

Thursday 11<sup>th</sup> June 2020

*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.*      *It had horribly sharp claws.*  
*We fought hard against it.*      *We were very frightened.*  
*Its claws slashed furiously.*      *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.

They

it

*The sailors* steered their ship into *a very turbulent storm*.

She

them

*The brave captain* knew that it would be a difficult journey for *the crew*.

### 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

<p><b>Nouns</b></p>	<p><b>Verbs</b></p>
<p><b>Adjectives</b></p>	<p><b>Adverbs</b></p>
<p><b>Prepositions</b></p>	<p><b>Determiners</b></p>
<p><b>Pronouns including relative pronouns</b></p>	<p><b>Conjunctions</b></p>