



Chapter 1: All Life from a River

Comprehension Questions

1. Why did the ancient Egyptians live on the banks of the Nile River?
 - a. Because they might discover a tomb filled with gold.
 - b. *Because they needed water from the river to live and to grow crops.*
 - c. Because the sun was hotter near the river than in the desert.
 - d. Because the leaders of ancient Rome ordered the Egyptians to live there.

2. Why was the flooding of the Nile important to the ancient Egyptians?
 - a. *Because the floodwaters spread out across the land nearby, allowing the Egyptians to grow crops.*
 - b. Because the floodwaters kept enemies away.
 - c. Because the floodwaters meant that the god, Tutankhamun, was happy.
 - d. Because the floodwaters allowed the Egyptians to send water to ancient Rome.

3. Why did ancient Egyptians place rocks called Nilometers next to the Nile?
 - a. To help spread silt over the land for growing crops.
 - b. *To measure the height of the flood each year.*
 - c. To thank the gods for sending floodwaters.
 - d. To mark the tomb of a pharaoh.

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Chapter 1: All Life from a River

Vocabulary Questions

1. If you learn about human history mainly by studying things from the distant past, you are studying _____.
 - a. *archeology*
 - b. civilization
 - c. geography
 - d. religion

2. _____ is a large group of people who have built cities, discovered new ways of doing things, and created their own laws and art.
 - a. An archeologist
 - b. A timeline
 - c. A Nilometer
 - d. *A civilization*

3. Land where farmers can grow things easily is called _____ land.
 - a. desert
 - b. *fertile*
 - c. lifeless
 - d. annual

4. In the summer, in lands far to the south of ancient Egypt, the _____ brought many inches of rain.
 - a. *monsoon*
 - b. sun
 - c. crops
 - d. floodplain

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Chapter 2: Bits of the Puzzle

Comprehension Questions

1. What is one reason why archeologists have trouble finding artifacts of ancient Egypt?
 - a. Because there are not many archeologists studying ancient Egypt.
 - b. *Because many artifacts have been stolen.*
 - c. Because no one is allowed to study Egyptian artifacts.
 - d. Because most of the artifacts are buried too deep in the ground.

2. Why is the Valley of the Kings important to archeologists?
 - a. *Because many tombs of pharaohs have been found there.*
 - b. Because the valley floods each year.
 - c. Because Egyptians made papyrus in the Valley of the Kings.
 - d. Because Nilometers can be found there.

3. What did archeologists find inside a crocodile mummy?
 - a. Ancient Egyptian sandals made of gold.
 - b. Jars filled with gold, ivory, and jewels.
 - c. *Rolls of ancient Egyptian paper called papyrus.*
 - d. The mummy of a cat.

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Chapter 2: Bits of the Puzzle

Vocabulary Questions

1. Ancient Egyptian paper is called _____.
 - a. archeology
 - b. ivory
 - c. annual
 - d. *papyrus*

2. When a mummy is found intact, this means that it is _____.
 - a. *in one piece*
 - b. empty
 - c. unwrapped
 - d. in the sand

3. A _____ is a hot land where almost no rain ever falls.
 - a. floodplain
 - b. cliff
 - c. *desert*
 - d. canal

4. _____ is something that was made by people in ancient times.
 - a. A monsoon
 - b. A riddle
 - c. *An artifact*
 - d. A mystery



Chapter 3: Religion in Ancient Egypt

Comprehension Questions

1. How did ancient Egyptians show their respect for the most important and powerful gods?
 - a. Farmers grew special crops which they burned as an offering to the gods.
 - b. The pharaoh went out into the desert on festival days and prayed to the gods.
 - c. People sang songs to the gods in the inner sanctum.
 - d. The ancient Egyptians made statues of the gods and put the statues inside temples.

2. Who took care of a god's statue?
 - a. A servant of the pharaoh.
 - b. A priest.
 - c. An archeologist.
 - d. Ordinary people.

3. How did many ancient Egyptian farmers pay their taxes to the pharaoh?
 - a. They gave the pharaoh crops like wheat and grain.
 - b. They said prayers for the pharaoh.
 - c. They sold one of their children to the pharaoh.
 - d. They gave the pharaoh gold, ivory and jewels.

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Chapter 3: Religion in Ancient Egypt

Vocabulary Questions

1. Egyptians believed that if they wore _____, the gods would protect and help them.
 - a. bandages
 - b. *amulets*
 - c. clean clothes
 - d. white linen

2. A gift that is given to a god is called _____.
 - a. a tax
 - b. a charm
 - c. an artifact
 - d. *an offering*

3. A place where a god is worshipped is called _____.
 - a. Sekhmet
 - b. a tomb
 - c. *a shrine*
 - d. a coffin

4. Crops like wheat and corn are called _____.
 - a. papyrus
 - b. silt
 - c. fertile
 - d. *grain*



Chapter 4: Living Forever

Comprehension Questions

1. What was the Book of the Dead?
 - a. A list of all the people who died each year.
 - b. *Instructions to the soul about how to move through the underworld.*
 - c. A list of animals that had been turned into mummies.
 - d. A book of songs that were sung when someone died.

2. Why did the Egyptians build tombs for their dead?
 - a. *To protect the mummies and to store supplies for them.*
 - b. To show respect for the most powerful and important gods.
 - c. To give ordinary Egyptians a job when other jobs were hard to find.
 - d. To make it easier for their families to find them later.

3. How did ancient Egyptians try to talk to the dead?
 - a. By singing songs.
 - b. By reading aloud from the Book of the Dead.
 - c. By shouting outside the tomb.
 - d. *By writing letters, spells and curses on papyrus or bowls.*

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Chapter 4: Living Forever

Vocabulary Questions

1. The Egyptians believed that a dead person's soul went to the _____.
 - a. *underworld*
 - b. inner sanctum
 - c. Valley of the Kings
 - d. desert

2. A roll of paper with writing on it is called _____.
 - a. an amulet
 - b. a shrine
 - c. *a scroll*
 - d. a sanctum

3. A decade is _____ years.
 - a. 20
 - b. 100
 - c. 500
 - d. *10*

4. The ancient Egyptians believed that people could live another life after they died. This is called the _____.
 - a. Maat
 - b. Ammut
 - c. evil spirit
 - d. *afterlife*



Chapter 5: Making a Mummy

Comprehension Questions

1. When the Egyptians made a mummy, what was the first thing they did?
 - a. They packed the body in natron for 40 days.
 - b. They removed the inside parts of the body.
 - c. They wrapped the body in linen and placed amulets in the wrappings.
 - d. They placed the body in a coffin and covered it with oil.

2. Which organ was always left inside the body?
 - a. The brain.
 - b. The lungs.
 - c. The liver.
 - d. The heart.

3. What did the embalmers do with the organs that were removed from the body?
 - a. They dried out the organs and wrapped them in linen.
 - b. They fed the organs to a sacred animal like a cat or crocodile.
 - c. They took the organs to a temple and used them as an offering.
 - d. They gave the organs to the dead person's family.

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Chapter 5: Making a Mummy

Vocabulary Questions

1. Special containers for holding human organs were called _____ jars.
 - a. natron
 - b. embalmer
 - c. incision
 - d. *canopic*

2. To keep a dead body from rotting, the body must be _____.
 - a. plugged
 - b. *embalmed*
 - c. leached
 - d. buried

3. To dehydrate something means to _____.
 - a. add water to it
 - b. remove its organs
 - c. *dry it out*
 - d. make it rot faster

4. A person's stomach, lungs, liver, and brain are also called _____.
 - a. *internal organs*
 - b. afterlife
 - c. sockets
 - d. natron



Chapter 6: What Mummies Can Tell Us

Comprehension Questions

1. Compared with people today, how long did the ancient Egyptians live?
 - a. Scientists have no way of knowing how long ancient Egyptians lived .
 - b. Ancient Egyptians were truly ancient. Most lived to be about 90 years old.
 - c. Most ancient Egyptians lived to be between 25 and 35 years old.
 - d. Most ancient Egyptians lived about 50 years.

2. How do scientists today study mummies?
 - a. They use X-ray machines to look inside the mummy.
 - b. They carefully unwrap the mummy, then freeze the body.
 - c. They unwrap the mummy and then cover it with Natron.
 - d. They send the mummies to Howard Carter, a mummy expert.

3. What did scientists see when they studied the mummy of Tutankhamun?
 - a. Tutankhamun had many scars on his face.
 - b. Tutankhamun died from an infection caused by rotten teeth.
 - c. Tutankhamun was poisoned by his enemies.
 - d. Tutankhamun had a small hole in his skull.



Chapter 6: What Mummies Can Tell Us

Vocabulary Questions

1. If a person has damage and pain in his joints, we say he has _____.
 - a. *arthritis*
 - b. smallpox
 - c. natron
 - d. thin bones

2. If your teeth hurt, you have a _____ problem.
 - a. canopic
 - b. stomach
 - c. liver
 - d. *dental*

3. Doctors use _____ to see through a person's skin to the bones.
 - a. cavity tools
 - b. *X-rays*
 - c. leaching
 - d. natron

4. Scientists can look inside a mummy's _____ to find out what its last meal was.
 - a. liver
 - b. brain
 - c. *stomach*
 - d. amulet



Chapter 7: Learning About Egypt from a Famous Stone

Comprehension Questions

1. What important mystery of ancient Egypt was solved by the finding of the Rosetta Stone?
 - a. The Rosetta Stone told where the mummies of the pharaohs were buried.
 - b. *The Rosetta Stone helped archeologists to solve the mystery of hieroglyphics.*
 - c. The Rosetta Stone explained the gods of the ancient Egyptian culture.
 - d. The Rosetta Stone explained the Book of the Dead in other languages.

2. Why did the Rosetta Stone have words that were written in Greek?
 - a. *Because the pharaohs who were ruling Egypt at that time were Greek.*
 - b. Because the pharaoh wanted to send the stone to Greece.
 - c. Because Cleopatra fell in love with a Greek ruler.
 - d. Because all of the slaves in ancient Egypt could only read and write in Greek.

3. Who was ruling Egypt when the culture of ancient Egypt finally died out?
 - a. The Muslims.
 - b. Ramses II.
 - c. *The Romans.*
 - d. Sekhmet.

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Chapter 7: Learning About Egypt from a Famous Stone

Vocabulary Questions

1. _____ is a group of countries or lands that is controlled by one powerful nation or ruler.
 - a. *An empire*
 - b. A culture
 - c. A religion
 - d. A civilization

2. A century is _____ years.
 - a. 10
 - b. *100*
 - c. 200
 - d. 50

3. Ancient Egyptian picture writing is called _____.
 - a. archeology
 - b. papyrus
 - c. embalming
 - d. *hieroglyphics*

4. During the Roman rule over Egypt, _____ began.
 - a. Egyptian culture
 - b. the Greek empire
 - c. the Valley of the Kings
 - d. *the Christian religion*