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ONLINE STUDY MATERIAL

SUBJECT- ENGLISH

SESSION-2020-21

CLASS-XI

CHAPTER No-3

TOPIC: Discovering Tut: The Saga Continues / Poster

DAY-1

❖ STUDY MATERIAL

Book: **Hornbill**

Chapter 3: **Discovering Tut: The Saga Continues**

By *A.R. Williams*

Introduction of the Lesson

Written by A.R. Williams, this chapter is about the last heir of the powerful Pharaoh Dynasty, Tutankhamun, who died when he was a teenager after ruling for nine years. He died in a mysterious way, this chapter throws light over all the possible mysteries – the curse, where his tomb lies, his life and ultimately death. Egyptians believe that there is life after death and that is the reason why the Pharaohs were buried with wealth and everyday use items.

Summary

Discovering Tut: the Saga Continues is a chapter which gives us an in-depth insight of Tutankhamun, the last ruler of the powerful Pharaoh Dynasty in Egypt. He was a teenager when he died and his death was a mystery. Some speculated that he was murdered. He ruled in Egypt and its empire for centuries. In 1922, his tomb was discovered by Howard

Carter, a British Archaeologist. After 80 years, he was taken from his resting place for CT scan which offers to solve the mystery of his life and death by creating a forensic reconstruction.

Tut's father or grandfather, Amenhotep III, was a very powerful Pharaoh who ruled over a period of forty years. His son, Amenhotep IV, thrived him and began the strangest period in the history of Egypt. He promoted the worship of Aten (the sun disk). He changed his name to Akhenaten meaning servant of the Atens. He also moved the religious capital from Thebes to the new city of Akhenaten, called Amarna. Further, he attacked Amun, a god, smashed his images and closed his temples. Another mysterious ruler succeeded him who died soon. Next, Tutankhamun, also known as Tut, sat on the throne and ruled for nine years. He worshipped god Amun in the old ways. However, he died mysteriously.

When Tut's mummified body was discovered, he was laid with lots of gold, wealth and everyday items like a bronze razor, games, clothes, cases of food and wine. Carter discovered him after searching for many years. After researching on the treasures, he decided to investigate his three nested coffins. Some parts of the Tut's treasures in the tomb were already looted.

His tomb was rock-cut, 26 feet underground, which had wall paintings. On the outer coffin, Tut's face was gilded. In the first coffin, he found the garlands of olives, lotus petals, and cornflowers. It showed that he was buried in the months of March or April. The third and final coffin put Carter into trouble. The resins used to cement Tut to the bottom of the solid gold coffin was hardened enough making it impossible to move. He put the coffin in the sun for several hours in hope for the resins to loosen up but it didn't work. Finally, he removed the resins with the help of chisel and hammer. Carter felt he didn't have any other choice as to if he hadn't cut the mummy from limb to limb, thieves would have looted the gold. His men first removed his head, then they cut off every joint. After removing the body parts, they placed it on the layer of sand in a wooden box and put it at the original place.

In 1968, the mummy was X-rayed by an anatomy professor, revealed few facts – his breast bone and front ribs were missing.

Later, on January 05 2009, Tut was taken for CT (Computed Tomography) scan which takes hundreds of X-Rays and creates a three-dimensional image. The night of the scan, the workmen carried his body from the tomb in a box. They climbed ramp and stairs and lifted it on a hydraulic trailer that held the scanner. The scanner stopped working which paused the procedure. After using a pair of spare fans, the scan

was finally done. After three-hours, his body was taken back to his tomb where his body is resting in peace.

❖ VIDEO-LINK

Link:

DAY-2

Interesting Combination of the words used in the chapter:

In each combination of words, one word is an adjective and it modifies as well as reinforces the meaning of the noun following/preceding it. Let us try to understand the meaning of each combination of words:

- ghostly dust devils: ghost-like wicked evil spirits formed by dust.
- dark-bellied clouds: bulging/swelling clouds
- desert sky: the sky over the desert
- casket gray: the grey sky hiding the stars in it
- stunning artifacts: extremely attractive man-made objects if)
eternal brilliance: everlasting shine
- funerary treasures: treasures stored following rituals of funeral
- ritual resins: resins applied according to religious rites
- scientific detachment: aloofness of a scientist
- virtual body: body made to appear to exist by computer software.

Some commonly used medical terms:

- CT scan: a medical-test in which a machine produces a three dimensional picture of the inside of a person's body on a computer screen after taking X-rays.
- MRI: an abbreviation for magnetic resonance imaging—a technique for producing images of body organs by measuring the properties of atomic nuclei in a strong magnetic field.
- Tomography: a technique for displaying a cross section through a human body (or other solid object) using X-rays or ultrasound.
- Autopsy: an examination of a dead body to discover the cause of

death or the extent of disease.

- Dialysis: a technique of clinical purification of blood, as a substitute for the normal functions of the kidney.
- ECG: abbreviation for electrocardiogram or electrocardiograph; preparing a graph showing the measurement and recording the activity in the heart using electrodes placed on the skin.
- Post mortem: medical examination of the body of a dead person in order to find out how he died.
- Angiography: radiography of blood or lymph vessels, carried out after introduction of a substance that is opaque to X-ray.
- Biopsy: an examination of tissue taken from the body to discover the presence, cause, or extent of a disease.

DAY-3

Important expressions in the text

- forensic reconstruction: activity of building again something damaged or to help scientific test to solve a crime

scudded across: moved quickly across something

- casket gray: a small gray box or grey sky
- resurrection: a new beginning for something which is old
- funerary treasures: collection of valuable things used at a funeral
- circumvented: found a way of avoiding a difficulty or a rule
- eerie detail: strange and frightening little bits of facts.

DAY-4

Questions and Answers

How has Tut's mummy fascinated the scientists and commoners alike over the previous decades

Or

Give a brief account of the exploration of Tut's mummy from 1922 to 2005.

Ans: King Tutankhamun was the last of his family line. His funeral marked the end of a dynasty. He was laid to rest laden with gold as the royals in Tut's time were extremely wealthy and thought they could take their riches with them. His tomb was discovered by Howard Carter, a British archaeologist in 1922, more than 3000 years after his death. The rich royal collection of jewellery and golden artifacts fascinated Carter. Visitors thronged the boy King's tomb. The particulars of King Tut's death and its aftermath are not clear. In 1968, more than 40 years after Carter's discovery, an anatomy Professor X-rayed the mummy. He revealed a startling fact. The breastbone and front ribs of Tut were missing. On 5 January 2005 a CT scan was done to obtain precise data for an accurate forensic reconstruction of King Tut. It was hoped that it would offer new clues about his life and death. Thus Tut's mummy has been the centre of fascination throughout the previous decades.

"He was the last of his family line." What do you learn about Tut's dynasty from the extract 'Discovering Tut: The Saga Continues'?

Ans: Tut's grandfather, Amenhotep III, was a powerful Pharaoh who ruled for almost four decades at the height of the dynasty's golden age. His son Amenhotep IV promoted the worship of the Aten, the sun disc. He changed his name to Akhenaten, or "Servant of the Aten". He moved the religious capital from the old city Thebes to the new city of Akhetaten. He further shocked the country by attacking Amun, a major God, breaking his images and closing his temples. Thus the wacky king started one of the strangest periods in the history of ancient Egypt. After Akhenaten's death, a mysterious ruler named Smenkhkare appeared briefly and departed without leaving any sign. Then a very young Tutankhaten took the throne. He is widely known today as king Tut. The boy king soon changed his name to Tutankhamun, "Living image of Amun." He supervised the restoration of the old ways. Tutankhamun ruled for about nine years and then died unexpectedly. The details of his passing away are not available. The modern world has speculated about what happened to him. How did he die and how old was he at the time of his death?" are two unanswered questions.

Question

Why did Tut's body have to undergo a C.T. scan? How was it carried out and what results did it yield?

Ans: A veil of mystery surrounded Tut's life and death. Old methods of archaeology did not provide satisfactory clues to the circumstances of his death and his age at the time of demise. An X-ray of the mummy in 1968 further complicated the confusion. CT scan was undertaken to create a three dimensional virtual body.

A scanner was taken in a trailer to the sandy area near Tut's tomb. Tut's body was carried there from his tomb in a box. The CT machine scanned the mummy head to toe, creating 1700 digital X-ray images in cross section. Tut's entire body was scanned in 0.62 millimetre slices.

The C.T. scan produced clear images of Tut's head, neck vertebrae, ribcage, hand and skull. The results proved satisfactory. A team of specialists in radiology, forensics and anatomy are busy probing the secrets lying buried in Tut's grave with his body.

Question

AR Williams says, "King Tut is in death, as in life moving regally ahead, of his countrymen," How far do you agree with the assertion and why?

Ans: Perhaps no other Pharaoh of Egypt has fascinated the public mind so greatly as the boyish king Tutankhamun. Although he died in his teens and ruled for about nine years only, he introduced certain changes during his brief rule. These were significant as they marked restoration of the old ways of worship of Amun. The unanswered questions about the causes and modes of his death as well as his age at the time of death kept public curiosity alive.

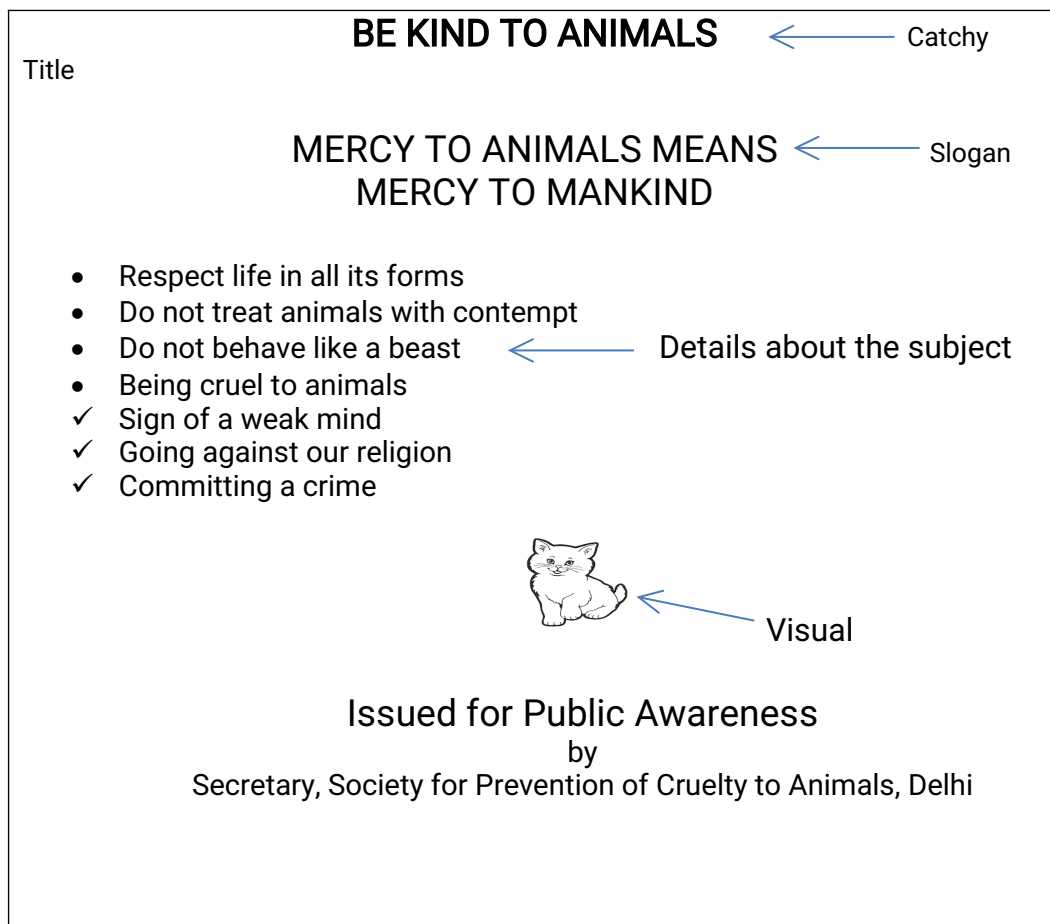
After his death, his dead body has been a centre of scientific examination. Howard Carter, the British archaeologist discovered Tut's tomb in 1922. In 1968, an anatomy Professor X-rayed the mummy. The Egyptian Mummy Project began an inventory in late 2003. It has so far recorded 600 and is still continuing. The next phase of CT scanning with a portable CT machine began on 5 January 2005. The pride of place went to King Tut, whose mummy was the first to undergo C.T. scan. Thus I fully endorse the aforesaid assertion.

Short Composition - POSTERS

Points to be kept in mind

- A poster is designed to be put at a public place, so it should be designed in such a way that it catches the attention of the passers-by.
- A poster should have bigger/bold/capital letters so that it can be read by the public from a distance.
- A poster should not have an extra irrelevant matter.
- A poster becomes more catchy by the use of phrases, slogans and attractive language

FORMAT OF A POSTER (Design a poster this way)



Before solving questions on Poster designing, remember the following different types of posters.

1. For Awareness of a Social Problem

- ❖ Details associated with the theme
- ❖ Effect of the problem
- ❖ Solution to the problem
- ❖ Any additional useful information

2. For an Event

- ❖ Name of the event
- ❖ Date/Time/Venue
- ❖ Highlights of the event
- ❖ Purpose
- ❖ Entry tickets/passes
- ❖ Any other relevant information

Important: The posters should be clear in communicating the intended message in an easily readable manner. It has to be captivating, attractive and persuasive so as to influence a large no. of people

Now attempt the following questions neatly in a notebook. Do all four.

1. Fireworks and crackers are known to create pollution during festivals. As an environmentalist design a poster in about 50 words to create awareness of their ill effects.
2. Publicly we proclaim that dowry is an evil. Privately we want our sons to fetch good dowries. Right from our school days we should be taught that demanding and even giving dowry is not only illegal but immoral too. Design a poster in about 50 words highlighting dowry as a curse. You are Rohit.