



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
CLASS XI
QUESTION BANK ON DISCOVERING TUT THE SAGA
CONTINUES - (2023-24)

King Tut: The last heir of a powerful family that had ruled Egypt and its empire for centuries. His preserved body was the first to be scanned.

Howard Carter: The British archaeologist who in 1922 discovered King Tut's tomb. His search caused great damage to the King's preserved body.

Zahi Hawass: The Secretary General of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities. He scanned King Tut's mummy for an accurate forensic reconstruction.

Amenhotep III: King Tut's father or grandfather, was a powerful ruler who ruled for almost four decades.

Amenhotep IV: He promoted the worship of Aten and changed his name to Akhenaten. He outraged the country by attacking Amun, a major God, by smashing his images and closing his temples.

Discovering Tut: Theme

The lesson deals with the last ruler of the powerful Pharaoh dynasty, Tutankhamun, who died at a young age in a very mysterious way, and it deals with finding out the possible causes of his death and curse. Egyptians believe there is life after death, which is why they were buried with daily provisions to be used after reincarnation.

Summary Of Discovering Tut The Saga Continues

At 6 pm on 5th January, 2005, the mummy of Tut was moved smoothly and quietly into a CT scanner to conduct medical mysteries of this young ruler who died thousands of years ago. He was buried and forgotten until in 1922 the pyramid was discovered by Howard Carter.

He found the golden tomb with beautiful artefacts, board games, bronze razors, cases for food and wine, and linen undergarments. The coffin was buried with everyday life items which might be used in the afterlife. After that, they all began to examine the three nested coffins of King Tut.

In the first coffin, they found a shroud covered with garlands of olives, lotus petals, and cornflowers indicating that he might be buried during March and April. Carter was worried as soon the mummy was loosening the resins, so he carried out the mummy in the scorching heat of Egypt to loosen resins. But 149 degrees of temperature also could not help to melt those resins.

Archaeologists mentioned that advanced technology would help them to examine the coffin accurately. To the surprise, they all came to know that in 1968 when a professor examined the body, he found that the ribs and breast bones were missing.

King Tutankhamun's mysterious demise brought an end to his dynasty, it was a great event in history. Amenhotep III was the father of King Tut, was an extremely powerful king who ruled for over 40 years. He changed his name to Akhenaten or the servant of the sun god. He promoted the sun god's worship and moved to Amman's city.

King Tut was one of the first mummies to be discovered after his mysterious death. While working on the mummy scan, the CT scanner stopped working suddenly. Many assumed it was the mummy's curse, and they all were scared. After using the fans, the scan was made possible. After that, they were relieved of no data was lost and carried him back to his tomb.

After that, they all were astonished at discovering images on a computer screen. A grey head was made using scattered pixels. Zahi Hawass was relaxed that nothing had gone wrong.

They all left the sandy ground where the wind stopped through the valley. Above the tomb, the Orion star has shone brightly over the young king.

EXTRACT BASED QUESTIONS

A. He was just a teenager when he died. The last heir of a powerful family that had ruled Egypt and its empire for centuries, he was laid to rest laden with gold and eventually forgotten. Since the discovery of his tomb in 1922, the modern world has speculated about what happened to him, with murder being the most extreme possibility. Now, leaving his tomb for the first time in almost 80 years, Tut has undergone a CT scan that offers new clues about his life and death — and provides precise data for an accurate forensic reconstruction of the boyish pharaoh.

Q1. Who is “he” in the above passage?

Ans. King Tut

Q2. Who is the author of the chapter from which the above extract is taken?

Ans. A.R. Williams

Q3. What do you understand about the word “pharaoh”?

Ans. It is a title given to the kings and queens of ancient Egypt.

Q4. Find a word from the given extract which means the same as “form a theory or conjecture about a subject without firm evidence:”

Ans. Speculate

B. Carter—Howard Carter, that is — was the British archaeologist who in 1922 discovered Tut's tomb after years of futile searching. Its contents, though hastily ransacked in antiquity, were surprisingly complete. They remain the richest royal collection ever found and have become part of the pharaoh's legend. Stunning artefacts in gold, their eternal brilliance meant to guarantee resurrection, caused a sensation at the time of the discovery — and still get the most attention. But Tut was also buried with everyday things he'd want in the afterlife: board games, a bronze razor, linen undergarments, cases of food and wine.

Q1. Who found King Tut's mummy?

Ans. Howard Carter

Q2. What was the mummy laden with?

Ans. Mummy was laden with gold.

Q3. Why were kings laden with riches?

Ans. It was believed that mummies could enjoy the riches in the afterlife.

Q4. What is artefact?

Ans. An artefact is an ornament, tool, or other object that is made by a human being, especially one that is historically or culturally interesting.

C. Carter really had little choice. If he hadn't cut the mummy free, thieves most certainly would have circumvented the guards and ripped it apart to remove the gold. In Tut's time the royals were fabulously wealthy, and they thought — or hoped — they could take their riches with them. For his journey to the great beyond, King Tut was lavished with glittering goods: precious collars, inlaid necklaces and bracelets, rings, amulets, a ceremonial apron, sandals, sheaths for his fingers and toes, and the now iconic inner coffin and mask — all of pure gold. To separate Tut from his adornments, Carter's men removed the mummy's head and severed nearly every major joint. Once they had finished, they reassembled the remains on a layer of sand in a wooden box with padding that concealed the damage, the bed where Tut now rests.

Q1. What made Carter cut the mummy free?

Ans. Carter cut the mummy free as he was afraid of the thieves.

Q2. Identify the literary device used in “glittering goods”

Ans. Alliteration

Q3. What belief did ancient Egyptians hold?

Ans. Ancient Egyptians believed that they could take their riches with them posthumously.

Q4. What do you understand by the word “circumvent”?

Ans. Here, circumvent means to find a way around an obstacle or problem.

D. The world's most famous mummy glided head first into a CT scanner brought here to probe the lingering medical mysteries of this little understood young ruler who died more than 3,300 years ago. All afternoon the usual line of tourists from around the world had descended into the cramped, rock-cut tomb some 26 feet underground to pay their respects.

1. Which part of the mummy was first put into the CT scanner?

- A. Hand
- B. Head
- C. Legs
- D. None of the above

Ans – B. Head

2. Which word as used in the extract means ‘investigate’?

- A. Lingering
- B. Descended
- C. Probe
- D. Understood

Ans – C. Probe

3. The tomb was constructed in

- A. Earth
- B. Wood
- C. Gold
- D. Rock

Ans- D. Rock

4. To whom is ‘younger ruler’ being referred to in the above extract?

- A. A king
- B. Tut

- C. A new scale
- D. The operator of CT scanner

Ans- B.Tut

5. How deep was the tomb?

- A. 3300 years
- B. 26 feet
- C. About 26 feet
- D. None of the above

Ans- C.About 26 feet

E. The boy king soon changed his name to Tutankhamun, 'living image of Amun,' and oversaw a restoration of the old ways. He reigned for about nine years — and then died unexpectedly.

Regardless of his fame and the speculations about his fate, Tut is one mummy among many in Egypt. How many? No one knows. The Egyptian Mummy Project, which began an inventory in late 2003, has recorded almost 600 so far and is still counting.

1. Why has the phrase 'boy king' been used for Tut?

- A. He awarded every boy of his kingdom
- B. He was very young when he became king
- C. Boys of his kingdom liked him
- D. All of the above

Ans- B. He was very young when he became king

2. For how many years Tut ruled?

- A. Less than nine years
- B. More than nine years
- C. Nine years
- D. About nine years

Ans- D. About nine years

3. How many mummies are there in Egypt?

- A. About 600
- B. More than 1000
- C. No one knows exact number
- D. Numbers are confidential

Ans- C. No one knows exact number

4. When was the Egyptian Mummy Project started?

- A. 1992
- B. 2003
- C. 1999
- D. 2002

Ans- B. 2003

5. Which of the following was not done by Tut

- A. He changed his name to Tutankhamun
- B. He restored old ways
- C. He ruled for far more than nine years
- D. All of the above

Ans- C. He ruled for far more than nine years

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCOS)

1. Who said “The mummy is in very bad condition because of what Carter did in the 1920s”?

- A. Amenhotep III
- B. Zahi Hawass
- C. Akhenaten
- D. A Egypt Historian

Ans- B. Zahi Hawass

2. Tut was laid to rest, laden with

- A. platinum
- B. steel
- C. gold
- D. pearls

Ans- C. gold

3. Who is Osiris?

- A. God of beauty
- B. God of afterlife
- C. God of food
- D. God of universe

Ans- B. God of afterlife

4. What facts were revealed when the mummy was X-Rayed in 1968?

- A. several possessions were missing
- B. his hip bone was missing
- C. his breast bone and front ribs were missing
- D. his fingers were missing

Ans- C. his breast bone and front ribs were missing

5. What was in the first coffin?

- (i) garlands of olives, lotus petals, and cornflowers
- (ii) flowers and coins
- (iii) gold, wealth, bronze razor, games, clothes, cases of food and wine
- (iv) It was empty

Ans – (i) garlands of olives, lotus petals, and cornflowers

EXTRA QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Who was Howard Carter? What was his discovery?

Howard Carter was the British archaeologist who discovered the tomb of Egypt’s boy pharaoh Tutankhanum in 1922.

2. What were the various methods employed by Howard Carter in 1922 to separate Tut from his coffins?

Tut’s mummy was put in the scorching desert sun by Carter in order to soften the resins which had fixed the body to the coffin. When this failed, he cut the body into pieces to bring it out of the coffin.

3. What problem did Carter face when he reached the mummy of King Tut? How did he find a way out?

King Tut's mummy was stuck to the bottom of the coffin because the resins had melted and hardened. Carter decided to chisel the hardened resin from beneath the mummy.

4. Why was King Tut's coffin put in hot sun?

The resins used in the funeral rites of King Tut had dried and hardened and the body was stuck to the coffin's base. Carter ordered the coffin to be put in the sun hoping to melt and loosen the resins. Even with 149 degrees Fahrenheit, the resins did not soften.

5. Carter had to take a drastic decision regarding the mummy. What was it? How did he justify it?

The hard decision that Carter had to take was to chisel away the hardened resins from under Tut's body. This could damage the skeleton. The workers had to remove Tut's head and sever nearly all the joints. Carter's justification was that if he hadn't cut the mummy free, thieves would have ripped it apart to get the gold.

6. Why did King Tut's mummy have to undergo CT scan?

Tut's body was scanned to get clues about his life and death. There has been speculation about the manner of his death. Since he was only nineteen years old natural death was unlikely. Murder was a possibility.

7. How was King Tut's mummy scanned by the portable CT scanner?

King Tut's mummy was scanned on 5 January 2005. It was a historic archaeological event. The mummy was brought out of the burial chamber at 6 p.m. for about three hours and a CT scan was carried out.

8. Why was Tut's mummy scanned after so many years?

CT scan is a technological advancement used by modern archaeologists. It takes hundreds of X-rays to create a virtual body. CT scan was done on Tut's body to solve the mysteries of the manner of his death and of his age at the time of his death.

9. "King Tut's body had been subjected to repeated scrutiny". Why?

King Tut's body and burial chamber were found intact. The archaeologists hoped to discover many truths about King Tut and Egypt of his time. Therefore, they investigated them repeatedly.

10. Why was Tutankhamun's body buried with gilded treasures and precious things?

Because the Egyptians believed King Tut would need those things in his life after death.

11. List some adornments on Tut's body. Why had the adornments been buried along with the

body?

Stunning gold objects of great beauty like precious collars, inlaid necklaces, bracelets, rings, amulet, all things needed by the King in his afterlife, board games, linen undergarments, cases of food and drink. Egyptians believed that the king would need these articles in his life after death.

12. What were the contents of ‘the richest royal collection ever found’?

Stunning gold objects of great beauty like precious collars, inlaid necklaces, bracelets, rings, amulets, all things needed by the King in his afterlife, board games, linen undergarments, cases of food and drink.

13. What did the CT scan of Tut’s mummy reveal?

The CT scan revealed a scattering of pixels as the technician spun and tilted the scanner. It revealed a grey head, the neck vertebrae, a hand, several views of his rib cage and a transection of the skull.

14. What were the funerary treasures found in the pharaoh’s tomb?

Three nested coffins, shroud with garlands of willow and olive leaves, wild celery, lotus petals and cornflowers show that the burial took place in March or April. Golden artefacts and things of every-day use were kept in the burial chamber.

15. Describe the interior of King Tut’s rock cut tomb.

The interior of the rock-cut tomb which was 26 feet underground was lined with murals on the walls of the burial chamber. The outer coffin lid was mummy-shaped and the top cover consisted of a gilded face of King Tut.

16. Why has Amenhotep IV reign been described as one of the strangest periods in ‘the history of ancient Egypt’?

Amenhotep IV promoted the worship of Aten, the sun disk, and attacked Amun, a major god, smashing his images and closing his temples. He also shifted the religious capital from the old city of Thebes to the new city of Akhenaten, known as Amarna.

17. Explain the statement, “King Tut... in death as in life, moving regally ahead of his countrymen”.

In life, a great king. In death, also a leader, because his was the first mummy to be scanned. In life he restored old ways, old religion.

18. What advancements have taken place in archaeology since 1922?

Since 1922, the focus of architecture has changed from focusing less on the treasure to more on the fascinating details of life and the mysteries of death. These advances also use more sophisticated tools, including medical technology.

19. Describe how the CT scan of King Tut's mummy was carried out on 5th January 2005.

The purpose of the scan was to probe the lingering medical mysteries about Tut's death. The scanner would make images of Tut's body using thousands of X-ray pictures to create a three-dimensional virtual body. It could answer two very important questions—How did he die? How old was he when he died?

DISCOVERING TUT: THE SAGA CONTINUES EXTRA QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS LONG ANSWER TYPE

Question 1. Do you think Carter was justified in removing the hardened ritual resin deposits on Tut's mummy? Why/ Why not?

Carter was investigating the tomb of King Tut in 1922. Amazingly, the tomb's contents were in fact in spite of having been ransacked in antiquity. Carter found king Tut's Mummy in three nested coffins, the most important find of all. To Carter's dismay he found he could not study the mummy as it was stuck to the bottom of the coffin due the hardening of the funerary raisins Carter tried 'legitimate force' but could not dislodge the mummy from its these in the coffin.

So, he cut the mummy in several parts, removed its head and severed almost all the joints. Carter's action was highly condemnable as he nearly destroyed the mummy. His defense was that if not be robbers and vandals would have done the same. Historians, however, have not forgiven Carter for this disfigurement.

Question 2. "The mummy is in very bad condition because of what Carter did in the 1920s," said Zahi Hawaas, the expert on Egyptian antiquity. How far is the statement true? Discuss.

The above statement is partially true. Carter easily opened two of the three nested coffins and established the time of burial by the presence of lotus petals and dried cornflowers. In the third coffin, the ritual resins had hardened, cementing the body to the bottom of the coffin. Placing the coffin in 149 degrees temperature was of no avail. Thus, Carter cut the mummy free.

To separate Tut from the ornaments he was covered with, Carter's men severed the head and every major joint. They had reassembled them on a layer of sand and laid it back in a padded box, concealing the damage. Had thieves reached there ahead of Carter, they would have circumvented the guards and ripped apart the mummy to take away the gold. Also, archaeology in those times lacked sophisticated tools. Thus, Carter's actions were dictated by circumstances and not willful destruction.

Question 3. Who was King Tut? What do you know about him?

King Tut was the last heir of a powerful family that ruled Egypt for centuries. His funeral was the death rattle of a dynasty. Though his death remains a mystery, his funeral, even by royal standards, was a big event. His father or grandfather Amenhotep III was a powerful ruler, the son, King Amenhotep IV was an eccentric personality who initiated one of the strangest periods of Egyptian history.

After his death, a mysterious ruler Smenkhkare, succeeded him, but exited without a trace. I Tutankhamen succeeded him, while still a boy. He changed his name to Tutankhamen, the living image of Amun. Tutankhamen restored the old ways. He reigned for nine years and died suddenly. He was buried with fabulous wealth in gold and jewellery. His tomb was first discovered by Howard Carter, a British archaeologist. His mummy is the first to be scanned by a portable CT Scanning machine donated by the National Geographic Society.

4. Discuss the suitability of the title, 'Discovering Tut: The Saga Continues'.

The title is appropriate for describing the attempts to discover the truth about King Tut. The tomb had been raided in the remote past, but had remained largely intact till it was discovered in 1922 by Howard Carter. King Tut had died young. The reason of his death remains a mystery even today. The possibility of murder has not been ruled out. Therefore, continuous efforts go on to unravel the mystery. In 1922, Carter had cut the mummy into pieces to remove it from its coffins. He had carefully examined the funerary treasures buried with King Tut.

Sophisticated tools of archaeology including medical technology have been used since the 20th century to unravel King Tut's mystery. In 1968, the mummy was X-rayed. In 2005, the mummy was brought out from its deep burial chamber for CT scan. The focus now is not on the treasures but on Tut's life and his mysterious death. In the coming years, the attempt to discover the whole truth about Tut will continue.

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Has King Tut's body been subjected to repeated scrutiny?

King Tut's mummy has earned worldwide fame for the riches it was buried with. There is also speculation about the manner of his death and his age at the time of his death. Hence, King Tut's body has been subjected to repeated scrutiny.

2. Howard Carter's investigation was resented. Why?

Howard Carter used unscientific methods. He was focusing more on treasure and less on cultural and historical aspects.

3. Why was Tut's body buried along with gilded treasures?

The people of ancient Egypt believed in the resurrection of the dead. Their kings were extremely rich. So, Tut's Body was buried with gilded treasures. Their eternal brilliance was meant to guarantee a resurrection. Things of everyday use were also buried with the King.

4. The boy king changed his name from Tutankhaten to Tutankhamun?

Tutankhamun means, "living image of Amun". He was a major god in ancient Egypt. King Amenhotep IV, who changed his name to Akhenaten, smashed Amun's images and got his

temples closed. Tut oversaw a restoration of the old ways. He changed his name to express his belief in Amun.

5. Explain the statement, “King Tut is one of the first mummies to be scanned – in death as in life.”

King Tut’s mummy was the first one to be X-rayed by an anatomy Professor in 1968. On 5th January, 2005 CT scan was created virtually and showed the life-like images on the clear screen. King Tut in life as well in death movie regally ahead of his countrymen.

KEY POINTS OF THE CHAPTER

- King Tut was the last ruler of his family's line, and his funeral brought an end to this powerful dynasty.
- Tut’s father or grandfather, Amenhotep III was a powerful pharaoh who ruled for about four decades during the dynasty’s golden age.
- His son, Amenhotep IV shocked the country by attacking Amun, a major God. smashing his images and closing all his temples.
- He changed his name to Akhenaten and promoted the worship of Aten or the sun disk.
- After his death, a mysterious ruler. Smenkhkare appeared briefly and exited with hardly a trace.
- When Tut took over, he changed his name from Tutankhaten to Tutankhamun and restored the old ways.
- However. Tut ruled for nine years and then died mysteriously.

Funerary Treasures

- In 1922. his tomb was discovered by Howard Carter.
 - ø Tut was buried with every day things that he’d want in the afterlife.
 - ø Board games, bronze razor, linen undergarments, cases of food and wine.
 - ø A shroud adorned with garlands of olive leaves, wild celery, lotus petals and cornflowers-Evidence of burial in March-April.
 - ø Glittering goods, precious collars .necklaces, bracelets, rings, sandals and now iconic inner coffin and mask—all of pure gold.
- The ritual resins had hardened, thereby cementing Tut to the bottom of his solid gold coffin. Carter finally had to chisel the mummy away

Intriguing Mystery of death of King Tut through computed tomography(CT)

- In 1968 an anatomy professor X-rayed the mummy and revealed that Tut's breast bone and front ribs were missing.
- This fact gives us a clue that Tut. in all likelihood did not die a natural death.
- At 6.00 pm on 5 January 2005 Tut's mummy was scanned under the supervision of Zahi Hawass. Secretary General of Egypt's Supreme Council of Antiquities.
- A portable CT machine donated by National geographic society and seimens scanned the mummy head to toe to record the minutest detail.
- Curse of the Pharaoh-The fans of the CTscan machine got stuck with the sand and stopped working.Then the jokingly said it is the curse of the pharaoh.Later another pair of white plastic fans were arranged which worked well enough.
- Less than three hours after he was removed from his coffin, the pharaoh again rested in peace in the tomb.