] _____ have been found with mummies. Most royal

mummies, and the treasures buried with them, were stolen by grave [97] _____ long ago.

[98] _____ [99] _____ OF THE PAST

Egypt's rich civilization [100] _____ many **invaders**. But it survived for thousands of

[101] _____. In 30 B.C., Egypt's last [102] _____ Cleopatra-killed

[103] _____ rather than [104] _____ to Roman **conquerors**. That was 2,000

years ago. But ancient [105] _____ has not been forgotten. Some

[106] _____ were so well [107] _____ that they are still

[108] _____. Some of them are in museums. And many of [109] _____

[110] _____ greatest monuments, including many pyramids, are still standing. You can visit them!

Spelling Practice

28. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

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- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

RED LANC, BLACK LAND

Ancient Egypt was a vast territoree, stretching 700 miles (1,100 kelometers) southward from the Mediterranean Sea. Most of it was hot, dry, and dusty. The Egyptians called it Dechret (red land). But the world's longest river, the Nile, runs through this desirt. Every year, the river **flooded** the surrounding lind. The floods left sticky, smelly mud covering the land along the riverbanks. Egeyptians called the riverside area Kemet (black land). This land was very **fertile**. About 5000 B.C., tha ancient Egyptians built some of the world'se first farms and villages their.

- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____
- 13. _____
- 14. _____
- 15. _____

THE GIFT OF THE NILA

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- 16. _____
- 17. _____
- 18. _____
- 19. _____
- 20. _____
- 21. _____
- 22. _____
- 23. _____
- 24. _____

LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPTTE

Most ancient Egyptian homes had just two or thre rooms, with workspace on the roof. Rich people buillt larger houses, with painted walls, fine furniture, gardens, and pools. In poor familiees, women wore rough homemade dresses and men wore cloths tied arond the hips. But the rich could afford curled wigs, makeup, colored clothes, end jewels. They had servants end slaves to work for them.

- 25. _____
- 26. _____
- 27. _____
- 28. _____
- 29. _____
- 30. _____
- 31. _____

Rikh or poor, all Egyptians **valued** family life. They married young and had many children. Families worked togethir and played together.

- 32. _____
- 33. _____

Egyptian people liked games, stories, music, dancing, and holiday feasts and parades .	34. 35. _____
The ancient Egyptians believed in magic and many gods. People built little shrines to their favorite gods. They wore amulets (charms), and recited prayers and spells. They also built statues representing gods. The most famous is the Great Sphinx of Giza. This huge statue with the body of a lion and the head of a man still stands today.	36. 37. 38. 39. 40. _____
HIEROGLYPHS AND PAPYRUS	41. _____
The ancient Egyptians had a complex system of writing known as hieroglyphics. This form of writing looks like columns of little pictures. These picture-symbols are called hieroglyphs. Not everyone could read hieroglyphs. Reading and writing was the job of special scholars called scribes .	42. 43. 44. 45. 46. _____
Scribes wrote in hieroglyphs on papyrus, a kind of paper made from reeds. This was some of the world's first writing! Pages of poems, songs, stories, math, science, and astronomy have all been preserved.	47. 48. 49. _____
POWERFUL PHAROHS	50. _____
Egyptian kings were known as pharaohs. Egyptians said the pharaohs were the children of a god. They were links between heaven and Earth. Pharaohs were the chief priests, lawmakers, and army commanders of the kingdom. They gave orders to governors, judges, tax collectors, and soldiers. They made treaties with foreign rulers and controlled trade with other countries. All Egyptians had to pay taxes to them or work on their building projects.	51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. _____
PYRAMID TOMBS AND MUMMIES	58. _____
Some of the pharaohs had great pyramids constructed. A pyramid was an enormous stone tomb. Building a pyramid was a tremendous project. Thousands of people worked for many years to construct one. Some of the stone blocks that make up the pyramids weigh more than two elephants!	59. 60. 61. 62. 63. _____
The ancient Egyptians believed that their bodies must survive for life after death. They had their bodies made into mummies. Mummies were preserved, dried, and wrapped in cloth. Egyptians hoped this would help their spirits survive after they died. Pharaoh mummies were placed in pyramids or great tombs surrounded by treasures to be used in the afterlife. Guidance to the world of the dead written in hieroglyphs on papyrus have been found with mummies. Most royal mummies, and the treasures buried with them, were stolen by grave robbers long ago.	64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. _____

LASTING REMINDERS OF THY PAST

Egypt's rich civilization attracted many **invaders**. But it survived for thousands of years. In 30 B.C., Egypt's last pharaoh-Queen Cleopatra-killed herself rather than surrender to Roman **conquerors**. That was 2,000 years ago. But ancient Egypt has not been forgotten. Some mummies were so well preserved that they are still around. Some of them are in museums. And many of ancient Egypt's greatest monuments, including many pyramids, are still standing. You can visit them!

72.

73.

74.

75.

76.

77.

78.

79.

80.

History | Ancient Egypt

Comprehension

1. *Put the headings where they belong in the text below.*

[1] ANCIENT EGYPT

Pyramids and pharaohs, mummies and magic, picture writing on papyrus-ancient Egypt had all this, and much more. Rich, powerful, and peace-loving, this North African kingdom was home to a splendid civilization that lasted 3,000 years, from about 3300 B.C. to 30 B.C.

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Ancient Egypt was a vast territory, stretching 700 miles (1,100 kilometers) southward from the Mediterranean Sea. Most of it was hot, dry, and dusty. The Egyptians called it Deshret (red land). But the world's longest river, the Nile, runs through this desert. Every year, the river **flooded** the surrounding land. The floods left sticky, smelly mud covering the land along the riverbanks. Egyptians called the riverside area Kemet (black land). This land was very **fertile**. About 5000 B.C., the ancient Egyptians built some of the world's first farms and villages there.

[3] THE GIFT OF THE NILE

Egypt was sometimes called "the gift of the Nile." All Egyptian life depended on the river. Farmers dug **ditches** to bring its water to fields of wheat, grapes, and onions. Rich nobles, town traders, and poor country families all built homes made of sun-dried river mud. Craftspeople shaped clay from the Nile into pottery, and wove cloth from the flax plant that grew on its banks. Families caught fish and river birds for food. Children played in riverside pools, but they had to watch out for killer crocodiles!

[4] LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Most ancient Egyptian homes had just two or three rooms, with workspace on the roof. Rich people built larger houses, with painted walls, fine furniture, gardens, and pools. In poor families, women wore rough homemade dresses and men wore cloths tied around the hips. But the rich could afford curled wigs, makeup, colored clothes, and jewels. They had servants and slaves to work for them.

Rich or poor, all Egyptians **valued** family life. They married young and had many children. Families worked together and played together. Egyptian people liked games, stories, music, dancing, and holiday **feasts** and **parades**.

The ancient Egyptians believed in magic and many gods. People built little **shrines** to their favorite gods. They wore amulets (charms), and recited prayers and spells. They also built statues representing

gods. The most famous is the Great Sphinx of Giza. This huge statue with the body of a lion and the head of a man still stands today.

[5] **HIEROGLYPHS AND PAPYRUS**

The ancient Egyptians had a complex system of writing known as hieroglyphics. This form of writing looks like columns of little pictures. These picture-symbols are called hieroglyphs. Not everyone could read hieroglyphs. Reading and writing was the job of special **scholars** called **scribes**.

Scribes wrote in hieroglyphs on papyrus, a kind of paper made from reeds. This was some of the world's first writing! Pages of poems, songs, stories, math, science, and astronomy have all been preserved.

[6] **POWERFUL PHARAOHS**

Egyptian kings were known as pharaohs. Egyptians said the pharaohs were the children of a god. They were links between heaven and Earth. Pharaohs were the chief priests, lawmakers, and army commanders of the kingdom. They gave orders to governors, judges, tax collectors, and soldiers. They made treaties with foreign rulers and controlled trade with other countries. All Egyptians had to pay taxes to them or work on their building projects.

[7] **PYRAMID TOMBS AND MUMMIES**

Some of the pharaohs had great pyramids constructed. A pyramid was an enormous stone tomb. Building a pyramid was a tremendous project. Thousands of people worked for many years to construct one. Some of the stone blocks that make up the pyramids weigh more than two elephants!

The ancient Egyptians believed that their bodies must survive for life after death. They had their bodies made into mummies. Mummies were preserved, dried, and wrapped in cloth. Egyptians hoped this would help their spirits survive after they died. Pharaoh mummies were placed in pyramids or great tombs surrounded by treasures to be used in the afterlife. Guides to the world of the dead written in hieroglyphs on papyrus have been found with mummies. Most royal mummies, and the treasures buried with them, were stolen by grave robbers long ago.

[8] **LASTING REMINDERS OF THE PAST**

Egypt's rich civilization attracted many **invaders**. But it survived for thousands of years. In 30 B.C., Egypt's last pharaoh-Queen Cleopatra-killed herself rather than surrender to Roman **conquerors**. That was 2,000 years ago. But ancient Egypt has not been forgotten. Some mummies were so well preserved that they are still around. Some of them are in museums. And many of ancient Egypt's

greatest monuments, including many pyramids, are still standing. You can visit them!

- A. POWERFUL PHARAOHS
- B. LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT
- C. THE GIFT OF THE NILE
- D. ANCIENT EGYPT
- E. RED LAND, BLACK LAND
- F. HIEROGLYPHS AND PAPYRUS
- G. PYRAMID TOMBS AND MUMMIES
- H. LASTING REMINDERS OF THE PAST

Key Vocabulary

2. *Using the Across and Down clues, write the correct words in the numbered grid below.*

ACROSS

- 4. If you _____ something that you have or are responsible for, you abandon it or get rid of it, because you no longer want it.
- 6. A _____ is a student who has obtained a _____ ship.
- 7. If something such as a river or a burst pipe _____s an area that is usually dry or if the area _____s, it becomes covered with water.
- 8. If you _____ on a particular food, you eat a large amount of it with great enjoyment.
- 9. The _____ of something such as a quality, attitude, or method is its importance or usefulness. If you place a particular _____ on something, that is the importance or usefulness you think it has.

DOWN

- 4. If you _____ something that you have or are responsible for, you abandon it or get rid of it, because you no longer want it.
- 6. A _____ is a student who has obtained a _____ ship.
- 7. If something such as a river or a burst pipe _____s an area that is usually dry or if the area _____s, it becomes covered with water.
- 8. If you _____ on a particular food, you eat a large amount of it with great enjoyment.
- 9. The _____ of something such as a quality, attitude, or method is its importance or usefulness. If you place a particular _____ on something, that is the importance or usefulness you think it has.

10. When people _____ somewhere, they walk together in a formal group or a line, usually with other people watching them.
11. a person who copies documents, esp a person who made handwritten copies before the invention of printing
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11. a person who copies documents, esp a person who made handwritten copies before the invention of printing

For each question below a number of similar words appear, but only one is spelled correctly and matches the clue that is provided. Write the letter of the correctly spelled word in the space by the question number.

3. d a. SCHOLER b. SHOLAR c. SCHOLLAR d. SCHOLAR
A _____ is a person who studies an academic subject and knows a lot about it.
4. d a. SHRINEE b. CHRINE c. SHRIN d. SHRINE
A _____ is a place of worship which is associated with a particular holy person or object.
5. c a. FEASTE b. FEASW c. FEAST d. FEST
A _____ is a large and special meal.
6. c a. VALOO b. VELUE c. VALUE d. VALU
If you _____ something or someone, you think that they are important and you appreciate them.
7. a a. CONQUEROR b. CONQUERER c. CONQWEROR d. CONQUERORE
The _____s of a country or group of people are the people who have taken complete control of that country or group's land.
8. b a. PARAD b. PARADE c. PERADE d. PARADEE
A _____ is a procession of people or vehicles moving through a public place in order to celebrate an important day or event.
9. a a. DITCH b. DITTCH c. DETCH d. DINCH
A _____ is a long narrow channel cut into the ground at the side of a road or field.
10. c a. SRIBE b. SCROBE c. SCRIBE d. SCRIB
In the days before printing was common, a _____ was a person who wrote copies of things such as letters or documents.
11. c a. FLOWD b. FKOOD c. FLOOD d. FLOD
If there is a _____, a large amount of water covers an area which is usually dry, for example when a river flows over its banks or a pipe bursts.
12. d a. INVADR b. INNVADER c. INVADIR d. INVADER
_____s are soldiers who are invading a country.
13. c a. FIRTILE b. FERTIPE c. FERTILE d. FERTIDE
Land or soil that is _____ is able to support the growth of a large number of strong healthy plants.

Choose the best option the completes the sentences below:

14. a The _____ of something is how much money it is worth.
a. value b. ditch c. invader d. flood e. conqueror
15. e If someone _____es someone, they end a relationship with that person.
a. scribe b. scholar c. shrine d. value e. ditch
16. a a place of worship hallowed by association with a sacred person or object
a. shrine b. fertile c. value d. parade e. feast
17. b a learned person, esp in the humanities
a. conqueror b. scholar c. fertile d. shrine e. invader
18. d A situation or environment that is _____ in relation to a particular activity or feeling encourages the activity or feeling.
a. parade b. ditch c. feast d. fertile e. scribe
19. e a man qualified to write certain documents in accordance with religious requirements
a. invader b. scholar c. flood d. flood e. scribe
20. e A _____ is a day or time of the year when a special religious celebration takes place.
a. scribe b. ditch c. shrine d. fertile e. feast
21. a So it is not surprising that the local party is fighting so fiercely to repel _____s.
a. invader b. value c. parade d. conqueror e. flood
22. e If prisoners are _____d through the streets of a town or on television, they are shown to the public, usually in order to make the people who are holding them seem more powerful or important.
a. value b. scribe c. fertile d. scholar e. parade
23. e If a river _____s, it overflows, especially after very heavy rain.
a. invader b. shrine c. feast d. ditch e. flood
24. d a person who conquers or vanquishes; victor
a. scribe b. fertile c. value d. conqueror e. feast

25. **Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. When you locate a word, draw a circle around it.**

F	I	J	F	A	X	K	E	R	L	E	G	F	M	Q	F	S	O	L	T
F	N	K	P	B	O	R	E	U	I	R	V	E	T	A	E	Q	J	L	V
F	L	V	X	X	A	D	W	E	O	O	D	A	J	Y	R	V	S	H	G
K	F	O	P	V	A	L	U	E	Y	R	O	S	Z	A	T	B	R	Q	H
P	X	E	O	V	D	J	E	R	N	E	B	T	S	L	I	G	U	V	C
Q	L	W	N	D	J	V	D	A	L	U	R	P	W	B	L	B	O	I	T
V	B	I	L	E	W	W	A	L	E	Q	S	U	G	G	E	L	Z	Z	I
L	U	V	W	N	C	H	R	O	A	N	M	C	P	O	D	B	F	D	D
P	J	B	U	I	N	W	A	H	Q	O	U	O	R	M	Q	V	O	C	Z
O	J	A	X	R	K	K	P	C	R	C	W	T	T	I	T	A	C	T	H
X	J	R	S	H	P	L	F	S	M	X	D	I	Q	F	B	J	G	G	S
Y	N	B	E	S	D	E	V	S	X	N	I	A	U	V	O	E	B	G	O

fertile
value

ditch
scribe

feast
conqueror

invader
shrine

flood
scholar

parade

Listening Practice | Intermediate

26. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

ANCIENT EGYPT

Pyramids and pharaohs, [1] mummies and magic, picture writing on papyrus-ancient Egypt had all this, and much more. Rich, powerful, and peace-loving, this North [2] African kingdom was home to a splendid civilization that lasted 3,000 years, from [3] about 3300 B.C. to 30 B.C.

RED LAND, BLACK LAND

Ancient Egypt was a vast territory, stretching 700 miles (1,100 kilometers) southward from the Mediterranean Sea. Most of it was hot, dry, and dusty. The [4] Egyptians called it Deshret (red land). But the world's longest river, the Nile, runs [5] through this desert. Every year, the river **flooded** the surrounding land. The floods left sticky, smelly mud covering the land [6] along the riverbanks. Egyptians called the riverside area Kemet (black land). This land was very **fertile**. About 5000 B.C., the ancient Egyptians built some of the world's first farms and villages there.

THE GIFT OF THE NILE

Egypt was sometimes called "the gift of the Nile." All Egyptian life depended on the river. Farmers dug **ditches** to bring its water to [7] fields of wheat, grapes, and onions. Rich nobles, town traders, and poor country families all built homes made of [8] sun-dried river mud. Craftspeople shaped clay from the Nile into pottery, and wove cloth from the flax plant that grew on its banks. Families caught fish and river birds for food. [9] Children played in riverside [10] pools, but they had to watch out for killer crocodiles!

LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Most ancient Egyptian homes had just two or three rooms, with workspace on the roof. Rich [11] people built larger houses, with painted walls, fine furniture, gardens, and [12] pools. In poor families, women wore rough homemade dresses and men wore cloths tied around the hips. But the rich could afford curled wigs, makeup, colored [13] clothes, and jewels. They had servants and slaves to work for them.

Rich or poor, all Egyptians **valued** family life. They married young and had many children. Families worked together and played together. Egyptian people [14] liked games, stories, music,

dancing, and holiday **feasts** and **parades**.

The ancient Egyptians believed in magic and many gods. People built little **shrines** to their favorite gods. They wore amulets (charms), and recited prayers and spells. They also built statues representing gods. The most famous is the Great [15] **Sphinx** _____ of Giza. This huge [16] **statue** _____ with the body of a lion and the head of a man still [17] **stands** _____ today.

HIEROGLYPHS AND PAPYRUS

The ancient Egyptians had a complex system of writing known as hieroglyphics. This form of writing looks like columns of little pictures. These picture-symbols are called hieroglyphs. Not everyone could read hieroglyphs. Reading and writing was the job of special **scholars** called **scribes**.

Scribes wrote in hieroglyphs on papyrus, a kind of paper made from reeds. This was some of the world's first [18] **writing** _____! Pages of poems, songs, stories, math, science, and astronomy have all been preserved.

POWERFUL PHARAOHS

Egyptian kings were known as pharaohs. Egyptians said the pharaohs were the [19] **children** _____ of a god. They were links between [20] **heaven** _____ and Earth. Pharaohs were the chief priests, lawmakers, and army commanders of the kingdom. They gave [21] **orders** _____ to governors, judges, tax [22] **collectors** _____, and soldiers. They made treaties with foreign rulers and [23] **controlled** _____ trade with other countries. All Egyptians had to pay taxes to them or work on their building projects.

PYRAMID TOMBS AND [24] MUMMIES

Some of the pharaohs had great pyramids [25] **constructed** _____. A pyramid was an enormous stone tomb. Building a pyramid was a tremendous project. Thousands of people worked for many years to construct one. Some of the stone blocks that make up the pyramids [26] **weigh** _____ more than two elephants!

The ancient [27] **Egyptians** _____ believed that their bodies must survive for life after death. They had their bodies made into mummies. Mummies were preserved, dried, and [28] **wrapped** _____ in cloth. Egyptians [29] **hoped** _____ this would help [30] **their** _____ spirits survive after they died. Pharaoh mummies were [31] **placed** _____ in pyramids or great tombs surrounded by treasures to be used in the afterlife. Guides to the world of the dead written in hieroglyphs on papyrus have been found with mummies. Most royal mummies, and the treasures buried with them, were stolen by grave [32] **robbers** _____ long ago.

LASTING REMINDERS OF THE PAST

Egypt's rich civilization attracted many **invaders**. But it survived for thousands of

[33] **years** . In 30 B.C., Egypt's last pharaoh-Queen Cleopatra-killed

[34] **herself** rather than surrender to Roman **conquerors**. That was 2,000 years ago. But

ancient Egypt has not been forgotten. Some mummies were so well preserved that they are still

around. Some of them are in [35] **museums** . And many of ancient [36] **Egypt's**

greatest monuments, including many pyramids, are still standing. You can visit them!

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. controlled | B. statue | C. placed | D. writing |
| E. constructed | F. people | G. years | H. wrapped |
| I. orders | J. mummies | K. fields | L. African |
| M. about | N. museums | O. along | P. heaven |
| Q. hoped | R. sun-dried | S. pools | T. clothes |
| U. pools | V. their | W. robbers | X. Sphinx |
| Y. children | Z. weigh | AA. Egypt's | BB. liked |
| CC. herself | DD. Children | EE. Egyptians | FF. Egyptians |
| GG. stands | HH. collectors | II. through | JJ. MUMMIES |

Listening Practice | Advanced

27. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

ANCIENT EGYPT

[1] **Pyramids** and pharaohs, [2] **mummies** and magic, picture writing on [3] **papyrus-ancient** [4] **Egypt** had all this, and much more. Rich, [5] **powerful**, and peace-loving, this North African kingdom was home to a splendid civilization that lasted 3,000 years, from about 3300 B.C. to 30 B.C.

RED LAND, BLACK LAND

Ancient [6] **Egypt** was a vast territory, stretching 700 [7] **miles** (1,100 kilometers) southward from the [8] **Mediterranean** Sea. Most of it was hot, dry, and dusty. The Egyptians [9] **called** it Deshret (red land). But the [10] **world's** [11] **longest** [12] **river**, the Nile, runs through this [13] **desert**. Every year, the river **flooded** the surrounding land. The floods left sticky, smelly mud covering the land along the riverbanks. Egyptians [14] **called** the [15] **riverside** area Kemet (black land). This land was very **fertile**. About 5000 B.C., the ancient Egyptians [16] **built** some of the world's first farms and villages there.

THE GIFT OF THE NILE

Egypt was sometimes [17] **called** "the gift of the Nile." All Egyptian life depended on the river. [18] **Farmers** dug **ditches** to bring its water to fields of wheat, grapes, and onions. Rich [19] **nobles**, town traders, and poor country [20] **families** all built homes made of sun-dried [21] **river** mud. Craftspeople shaped clay from the Nile into [22] **pottery**, and wove cloth from the flax plant that grew on its [23] **banks**. Families caught fish and [24] **river** birds for food. Children played in riverside pools, but they had to watch out for [25] **killer** crocodiles!

LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Most ancient Egyptian homes had just two or three rooms, with workspace on the roof. Rich people built larger [26] **houses**, with painted walls, fine furniture, [27] **gardens**, and pools. In poor [28] **families**, [29] **women** wore rough homemade [30] **dresses** and men wore [31] **cloths** tied around the hips. But the rich could [32] **afford** curled wigs, makeup, [33] **colored** [34] **clothes**, and

jewels. They had servants and slaves to work for them.

Rich or poor, all [35] **Egyptians** [36] **valued** family life. They married [37] **young** and had many children. [38] **Families** worked together and [39] **played** together. Egyptian people liked games, [40] **stories**, [41] **music**, dancing, and [42] **holiday feasts and parades**.

The [43] **ancient** Egyptians [44] **believed** in magic and many gods. People built little **shrines** to [45] **their** favorite gods. They wore amulets (charms), and [46] **recited** prayers and spells. They also built statues representing gods. The most famous is the Great Sphinx of Giza. This huge statue with the body of a lion and the head of a man still stands today.

[47] **HIEROGLYPHS** AND [48] **PAPYRUS**

The ancient Egyptians had a [49] **complex** system of writing [50] **known** as hieroglyphics. This form of [51] **writing** looks like columns of [52] **little** pictures. [53] **These** picture-symbols are called [54] **hieroglyphs**. Not everyone [55] **could** read [56] **hieroglyphs**. [57] **Reading** and writing was the job of special **scholars** [58] **called** [59] **scribes**.

Scribes wrote in [60] **hieroglyphs** on papyrus, a kind of paper made from reeds. This was some of the world's [61] **first** [62] **writing**! [63] **Pages** of [64] **poems**, songs, stories, math, [65] **science**, and astronomy have all been preserved.

POWERFUL PHARAOHS

Egyptian kings were known as pharaohs. Egyptians said the [66] **pharaohs** were the children of a god. They were links between heaven and [67] **Earth**. Pharaohs were the chief priests, [68] **lawmakers**, and army [69] **commanders** of the kingdom. They gave [70] **orders** to governors, [71] **judges**, tax collectors, and [72] **soldiers**. They made [73] **treaties** with [74] **foreign** rulers and [75] **controlled** [76] **trade** with [77] **other** [78] **countries**. All Egyptians had to pay taxes to them or work on their [79] **building** projects.

PYRAMID TOMBS AND MUMMIES

Some of the pharaohs had great pyramids [80] **constructed**. A pyramid was an enormous [81] **stone** tomb. Building a [82] **pyramid** was a tremendous

[83] **project** _____. Thousands of people worked for many years to construct one. Some of the stone blocks that make up the pyramids [84] **weigh** _____ more than two elephants!

The ancient Egyptians believed that their bodies must [85] **survive** _____ for life

[86] **after** _____ [87] **death** _____. They had their bodies made into

[88] **mummies** _____. Mummies were preserved, [89] **dried** _____, and wrapped in cloth.

[90] **Egyptians** _____ hoped this would help [91] **their** _____ spirits survive after they died.

Pharaoh mummies were placed in pyramids or great tombs surrounded by treasures to be used in the

[92] **afterlife** _____. [93] **Guides** _____ to the [94] **world** _____ of the dead written in

[95] **hieroglyphs** _____ on [96] **papyrus** _____ have been found with mummies. Most royal

mummies, and the treasures buried with them, were stolen by grave [97] **robbers** _____ long ago.

[98] **LASTING** [99] **REMINDERS** **OF THE PAST**

Egypt's rich civilization [100] **attracted** _____ many **invaders**. But it survived for thousands of

[101] **years** _____. In 30 B.C., Egypt's last [102] **pharaoh-Queen** _____ Cleopatra-killed

[103] **herself** _____ rather than [104] **surrender** _____ to Roman **conquerors**. That was 2,000

years ago. But ancient [105] **Egypt** _____ has not been forgotten. Some

[106] **mummies** _____ were so well [107] **preserved** _____ that they are still

[108] **around** _____. Some of them are in museums. And many of [109] **ancient** _____

[110] **Egypt's** _____ greatest monuments, including many pyramids, are still standing. You can visit them!

Spelling Practice

28. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

ANCIENT EGYPT

Pyramids and **faraohs**, mummies and magic, picture writing on papyrus-ancient Egypt had all this, **end** much more. Rich, powerful, and peace-loving, this North African kingdom was **hom** to a splendid civilization that lasted 3,000 **yeirs**, from about 3300 B.C. to 30 B.C.

RED LANC, BLACK LAND

Ancient Egypt was a vast **territoree**, stretching 700 miles (1,100 **kelometers**) southward from the Mediterranean Sea. Most of it was hot, dry, and dusty. The Egyptians called it **Dechret** (red land). But the world's longest river, the Nile, runs through this **desirt**. Every year, the river **flooded** the surrounding **lind**. The floods left sticky, smelly mud covering the land along the riverbanks. **Egyptcians** called the riverside area Kemet (black land). This land was very **fertile**. About 5000 B.C., **tha** ancient Egyptians built some of the world's **se** first farms and villages **their**.

THE GIFT OF THE NILA

Egypt was sometimes called "**tha** gift of the Nile." All Egyptian life depended on the river. Farmers dug **ditches** **too** bring its water to fields of wheat, grapes, **end** onions. Rich nobles, town traders, and poor country families all built **hommes** made of sun-dried river mud. Craftspeople shaped clay from the Nile into pottery, **end** wove cloth from the flax plant that grew **one** its banks. Families caught fish and river birds for food. Children played in riverside pools, but they had to **whatch** out for **killr** crocodiles!

LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPTE

Most ancient Egyptian homes had just two or **thre** rooms, with workspace on the roof. Rich people **buillt** larger houses, with painted walls, fine furniture, gardens, and pools. In poor **familées**, women wore rough homemade dresses and men wore cloths tied **arond** the hips. But the rich could afford curled wigs, makeup, colored clothes, **end** jewels. They had servants **end** slaves to work for them.

Rikh or poor, all Egyptians **valued** family life. They married young and had many children. Families worked **togethir** and played together.

1. EGYPT _____
2. pharaohs _____
3. and _____
4. home _____
5. years _____
6. LAND _____
7. territory _____
8. kilometers _____
9. Deshret _____
10. desert _____
11. land _____
12. Egyptians _____
13. the _____
14. s _____
15. there _____
16. NILE _____
17. the _____
18. to _____
19. and _____
20. homes _____
21. and _____
22. on _____
23. watch _____
24. killer _____
25. EGYPT _____
26. three _____
27. built _____
28. families _____
29. around _____
30. and _____
31. and _____
32. Rich _____
33. together _____

Egyptien people liked games, stories, music, dancing, and holiday **feasts** and **perades**.

The ancient Egyptians believed in magic and many **gods**. People built little **shrines** to their **favorite** gods. They wore amulets (charms), and recited prayers and spells. They also built statues representing gods. **The** most famous is the Great Sphinx of **Gizza**. This huge statue with the body **off** a lion and the head of a man still stands today.

HIEROGLYPHS ANW PAPYRUS

The ancient Egyptians had a complex system of writing known **az** hieroglyphics. **Thij** form of writing looks like columns of little pictures. These picture-symbols are called hieroglyphs. **Nok** everyone could read hieroglyphs. Reading and writing was the **jeb** of special **scholars** called **sribes**.

Scribes **rote** in hieroglyphs on papyrus, a kind of paper made from **reeds**. This was some of the world's first writing! Pages of poems, songs, **storees**, math, science, and astronomy have all been preserved.

POWYRFUL PHARAOHS

Egyptien kings were known as pharaohs. Egyptians said the pharaohs **wur** the children of a god. They were links between heaven and Earth. Pharaohs were the chief priests, lawmakers, and army **commandirs** of the kingdom. They **gav** orders to governors, judges, tax collectors, and soldiers. **Thee** made treaties with foreign rulers and controlled trade with other **cowtries**. All Egyptians had to pay taxes to them or work on **they're** building projects.

PYRAMID TOMBS UND MUMMIES

Some of the pharaohs had great pyramids constructed. A pyramid **waz** an enormous stone tomb. Building a **pyramide** was a tremendous project. Thousands of people worked **fore** many years to construct one. Some of the stone blocks that make up the pyramids weigh more **then** two **elefants**!

The ancient Egyptians believed that their **bodys** must survive for life after death. **Thei** had their bodies made into mummies. Mummies were preserved, dried, and **wrappd** in cloth. Egyptians hoped this would help **they're** spirits survive after they died. Pharaoh mummies were placed in pyramids or great tombs surrounded by treasures to be used **inn** the afterlife. **Guidese** to the world of the dead written in hieroglyphs on papyrus have been found **wiht** mummies. Most royal mummies, and the treasures buried with them, **wur** stolen by grave robbers long ago.

34. **Egyptian**35. **parades**36. **gods**37. **favorite**38. **The**39. **Giza**40. **of**41. **AND**42. **as**43. **This**44. **Not**45. **job**46. **scribes**47. **wrote**48. **reeds**49. **stories**50. **POWERFUL**51. **Egyptian**52. **were**53. **commanders**54. **gave**55. **They**56. **countries**57. **their**58. **AND**59. **was**60. **pyramid**61. **for**62. **than**63. **elephants**64. **bodies**65. **They**66. **wrapped**67. **their**68. **in**69. **Guides**70. **with**71. **were**

LASTING REMINDERS OF **THE PAST**

Egypt's rich **civilization** attracted many **invaders**. But it survived for thousands of years. In 30 B.C., Egypt's **last** pharaoh-Queen Cleopatra-killed herself rather than surrender to Roman **conquerors**. That was 2,000 years ago. But ancient Egypt has not **been** forgotten. Some mummies were so **well** preserved that they are still around. Some of them are in museums. **And** many of ancient Egypt's greatest monuments, **including** many pyramids, are still standing. You can visit **them**!

72. **THE**73. **civilization**74. **last**75. **conquerors**76. **been**77. **well**78. **And**79. **including**80. **them**