

Monday
18th January 2021

Phase 3 - Day 11



RECALL:

NC REPORT PLAN:

Look at your copy of the non-chronological report again.

How is the information presented?

When are sub-headings used in the report?

How do diagrams, labels and captions add to the report?

LEARNING LADDER AND SKILLS:

Writing - Organised Targets (Page 4 viii)

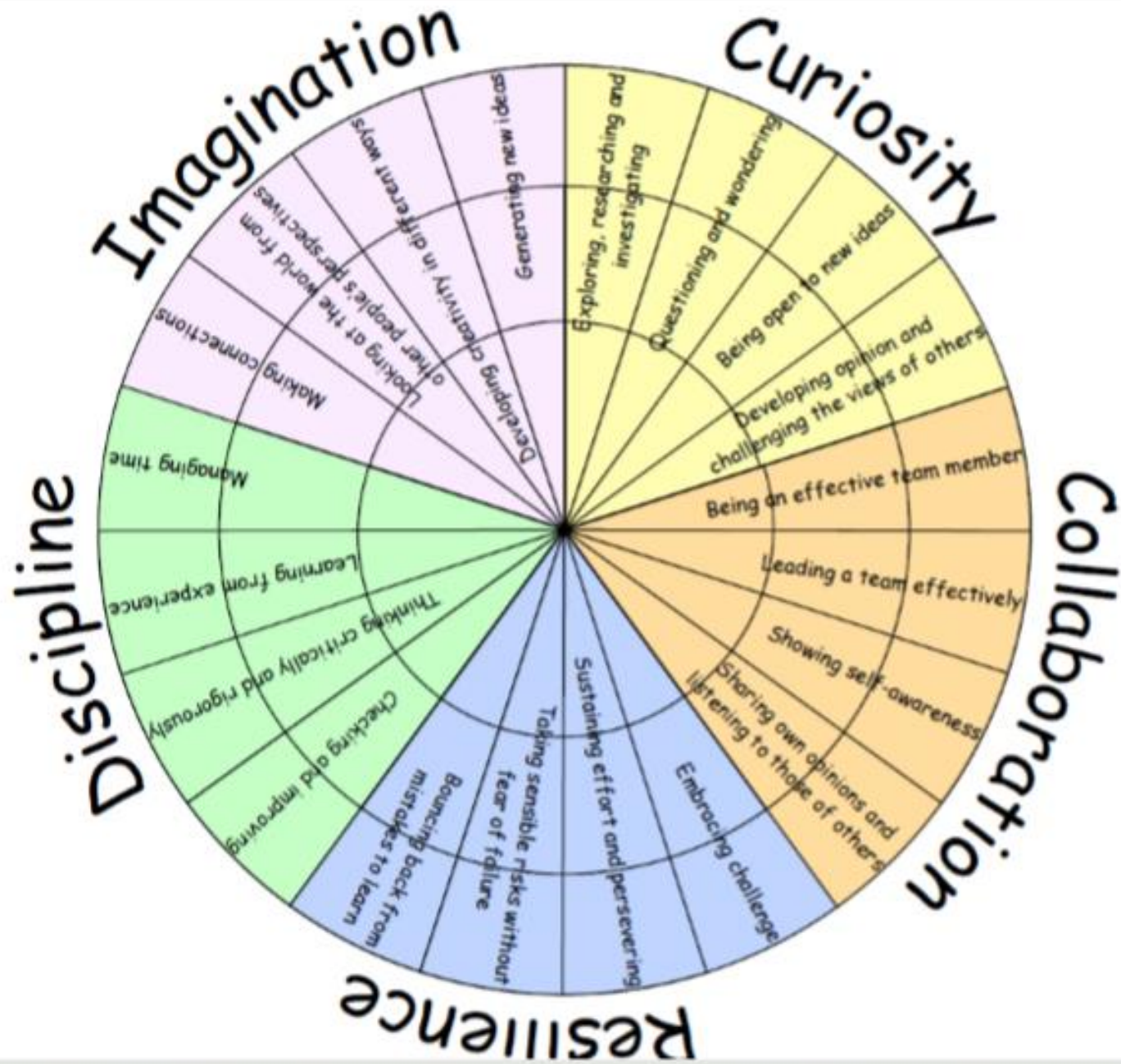
I can group similar information together in paragraphs in non-fiction writing.

Features

Short descriptive sentences for captions.

Detailed diagrams.





LEARNING HABITS:

Which learning habits do you think you will need to use today?

BLUEPRINT FOR THE NC REPORT:

Step 3

Present information in different ways.

- Detailed diagrams
- Short descriptive sentence for caption
- Words for labels
- Images (sketches, hieroglyphics, photographs)
- WOW fact box/ Did you know...?

EMBALMING AND MUMMIES

The embalming process, which prevented bodies from rotting away, was perfected over hundreds of years. If it was done properly, it was a lengthy, messy and gruesome job, but it did work.

THE NEW KINGDOM METHOD

Mummification took 70 days altogether. First, a slit was made in the side of the body so that the 'viscera' – the intestines, lungs, liver and stomach – could be taken out. The viscera were embalmed separately and placed in four 'canopic jars' (see opposite). The heart was left in the body, because Egyptians believed it would be judged in the Next World.

Next, the embalmers covered the body with a salt called natron, a preservative that also soaked up the moisture. After about 35–40 days, the body was completely dried out. Then it was snuffed with materials soaked in oils and resins to make it a normal shape again, and the slit was sewn up.

Over time, the oils and resins used in the wrapping stage became thick and sticky, almost like tar. The local word for this substance was *mummy*, meaning 'bitumen' (tar is made partly of bitumen). So, this is where the word 'mummy' comes from.

Finally, a mask was placed over the mummy's head. This was done by the chief embalmer, wearing the jackal mask of the embalming god Anubis. At last, the mummy was ready to be put in its coffin.

Set it's amazing mummy short the effectiveness of the New Kingdom method of embalming

CANOPIC JARS

These were usually four canopic jars with each mummy, containing the mummified liver, lungs, stomach and intestines. Each jar had a different stopper, in the form of one of the four sons of Horus, who protected the viscera.

These are typical New Kingdom canopic jars. They were usually four in number, each containing a different organ. The stoppers were in the form of the four sons of Horus, who protected the viscera.

MUMMIES REVEAL THEIR SECRETS

In the 19th century, mummies were often unwrapped so that investigators could inspect them. Later, it was recognized that this practice damaged them badly, so it was stopped. Now, when scientists want to find out about a mummy, they put it into a CAT scanner, which sees through all the bandages. They can also carry out tests on tiny scraps of mummy flesh to find out about their DNA, the unique blueprint that each of us has in our cells. For example, DNA tests have shown that Tutankhamun and the body found in KV55 (see page 28) were definitely related.

Modern technology: below, a wrapped mummy inside a CAT scanner. Right, images of mummies' faces, reconstructed by a computer.

Internet links: For links to websites where you can prepare a mummy for the winter and see X-ray images of mummies, visit www.ahbnc.com

This is the mummy of Set II, Ramesses II's grandson.

The wrapping of the mummy is almost finished.

The chief embalmer says prayers over the completed mummy.

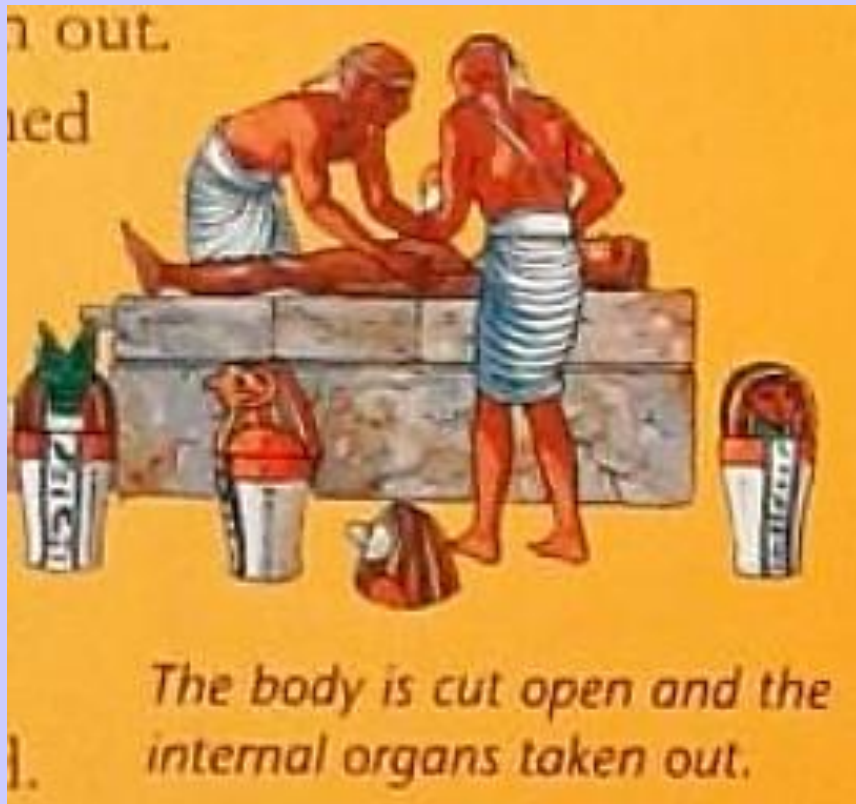
The mummy has been unwrapped. You can see how thin the arms and legs were when they were dried out.

The body is cut open and the internal organs taken out.

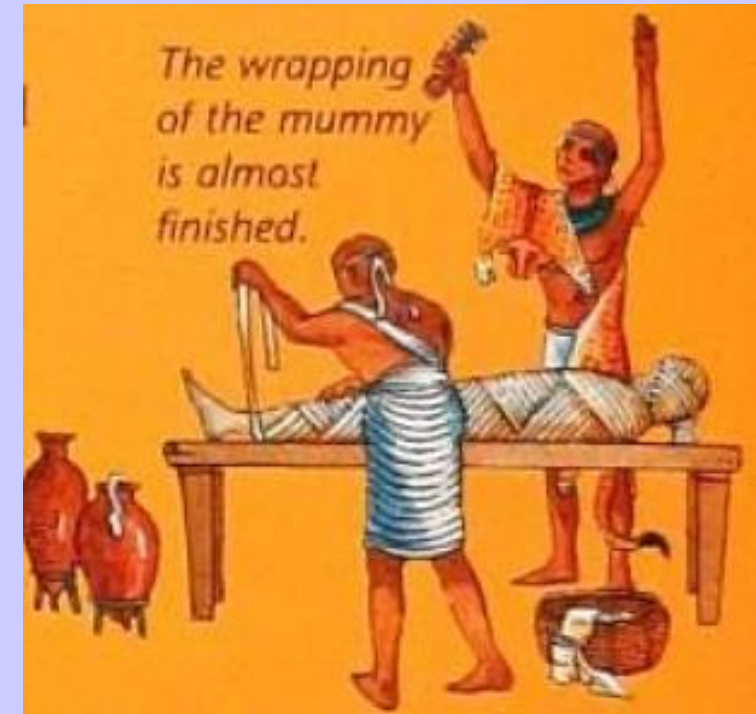
Embalming covering the body with natron.

The body now had to be wrapped in layers of linen, starting with the fingers and toes.

IDENTIFY



1. Why is the caption written under the diagram?
2. How does its positioning help the reader?
3. Where are captions placed in the text?



4. What information does this caption show?
Write all answers in your own words

EXAMINE

EMBALMING AND MUMMIES

The embalming process, which prevented bodies from rotting away, was perfected over hundreds of years. If it was done properly, it was a lengthy, messy and gruesome job, but it did work.

Many New Kingdom mummies are still in amazingly good condition today. After the New Kingdom, standards waned, but bodies were still mummified until beyond the time of the Ptolemies.

THE NEW KINGDOM METHOD

Mummification took 70 days altogether. First, a slit was made in the side of the body so that the 'viscera' – the intestines, lungs, liver and stomach – could be taken out.

The viscera were embalmed separately and placed in four 'canopic jars' (see opposite). The heart was left in the body, because Egyptians believed it would be judged in the Next World.



The body is cut open and the internal organs taken out.

Next, the embalmers covered the body with a salt called natron, a preservative that also soaked up the moisture.

After about 35–40 days, the body was completely dried out. Then it was stuffed with materials soaked in oils and resins to make it a normal shape again, and the slit was sewn up.



Embalmers covering the body with natron.

The body now had to be wrapped in layers of linen, starting with the fingers.

Jewels and amulets (charms) were placed between the layers, to protect the person in the next life, and each layer was covered in oils, resins and perfumes, too.



The wrapping of the mummy is almost finished.

Finally, a mask was placed over the mummy's head. This was done by the chief embalmer, wearing the jackal mask of the embalming god Anubis. At last, the mummy was ready to be put in its coffin.



The chief embalmer says prayers over the completed mummy.

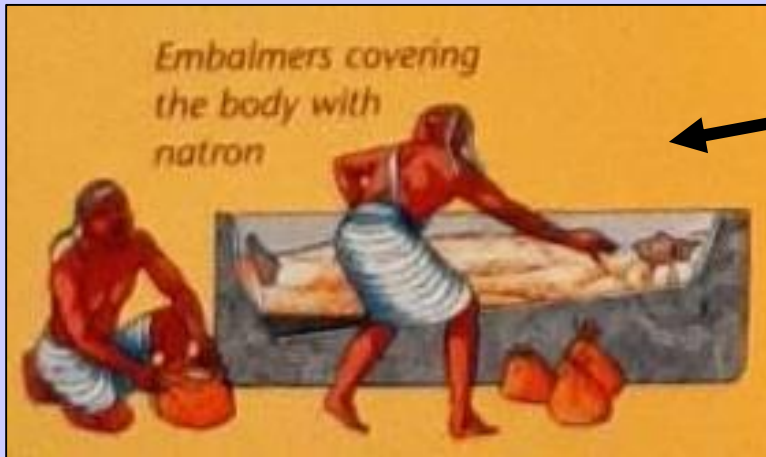
Over time, the oils and resins used in the wrapping stage became thick and sticky, almost like tar. The local word for this substance was *mwjmsj*, meaning 'bitumen' (tar is made partly of bitumen). So, this is where the word 'mummy' comes from.

See 13 amazing mummy bones the effectiveness of the New Kingdom.

Captions are written using a **short descriptive sentence**.

1. List all captions in the report.
2. What words do most of the captions start with?
3. How do they compare with each other?
4. Why are they written in this way?

PRACTICE



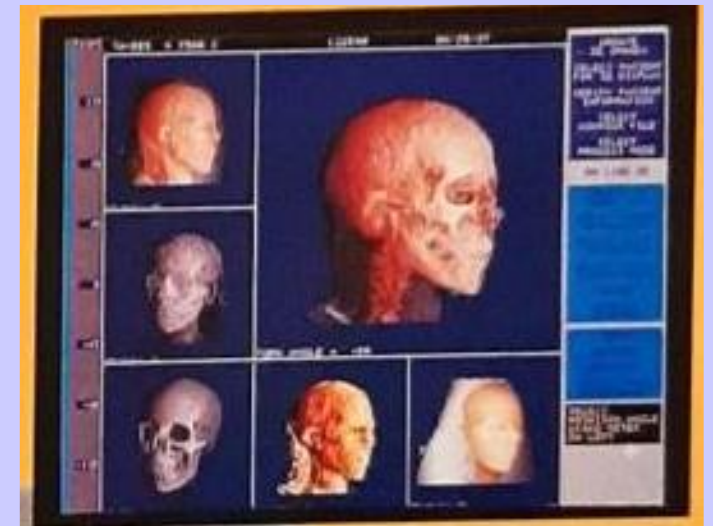
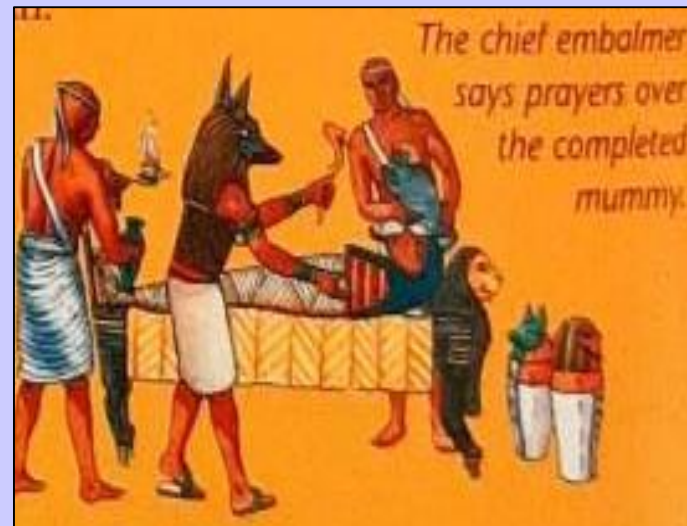
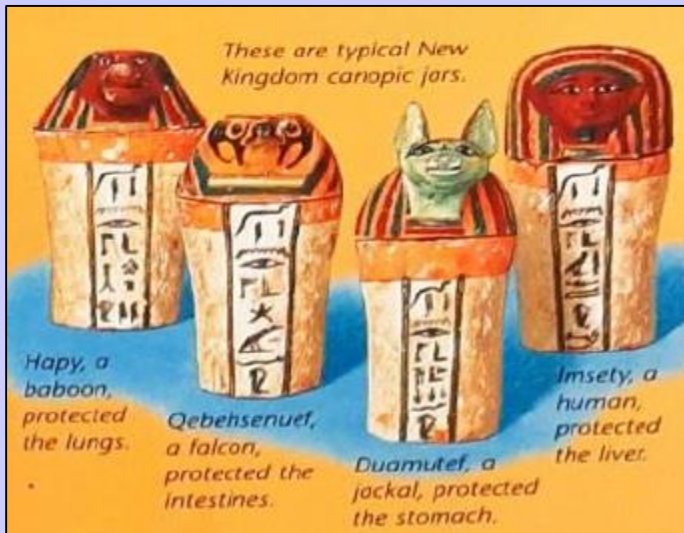
Example:

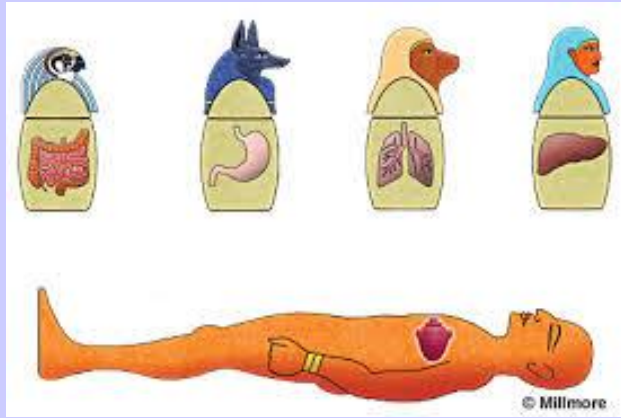
It was important to cover the body in natron.

They covered the body in natron.

The body was laid out and covered in natron.

- Write your own version for each caption from the report.
- Use short descriptive sentences.





APPLY THE FEATURE

Write your own caption for the following images.

You must include:

- a short descriptive sentence, which links to the diagram.
- subject specific vocabulary.

