

QUIZ I- MODULE 9

Name: _____

I. Read. Then answer the questions. Use reasons and examples from the text to support your answers.

Lord of The Mongols

When the Mongol leader Genghis Khan arrived in 1220, Samarkand was one of Central Asia's greatest cities, with about 200,000 people. Today, there is nothing left of the old city. A visitor can see only grass and hills shaped by the wind.

Again and again, in the thirteenth century, Mongol armies invaded countries in Central Asia and destroyed its cities, killed its people, and took its treasures. The world has rarely seen so much destruction, but the Mongols built one of the world's greatest empires. By 1280, they controlled countries from the Yellow Sea to the Mediterranean.

Genghis Khan was born in the 1160s. He was originally named Temujin and he grew to be a great warrior-known for his fighting skills and courage. In 1206, after many battles, Temujin became Genghis Khan, a name meaning "universal ruler." In other words, he was ruler of the world. He was about 40 years old.

In August 1227, Genghis died. He was probably 60. Stories say his body was buried in Mongolia, near a mountain called Burkhan Khaldun, and forty beautiful young women and forty horses were buried with him. A thousand horsemen are said to have ridden over the site until it could not be found. Even today, people aren't exactly sure where he was buried.

The question people usually ask about the Mongols is: Did they only attack and kill? Not in Mongolian eyes. It is true that the Mongols killed without mercy, but Genghis Khan was the first ruler of a united Mongolia.

1. When did Genghis Khan arrive in Samarkand?

2. According to the text, what are three things that Mongol armies did when they invaded countries?

3. Why was Temujin given the name Genghis Khan?

4. Why haven't people been able to find where Genghis Khan was buried?

II. Replace the underlined words in each sentence with one of the words from the list. Some words can be used more than once. You do not need to use all the words.

Challenging	exchange	silk	traded	beyond	published	opportunities	difficult
-------------	----------	------	--------	--------	-----------	---------------	-----------

1. Before superstores existed, people _____ (bought and sold) things that they wanted on routes that connected the world.
2. Their journeys were long and were _____ (difficult), and there were problems like disease and theft.
3. The Roman and Chinese empires bought and sold things like gold and _____ (a very soft cloth).
4. The merchants brought goods to _____ (give and receive) for things they could not buy in their part of the world.
5. The merchants also _____ (swapped things for money) spices and exotic animals.

**III. Are the underlined words in the sentence correct?
Choose *Correct* or *Incorrect*.**

1. I need to bring this shirt back to the store. It's too big.
 - a) Correct
 - b) Incorrect
2. I hate to bring this up, but you still owe him money.
 - a) Correct
 - b) Incorrect
3. Put a sweater over before you go outside.
 - a) Correct
 - b) Incorrect

IV. Complete each sentence with the correct form of *used to* and a verb from the list.

Wear	be	work	run	eat	make	go	play	speak
------	----	------	-----	-----	------	----	------	-------

1. Did you _____ your hair shorter?
2. I _____ a large breakfast every morning.
3. My father _____ a computer software company.
4. When you were a child, did your mother _____ your favorite foods on your birthday?
5. There _____ a lot more bison in North America. Now there are only a few.
6. Where did you _____ on vacations?

V. Complete the sentence with the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Use the passive voice in the past.

Example

The treasure _____ (bury) in a secret place.

The treasure was buried in a secret place.

1. When she was a child, all of my mother's clothes _____ (make) by hand.
2. At one time, the mail _____ (deliver) by men on horseback.
3. Last year, this class _____ (teach) by Mrs. Agnew.
4. In 1850, Lamps and candles Lamps and candles _____ (use) for light in houses and streets, because there was no electricity.
5. By the 1860's more and more bicycles _____ along with horses. (ride)
6. A child from a poor family _____ (force) to work on a farm, in a factory, in a mine or as a servant in the 18th century.
7. Rapid changes _____ (bring) about in everyday life by industrialization and advances in science and technology.