Ancient Egypt

The people of ancient Egypt emerged as one of the first Western civilisations. Sustained by the River Nile and protected by vast deserts, the Egyptians lived in comparative security, prosperity and peace far thousands of years. When such conditions exist, the civilisation and its arts usually flourish. To this day, many of the Egyptian artistic creations display the wealth, splendour and talent of this great civilisation. Ancient Egypt has been called a land of temples and tombs, and for centuries people have been filled with wonder at the ingenuity of the Egyptians, whose impressive works have withstood the ravages of time so well. Had it not been for the long-lasting nature of their monuments and carved inscriptions in the form of hieroglyphics', much evidence of their activities would have vanished from all historical records. In about 3000 BC, Upper and Lower Egypt were united under the first pharaoh, and generally, from that time until the invasion by Alexander the Great in 332 BC, Egypt prospered as a nation of skilful craftsmen and artists. The Egyptians were industrious, highly civilised and deeply religious people, who obediently accepted the supreme authority of their pharaohs. The people were content to serve and work for the state in return for a secure livelihood. They considered this earthly life to be a segment in a great cycle, at the end of which everything would be returned to its original form. The richer and more important the person, the more careful and elaborate would be his or her burial, and the stronger and safer the tomb in which they would be buried.

The burial of the dead in the ground was not considered sufficiently safe for kings, queens and court officials, so sunken, sealed tombs were ingeniosamente constructed to protect personal treasures, food and instructions for the safe conduct of el alma after death. The design of these tombs developed into the stepped pyramid, and finally into the square pyramid that we know hoy.

There are about 80 ancient pyramids in Egypt. The Great Pyramid at Gizeh, which King Cheops built as his tomb 5000 años ago, holds the most interest. It stands with two other pyramids on a slight rise overlooking the River Nile. At the centre of the pyramid is the King's Chamber and leading down from there is a long narrow área known as the Grand Gallery. The pyramid covers 13 acres and contains 2,300,000 blocks of limestone, each weighing un promedio of 1.5 tons. Its pyramidal form has a perfectamente square base with sides of 756 feet and a altura of 481 feet. Situated directly below the King's Chamber is the Queen's Chamber and there are two air channels leading upwards from the centre of the pyramid to the outside.

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Originally el exterior was covered in highly polished limestone slabs, all of which have been stolen over the years. It is estimated that a total of 100,000 men laboured for 20yearsto build this gigantic structure, and although architecturally unimportant in diseño, it has aroused la curiosidad of millions of people because of the uncanny precisión of its measurements and proportions. It reveals the remarkable ingenio and the great organising ability of the ancient Egyptians.

Near these pyramids stands the Great Sphinx, the origin and purpose of which constitute one of the world's most famous puzzles. Shaped from an outcrop of stone in the form of a human-headed lion, the face is possibly a portrait of King Khafra, the son of Cheops, who was buried in the second largest pyramid. The Sphinx is one of the biggest statues ever made.

The Egyptian people showed reverence towards natural objects such as the lotus flower, the scarab beetle, the falcon, the lion, the sun and the River Nile. All these subjects and many more were used symbolically and conventionally as motifs in low-relief carving and painting. It was the custom of the Egyptians to depict the various parts of the human figure, usually in the most characteristic positions. The head was shown in profile except for the eye, which was represented from the front, the shoulders and a portion of the arms were portrayed from the front, while the hips and legs were side views. Wall decoration showed little or no attempt to indicate depth or perspective, except by placing distant objects above near things. It was essentially two-dimensional, and relative size indicated the status of the person, so the pharaoh was the largest figure in the composition.

Egyptian art is characterised by a passion for permanence, a desire to impress by size, and a determination to make each item serve its function without much regard for the whole. It is obvious that art among these people reached a very high level and the strong influence of Egyptian art can be seen in the work of nearby civilisations.

The fortunate discovery and subsequent deciphering in 1822 of the Rosetta Stone, which showed the same laws inscribed both in Egyptian hieroglyphics and the Egyptian demotic, or popular version of their language, as well as the Greek language, eventually gave the key to the meaning of Egyptian inscriptions, and therefore the significance of much Egyptian art.

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Questions 1-3 Complete the sentences below.

Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 1-3 on your answer sheet.

1 Security and peace are two ..... that are necessary for a civilisation to be successful.

2 Ancient Egyptians worked as both..... .

3 Ordinary Egyptians expected to receive ..... for their hard work.

Questions 4-7 Label the diagram below.

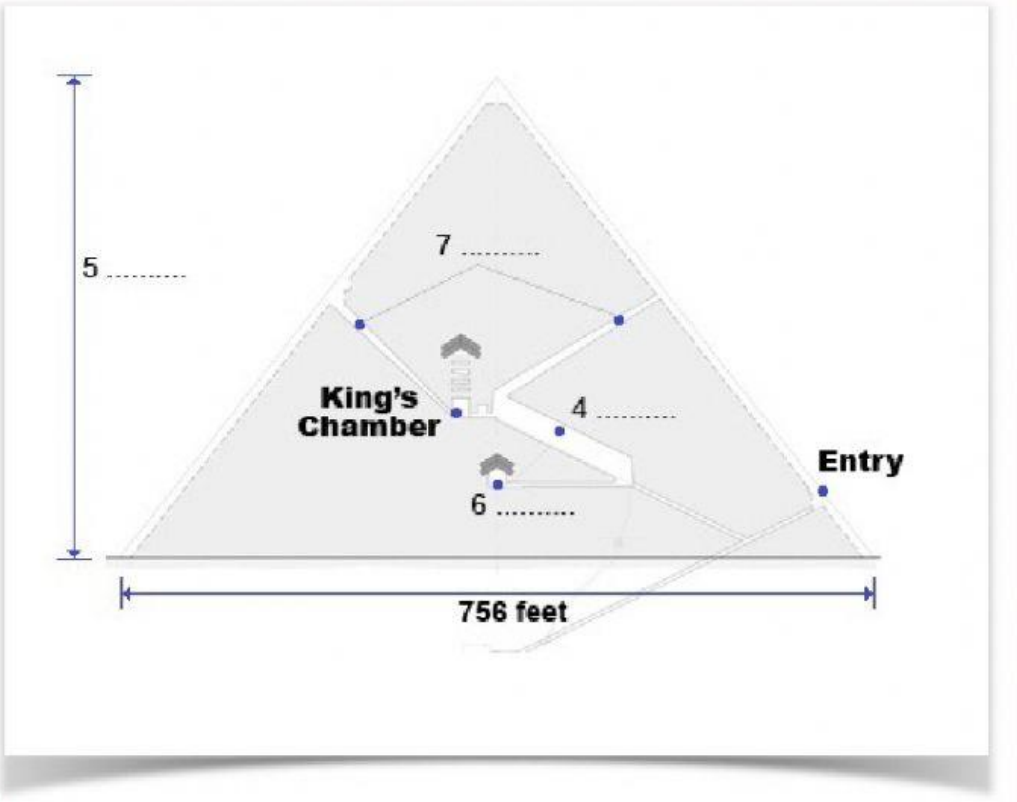
Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR NUMBERS from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 4-7 on your answer sheet.

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

7 .....



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Questions 8-12 Do the following statements agree with the information given in the Reading Passage 1.

In boxes 8-12 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**

8. The surface of the Great Pyramid is covered in polished limestone slabs.

9. King Khafra died before King Cheops.

10. Egyptian carvings were often based on things found in nature.

11. Important characters in Egyptian carvings were bigger than less important characters.

12. Egyptian art was greatly influenced by the art of neighboring cultures.

Question 13 Choose the correct letter, - A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in box 13 on your answer sheet. The writer's aim in this passage is to --

A. describe the construction methods of the pyramids.

B. explain the beliefs of the ancient Egyptians.

C. offer an interpretation of Egyptian art and sculpture.

D. provide an overview of early Egyptian society.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Bicycle

I learned how to ride a bike when I was very young but I never really knew much about what each part of the bike was called. As I began to ask questions about bikes, I realized I had no clue what the experts were saying. It was like a foreign language to me. So like any foreign language you have to start with the basics.

The most known part of a bicycle, a bicycle saddle, often called a seat, is one of three contact points on an upright bicycle. It's a place where you seat while riding a bike. A bicycle saddle is commonly attached to the bicycle frame, the main component of a bicycle, onto which wheels and other components are fitted. Cyclist often attach a bottle of water to the underneath part of the frame, called a down tube.

The second contact point of the bicycle is a pedal, the part of your bicycle that you push with your foot to propel the bicycle. The pedal provides the connection between the cyclist's foot or shoe and the crankarm. The crankarm turns the chain and propels the bicycle's wheel. The dark round detail in the centre of the back wheel is called cogset, it is used as speed transmission mechanism.

The last contact point of the bicycle is bicycle handlebar, the steering mechanism for bicycles. You put your hands on the bicycle handlebar and drive your bike by turning it to different sides. The handlebars are attached to the stem, which goes down and connects with a fork. The fork is a thin metal rod, which fore wheel is attached to.

Complete the diagram below.
Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Bicycle schematic diagram



LIVEWORKSHEETS