What to do today

IMPORTANT Parent or Carer – Read this page with your child and check that you are happy with what they have to do and any weblinks or use of internet.

1. Read non-fiction information

- Read the report on *Sea Myths*. Which of these creatures had you heard of before? What is the most important piece of information about each? Why do you think that people like to tell stories of sea creatures like these?

2. Remind yourself about word classes

- Use the **PowerPoint** *on word classes* or, if this is not possible, remind yourself using the *Revision Card 1 and 2*.
- Find examples of each class of word in *Sea Myths* and write them on the *Classification Table*.

Well done! Now show a grown-up the words that you have collected. You can check your answers at the end of the pack.

3. Research one of the sea-creatures

- Choose one of the sea-creatures from *Sea Myths*. Research some more information about it and make a poster about all that you discover. Keep this safe – you will need it tomorrow.

Try the Fun-Time Extra

- Can you make up a story about one of these sea-creatures? You could write it as a comic-strip, a script or as a story. Share your finished story with other people.

Sea Myths

The Kraken

The kraken is a legendary monster. Scandinavian folktales told stories of this giant, terrifying creature who lived in the sea. Some stories told of the kraken pulling ships apart with its strong tentacles. Other myths were that it often caused dangerous whirlpools in the water which sunk ships fast. It is thought that the myths arose from sightings of giant squid and these terrified and inspired tall stories.

Sirens

In Greek Mythology, the sirens were dangerous creatures, who lured unlucky sailors with their enchanting music and beautiful songs. The ships sailed into the rocks that surrounded the island and capsized. Sirens were half human and half bird. Originally, they could be men or women, but later stories described all sirens as women.

Merfolk

In folktales, a mermaid or merman is an aquatic creature with the upper body of a human and the lower body of a fish. They appeared first in stories in ancient Assyria but soon were told around the world. Some tales show merpeople as very kind and helpful towards sailors, while other stories link them to storms, floods and shipwrecks. Many people explain that belief in merpeople is because of manatees (or sea cows).

Selkies

Selkies are found in folktales from the Northern Isles of Scotland. They are able to change from seal to human form by shedding their skins. In some stories they come to land and live as humans for many years before returning to the sea.

Revision Card 1 – Word Classes

Nouns

A noun names a person, place, idea, thing or feeling.

a poem
the sea
a myth
an image

In front of a noun, we often have
a an the
Determiners

Verbs

Verbs indicate that someone or something is doing, feeling or being.

We paddled.
The sea roared.
The boat was old.
Something attacked us.
We lost hope!

Usually **verbs** have the name of a person or thing or a pronoun in front of them.

Adjectives

An adjective is a describing word.
It tells you more about a noun.

those strange noises
that mysterious smell
a cold, creepy feeling
its green claws

The claws were green.

Adjectives sometimes come next to 'their' nouns...
but sometimes they do not.

Adverbs

Adverbs often modify verbs.
They can also modify adjectives,
or a **whole clause**.

The creature rose then.
We fought hard against it.
Its claws slashed furiously.

It had horribly sharp claws.
We were very frightened.
It was too strong for us!

Suddenly, it froze.
Then, it sank beneath the waves.
Perhaps, we were safe.

Revision Card 2 – Word Classes

Prepositions

Prepositions link a noun or noun phrase to a sentence.

We continued our voyage *on the ship.*

We repaired our vessel *after the attack.*

We kept watch *because of the creature.*

It could still be lurking *beneath the waves.*

Prepositions tell us how words are related.

They can tell us about time, place and cause.

Determiners

A shadow loomed on the horizon. — any shadow

The shadow loomed on the horizon.
That shadow loomed on the horizon. — a particular shadow

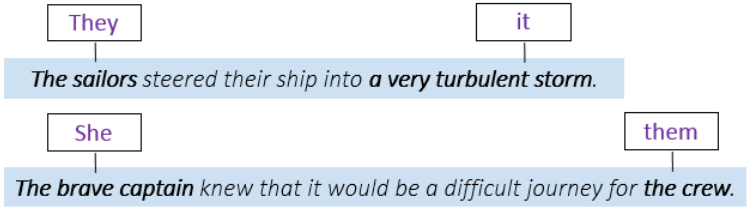
My shadow loomed on the horizon.
Your shadow loomed on the horizon. — a shadow which belongs to...

Every shadow loomed on the horizon.
Some shadows loomed on the horizon. — a specified number of shadows

Determiners stand in front of nouns. They specify a noun.

Pronouns

Pronouns can stand in the place of a noun or noun phrase.



Conjunctions

Co-ordinating conjunctions join two words or clauses.

It might sink the ship now ☐ *it might play with it for a while.*

What conjunctions could be inserted?

Co-ordinating conjunctions
and
but
or

Subordinating conjunctions introduce subordinate clauses.

Huge tentacles gripped the ship ☐ *the crew slept.*

What conjunctions could be inserted?

Subordinating conjunctions
when
while
before
because
so
if
unless
although

Classification Table

Nouns	Verbs
Adjectives	Adverbs
Prepositions	Determiners
Pronouns including relative pronouns	Conjunctions

Sea Myths - *Word Classes Colour-Coded*

Red = determiners *Blue = nouns* *Pink = adjectives* *Green = verbs*
Turquoise = prepositions *Orange = adverbs.* *Purple = pronouns* *Brown = conjunctions*

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