The River Nile 715
Sopris West Six-Minute Solutions

The Nile River is the longest river in the entire world. It flows from the lakes of (central) Africa, over 4,000 miles, to the Mediterranean (Sea). Unlike most rivers, the Nile flows (from) south to north. If you were (to) look at the Nile River on (a) map, it would appear to be (flowing) upstream!

Egypt is a country surrounded (by) natural barriers. Parts of the Sahara (Desert) border Egypt on the east and (west). The Mediterranean Sea is Egypt's northern (border). Mountains provide a souther border. These (natural) barriers protected ancient Egypt against invaders. (Without) the Nile River, though, Egypt would (be) desert land. Ancient Egyptians depended upon (the) Nile for water as well as (for) life itself. The Nile River floods (every) year. When it floods, it leaves (behind) rich soil. These oil deposits turn (the) lands surrounding the Nile into fertile (farmland). Consequently, ancient Egyptians were able to (develop) an agricultural economy. Since the Nile (River) flooding was predictable, Egyptian farmers were (able) to practice irrigation farming. All of (the) rich soil carried by the Nile (River) was deposited into a triangle shaped (delta) at the mouth of the river. (The) Egyptian people fished the Nile and (ate) the edible bireds, such as ducks (and) geese, that made their homes in (the) marshlands.

A long, thin grass called (papyrus) grew along the banks of the (Nile) River. Ancient Egyptians used papyrus to (make) many useful items such as sandals, (boats), and baskets. They even developed a (type) of writing paper from papyrus. In (fact), our word "paper" was derived from (he) word "papyrus."
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The Nile River is the longest river in the entire world. It flows from the lakes of (competition, central, merrily) Africa, over 4,000 miles, to the Mediterranean (snow, Sea, quietly). Unlike most rivers, the Nile flows (credit, sang, from) south to north. If you were (to, it, selfishly) look at the Nile River on (we, a, save) map, it would appear to be (building, hear, flowing) upstream!

Egypt is a country surrounded (run, by, grew) natural barriers. Parts of the Sahara (Desert, building, grew) border Egypt on the east and (experience, guide, west). The Mediterranean Sea is Egypt's northern (painfully, er, border). Mountains provide a souther border. These (taken, natural, roughly) barriers protected ancient Egypt against invaders. (Expand, Without, Soap) the Nile River, though, Egypt would (swum, be, approve) desert land.

Ancient Egyptians depended upon (the, helpless, bed) Nile for water as well as (hullo, for, grain) life itself. The Nile River floods (smile, every, alert) year. When it floods, it leaves (ashamed, forgive, behind) rich soil. These oil deposits turn (concentrate, the, built) lands surrounding the Nile into fertile (little, farmland, song). Consequently, ancient Egyptians were able to (taken, decision, develop) an agricultural economy. Since the Nile (size, River, awful) flooding was predictable, Egyptian farmers were (able, attempt, poison) to practice irrigation farming. All of (muscle, sense, the) rich soil carried by the Nile (tensely, River, stocking) was deposited into a triangle shaped (narrow, delta, stale) at the mouth of the river. (Soft, The, Calm) Egyptian people fished the Nile and (ate, whose, army) the edible bireds, such as ducks (and, tooth, sock) geese, that made their homes in (picture, cautiously, the) marshlands. A long, thin grass called (papyrus, copper, heat) grew along the banks of the (miniature, Nile, slimy) River. Ancient Egyptians used papyrus to (make, education, disease) many useful items such as sandals, (remind, shade, boats), and baskets. They even developed a (type, mass, back) of writing paper from papyrus. In (fact, want, tall), our word “paper” was derived from (he, unusual, kind) word “papyrus.”