

Comparing the Book to the Film

Teach  Kids

Books are often made into movies. This sheet will help you critically review each one individually, and then compare the two.



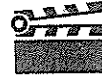
BOOK



What was your favourite part of the book?

Who was your favourite character? Why?

Is there anything you did not like about the book?



FILM



What was your favourite part of the film?

Who was your favourite character? Why?

Is there anything you did not like about the film?

What was different between the film and the book? Put a check mark (✓) next to changes you liked and (X) next to changes you did not.

Which was better? Which did you enjoy more? Explain your answer.

If you were remaking the movie what would you do differently?

Who would you cast as the main characters if you were the director?

Draw the movie poster for your new version of the film on the back of this sheet.

Tutankhamun's Tomb



Who Found His Tomb?

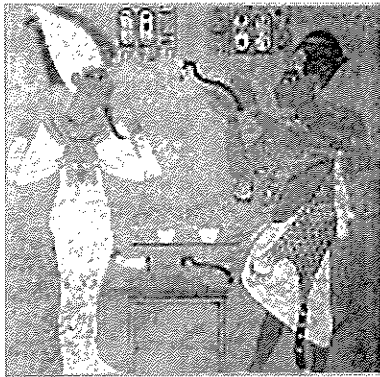
The tomb was found by a group of researchers led by Howard Carter. It was discovered in 1922, which means that all of the treasures and the body inside have been left in very good condition. Carter worked out from other important finds that the tomb would be in the Valley of the Kings. A man named Theodore Davis found a cup with Tutankhamun and his wife on it. This was a clue that helped Carter find the tomb.

What They Found Inside

Inside the tomb they found over 3000 treasures meant for Tutankhamun to take with him into the afterlife. Many of the items were made from, or covered in, gold – perfect for a king. The tomb was split into many different rooms. Most of the rooms were for the objects, apart from the burial chamber which just held his sarcophagus (a decorated stone coffin).

Decoration

The burial chamber with the body is the only decorated room in the tomb, which is very unusual for a resting place for a king.

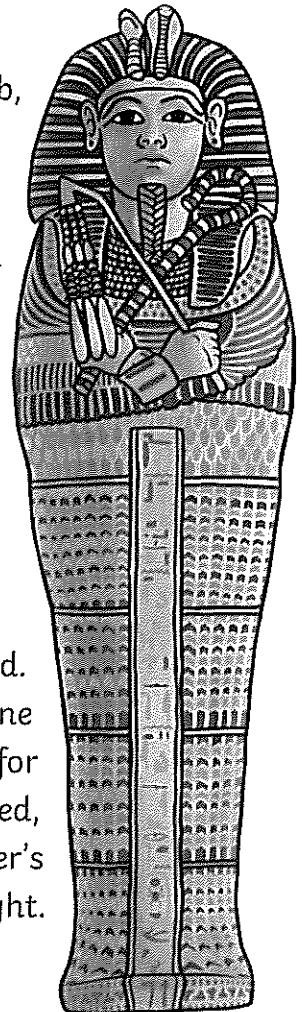


Normally, all the walls would be carved or painted, which is how we know that Tutankhamun died very suddenly.

The images on the walls were from a ritual called the 'opening of the mouth'.

The Curse of the Mummy!

The curse of the mummy started after Tutankhamun's tomb was opened. Mummies have been thought to have magical powers and will curse anyone who disturbs them. It started when Lord Carnarvon, the man who paid for the dig of King Tut's tomb, died soon after it was opened. As soon as he died, all the lights in Cairo went out mysteriously. Other stories are that Carter's pet canary was killed by a cobra and Carnarvon's dog died the same night. Some think it was a germ but others say it was magic.



Tutankhamun's Tomb Questions

1. Which year was Tutankhamun's tomb discovered? Tick **one**.

- 1992
- 1922
- 1912
- 1299

2. Where did Carter find the tomb?

3. What is the name of the room that had the sarcophagus in? Tick **one**.

- tomb
- burial chamber
- sarcophagus area
- Tutankhamun

4. Use the information in the text to match the people up to their role in the discovery.

Lord Carnarvon	Paid all the workers who discovered the tomb.
Howard Carter	Found a cup that led to the discovery.
Theodore Davies	Discovered the tomb.

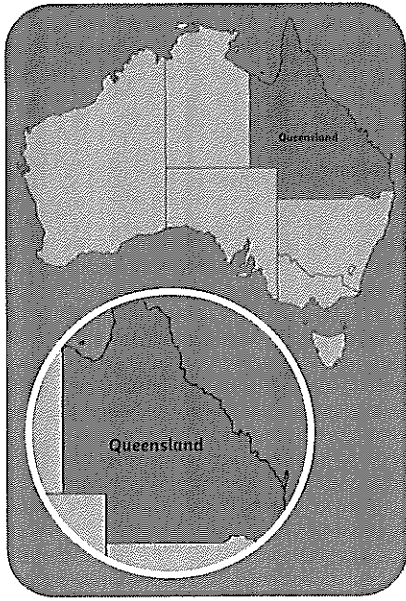
5. Tick the boxes to say whether the sentences are true or false.

Sentence	True	False
Some people think Mummies can curse people who find them.		
Lord Carnarvon's cat died the same night as the canary.		
When Lord Carnarvon died, the lights went out in Egypt.		
Some people say Lord Carnarvon died from a germ.		

6. What is the name of the ritual that can be seen in the paintings in the burial chamber?

7. Do you believe the mummy's curse? Use the text to support your answer.

The Great Barrier Reef



Where Is the Great Barrier Reef?

The Great Barrier Reef is an enormous living formation in Australia. It has 2900 individual reefs and over 900 islands. The Great Barrier Reef is located in the Coral Sea, off the coast of Queensland, Australia. It stretches along the Queensland coast from near the southern town of Bundaberg, to up past Cape York. It is a popular tourist attraction with over 2 million visitors every year.

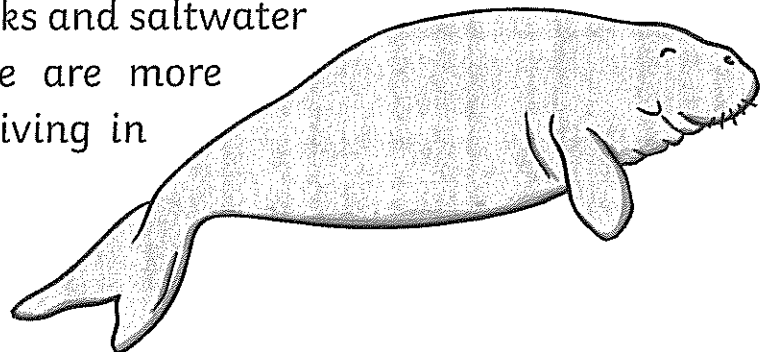
How Big Is the Great Barrier Reef?

The Great Barrier Reef is a staggering 2600 kilometres long. It is not only the world's largest reef but also the world's largest living structure. The Great Barrier Reef is bigger than Tasmania and Victoria put together. Astronauts can even see it from outer space!

Which Animals Live in the Great Barrier Reef?

The Great Barrier Reef is home to many thousands of animals, such as fish, sea turtles, giant clam, seahorses, sea snakes, sea turtles, stingrays, sharks and more. One of the most interesting, is the dugong. These unusual animals are closely related to dolphins and whales. They are large mammals and are herbivores. Dugongs feed on the many plants of the Great Barrier Reef.

They are hunted by sharks and saltwater crocodiles. Today, there are more than 50,000 dugongs living in Australian waters.



What Else Lives in the Great Barrier Reef?

Many other species live in the Great Barrier Reef; including a wide variety of corals and sponges. 360 species of hard coral grow there, including bottlebrush coral, bubble coral, brain coral, mushroom coral, staghorn coral, tabletop coral and needle coral. Hard corals grow in shallow water and help build the structure of coral reefs. They grow in several forms, such as mounds, plates and branches. When a coral colony dies, a new one will grow on top of the skeletons of the dead coral. This creates three-dimensional architecture. Hot weather and warm water are bad for coral and cause 'coral bleaching'. This means they lose their natural colour and become a white-greyish colour.

How Do Aboriginal People Use the Great Barrier Reef?

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are the traditional owners of the Great Barrier Reef. More than 70 Indigenous tribes have ownership over parts of the Great Barrier Reef. Many animals that live there are important to Aboriginal Dreaming, specifically the turtle and dugong. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have used the sea to give them food for thousands of years. Today, food from the sea is important to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who still collect food and prepare meals using their traditional foods.



Questions

1. Where is the Great Barrier Reef?

2. Which two states is the Great Barrier Reef bigger than?

3. How is it possible that astronauts can see the Great Barrier Reef from outer space?

4. In alphabetical order, list examples of animals that live in the Great Barrier Reef.

5. Are dugongs extinct? Give reasons for your answer.

6. Describe what 'coral bleaching' means.

7. What happens when a coral colony dies?

8. Using information from the text, draw a labelled diagram of the Great Barrier Reef.

Name: _____

Visual Clues

Look at the picture carefully. Answer the questions below by circling the best answer.

1. What season is it?

- A. winter
- B. summer

2. When is it?

- A. noon
- B. midnight
- C. morning or evening

3. Why do the trees look that way?

- A. The trees are dying.
- B. A storm covered them with ice and snow.
- C. They are blooming.

4. How would your footsteps sound if you were to walk on the ground?

- A. squish
- B. slurp
- C. crunch

5. What might live nearby?

- A. a wild moose
- B. a wild giraffe
- C. a wild alligator



Pick one of the answers you gave to a question and explain your answer.

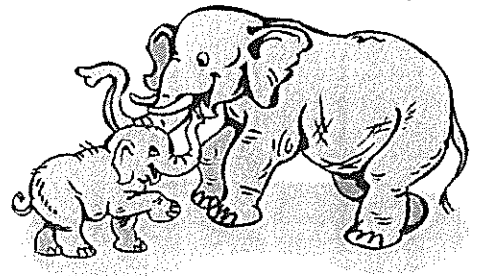
Name: _____



Animal Facts and Opinions

Tell whether each sentence is a fact or opinion. Write "fact" next to each statement that gives information that you can prove. Write "opinion" next to statements that tell how someone feels about something.

1. _____ A giant tortoise can live to be over 150 years old.
2. _____ Jennifer saw a zebra at the zoo.
3. _____ A polar bear is the most fun animal to watch.
4. _____ Parrots are prettier than blue birds.
5. _____ Elephants eat grass and leaves.
6. _____ Bald eagles usually lay one or two eggs at a time.
7. _____ Blue whales are the largest animals in the world.
8. _____ A cheetah can run faster than a lion.
9. _____ Everyone should go to see the new gorilla habitat.
10. _____ Koalas usually sleep during the day.
11. _____ Canaries sing beautifully.
12. _____ The bats in the cave are very scary.
13. _____ Snakes do not make good pets.
14. _____ Chimpanzees can climb to the tops of trees.
15. _____ Hummingbirds are the only bird that can fly backwards.
16. _____ A rhinoceros can be very difficult to take care of.
17. _____ Crocodiles spend most of their time in saltwater.
18. _____ Pandas are black and white.
19. _____ Hippos are amazing animals to watch.
20. _____ A Komodo dragon is a reptile.



Name: _____

Find the Meaning from the Text

“The Velveteen Rabbit” is a story of a stuffed toy that is given to a little boy for Christmas. At first the rabbit is not played with very much. But later, the little boy finds he likes the rabbit best of all. Below is a paragraph from the beginning of the story.

The Velveteen Rabbit *by Margery Williams*

For a long time he lived in the toy cupboard or on the nursery floor. No one thought very much about him. He was **naturally** shy. Being only made of **velveteen**, some of the more **expensive** toys quite **snubbed** him. The mechanical toys were very **superior** and looked down upon everyone else. They were full of modern ideas, and they pretended they were real. The model boat, who had lived through two **seasons** and lost most of his paint, caught the tone from them. He never missed an **opportunity** of **referring** to his rigging in technical terms. The Rabbit could not claim to be a model of anything, for he didn't know that real rabbits existed. He thought they were all stuffed with **sawdust** like himself. He understood that sawdust was quite **out-of-date** and should never be mentioned in modern circles.

Match the Meanings

Write the letter of the word on the right which has almost the same meaning as the word or phrase on the left. Use the words in the text to understand the meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| _____ 1. naturally | A. talking about |
| _____ 2. velveteen | B. chance |
| _____ 3. expensive | C. old fashioned |
| _____ 4. snubbed | D. soft wood chips |
| _____ 5. superior | E. times of the year |
| _____ 6. seasons | F. soft cloth |
| _____ 7. opportunity | G. usually |
| _____ 8. referring to | H. lived |
| _____ 9. technical | I. special knowledge |
| _____ 10. existed | J. ignored |
| _____ 11. sawdust | K. cost a lot of money |
| _____ 12. out-of-date | L. stuck up |



Name: _____

Hamster Cause & Effect

Directions: Read the story. Then fill in the chart of causes and effects.

Yesterday, after playing with my hamster on the floor, I put him back into his cage. But, I didn't close the lid tightly and he escaped. I didn't know he was loose until I saw something run by my feet. I jumped up quickly and hit the lamp on the table next to me. The lamp fell and crashed to the ground, making a loud noise. Soon, my dad was in the room upset that he was awoken from his nap. I walked over to apologize when I stopped just in time. My hamster was sitting in front of me, looking up, and smiling. I reached down to grab him, and he took off under the couch and into the kitchen. When I heard the scream, I knew my mom had seen my pet. She scooped him into a colander and popped him back into his cage. I tightly secured the top, and he was back in his home. I watched him play, and thought for sure I saw him give me a little wink.

CAUSE	EFFECT
I did not close the lid tightly.	
	I jumped up and hit the lamp.
The lamp crashed to the floor and made a loud noise.	
Walked to apologize, stopped, and tried to grab my hamster.	
	My mom screamed.
	I watched my pet play and thought I saw him wink at me.

Name: _____

SUMMARIZING

THE PICNIC SHOCK



The brown bear had just woken up from a long Winter hibernation. He hadn't eaten for months and he was absolutely starving! He left the comfort of his dark cave and wandered outside into the sunlight. The bear immediately smelt a delicious scent wafting through the air. He could almost taste the sausages and steak as he followed his nose towards the smell. Nearby, a family were enjoying their picnic, unaware that the bear was watching them from the bushes. Without warning the bear leaped from his hiding place and barrelled towards the family. Chaos erupted as everyone started screaming and running around. The terrified family scrambled to get out of the bear's way. Little did they know, they had nothing to fear. The bear made a direct beeline for the warm sausages sizzling away on the barbeque. The family watched in shock as the enormous bear proceeded to feast on the range of cooked meat before happily licking his lips and strolling back into the bushes where he came from.

SUMMARIZE THE STORY USING THE PROMPTS TO HELP YOU

Who was in the story?

Where does the story take place?

What was the problem in the story?

How was the problem resolved?

SUMMARIZE THE STORY IN ONE SENTENCE

Name _____

What's the Main Idea?

Directions: Read the passage and answer the questions below.

Making a healthy snack is easy. You can use fresh fruits or vegetables. One healthy snack is carrots with dip. You can make another healthy snack out of apple slices with peanut butter, or you could make a mix of grapes and strawberries. Some cereals can also be used to make a healthy snack. You have to be very careful. You can make a healthy snack unhealthy by adding dips and candy with too much sugar. One of my favorites is Cheerios mixed with raisins and chocolate chips.

What is the main idea of the paragraph?

List 3 details from the text that support the main idea.

Supporting Detail #1

Supporting Detail #2

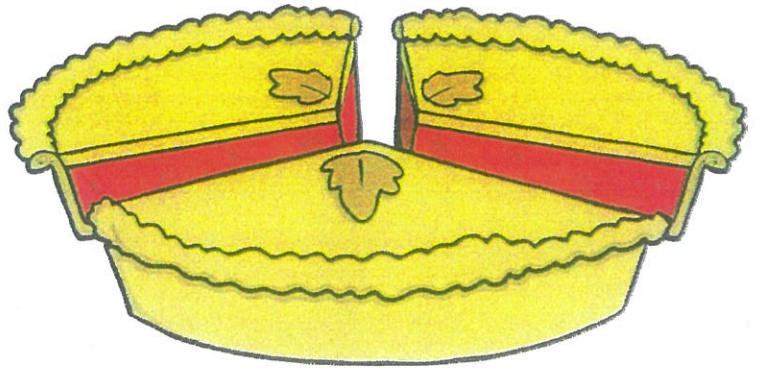
Supporting Detail #3

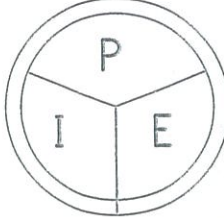
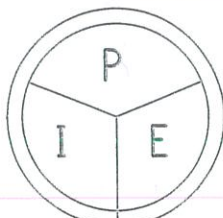
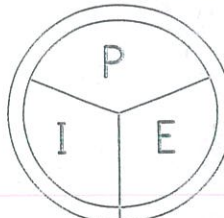
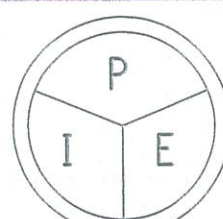
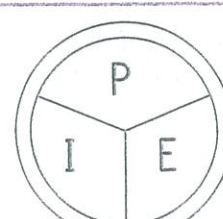
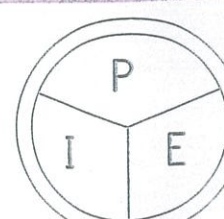
Author's Purpose

Persuade or convince the reader to do or believe something.

Inform or tell the reader more information about a topic.

Entertain the reader with an interesting or funny story.



<p>1. a newspaper article about a winter storm</p> 	<p>6. a thesaurus</p> 
<p>2. a commercial for a new candy</p> 	<p>7. a biography of Abraham Lincoln</p> 
<p>3. a story about a friendly giant</p> 	<p>8. a speech by someone running for student council</p> 
<p>4. a billboard for a new store</p> 	<p>9. a book of jokes</p> 
<p>5. a fiction book about unicorns</p> 	<p>10. a magazine article about birds in Africa</p> 

MAKING PREDICTIONS

Name: _____

LEARNING TO FLY



Katie was such a cute little caterpillar. She spent her days crawling along the bright green leaves in the garden, munching and crunching as she went. One day Katie decided it was time for a change. So she wove a cocoon around herself and she went to sleep. When she woke up she had become a beautiful butterfly. But there was one, big problem. Katie didn't know how to fly, she had never had wings before and she didn't know how to use them! But she had to learn. So she took a step and she started to flap her wings...

What do you predict will happen next?

What clues did you use to make your prediction?



DON'T PAT THE SPIDER!



Jimmy was a naughty little boy. He never listened to anyone. He didn't listen to his parents. He didn't listen to his teachers. And he certainly didn't listen to his friends. No one could tell Jimmy what to do. His parents told him, "Don't ride your bike without a helmet!" So Jimmy went for a ride without his helmet. He fell off his bike and a huge lump formed on his head. His teachers told him, "Don't run on the concrete!" So Jimmy ran on the concrete. He fell over and scraped his hands and knees. His friends told him, "Don't pat that spider!"

What do you predict will happen next?

What clues did you use to make your prediction?

Second Level Inference

Passage A

It was a pleasant, sunny day and Matisse pushed Violet gently on the swing. She squealed happily as it went back and forth. After a while, Matisse began to get bored. He raced off towards the biggest slide he could see. Violet struggled to get off the swing and began to toddle her way towards the slide Matisse was already zooming down. Violet had just reached the bottom of the slide when Matisse ran towards the climbing frame. "Mattie! Mattie! Wait for me," she shouted as she tried to catch up with him. Matisse scrambled his way up the climbing frame like a monkey scaling a tree. Violet managed to reach up to the first rung but couldn't manage to get her leg to reach. She sat down on the ground and began to cry.


1. a) Where are Violet and Matisse?

- b) What clues did you find in the text which helped you?

- c) Now put the two together to make a full answer in a sentence with some evidence from the text.

Learning from Home READING GRID

INSTRUCTIONS: Read a book from home or online (such as EPIC or Storyline Online) and complete an activity from the grid every day.

<p>Favourite Part</p> <p>What was your favourite part of the text? Why? Detail your reasons in full sentences.</p>	<p>Visualisation</p> <p>Read a page or two of a story and draw a picture of what is happening from what you visualised in your head.</p>	<p>Summarising</p> <p>Jot down as many V.I.P.'s (Very Important Points) from the text as you can</p>	<p>Monitoring Coding</p> <p>Use the following Strategy to help monitor your reading. Mark the codes on the page if you are allowed.</p> 	<p>Predicting</p> <p>Looking at the title and front cover, make a prediction about the text. Whilst reading, check your prediction and alter it if needed.</p>	<p>Questioning</p> <p>Before reading an information text, write 'I wonder' in the middle of the page. Next, write questions you have about the topic before reading. Once you read the text, write down the answers to your questions.</p>
<p>Text-to-text Connections</p> <p>List down how this text relates to something you have read or viewed in another text.</p>	<p>Text-to-world Connection</p> <p>List down how this text relates to something that has happened in the real world</p>	<p>Text-to-self Connections</p> <p>List down how this text relates to something in your own life.</p>	<p>Character Map</p> <p>Draw a picture of a character in your text. Label your character.</p>	<p>Problem/Solution</p> <p>Identify and write the problem and the solution of your story.</p>	<p>Inferring</p> <p>What's in my teacher's bag or trash? Make inferences about what is in their bag based on what you know about your teacher.</p>
<p>Character Comparison</p> <p>Choose two characters and compare. How are they different? How are they the same?</p>	<p>Setting</p> <p>What is the setting of your story? Write about it in detail.</p>	<p>Non Fiction</p> <p>Read non-fiction books and write or draw about something you learned.</p>	<p>Non Fiction</p> <p>List 3 interesting facts you read in your book. Complete some extra research and add some more facts</p>	<p>Retell</p> <p>After reading the story, retell it to a family member using first, next, lastly.</p>	<p>Inferring</p> <p>Use your background knowledge + text clues to make an inference about your book.</p>
<p>B-M-E</p> <p>Identify and summarise in paragraphs the Beginning, middle and end of your story.</p>	<p>Different Ending</p> <p>Change the ending of your story. Illustrate after you have written.</p>	<p>Tricky Words</p> <p>Write down any tricky words you come across while reading. Find them in a dictionary and write the meaning down.</p>	<p>Character Traits</p> <p>Draw a picture of a character. Label the character with their traits.</p>	<p>Activating Prior Knowledge</p> <p>Choose a topic and write what you already know, and in a second column, write what you now know.</p>	<p>Scanning</p> <p>Scan a newspaper and find the following: birth notice, weather forecast, advertisement, sports result, good news article and bad news article. Glue them under their headings if you wish.</p>