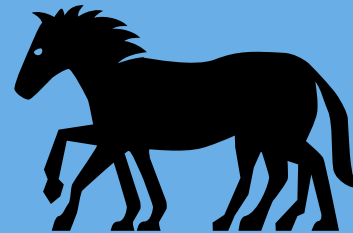
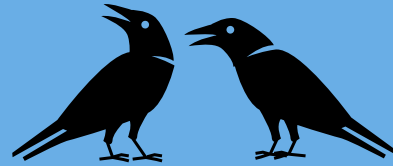
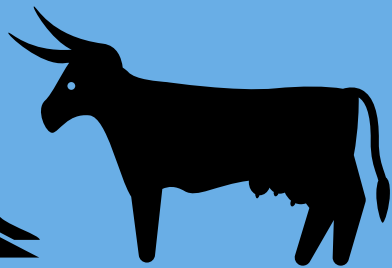
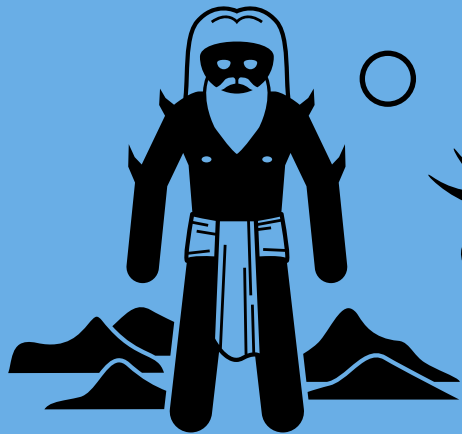




Super English

Unit 2 Myths
Lesson 1 Norse





VOCABULARY



Norse Mythology



wisdom

god

quest

sacrifice

1. **sacrifice:** to give up something that is valuable to you in order to help another person.
2. **quest:** a journey made in search of something.
3. **god:** a being that is worshipped and believed to have special powers over nature or life.
4. **wisdom:** knowing what is true and right coupled with knowing what actions to take.



Norse Mythology



myth

warrior

raven

banquet
hall

1. **warrior**: a person who fights in battles and is known for having courage and skill.
2. **raven**: a large, black, and clever bird.
3. **myth**: a traditional, ancient story that is fictional. They are often written to explain how things came to be.
4. **banquet hall**: a large building or room used for feasts and parties.



Norse Mythology



Odin: All Father

The Universe began with fire in the north and ice in the south. Both grew larger until they eventually collided, and from this collision, the giant Ymir and the icy cow Audhumla were created.

Ymir then created the giants. He also created the first man, whom he named Buri. Buri married a giantess, and they had a son named Bor. Bor grew up and had three sons named Odin, Vili, and Ve.

Odin would become the most powerful god due to his immense knowledge. It would help him become the All-Father of the Norse gods.



Ymir and the icy cow Audhumla were created when fire and ice collided.



Norse Mythology



Odin: All Father

As teenagers, Odin and his brothers wanted the world for themselves. So, they slew the mighty giant Ymir.

One day while walking Odin and his brothers found an ash tree and an elm tree. The brothers changed the trees into humans and named them Ask and Embla.

Odin gave the humans life, Vili gave them minds, and Ve gave them the ability to hear see and speak.



Odin and his brothers slay Ymir and take the world for themselves.



Norse Mythology



Odin: All Father

Odin watched the humans fall in love and have children. He wanted this also and eventually married a woman named Frigga. They had three sons named Baldor, Hoor, and Thor.

Odin loved his sons very much and decided to build a kingdom for them. He built a giant banquet hall named Valhalla. Here all the great warriors would come to when they died in war. After he was finished Odin went on a quest for knowledge and adventure.



Odin built a giant banquet hall named Valhalla. Warriors would come here after they died in war.



Norse Mythology



Odin: All Father

On his quest, Odin journeyed across many worlds. He was gone for years and had many adventures. Odin made friends with two magical ravens named Thought and Memory. These ravens would stay with Odin and fly around the world reporting back to Odin everything that was happening. Odin even sacrificed his own eye to drink from the Well of Wisdom. Odin gained knowledge of the past, the present, and the future.



Odin made friends with two ravens named Thought and Memory. He also sacrificed his eye for wisdom.



Norse Mythology



Odin: All Father

Odin also befriended a shapeshifting giant named Loki. They became good friends, but Loki would eventually betray Odin. Loki gathered the giants and other monsters and formed a great army to attack Odin and his Kingdom.

The battle was called Ragnarok. Odin was swallowed by a giant wolf. All the gods and their world were destroyed. As the flames of Ragnarok burned out, a beautiful new world was born and the Norse people have always remembered the gods.



The final battle of the gods called Raganarok.





Independent clauses

An independent clause contains a **subject** and a **verb** and is a **complete thought**.

An independent clause doesn't need any help. It is a sentence.

- I like bananas.
- English class is awesome
- My dad works hard.



This little girl doesn't need any help tying her shoes. She is independent.

Dependent clauses

A dependent clause contains a **subject** and a **verb**, but it is not a **complete thought**.

A dependent clause **needs** help. It is **not** a sentence.

While you were out...

....because he was hot.

If you do well today...



The baby is dependent on his mother, he can not take care of himself.



Subordinating Conjunctions

A subordinating conjunction is a word or phrase that links a dependent clause to an independent clause such as:
after, even if, while, because, before...

While you were out, I cleaned the house.

If the subordinating conjunction is at the beginning of the sentence, there is always a comma after the dependent clause.

If the subordinating conjunction is in the middle of the sentence, no comma is needed.

I cleaned the house **while** you were out.





Goodbye!

okay,
Byebye!



See you next time!