

Take a piece of paper. Find the mistakes in the text below. Then, scroll down to see the corrected and upgraded versions below.

Passage 10: “The Best Hotel in Ancient Persia”

In ancient Persia before Islam, peoples traveled across lands for trade, war and religion. One of the most famouse place to stay was the Royal Caravanserai near Persepolis. It was not called hotel but it served same purpose. Travelers and merchants was welcomed there with food, waters and place to rest. The building were made of stones and bricks, with big courtyards and rooms around it. Horses and camels was kept in stables while owners rested.

The Royal Caravanserai was builded by order of king who wanted to make travel more easy. Guards was placed at the gates to protect guests from thieves and enemies. Inside, peoples could meet others, share stories and do business. Some rooms was decorated with carpets and lamps, showing the richness of Persian culture.

Even though it not had modern facilities, it was considered luxury for that time. Many peoples from far lands writed about it in their journals. The Caravanserai was a symbol of hospitality and organization in Persian empire. It helped connect cities and peoples, making Persia a center of civilization. Today, ruins of such places still exist and shows how advance Persian society was before Islam come.

Corrected Version: “The Best Hotel in Ancient Persia”

In ancient Persia before Islam, **people** traveled across lands for trade, war, and religion. One of the most **famous places** to stay was the Royal Caravanserai near Persepolis. It was not called **a** hotel but it served **the** same purpose. Travelers and merchants **were** welcomed there with food, **water**, and **a** place to rest. The building **was** made of stones and bricks, with big courtyards and rooms around it. Horses and camels **were** kept in stables while owners rested.

The Royal Caravanserai was **built** by **the** order of **a** king who wanted to make travel more easy. Guards **were** placed at the gates to protect guests from **thieves** and enemies. Inside, **people** could meet others, share stories, and do business. Some rooms **were** decorated with carpets and lamps, showing the richness of Persian culture.

Even though it **did not** have modern facilities, it was considered **a** luxury for that time. Many **people** from far lands **wrote** about it in their journals. The Caravanserai was a symbol of hospitality and organization in **the** Persian empire. It helped connect cities and **people**, making Persia a center of civilization. Today, ruins of such places still exist and **show** how **advanced** Persian society was before Islam **came**.

Upgraded version

Long before the advent of Islam, ancient Persia was a thriving hub of trade, travel, and cultural exchange. Merchants, pilgrims, and soldiers journeyed across vast landscapes, and one of the most renowned places of rest was the **Royal Caravanserai near Persepolis**. Though not called a hotel, it served a similar purpose—offering shelter, sustenance, and security to weary travelers.

Constructed from **stone and brick**, the caravanserai featured expansive courtyards surrounded by rooms, with stables for horses and camels. It was commissioned by a Persian king who sought to make travel more accessible and safe across the empire. Guards were stationed at the gates to protect guests from bandits and hostile forces, ensuring a secure environment for rest and commerce.

Inside, the caravanserai was more than a place to sleep—it was a **social and economic center**. Travelers exchanged stories, conducted business, and formed connections. Some rooms were adorned with **carpets, lamps, and intricate designs**, reflecting the richness and refinement of Persian culture.

Though lacking modern amenities, the Royal Caravanserai was considered a **luxury** in its time. Visitors from distant lands often recorded their experiences in journals, praising the hospitality and organization they encountered. These establishments played a vital role in linking cities and fostering communication, helping Persia emerge as a **center of civilization**.

Today, the **ruins of ancient caravanserais** still stand as a testament to the ingenuity and sophistication of pre-Islamic Persian society. They symbolize a legacy of openness, hospitality, and cultural exchange that shaped the region's history.

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