

## KS3 English Home Study Booklet

### BBC Lockdown Learning

- BBC are running daily lessons for secondary pupils at 1pm. For the week of the 25<sup>th</sup> January you can participate in the following live lessons that support the delivery of the English curriculum:

Monday: Letter Writing and Essays

Tuesday: Punctuation

Thursday: Speeches

Friday: Unfamiliar Words

The lessons are only 20 minutes long and are staggered by age: 1pm- age 11-12; 1.20pm- age 12-13.

You can find all the lessons with 'English Celebrity Supply Teacher' on BBC iPlayer.

### Culture in Quarantine....

Keep your eyes peeled for any opportunity to improve your 'cultural literacy'. This will help your understanding of unseen texts in your study of English.

You could:

- Watch Newsround and then try to write your own news report about an event in your area.
- Watch a travel show such as 'Simon Reeve Around the World' on BBC iPlayer and then write an article describing your area in a similar style.
- Read for pleasure for at least 30 mins each day

## Greek Myth Mini Project : Introduction to Greek Myths

### Where have the Greek myths come from?

**Myth** [noun] – Traditional stories of early history that help to explain the world

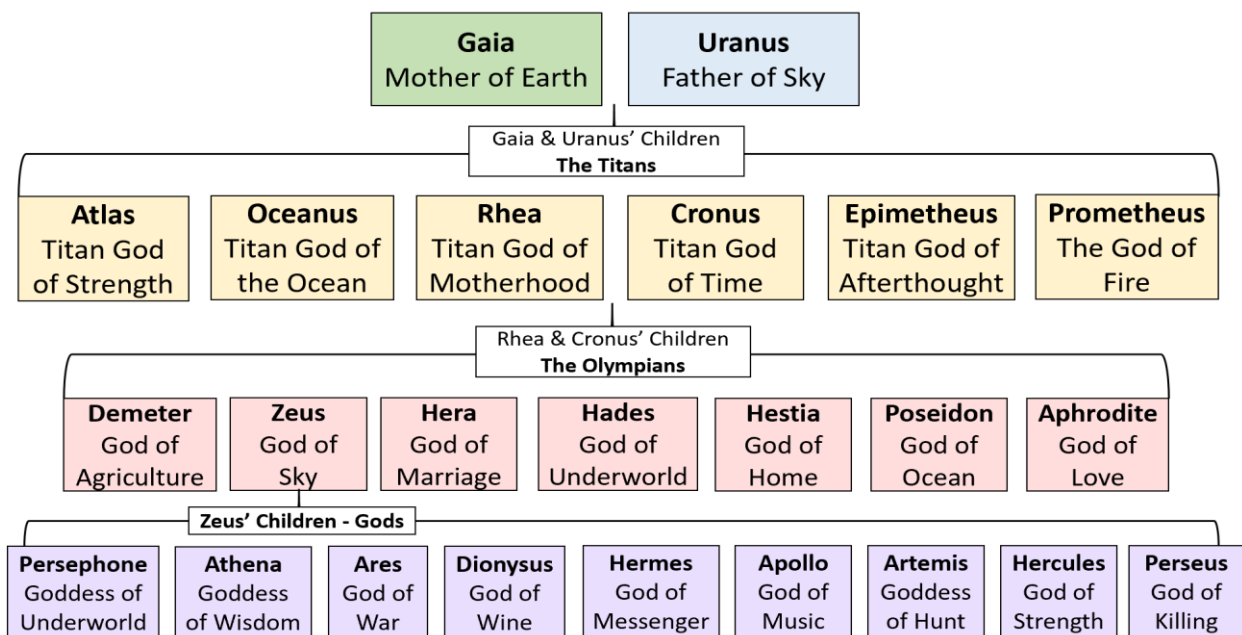
In ancient Greece, stories about gods and goddesses were an important part of everyday life. These myths explained everything from religious rituals to the weather, and they gave meaning to the world people saw around them. Around 700 BC, the poet Hesiod Theogony wrote the first Greek story about the beginning of time: it details the universe's journey from having nothing to being full of life. Later Greek writers used the original stories to build their own myths.

### How have the Greek myths influenced our world today?

The characters, stories, themes and lessons within the Greek myths have shaped art and literature for thousands of years. Many modern stories and films are inspired by the events within these Greek myths as they essentially teach life lessons.

### Greek Gods - Family Tree

The most popular Greek stories are based around the Titans and Olympians (Greek Gods) who were said to live on Mount Olympus – the highest mountain in Greece. From their high perch, they ruled over every aspect of human life.



Who are the gods you will meet?

**Zeus** – God of Sky and King of Gods

**Prometheus** – God of Fire and Rebel of Olympus

**Dionysus** – God of Wine and friend of Silenus

**Apollo** – God of Music and Punisher of King Midas

**Hera** – Goddess of Marriage and Punisher of Echo

**Athena** – Goddess of Wisdom and Punisher of Medusa

**Tasks**

Use the information on page 2 to help you to complete the following tasks. Answer the questions in **full sentences**.

1. Write your own definition of what a myth is:

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2. What is the purpose of a myth? What do they tell us about?

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3. When was the first Greek story written?

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4. Who wrote it?

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5. What was the first Greek story about?

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6. What are Titans and Olympians?

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7. Where did the Greek Gods live?

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8. Who is the God of Fire?

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9. Who is the God of the Sky?

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10. Who is the Goddess of Wisdom?

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11. How many children did Gaia and Uranus have?

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12. What is Apollo the God of?

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13. Correct the spellings in the following piece of text:

In the beggining of time, the gods Uraanus and Gaia startted createing the chlldren of the earth – the Titans.

When Uranus and Gaia’s soon, Cronus, is told his childrenn will overethrow him, he decides to eat them all. Howver, he fogets one: Zeus.

Zeus plots his reevenge to get his siblings bak and the war agains the Titans startted.

Rewrite the text here:

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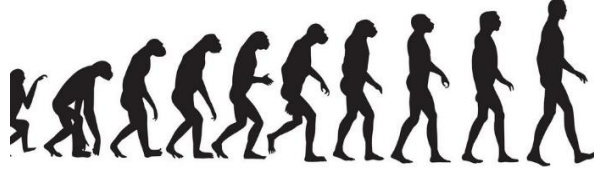
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14. Complete the Frayer models below. To help you understand the key vocabulary, in this booklet, it is useful to know the definitions and synonyms.

I have done the first one for you.

**FOCUS WORD: evolve**

<p>Definition = Gradually develop and change over time.</p> <p><i>Once Uranus and Gaia started creating children, the earth began to <u>evolve</u>.</i></p>	<p>Image:</p> 
<p>Synonyms (words that have the same meaning): – change, grow, progress, advance, develop, go forward, change, mature, improve</p>	<p>Antonyms (words that have the opposite meaning): – regress, revert, relapse, degenerate, backslide, retrogress, fall back</p>

**FOCUS WORD: overthrow.**

<p>Definition = Forcefully removing someone's power.</p> <p><i>Gaia told her son Cronus that his children will try to rebel and <u>overthrow</u> him.</i></p>	<p>Image:</p>
<p>Synonyms (words that have the same meaning):</p>	<p>Antonyms (words that have the opposite meaning):</p>

FOCUS WORD: **conflict**

<p>Definition = <b>Conflict</b> [noun]</p> <p>A serious disagreement or argument.</p> <p><i>There is an intense <u>conflict</u> between Zeus and his father Cronus; he killed his siblings.</i></p>	<p>Image:</p>
<p>Synonyms (words that have the same meaning):</p>	<p>Antonyms (words that have the opposite meaning):</p>

## **The Greek Story of Creation.**

**Read the following story carefully.**

### **The First Creation: The Very Beginning**

In the very beginning there was sky and earth. Sky was called Uranus, earth was called Gaia. They were lovers. They lay clasped in one another's arms. Sky pressed tightly against earth, earth holding sky – they were one. Not even a leaf could have passed between them.

Earth had given birth to many children, but she was held so tightly by sky that there was nowhere for her children to go. They couldn't stand to their full height. They had to crouch in cracks and crevices in their mother's body. The children of earth were Titans, strange grey beings, their skin craggy and furrowed like rock that has been worn away by the weather. They longed to be able to stand, to step, to stride across the earth. But they were trapped by the weight of their father pressing down on them.

One of the grey Titans was called Cronus. He knew that he had to separate his parents. He found a hard stone and shaped it into a sickle with a blade as sharp as thought. He crept between his mother's legs. He reached up and sliced into the groin and belly of his father. With a terrible cry of pain the sky broke away from the earth. He rose up and up and up until he was high above the earth. He found the place he still inhabits today – far, far above our heads. And as he rose up, his gaping wound poured blood down upon the body of the earth; it rained and splattered down onto the ground. Wherever the blood of sky landed upon the earth, life appeared: trees and plants, bright-winged insects and feathered birds, scaled fishes and furred animals. The whole lovely, green, living world that we know today came into being at that moment.

And the grey Titans came running out from their cracks and crevices. They stretched, they shouted with joy, they stamped their great feet, they danced with delight. All the Titans danced. All the Titans danced except for one. One of them had other plans. His name was Prometheus, which means 'forethought'. While his brother Cronus had been shaping his sickle, desperately trying to create a better life for his fellow siblings, Prometheus had been fashioning three stone jars.

Now, as the rest of them danced, he carried the jars out into the light. He set them on the ground and began to scoop up handfuls of the blood-soaked soil. He filled the jars with the flesh of his mother and the spilled blood of his father. He packed the jars tight and fitted lids onto them. Then he buried the jars. He buried them deep in the earth. He buried them deep in the body of his mother. This would be a secret between him and her. One day he would return for them. And then he ran and joined hands with his brothers and sisters. He stamped his feet in the joyful circling measure of the Titans' dance.

Years and years passed. Two of the grey Titans, Cronus and Rhea, had children together. But their mother, the earth, warned Cronus that his children would be more powerful than he was, and he should be wary of their rebellion. She warned him that one day his children would overthrow him. Fearful of being challenged by his own offspring, Cronus decided he didn't want that and so he ate his children. He swallowed them whole, one after the other. The youngest of his children was called Zeus. Rhea, his mother, wanted to protect him: she believed there was something special about him. She hid the baby in a cave and then she wrapped soft blankets around a stone. She put the stone in Zeus' cradle. Cronus seized the stone and swallowed it.

Zeus grew up in secret. When he was old enough he appeared in Cronus' hall. Cronus took a liking to the stranger and made him his cup-bearer. One day, Zeus made his father a honey-flavoured drink but mixed it with a poison that made Cronus sick. First, he vomited up the stone; then out of his throat came his other children: Poseidon, Hestia, Hades, Demeter, Hera. Straightaway Zeus and his brothers seized weapons and waged war on Cronus and the grey Titans. For years the terrible war raged, and Cronus met his destiny. The stars were torn from their stations; mountains were levelled; the heat of the earth's heart spat and spouted its red flames across the world. For eons the war raged until at last Zeus was victorious. The grey Titans were bound with chains of adamant and hurled down to Tartarus – deep, deep, deep beneath the bowels of the earth.

Only two of the Titans were spared. Prometheus, whose name means 'forethought', and Epimetheus, who had chosen to turn their backs on war. They were allowed to continue tilling the soil of their green valley. Zeus and his brothers and sisters and their children built their palaces on the high slopes of Mount Olympus. Now that the Titans had been defeated, they ruled over the whole universe as the Olympians. They began to divide it amongst themselves. The three brothers – Zeus, Poseidon and Hades – threw lots into a helmet. Each closed his eyes and reached inside. Zeus plucked out the heavens – they would be his realm now; Poseidon drew out the wide waters of the sea; and Hades chose the underworld, that land far, far below where one day the dead would go. Zeus and his brothers had a name for themselves. They called themselves 'gods'.

**Now, answer the questions in full sentences.**

1. Write down four pieces of information about the Titans.

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2. Read the extract carefully, focussing on the character Zeus, how would you describe this character?

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3. Find a piece of evidence, a quotation from the text, to support your idea from Question

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4. Why do you think that Zeus made his father a poisoned drink?

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5. Which language technique is used in the line: 'He found a hard stone and shaped it into a sickle with a blade as sharp as thought'? Circle the correct technique.

Simile                  Metaphor                  Alliteration

6. In the table below list: 4 adjectives, 4 nouns and 4 verbs **from the extract above**.

adjectives	nouns	verbs
<i>Example: red, loud, tidy</i>	<i>Example: man, dog, fence</i>	<i>Example: jump, be, get, smirked</i>

7. In the space below draw a picture of what you imagine a Titan to be like, check the story of creation for details. Label the image you draw with evidence from the text.

Read the extract from the story of Prometheus; he has survived a great war between the Gods. During the war lots of lives had been destroyed and Prometheus has left Olympus and gone to the cave where he remembers about the place he'd buried his parents.

*As Prometheus lowered his head and made his way out of the cave, he remembered how, in the early days of the world, he had buried three stone jars filled with the flesh of his mother, the earth, and the blood of his father, the sky. He journeyed to the place he had buried them. He dug into the soil with his grey hands and soon his fingers curled around cold stone. He lifted the jars and cradled them in his arms. He carried them to his green valley at the foot of Mount Hymettus. He showed them to his brother, Epimetheus.*

*Epimetheus edged towards Prometheus, questioning 'What's inside the jars?'*

*Prometheus smiled tenderly. 'My children,' he said. He took them to the edge of a stream, at the foot of a valley. He lifted the lid from one of the jars. He scooped out a handful of the blood-soaked earth. He lifted a handful of clay from the water's edge and he kneaded them together. He had no plan, but it was as though his fingers had a mind of their own. He was making a head, shoulders, arms, a body, legs. He was making something not unlike himself, not unlike the gods, and the thing was becoming warm. It was wriggling with a life of its own. It was suddenly veined with blood, then cloudy with skin. It opened its mouth and gasped for breath. It opened its eyes and looked at him.*

1. Read the extract carefully, focussing on the last paragraph, how would you describe the people Prometheus creates?

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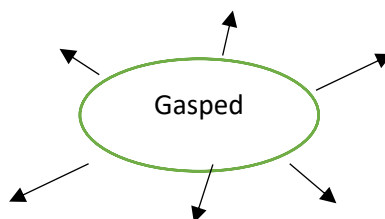
2. Find a piece of evidence, a quotation from the text, to support your idea from Question 1.

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3. Connotations are the ideas or suggestions we link to words beyond their obvious meanings e.g. red = danger, love, passion, heat... If you think of the word '**gasp**' what are the connotations you think of? Complete the spider diagram below:





## English Department Home Learning Challenge!

Choose one task for every English lesson you are timetabled for. Challenge yourself!

	1 point	2 points	2 points	4 points
Fiction	Create a comic strip based on your favourite story.	Ask a relative about their favourite book. Write down what the book is and 5 things you find out about it.	Select a literary character. Think about what books they might enjoy. Create their top 5 book list.	Using your favourite book – create Top Trumps cards for each of the main characters.
Non-Fiction	Watch the news! Sum up the main news story of the day in no more than 100 words.	Read an autobiography of your choice	Write a formal letter to your local MP expressing concern over an issue of your choice.	Write an informal letter
Writing	Become a food critic! Write a review of the last meal you ate.	Take one of your favourite songs and turn it into a 200 word short story.	Use an episode from your favourite T.V series, or a scene from a film and rewrite from a 1 <sup>st</sup> person perspective.	Rewrite a fairy tale from the perspective of the villain.