

English Practice #27: Week of March 20, 2017

Name: _____

Due: _____

Directions

1. Do your best—no more no less.
2. Writing neatly with pen and ink, fill in the blanks below with the words you think best convey the meaning of the text. There may be more than one correct answer, but some are better than others. Can you find the best words for each sentence?
3. **Challenge:** Study the map of Egypt on the back of this page. Is there anything about it that interests or surprises you? If so, write a few of your leading thoughts or questions below.

Ancient Egypt: Geography and Landscape

Very little rain falls on Egypt, and without the _____, all of Egypt would be _____. Each summer, the Nile _____ due to heavy rains that fall far to the south near the river's _____. When the Nile floods, it covers Egypt's large river _____. Month's later, as flood waters _____, fertile _____ is left behind that supports the life of Egypt for another year. This _____ cycle of flood and drought has set the _____ rhythm for all Egyptian _____.

Ancient Egypt was divided into two regions. Upper Egypt in the south contains low mountains and deserts, while Lower Egypt in the north has wide river valleys near the Nile, which are surrounded by great deserts to the east and west. The Nile flows down from the _____ in the south to the lowlands in the north, and empties into the _____ Sea at the Nile River _____.

_____ have always lived close to the natural world. The ancient Egyptians worshiped over 2000 different _____, most of which were symbolized in animal form. Many of the larger animals that were once common—such as elephants, hippos, _____ and cheetahs—are now rare, but Egypt is still home to a wide variety of wild animals, including hyenas, crocodiles and cobras. The best places to see Egypt's wildlife are in its 21 protected regions, which include oases, deserts, mountains, coastal areas, river islands and wetlands.

Parent Signature: _____

Date: _____

This assignment took _____ minutes to complete, and was too easy, just right, too hard.

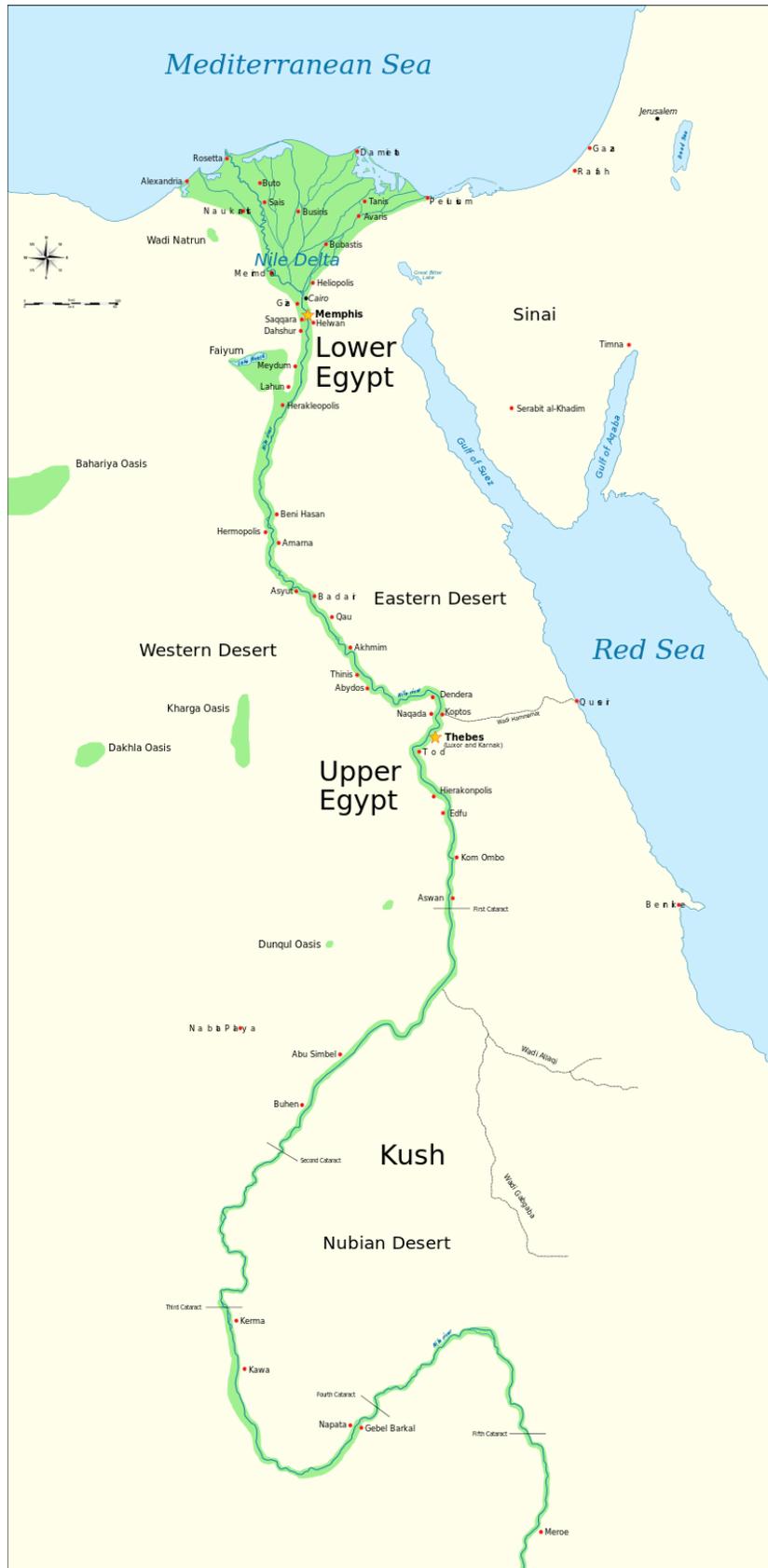


Figure 0.0.1: Map of Upper and Lower Egypt in ancient times, showing the Nile up to the fifth cataract, and major cities and sites of the Dynastic period (c. 3150 BCE to 30 BCE). Note: Cairo and Jerusalem are shown as reference cities.

English Practice #27 Answers: Week of March 20, 2017

%vocabulary to have confidence in something without absolute proof that it is true.

Ancient Egypt: Geography and Landscape

Very little rain falls on Egypt, and without the [Nile](#), all of Egypt would be [desert](#). Each summer, the Nile [floods](#) due to heavy rains that fall far to the south near the river's [source](#). When the Nile floods, it covers Egypt's large river [valleys](#). Month's later, as flood waters [subside](#), fertile [sediment](#) is left behind that supports the life of Egypt for another year. This [ancient](#) cycle of flood and drought has set the [annual](#) rhythm for all Egyptian [civilizations](#).

Ancient Egypt was divided into two regions. Upper Egypt in the south contains low mountains and deserts, while Lower Egypt in the north has wide river valleys near the Nile, which are surrounded by great deserts to the east and west. The Nile flows down from the [highlands](#) in the south to the lowlands in the north, and empties into the [Mediterranean](#) Sea at the Nile River [Delta](#).

[Egyptians](#) have always lived close to the natural world. The ancient Egyptians worshiped over 2000 different [deities](#), most of which were symbolized in animal form. Many of the larger animals that were once common—such as elephants, hippos, [leopards](#) and cheetahs—are now rare, but Egypt is still home to a wide variety of wild animals, including hyenas, crocodiles and cobras. The best places to see Egypt's wildlife are in its 21 protected regions, which include oases, deserts, mountains, coastal areas, river islands and wetlands.