

ORIGINS OF WRITING

Words

Look for the following words as you read the passage. Match each word with its correct definition.

Words

1. adopt
2. agricultural
3. attribute
4. carve
5. civilization¹
6. creator
7. deed
8. encompass
9. excavation
10. function
11. inscribe
12. literacy
13. mythology
14. property
15. scholar
16. settle
17. specialized²
18. structure
19. tablet
20. token

Definitions

- A. v., to include
- B. n., the ability to read and write
- C. v., to cut and shape hard material
- D. n., a thin, flat piece of material to write on
- E. n., something that is built, such as a building or bridge
- F. n., an area of digging, especially to find objects from past cultures
- G. adj., related to farming
- H. n., the first maker of something
- I. v., to perform well
- J. n., human society, its organization³ and culture
- K. v., to mark a surface with words or letters
- L. n., an act, especially a good or bad one
- M. v., to give credit for or see as the origin of something
- N. n., set of traditional stories used to explain the origins of things
- O. v., to accept or start to use something new
- P. adj., relating to a particular area or type of work
- Q. v., to establish a permanent place to live
- R. n., an object used to represent something else
- S. n., person who has a lot of knowledge about a particular subject
- T. n., something that is owned

¹BrE: civilisation

²BrE: specialised

³BrE: organisation

Reading

Origins of Writing

Ancient **civilizations** **attributed** the origins of writing to the gods. For the ancient Egyptians, their god Thoth was the **creator** of writing and, in some stories, also the creator of speech. The ancient Sumerians and Assyrians also believed that writing originated with certain gods, as did the ancient Maya. In Chinese **mythology**, the creation of writing is **attributed** to an ancient sage and was used for communication with the gods. Clearly, writing was highly valued even by ancient peoples.

Humans began painting pictures on cave walls 25,000 years ago or more, but writing systems did not develop until groups of people began **settling** in farming communities. Scholars say that writing systems developed independently in at least three different parts of the world: Mesopotamia, China, and Mesoamerica.

The oldest known writing system developed among the ancient Sumerians in Mesopotamia around 3000 B.C. Along with the rise of agricultural societies came the development of **property** ownership and the need to keep records of it. In early **agricultural** societies, **property** consisted largely of land, livestock such as cattle, and grain. Originally, clay tokens of various shapes were used to count these possessions. From this developed a system of impressing the shapes onto clay **tablets**. One of the earliest clay **tablets** of this type was found in **excavations** in Mesopotamia and dates from the time of the Sumerian culture. Scribes then began using reeds instead of **tokens** to mark the clay, developing a system of wedgelike shapes to represent the tokens. This system of writing using wedge shapes is known as cuneiform. It was later **adopted** by other cultures and became the basis for other writing systems. Originating in a system that used pictures to represent objects, cuneiform writing eventually developed into systems that used symbols to represent the sounds of language.

The oldest form of Chinese writing dates from around 1500 B.C. It is called oracle bone script because it was **carved** on animal bones and shells that were used for predicting the future. At a later period, Chinese writing appeared on bronze vases and later still developed into a system that was used to record government affairs. The Chinese writing system was also the original basis for both the Japanese and Korean writing systems.

In Mesoamerica, a region that **encompasses** parts of Mexico and Central America, it is the ancient Mayans who are famous for the writing they **inscribed** on temple walls and other religious **structures**. However, **scholars** believe that writing in that part of the world may have begun

before the rise of the Mayan **civilization**. The Zapotec culture, centered¹ on Oaxaca, Mexico, was already using writing around 400 B.C., or possibly earlier. The Olmec culture may have developed a writing system even earlier than that. Recent discoveries show that the Mayans may have begun writing around 2,300 years ago. They used a system of symbols that represented words and syllables to record information about the **deeds** of their rulers as well as information connected to their calendar and astronomy. Their system of writing survived until the time of the Spanish Conquest in the 1500s.

In ancient times, only **specialized**² people such as **scholars**, priests, or government officials used writing. Today, close to three-quarters of the world's adult population can read and write, and **literacy** is considered a basic skill necessary to **function** in the modern world.

Answer the questions about **Origins of Writing**.

Questions 1-7

Do the following describe the ancient Sumerians, the ancient Chinese, or the ancient Maya?

*Write the correct letter, **A**, **B**, or **C**.*

- A** Ancient Sumerians
- B** Ancient Chinese
- C** Ancient Maya

- _____ 1. inscribed symbols on bones
- _____ 2. inscribed symbols on religious structures
- _____ 3. inscribed symbols on clay tablets
- _____ 4. used tokens to keep records of their property
- _____ 5. used writing to record the deeds of their rulers
- _____ 6. developed a writing system that was adopted by the Japanese
- _____ 7. settled in Mesopotamia

¹BrE: centred

²BrE: specialised

Questions 8–10

Do the following statements agree with the information in the reading passage?

Write

- TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information.
FALSE if the statement contradicts the information.
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this in the passage.

- _____ 8. The ancient Maya attributed the origin of writing to the gods.
- _____ 9. Scholars have discovered similarities between Zapotec and Mayan writing.
- _____ 10. Literacy was common in most ancient civilizations.

My Words

Write the words that are new to you. Look them up in the dictionary and write their definitions.

Words

Definitions

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
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_____	_____