

Name: _____ Date Received: _____

QUARTER 1

UNIT 2 : ELA PACKET A

LESSONS 1-10

THEMES IN MYTHOLOGY



****LESSONS MUST BE COMPLETED ON A DAILY BASIS****

4 - Exceeds	3 - Meets	2 - Approaching	1 - Beginning	0
100-90% My work meets ALL the criteria for high quality consistently. All responses in complete sentences.	My work is 90-75% complete and/or misses 1-2 criteria sometimes	My work is 75-50% complete. My work is has evidence of quality but not consistently	More than 50% of my work is not done or not yet meeting many criteria for quality	No work completed.

PACKET DUE: _____

LT Unit 2 Lesson 1: Reading Closely to Build Background Knowledge: “Myths and Legends”
Learning Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can use text details to determine the main ideas in “Myths and Legends.” I can use context clues to determine the meaning of a word I can answer reading comprehension questions for a chapter in The Lightning Thief
Do Now: Quickwrite
<p>Answer in complete sentences: Have you ever had something stolen from you? Do you know anyone else who has? Describe the situation and how it made you feel. How did you deal with the thief? (Write at least 4 sentences.)</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

An allusion is a reference to something. It comes from the root word allude, which means to “play beside.” Rick Riordan made many allusions to Greek myths in The Lightning Thief and knowing more about these allusions will help you to understand Percy and his journey more deeply. It may be helpful for you to think of an allusion as one story “playing beside” another. You will now read a new text that has a lot of amazing myths in it, some of which are alluded to in The Lightning Thief.

DIRECTIONS: This text, “Myths and Legends,” will give you some basic background knowledge about Greek mythology. As you read, imagine the sights and sounds described in the text. Listen and follow along silently during the Read Aloud, then take notes for the gist as you reread silently. Look for the **bolded** words in the text. Define these words using context clues.

Text Symbols for Annotations	
----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3	Number the paragraphs
	Circle unfamiliar vocabulary and use context clues to define
Underline 	Underline or highlight main ideas and important details
	Write the questions or confusions you have
	Write the connections from reading to anything else

Myths and Legends	Gist Sentence Per Paragraph
<p>In appearance, the gods were supposed to resemble mortals, but they were more beautiful, strong, and tall. They resembled human beings in their feelings and habits, marrying one another and having children, and needing daily nourishment and refreshing sleep.</p>	<hr/>
<p>The Greeks believed that their gods were much smarter than men, but that the gods still had human feelings and passions. We often see the gods motivated by revenge, deceit, and jealousy. But they always punish the evildoer, especially any mortal who neglects their worship.</p>	<hr/>
<p>We often hear of the gods descending to earth to visit mankind. Often, both gods and goddesses become attached to mortals and have children with them. These children are called heroes or demigods, and were usually known for their great strength and courage. But although there were so many points of resemblance between gods and men, only the gods were immortal.</p>	<hr/>
<p>They possessed the power to make themselves invisible and could disguise themselves as men or animals. They could also transform human beings into trees, stones, or animals, either as a punishment for their misdeeds or to protect the individual from danger.</p>	<hr/>
<p>Most of these divinities lived on the summit of Mount Olympus, each possessing his or her individual home, and all meeting together on festive occasions in the council-chamber of the gods. Men built magnificent temples to their honor and worshipped the gods with the greatest solemnity.</p>	<hr/>

Unit 2 Lesson 1 Exit Ticket

Use context clues to help you to **DEFINE** each word from the text-

1. Resemble: _____
2. Deceit: _____
3. Immortal: _____
4. Disguise: _____
5. Divinities: _____
6. Solemnity: _____

How are gods like humans? Provide evidence with a citation (paragraph #) from the text.

How are gods different from humans? Provide evidence with a citation (paragraph #) from the text

Reading Chapter 9: I Am Offered a Quest

1. Why does Percy feel miserable once he gets his own cabin?
 - a. The cabin is too cold.
 - b. He is lonely.
 - c. He misses home.
 - d. The cabin is overcrowded.
2. Based on the newspaper article Percy finds under his door, what is happening in the real world while Percy is in camp?
 - a. There has been horrible weather in the mortal world.
 - b. The crime rate is up in the mortal world.
 - c. Percy is a wanted criminal in the mortal world, accused of his mother's disappearance.
 - d. Percy's mother appeared in the newspaper and reported her son missing.
3. Why does Zeus think Percy stole the master bolt?
 - a. Now that Poseidon has openly claimed Percy as his son, everyone thinks that Percy stole the bolt.
 - b. Since Percy was actually a god in a previous life, they think he stole the bolt.
 - c. Zeus randomly picked Percy because he is blind with rage about the missing master bolt.
 - d. Percy confessed that he stole the master bolt.
4. According to Chiron, what evidence suggests that Hades stole the lightning bolt?
 - a. Hades was seen in a Greek painting stealing the lightning bolt.
 - b. Hades has always been the true owner of the lightning bolt according to Chiron.
 - c. Hades is the god of stolen possessions according to the Oracle.
 - d. Hades is the god who has turned against his brothers, Zeus and Poseidon. Hades must have had someone steal the master bolt for him so that Zeus and Poseidon would wage war on one another.
5. Why does Percy have to travel over land?
 - a. He can't take any planes, because the air is Zeus's territory. Zeus already hates Percy enough – he might strike their plane and cause a crash.
 - b. Grover is deathly afraid of flying. All satyrs are!
 - c. All airplanes in the mortal world have been stopped because of a national search for Percy, a presumed criminal.
 - d. Planes don't have the capacity to hold so many demigods. If they get in a plane, the plane may dissolve.

**LT Unit 2 Lesson 2:
Building Background Knowledge: Shrouded in Myth**

Learning Targets:

- I can reflect on the things that **close readers** do.
- I can get the gist of the text “Shrouded in Myth”.
- I can identify life lessons from the text “Shrouded in Myth”
- I can answer reading comprehension questions for a chapter in The Lightning Thief

Do Now: Quickwrite

Answer in complete sentences: Many of the campers at Camp Half Blood have their own magic item. Clarisse has an electric spear. Annabeth has a baseball cap that turns her invisible. What magic item would make sense for Percy, as the son of the Sea God? Describe your own magic item using several details.

Reading Closely: Approaching the Text

Reading Closely begins by considering my specific purposes for reading and important information about a text.

Guiding Questions:

I am aware of my purposes for reading:

- Why am I reading this text?
- In my reading, should I focus on:
 - The content and information about the topic?
 - The structure and language of the text?
 - The author’s view?

I take note of the information about the text:

- Who is the author?
- What is the title?
- What type of text is it?
- Who published the text?
- When was the text published?

Paraphrase: What does “approaching the text” mean in your own words?

Directions: Reread “Shrouded in Myth” to review the story. Then, respond to the Lesson 2 Exit Ticket.

<p align="center"><u>Shrouded in Myth</u> By Jessica Fisher Neidl</p>	<p align="center">Gist Notes</p>
<p>A long, long, long time ago, even before Perseus was born, his grandfather, Acrisios, the king of Argos, was given a prophecy that he would someday be killed by his grandson. To protect himself from this fate, the terrified king imprisoned his only daughter, Danae, in an underground dungeon so that she could never marry or have children. Certain that he would never be a grandfather, Acrisios relaxed. But Zeus, the great father of the gods, had other plans.</p> <p>Zeus had been watching Danae and thought she was stunning—too beautiful to resist. He turned himself into golden rain and poured through the bronze bars in the roof of her elaborate dungeon. As the rain fell upon Danae, its magical powers caused a child to begin growing within her. Nine months later, she gave birth to a son and named him Perseus.</p> <p>Outraged as well as frightened when he learned of a grandson's birth, Acrisios enclosed mother and son in a chest, which he flung into the sea. After drifting about for a long time, the chest finally washed up on a distant island. A fisherman found it and brought it to his brother, King Polydectes, who took Perseus and his mother into his palace.</p> <p>When Perseus grew up, Polydectes gave him a series of challenging tasks to complete. Armed with a sword made by the god Hermes, winged sandals, and a shiny bronze shield given to him by the goddess Athena, Perseus slew the dreaded monster Medusa. This hideous creature had writhing snakes for hair, elephant-like tusks for teeth, and blood-red eyes. Whoever looked at her was instantly turned to stone.</p> <p>As success followed success, Perseus began to think about the stories he had heard about his grandfather, Acrisios. So, after a brief visit to his mother, the young hero set sail for Argos. Before he reached it, however, Acrisios got word that his long-lost grandson was coming and fled the city, for he still feared the prophecy.</p> <p>While waiting for Acrisios to return, Perseus attended festival games being held in a neighboring town. A skilled athlete, Perseus entered the discus contest. As he prepared to throw it, he lost control and the heavy disk went hurtling into the crowd, striking a man and killing him. Alas, the tragic prophecy had proved true—the dead spectator was Acrisios. Perseus was so troubled about the accident that he chose to leave Argos and build his own city—the legendary Mycenae.</p>	<p>Acrisios imprisoned his only daughter, Danae, to avoid a prophecy that his grandson will kill him.</p> <p>Zeus sneaks into Danae's dungeon and gets her pregnant.</p> <p>Acrisios threw Danae and her son into the ocean, imprisoned in a chest, but they were saved and given to King Polydectes.</p> <p>Perseus was given gifts from the gods for protection to complete challenging tasks; he killed Medusa.</p> <p>Perseus visits Acrisios, but Acrisios flees to avoid him.</p> <p>Perseus unintentionally kills Acrisios when he throws a discus in competition.</p>

Lesson 2 Exit Ticket: What life lessons can we learn from “Shrouded in Myth”? Record 2 examples.

1.

2.

Reading Chapter 10: I Ruin a Perfectly Good Bus

1. Who is Argus and why can he never be surprised?
 - a. Argus, the head of camp security, has eyeballs all over his body so that he can keep watch in every direction at all times.
 - b. Argus, a camper, has special powers to see the immediate future.
 - c. Argus, a camp counselor, has strong hearing powers, so he can never be caught off guard.
 - d. Argus, the head of camp security, has heightened smelling senses, so he can smell out any intruders.
2. What gift does Luke give to Percy?
 - a. Luke gives Percy a sword.
 - b. Luke gives Percy a pair of magic sneakers with wings.
 - c. Luke gives Percy a hat that turns him invisible.
 - d. Luke gives Percy a high five.
3. What special property does Riptide have?
 - a. Only Percy can see Riptide when he uses it.
 - b. Percy can only use Riptide when he is in immediate danger.
 - c. If Percy should ever lose it or drop it, all he has to do is wait a few seconds, and the sword (masked as a ballpoint pen) will reappear in his pocket.
 - d. Riptide is primarily a ballpoint pen, but can transform into a sword when Percy recites a Greek poem.
4. What does Grover tell Percy about why his mother married Gabe?
 - a. Grover tells Percy that she was once very much in love with Gabe, but he was cursed by Zeus, which made him so mean.
 - b. Grover tells him that she married Smelly Gabe out of love for Percy. Smelly Gabe's stench was so strong, it masked Percy's smell from monsters.
 - c. Grover tells him that she married Gabe in order to hide from Poseidon because he threatened to take Percy to Olympus forever.
 - d. Grover tells Percy that his mother actually did not marry Smelly Gabe. She was just in need of a place to live.
5. What do we learn about Mrs. Dobbs?
 - a. Mrs. Dobbs and her friends are Furies, monster-ladies sent from Hades.
 - b. Mrs. Dobbs is trying to protect Percy.
 - c. Mrs. Dobbs caused the bus to spin and crash in order to kill Percy.
 - d. Mrs. Dobbs is a pegasus sent by Poseidon to help Percy.

**LT Unit 2 Lesson 3:
Using Details to Determine Theme**

Learning Targets:

- I can answer reading comprehension questions for a chapter in *The Lightning Thief*
- I can define what is a theme.
- I can identify a theme in a given text.

Do Now: One theme from “Shrouded in Myth” is **don’t live in fear**. Prove this theme by discussing details from the text.

Reading Chapter 11: We Visit the Garden Gnome Emporium

1. Why is Annabeth upset with Percy for risking his life on the bus?
 - a. He lost her magic Yankees hat!
 - b. The people on the bus got a picture of him and he is technically a wanted criminal.
 - c. Annabeth is mad at Percy for putting himself in so much danger; if he dies, her opportunity to go on a quest is over.
 - d. Annabeth is upset with Percy because she wants him to clear his name with Zeus.
2. Why does Grover start to get nervous at the emporium?
 - a. He saw a statue that looked exactly like his Uncle Ferdinand.
 - b. He saw a statue that looked exactly like Percy’s mother.
 - c. He saw a statue that looked exactly like himself.
 - d. He saw a statue that looked exactly like Poseidon.
3. What is Aunty Em’s true identity?
 - a. Athena
 - b. Minerva
 - c. Medusa
 - d. Medea
4. How is Percy able to defeat Aunty Em?
 - a. Percy pushes one of her own statues over and it crushes her.
 - b. Percy shows her a mirror, which turns herself into stone.
 - c. Percy, Annabeth, and Grover ran away just in time before she took their picture.
 - d. Percy manages to chop her head off by using a glass garden ball to watch her.
5. What does Percy do at the end of the chapter that might be a little risky?
 - a. Percy finds some mailing materials and packs the head into a box. He sends it to the gods on Mount Olympus with his best wishes.
 - b. Percy takes a picture of Aunty Em’s emporium and sends it to Mount Olympus.
 - c. Percy mails his own picture to Mount Olympus to warn the gods that he is coming.
 - d. Percy leaves the head sitting around the emporium where someone can find it.

What is a “theme”?

(copy information from PowerPoint slides)

A theme is the underlying _____, _____, or _____ of a literary work, which may be stated directly or indirectly through important details or events.

One of the reasons literature is so powerful is that through entertaining stories, readers are invited to think about those truths that make us human and our experiences universal.

Themes are _____ meaning they apply to the _____ and have meaning to people across _____ and _____.

A thematic statement is expressed in a _____ and conveys a _____ about the _____.

It should relate to the _____ and _____ include any words specific to the text.

*A hint that often helps readers to arrive at a theme is to ask: “What idea or lesson does this story reveal or communicate about the topic?”

Record two examples of a theme statement:

1. _____

2. _____

**LT Unit 2 Lesson 4:
"Myth of Cronus"**

Learning Targets:

- I can use the annotation guide to take notes while I read and to show understanding
- I can write a theme statement that is present in the myth of Cronus

Do Now: Quickwrite

Answer in complete sentences: Do you think animals can understand when you talk to them? Have you ever had a pet you understand very well? (Write at least 4 sentences)

Text Symbols for Annotations

<p>----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3</p>	<p>Number the paragraphs</p>
	<p>Circle unfamiliar vocabulary and use context clues to define</p>
<p><u>Underline</u> </p>	<p>Underline or highlight main ideas and important details</p>
<p>?</p>	<p>Write the questions or confusions you have</p>
	<p>Write the connections from reading to anything else</p>

Directions: Read the myth silently and use the annotation guide to take notes as you read. Stop at each paragraph to write a 1 sentence gist statement.

<p style="text-align: center;">Myth of Cronus</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Gist Notes (write a sentence gist per paragraph)</p>
<p>Cronus was the son of Uranus and Gaea (Mother Earth), and was the youngest of the Titans. When Gaea gave birth to other children, such as Cyclops, who looked monstrous, Uranus was not proud of them and put them in a pit under the earth. This made Gaea very angry, and she asked Cronus and his Titan brothers to rise up against their father and save their other brothers. Cronus did overthrow his father, but he did not save his monstrous brothers. Gaea, who loved all of her children, was so angered that Cronus did not help his brothers that she began to plan Cronus' ruin.</p>	<hr/>
<p>Cronus was the god of time. He married his sister Rhea, and together they had three sons and three daughters. Cronus was afraid that his children might one day rise up against his authority, as he had against his own father, Uranus. His father had predicted that this would happen. In order to be sure that he kept power and the prophecy did not come true, Cronus attempted to escape fate by swallowing each child as soon as it was born.</p>	<hr/>
<p>This filled his wife Rhea with sorrow and anger. When it came to Zeus, her sixth and last child, Rhea was determined to save this one child at least, to love and cherish. She asked her parents, Uranus and Gaea, for advice and assistance. They told her to wrap a stone in baby-clothes and give it to Cronus. She did, and he swallowed the stone without noticing the deception.</p>	<hr/>

Anxious to keep the secret of his existence from Cronus, Rhea sent the infant Zeus secretly to Crete, where he was fed, protected, and educated. Priests of Rhea beat their shields together and kept up a constant noise at the entrance, which drowned the cries of the child and frightened away all intruders.

Grown to manhood, Zeus determined to make his father restore his brothers and sisters to the light of day. The goddess Metis helped him, convincing Cronus to drink a potion, which caused him to give back the children he had swallowed. Cronus was so enraged that war between the father and son became inevitable. Zeus eventually dethroned his father Cronus, who was banished from his kingdom and deprived forever of the supreme power. Cronus' son now became supreme god.

Quick Check!

Circle the best option: Which statement below best expresses Cronus' motivation for swallowing his children?

- A. Cronus liked being the Lord of the Universe.
- B. Cronus loved his wife, Rhea, and feared that one of his children would harm her.
- C. Cronus was afraid that one of his children would become more powerful than he was.
- D. Cronus was being punished by Mother Earth.

Lesson 4 Exit Ticket: What life lessons can we learn from “Myth of Cronus”? Record two examples with explanation for each.

1a. Write a theme sentence:

1b. Write a sentence explaining what happened in the story that led you to this theme:

2a. Write a theme sentence:

2b. Write a sentence explaining what happened in the story that led you to this theme:

Reading Chapter 12: We Get Advice from a Poodle

1. Why does Grover want a searcher's license?
 - a. It's his life's dream to travel to New York City, where it is believed the satyrs are at the height of power.
 - b. It's his life's dream to go to Pan. No satyr has ever found Pan or has come back alive from his search for Pan.
 - c. It's his life's dream to be a camp counselor. All camp counselors need to have a searcher's license.
 - d. It's his life's dream to travel to Mount Olympus and be a servant for the gods.
2. What realization did Annabeth have about this strange quest?
 - a. The monsters are much stronger than previous quests.
 - b. This quest seems to be going by very fast.
 - c. This quest probably won't have a good outcome.
 - d. All of the monsters on this quest seem to be holding back a bit.
3. According to Grover, why is Percy on the quest?
 - a. Deep inside, Percy wants to make his dad proud.
 - b. Percy wants to save his mother.
 - c. Percy knows the importance of peace between the gods.
 - d. Percy wants to earn a searcher's license as well.
4. What does the voice from Percy's dream want from him?
 - a. Grover and Annabeth
 - b. His mother
 - c. Riptide
 - d. The master bolt
5. What did the pink poodle, Gladiola, offer Grover?
 - a. He would help the group get to the nearest airport.
 - b. He would let Grover return him to his owners and collect the reward.
 - c. He would keep watch during the next night they would spend in the woods.
 - d. He would show the group the best food in the area.

**LT Unit 2 Lesson 5:
Analyzing the Model Analytical Mini-Essay: “Theme of Cronus”**

Learning Targets:

- I can identify the parts of a CER in a model paragraph

Do Now: Quickwrite

Answer in complete sentences: Many people have phobias. Fear of heights is one of the most common. Do you have any phobias? Explain... OR list examples of phobias.

Reading Chapter 13: I Plunge to my Death

1. Why does Percy try to keep a low profile on the train?
 - a. Percy feels like someone is watching them and waiting to pounce.
 - b. Percy is scared of riding trains.
 - c. The group snuck onto the train without tickets.
 - d. Someone on the train asked Percy if he was the criminal everyone was looking for.
2. What monument does Annabeth want to visit?
 - a. USS Arizona Memorial
 - b. St. Louis Gateway Arch
 - c. Statue of Liberty
 - d. Lincoln Memorial
3. Describe the Chimera using details from the text.

4. What happened to Percy while he was fighting the Chimera?
 - a. He lost control of Riptide and was bitten by the lion head.
 - b. He was bitten in the leg by the serpent tail.
 - c. He was kicked by the goat hooves.
 - d. He was shoved into the side of the arch and made a big hole in the wall.
5. What does Percy do to save himself?
 - a. He takes out Riptide and cuts off the serpent tail of the Chimera.
 - b. He fakes an injury, then moves out of the way at the last second, sending the Chimera falling 600 feet down into the muddy Mississippi River below.
 - c. He jumps out of a hole in the arch and dives 600 feet down into the muddy Mississippi River below.
 - d. He calls out to Annabeth and Grover for help and they come to rescue him.

Reading Chapter 14: I Become a Known Fugitive

1. How did Percy feel as he was falling from the Arch?
 - a. Terrified
 - b. Brave
 - c. He doesn't remember.
 - d. He laughed in the face of death.
2. When he lands in the Mississippi River, what does Percy realize that amazes him?
 - a. He realizes that he is completely dry.
 - b. He realizes that he can breathe.
 - c. He realizes that his wound is healing.
 - d. All of the above.
3. What message does the woman in the water bring to Percy?
 - a. She tells him to go to the Santa Monica beach when he reaches Los Angeles.
 - b. She tells him to stay underwater until all the police go away.
 - c. She tells him to create a diversion with the water so that he can get away from the Chimera.
 - d. She tells him that Poseidon wants him to stop his quest and save himself.
4. What is her warning?
 - a. She warns him that the police will arrest him when he emerges from the water.
 - b. She warns him that his wound will only stay healed while he is underwater.
 - c. She warns him not to trust any gifts.
 - d. She warns him to stay away from Los Angeles.
5. What does Percy learn by overhearing the reporters outside the Arch?
 - a. He learns that the reporters have found his mother and Percy is no longer a suspect.
 - b. He learns that Smelly Gabe is offering a reward for the capture of Percy.
 - c. He learns that reporters are saying the explosion at the Arch was an accident and Percy is not involved.
 - d. He learns that reporters are accusing him of causing the explosion on the top of the Arch. He is now a fugitive of the law.

Model #1 Analytical Mini-Essay: Theme of Cronus

Directions: Read the Model #1 Analytical Mini-Essay below. You will notice that “Analytical Mini-Essay” is the same idea as what we call “CER”. After reading the model once, highlight the different elements of the CER in the designated colors:

- Claim (green)
- Evidence (yellow)
- Reasoning (pink/orange)

Model #1 Analytical Mini-Essay: Theme of Cronus

An important theme in the myth of Cronus is that a mother will put her love for her children above every other relationship. In paragraph , the text says, “Cronus did overthrow his father, but he did not save his monstrous brothers. Gaea, who loved all of her children, was so angered that Cronus did not help his brothers that she began to plan Cronus’ ruin.” In the myth, Gaea’s love for her other children is so powerful that it makes her want to destroy her son, Cronus. Later in the myth in paragraph , it states, “Anxious to keep the secret of his existence from Cronus, Rhea sent the infant Zeus secretly to Crete, where he was fed, protected, and educated.” In the myth, it explains how Rhea’s love for her children is what makes her trick her own husband. This myth shows how a mother’s struggle to save her children became the origin of the Olympian gods and Greek culture. Both of these examples show the power of mother’s love for her children and how it is more valuable than any other loving relationship.

Directions: Respond to the questions below in preparation for a class discussion.

1. What is the purpose of the writer’s claim?

2. How did the writer introduce and cite the evidence?

3. What do you notice about the writer’s concluding sentence?

Model #2 Analytical Mini-Essay: Theme of Cronus

Directions: Read the Model #2 Analytical Mini-Essay below. After reading the model once, highlight the different elements of the CER in the designated colors:

Claim (green)

Evidence (yellow)

Reasoning (pink/orange)

Model #2 Analytical Mini-Essay: Theme of Cronus

An important theme in the myth of Cronus is a mother's love. In the myth it says, "Cronus did overthrow his father, but he did not save his monstrous brothers." It also says, "Anxious to keep the secret of his existence from Cronus, Rhea sent the infant Zeus secretly to Crete, where he was fed, protected, and educated." Both Gaea and Rhea sacrificed other relationships in order to save their children. These examples show how mothers love their children more than anything.

Reading Chapter 15: A God Buys Us Cheeseburgers

1. How does Iris-messaging work?
 - a. Iris flowers are used to send messages.
 - b. The rainbow goddess Iris carries messages for the gods.
 - c. Instant messages in an Iris brand cellphone.
 - d. Letters sent in the mail through the post office in a town called Iris.
2. What did Luke say Hades used to help him steal the master bolt?
 - a. Hades used his helm of darkness to make himself invisible as he stole it.
 - b. Hades used his Furies to help him steal it.
 - c. Hades used the monsters from the Underworld to help him steal it.
 - d. Hades used his own master bolt.
3. What does Ares say that convinces Percy to help him?
 - a. Ares promises to tell the news reporters that Percy is innocent.
 - b. Ares uses mind-manipulation to convince Percy.
 - c. Ares promises to get them a ride to Los Angeles if they successfully retrieve his shield.
 - d. Ares uses cheeseburgers to convince Percy to help him.
4. What knowledge does Annabeth use to help them escape the water ride?
 - a. Archery
 - b. Capture-the-flag rules
 - c. Architecture
 - d. Physics
5. What other Greek god do we learn about in this chapter?
 - a. Hephaestus
 - b. Hermes
 - c. Hera
 - d. Hypnos



Allusion to Prometheus in excerpt from The Lightning Thief.

Directions: Read the allusion to Prometheus in this excerpt from The Lightning Thief.

Chiron pursed his lips. “Even I am not old enough to remember that, child, but I know it was a time of darkness and savagery for mortals. Kronos, the Lord of the Titans, called his reign the Golden Age because men lived **innocent** and free of all knowledge. But that was mere propaganda. The Titan king cared nothing for your kind except as appetizers or a source of cheap entertainment. It was only in the early reign of Lord Zeus when Prometheus the good Titan brought fire to mankind, that your species began to progress, and even then, Prometheus was **branded a radical thinker**. Zeus punished him severely, as you may recall. Of course, eventually the gods warmed to humans, and Western civilization was born.” (Chapter 10, pages 155-156)

Directions: Respond to the following questions.

1. Why do you think Kronos called his reign a Golden Age?

2. What does Golden Age mean in this context?

3. Did Chiron believe the reign of Kronos really was a Golden Age? Why or why not?

4. What does innocent mean in this context?

5. The text says, “Prometheus was branded a radical thinker.” What does branded mean in this context? Was he literally branded—did he have “literal thinker” burned onto his skin?

6. What is a radical thinker?

7. Why was Prometheus branded a “radical thinker?”

**LT Unit 2 Lesson 8:
Myth of Prometheus**

Learning Targets:

- I can get the gist of the myth of Prometheus.
- I can identify themes for the Myth of Prometheus

Do Now: Quickwrite

Answer in complete sentences: Have you ever had a fight with your parent? What was it about? How did you resolve the problem?

Reading Chapter 16: We Take A Zebra to Vegas

1. What's in the backpack Ares gives Percy?
 - a. Clothes
 - b. Food
 - c. Money
 - d. All of the above
2. What does Ares tell Percy about his mother?
 - a. His mom isn't dead; she's being kept as a hostage.
 - b. His mom is alive and waiting for him back at home.
 - c. His mom is most likely gone forever.
 - d. His mom is alive, but has no memory of Percy.
3. What do we learn about Grover in this chapter?
 - a. He has never been on a quest before.
 - b. He is only allowed to go on one quest as a satyr.
 - c. He once failed a quest because he tried helping too many demigods.
 - d. He failed a quest because he was scared.
4. When does Percy start to realize the casino is a trap?
 - a. Percy meets Darrin and asks him what year it is. He says, "1977".
 - b. Percy notices the Lotus casino has hypnotists standing around.
 - c. Percy sees smoke filling the room and realizes it's controlling everyone.
 - d. Percy learns it's a trap from Annabeth.
5. How many days did the group stay at the casino?
 - a. Four
 - b. Five
 - c. One
 - d. Two

Directions: Read the myth silently and use the annotation guide to take notes as you read. Stop at each paragraph to write a 1 sentence gist statement.

Text Symbols for Annotations	
<p>----- 1 ----- 2 ----- 3</p>	Number the paragraphs
	Circle unfamiliar vocabulary and use context clues to define
<p><u>Underline</u> </p>	Underline or highlight main ideas and important details
<p>?</p>	Write the questions or confusions you have
	Write the connections from reading to anything else

“Myth of Prometheus”	Gist Notes (write a gist per paragraph)
<p>1 The world, as first it was, to the Greeks was a sunless world in which land, air, and sea were mixed up together, over which ruled a deity (god) called Chaos. A giant race of Titans lived on this newly made earth. One of the mightiest Titans was Prometheus.</p>	
<p>2 Prometheus and his brother Epimethus were trusted to give special gifts, abilities, and instincts to the beasts, birds, and fishes of the world. They also were given the task of making a creature lower than the gods, less great than the Titans, yet in knowledge and in understanding higher than the beasts and birds and fishes. This being was called Man.</p>	<hr/>
<p>3 Prometheus took some clay from the ground at his feet, moistened it with water, and made it into an image, in form like the gods. Into its nostrils Eros breathed the spirit of life, Pallas Athené gave it a soul, and the first Man looked wonderingly (in</p>	<hr/>

amazement or surprise) around on the earth.

4 Prometheus, proud of the beautiful thing of his own creation, wanted to give Man a worthy gift, but no gift remained for him. He was naked, unprotected, more helpless than any of the beasts. And Prometheus pitied (felt sorry for) him more than the animals, since Man had a soul to suffer. Surely Zeus, ruler of Olympus, would have compassion for Man? But Prometheus looked to Zeus in vain (as being too proud); he did not have compassion for Man.

5 Prometheus pitied Man, and thought of a power belonging to the gods alone. "We shall give fire to the Man we have made," he said to Epimetheus. He waited patiently and, unseen by the gods, made his way into Olympus, lighted a hollow torch with a spark from the chariot of the Sun, and brought this royal gift to Man.

6 With fire, Man no longer trembled in the darkness of caves when Zeus hurled (threw) his lightning across the sky. He was no longer scared of the animals that hunted him and drove him in terror. With fire, Man made weapons, defied (went against) the frost and cold, made tools and money, introduced the arts, and was able to destroy as well as to create.

7 From his throne on Olympus, Zeus looked down on the earth and saw blue-gray smoke that curled upward to the sky. He watched more closely and realized with terrible wrath (anger) that what he saw came from fire, that before had been the gods' own sacred power. He gathered a council of the gods to decide how to punish Prometheus for deceiving him. Zeus chained Prometheus to the top of a mountain, and every day an eagle came and ate Prometheus'

liver. Every night, his liver grew back.

8 This council also decided to punish Man. They decided to create a thing that should forever charm the souls and hearts of men and forever be Man's downfall. This thing was Pandora (the first woman).

Who was Pandora?



Pandora was the first human woman in Greek mythology. She was created by the gods **Hephaestus** and **Athena**, following the instructions of **Zeus**, who wanted to punish **Prometheus** for stealing the fire from the gods to give it to humans.

After **Prometheus** stole the fire and humans gratefully accepted the gift, **Zeus** decided to give humans a gift that would balance their acquisition of fire. He asked **Hephaestus** to create the first woman, who would be endowed with numerous seducing gifts that would plague humanity from then on. **Athena** dressed **Pandora** in a beautiful silvery gown, a veil and a crown, and taught her weaving.

Other gods also contributed to **Pandora's** creation, by endowing her with such gifts as deceitful nature and a speech of lies.

However, the natural gifts of **Pandora** were not the problem for humanity. The gods also offered her a jar that held within numerous evils, diseases and other pains. With the jar in hand, **Pandora** was given to **Epimetheus**, **Prometheus'** brother, who accepted the divine gift despite his brother's warnings. One day, out of curiosity and not of malice, **Pandora** opened the lid of the jar, releasing all evils into the world. Shocked by what had happened, she quickly tried to put the lid back, only managing to trap Hope in it. This is how the ancient Greeks believed there was evil in the world.

Lesson 8 Exit Ticket: What life lessons can we learn from “Myth of Prometheus”? Record two examples with explanation for each.

1a. Write a theme sentence:

1b. Write a sentence explaining what happened in the story that led you to this theme:

2a. Write a theme sentence:

2b. Write a sentence explaining what happened in the story that led you to this theme:

**LT Unit 2 Lesson 9:
Analyzing Details in the Myth of Prometheus for Theme**

Learning Targets:

- I can use details to make a claim about a theme of the myth of Prometheus.
- I can use the multi-paragraph format to organize my writing

Do Now: Quickwrite

Answer in complete sentences: People are always looking for new ways to sell things. What's the worst or most annoying commercial you have ever seen? What is the best or funniest?

Reading Chapter 17: We Shop for Waterbeds

1. How does the group pay for the trip to Los Angeles?
 - a. They have leftover money from Gladiola's reward.
 - b. They use their unlimited Lotus Casino credits.
 - c. They tell the cab driver about their quest and he let's them out for free.
 - d. They made a lot of money gambling at the casino.
2. Why didn't Poseidon come see Percy when he got to Santa Monica?
 - a. Gods can't help their half-blood children directly; they can't show favoritism.
 - b. Gods don't like their children.
 - c. Gods can't leave Mount Olympus.
 - d. Gods are too busy fighting. The master bolt is missing!
3. Why doesn't Riptide work on the kids who jump Percy in the alley?
 - a. The kids are half-bloods and their powers are stronger than Percy's.
 - b. The kids took Riptide away from Percy.
 - c. Annabeth used her hat to make Percy and Riptide invisible.
 - d. The kids are mortal, so Riptide didn't work on them.
4. How does Percy help the group get away from Crusty?
 - a. Percy tells Crusty that he will give him all of their Lotus Casino credits.
 - b. He uses Riptide to cut the ropes.
 - c. Percy charms Crusty into trying out a bed himself and traps him.
 - d. He offers to give Crusty the master bolt when he finds it.
5. How does Percy find the address for the Underworld?
 - a. He sees the address on the bulletin board behind Crusty's desk.
 - b. He finds it on a box in the dumpster behind Crusty's Waterbed Palace.
 - c. He looks up the address on Crusty's computer.
 - d. He finds it on a packing slip in the trash.

Directions: Write a multi-paragraph essay that responds to the following question:
What is an important theme in the “Myth of Prometheus”?

***Use one of the following themes for your essay:**

1. It is not always easy helping others
2. Sometimes you have to fight for what is right
3. Progress requires sacrifice
4. There are consequences for every action

Directions: follow the instructions given for each row of the chart

Paragraph #1: Introduction	
<p>Gist of the “Myth of Prometheus” -no more than 3-4 sentences</p>	
<p>Thesis Sentence -1 sentence only that rephrases and answers the question</p> <p>-An important theme in the “Myth of Prometheus” is _____.</p> <p>-no “I” statements!</p>	

Paragraph #2: Body - CER Paragraph	
<p>C= Claim statement</p> <p>-use the theme stated in the thesis statement and add a reason</p> <p>-A theme in the “Myth of Prometheus” is _____ because...</p>	
<p>E= Textual evidence</p> <p>-Provide a direct quote with a citation</p> <p>-Use the following to introduce and cite your evidence: (copy it)</p> <p>-In the “Myth of Prometheus” in paragraph ____, “...”</p>	
<p>R= Reasoning 1</p> <p>-First, write a gist of the quote</p>	
<p>Reasoning 2</p> <p>-Second, explain how the quote supports your claim</p> <p>-Suggested sentence starters:</p> <p>-This quote shows...</p> <p>-This proves that...</p>	

Paragraph #3: Conclusion	
<p>Rephrased Thesis statement</p> <p>(FLIP the order of the thesis statement from the introduction paragraph)</p>	
<p>Concluding Sentence</p> <p>Explain why the theme is an important life lesson?</p> <p>- No "I" statements</p> <p>-1-2 sentences</p>	

**LT Unit 2 Lesson 10:
Peer Review Process**

Learning Targets:

- I can use the peer review process to review the requirements of the multi-essay format

Do Now: Quickwrite

Answer in complete sentences: Have you ever been through a security checkpoint – at the airport, for instance? Do you think these checkpoints keep people safe? Why or why not? (Write at least 4 sentences.)

Reading Chapter 18: Annabeth Does Obedience School

1. What does Percy give Annabeth and Grover when they reach the gates of the Underworld?
 - a. A pearl
 - b. Riptide
 - c. His mother's address
 - d. A picture of the three of them
2. How does Percy bribe Charon to take them across the River Styx?
 - a. Percy bribes Charon by telling him that he can have Riptide.
 - b. Percy bribes Charon by telling him that he will have unlimited powers when the master bolt is returned.
 - c. Percy bribes Charon with lots of drachmas (stolen from Crusty's) and promises to discuss a pay raise for Charon with Hades.
 - d. Percy bribes Charon by telling him he can have a gift from Poseidon.
3. What does the River Styx look like?

4. How does Annabeth help the group get past Cerberus?
 - a. Annabeth tells Percy to wear her Yankees hat so he becomes invisible and can sneak past Cerberus.
 - b. Annabeth tells Percy to use the winged shoes to fly over Cerberus.
 - c. Annabeth tells Grover to talk to Cerberus and keep him company while her and Percy get past him.
 - d. Annabeth gets the idea to play fetch with Cerberus using a red rubber ball she stole from the Waterworld gift store.
5. What happens as the three pass through the metal detectors?
 - a. Cerberus licks them and wants to continue to play.
 - b. Alarms go off: "Magic detected!"
 - c. They are immediately stopped by security ghouls.
 - d. Gates slam down in front of them and they are trapped.

Peer Review

Directions: Yesterday, you wrote a first draft of your Analytical Mini-Essay on theme. Today, you will be reviewing a peer’s work to identify strengths and weaknesses in their writing. In a moment, switch packets with your peer and read their draft from the previous lesson. Use the rubric to help you fill out their Peer Review Chart in their packet.

Remember to be specific! (For example, instead of, “Nice claim!”, be specific. Write, “Your claim is strong because it includes a complete theme statement rather than just a topic.” Instead of, “Your evidence is vague,” write, “In your second piece of evidence, you should include another sentence that shows how Rhea sacrificed for Zeus.”)

PEER REVIEWED BY: _____

Peer Review Chart	Claim	Evidence	Reasoning
What is strong about their writing?			
What could they improve?			

CER (Body Paragraph) Writing Assessment Rubric				
RL 6.1 Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.				
Rubric Categories	4	3	2	1
CLAIM (W.6.2) TOTAL /4	Writes a one sentence claim that is clearly communicated and uses the language from the question. Uses a complete sentence and correctly responds to the writing prompt.	Writes a one sentence claim sentence that mostly responds to the writing prompt but does not use the language from the question. Contains “I” statement.	Writes a claim sentence that somewhat responds to the writing prompt, but is incomplete or disorganized.	Writes a claim sentence that does not respond to the writing prompt. Or claim may be confusing and unclear.
EVIDENCE (W.6.2) TOTAL /4	Selects evidence (direct quote) that strongly supports the claim. All evidence is introduced and cited correctly with the source title and page numbers.	Selects evidence (direct quotes) that is supportive of the claim. All evidence is introduced and cited correctly with the source title and page numbers.	Selects evidence that supports the claim but not a direct quote (paraphrased). Evidence is missing introduction and citation.	Selects evidence that does not support the claim.
REASONING (W.6.2) TOTAL /4	Clearly explains the main idea of the evidence in your own words. Clearly explains how the evidence supports the claim. Uses complete sentences.	Explains the main idea of the evidence in your own words. Explains how the evidence supports the claim. Uses complete sentences.	Missing or weak explanation of main idea of the evidence. OR Missing or weak explanation of how the evidence supports the claim.	Reasoning is unclear or confusing.
CONVENTIONS (L.6.2) TOTAL /2	X	x	Adequate use of correct sentence formation, punctuation, capitalization, grammar usage, and spelling	Limited use of correct sentence formation, punctuation, capitalization, grammar usage, and spelling
TOTAL /14				