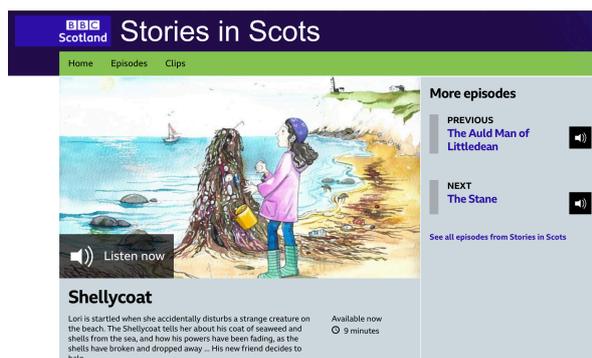


SHELLYCOAT: FURTHER IDEAS FOR TEACHERS



- Try playing **Scots Word Bingo** with your class. Make 'bingo' cards (one for each pupil) with a selection of Scots words and phrases from the story, making sure that each card is slightly different. Then ask pupils to listen to **Shellycoat** again, and to circle or score out the words on their card when they hear them used in the story.

You can find the main Scots words used in the story in the **Shellycoat glossary** below.

- As a class, write a play version of the story for pupils to act out.

Everyone can help to make a **Shellycoat goon** for the actors to wear, using either real shells or cut-out drawings of shells, and wool or painted string for seaweed. For the start of the story, you can add old plastic straws and bottle tops too. But remember to keep some extra special shells aside to make the **Shellycoat** look **bonnie** when his power is restored!

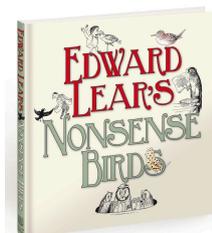
- Follow on the discussion of Scottish shore birds and shells with the fantastic 'Spotter' sheets from the **Scottish Seabird Centre**, especially the *Shell Spotter* and *Shorebird Spotter*. You can use these as a basis to translate the bird and shell names into Scots too.



Download them from the Learning section of the SSC website:
<https://www.seabird.org/resources>.

- Get inspiration for inventing fantastical Scots bird names from Edward Lear's wonderful drawings of **Nonsense Birds**, such as the *Spotty Bird* and *Scroobious Bird*. Try translating these names too; for example, *Stripy Bird* is **Strippit Bird** in Scots!

A new collection of Lear's *Nonsense Birds* has recently been published:
<https://bodleianshop.co.uk/products/edward-lears-nonsense-birds>.

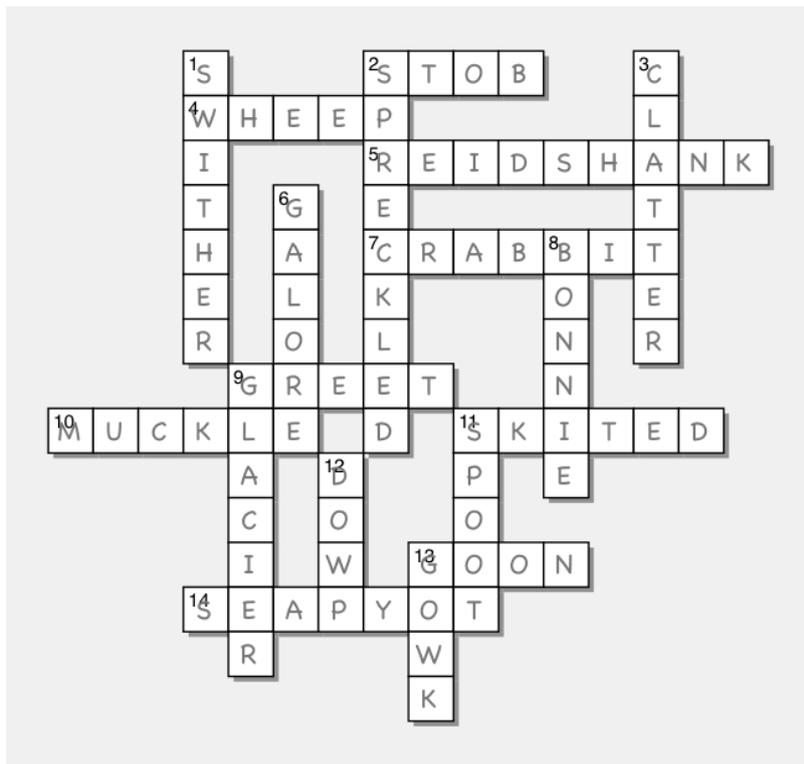


SHELLYCOAT: GLOSSARY

This glossary includes the main Scots words and phrases used in the **Shellycoat** story. A longer glossary, covering words used throughout the whole **Stories in Scots** series, will be available later from the BBC Learning website.

ae – one	lang syne – long ago
ahint – behind	lee alane – leave alone, let be
airm, airmfu – arm, armful	licht – light
aneath – beneath	mair – more
awfu – awful, dreadful	mavis – a song thrush
aye – always	michty – mighty, tremendous
ayewis – always	minded – remembered
back and forrit – back and forth	monie – many
backwarts – backwards	muckle – large, huge
baith – both	ooter – outer
bide – stay, remain	pechin – puffing
breist – breast	pittin – putting
brukken – broken	raison – reason
byodinar – extraordinary	reidshank – a redshank
clanjamfrie – a miscellaneous collection	saft – soft
cowped – tipped	scoor – scour, search
crabbit – grumpy	scrammled – scrambled
craitur – a creature	sea-pyot – an oystercatcher
dee – die	sheen – shine
deid – dead	shooder – shoulder
dowp – bottom, behind	shoogle – shake, shaking
drap, drapped – drop, dropped	shrooded – shrouded
dunt – bump, thud	sicht – sight
dwine awa – waste or fade away	skailed – scattered, dispersed
een – eyes	skited – slipped
efter – after	skreighed – screamed
fand – found	spoot – a razor clam
feart – afraid	spreckled – speckled
forby – as well, besides	spreid – spread
gangin – going	stapped – stopped
gey – very	stob a tae – stub a toe
gie – give	strae – straw
goon – a robe or gown	swithered – wavered, hesitated
gowk – cuckoo (also ‘fool or idiot’)	taigle – tangle
greetin – crying, weeping	tap – top
grund – ground	thocht – thought
guddled – groped or poked about	tither – other
guid – good	tooer – tower
hail – whole	twa – two
hailstane – hailstone	unner – under
haundfu – handful	weet – wet
heeze – rise up, lift up	whustle – whistle
howk – dig, dig up	windae – window
ilka – each	wulk – a whelk or periwinkle
lang – long or tall	yin, yince – one, once

SHELLYCOAT: CROSSWORD SOLUTION



Across

2. STOB
4. WHEEP
5. REIDSHANK
7. CRABBIT
9. GREET
10. MUCKLE
11. SKITED
13. GOON
14. SEA-PYOT

Down

1. SWITHER
2. SPRECKLED
3. CLATTER
6. GALORE
8. BONNIE
9. GLACIER
11. SPOOT
12. DOWP
13. GOWK