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| Student/Classroom: _____ Examiner: _____ Assessment Date: _____ |
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The River Nile 715

Sopris West Six-Minute Solutions

The Nile River is the longest river in the entire world. It flows from the lakes of **(central)** Africa, over 4,000 miles, to the Mediterranean **(Sea)**. Unlike most rivers, the Nile flows **(from)** south to north. If you were **(to)** look at the Nile River on **(a)** map, it would appear to be **(flowing)** upstream!

Egypt is a country surrounded **(by)** natural barriers. Parts of the Sahara **(Desert)** border Egypt on the east and **(west)**. The Mediterranean Sea is Egypt's northern **(border)**. Mountains provide a southern border. These **(natural)** barriers protected ancient Egypt against invaders. **(Without)** the Nile River, though, Egypt would **(be)** desert land. Ancient Egyptians depended upon **(the)** Nile for water as well as **(for)** life itself. The Nile River floods **(every)** year. When it floods, it leaves **(behind)** rich soil. These soil deposits turn **(the)** lands surrounding the Nile into fertile **(farmland)**. Consequently, ancient Egyptians were able to **(develop)** an agricultural economy. Since the Nile **(River)** flooding was predictable, Egyptian farmers were **(able)** to practice irrigation farming. All of **(the)** rich soil carried by the Nile **(River)** was deposited into a triangle shaped **(delta)** at the mouth of the river. **(The)** Egyptian people fished the Nile and **(ate)** the edible birds, such as ducks **(and)** geese, that made their homes in **(the)** marshlands. A long, thin grass called **(papyrus)** grew along the banks of the **(Nile)** River. Ancient Egyptians used papyrus to **(make)** many useful items such as sandals, **(boats)**, and baskets. They even developed a **(type)** of writing paper from papyrus. In **(fact)**, our word "paper" was derived from **(the)** word "papyrus."



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The River Nile 715

Sopris West Six-Minute Solutions

The Nile River is the longest river in the entire world. It flows from the lakes of **(competition, central, merrily)** Africa, over 4,000 miles, to the Mediterranean **(snow, Sea, quietly)**. Unlike most rivers, the Nile flows **(credit, sang, from)** south to north. If you were **(to, it, selfishly)** look at the Nile River on **(we, a, save)** map, it would appear to be **(building, hear, flowing)** upstream!

Egypt is a country surrounded **(run, by, grew)** natural barriers. Parts of the Sahara **(Desert, building, grew)** border Egypt on the east and **(experience, guide, west)**. The Mediterranean Sea is Egypt's northern **(painfully, er, border)**. Mountains provide a souther border. These **(taken, natural, roughly)** barriers protected ancient Egypt against invaders. **(Expand, Without, Soap)** the Nile River, though, Egypt would **(swum, be, approve)** desert land. Ancient Egyptians depended upon **(the, helpless, bed)** Nile for water as well as **(hullo, for, grain)** life itself. The Nile River floods **(smile, every, alert)** year. When it floods, it leaves **(ashamed, forgive, behind)** rich soil. These oil deposits turn **(concentrate, the, built)** lands surrounding the Nile into fertile **(little, farmland, song)**. Consequently, ancient Egyptians were able to **(taken, decision, develop)** an agricultural economy. Since the Nile **(size, River, awful)** flooding was predictable, Egyptian farmers were **(able, attempt, poison)** to practice irrigation farming. All of **(muscle, sense, the)** rich soil carried by the Nile **(tensely, River, stocking)** was deposited into a triangle shaped **(narrow, delta, stale)** at the mouth of the river. **(Soft, The, Calm)** Egyptian people fished the Nile and **(ate, whose, army)** the edible bireds, such as ducks **(and, tooth, sock)** geese, that made their homes in **(picture, cautiously, the)** marshlands. A long, thin grass called **(papyrus, copper, heat)** grew along the banks of the **(miniature, Nile, slimy)** River. Ancient Egyptians used papyrus to **(make, education, disease)** many useful items such as sandals, **(remind, shade, boats)**, and baskets. They even developed a **(type, mass, back)** of writing paper from papyrus. In **(fact, want, tall)**, our word "paper" was derived fromt **(he, unusual, kind)** word "papyrus."