GE5 UNIT 7 ANCIENT ROME AND EGYPT 5

1. Read and choose the correct answer:

The Egyptians were the _____ of the first form of paper made from a tall reed called papyrus.

a. inventions	b. creative	c. inventors	d. invented

The ancient Egyptians _____ a peculiar paste made with salt, mint, pepper and dried flowers.

a. creation	b. create	c. created	d. creators

Tutankhamun became Pharaoh of Egypt when his father died in 1337 BCE, _____?

a. did he?	b. didn't he?	c. wasn't he?	d. does he?

On the 24th November 1922, the archaeologist Howard Carter ____ the tomb of King Tutankhamun.

a. invented	b. creator	c. creation	d. discovered

Stevie, _____ some homemade cookies and bring them to my party tomorrow, please!

a. making	b. made	c. makes	d. make

A strong side wind caused the ..... ship to lie along.

a. merchant	b. toga	c. pyramid	d. scribe

In the past, some people hired _____ to help them write their family histories.

a. gladiators	b. Pharaohs	c. scribes	merchants

It's exciting to_____traces of earlier civilizations.

a. invent	b. discover	c. create	d. invented

Do you know the differences between the _____of ancient Greece and Rome?

a. civilizations	b. pyramids	c. pharaoh	d. hieroglyphics

Dongba is an ancient _____ language.

a. numerals	b. hieroglyphic	c. scribe	d. medicine

The wheel is one of the greatest _____of all time.

a. inventor	b. discovery	c. invention	d. create

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. **Read and choose the correct answer:**

Romans built roads, arches, aqueducts and bridges. They also invented concrete which was used in many of their building projects.

Roads allowed goods and services to be transported between towns and cities. Roads also made it easier to move soldiers and supplies as the empire expanded. Roads were built with concrete, which was a Roman invention. Mixing lime and volcanic sand made a strong, durable material that dried solid and which was capable of supporting a great deal of weight. Roads were slightly humped in the middle so that rain would flow down to the sides of the roads, preventing flooding.

An arch is a curved, symmetrical structure made of brick, stone, or concrete. Most arches are composed of wedge shaped blocks supported by a wooden frame. When the top center stone, called the keystone, is inserted, the wooden scaffolding can be removed and both sides of the arch apply equal pressure to the keystone, allowing it to stand. Though the arch was not invented by the Romans, they did figure out how to increase the amount of weight it could support.

Aqueducts were long channels, usually underground, that were built to enable the supply of water into cities. This water was used for drinking, public baths, and sewers. Though the homes of some wealthy people had running water, most Romans would bring their own buckets to a public place, like a fountain, to get the water they needed.

Bridges were built with stone and concrete, and arches were used to make them strong. The largest bridge built by ancient Romans was Trajan bridge over the river Danube, and it was over 3700 feet long and 62 feet high. Over 900 bridges were built in the Roman empire.

1. The Romans invented: A. The arch B. Concrete C. Roads D. D. Bridges	**2. Roads were _____ to prevent flooding.** A. made from concrete B. capable of supporting a lot of weight C. symmetrical in structure D. slightly humped in the middle
3. Romans: A. figured out how to increase the amount of weight it could support B. invented the arch C. had not running water D. seldom built bridges	**4. The top center stone of an arch is called the:** A. Danube B. Keystone C. Aqueduct D. Concrete
5. What is the text about? A. Roman inventions B. Roman people C. Roman history D. Roman engineering	

LIVEWORKSHEETS