

Reading A

Comprehension Check

A. 2

B. 1

C. 5

D. 3

E. 4

Reading B

Comprehension Check

1) F

2) T

3) T

4) F

5) T

Vocabulary Challenge

1) exceptional

2) emerged

3) descended

4) scattered

Reading C

Vocabulary Challenge

1.

a. feast: banquet (Para. 2)

b. delight: an ecstatic (Para. 4) or orgiastic (Para. 5) state

c. refuge: a place where refugees (Para. 6) go for safety and protection

d. quarrel: strife (Para. 2)

e. holy: divine (Para. 1)

f. desirable: seductive (Para. 1); fascinated (Para. 3/4)

2.

1) myth-makers

2) collective

3) essential

4) recognized

5) range

6) impose

Reading A

Comprehension Check

1) T







2) F

3) F

4) T

5) T

Further Exploration

A	B	C
Embarkation of the Pilgrims	Declaration of Independence	Discovery of the Mississippi
		
by Robert Weir	by John Trumbull	by William Powell
D	E	F
Landing of Columbus	Baptism of Pocahontas	General George Washington Resigning His Commission
		
by John Vanderlyn	by John Chapman	by John Trumbull

Reading B

Comprehension Check

1.

Paragraphs 1–3 (D)	A. Detailed design of the Colosseum
Paragraphs 4–10 (A)	B. Introduction of the arena, the construction of the basement and its structure
Paragraphs 11–13 (B)	C. Overview of its architectural significance
Paragraphs 14–18 (C)	D. Background of the Colosseum and why it is one of the quintessential symbols of Roman culture

2.

- 1) The eventual winner Vespasian decided to shore up his shaky regime by building on the site of the lake in the gardens of Nero's palace an amphitheater, or pleasure palace for the people, out of the booty from the Jewish War. The Colosseum was a grand political gesture. Its size and scale and the fact that the Roman Empire had 250 amphitheaters are also reasons for saying this.
- 2) The huge downward vertical thrust of the external walls matches the outwards thrust of the barrel vaults in the circular promenades, which was itself also relieved by the series of radial walls, built like the spokes of a wheel, from the inner ring of the arena. And the sideways thrust of the high heavy stone wall is dispersed via the superimposed rows of arches and compensated by the circularity of the building.
- 3) The invention of arches and vaults, made of brick-faced concrete, allowed Roman architects much greater spans — and more visual variety. Hence the Colosseum's elaborate honeycomb of arches, passages, and stairways, which allowed thousands of spectators to get into and watch their murderous games in a custom-made amphitheater. And the Colosseum's imposing exterior was then, as it still is, a marvelous monument to Roman imperial power.

Reading C

Comprehension Check

1.

A. 17 B. 19 C. 14 D. 2 E. 3 F. 4 G. 9 H. 13 I. 20 J. 21

2.

Period	Representative Church	Style	Features
12th–13th centuries	Canterbury	New English style	dark marble shafts, foliate capitals, moulded arches and identical rib vaults
Late 13th–14th centuries	Westminster Abbey	Decorated style	The diamond-shaped “diaper” patterning in the spandrels of the arches imitated contemporary bronze tombs. Screens, choir stalls, tombs, and monuments like the Eleanor crosses were designed as micro-architecture with tiny arches, gables, and pinnacles.
Late 14th–15th centuries	Gloucester Abbey	Perpendicular style	Rather than using flowing ogees to disguise surfaces, Perp uses a rectangular grid of tracery. The grid patterns in the large clerestory windows were extended down over the former galleries and arcades, concealing them behind a new cage of tracery.

Reading A

Comprehension Check

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. service plate | b. butter plate |
| c. dinner fork | d. fish fork |
| e. salad fork | f. dinner knife |
| g. fish knife | h. napkin |
| i. soup spoon or fruit spoon | j. oyster fork |
| k. butter knife | l. water goblet |
| m. red-wine glass | n. white-wine glass |
| o. champagne flute | |

Reading B

Comprehension Check

- 1) F 2) T 3) F 4) T 5) T

Further Development

Biblically, fasting is abstaining from food, drink, sleep or sex to focus on a period of spiritual growth. Specifically, one humbly denies something of the flesh to glorify God, enhance his/her spirit, and go deeper into his/her prayer life. The primary Biblical reason to fast is to develop a closer connection with God. By taking his/her eyes off the things of this world, one can focus better on Christ and his teachings.

Reading C

Further Development



Concept Map

Contributing factors to the fall of Rome:

1. increasing attacks by barbarians
2. moral and cultural decay
3. class conflicts and economic problems
4. civil wars between regions
5. the rise of Christianity
6. the size of the empire become unmanageable

Reading A

Comprehension Check

- 1) B 2) E 3) A 4) F 5) C 6) D

Reading B

Vocabulary Challenge

- 1) A 2) B 3) B 4) A

Comprehension Check

- 1) Persian 2) Alexander 3) Polytheistic 4) Socrates 5) Trading networks
6) Peasant-style, non-market-oriented agriculture 7) Women

Reading C

Do Your Research

Before the Fall

Pax Romana

*Define the term Pax Romana.
How long did it last and what
achievements were accomplished
during this period?*

Pax Romana (31BCE–180CE): Meaning “Roman Peace”, it is a time of architectural achievements, the growth of Roman Mythology, and the rise of Christianity as well as the expansion of the empire. Aqueducts are built and roads are made throughout the empire.

<p>The Good Emperors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Who were the five emperors known as the Good Emperors?</i> 2. <i>What did they have in common?</i> 3. <i>What were some of their major accomplishments?</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nerva (96–98 CE), Trajan (98–117 CE), Hadrian (117–138 CE), Antonius Pius (138–161 CE), Marcus Aurelius (161–180 CE) — ruled as co-emperor with Lucius Verus until Verus' death in 169. 2. The Five Good Emperors were also known as “Adoptive Emperors” in that all five were not hereditary heirs, rather they were suggested by the Senate as potential heirs and adopted by the emperor. 3. For example, during the reign of Trajan, the Roman Empire had the most territory.
<p>The Start of the Decline</p>	
<p><i>What event commonly marks the beginning of the end for the Roman Empire?</i></p>	<p>It's difficult to pinpoint one but often the death of Marcus Aurelius marks the beginning of the decline.</p>
<p><i>For the terms or dates below, provide a definition or explanation of why it is significant.</i></p>	
<p><i>Barbarians</i></p>	<p>Name given to many invading tribes due to the “nonsense” sound of their speech.</p>
<p><i>Attila the Hun</i></p>	<p>Hun warrior (406–453 CE) who united the divided Huns into one and posed a serious threat to Rome.</p>
<p><i>476 CE</i></p>	<p>Emperor Romulus Augustulus was overthrown by the German Odoacer and the empire fell.</p>
<p><i>395 CE</i></p>	<p>Theodosius died. The Roman Empire was split into two — the Roman Empire in the west and the Byzantine Empire in the east.</p>
<p><i>Edict of Prices</i></p>	<p>Issued by Diocletian (284–305 CE) in an effort to control inflation. Wages were frozen and prices were capped.</p>
<p><i>Alaric</i></p>	<p>Visigoth chief who captured Rome in 410 CE.</p>
<p><i>Commodus</i></p>	<p>Son of Marcus Aurelius. He became emperor in 184 CE. He was an inept ruler who overspent.</p>

Comprehension Check

1) A

2) B

3) A

4) B

5) B

Reading A

Comprehension Check

1. 3)

2.

1) bowling

2) badminton

3) golf

4) football

5) hurling

6) pall mall

7) rounders

8) skittles

9) cricket

10) tennis

Reading B

Comprehension Check

1.

A C D F H

2.

1) hut

2) pit

3) yard

4) stage

5) tiring house

Reading C

Comprehension Check

A. 3

B. 1

C. 2

D. 5

E. 4

Vocabulary Challenge

1) marble

2) heroic

3) portrayed

4) courage

5) veins

6) twist

7) heightened

8) distinctive

9) slight

10) contrasting

Critical Thinking

The “**Big Three Names**” are Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo Buonarroti and Raphael.

Reading A

Comprehension Check

- 1) C 2) D 3) A 4) B

Reading B

Comprehension Check

1.

- 1) T 2) F 3) F 4) F 5) F

2. (Suggestions)

- 1) I-mall 2) Love-TV 3) Eduhome

Reading C

Vocabulary Challenge

- 1) peremptorily 2) grim 3) man of calculations 4) (eg. stubborn, cold...)

Comprehension Check

1.

- 2) metaphor He (Thomas Gradgrind) is compared to a kind of cannon (which will fire a shot and cause injury).
- 3) metaphor He (Thomas Gradgrind) is compared to a galvanizing apparatus.
- 4) simile The lashes are compared to the antennae of busy insects (which suggest nervousness and shyness).

Reading A

Comprehension Check

1.

1) C

2) D

3) B

4) A

2.

1) time-honored

2) hegemony

3) observation and testing

4) argumentation

5) freedom

6) democracy

7) rationality

8) community forums

9) modern lending libraries

10) literate public

11) Literature

12) independent

Reading B

Comprehension Check

1) A

2) E

3) F

4) I

5) D

6) G

7) B

8) K

9) H

10) L

11) N

12) C

13) J

14) M

Reading C

Vocabulary Challenge

1) D

2) C

3) C

4) B

5) D

Comprehension Check

1) naïve romanticism

2) the “blackmail” of Enlightenment

3) Baudelaire

4) totalitarian restrictions

5) *The Birth of Tragedy*