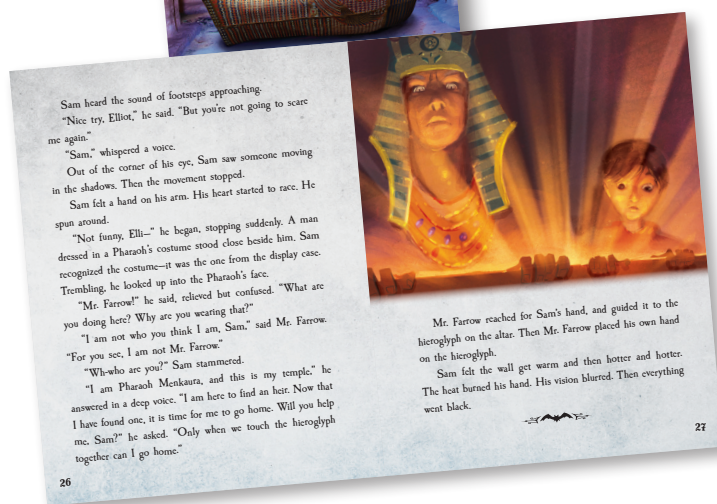
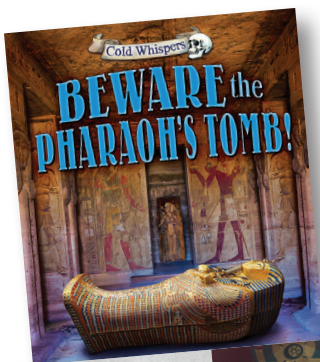


Beware the Pharaoh's Tomb!

COMBO



Teacher's Guide



Cold Whispers:
Beware the Pharaoh's Tomb!

Scary Places:
Wretched Ruins

Fiction and Nonfiction

Use this Teacher's Guide to help students learn about fiction and nonfiction texts. The first section of the guide provides a basic overview of the genres, while the second section can be used as a lesson plan for comparing two individual titles about similar spooky topics.

CCSS Language Arts Standards

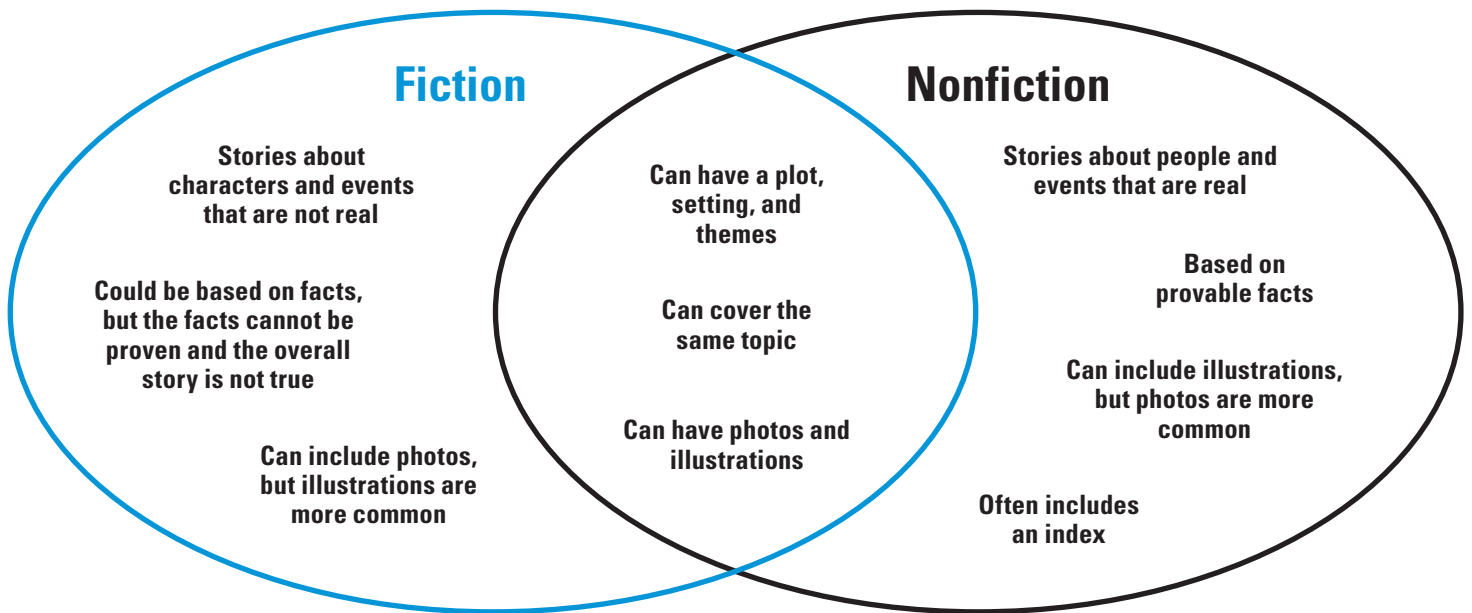
- RI.3.9** Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.
- RI.4.9** Integrate information from two texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

Discuss Fiction and Nonfiction

Prompt students to describe the genres of fiction and nonfiction. Ask them to cite examples of each genre. For example, fiction includes short stories and novels, while nonfiction includes newspapers and textbooks.

Create a Chart or Diagram

Help students establish what the differences and similarities are between fiction and nonfiction by using a Venn diagram or a chart. Place fiction attributes on one side of the chart and nonfiction attributes on the other side, with a space in the middle for shared attributes.



Define Important Terms and Concepts

Assist students in defining the following literary terms and concepts in order to help compare fiction and nonfiction texts.

- **Character** (a person portrayed in a novel, short story, or play)
- **Characterization** (the way the author describes a character)
- **Chronological order** (the order in which events actually happened)
- **Facts** (information that can be proven true)
- **Mood** (the way the reader feels when reading a text)
- **Plot** (sequence of events in a story where each event causes the next event to happen)
- **Setting** (where a story takes place)
- **Theme** (the main idea of a story)

As students further explore works of fiction and nonfiction, they can apply the terms and concepts they have learned to individual books and add new words to this list.

Remind Students

Fiction

Explain that some works of fiction can be based on fact. For example, a historical novel may use factual details about a particular time to create a realistic setting. Also, fiction can sound like the truth, even though the author has invented the information in the book.

Nonfiction

A nonfiction story, such as a ghost story, can include elements of fiction. For example, many visitors to the White House have claimed they saw the ghost of President Abraham Lincoln. While it's true that Lincoln lived at the White House and the visitors are real people who are certain about what they saw, there is no concrete evidence to suggest that the ghost actually exists.

A Closer Look

Cold Whispers: *Beware the Pharaoh's Tomb!* and Scary Places: *Wretched Ruins*

Objective: To have students compare fiction and nonfiction texts about ancient civilizations and ruins, including tombs and temples

1. Read

Have students read the Cold Whispers title, *Beware the Pharaoh's Tomb!* Then have them read the Scary Places title, *Wretched Ruins*—especially “Dying for Their Ruler” (pages 6–7). Ask students to take notes about the setting, characters, and any important themes as they read.

- Which of the stories is fiction? Which is nonfiction? How can you tell? Ask students what clues helped them figure out what genre each book falls into.

2. Compare and Contrast: Ancient Resting Places

Think about the ancient Egyptian pyramids mentioned in *Beware the Pharaoh's Tomb!* and the Sumerian ziggurat in “Dying for Their Ruler.” How are these structures alike? How are they different? Create a chart in which you compare the two. Students should use details from both books in their responses.

Examples of similarities:

- Both are pyramid structures
- Both were used as temples, or places of worship
- Both were used as or built close to burial grounds
- Held the bodies of important rulers

Examples of differences:

- Rectangular pyramids in Iraq; triangular pyramids in Egypt
- Human sacrifices in Sumer; no human sacrifices in ancient Egypt
- Bodies buried immediately after death in Iraq; bodies buried after mummification in Egypt

3. Challenge Students: Book Structure

Analyze how the fiction and nonfiction books are organized. Ask students to describe in their notebooks how *Beware the Pharaoh's Tomb!* and *Wretched Ruins* are structured. Are the texts organized the same or differently? What features are used in each text, and how do these features enhance your understanding of the topic? Use these Tables of Contents to help.

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4. Extend Knowledge: An Archaeologist's Find!

Have students create a fictional journal entry in which they are archaeologists who have discovered ancient ruins in Egypt, Iraq, or in another country. Students can use the words below and concepts they've learned from reading *Beware the Pharaoh's Tomb!* and *Wretched Ruins*. The text and glossaries can also be used to help complete the activity.

temple	sanctuary	altar	graves
	shrine		
rituals	tomb	burial ground	corpses

