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**GLOBAL ENGLISH 9: IELTS PRACTICE**  
**HOMEWORK MINDSET FOR IELTS 3 - UNIT 5 - READING**

1.6 Read the passage and answer questions 1–10.

THE PHAROAHS OF ANCIENT EGYPT

HOME

ABOUT

PHOTOS

CONTACT

A pharaoh was a political and religious leader of Ancient Egypt. He – or, less often, she – enjoyed two titles: 'Lord of the Two Lands' and 'High Priest of Every Temple'. 'Two Lands' referred to the unification of Upper and Lower Egypt, which occurred during the First Dynasty in about 3150 BCE. King Menes (now believed to be King Narmer) was the first to be depicted wearing the two crowns of Egypt. The word pharaoh is the Greek form of 'pero' or 'per-a-a', which literally means 'great house', a reference to the royal residence. The honorific title first appeared in what is now known as the New Kingdom period of 1570–1069 BCE. Prior to that, the pharaohs were known as kings and addressed as 'Your Majesty' by both members of the court and foreign dignitaries. A tradition which started during this period and was maintained into the Pharaonic period was that foreign rulers addressed the king or pharaoh as 'Brother'.

As time passed, the pharaoh came to be considered a god on earth, a kind of intermediary between gods and humans. It was believed that after death, a pharaoh became Osiris, god of the dead. As such, probably their key role in Ancient Egyptian society was a religious one. In particular, each pharaoh oversaw the building of great monuments and temples to pay homage to the gods, as well as statues commemorating their own achievements. It was the pharaoh who chose the site of temples and officiated at religious ceremonies.

In addition to the religious duties, the pharaoh had civil duties such as making laws, collecting taxes and deciding on the work to be done, and he owned all the land in the country. According to Joshua J. Mark (www.ancient.eu), the pharaoh's chief responsibility was to maintain Ma'at or Universal Harmony, and warfare was an essential part of this. As well as defending the borders, it may have been considered necessary for the sake of harmony to attack neighbouring lands to gain natural resources.

Most of the pharaohs were male. In *Exploring Ancient Egypt*, Ian Shaw notes that there were only two or three women who were pharaohs, though many women held considerable power as the 'great wife', the first wife of the reigning pharaoh. Hatshepsut, the first female pharaoh, who ruled from 1473 to 1458 BCE made her mark on history. Owen Jarus points out that statues depicted Hatshepsut, whose name means 'foremost of noblewomen', as a male king complete with beard. She is remembered for her building projects, which were more ambitious than those of her ancestors. These included several obelisks and a Palace of Ma'at. She is buried in the Valley of the Kings in a huge funerary complex. However, her memory was not honoured. Egyptologist Joyce Tyldesley claims her tomb was defaced by her nephew and successor, Thutmose III, who wanted to take credit for her achievements. Hatshepsut's mummy was discovered in 2007. She had died aged 50, balding and suffering from diabetes. In spite of the desecration of her tomb, history remembers her as a great leader.

In Ancient Egypt kingship usually passed from father to son. However, changes of leadership were not always peaceful, nor did they always happen according to tradition. Some, like Hatshepsut, seized power illegally, and when they did so they typically claimed divine right. Sometimes crown princes were prepared for their future role in advance by being appointed co-regent, which would help them become accustomed to the importance of their role. Enthronements were major events, which celebrated a new beginning. The new reign, it was hoped, would signify an end to evil and injustice. The pharaoh had great, but not absolute, power. To achieve his aims, it was usual for the pharaoh to lavish gifts of power and possessions on those who could help him, such as military leaders, members of the priesthood and the scribal elite.



New information about the pharaohs is still coming to light. A new burial site, potentially as important as the Valley of the Kings, was discovered in 2014 by archaeologists from the University of Pennsylvania in the United States. Danish archaeologist Kim Ryholt first speculated about the existence of a lost dynasty of Ancient Egypt, while legendary Egyptologist Flinders Petrie discovered the site in 1902 but never excavated it, believing the tomb to be of too modest a size to be of significance. The discovery of the mummy of King Senebkay at this site in Abydos, about 100 km north-west of the Valley of the Kings, is the first definitive proof of another pharaonic dynasty.

According to the archaeologist on the project, Forster Mueller, there were more kings and therefore certainly more tombs nearby. Although the tomb had been vandalised by ancient looters, the team from Pennsylvania managed to piece together most of King Senebkay's skeleton. Another project member, Josef Wegner, admits that what they are hoping for is an intact tomb that somehow escaped the looters, though realistically it is fragments they are looking for. They deciphered Senebkay's name from hieroglyphics found inside the tomb. The 3,600-year-old King had been tall for his time at 1.75m and had died in his late 40s. This evidence of a third dynasty of pharaohs is an exciting discovery for all those interested in the history of Ancient Egypt. Even in the twenty-first century, the great pharaohs may still have more secrets to reveal.

### Questions 1–6

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer? Write

- YES**                      if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer  
**NO**                        if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer  
**NOT GIVEN**          if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- 1 Conflict with other countries was seen as compatible with maintaining peace in Egypt.
- 2 Pharaohs' wives often exerted great influence.
- 3 The first female pharaoh was particularly influential.
- 4 Hatshepsut came to power in the traditional way.
- 5 Military leaders, priests and scribes would attend enthronement ceremonies.
- 6 King Senebkay's skeleton was stolen by grave robbers.

### Questions 7–10

Look at the following statements and the list of people below.

Match each statement with the correct person, A–E.

- 7 He believed a specific burial site was unimportant.
- 8 He acknowledges the prospect of finding an undamaged grave is unlikely.
- 9 He believed that there were probably more pharaohs buried close to Abydos.
- 10 He claimed there had been a pharaonic dynasty that no one knew about.

#### List of people

- A Kim Ryholt
- B Flinders Petrie
- C Forster Mueller
- D Josef Wegner
- E Ian Shaw



05

Read the task and the sample answer, then complete it using the words and phrases from the box. The words can be used more than once.

increase in population	it
issue	planet's
they	these ideas

Overpopulation is the world's most serious environmental problem. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

## SAMPLE ANSWER

Overpopulation is indeed a growing concern in the developing world, causing many of the 1 \_\_\_\_\_ environmental problems. Although an increasing population does have a negative impact on the environment to an extent, the greatest problem is in fact caused by the way in which humans choose to live their lives. In the following essay, both 2 \_\_\_\_\_ will be discussed.

Overpopulation does have a serious impact on the world's environment for several reasons. An 3 \_\_\_\_\_ means more pollution, caused by more cars on the road, more factories, more farming and more household chemicals. Pollution is a significant environmental issue and 4 \_\_\_\_\_ can have a serious effect on human and animal health.

Overpopulation also means that natural resources are decreasing more rapidly. The modern world is consuming more than 5 \_\_\_\_\_ can produce. People are continuously buying more products and building more houses. Fresh water, oil and natural gas are just some of the resources which are in demand.

Perhaps overpopulation would not be an issue, however, if society changed the way in which 6 \_\_\_\_\_ lived. For example, in order to help these environmental problems, people could try to save natural resources by using less water or by consuming fewer products. 7 \_\_\_\_\_ could also try to reuse or recycle more. Pollution could also be kept to a minimum if people only bought organic food or tried to use their cars less.

In summary, although overpopulation is a significant problem when considering the environment, 8 \_\_\_\_\_ would be less of an 9 \_\_\_\_\_ if people made certain changes to their daily lifestyle.

**Write at least 250 words.**

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**Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé:** <https://tinyurl.com/trmj9av>

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**E** a place where currency is manufactured



Các con mở link nghe bằng máy tính nhé: <https://tinyurl.com/vc4634v2>

**06▶** Listen and answer the question by choosing **TWO** statements from the list A - E.

37

Which **TWO** of these statements about the history of the Tower are true according to the speaker?

- A Henry the Eighth **ordered the construction of** the Tower of London.  
*It was built by, commissioned the building of, had the Tower of London built*
- B King Charles the First **controlled** the Tower throughout the English Civil War.
- C **Enemies of Henry the Eighth lost their lives** in the Tower.
- D There was a **zoo** in the Tower for **six centuries**.
- E Charles the Second **got back** the Crown Jewels from his enemies.

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**07▶** Listen and answer the question.

38

Which **TWO** statements are **NOT** true about the Tower of London today?

- A The birds called ravens have left the Tower.
- B There is a special person to look after the ravens.
- C The ravens can be dangerous.
- D The guards called Beefeaters also act as tourist guides.
- E Anyone can become a Beefeater.



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**12▶** Listen and answer questions 1 – 5.

40

What comments do the speakers make about the tourist attractions?

Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-G, next to questions 1-5.

**Tourist attractions**

- 1 Madame Tussauds \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Buckingham Palace \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Westminster Abbey \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The Tower of London \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The London Bridge Experience \_\_\_\_\_

**Comments**

- A It had previously had a display of real royal clothes.
- B Many famous artists are buried there.
- C It updates its exhibits from time to time.
- D It lived up to its reputation.
- E The queues were too long to get in.
- F It always has beautiful flower displays.
- G It has hosted many royal weddings.

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**10**



39

Listen to two students discussing their ideas for a presentation on The Tower of London and do the task.

Which **TWO** opinions are **NOT** agreed on by both of the speakers?

- A It is not realistic to talk about the entire history of the Tower.
- B There is not enough to say about the Beefeaters and ravens.
- C The Fusilier Museum topic would appeal to most students.
- D Including a competition would be a good idea.
- E The Crown Jewels would be the best topic to present.

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**13**



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Listen and answer questions 1–7.

Questions 1–5

What problem is associated with each of the topics Adrian is considering?

Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–G**, next to questions 1–5.

- 1 History \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Trade routes \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Conflicts \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Architecture \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Modern life \_\_\_\_\_

**Problems**

- A Most people are not aware of this aspect.
- B It would involve too much investigative work.
- C It is too large a topic.
- D It could be too technical.
- E It might take the focus off Petra.
- F Most people would not be interested in this aspect.
- G Academically, it is an inappropriate topic.

Questions 6 and 7

Which **TWO** points about water management are **NOT** made by the speakers?

- A Petra's water management was more advanced than that in other comparable areas.
- B The topic of water management systems is very complex to understand.
- C In Petra the people knew how to get the most out of all the sources of water available to them.
- D The advantages of water management were enjoyed by all levels of society equally.
- E Watering crops was a top priority.