

2nd & 3rd Grade

Compare & Contrast

Pyramid Tomb Escape Room



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It's your turn to be an Egyptologist. You must complete the mission to King Tut's tomb. As you travel deep into the desert in search of the pyramid temple, keep your eyes wide open! You never know what might be waiting for you. After each challenge, collect tools and put them in your luggage to help you complete your mission.



Get Started!

Find King Tut's Tomb!

Students won't realize they are practicing Compare & Contrast skills! They will be immersed in the storytelling and our original videos as they complete reading comprehension challenges.

Learn more!



Challenge #2

1. Read the passages and answer the questions.
2. Use your answers to continue the mission. Keep your eyes open for hieroglyphs!
3. Collect archaeological tools along the way to help with your mission. And beware, because next, you'll meet a mummy!



"Can someone help me read this?"



1

The Nile River

(1) The Nile River is in northeast Africa. It is over 4,100 miles long. This is the longest river in the world, and it is longer than the United States is wide! The Nile River flows through eleven countries, including Sudan, Kenya, and Ethiopia. It divides Egypt into two regions, Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt. The river travels north through Egypt and into the Mediterranean Sea.



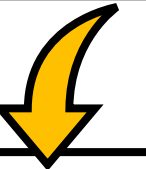
(2) Ancient Egyptians depended on the Nile River in many ways. They would not have been able to survive without it. They even based their calendar on the three cycles of the river. The annual flooding of the river allowed them to farm in the hot and dry desert conditions of Egypt. The flood caused good soil that was perfect for farming to spread over the land. They also fished in the Nile for food. Ancient Egyptians used the mud from the banks of the river for building materials too.

1. What title would best fit the second passage?
 - a. The Powerful Pharaoh Khufu
 - b. The Grand Gallery of Egypt
 - c. The Great Pyramid of Giza
 - d. Where is Cairo, Egypt?
2. What is one similarity between the two passages?
 - a. Both passages explore important landmarks in Egypt.
 - b. Both passages explore what it was like to live in ancient Egypt.
 - c. Both passages explore the wildlife that lives in the Nile River.
 - d. Both passages explore why Egyptians were buried with their riches when they died.
3. What is the main point of paragraph 2 of "The Nile River?"
 - a. Many pyramids were built to survive the flooding.
 - b. The Nile River is the longest river in the world.
 - c. The Nile River is home to many kinds of animals.
 - d. The Nile River was important to the survival of ancient Egypt.

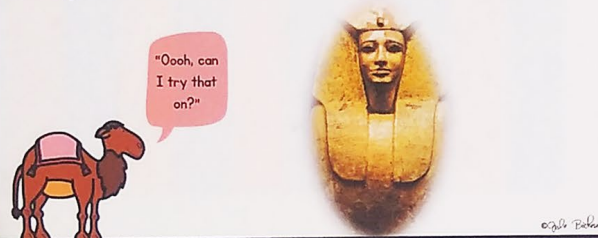
4 Reading Challenges

- Challenges focused on compare & contrast skills.
- Each challenge takes about 20-30 minutes
- 8 nonfiction passages
- Passages in 2nd-3rd Grade Text Complexity band (420L-820L)
- Passages and questions are scaffolded

Learn more!



1. Read the passages and answer the questions.
2. Use your answers to continue the mission. Keep your eyes open for the Pharaoh mask!
3. Collect archaeological tools along the way to help with your mission. Next, your mission will be complete!



Enter your answers in the Mummy's Decoder to see if you are ready to find the Pharaoh mask.



Scan the QR code or [click here](#) to view the video.



DO NOT go to the next page until
you've answered the question on
your brochure!

1

11) Four main forces are involved in the science of flight. They are *lift, gravity, thrust, and drag*. Lift is created when air travels under and over an airplane's wings. This force gets a plane up in the air and keeps it from crashing. Gravity is a natural force which pulls everything down toward Earth. When the force of lift is equal to the force of gravity, the airplane flies at the same level. The airplane will rise when the force of lift is stronger. The airplane will fall when the force of gravity is stronger. Thrust is created by engines moving the plane forward. Drag is the created when air pushes against the airplane. When the force of thrust is equal to the force of drag, the airplane will move forward at the same speed. If thrust is stronger than drag, the plane will speed up. If drag is stronger than thrust, the plane will slow down.

1. What title would best fit the first passage?

- a. Passengers Onboard
- b. The Science of Flight
- c. Wing Construction
- d. Pilot Controls

2 What is one similarity between the two passages?

- a. Both passages warn the reader that airplanes travel at slow speeds.
- b. Both passages explain how a pilot learns to fly aircraft.
- c. Both passages describe how an airplane flies in the sky.
- d. Both passages explore aircraft.

With which statement would the authors of both passages likely agree?

2. The science of how planes fly is more important than the invention of aircraft.



- Themed videos integrated throughout the Escape Room to keep kids engaged.
- Students work in groups, partners, or independently.

Learn more!

3 Versions

- Print
- Google Slides
- Webscape™ (Our most popular experience)

Learn more!



2 Chimpanzee Discoveries

[1] So much of what we know about chimpanzees comes from the work of Doctor Jane Goodall. She studied chimpanzees in a much different way than anyone ever had before. She went to Africa and lived in chimpanzee habitats. Doctor Goodall observed as much as she could about the way they lived. She acted more like a neighbor to them than a scientist. By doing this she gained their trust over time and got to know them as individuals. Her findings changed the way we look at both chimpanzees and ourselves as humans.

[2] Doctor Goodall made huge discoveries about chimpanzees that really changed science. First, she found out that chimpanzees can make and use tools. She watched as chimps used sticks to poke termite nests to get the insects out so they could eat them. Before this discovery, scientists thought that only humans were able to craft tools.

[3] The next important discovery Doctor Goodall made was that chimps are not vegetarians. For a long time, people believed that chimps only ate



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Jane Goodall

[1] Jane Goodall is a scientist who is known for her studies of chimpanzees. She was born on April 3, 1934 in London, England. When Jane was young, she loved to observe the animals in her neighborhood. She even had a stuffed chimpanzee named Jubilee. She spent time reading books about nature and loved to learn as much as she could. Jane was so interested in animals that she started her own nature club. It was called the Alligator Club. Jane Goodall dreamed often about going to Africa to study animals in the wild.

[2] When she got to Africa, Jane met Dr. Louis Leakey. He gave her a once-in-a-lifetime chance to study chimps in Tanzania! At first the chimps



1. What is the main idea of the passage titled "Jane Goodall?"

Jane Goodall is not very well known, but she does a lot to care for hurt chimpanzees in the wild.

Jane Goodall loves chimpanzees so much that she adopted baby chimpanzees that were alone.

Jane Goodall is a scientist who always dreamed about going to China to study animals in the wild.

Jane Goodall is a scientist who has made many discoveries about chimpanzees and works hard to protect them.

	PDF		

3 Versions

- Print
- Google Slides
- Webscape TM (Our most popular experience)

Learn more!



Print

- Cut and paste stamps for each challenge
- Easy to follow
- Optimal for group or partner work
- Recording brochure for answers
- Self-checking decoder
- Certificate of completion

Learn more!



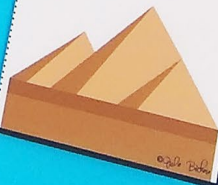
Mummy's Decoder

Use the following codes for each challenge to gather your tools and move to the next challenge.

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4	Question 5	Question 6
Challenge 1	a = We b = Just c = The d = My	a = sand b = desert c = camel d = ride	a = took b = left c = around d = it	a = them b = me c = the d = around	a = around b = sand c = into d = straight	a = floor b = there c = top d = finally
Challenge 2	a = By b = The c = To d = We	a = search b = saw c = some	a = over b = of c = some	a = huge b = bright c = walls d = around	a = the b = for c = in d = with	a = heat b = hieroglyphs c = tomb d = jewels
Challenge 3	a = He b = That c = Many d = She					
Challenge 4	a = A b = The c = We d = It					

PYRAMID TOMB COMPARE & CONTRAST RECORDING BROCHURE

Record your
challenge answers
during your
mission.



CHALLENGE 3



	Answer	Code
1.	A	He
2.	B	needed
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

What did the mummy
tell you?

Print

- OOPS! Cards for differentiation

Learn more!



Webscape TM

- Most interactive experience
- Self correcting
- Embedded videos
- Embedded audio
- Animation
- Simple navigation

Learn more!



Webscape TM

- No log ins or sign ups
- Works with any device that has an internet connection and web browser
- Zero prep! Just share the link with your students.

Learn more!



Google Slides

- Three problems per slide
- Students drag to circle their answers

- 
1. What is the main idea of the passage titled "Jane Goodall?" ☐
- a. Jane Goodall is not very well known, but she does a lot to care for hurt chimpanzees in the wild.
 - b. Jane Goodall loves chimpanzees so much that she adopted baby chimpanzees that were alone.
 - c. Jane Goodall is a scientist who always dreamed about going to China to study animals in the wild.
 - d. Jane Goodall is a scientist who has made many discoveries about chimpanzees and works hard to protect them.
2. What is the main point of paragraph 2 of the passage "Chimpanzee Discoveries?" ☐
- a. Chimpanzees are very interesting animals that eat termites.
 - b. Doctor Goodall discovered that chimpanzees live in communities and care for one another.
 - c. Doctor Goodall made discoveries about chimpanzees that changed science.
 - d. Chimpanzees are not vegetarians, like most scientists thought. They are omnivores.
3. What detail from "Chimpanzee Discoveries" supports the idea that Doctor Goodall studied chimpanzees in a different way than anyone before her had? ☐
- a. "She acted more like a neighbor to them than a scientist."
 - b. "So much of what we know about chimpanzees comes from the work of Doctor Jane Goodall."
 - c. "Finally, Doctor Goodall learned that chimpanzees show compassion."
 - d. "Doctor Goodall noticed chimpanzees hugging each other for comfort."

Learn more!



Google Slides

- Toggle to self-checking decoder
- Decoder will prompt at the end of each challenge whether students are correct or need to check their work.

Learn more!



Looking for More?

