

## GE5 U567 REVIEW 2

### A. Reading: 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. bridges
- c. concrete
- d. roads

#### 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 an arch could support**
- b. invented the arch
- c. had no running water
- d. seldom built bridges

#### 4. Aqueducts were used to:

- a. carry water
- b. strengthen bridges and buildings
- c. prevent flooding
- d. allow Romans to cross bodies of water

#### 5. The top center stone of an arch is called the:

- a. Danube
- b. keystone
- c. aqueduct
- d. concrete

#### 6. What is the text about?

- a. Roman engineering
- b. Roman soldiers
- c. Roman clothes
- d. Roman inventions



