



SAMPLE

Conquesta 2014

(International Multiple Choice Primary School Olympiads – Est. 1998)

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Social Sciences – Grade 5

Welcome to your Conquesta Olympiad. When you have decided which of the answers is correct, scratch out the letter in the matching square on your answer sheet using **ONLY a black or blue ballpoint or black khoki pen.** (Do not use pencils, crayons, pencil crayons, highlighters, tippex or glue.) If the answer to question 4 is c, then scratch out the letter c in the square containing c next to the number 4 (see example 1 below). If you've made a mistake and b should have been the answer, neatly cross out the mistake and then scratch out b (see example 2 below).

Example 1:-

| | | | | |
|----|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| 4. | a | b | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d |
|----|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|

Example 2:-

| | | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 4. | a | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d |
|----|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|

Ancient Egypt

Howard Carter, an archaeologist, believed that King Tutankhamen was buried beneath the Valley of the Kings. Tutankhamen was only nine years old when he became Pharaoh. He was 18 years old when he died. In 1914, supported by his British benefactor Lord Carnarvon, Carter began his search. In November 1922, during the last season of Lord Carnarvon's support, Carter's luck changed. His Egyptian labourers uncovered a series of steps leading down to a sealed door.

In ancient Egypt, many tombs were built like houses, with dried clay brick and stone. Anybody could build a tomb for themselves and their family. Long before they died, the ancient Egyptians began making items to place inside their tomb. These items were called grave goods.

They made dolls and baskets and jewellery and little statues of workers and all kinds of things. By the time they died, their tomb was full of wonderful memories of their life in Egypt, along with miniature sized things they might need in the afterlife.

- How many years did it take Howard Carter to uncover the tomb of Tutankhamen?
 (a) 8 years (b) 9 years (c) 10 years (d) 12 years
- What is another name for a benefactor?
 (a) Teacher (b) Colleague (c) Sponsor (d) Partner
- What was the real purpose for building a tomb in ancient Egypt?
 (a) To make grave goods such as dolls. (b) To make memories for the deceased.
 (c) To prepare a place for the person in the afterlife. (d) To keep the dead busy inside the tomb.



It was nearly three weeks after finding the first step that Carter was able to proceed. From the hieroglyphic writing on the walls, Howard Carter knew exactly who was buried in the tomb. He also found a solid gold mask inside the tomb, designed like the pharaoh's face.

Carter found rooms filled with treasure. This included statues, gold jewellery, Tutankhamen's mummy, chariots, model boats, canopic jars, chairs and paintings. It was an amazing discovery and one of the most important made in the history of archaeology. In all, there were over 5,000 objects in the tomb. It took Carter and his team ten years to catalogue everything.

The artefacts in Tutankhamen's tomb told archaeologists and scientists a great deal about ancient Egyptian daily life. Many people all over the world became interested in learning more about ancient Egypt because of the exciting discovery of an ancient tomb full of treasure.

Match up the words in (a) – (d) to their descriptions at questions 4 – 7.

- (a) Mummy (b) Canopic Jar (c) Hieroglyphic (d) Chariot



- Picture writing of ancient Egypt.
- Preserved body.
- Container that stores the internal organs of a body.
- Mode of transport.



- What does an archaeologist study?
 (a) How people lived in the past.
 (b) Ancient plants and bones of animals.
 (c) Ancient writings.
 (d) The structure of the earth.