The passage discusses three reasons that people believe the Ophir mentioned in the ancient texts is a country in South Asia. However, the professor disagrees with the statement by arguing the passage’s three reasons.

The first reason mentioned in the writing is that the goods that were shipped looked from South Asia, such as ivory from elephants. However, the professor disagrees with the statement by pointing out that Ophir may be a trading center, where traders from South Asia traded ivories, and then the ivories were shipped to the Mediterranean Sea.

The second point indicated by the passage is the time needed to ship to the Mediterranean Sea. The professor in the lecture agrees that it took over a year for merchants from Ophir to travel, but opposes this reason by mentioning the navigation technique 3000 years before. The professor further supports his opinion by claiming that ships need to be close to the shore in the years when oversea trading was first founded, and it takes more time for a ship to arrive if there is no shortcut.

The third reason given by the material is about the words in the texts 3000 years ago. However, the professor points out that a few similarities in words may not lead to the conclusion that these civilizations have ever got in touch. The professor gives an example that English speakers and Australian speakers use both the word “dog” with the same meaning. However, there was no evidence that the two civilians from the two countries have ever got contact with each other in the early ages.