Teacher’s Copy

Spelling
Looking for the past

Instructions:

- Explain to the pupils that the complete passage will be read aloud while they follow in their own booklet.
- Explain to the pupils that they will hear the passage a second time and they should write in the words spoken by the teacher in the correct gaps.
- Allow the pupils sufficient time to write in the missing word before continuing to read the passage.
Looking for the past

Anything can become lost, including something as _______ large _______ as a city . . .

Lost Cities
Can you _______ imagine _______ London ever disappearing? It seems _______ unlikely _______. But, in the past, cities that were once homes to thousands of people were abandoned. Cities have been left after the people who lived in them were defeated by _______ enemies _______. Others were _______ destroyed _______ by natural disasters.

One of these was the city of Pompeii, in ancient Rome, which was lost when it was _______ hidden _______ beneath the ash from a volcano.
Although whole cities have been lost, small items have also been buried and have disappeared more often.

**Buried Treasure**

Throughout history, searches have taken place for lost treasure. This can involve digging at particular sites where valuable objects may be buried. Amateurs using metal detectors have even uncovered expensive things. There are also hunts for collections of treasure lost in ships sunk at sea. Scientists can use special equipment to look for treasure under water. There are tales, for example, of lost pirate treasure buried in the coves of the Caribbean islands.

It is not only treasure that might be lost at sea, but ships too…

**Shipwrecks**

Ships that have set sail, but failed to arrive at their destination, have always fascinated historians. The most famous case of a sunken ship is the *Titanic*. Among the less well known cases is the *Mary Celeste*. It set sail from New York in November 1872 and was found a month later, but it was empty. Everyone on board had vanished.