

Narrative: Myths



Key subject knowledge

- Used by many different cultures to explain (world, beliefs, cultures, traditions etc. and presented as something that happened
- Handed down through generations: orally and written down later
- May involve journeys/quests/trials
- Characters may have special powers/unusual characteristics
- Has a hero and a villain (could include gods/fantastical beasts/supernatural beings): good wins over evil
- Events are often out of the ordinary/unbelievable
- Uses powerful verbs (escaped, burst etc.) and rich adjectives to describe characters and settings
- Often set in the past
- May include figurative language e.g. similes
- May be symbolic
- Action filled/quick paced
- Dialogue may be integrated but limited
- May use adverbs to signal time and place
- Use show not tell
- Usually third person
- Usually past tense
- Events usually in chronological order

Purpose for writing

• To entertain/explain

Ideas for publication

- Comic
- Graphic novel
- Book of myths
- Children's book
- eBook
- Oral retelling

Consider carefully who your audience will be. This will inform how it is written, how much detail is needed and the level of formality



Narrative: Myths

Progression

The table below illustrates progression in the national curriculum and how it **could** be linked to the text type

Year 1	Listen to and discuss a range of stories, including myths drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the
	teacher
	Discuss the significance of the title and events
	Make inferences on the basis of what is being said and done
	Predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far
	Say, compose and sequence sentences relating to a myth
	Re-read to check for sense
	Discuss writing with the teacher or other pupils
	Read writing out loud
	Use 'and' to join clauses
	Punctuate using capital letters and full stops (other punctuation could be used: question marks, exclamation marks)
	Use a capital letter for people, places, days of week and person pronoun, 'I' as needed
Year 2	Listen, discuss and express views on myths
	Discuss the sequence of events and how they are related
	Retell a myth
	Develop vocabulary, linking to known words and discussing favourite words and phrases
	Make inferences on the basis of what is being said and done
	Predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far
	Write a narrative about experiences and those of others (real and fictional)
	Have a clear purpose for writing
	Before writing, say and note key ideas and appropriate vocabulary
	Punctuate using capital letter and full stops (other punctuation could be used: exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for
	contraction and possession)
	Write statements (other sentence types could be used: commands, questions, exclamations)
	Noun phrases to describe (jagged rocks, majestic forest, tiring journey)
	Progressive form of verbs to mark actions in progress
	As appropriate: commas to separate items in a list
	Conjunctions (because, when, if, when, that, etc.)
	Adverbs of time to support sequence (first, then, after that, etc.)
	Evaluate writing for sense, correct verb form, including the progressive (where appropriate)
	Proof-read for spelling, punctuation and grammar
	Read aloud with appropriate intonation to support meaning



Narrative: Myths

Listen to, read and discuss a range of myths and retell some orally

Identify themes and conventions of myths

Discuss words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination

Drawing inferences such as inferring characters 'feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence

Predict what might happen from details stated and implied

Identify main ideas and summarising

Discuss how language, vocabulary, structure, and presentation of a myth contribute to meaning

Discuss myths similar to that which they are planning to write in order to understand and learn from its structure, vocabulary and grammar

Discuss and record ideas in advance of writing

Compose and rehearse sentences orally (including dialogue) building a varied and rich vocabulary

Increase range of sentence structures

Organise paragraphs around a theme

Year 3/4 Create settings, character and plot

Use a wider range of conjunctions (when, if, because, although, etc.)

As appropriate, using the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the past tense

Select nouns and pronouns for clarity and cohesion

Noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives, nouns and preposition phrases (e.g. the teacher expanded to: the strict maths teacher with curly hair)

Adverbs and prepositions to express time and cause (meanwhile, after a while, with, before, until, onto, etc.)

Using fronted adverbials (later that day, all of a sudden, completely exhausted)

Using and punctuating direct speech

Use commas after fronted adverbials

Evaluate own and other's writing by suggesting improvements

Propose changes to grammar and vocabulary to improve consistency, including the accurate use of pronouns

Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors

Read aloud with appropriate intonation controlling the tone and volume so that the meaning is clear



Year 5/6

Narrative: Myths

Reading and discuss and increasingly wide range of myths, including different structures and for a range of purposes

Recommend myths, giving reasons for their choices

Identify and discus themes and conventions across a wide range of writing

Make comparisons with and across myths

Explore meanings of words in context

Ask questions to improve understanding

Draw inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence

Predicting what might happen from details stated and implied

Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning

Discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language considering the impact on the reader

Identify audience and purpose for writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own

Note and develop initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary

Consider how authors have developed characters and settings from what has been read, listened to or seen performed.

Describe settings, characters and atmospheres and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action

Use a range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs: adverbials of time, place and number

Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary, giving attention to enhancing meaning

Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause

Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely

Use relative clauses

As appropriate, question tags

As appropriate: commas to clarify meaning; hyphens to avoid ambiguity; bracket, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis, semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses

Evaluate how effective their own and others' writing is

Propose changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning

Ensure consistent and correct use of tense throughout

Ensure appropriate register for writing

Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors