

Roman shipbuilding and navigation

Questions 1-5

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet, 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

- 1 The Romans' shipbuilding skills were passed on to the Greeks and the Egyptians.
- 2 Skilled craftsmen were needed for the mortise and tenon method of fixing planks.
- 3 The later practice used by Mediterranean shipbuilders involved building the hull before the frame.
- 4 The Romans called the Mediterranean Sea *Mare Nostrum* because they dominated its use.
- 5 Most rowers on ships were people from the Roman army.

Questions 6-13

Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 6-13 on your answer sheet.

Warships and merchant ships

Warships were designed so that they were **6** and moved quickly. They often remained afloat after battles and were able to sail close to land as they lacked any additional weight. A battering ram made of **7** was included in the design for attacking and damaging the timber and oars of enemy ships. Warships, such as the 'trireme', had rowers on three different **8**

Unlike warships, merchant ships had a broad **9** that lay far below the surface of the sea. Merchant ships were steered through the water with the help of large rudders and a tiller bar. They had both square and **10** sails. On merchant ships and warships, **11** was used to ensure rowers moved their oars in and out of the water at the same time.

Quantities of agricultural goods such as **12** were transported by merchant ships to two main ports in Italy. The ships were pulled to the shore by **13** When the weather was clear and they could see islands or land, sailors used landmarks that they knew to help them navigate their route.