



Name:

Class : 3LE

Date :

A-Comprehension Read the text and do the activities.

The ancient Greek civilization is known as the birthplace of western civilization. The development of the Greek civilization started around 2000 B.C. Greece had several wars, including the Trojan War around 1200 B.C., **which** threw them into what is known as the Dark Age. During that time, knowledge of writing was lost and most people lived in isolated villages. The Dark Age ended when the Greeks started to write again with an alphabet based on **that** of the Phoenicians. During that time, many city-states emerged and struggled with each other. In 480 B.C., the Greeks united to defeat the invading Persians, but the alliance didn't last long. Two city-states, Athens and Sparta, became the dominant powers in that region and constantly fought each other for power. Greece had its Golden Age in Athens around 477-431 B.C. In 334 B.C., Alexander the Great, leader of the country of Macedonia to the north, conquered the Greeks and started what is called the Hellenistic Age.

The ancient Greeks have made many influential contributions to western civilization. These contributions, included certain things in the areas of philosophy art, architecture, math and science. Greek philosophers like Socrates, Aristotle and Plato were great thinkers who were determined to seek truth to a certain subject or question no matter where it led them. Another area of Greek achievement was theater. Plays were important in ancient Greece.

When it was split into the eastern and western empires, Greece became part of the eastern, or the Byzantine Empire and Greek literature became the basis for learning in Byzantine institutions, especially in Constantinople, **its** capital. When Constantinople was destroyed in 1453 A.D., the Greek literature stored there and spread to the rest of Europe and helped start the Renaissance.

1. Circle the letter corresponding to the correct answer. The text is about:

- a-the golden age of the Greek Civilization
- b- Life and education in Ancient Athens
- c- The Greek Civilization: its birth, development and collapse.

2. Say if the sentences are true or false

- a- The development of the Greek civilization started around 1200B.C
- b- The Dark age in which the Greek civilization was thrown was because of the Trojan war
- c- Around 477B.C Athens was the powerful City in the ancient Greek civilization
- d- After the split of the Greek civilization, the Greek Literature was taken by the Byzantine institutions

3. Answer the following questions according to the text

- a- What was the reason for the Greek unification?

.....
.....
b- When and where did the Greek civilization live its Golden Age?

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

Which (§1)

There (§3)

5. Choose a title to the text

a. The Greek history

b. The conquests of Alexander the Great

c. The Greeks achievements.

6. Circle the letter that correspond to the right answer. The text is:

a. Prescriptive

b. Narrative

c. Argumentative

B/ Text exploration

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

a. Unification (§1) =

b. Realization (§2) =

c. Damaged (§3) =

2. Complete the following table

Verb	Noun	Adjective
To know		
.....	Domination	
.....		Destroyed

3. Link the pair of sentences using the connector given.

a- The Greeks(build) fortified cities in the major valleys. Many people (be educate). (When)

.....
b-Greece (remain) under Macedonian control. The Romans (conquer) both Macedonia and Greece. (until)

.....
4. Classify the following words according to the pronunciation of the final 'ed':

Contributed – influenced – emerged – conquered

/t/	/d/	/id/

Correction of the first test 3LE

A/ Comprehension

1. a

2. a. F

b. T.

c. T.

d. T

3. a. to defeat the invading Persians

b. in Athens around 477-431 B.C

4. a. the Trojan war

b. Constantinople.

5. a

6. b

B/ Text Exploration

1. a. alliance.

B. achivement

c. destroyed.

2.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
To know	knowledge	Knows
To dominate	Domination	Domination/ Domining
To destroy	Destruction	Destroyed

3. a. When the Greek had built fortified cities in the major valleys, many people were educated.

b. Greece had remained under Macedonian control, until the Romans conquered both Macedonia and Greece.

4.

/t/	/d/	/id/
Influenced	Emerged,	Contributed
	conquered	