

English Language for Competitive Exams
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Week – 12
Lecture – 59
Read and Revise

Welcome back friends, we are in our last week and today we are going to do some reading and revision. Revision of what whatever we have doing so far, I will you make read a few lengthy passages, I will ask you some questions the competitive exam types of questions, based on the reading we will be revising reading comprehension, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary. We will also do little bit of phrasal verbs that we had done a couple of classes back, and also I will introduce you to concept of collocation. So, today and in the next class would be all about this, we are going to read and revise.

So, please look at the slide here.

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Reading

- King Menes founded the capital of ancient Egypt at White Walls (later known as Memphis), in the north, near the apex of the Nile River delta. The capital would grow into a great metropolis that dominated Egyptian society during the Old Kingdom period. The Archaic Period saw the development of the foundations of Egyptian society, including the all-important ideology of kingship. To the ancient Egyptians, the king was a godlike being, closely identified with the all-powerful god Horus. The earliest known hieroglyphic writing also dates to this period.
- In the Archaic Period, as in all other periods, most ancient Egyptians were farmers living in small villages, and agriculture (largely wheat and barley) formed the economic base of the Egyptian state. The annual flooding of the great Nile River provided the necessary irrigation and fertilization each year; farmers sowed the wheat after the flooding receded and harvested it before the season of high temperatures and drought returned.

The first slide for you that is reading for you to read, I will read it out for you, and remember this is the level of difficulty you may expect, for your higher order or advanced order kinds of exams. So, do not get build by whatever this is, this is exactly the kind of materials that you are going to encounter. So, please prepare yourself for this level of reading. So, I begin.

King Menes founded please note that when you find an empire or a capital or a city the sorry the past tense is found, the king founded the empire the king founded the city, but if you have lost something then you find it and the past is found; not founded, these remember. So, please do not get confused, the city was not lost here the capital was not lost here; he lay the foundation here or a started. So, sometimes even say this company was founded by the grate business man J R D Tata. So, that is the way you we use the tens. He is the founding fire father of this country sorry capital of this company that is the way we use it. And I lost my pen I found my pen; I did not founded my pen please remember the distinction. So, capital cities companies they are or empires they are founded. Founded the capital of ancient Egypt at white walls, later known as Memphis now this is an additional information therefore, in brackets or parenthesis. In the north near the apex of the Nile River delta, the capital would grow into a great metropolis that dominated Egyptian society during the old kingdom period look at the capitalization.

The archaic period look at the capitalization saw the development of the foundations Egyptian society including the all-important ideology of kingship. To the ancient Egyptians, the king was a godlike being, closely identified with the all-powerful god Horus. Look at the hyphens. The earliest known hieroglyphic writing also dates to this period. In the Archaic period, as in all other periods, most ancient Egyptians were farmers living in small villages, and agriculture; largely wheat and barley look at the additional information in parenthesis. Even if you remove it, it would not make much of a difference. Formed the economic base of the Egyptian state, the annual flooding of the great Nile river provided the necessary irrigation and fertilization each year; farmer sowed the wheat after the flooding receded, and harvested it before the season of high temperatures and drought returned.

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- The Old Kingdom began with the third dynasty of pharaohs. Around 2630 B.C., the third dynasty's King Djoser asked Imhotep, an architect, priest and healer, to design a funerary monument for him; the result was the world's first major stone building, the Step-Pyramid at Saqqara, near Memphis. Pyramid-building reached its zenith with the construction of the Great Pyramid at Giza, on the outskirts of Cairo. Built for Khufu (or Cheops, in Greek), who ruled from 2589 to 2566 B.C., the pyramid was later named by classical historians as one of the ancient world's Seven Wonders.

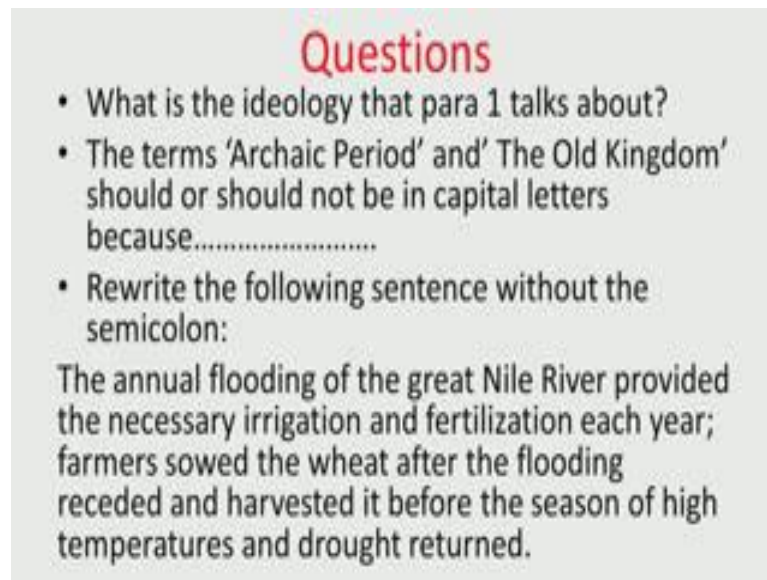
Next slide please look at it; the old kingdom please notice capitalization, began with the third dynasty of pharaohs. Around 2630 B.C., the third dynasty's King Djoser asked Imhotep, an architect, priest and healer. Now please pay attention to this Imhotep and architect priest and healer; Imhotep that means was all these 3 things. He was an architect priest and healer, so you do not say an architect a priest and a healer. If you talk like that or if you write like that it means you are talking about 3 different people, but here you are talking about Imhotep, who was an architect, as well as priest, as well as healer; therefore, no articles in like in front of infinite article like before priest and healer please remember these rules. To design a funerary monument for him; the result was the world's first major stone building, the Step-Pyramid at Saqqara, near Memphis. Pyramid-building reached its zenith with the construction of the Great Pyramid at Giza, on the outskirts of Cairo. Built for Khufu or Cheops, in Greek, who ruled from 2589 to 2566 B.C., the pyramid was later named by classical historians as one of the ancient world's seven wonders and look at the capitalization of seven wonders.

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- During the third and fourth dynasties, Egypt enjoyed a golden age of peace and prosperity. The pharaohs held absolute power and provided a stable central government; the kingdom faced no serious threats from abroad; and successful military campaigns in foreign countries like Nubia and Libya added to its considerable economic prosperity. Over the course of the fifth and sixth dynasties, the king's wealth was steadily depleted, partially due to the huge expense of pyramid-building, and his absolute power faltered in the face of the growing influence of the nobility and the priesthood that grew up around the sun god Ra (Re). After the death of the sixth dynasty's King Pepy II, who ruled for some 94 years, the Old Kingdom period ended in chaos.
- <http://www.history.com/topics/ancient-history/ancient-egypt>

Next slide please; during the third and fourth dynasties. So, remember we were talking about 2650 so that means, that was the second or the third B.C. Now we are talking about the dynasties; Egypt enjoyed a golden age of peace and prosperity, the pharaohs held absolute power and provided a stable central government; the kingdom faced no serious threats from abroad; and successful military campaigns in foreign countries like Nubia and Libya added to it is considerable economic prosperity. Over the course of the fifth and sixth dynasties, the king's wealth was steadily depleted, partially due to the huge expense of pyramid-building, and his absolute power faltered in the face of the growing influence of the nobility and the priesthood that grew up around the sun God a Ra or also known as RE literate. So, there is a addition information. After the death of the sixth dynasty's King Pepy second, who ruled for some 94 years, the old kingdom period ended in chaos.

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Questions

- What is the ideology that para 1 talks about?
- The terms 'Archaic Period' and 'The Old Kingdom' should or should not be in capital letters because.....
- Rewrite the following sentence without the semicolon:

The annual flooding of the great Nile River provided the necessary irrigation and fertilization each year; farmers sowed the wheat after the flooding receded and harvested it before the season of high temperatures and drought returned.

Now, look at the questions here, please look at the questions go through them; what is the ideology that para 1 talks about? The term 'Archaic Period' and 'The Old Kingdom' should or should not be in capital letters because you give reason, and rewrite the following sentence without the semicolon. Now let us do the first one what is the ideology that para 1 talks about. I will take you to the first slide, look at the ideology. The all important ideology of kingship that was the ideology than the king was a godlike being, closely identified with the all powerful god Horus therefore, the king was considered almighty, he represents god, he is the or he represents gods; because in the Egyptians had more than one gods. So, it is not the god, but god. So, the king represented the gods and this is the ideology. What is ideology? It is a shared believe by or principles by set off people. So, this is an ideology. So, that is here the king had absolute power because the people invested in him in absolute power, that he is almost godlike them.

And then the next question here archaic period now should it be or should it not be; old kingdom should it be should it not be yes, because they are they represent a particular era a particular period. So, the other day I gave example the example of Neolithic Palaeolithic periods. So, that is in capital letters, we are marking them of as specialized period in history. And then rewrite the following sentence without the semicolon if you replace colon then here with a coordinator; which coordinator do you would you like to use? So, please make up your mind per heaps and would do here. So, replace the

semicolon within and farmers sowed the wheat after the flooding receded and harvested it, before the season of high temperatures and drought returned. So, please keep revising.

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- Explain the term 'a funerary monument'
- The peak of pyramid building was with
a. The Great Pyramid at Giza b. White Walls
c. Pharaohs d. Khufu
- **Complete the following:**
During the 5-6 c BC, the king's wealth.....
- What does the writer mean when by 'the golden age'?

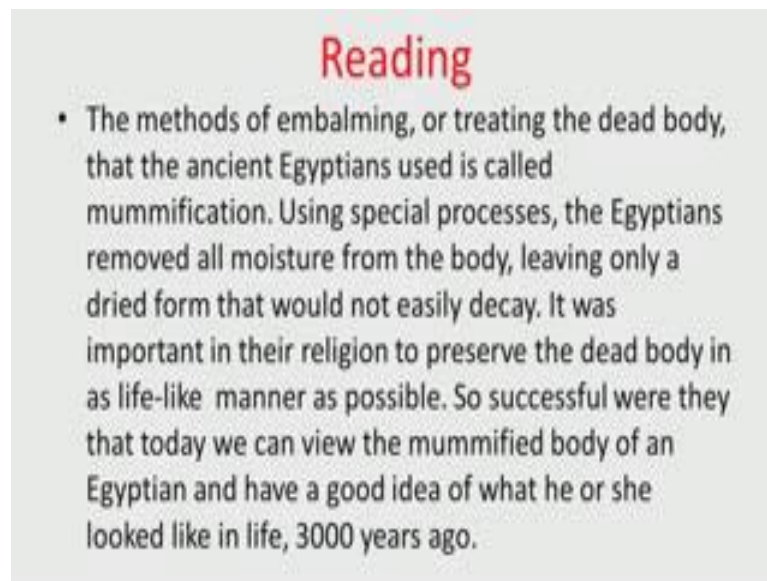
Next set of questions please look at it. Explain the term a funerary monuments now this word comes it is an adjective, it comes from the noun funerary, monument which is commemorating some ones death. So, therefore, a funeral, so funerary monument, it is an adjective; a monument commemorating funerary. And the peak of pyramid building was with the great pyramid at Giza, white walls, and Pharaohs, Khufu. The answer is the great pyramid at Giza.

Look at the next question complete the following, during the 5th s6th century B.C the kings wealth, what happened to the kings wealth? I will take you to the slide, the king's wealth was steadily depleted partially due to the huge expense of pyramid building, and his absolute power faltered in the face of the growing influence of the nobility, and the priesthood that grew up around the sun God Ra. So, that is the. So, what happened? The kings the ideology that was prevalent in the earlier centuries, it faltered now king was no longer next to God or almost Godlike.

And the last question explain the term golden age, why was it golden age? Because it had that period had peace and prosperity, third and during the third and fourth dynasties, and the pharaohs held absolute power and provided a stable government, the kingdom face no serious threats from abroad, and successful military campaigns in foreign countries

like Nubia and Libya added to it is considerable economic prosperity. Of course, in your competitive exams so much of lengthy sentences; so, many lengthy sentences would not be asked, but one or two items could be here. So, instead of; so they may give you some complete the sentences and kind of questions and all. So, please be sure that how you respond. It was peace and prosperity there were peace and prosperity and the central government was stable, military campaigns were highly successful. So, that is the answer.

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Reading

- The methods of embalming, or treating the dead body, that the ancient Egyptians used is called mummification. Using special processes, the Egyptians removed all moisture from the body, leaving only a dried form that would not easily decay. It was important in their religion to preserve the dead body in as life-like manner as possible. So successful were they that today we can view the mummified body of an Egyptian and have a good idea of what he or she looked like in life, 3000 years ago.

Now, let us look at the second reading comprehension passage; please look at the slide here. The methods of embalming, or treating the dead body, that the ancient Egyptians used is mummification. Using special processes, the Egyptians removed all moisture from the body, living only a dried form that would not easily decay. It was important in their religion to preserve the dead body in as life-like manner as possible; as life like manner as possible. So, successful were they that today we view mummified body of an Egyptian and have a good idea of what he or she looked like in life, 3000 years ago next slide please look at it.

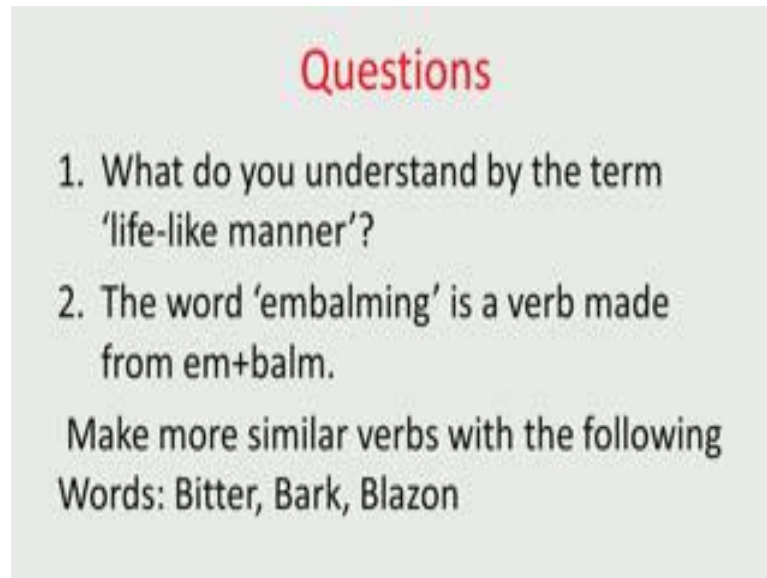
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- The mummification process took seventy days. Special priests worked as embalmers, treating and wrapping the body. Beyond knowing the correct rituals and prayers to be performed at various stages, the priests also needed a detailed knowledge of human anatomy. The first step in the process was the removal of all internal parts that might decay rapidly. The brain was removed by carefully inserting special hooked instruments up through the nostrils in order to pull out bits of brain tissue. It was a delicate operation, one which could easily disfigure the face. The embalmers then removed the organs of the abdomen and chest through a cut usually made on the left side of the abdomen. They left only the heart in place, believing it to be the center of a person's being and intelligence. The other organs were preserved separately, with the stomach, liver, lungs, and intestines placed in special boxes or jars today called canopic jars. These were buried with the mummy. In later mummies, the organs were treated, wrapped, and replaced within the body. Even so, unused canopic jars continued to be part of the burial ritual.
- https://www.si.edu/encyclopedia_si/nimnh/mummies.htm

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Questions

1. What do you understand by the term 'life-like manner'?
2. The word 'embalming' is a verb made from em+balm.

Make more similar verbs with the following
Words: Bitter, Bark, Blazon

Now, let us look at the questions, what do you understand by the term 'life-like manner'? The word 'embalming' is a verb made from em plus balm. So, I want you to make more similar verbs with the following words bitter, bark blazon. Now what do you understand by the term life like manners? The entire idea of mummified dead body was that even in death they look real; the dead body should look real and almost like see before this is before the invention of photography. So, they wanted history to remember what this emperor or emperors looked like. So, as life like as possible, that is what it is meant it is was not like. It did not mean that keep them alive, it meant that resemblance should be the way they were in their life time; and the grammatical question here embalming is a verb, made from em plus balm. So, you make a verb a word into verb by using em as a prefix.

So, embitter embark emblazon I am just giving you few examples here. So, this is how you make turn certain word, so they could be noun or adjectives into verbs next question please look at the slide.

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Questions

3. The word 'mummification' is a noun. Likewise make nouns from the following words:

Gentry, Beauty, Simple

4. Identify at least 5 coordinators and words suggesting transition.

The word 'mummification' is a noun. Likewise make nouns from the following words: Gentry, Beauty Simple. So, your answer should be gentrification, beautification simplification. Look up the meanings of this word, if you are not too sure and then identify at least 5 coordinators and word suggesting transition from this paragraph. From this source at least 5 transition words, it is a very well written passage, very complicated and complex full of complex sentences, and see how the internal progress between the sentences. Words like beyond the first step and when in later mummies. So, this is an event so, these are the words suggesting transition and progress.

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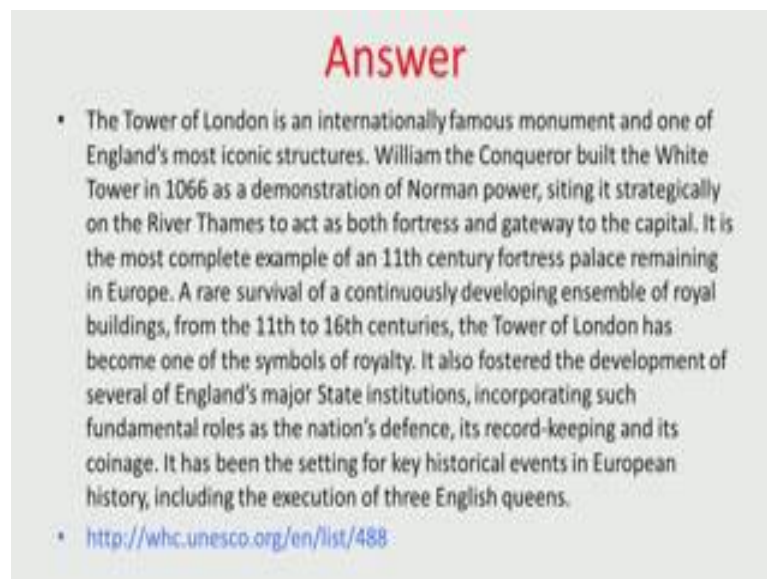
Reading: write the correct form of the words

- The Tower of London is an..... (international) famous monument and one of England's most..... (icon) structures. William the Conqueror built the White Tower in 1066 as a (demonstrate) of Norman power, siting it (strategic) on the River Thames to act as both fortress and gateway to the capital. It is the most complete example of an 11th century fortress palace remaining in Europe. A rare..... (survive) of a continuously developing ensemble of royal buildings, from the 11th to 16th centuries, the Tower of London has become one of the symbols of royalty. It also fostered the development of several of England's major State institutions, incorporating such fundamental roles as the nation's defence, its record-keeping and its..... (coin). It has been the setting for key historical events in European history, including the execution of three English queens.

We move on and let us look at this particular slide. Write the correct form of the words given in the brackets. Look at the slide here, passage here: The tower of London is an dash, famous monument and one of England's most dash, structures. So, you have to use the correct form of the words given in the bracket. So, international icon William the conqueror built the white tower in 1066 as a dash, demonstrate of Norman power siting it dash, strategic on the River Thames to act as both fortress and gateway to the capital. It is the most complete example of an 11th century fortress palaces remaining in Europe.

A rare dash survive of a continually developing ensemble of royal buildings from the 11th to 16th centuries the tower of London has become one of the symbols of royalty. It also fostered the development of several of England's major state institutions incorporating such fundamentals roles as the nation's defence. It is record-keeping and it is coin it is dash, coin; it has been the setting for key historical events in his in European history, including the execution of 3 English queens. So, take a moment and see what words would you like to use in the blanks using the words given in the parenthesis.

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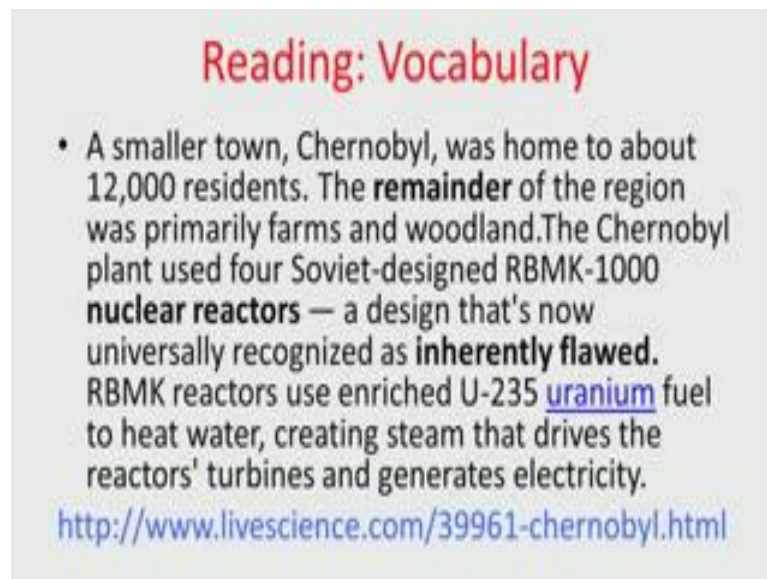
Answer

- The Tower of London is an internationally famous monument and one of England's most iconic structures. William the Conqueror built the White Tower in 1066 as a demonstration of Norman power, siting it strategically on the River Thames to act as both fortress and gateway to the capital. It is the most complete example of an 11th century fortress palace remaining in Europe. A rare survival of a continuously developing ensemble of royal buildings, from the 11th to 16th centuries, the Tower of London has become one of the symbols of royalty. It also fostered the development of several of England's major State institutions, incorporating such fundamental roles as the nation's defence, its record-keeping and its coinage. It has been the setting for key historical events in European history, including the execution of three English queens.
- <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/488>

And here is your answer; the tower of London is an internationally famous monument and one of the England's most iconic structures. William the conqueror built the white tower in 1066 as a demonstration of Norman power, siting it strategically on the River Thames to act as both fortress and gateway to the capital. It is the most complex example of an 11th centaury fortress palace remaining in Europe. A rare survival of a continually

developing ensemble of royal buildings, from the 11th to 16th centuries, the Tower of London has become one of the symbols of royalty. It also fostered the development of several of England's major state institutions, incorporating such fundamental roles as the nation's defence, it is record-keeping and it is coinage. It has been the setting for key historical events in European history, including the execution of three English queens.

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Reading: Vocabulary

- A smaller town, Chernobyl, was home to about 12,000 residents. The **remainder** of the region was primarily farms and woodland. The Chernobyl plant used four Soviet-designed RBMK-1000 **nuclear reactors** — a design that's now universally recognized as **inherently flawed**. RBMK reactors use enriched U-235 uranium fuel to heat water, creating steam that drives the reactors' turbines and generates electricity.

<http://www.livescience.com/39961-chernobyl.html>

Let us look at the next slide here, next exercise for you. A smaller town, Chernobyl; so this passage is about the famous Chernobyl disaster in USSR; a smaller town Chernobyl was home to about 12000 residents. The remainder and I have highlighted the word because the remainder is related to the remaining, remainder the rest of the region. This is not the way you spell remainder; remainder does not have an a. So, when you want to remind someone, it is r e m i n d e r; remainder is r e m a i n d e r that is remaining of the region was primarily farms and woodland. The Chernobyl plant used four Soviet-designed RBMK 1000 nuclear reactors a design that is now universally recognized as inherently flawed. RBMK reactors use enriched U-235. 235 uranium fuel to heat water, creating steam that drives the reactors' turbines and generates electricity.

Now I want you to pay attention to certain words here and expressions. Look at the slide nuclear reactors now this is what I meant by collocation, I am going to explain in a moment, but look at inherently flawed collocation, and then generates electricity this is also example of collocation.

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Collocations

- Commemorations are under way in Ukraine **to mark the 30th anniversary** of the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl. **Sirens were sounded** at the same moment as the first explosion at the reactor, in the early hours of 26 April 1986.
- The meltdown at the Soviet plant was the worst nuclear disaster in history. An uncontrolled reaction **blew the roof off, spewing out** a cloud of radioactive material which **drifted into** other parts of the USSR, including Russia and Belarus, and northern Europe. Relatives of those who died attended candle-lit vigils at several churches, including at Slavutych, a town built to re-house workers who lived near the nuclear plant. A series of events are being held throughout the day.

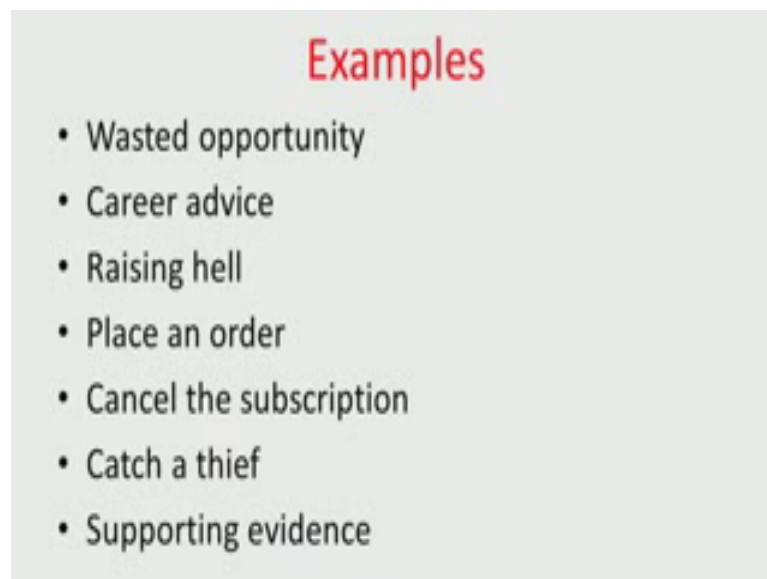
Now, look at this slide also, and then I will explain the definition of collocation. Now commemorations are under way in Ukraine to mark the 30th anniversary. So, this is also an example of collocation, of the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl. Sirens were sounded at the same moment as the first explosion at the reactor, in the early hours of 26 April 1986.

The meltdown at the Soviet plant was the worst nuclear disaster in history. An uncontrolled reaction blew the roof off, spewing out a cloud of radioactive material which drifted into; now these are the examples of phrasal verbs we have seen all these. So, verbs plus preposition, so blew off, spewing out, drifted into. So, all these are phrasal verbs; other parts of the USSR, including Russia and Belarus and northern Europe. Relatives of those who died attended candle-lit vigils. So, this is another example of collocation at several churches, including at Slavutych, a town built to re-house workers who lived near the nuclear plant. A series of events are being held throughout the day.

Now what the collocation? A collocation is just a position or placing together of a particular word with another set of word or words. Why do we do that? We can place certain words with other words and not we cannot randomly place words next to each other; remember a collocation is two or more words that often go together. There are several different types of collocations made for combination of verb noun adjective. So, let me take you back to this slide look at the slide again.

When you say candle-lit vigils, these are appropriately juxtaposed that is place next to each other that is how we use when we say nuclear plant right? These are also frequently used words or used together words or to mark the anniversary. So, when it is an anniversary of a disaster at thousands of people died, you cannot say celebrate the anniversary you have to mark the anniversary right. So, that is how you collocate, using the appropriate word to go with the next appropriate word.

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Look at the examples here, look at the slide here I am giving you some frequently occurring collocations. So, wasted opportunity carrier advice, raising hell, place an order, cancel the subscription, catch a thief; you do not say catch subscription, you do not say catch an order right you do not say raise evidence, we say you say supporting evidence. So, a word has to go with another word an there has to be some reasoning here.

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Match the collocations

- Biting
- Indelible
- Impractical
- Scintillating
- Astounding
- Spate

Now, match the collocations here, look at the words here and then I will give you show you the other slide also. So, look at biting indelible, impractical, scintillating astounding spate and match them with these words.

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- Conversation
- Memories
- Cold
- loan
- Idea
- Attacks

Conversation, memories, cold, loan, idea, attacks; I will show you again match these list with the next one. So, biting indelible, impractical, scintillating, astounding, spate and match these with conversation, memories, cold, loan, idea, attacks this is your homework; and these are some of the references.

Thank you very much.