

Unit 10. Self-check. Wonders of Mongolia

Vocabulary section:

I. Look and choose the correct explanation.

1. **an aristocrat**
 - a. a person of high social rank
 - b. an important person
 - c. a famous person
2. **a tomb**
 - a. removing earth that is covering old objects buried in the ground in order to discover things about the past
 - b. a large stone structure or underground room where someone, especially an important person, is buried
 - c. representing or showing something in a picture or story
3. **a brook**
 - a. a long, narrow hilltop, mountain range or watershed
 - b. an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest
 - c. a small stream
4. **splendid**
 - a. very small
 - b. being thirsty
 - c. excellent, or beautiful and impressive
5. **vast**
 - a. having power and influence over
 - b. extremely big
 - c. searching and finding out about something

II. Complete the sentences using the words below. There are two extra words that you don't have to use.

dominate brook splendid ridge tomb vast aristocrat

1. Brenda looked on his wedding day.
2. Henry told me his father was a general and an
3. I tried to swim in the , it was possible because the shallow water.
4. Mongolia has reserves of coal and copper mining.
5. When their leader died, they placed his body in a large

Use of English:

III. Change the sentences into present or past perfect passive.

1. Somebody has watered the plants.

2. They had missed the plane.

3. A thief has taken the money.

4. A construction worker had painted the roof.

5. A janitor hadn't cleaned the room.

6. My mum hasn't bought the presents yet.

7. The students have finished the reports.

8. Have you finished writing your essay?

9. Somebody has turned on the air-conditioning.

10. Had he decorated the room?

IV. Put the verbs into the present or past perfect passive.

1. How many newspapers recently? (**print**)
2. Many people to the royal wedding. (**invite**)
3. The new archeological sites in Mongolia. (**discover**)
4. Dinner by mum when we arrived. (**cook**)
5. I several times this year. (**invite**)
6. the invitation by them? (**accept**)
7. The parcel by the time we got there. (**not / receive**)
8. the boy after behaved badly? (**punish**)

V. Complete the sentences using as as / not as ... as.

1. The blue car isthe red car. (cheap)
2. Today is yesterday. (not / windy)
3. Riding a camel is riding a horse. (fast)
4. Visiting museum is watching movies in the cinema. (not / exciting)
5. Playing video games is exercising. (not / good)
6. Anne plays John. (good)
7. The weather in Mongolia is the weather in Korea in summer. (not / warm)
8. The marmot is the wolf. (common)

VI. Read the text and choose the best answers.

Noyon Mountain is the most famous archaeological site in Mongolia with its series of Hunnu tombs. Archaeological research has determined that Mongolian ancestors were Hun people. Hun actually means person in Mongolian. The Noyon Mountain archaeological site was first identified in 1912 and first seriously excavated in 1924 under the supervision of S. A. Kondratev and S. A. Teploukhov, who were part of the Tibeto-Mongolian expedition led by famous Russian explorer Pyotr Kuzmich Kozlov. The first excavation retrieved a wide range of organic materials, which had been preserved in tombs. The tombs enshrined Hunnu elite, encased in wooden chambers hung with textiles. A Chinese lacquerware cup dating to the 4th century provided a terminus post quem from one of the graves. Findings such unique artefacts was an important event in the history of Mongolian archaeology. Excavations resumed in the mid-1950s by a Mongolian led team including Kh. Perlee and Ts. Dorjsuren. A joint project involving the well-known Siberian archaeologist Natalya Polosmak has continued at Noyon Mountain in recent years. A selection of the Noyon Mountain finds can be viewed today in the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg and in the National Museum of Mongolia in Ulaanbaatar.

1. Why is the Noyon Mountain famous?
a. It has a unique name b. It has series of Hunnu tombs c. It has archeological sites
2. What does Hun mean?
a. person b. noyon c. people
3. Who was the leader of the Tibeto-Mongolian expedition?
a. Russian explorer b. Pyotr Kuzmich Kozlov c. Kondratev and Teploukhov
4. Where did the explorers find the lacquerware cup?
a. one of the grave b. first excavation c. tombs
5. Where can you see the Noyon Mountain findings today?
a. Hermitage Museum in St.Petersburg b. every museum c. Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia