



Reading > Lesson 2: Vocabulary Questions > Exercise 2.2

FOCUS: Answering multiple-choice vocabulary questions in short passages.

[Continue](#)

Reading > Lesson 2: Vocabulary Questions > Exercise 2.2

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

[Continue](#)**Artwork of The Near East**



DIRECTIONS: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Hide Time 00:19:45

Continue

The Near East has long been the source of intense interest to historians. It was not, however, until the nineteenth century that systematic excavation opened the world's eyes to the extraordinary art and architecture of **Mesopotamia**. After the first discoveries, the great museums of Europe quickly began to acquire Mesopotamian artworks. The British Museum's instructions to Austen Henry Layard, one of the pioneers of Near Eastern archaeology, were typical of the spirit of the era: return with as many well-preserved artworks as possible while spending the least possible amount of time and money doing so. Interest heightened with each new find, and soon North American museums also began to collect Near Eastern art.

Nothing that emerged from the Near Eastern soil attracted as much attention as the treasures Leonard Woolley discovered in the 1920s at the Royal Cemetery at Ur in southern Mesopotamia. The interest in his unearthing of lavish third-millennium Sumerian burials rivaled the public fascination with the 1922 discovery of the tomb of the Egyptian boy-king Tutankhamen. The Ur cemetery yielded gold objects, jewelry, artworks, and musical instruments of the highest quality. Europe's royalty and elite frequently visited the site. One of the visitors was the mystery writer Agatha Christie, who later married one of the British archaeologists working at Ur. Her 1936 novel *Murder in Mesopotamia* centers on an excavation in Iraq.



Hide Time 00:19:23

Back

1 of 8

Next

Review

Continue

- 1 Which of the following is closest in meaning to **systematic** as it is used in the passage?

- ☐ complex
- ☐ official
- ☐ thorough
- ☐ irregular

The Near East has long been the source of intense interest to historians. It was not, however, until the nineteenth century that **systematic** excavation opened the world's eyes to the extraordinary art and architecture of **Mesopotamia**. After the first discoveries, the great museums of Europe quickly began to acquire Mesopotamian artworks. The British Museum's instructions to Austen Henry Layard, one of the pioneers of Near Eastern archaeology, were typical of the spirit of the era: return with as many well-preserved artworks as possible while spending the least possible amount of time and money doing so. Interest heightened with each new find, and soon North American museums also began to collect Near Eastern art.

Nothing that emerged from the Near Eastern soil attracted as much attention as the treasures Leonard Woolley discovered in the 1920s at the Royal Cemetery at Ur in southern Mesopotamia. The interest in his unearthing of lavish third-millennium Sumerian burials rivaled the public fascination with the 1922 discovery of the tomb of the Egyptian boy-king Tutankhamen. The Ur cemetery yielded gold objects, jewelry, artworks, and musical instruments of the highest quality. Europe's royalty and elite frequently visited the site. One of the visitors was the mystery writer Agatha Christie, who later married one of the British archaeologists working at Ur. Her 1936 novel *Murder in Mesopotamia* centers on an excavation in Iraq.



Hide Time 00:19:23

Back

1 of 8

Next

Review

Continue

- 2 The word **acquire** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- ☐ search for
- ☐ find out
- ☐ appreciate
- ☐ obtain

The Near East has long been the source of intense interest to historians. It was not, however, until the nineteenth century that **systematic** excavation opened the world's eyes to the extraordinary art and architecture of **Mesopotamia**. After the first discoveries, the great museums of Europe quickly began to acquire Mesopotamian artworks. The British Museum's instructions to Austen Henry Layard, one of the pioneers of Near Eastern archaeology, were typical of the spirit of the era: return with as many well-preserved artworks as possible while spending the least possible amount of time and money doing so. Interest heightened with each new find, and soon North American museums also began to collect Near Eastern art.

Nothing that emerged from the Near Eastern soil attracted as much attention as the treasures Leonard Woolley discovered in the 1920s at the Royal Cemetery at Ur in southern Mesopotamia. The interest in his unearthing of lavish third-millennium Sumerian burials rivaled the public fascination with the 1922 discovery of the tomb of the Egyptian boy-king Tutankhamen. The Ur cemetery yielded gold objects, jewelry, artworks, and musical instruments of the highest quality. Europe's royalty and elite frequently visited the site. One of the visitors was the mystery writer Agatha Christie, who later married one of the British archaeologists working at Ur. Her 1936 novel *Murder in Mesopotamia* centers on an excavation in Iraq.



Hide Time 00:19:23

Back

1 of 8

Next

Review

Continue

- 3 Which of the following is closest in meaning to **typical** as it is used in the passage?

- ☐ ritualistic
- ☐ heroic
- ☐ specific
- ☐ characteristic

The Near East has long been the source of intense interest to historians. It was not, however, until the nineteenth century that **systematic** excavation opened the world's eyes to the extraordinary art and architecture of **Mesopotamia**. After the first discoveries, the great museums of Europe quickly began to acquire Mesopotamian artworks. The British Museum's instructions to Austen Henry Layard, one of the pioneers of Near Eastern archaeology, were typical of the spirit of the era: return with as many well-preserved artworks as possible while spending the least possible amount of time and money doing so. Interest heightened with each new find, and soon North American museums also began to collect Near Eastern art.

Nothing that emerged from the Near Eastern soil attracted as much attention as the treasures Leonard Woolley discovered in the 1920s at the Royal Cemetery at Ur in southern Mesopotamia. The interest in his unearthing of lavish third-millennium Sumerian burials rivaled the public fascination with the 1922 discovery of the tomb of the Egyptian boy-king Tutankhamen. The Ur cemetery yielded gold objects, jewelry, artworks, and musical instruments of the highest quality. Europe's royalty and elite frequently visited the site. One of the visitors was the mystery writer Agatha Christie, who later married one of the British archaeologists working at Ur. Her 1936 novel *Murder in Mesopotamia* centers on an excavation in Iraq.



Hide Time 00:19:23

Back

1 of 8

Next

Review

Continue

- 4 The word **heightened** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- ☐ grew
☐ narrowed
☐ maintained
☐ shifted

The Near East has long been the source of intense interest to historians. It was not, however, until the nineteenth century that **systematic** excavation opened the world's eyes to the extraordinary art and architecture of **Mesopotamia**. After the first discoveries, the great museums of Europe quickly began to acquire Mesopotamian artworks. The British Museum's instructions to Austen Henry Layard, one of the pioneers of Near Eastern archaeology, were typical of the spirit of the era: return with as many well-preserved artworks as possible while spending the least possible amount of time and money doing so. Interest heightened with each new find, and soon North American museums also began to collect Near Eastern art.

Nothing that emerged from the Near Eastern soil attracted as much attention as the treasures Leonard Woolley discovered in the 1920s at the Royal Cemetery at Ur in southern Mesopotamia. The interest in his unearthing of lavish third-millennium Sumerian burials rivaled the public fascination with the 1922 discovery of the tomb of the Egyptian boy-king Tutankhamen. The Ur cemetery yielded gold objects, jewelry, artworks, and musical instruments of the highest quality. Europe's royalty and elite frequently visited the site. One of the visitors was the mystery writer Agatha Christie, who later married one of the British archaeologists working at Ur. Her 1936 novel *Murder in Mesopotamia* centers on an excavation in Iraq.



Hide Time 00:19:23

Back

1 of 8

Next

Review

Continue

- 5 The phrase **emerged from** as used in the passage is closest in meaning to

- ☐ came out of
☐ grew up in
☐ dug down into
☐ moved away

The Near East has long been the source of intense interest to historians. It was not, however, until the nineteenth century that **systematic** excavation opened the world's eyes to the extraordinary art and architecture of **Mesopotamia**. After the first discoveries, the great museums of Europe quickly began to acquire Mesopotamian artworks. The British Museum's instructions to Austen Henry Layard, one of the pioneers of Near Eastern archaeology, were typical of the spirit of the era: return with as many well-preserved artworks as possible while spending the least possible amount of time and money doing so. Interest heightened with each new find, and soon North American museums also began to collect Near Eastern art.

Nothing that emerged from the Near Eastern soil attracted as much attention as the treasures Leonard Woolley discovered in the 1920s at the Royal Cemetery at Ur in southern Mesopotamia. The interest in his unearthing of lavish third-millennium Sumerian burials rivaled the public fascination with the 1922 discovery of the tomb of the Egyptian boy-king Tutankhamen. The Ur cemetery yielded gold objects, jewelry, artworks, and musical instruments of the highest quality. Europe's royalty and elite frequently visited the site. One of the visitors was the mystery writer Agatha Christie, who later married one of the British archaeologists working at Ur. Her 1936 novel *Murder in Mesopotamia* centers on an excavation in Iraq.



Hide Time 00:19:23

Back

1 of 8

Next

Review

Continue

6 The word **rivaled** is closest in meaning to

- ☐ shocked
- ☐ equaled
- ☐ inspired
- ☐ stopped

The Near East has long been the source of intense interest to historians. It was not, however, until the nineteenth century that **systematic** excavation opened the world's eyes to the extraordinary art and architecture of **Mesopotamia**. After the first discoveries, the great museums of Europe quickly began to acquire Mesopotamian artworks. The British Museum's instructions to Austen Henry Layard, one of the pioneers of Near Eastern archaeology, were typical of the spirit of the era: return with as many well-preserved artworks as possible while spending the least possible amount of time and money doing so. Interest heightened with each new find, and soon North American museums also began to collect Near Eastern art.

Nothing that emerged from the Near Eastern soil attracted as much attention as the treasures Leonard Woolley discovered in the 1920s at the Royal Cemetery at Ur in southern Mesopotamia. The interest in his unearthing of lavish third-millennium Sumerian burials rivaled the public fascination with the 1922 discovery of the tomb of the Egyptian boy-king Tutankhamen. The Ur cemetery yielded gold objects, jewelry, artworks, and musical instruments of the highest quality. Europe's royalty and elite frequently visited the site. One of the visitors was the mystery writer Agatha Christie, who later married one of the British archaeologists working at Ur. Her 1936 novel *Murder in Mesopotamia* centers on an excavation in Iraq.



Hide Time 00:19:23

Back

1 of 8

Next

Review

Continue

7 Which of the following is closest in meaning to **yielded** as it is used in the passage?

- ☐ discovered
- ☐ buried
- ☐ created
- ☐ provided

The Near East has long been the source of intense interest to historians. It was not, however, until the nineteenth century that **systematic** excavation opened the world's eyes to the extraordinary art and architecture of **Mesopotamia**. After the first discoveries, the great museums of Europe quickly began to acquire Mesopotamian artworks. The British Museum's instructions to Austen Henry Layard, one of the pioneers of Near Eastern archaeology, were typical of the spirit of the era: return with as many well-preserved artworks as possible while spending the least possible amount of time and money doing so. Interest heightened with each new find, and soon North American museums also began to collect Near Eastern art.

Nothing that emerged from the Near Eastern soil attracted as much attention as the treasures Leonard Woolley discovered in the 1920s at the Royal Cemetery at Ur in southern Mesopotamia. The interest in his unearthing of lavish third-millennium Sumerian burials rivaled the public fascination with the 1922 discovery of the tomb of the Egyptian boy-king Tutankhamen. The Ur cemetery yielded gold objects, jewelry, artworks, and musical instruments of the highest quality. Europe's royalty and elite frequently visited the site. One of the visitors was the mystery writer Agatha Christie, who later married one of the British archaeologists working at Ur. Her 1936 novel *Murder in Mesopotamia* centers on an excavation in Iraq.



Hide Time 00:19:23

Back

1 of 8

Next

Review

Continue

8 The phrase **centers on** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- ☐ finds out
- ☐ establishes in
- ☐ focuses on
- ☐ begins at

The Near East has long been the source of intense interest to historians. It was not, however, until the nineteenth century that **systematic** excavation opened the world's eyes to the extraordinary art and architecture of **Mesopotamia**. After the first discoveries, the great museums of Europe quickly began to acquire Mesopotamian artworks. The British Museum's instructions to Austen Henry Layard, one of the pioneers of Near Eastern archaeology, were typical of the spirit of the era: return with as many well-preserved artworks as possible while spending the least possible amount of time and money doing so. Interest heightened with each new find, and soon North American museums also began to collect Near Eastern art.

Nothing that emerged from the Near Eastern soil attracted as much attention as the treasures Leonard Woolley discovered in the 1920s at the Royal Cemetery at Ur in southern Mesopotamia. The interest in his unearthing of lavish third-millennium Sumerian burials rivaled the public fascination with the 1922 discovery of the tomb of the Egyptian boy-king Tutankhamen. The Ur cemetery yielded gold objects, jewelry, artworks, and musical instruments of the highest quality. Europe's royalty and elite frequently visited the site. One of the visitors was the mystery writer Agatha Christie, who later married one of the British archaeologists working at Ur. Her 1936 novel *Murder in Mesopotamia* centers on an excavation in Iraq.