

Part 5

Questions 33 to 40 are based on the following texts.

Read the texts carefully and answer the questions that follow.

India's Contribution to Science and Technology

A – Ancient dentistry (7,000 BC)

According to historians, the Indus Valley Civilisation has revealed evidence of dentistry being practised as far back as 7,000 BC. One dig site in Mehrgarh even showed evidence of healers curing tooth disorders with bow drills.

B – Ancient flush toilet systems (2,500 BC)

Another feature of the Indus Valley Civilisation was water-flushed toilets. Both in Harappa and Mohenjodaro, almost every home had a flush toilet, connected to a sophisticated sewage system.

C – Ruler (2,400 BC)

Areas of the Indus Valley Civilisation in both now-Pakistan and Western India have had rulers made of ivory uncovered from ruins. One such specimen was even calibrated to 1/16 of an inch – less than 2 mm. These kinds of rulers were clearly very prominent, as even bricks of the valley's buildings were found to follow the same measurements.

D – Plastic surgery (2,000 BC)

Historians believe plastic surgery was being carried out in India as early as near 2,000 BC. To clarify, plastic in this phrase doesn't refer to the petroleum byproduct but to plastikē or 'the art of modelling' malleable flesh. Eventually, it was ancient Indian physician Sushruta who was credited with being the father of plastic surgery around 600 BC. His books and teachings eventually made their way to Europe centuries later.

E – Earth's orbit (700 AD)

Hindu cosmological time cycles found in the Surya Siddhanta, written between 700 BC to 600 AD, give the time it takes the Earth to revolve around the Sun at 365.2563627 days. This is just 4 minutes and 14 seconds longer than the modern value of 365.256363004 days, and was the most accurate estimate in the world for over a thousand years.

F – Spinning wheel (500 AD)

This mechanised method of spinning yarn was invented in India, between 500 and 1,000 AD, eventually replacing hand spinning across the world. The Charkha, as it came to be called, eventually went on to become the symbol of India's independence movement.

(Sulit) (1119/1) (193827-P)

Questions 33 to 36

Using the information given, which text (A to F) describes the following statements?

For each question, mark your answer on the answer sheet.

Statement	Paragraph
33 Tooth disorder was operated on using bow drills.	_____
34 Ancient text found giving accurate estimate of Earth's orbit.	_____
35 Flush toilets found in two ancient archaeological digs.	_____
36 Ivory rulers were uncovered in Pakistan and surrounding areas.	_____

Questions 37 to 40

Using words from the text, complete the email below. Choose **no more than one word** for each blank.

Write your answer on the answer sheet.

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TO : ryansanchez@applemail.com

SUBJECT : Ancient Inventions from India

Hi Ryan,

I think we should pick India for our history assignment. Apparently, plastic surgery was already being

(37) _____ out as early as near 2000 BC. And I never knew that the

(38) _____ wheel was invented by them. In addition, they had

(39) _____ toilets even way back then. The sewage system was

(40) _____ even! Amazing! Shall we just concentrate on this country? Let me know what you think.

Nik