

# UNIT 9: ARE YOU SCARED?

Calling all monsters!  
Come out and see who is the strongest!

Monster	Where it lives	Features	Powers
1 Bigfoot	North-West US and Canada		
2 Bunyip	Australia		
3 Frankenstein's monster	England		
4 Godzilla	Japan and US		
5 Griffin	Middle East		
6 Loch Ness monster	Scotland		
7 Medusa	Greece		
8 Mummy	Egypt		
9 Vampire	Eastern Europe		
10 Zombie	Caribbean		

KEY	Features				
	Giant	Aquatic	Large reptile	Part lion	Part human
	Hairy	Snakes for hair			
Powers	Powers				
	Undead	Drinks blood	Turns people to stone	Strong	Good eyesight
	Eats flesh	Can fly			

# The Sssnake Hotel

An Indian python will welcome you  
to the Sssnake Hotel  
As he finds you your keys he'll  
maybe enquire  
if you're feeling well.  
And he'll say that he hopes  
you survive the night,  
that you sleep without screaming  
and don't die of fright  
at the Sssnake Hotel  
- Brian Moses

## SCARY WORDS

### participles (ing verbs)

creeping  
gliding  
gobbling  
growling  
soaring  
stomping

### adjectives

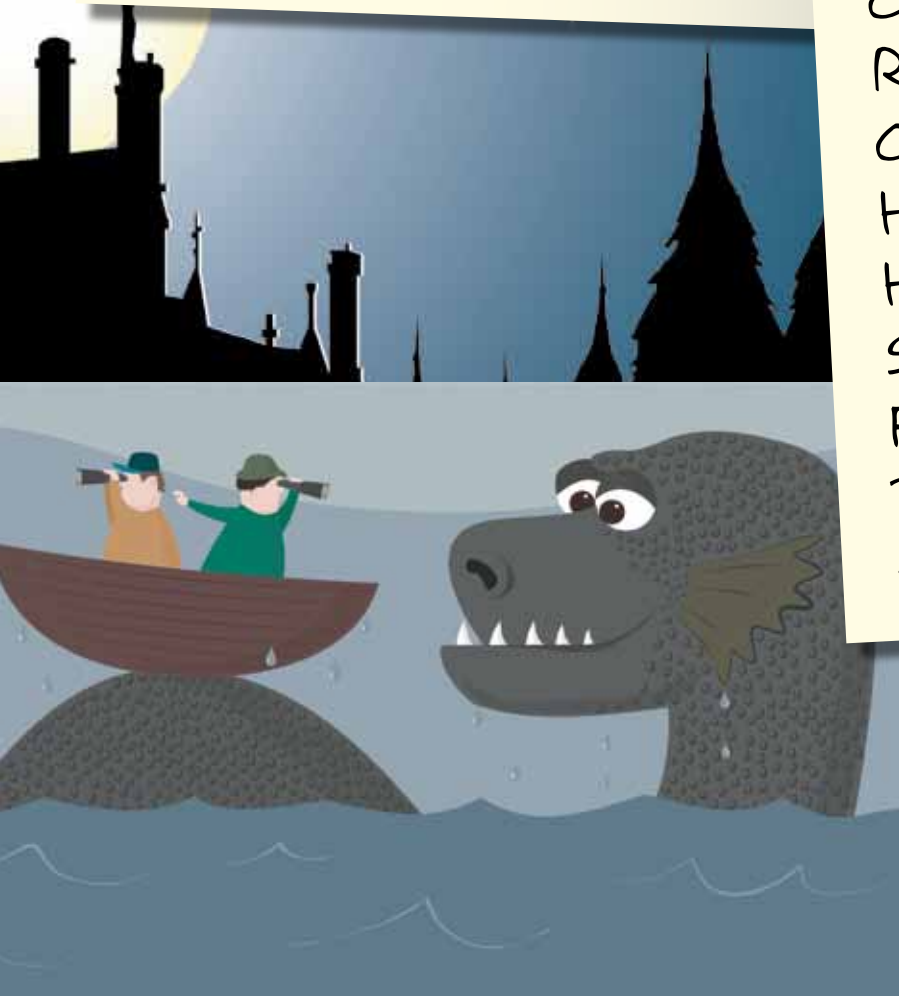
green  
scaly  
goggly  
mean  
strong  
slimy

### nouns

mud  
slime  
darkness  
night  
cave  
fangs

# Sea Monsters

Creatures of the deep  
Range the ocean wide,  
Cruise around the islands,  
Hungry, evil-eyed.  
Hunting for their dinner,  
Seeking on their trips:  
Fishermen in boats,  
Tasty fish and ships.  
- Edel Wignell



## In the texts

**1** Look at page 90.

**a** Mark ✓ the following if you can find them on the page.

table     headings     a key     symbols     map

**b** How many columns are there? \_\_\_\_\_

**c** How many different monsters are there? \_\_\_\_\_

**2** What kind of texts are the ones on page 91? Explain how you know.

**3** What do you think the main topic of this unit is?

## Read and learn

**1** Read the table and key on page 90.

**a** How many of the monsters are giants? \_\_\_\_\_

**b** How many of the monsters are part human? \_\_\_\_\_

**c** How many of the monsters can fly? \_\_\_\_\_

**2** Which word and symbol mean “can live in water”?

Word: \_\_\_\_\_

Symbol: \_\_\_\_\_

**3** Which monster from the table is pictured on page 91? \_\_\_\_\_

**4** Draw what you think these monsters look like.

Medusa

a griffin



**5 Match each word with its meaning.**

undead	scientist who made a monster like a powerful man
Godzilla	a hairy Australian water monster
Frankenstein	dead, but acting like it's alive
bunyip	part human creature that drinks blood
vampire	giant reptile monster

**6 Read *The Sssnake Hotel*.**

- a Who is the poet? \_\_\_\_\_
- b Why do you think *Sssnake* has the letter *s* three times?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c How many stanzas (paragraphs) does the poem have? \_\_\_\_\_
- d Number each line of the poem at the beginning of each line. ☆ Done
- e When does the poet use capital letters?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f Which words rhyme with *hotel* \_\_\_\_\_ and *night* \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**7 In groups, clap the rhythm of *The Sssnake Hotel*.** ☆ Done

**8 Mark the strong beats of the poem, and write the number of beats per line.**

The first two lines have been done for you.

An Indian python will welcome you to the Sssnake Hotel      Beats:

As he finds you your keys he'll maybe enquire if you're feeling well.      Beats:

And he'll say that he hopes you survive the night,      Beats:

that you sleep without screaming and don't die of fright      Beats:

at the Sssnake Hotel      Beats:



**9** Which words in *The Sssnake Hotel* are scary?

**10** Which parts in *The Sssnake Hotel* are funny?

**11** Read *Sea Monsters*.

**a** Who wrote the poem? \_\_\_\_\_

**b** Circle the capital letters and punctuation marks (. , - :) in the poem. Done

**c** Which words rhyme with *wide* \_\_\_\_\_ and *trips* \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**12** In groups, clap the rhythm of *Sea Monsters*. Done

**13** Mark the strong beats of *Sea Monsters* on the poem, and write the number of beats per line at the end of each line.

The first two lines have been done for you below. Done

    ∨                    ∨  
Creatures of the deep      2 beats

    ∨                    ∨  
Range the ocean wide      2 beats

**14 a** Which word usually goes with *fish* instead of *ships*? \_\_\_\_\_

**b** Who is eating *fish and ships* in this poem? \_\_\_\_\_

**c** Who usually eats fish and chips? \_\_\_\_\_

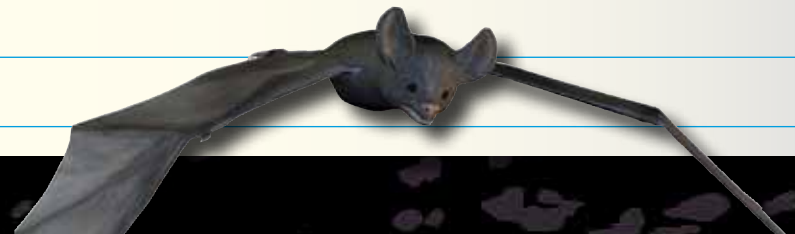
**15** Is *Sea Monsters* scary, funny or both? What do you like or not like about it?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**Poetry** shows feelings and thoughts about people, things and experiences. It works through our emotions and imaginations. It may also rhyme. Poetry uses:

- rhythm
- stanza structure
- different text types, such as recount and description.

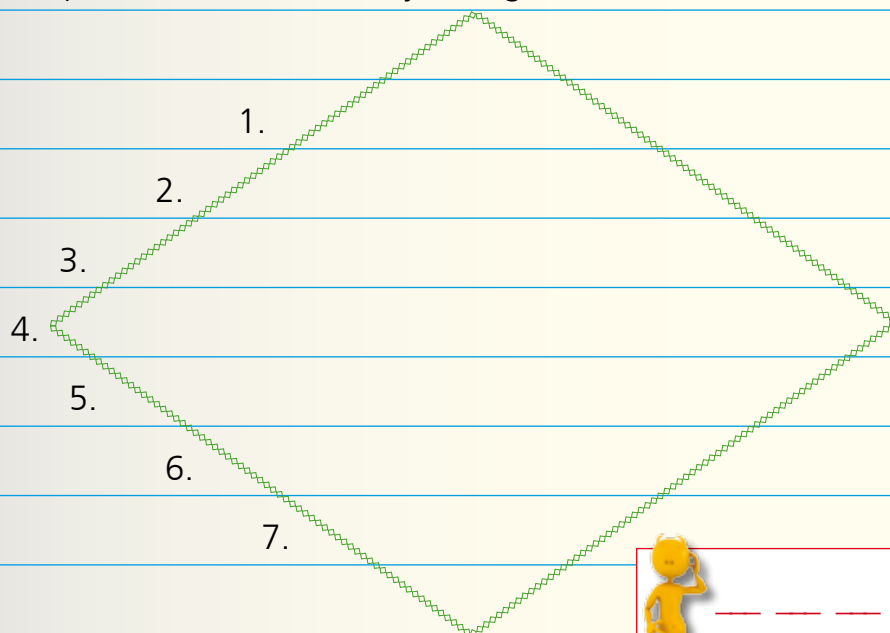
## Your turn

**This poem is about opposites.** It is called a diamante poem because it is shaped like a diamond.



**1** In which line does the poem change from describing witches to describing fairies?

**2** Write a diamante poem about something scary and something calm or peaceful. The scary words on page 91 might help you. Brainstorm some calm and peaceful words before you begin.



**Lines 1 and 7:** Write nouns that are opposites, eg storms and sunsets.

**Lines 2 and 6:** Write 2 adjectives that describe the nearest noun.

**Lines 3 and 5:** Write 3 participles (*ing* verbs) about the nearest noun.

**Line 4:** Write 2 nouns about the first idea, then 2 nouns about its opposite. This is the line where the poem changes.



# Phrases

A phrase is a group of words that does not make sense by itself, eg *at the hotel, riding a broomsMark, for your own good*. It doesn't have a main verb.

**1 Are these phrases?** Write *yes* or *no* in each box.

**a** on the island

**b** He went out.

**c** in the red shoes

**d** screeching wildly

**2 Adverbial phrases do the work of adverbs.** They tell *how, when, where* or *why*,

eg *how* *where* *when*

He said it *with tears in his eyes* *at school* *today*.

Circle the adverbial phrases in these sentences, and write *how, when, where* or *why* to show which job they do.

The python will bite you *during the night*.

**a** He will bite you on your thumb.

**b** He will bite you for fun.

**c** You will die of fright.

**3 Use these adverbial phrases to complete the sentences.**

**Phrase bank** in a blood-curdling way On their trips

because of her hair for climbing buildings

**a** The bunyip howls \_\_\_\_\_.

**b** Medusa was different \_\_\_\_\_.

**c** \_\_\_\_\_, the sea monsters hunt fishermen.

**d** Godzilla needs his strength \_\_\_\_\_.

**4 Draw lines to connect a clause to its adverbial phrase.**

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| <b>a</b> He hopes that you'll sleep       | around the islands.       |
| <b>b</b> Griffins fly                     | with no ability to speak. |
| <b>c</b> Sea monsters cruise              | without screaming.        |
| <b>d</b> A zombie is brought back to life | by flapping their wings.  |
| <b>e</b> The moon was like silver         | just before dawn.         |

**5 Adverbial phrases often begin with a preposition, eg *around, at, by, during, for, in, of, on, with.***

Underline the prepositions in questions 1–3 on page 96.  Done

**6 Adjectival phrases act as adjectives.** They make nouns and pronouns more interesting, eg *Medusa was a female monster with snakes for hair.* *Monster* is a noun, and *with snakes for hair* is an adjectival phrase describing *monster*.

Circle the adjectival phrases that describe the colored nouns.


- a** Bigfoot is a **giant**, covered in hair.
- b** Godzilla has rough and bumpy **skin** with gray scales.
- c** A bunyip is a **monster** from Australia.
- d** Our **leader**, who was shaking with fear, opened the door.
- e** The **door** that was creaky swung wide.

**7 Does *Sea Monsters* have more phrases or sentences?** \_\_\_\_\_

**8 Underline the verbs in *The Sssnake Hotel*.**  Done

**9 What is the only joining word in *Sea Monsters*?** \_\_\_\_\_

**10 Circle these joining words in *The Sssnake Hotel*.**

And    as    maybe    if    that     Done

Do they join phrases, or clauses and sentences? \_\_\_\_\_