




Student Practice Sheet

Include Direct Quotes

Name _____

Date _____

Instructions: When the video asks you to pause, complete the activity below that has the same stop sign as you see in the video. The instructions are given in the video.

	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	<p>Civilizations around the world have built pyramids for thousands of years. The Egyptians, Mayans, and Aztecs were just a few great pyramid builders, yet most people think of pyramids as the type found in Egypt. The Egyptian pyramids are wondrous works of construction. The largest of them, known as the Great Pyramid, took decades for tens of thousands of laborers to build. They are great engineering achievements, but even the individual stones they are built from are amazing. Even though pyramids in Mexico are clearly different from the Egyptian pyramids at Giza, though do share similarities. Some people think it may be possible that African travelers brought Egyptian pyramid-building ideas with them to Mexico. There are many theories about how and why pyramids in Mexico and Egypt were created, but archeologists might never uncover all of the secrets of the pyramids.</p>
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<div data-bbox="191 541 289 636" data-label="Text">4</div>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<div data-bbox="191 1010 289 1104" data-label="Text">5</div>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<div data-bbox="191 1478 289 1572" data-label="Text">6</div>	<p>Civilizations around the world have built pyramids for thousands of years. The Egyptians, Mayans, and Aztecs were just a few great pyramid builders, yet in the article, "Probing Question: How were the Egyptian pyramids built?" Marissa McCauley says that, "However, of these three ancient cultures, the Egyptians set the standard for what most people recognize as classic pyramid design: massive monuments with a square base and four smooth-sided triangular sides, rising to a point." The Egyptian pyramids are wondrous works of construction. The largest of them, known as the Great Pyramid, took decades for tens of thousands of laborers to build. They are great engineering achievements, but in his article, "Pyramids at Giza," Carl Hoffman says that, "Each stone</p>

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	<p>block is waist-high and worthy of awe." Even though pyramids in Mexico are clearly different from the Egyptian pyramids at Giza, though do share similarities. Judy Fain wonders, "How far-fetched was it to think that African travelers to Mexico introduced the idea or the technology of pyramids, and the locals gave their pyramids an indigenous spin too?" in the article, "Maya and Egyptian Pyramids: A Hidden Connection?" There are many theories about how and why pyramids in Mexico and Egypt were created, but archeologists might never uncover all of the secrets of the pyramids.</p>
	<p>Excerpt from "Stonehenge: Mystery on the Salisbury Plain," by Lee Krystek</p> <p>There is evidence that activity on the Stonehenge site goes as far back as 11,000 years ago. It wasn't until about 3100 BC, though, that a circular bank following the current Stonehenge layout appeared. At the same time pine posts were put into place. Around 2100 BC stones started being erected, at first the smaller bluestones, then the larger sarsens stones. During this period some stones were erected, then later dismantled.</p> <p>Excerpt from "Stonehenge Revealed: Why Stones Were a Special Place," by Rachel Hartigan Shea</p> <p>Druids—and sometimes aliens—have been suspected of planting the 4,500-year-old stones. Is Stonehenge an astronomical calendar or a place of healing or a marker for magical energy lines in the ground? For a long time, no one really knew, though some theories were more grounded in reality than others.</p> <p>Excerpt from "Stonehenge explained? Theory argues why monument was built," by Stephanie Pappas</p> <p>Stonehenge may have also been a burial ground, or a place of healing. Tombs and burials surround the site, and some skeletons found nearby hail from distant lands. For example, archaeologists reported in 2010 that they'd found the skeleton of a teenage boy wearing an amber necklace near Stonehenge. The boy died around 1550 B.C. An analysis of his teeth suggest he came from the Mediterranean. It's possible that ill or wounded people traveled to Stonehenge in search of healing, some archaeologists believe.</p>



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[illegible]

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Answer Key

Instructions: Whenever the video asks you to pause, complete the activity below that has the same number as the stop sign in the video. The instructions are in the video.

	<p>Simon said, "That trout I caught weighed 50 pounds!"</p> <p>Simon said that he caught a trout that weighed 50 pounds.</p> <p><i>Note: Student created quote can vary slightly, as long as the quoted part of the sentence is an accurate ad exact quote. The paraphrased response may have more variation.</i></p>
	<p>Civilizations around the world have built pyramids for thousands of years. The Egyptians, Mayans, and Aztecs were just a few great pyramid builders, yet most people think of pyramids as the type found in Egypt. The Egyptian pyramids are wondrous works of construction. The largest of them, known as the Great Pyramid, took decades for tens of thousands of laborers to build. They are great engineering achievements, but even the individual stones they are built from are amazing. Even though pyramids in Mexico are clearly different from the Egyptian pyramids at Giza, though do share similarities. Some people think it may be possible that African travelers brought Egyptian pyramid-building ideas with them to Mexico. There are many theories about how and why pyramids in Mexico and Egypt were created, but archeologists might never uncover all of the secrets of the pyramids.</p>
	<p>However, of these three ancient cultures, the Egyptians set the standard for what most people recognize as classic pyramid design: massive monuments with a square base and four smooth-sided triangular sides, rising to a point.</p>
	<p>The largest of them, known as the Great Pyramid, took decades for tens of thousands of laborers to build. They are great engineering achievements, but in his article, "Pyramids at Giza," Carl Hoffman says that, "Each stone block is waist-high and worthy of awe."</p>

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	<p><i>Note: Student responses may vary, but this is the only appropriate quote to include in a correct response.</i></p>
5	<p>Judy Fain wonders, "How far-fetched was it to think that African travelers to Mexico introduced the idea or the technology of pyramids, and the locals gave their pyramids an indigenous spin too?" in the article, "Mayan and Egyptian Pyramids: A Hidden Connection?"</p> <p><i>Note: Student responses may vary, but this is the only appropriate quote to include in a correct response.</i></p>
6	<p>Civilizations around the world have built pyramids for thousands of years. The Egyptians, Mayans, and Aztecs were just a few great pyramid builders, yet in the article, "Probing Question: How were the Egyptian pyramids built?" Marissa McCauley says that, "However, of these three ancient cultures, the Egyptians set the standard for what most people recognize as classic pyramid design: massive monuments with a square base and four smooth-sided triangular sides, rising to a point." The Egyptian pyramids are wondrous works of construction. The largest of them, known as the Great Pyramid, took decades for tens of thousands of laborers to build. They are great engineering achievements, but in his article, "Pyramids at Giza," Carl Hoffman says that, "Each stone block is waist-high and worthy of awe." Even though pyramids in Mexico are clearly different from the Egyptian pyramids at Giza, though do share similarities. Judy Fain wonders, "How far-fetched was it to think that African travelers to Mexico introduced the idea or the technology of pyramids, and the locals gave their pyramids an indigenous spin too?" in the article, "Maya and Egyptian Pyramids: A Hidden Connection?" There are many theories about how and why pyramids in Mexico and Egypt were created, but archeologists might never uncover all of the secrets of the pyramids.</p>
7	<p>Stonehenge is one of the most mysterious manmade structures on the planet. Stonehenge is a group of massive stones arranged in a set of circles. The structure is over 4,000 years old, and no one knows exactly how or why it was built. In the article, "Stonehenge: Mystery on the Salisbury Plain," Lee Krystek states that, "There is evidence that activity on the Stonehenge site goes as far back as 11,000 years ago." There are no surviving records that document Stonehenge's</p>

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construction or its original purpose. In her article, "Stonehenge Revealed: Why Stones Were a Special Place," Rachel Hartigan Shea writes that, "Druids—and sometimes aliens—have been suspected of planting the 4,500-year-old stones." There is more mystery to Stonehenge than just how it was built. Archeologists are not sure why it was built either, though there are some ideas. Popular theories say that it was a place of worship or some sort of observatory. Stephanie Pappas says, in the article, "Stonehenge explained? Theory argues why monument was built," that, "Stonehenge may have also been a burial ground, or a place of healing." Surely the builders of Stonehenge had a reason to erect the huge structure, but we may never know what that reason was.

Note: The only major variation in student responses may be the way each quote is attributed. For instance, a student might write, "Lee Krystek writes," instead of "Lee Krystek states. Attributions may come before or after the quote, as long as they are properly formatted with commas and quotation marks.