

Choose the correct word or phrase for each blank.

When a person dies their body decays. Skin and flesh **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ and as time goes on only a skeleton is left. A mummy is the **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ body of a person or an animal that has been **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_ by wrapping cloth or other material around it.

The ancient Egyptians mummified their dead for many **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_. They believed that they had to preserve the body for life after death. The soul of the dead would be **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_ with its body in the afterlife. At first, they started **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ dead people in hot sand. Later, they built special tombs. Egyptians wanted their relatives to feel **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_ after death.

Bodies were **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_ in cloth to stop bacteria and other **(9)** \_\_\_\_\_ substances from getting to them. Embalmers dehydrated bodies and **(10)** \_\_\_\_\_ all liquids in them. A substance called natron was used to cover the bodies. It extracted moisture from the skin and flesh. **(11)** \_\_\_\_\_ organs, including the brain, were removed; the heart was usually left in the body. Mummies often received a face **(12)** \_\_\_\_\_.

Mummies were then put into coffins, made of wood or stone. Relatives **(13)** \_\_\_\_\_ them and buried them under ground. The extracted organs were put into jars and **(14)** \_\_\_\_\_ next to the mummies. Sometimes animals were also mummified and put next to their owners.

Poor people did not have the money for such **(15)** \_\_\_\_\_ procedures. Mummifying pharaohs and noblemen, on the other hand, proved to be a special and **(16)** \_\_\_\_\_ job. In ancient Egypt, it took up to 70 days to finish a mummy.

<b>1</b>	retreat	disappear	depart	withdraw
<b>2</b>	died	deadly	death	dead
<b>3</b>	preserved	reserved	continued	protected
<b>4</b>	centuries	times	periods	eras
<b>5</b>	restarted	regained	reunited	recovered
<b>6</b>	guarding	hiding	dying	burying
<b>7</b>	calm	comfortable	relaxing	miserable
<b>8</b>	faced	guarded	wrapped	dressed
<b>9</b>	breaking	harmless	harmful	risky
<b>10</b>	removed	replaced	connected	attached
<b>11</b>	Private	Inner	Middle	Centre
<b>12</b>	disguise	front	cover	mask
<b>13</b>	improved	decorated	fixed	renovated
<b>14</b>	sat	set	located	placed
<b>15</b>	developed	complicated	confused	involved
<b>16</b>	insisted	pressured	required	demanding

## KEY

When a person dies their body decays. Skin and flesh (1) **disappear** and as time goes on only a skeleton is left. A mummy is the (2) **dead** body of a person or an animal that has been (3) **preserved** by wrapping cloth or other material around it.

The ancient Egyptians mummified their dead for many (4) **centuries**. They believed that they had to preserve the body for life after death. The soul of the dead would be (5) **reunited** with its body in the afterlife. At first, they started (6) **burying** dead people in hot sand. Later, they built special tombs. Egyptians wanted their relatives to feel (7) **comfortable** after death.

Bodies were (8) **wrapped** in cloth to stop bacteria and other (9) **harmful** substances from getting to them. Embalmers dehydrated bodies and (10) **removed** all liquids in them. A substance called natron was used to cover the bodies. It extracted moisture from the skin and flesh. (11) **Inner** organs, including the brain, were removed; the heart was usually left in the body. Mummies often received a face (12) **mask**.

Mummies were then put into coffins, made of wood or stone. Relatives (13) **decorated** them and buried them under ground. The extracted organs were put into jars and (14) **placed** next to the mummies. Sometimes animals were also mummified and put next to their owners.

Poor people did not have the money for such (15) **complicated** procedures. Mummifying pharaohs and noblemen, on the other hand, proved to be a special and (16) **demanding** job. In ancient Egypt, it took up to 70 days to finish a mummy.