

Robert Burns Birthplace Museum



**Activities to help you prepare for your visit to
the Robert Burns Birthplace Museum**

How should I behave in a museum?



- The Burns cottage was built in 1757, that means it is ____ years old.
- People have been visiting the cottage for over 100 years, to see where Robert Burns was born.
- Here are some ways that we can all help to look after the Burns cottage for people in the future.

LOOK

L - Listen to the teachers and guides

The teachers who are taking you to the Robert Burns Birthplace Museum and the guides who are showing you round want you to get the most out of your visit to the museum and cottage.

O – Objects

Some of the objects in the cottage are meant to be touched. But you should only touch an object if you have been told you are allowed to. This is because you might break one of the objects, or hurt someone with the object.

O - Other visitors

Lots of visitors come from all over the world to visit the Burns cottage and the museum. People might get angry if they think their visit is being disrupted.

K – Knowledge

You can gain new knowledge by looking at the objects, reading descriptions, listening to poems, playing the interactive games and asking questions. We also want you to share your knowledge, this means taking part in activities at the museum, or letting us know what you already know about Robert Burns.

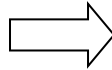
L.O.O.K is an acronym. An acronym is when you make a word out of the first letter of a set of words. Other examples of acronyms include:

ABBA
Agnetha
Benny
Björn
Anni-Frid



POTUS
President of the United States

There are lots of ways you can use acronyms to remember how you should or shouldn't behave in a museum, here is an example:



D – Don't run
A – Ask before touching
T – Think about other people
A – Always be polite

Now think about the things that you should or shouldn't do in a museum, and make up your own acronym help you remember:

Thanks for learning about how to behave in a museum. We are looking forward to meeting you when you come to visit the Robert Burns Birthplace Museum!



ROBERT
BURNS
BIRTHPLACE
MUSEUM

What do we know about Robert Burns?

Use this box to write everything you know about Robert Burns as a person:

Use this box to write everything you know about the poems and songs Robert Burns wrote:

Now talk to everyone else to find out what they know about Robert Burns. You can write what you find out in these boxes.

Use this box to write everything you have found out about Robert Burns from other people:

Use this box to write everything you have found out about Robert Burns' poems and songs from other people:



Use the boxes below to design and write a leaflet for someone who has never heard of Robert Burns.

You should think about answering these questions:

Who was Robert Burns?

When was Robert Burns alive?

What did Robert Burns do?

Where can you find out more about Robert Burns?

Burns for Beginners

“The one stop shop for anyone who wants to find out more about Robert Burns”



Write like a poet

This poem by Robert Burns is called 'The Keekin' Glass'. Read the poem:

How daur ye ca' me 'Howlet-face',
Ye blear-e'ed, wither'd spectre?
Ye only spied the keekin' glass,
An' there ye saw your picture.

Howlet – Owl
Blear-e'ed – bleary-eyed
Keekin' – Looking/Peeking

What is happening in this poem?

Write your own poem in the space below. It should be four lines long and it can also be funny:

This is an extract from 'Rattlin, roarin Willie'. Find examples of each of these poetic devices:

1. Alliteration
2. Rhyme
3. Onomatopoeia

O Rattlin, roarin Willie,
O he held to the fair,
An' for to sell his fiddle
And buy some other ware;
But parting wi' his fiddle,
The saut tear blin't his e'e;
And Rattlin, roaring Willie,
Ye're welcome hame to me!

Saut – Salt

You can now use the space provided to write a poem that uses these three poetic devices:

