Task 1: **Plan a myth**

Your task is to write a myth set in Ancient Greece that includes two Gods/Goddesses and a mythical creature.

The features of a myth include:
* A hero
* An object for the hero to use to save the day
* The hero going on a journey to overcome a problem.
* A message for the reader e.g. Do not steal, always keep your promises, share with others or do not lie

1. Use the '**storyboard'** sheet to carefully plan out what you want to happen in each of the 5 parts of your myth by drawing in each box what will happen at that part. Write a short description on the lines below the box.
* **Opening –** Introduces the main character and describes what they are like. Describes the setting for where the story starts.
* **Build-up –** Something begins to develop which will lead to the main problem of the myth. E.g. an argument, something is stolen
* **Problem –** The problem happens in this part. How does it make the characters feel? How do they react? E.g. a battle breaks out
* **Resolution –** The problem is solved. What is the outcome of the battle? What comes to be in the world (Hurricane, flood?)
* **Ending -** Says how everyone feels and explains why something is as it is today. E.g. rain, the different seasons

2. Use the **'planning'** sheet to plan the key vocabulary you want to use in your myth by filling in the outer part.

Task 2: **Write a myth**

Use your planning and storyboard sheets to help you write your myth.

Your myth should include the following features and literary devices that were included on your planning sheet.

Inverted commas (speech marks are used to show the part of the text that has been said by one of the characters) – e.g. "Have you seen the golden shield?" the boy asked.

Fronted adverbials (fronted adverbials are words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe the action that follows) – e.g. Carefully, the girl unwrapped her present to make sure she caused no damage to her gift.

Expanded noun phrases (An expanded noun phrase is a phrase made up of a noun and at least one adjective. If one or more adjectives are listed to describe the noun, a comma should be added to separate the sentence.) – e.g. The round, yellow ball rolled into the unguarded goal.

Similes (A simile is a figure of speech that directly compares two different things using 'as' or 'like'.) – e.g. The old man's walking stick was as thin as a twig.

Metaphors (A metaphor is a word or a phrase used to describe something as if it were something else) – e.g. "A wave of terror washed over him."
The terror isn't actually a wave, but a wave is a good way of describing the feeling.

Task 3: **Proofread and edit your writing**

Use a different colour pen/pencil to check your writing for:
- Spelling errors
- Incorrect use of punctuation
- Missing words
- Incorrect grammar
- Has the correct tense

Use the myth checklist to make sure you have included everything in your writing.

Myth checklist

Organisation
- ☐ Fronted adverbials
- ☐ A comma after fronted adverbials
- ☐ Expanded noun phrases
- ☐ Technical vocabulary
- ☐ Punctuation . , ( ) - ? '
- ☐ Tense
- ☐ Speech

Features
- ☐ God/Goddess.
- ☐ A message
- ☐ Good characters
- ☐ Bad characters
- ☐ Mythical creatures
- ☐ A repeated object/symbol

Myth example - Athena and Poseidon

Every town in ancient Greece hoped a god would choose to look after the townspeople. Towns rarely had more than one god to keep an eye on their best interests because most gods did not share well. At this time in history, not every village had a god. Things were just getting started in ancient Greece.

Poseidon loved watching over towns. He usually picked coastal towns since he was the Lord of the Sea. Poseidon was a very powerful god. He was a moody fellow, but he loved his wife and children and he loved attention. He liked having people build temples in his honour and bring him gifts. They were not very useful gifts for a god of the sea, but he enjoyed getting them anyway. As Greece grew and developed, new towns sprang up all the time. Poseidon was always on the lookout for new coastal towns.

He was not the only god who loved to be in charge. Athena, along with other gods, enjoyed that role as well. One day, on the same day, both Athena and Poseidon noticed a new coastal village. They both claimed this village as their own.

Most of the time, humans were grateful when they were selected to be under the care of a god. But two gods? That was one too many. Poseidon wanted the townspeople to choose which god they wanted - himself, or his niece, Athena. But the people did not want to choose. They could see only trouble ahead if they did.

Athena, goddess of wisdom, daughter of Zeus, understood their worry. She challenged her uncle Poseidon to a contest. Both gods would give the town a gift. The townspeople could decide which gift was the more useful.

Poseidon laughed his mighty laugh, and accepted her challenge. He slapped his spectre against the side of the mountain. A stream appeared. The people were excited. A source of fresh water was so important! But when they tried to drink the water, they discovered it was not fresh at all. It was salt water!

Athena waved her arm and an olive tree appeared. The people nibbled at the olives. They were delicious! The people were excited. The olive tree would provide wood for building homes. Branches would provide kindling for kitchen stoves and fireplaces. The olives could be used for food. The fruit could pressed to release cooking oil. It was wonderful.
But theirs was a coastal village. The people could not risk angering the Lord of the Sea, the mighty Poseidon. As it turned out, they did not have to choose. Poseidon chose for them. His laugh sent waves crashing against the shoreline. Poseidon proclaimed his niece the winner!

That's how a small village gained a most powerful and wise guardian, the goddess Athena, a guardian who helped them rise to fame. In her honour, they named their village Athens.