

words	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Queen	a woman who rules a country because she has been born into a royal family, or a woman who is married to a king	ملكة
archaeologist	someone who studies the buildings, graves, tools, and other objects of people who lived in the past	علم الآثار
Treasure	very valuable things, usually in the form of a store of precious metals, precious stones, or money	كنز
Chariot	a two-wheeled vehicle that was used in ancient times for racing and fighting and was pulled by a horse or horses	عربة
Throne	the special chair used by a ruler, especially a king or queen	عرش
Statue	an object made from a hard material, especially stone or metal, to look like a person or animal	تمثال
Weapon	any object used in fighting or war, such as a gun, bomb, knife	سلاح
Jewellery	objects worn on your clothes or body that are usually made decorative from valuable metals, such as gold and silver, and precious stones	مجوهرات
Perfume	a liquid with a pleasant smell, usually made from oils taken from flowers or spices and often used on the skin	المطور
instrument	an object, such as a piano, guitar, or drum, that is played to produce musical sounds	آلة - آلة
Protect	to keep someone or something safe from injury, damage, or loss	يحمي
Special	not ordinary or usual	خاص
Square	a flat shape with four sides of equal length and four angles of 90	مربع
Transport	the movement of people or goods from one place to another	المواصلات
Coffin	a long box in which the body of a dead person is buried or burned	لحن
Ancient	very old	القديمة
Merchant	a person whose job is to buy and sell products in large amounts, especially by trading with other countries	تاجر
Soldier	a person who is in an army and wears its uniform, especially someone who fights when there is a war	جندي
Tunic	a piece of clothing that fits loosely over a person's body, reaches to the waist or knees, and often has no sleeves	سترة قصيرة
Engineer	a person whose job is to design or build machines, engines, or electrical equipment, or things such as roads, railways, or bridges, using scientific principles	مهندس

Words	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Olive	a small bitter green or black fruit that is eaten or used to produce oil	زيتون
Discovery	the process of finding information, a place, or an object, especially for the first time	اكتشاف
Discover	to find information, a place, or an object, especially for the first time	اكتشف
Die	to stop living or existing, either suddenly or slowly	يموت
time machine	a machine in which people can travel into the past or the future	آلة الزمن
a fact	something that is known to have happened or to exist	حقيقة
a headline	a line of words printed in large letters as the title of a story in a newspaper, or the main points of the news that are broadcast on television or radio	العنوان
a quotation	a phrase or short piece of writing taken from a longer work of literature, poetry, etc. or what someone else has said	القول
Famous	and recognized by many people known	مشهور
Fade	lose brightness	يفتح
Musty	an unpleasant wet smell	عفن
Inspect	look at	افحص
Cobweb	a structure like a net of sticky silk threads made by a spider for catching insects	شبكة العنكبوت
Museum	a building where objects of historical, scientific, or artistic interest are kept	متحف
Skeletons	the frame of bones supporting a human or animal body	هياكل عظمية
Shimmer (v)	to shine in such a way that the light seems to shake slightly and quickly	يوميض
Inside	the part, space, or side of something that is inside	شيء داخلي
Hieroglyph	a picture or symbol that represents a word, used in some writing systems, such as the one used in ancient Egypt	الهيروغليفية الكلمات المصرية الصور المرمزة

Storeroom	a room for keeping things in while they are not being used	مخزن
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Words	English meaning	Arabic meaning
culture	the way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs, of a particular group of people at a particular time	ثقافة
incredible	impossible, or very difficult, to believe	لا يمكن تصديق
mask	a covering for all or part of the face that protects, hides, or decorates the person wearing it	قناع
opinion	a thought or belief about something or someone	رأي
report	to give a description of something or information about it to someone	تقرير
lid	a cover on a container, that can be lifted up or removed	غطاء
impatient	annoyed by someone's mistakes or because you have to wait easily	غير صبور
worried	because you are thinking about problems or unpleasant things unhappy that might happen	قلق
excited	to make someone have strong feelings of happiness	متحمس للغاية
hazelnut	a nut with a hard, brown shell. Hazelnuts come from the hazel tree	فستق
hooded	Hooded eyelids are large and cover the eyes more than usual	مغمض
pudgy	slightly fat	قصير ودهني
glint	to produce small, bright flashes of light reflected from a surface	تألق
fortune	a large amount of money, goods, property	أموال
angry	having a strong feeling against someone who has behaved badly	غاضب
civilization	the way that people live together, with laws to control their behavior, education, and a government	حضارة

- A. - 3800
- B. - 4,500
- C. - More than two million
- D. - 2,560

3. Most of the blocks in the pyramid weigh about _____ tons.

- A. - 80
- B. - five
- C. - two or three
- D. - 4,500

4. The Pharaoh _____ ordered the pyramid to built as his _____.

- A. - Hemon; tomb
- B. - vizier; tomb
- C. - Khufu; wonder of the world
- D. - Khufu; tomb

5. Which of the following definitions best describes the meaning of "complex" in the passage?

- A. - pyramid
- B. - materials
- C. - army
- D. - group or set

6. Which is NOT part of complex of pyramids?

- A. - The Pyramid of Khafre
- B. - The Tomb of King Tut
- C. - The Sphinx
- D. - The Great Pyramid of Giza

Tombs and Mummies

Ancient Egyptian Mummies

Ancient Egyptians believed that there was a life after death called the 'afterlife.' They also believed that a body had to be preserved after death so that a person could safely reach the afterlife.

And so, they Egyptians made mummies to preserve the dead bodies of kings, queens and nobles. Mummification was a long, expensive process that took about 70 days to complete. Egyptians used the chemical natron to dry out the body and prevent it from rotting away.

First, the organs such as the stomach, intestines, lungs, and liver were removed from the body and preserved with natron. The organs were then put in jars called 'canopic jars' to be placed next to the body. The brain was then pulled out of the head through the nose using a long hook.

Then the body was covered with natron and dried for about 40 days. After that, the inside of the body was stuffed so that it would keep its shape. Then the body was wrapped in bandages. Finally, a religious ceremony was held to help the dead reach the afterlife.

1) Why did Egyptians preserve the bodies of dead people?

(2) Who usually got made into mummies?

(3) How long did it take to make a mummy?

(4) Why did Egyptians use the chemical natron?

(5) What organs does the article mention?

(6) What happened to the organs?

(7) Where were the canopic jars placed?

(8) What happened to the brain?

(9) How long was the body dried?

(10) Why was the body stuffed?

(11) What was the body wrapped in?

- a)waffles b)house c)schools

B-Answer the following questions:

1-How many times did Edison's experiments failed?

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2-Where did the husband and his wife sell ice cream?

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- Read the following passage and answer the questions below: Nowadays most people begin their holiday by plane or ship. Some people like traveling by car and staying in hotels, or they enjoy camping and find special places where they can put up a tent for their families and friends. These people pack their cars with cooking and sleeping things and go into the country. Some people like adventure holidays and travel into dangerous places like the jungle or across the desert. They don't want to stay in expensive hotels. They prefer to sleep under the stars and enjoy nature.

A- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1) The text is mainly about _____

- a) h olidays b) schools c) accidents

2) A _____ is a dangerous place.

- a) camp b)hliday c) jungle

3) People put their tents in _____ places.

- a) hot b) cold c) special

4) Staying in hotels is _____ than sleeping in a tent.

- a) cheaper b) noisier c) more expensive

5) The word "**enjoy**" [line 2] means:

- a) like b) eat c) dislike

6) The word "**dangerous**" [line 5] means:

- a) safe b) quiet c) not safe

7) How do most people begin their holiday?

.....

8) Why do some people travel into dangerous places?

.....

Complete the sentences about ancient civilizations using words from the list:
(the sphinx - mummy - Amphitheatre - the pyramids - aqueduct - gladiator
Roman numerals)

1 -The were the tombs of the Egyptian Pharaohs.

2- A fought against wild animals.

3- People bathed in the Roman.....

4- All the organs (except the heart) of the dead Pharaoh were put in a

5- Romans watched shows in an.....

6 - A preserved body is called a.....

7 - An transported fresh water to the Roman city.

8 - The guarded the tomb of the Pharaoh.

9 + Romans used to write numbers.

Past Simple Passive

Write the verbs in the Past Simple Passive.

Someone cleaned the room. Example:

The room was cleaned.

- 1 Someone attacked a ten-year-old boy.
A ten-year-old boy
- 2 Someone robbed a bank last week.
A bank last week.
- 3 The police arrested two suspects last night.
Two suspects last night.
- 4 Someone sent us a letter.
A letter to us.
- 5 They didn't find any evidence.
No evidence
- 6 They didn't finish the work.
The work
- 7 They didn't invite the children to the party.
The children to the party.
- 8 They didn't tell us the whole story.
We the whole story.
- 9 She sang a song.
A song
- 10 We stopped the bus.

The bus

11. Somebody hit me.

I

Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1 The burial chambers were full of .

a robber b chariots c jewels and treasures

2 fought against wild animals in Ancient Rome.

a soldiers b gladiators c merchants

3 Mummies were put in a .

a canopic jar b a sarcophagus c box

4 The Pharaoh's body in salty crystals.

a was stuffed b was covered c was wrapped

5 Creams were used to preserve the .

a salt b skin c hair

6 Romans wore .

a tunics and shoes b togas and boots c tunics and sandals

7 They travelled in chariots , I travel by car.

a whereas b both c so

8 The year is (MMXVI).

a 2015 b 2016 c 2014

9 The Roman artefacts in a well in London.

a was discovered b discovered c were discovered

10 Grimstone had a nose.

a hooded b hawk c pudgy

11 Professor Jelly had a hand.

a winged b pudgy c moon-like

12 If you are , you don't mind waiting for people.

a impatient b excited c patient

Match the names with the pictures.

The Colosseum - The Sphinx - The Pyramids - An aqueduct - a canopic
Jar - a gladiator - a mummy - Roman baths - hieroglyphics - Roman numerals

- 1 These were the stone tombs for the Pharaohs.....
- 2 People believed that this creature guarded the tomb of the Pharaoh.....
- 3 It's quite similar in shape to a modern football stadium
(.....)
- 4 They were built to provide a fresh water supply(
.....)
- 5 It was a place where people went for entertainment(.....)
- 6 This is where Romans liked to wash and bathe (.....)
- 7 A slave who fought against wild animals in an amphitheatre. (.....)
- 8 These are the numbers used by Romans. It has seven digits and no zero.
(.....)
- 9 The liver, stomach and lungs of a mummy, but not the heart were put in this.
(.....)
- 10 This is Egyptian writing. They used pictures to show objects, ideas and sounds.
(.....)
- 11 This is the body of a person that has been preserved. It took three months to do.
(.....)

Roman Numerals

Ancient Romans used numbers that look different from ours.

Roman Numerals	I	V	X	L	C
Arabic Numbers	1	5	10	50	100

To convert Roman numerals to Arabic numbers, you will add.

$$\begin{aligned}XXVI &= 10 + 10 + 5 + 1 \\XXVI &= 26\end{aligned}$$

Sometimes, if a smaller number comes before a larger number, you will subtract.

$$\begin{aligned}IV &= 5 - 1 = 4 \\XC &= 100 - 10 = 90\end{aligned}$$

Here's an example of a number where you add and subtract.

$$CCIV = 100 + 100 + 5 - 1 = 204$$

Write Arabic numbers. Use addition for these.

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Font: 10pt, CS (Arial), 14 pt, Bold

1. XI = _____

2. VII = _____

3. CLV = _____

4. III = _____

5. CCX = _____

6. CXXVII = _____

Write Arabic numbers. These are special numbers that require subtraction.

7. IX = _____

8. XL = _____

9. IV = _____

Write Arabic numbers. You may need to add and/or subtract.

10. XXIX = _____

11. XIV = _____

12. XVI = _____

13. CIX = _____

14. CCC = _____

15. XLII = _____

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Thomas Alva Edison worked many hours each day trying to invent new uses for the electricity. His experiments failed many times, but he didn't feel like a failure. He said, "I did not fail a thousand times. I discovered one thousand ways not to make an electric light. I am getting closer to way that I can make one."

At fair in 1904, a husband and a wife were selling ice cream in paper cups. They used up all their cups, but they still have some ice cream to sell. They bought some waffles from another stand at the fair, they shaped them into cones and put ice cream in them. People loved the invention and the ice cream cone was born.

A-Choose the correct answer from a, b or c:

1-Edison worked many hours to invent new uses for the-----.

a)water b)juice c)electricity

2-He didn't feel like a-----.

a)teacher b)doctor c)failure

3-Edison -----one thousand ways, not to make an electric light.

a)swam b)discovered c)drank

4-The husband and his wife were selling-----.

a)books b)cups c)ice cream

5-They bought some-----from another stand at the fair.

Writing

write a newspaper report about "the great pyramid of Giza"

the following words may help you:

built – khufu – blocks of rock – weapons – perfumes – royal throne –
statue – treasure – archaeologist.

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Write a paragraph about 'Everyday life in ancient Rome' the following words may help you:

Clothes – food – houses – jobs – pets – entertainment- merchant – engineer
Sandals – tunic – colider – entertainment.

[illegible]

Imagine you live in the future. You have discovered a time capsule full of everyday objects you use now. Write an article about what you discover

1 First think of and draw typical everyday items in the time capsule below.

2 Write the place and the year on the capsule.

3 Write a headline.

4 Write about the discovery

– When? Where? What? Who?

5 Include facts and opinions.

6 Remember to use past tenses.

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Write a paragraph about your family:

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Write a paragraph about " yourself " : the following words will help you

name – age – school - hobbies – favourite subject – sports

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