

IV Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple or Past Simple Passive or Active. Change the word order if necessary.

Greek

For us Greek and Latin are the most important of the languages of the ancient world. Greek is the older of the two and much of Latin literature 1) (to base) on the Greek literature that went before it. The two languages often 2) (to learn) together because Greek and Latin grammar are alike in various ways. Many scholars think that Greek 3) (to come) from an even earlier language that 4) (to write) from right to left, for the very early Greek inscriptions are from right to left. The Greek writing of later times, however, which 5) (to know) better, 6) (to follow) the usual pattern of left to right. The Greek alphabet, which is different from ours, 7) (to have) 24 letters.

Ancient Greek 8) (to speak) in many dialects, but the Attic speech which the inhabitants of Athens 9) (to use) 10) (to think) to be the purest kind. Greek 11) (to spread) rapidly and 12) (to come) to be spoken in most of the lands around the Mediterranean, and the conquests of the Macedonian king and warrior Alexander the Great 13) (to carry) it also to many parts of Asia Minor and the Near East. Later, in the Roman world, . educated people 14) (to employ) Greek as their second " language, in the same way that English-speaking people 15) (to learn) and 16) (to use) French in later times.

After the Roman Empire 17) (to break up) by the invasions of the barbarians in the 5th century AD, the study of Greek 18) (to disappear) from western Europe for a thousand years, but Greek 19) (to live on) as the official tongue of the Byzantine Empire, in the city which 20) (to call) later Constantinople, and 21) (to know) now as Istanbul. When this stronghold 22) (to overrun) by the Turks in 1453, a great many Greek scholars 23) (to flee) westwards into Europe bringing their learning with them. This 24) (.to be) at the beginning of the age of the Renaissance, or "rebirth" of learning, and a revival of interest in Greek 25) (to become) an important part of the new learning, although the language was never again as well known as Latin. In Greece itself, however, and the countries of the eastern Mediterranean, Greek had continued to be spoken without interruption.

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