

Now decide whether the following statements are **true** or **false** and tick the appropriate boxes.



statement	true	false
Spiders are eight-legged insects.		✓
Ants are a type of arachnid.		✓
Spiders have two body parts.	✓	
There are more than 40,000 different species of spider on Earth.		✓
Vertebrates have a hard skeleton inside their bodies.	✓	
The exoskeleton of a spider grows as it gets bigger.		✓
A spider has little protection the moment it crawls out of its exoskeleton.	✓	
A spider can smell with its legs.	✓	
Spiders kills their prey with sharp fangs that inject poison.	✓	
A spider's web silk starts off in liquid form.	✓	
The spider uses an oily substance to harden the silk threads for its web.		✓
Spiders are forever getting stuck in their own webs.		✓
All spiders spin webs.		✓
Wolf spiders hunt in packs like wolves.		✓

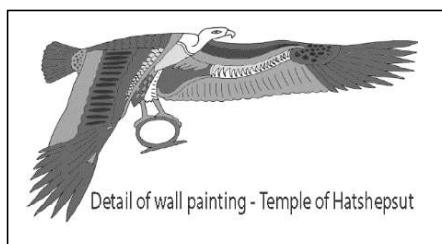
## HOWARD CARTER – BIOGRAPHY OF AN ARCHAEOLOGIST

Here are some biographical details of the archaeologist, Howard Carter, who famously discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun.

### Howard Carter and the Curse of the Pharaohs

**Howard Carter** (9 May 1874 – 2 March 1939) was an English archaeologist and Egyptologist who gained world fame after discovering the intact tomb of 14th century BC pharaoh, Tutankhamun, in November 1922.

Born in Kensington, London, son of Samuel Carter, an artist, the young Howard was encouraged to develop his artistic talents. In 1891, the Egypt Exploration Fund, very impressed by his recording and classifying skills, sent him to participate in the excavation of Middle Kingdom tombs. (Although only 17, Carter was innovative in improving the methods of copying tomb decoration.)



Between 1892 and 1899 he gained much hands-on experience working with various established archaeologists. At Deir el-Bahari, adjacent to the Valley of the Kings, he recorded the wall reliefs in the Temple of Hatshepsut.

In 1899, Carter began supervising a number of excavations at Thebes (now known as Luxor). His reputation grew, and, in 1907, Lord Carnarvon asked him to supervise Carnarvon's Egyptian excavations in the Valley of the Kings. After several years of finding little, Lord Carnarvon, concerned about the cost of funding the project, became dissatisfied with the lack of results. In 1922, he informed Carter that he had one more season left.

On 4 November 1922, Howard Carter's excavation group found steps which Carter hoped led to a tomb. On Carnarvon's arrival on 26 November 1922, Carter breached the doorway using the chisel his grandmother had given him on his 17th birthday. Inside, were the untouched treasures of Tutankhamun, the boy king.

Newspapers at the time made exaggerated claims about the 'curse of the pharaohs'. Within six months, Lord Carnarvon and his dog were dead ... of natural causes. Howard Carter, however, lived another seventeen years and died aged 64. Despite reports, one item not found in the tomb was any inscription which said:

**CURSED BE THOSE THAT DISTURB THE REST OF PHARAOH!**

1. What was it that brought Howard Carter to the public's attention?  
He discovered the intact tomb of the 14<sup>th</sup> century BC pharaoh, Tutankhamun, in November 1922.
2. Part of his upbringing helped him in his adult work. What was that and how did it help him?  
He had artistic skills. The Egypt Exploration Fund was impressed by his recording and classifying skills and sent him to help excavate Egyptian tombs.
3. What helped him improve as an archaeologist between 1892 and 1899?  
He supervised a number of excavations at Thebes / Luxor.
4. The text gives an example of Carter's drawing skills. What was that?  
Wall paintings at the Temple of Hatshepsut
5. What is the modern name for the old Egyptian capital of Thebes?  
Luxor
6. Which area of Egypt was Lord Carnarvon interested in excavating?  
Valley of the Kings
7. Why did Lord Carnarvon ask Carter to supervise the work?  
Carter's reputation had grown.
8. Why was the project under threat by 1922?  
There had been no results and Carnarvon was concerned about the cost.
9. What single piece of evidence suggests that no curse existed?  
After entering the tomb, Carter lived for another 17 years.

## THE INDUS VALLEY

Read this information about the civilisation that grew up in the valley of the River Indus around 3000 BC, then answer the follow-up questions.

### Mohenjo-Daro

The Indus River flows almost 2000 miles from its source in Tibet in the Himalayas through modern-day Pakistan and Northern India to the Indian Ocean.



About ninety years ago, archaeologists began to excavate the ancient site of Mohenjo-Daro, translated as 'Mound of the Dead', which was built around 2500 BC and flourished in the Indus Valley.

We think of urban planning as a modern concept, but it existed here in the form of strong city walls containing a network of streets, the world's earliest example of sanitation, granaries for storing food, wells to supply water and bathing rooms. Houses had separate living and sleeping areas and were built with upstairs rooms and courtyards.



Unearthed seals, such as this example, showing a bull or possibly a unicorn, were carved out of stone, and, as a result of their durability, have told archaeologists a lot about this early civilisation. They appear to have been pressed into clay to create tags, similar to a label, for traded goods.

Seals typically have an image of an animal with an example of the script of the Indus Valley language along the top. Markings like these have been found on other objects, showing that people wrote the first line from right to left, the second line from left to right, and so on. Altogether, four hundred separate symbols have been found, but, as yet, no one has successfully deciphered them. Possibly, the inscriptions are a record of some business agreement or the identity of the supplier.

1. In the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph, why might the writer have used the phrase **modern-day** to describe Pakistan?

The area wasn't called Pakistan in 2500 BC.

2. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, which word suggests this civilisation was very successful?

flourished

3. What archaeological evidence is there that the layout of Mohenjo-Daro was planned before it was built?

Sanitation, grain stores, wells, bathing rooms and houses with courtyards.

4. Why might the urban planning of the city be a surprise to us?

We tend to think of it as a modern phenomenon, and not something that could have happened 4500 years ago.

5. Why do you think it was possible to have bathing rooms and sanitation?

There was a plentiful supply of water from the Indus River, whose source was in the Himalayas.

6. What does **unearthed** mean?

discovered / uncovered / dug up, etc.

7. The seals were carved out of stone. Why would an archaeologist find this useful?

Being carved out of stone has meant that they are durable and able to be studied by archaeologists.

8. What evidence has been found to prove how the seals were used?

They appear to have been used as tags or labels for traded goods.

9. Why has the writer used the word **typically** when describing the seals?

While the seals vary, it is usually the case that they have an animal and an example of script carved on them.

10. In the last paragraph, four different words are used to refer to the letters in the Indus Valley language. What are they?

script

markings

symbols

inscriptions

11. Find the phrase or sentence that points out that we are still not sure what the symbols mean.

no one has successfully deciphered them

12. Write down two words or phrases that suggest archaeologists are careful to avoid making claims that cannot be supported by evidence.

They appear to have been...

Possibly

13. How do the two images support the text?

The map gives the reader an idea of where the Indus Valley is.

The drawing of a typical seal supports the written description.

## EMMELINE PANKHURST

Read this information about Emmeline Pankhurst and answer the questions that follow.

### **Emmeline Pankhurst**

Born on the 15<sup>th</sup> July 1858 in Manchester to a family in which political discussions were commonplace, Emmeline Goulden was unquestionably one of the most influential figures of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In 1879, she married Richard Pankhurst, a lawyer and supporter of the women's suffrage movement, i.e. the right of women to have the vote. His death in 1898 was a great shock to Emmeline.

In 1888, she supported a strike involving the women who worked at the Bryant and May matches factory, where women worked fourteen hours a day and were fined if they dropped matches on the floor. At about the same time, she was also concerned about conditions in Manchester's workhouses, where poor people without work were confined – sometimes in inhuman conditions. Her meetings, held in local parks to draw the public's attention to what was going on, were declared illegal.



In 1903, she helped to create the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU). Her daughters, Christabel and Sylvia, were also active members. This organisation would soon gain notoriety for its headline-grabbing activities: politicians and the general public were often shocked when they smashed windows, tied themselves to railings outside Parliament, and were involved in arson attacks. In 1913, Emily Davison, a WSPU member, was killed when, in protest against the government's unfair treatment of women, she threw herself in front of the King George V's racehorse at the Epsom Derby.

It was during this period that Emmeline Pankhurst and her followers were nicknamed the 'suffragettes'.

It was common for suffragettes to be arrested. In prison they would go on a hunger strike, which led to force feeding. This prompted the government to pass what was dubbed the 'Cat and Mouse' Act – a law that allowed hunger-striking prisoners to be released and then re-arrested once they grew healthy and strong again.

In 1914, on the declaration of war, Emmeline turned her energy to helping with the war effort. In 1918, voting rights were given to women over the age of thirty. Emmeline died on 14<sup>th</sup> June 1928 not long after a law was passed granting women equal voting rights with men.

1. What **two** early influences helped to form Emmeline Pankhurst's views about women's rights?

Political discussions were common in her family.

She married Richard Pankhurst, a lawyer who supported women's rights.

2. What major change happened in Emmeline's life in 1898?

Her husband died.

3. In 1886, what were employment conditions like for Bryant and May workers ?

Women worked 14 hours a day and fined if they dropped matches on the floor.

4. At this time, what other issue did Mrs Pankhurst involve herself in?

The inhumane conditions in Manchester's workhouses.

5. What sorts of activities of the WSPU hit the headlines?

They chained themselves to railings outside Parliament and were involved in arson attacks.

6. What dramatic event took place at the Epsom Derby?

Emily Davison was killed when she threw herself in front of King George V's racehorse.

7. What was the nickname that Mrs Pankhurst and her followers were given?

suffragettes

8. Explain what was meant by the 'Cat and Mouse' Act.

It was a law that allowed hunger-striking prisoners to be released and re-arrested once they regained their health.

9. When did women over the age of thirty get the vote?

1918