**ANSWER KEY FOR THE JANUARY 27, 2020 ISSUE**

**Student Edition**

**Page 3: Map**
about 100 miles

**Page 5: Map**
Luxor

**Page 8: News Chart**
1. the Yeti
2. the Loch Ness monster

**Page 8: News Review**
1. D
2. C
3. A
4. C

**Online Skill Builders**

**Mark It Up!**
Responses will vary.

*Sample main idea responses include:*

**Introduction:** When John White returned to Roanoke, the colonists were gone and “Croatoan” was carved into a post.

**A Rough Start:** The colonists faced many challenges in their attempt to settle the New World.

**Digging for Clues:** Archaeologists are still digging up artifacts and trying to solve the mystery of the lost colony of Roanoke.

**Crack the Case**

*Sample responses include:*

**Clue 1:** The hole in King Tut’s skull was made after he died. **This clue is important because** it shows that he didn’t die from a blow to the head.

**Clue 2:** King Tut broke his leg days before his death. **This clue is important because** it helped Hawass form a new theory about Tut’s death.

**Clue 3:** King Tut suffered from bone disease and malaria. **This clue is important because** it shows that Tut was unhealthy and could support the theory that he died from an infection.

**Clue 4:** Tut’s heart and several ribs were missing. **This clue is important because** it supports the chariot accident theory for how Tut died.

**Be a Quiz Whiz!**

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. C

**Close-Reading Questions: What Happened to This Colony?**

1. When John White returned to Roanoke, no one was there. The wooden houses had been taken apart, and the island was overgrown with weeds. The name of a nearby island, Croatoan, was carved into a wooden post.

2. White had been part of an earlier expedition that killed the leader of a local Native American tribe. As a result, the Native people were not welcoming. They attacked the colonists and killed one.

3. *Sample response:* I think the challenges continued after John White left, and many colonists died. The remaining colonists probably moved to Croatoan since that’s what was carved into the wooden post.

**Close-Reading Questions: What Killed King Tut?**

1. The first paragraph explains a conclusion about King Tut’s death based on X-rays taken in 1968. The second paragraph shows how a later study led experts toward a different conclusion.

2. Zahi Hawass conducted tests on samples of King Tut’s bones. The tests showed that the young king suffered from a bone disease and malaria, a potentially fatal illness. This led Hawass to believe the king was too weak to fight off infection.

3. Christopher Naunton noticed the heart and several ribs were missing from the king’s remains. After working with car-crash investigators, he believes King Tut died from a chariot accident that crushed his ribs and heart.