

Part one: Reading

(14 points)

A/ Comprehension

(07 points)

Read the text carefully then do the following activities

The valley of the Indus River is considered to be the birthplace of Indian civilization. Located on the Indian subcontinent, in what is now Pakistan. The Indus Valley civilization was not discovered by archaeologists until 1924, it started around 4000 BC when primitive farmers were raising vegetables, grains, and animals along the riverbank. By 2700 BC two major cities, Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, and numerous smaller towns had emerged.

There is some evidence that Mesopotamian traders reached the early people of the Indus valley by sailing **there** from Sumer. The Indus valley people shared some developments such as complex irrigation and drainage systems and the art of writing with the people of Sumer. However, the people of the Indus valley also developed a unique cultural style of **their own**.

What little is known of the Indus civilization suggests that it had large cities that were well laid out and well fortified. There were public buildings, palaces, baths, and large granaries to hold agricultural produce. The many artefacts and artworks found by archaeologists indicate that the residents of the Indus had reached a fairly high level of culture before their civilization was destroyed.

The Vedic people, who were nomads from the Eurasian steppes, migrated to the Indus valley beginning about 1500 BC. **They** introduced a caste system, which persists to the present day. The caste system divides all people into social classes with differing rights and obligations. It was a formal expression of the interdependent labour division seen in all civilizations. By the 6th century BC at least 16 states had been established on the Indian subcontinent.

Adapted from: [https:// britannica.com/students/article/ancient-civilization/272856](https://britannica.com/students/article/ancient-civilization/272856)

1. Choose the answer to complete each statement.

- The valley of the Indus River is considered to be of Indian civilization.
a- hometown b- worship place c- source of wealth.
- There was anbetween the ancient Indian and Mesopotamian people.
a- cultural cooperation b- business exchange c- military struggle -
- The social structure of ancient Indians when the Vedic migrated to Indus Valley.
a - altered b- remained the same c- became harmonic.

2. Put the following ideas in the order they appear in the text.

- A new social system was adapted.
- The discovery of the ancient Indian civilization.
- The settlements of the Indus were prosperous.
- There was a contact between the ancient Indians and other nations.

3. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- When and how did the ancient Indus Valley civilization emerge?
- In what way were the ancient Indians and the ancient Sumerians similar?
- What made the ancient Indians adapt a social class system?

4. Find what or who the underlined words in the text refer to.

- There (§2) ...
- their own. (§2)...
- they (§4)...

5. Choose the most appropriate title:

- The collapse of the ancient Indian civilization
- The ancient Indian civilization contributions
- The evolution of the ancient Indus Valley civilization.

B/ Text Exploration

1. Find in the text words or phrases that are closest in meaning to following :

- a) Emerged = (§1)..... b) Ruined = (§3)..... c) Migrant = (§4).....

2. Divide the following words into roots and affixes.

Deconstructive -interdependent - unachievable - disestablishment

Prefix	Root	Suffix

3. Complete sentence (b) so that it means the same as sentence (a).

- 1- a) The ancient Indians could build and develop civilization although they were a primitive farmers
 b) Despite of.....
- 2- a) The ancient Indians had reached a fairly high level of culture before their civilization was destroyed.
 b) The ancient Indian civilization was not.....
- 3- a) Many secrets of ancient civilizations have not been discovered yet.
 b) Archaeologists wish.....

4. Classify the following words according to the number of their syllables

Archaeology- Sumer- Indus – drainage

1 Syllable	2 Syllables	3 Syllables	4syllables

5. Fill in each gap with the appropriate word from the list given.

a weak army - system of irrigation - nomadic invader - challenges .

The biggest-1-.... that ancient Indus River civilization faced was flooding .Although they developed a very advanced and successful-2-....., flood could be unpredictable and deadly. Natural disaster and-3-.....were another challenge that threatened the prosperity and the stability of the people who lived along the Indus River. The Indus Valley civilization had-4-.....that is why the external invasions were a serious problem.

Part Two: Written Expression

Choose ONE of the following topics:

Topic One: Most of the ancient civilizations rose near rivers like, ancient Egyptian, Mesopotamia and Indus Valley civilization. As a student who is interested in the study of ancient societies, write a newspaper article of about 120 to 150 words in which you mention the importance of rivers that led these civilizations rose and flourished by giving examples.

Make the best use of the following notes:

- Rivers provide a steady supply of drinking water and irrigation
- Water made the land fertile for growing crops/ transport goods and people
- Ancient Egyptians Nil River/ Mesopotamia Tigris and Euphrates Rivers

Topic One: Each ancient civilization of the past contributed by a way or another in the development of human civilization, write an article of about 120 to150 words in which you say what are the most achievement that ancient people provided to humanity by illustrating your ideas with a concrete examples.

Good Luck and Best Wishes