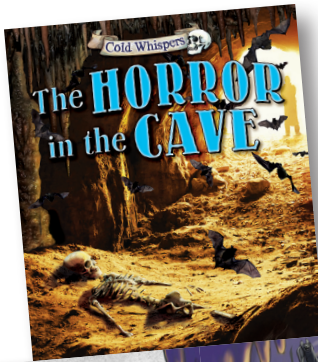
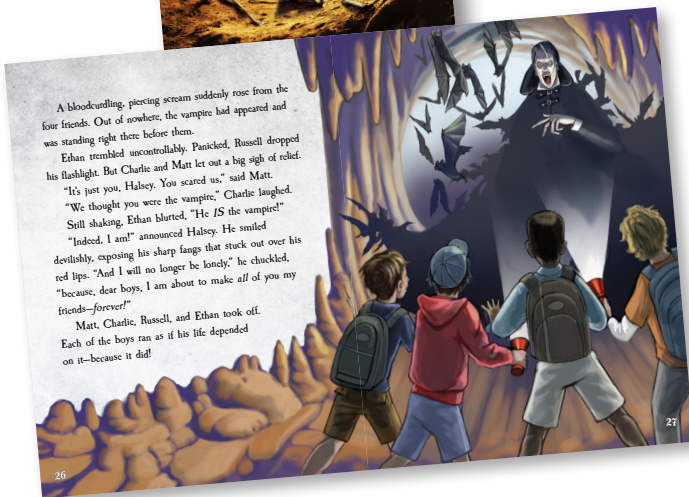
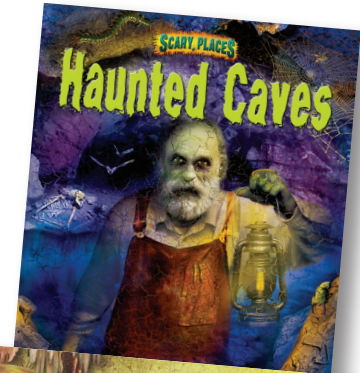


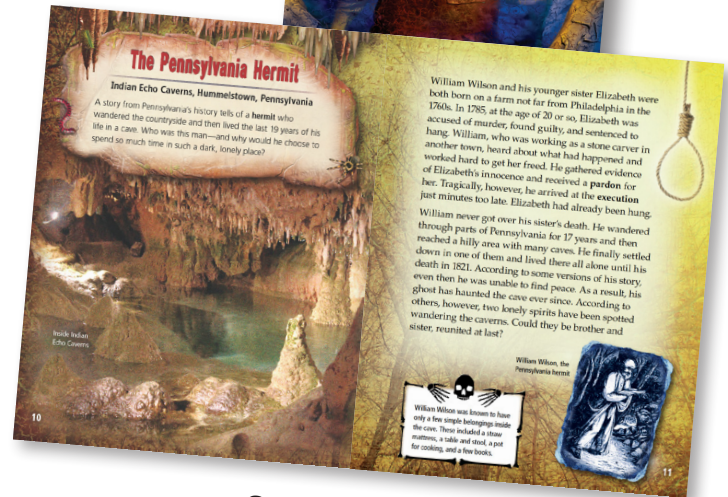
The Horror in the Cave COMBO



Teacher's Guide



Cold Whispers:
The Horror in the Cave



Scary Places:
Haunted Caves

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

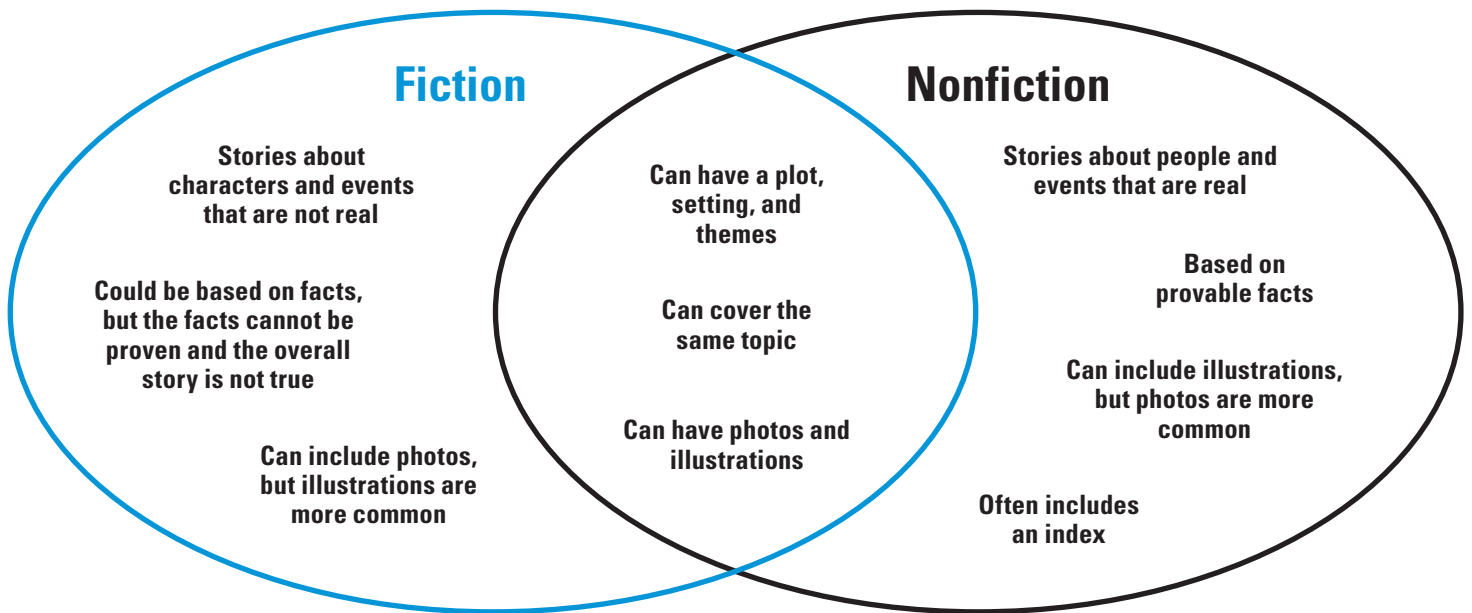
- RI.3.9** Compare and contrast the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.
- RI.4.9** Integrate information from two texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

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: *The Horror in the Cave* and Scary Places: *Haunted Caves*

Objective: To have students compare fiction and nonfiction texts about spooky caves

1. Read

Have students read the Cold Whispers title, *The Horror in the Cave*. Then have them read the Scary Places title, *Haunted Caves*. 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: Cave Explorers

Brainstorm with the class about the ways the caves are described in both books, and the ways people use and interact with the caves. (Some examples are listed below.) Students can first find terms from the glossaries that describe cave features and uses. Then, ask the class to describe other cave characteristics present in the books. Which features and uses were found in both the fiction and nonfiction books?

Examples of features:

- chambers
- rock formations
- rugged
- ruins
- crevices
- hollow
- deep
- dark
- cold
- underground
- has bats

Examples of uses:

- air raid shelter
- mining
- vaults
- winery
- guided tours
- homes/shelter

3. Challenge Students: Caves over Time

As a class, create a timeline of events for *The Horror in the Cave*. What is the chronological order of the plot? Then, split the class into groups. Assign each group a different story from *Haunted Caves* and have them create a timeline of that story.

After the activity, talk about the techniques involved in investigating a story's sequence of events. What parts of the story did students think about when making a timeline for a fiction book? What changed when students applied these skills to nonfiction? What stayed the same?

4. Extend Knowledge: Your Cave

Have kids create their own short story, diary entry, newspaper report, or comic strip about discovering an unknown cave and exploring it. What does the cave look like? What do they find? Students can include fiction and nonfiction elements, and should use some of the terms listed in the Cave Explorers activity.

