This interesting nonfiction book pulls together the many different perspective and supposed sightings of the Loch Ness monster. The history of the Loch Ness and the origins of the Loch Ness monster are all discussed in this intriguing book. If you've every had any questions about the Loch Ness monster this book is sure to answer them and give you a few new questions to think about.
1. When did the first newspaper story about the Loch Ness monster appear?

2. In what country is Loch Ness located?

3. What is the Loch Ness and how was it formed?

4. What is a legend?

5. Describe another Loch Ness legend besides the monster.
1. Which of the following is the one part that is common to all the monster stories?
   a. The monster always makes noise.
   b. The monster is green and scaly.
   c. The monster can be scared by loud noises.

2. Tell two of the animals that the monster has been said to look like.

3. What is the monster's nickname?

4. Why didn’t the people talk about the monster at first?

5. After the Loch Ness monster became public news why were police sent to the area?

6. What facts have been presented that might make you think that there was a Loch Ness monster?
1. Which sightings would you think are more likely to be true - those given by adults or those seen by children? Explain your answer.

2. Of the good sightings presented in the book which one did you find to be the best possibility? Why did you think that?

3. Underline the places at which the Loch Ness monster was seen.

   River  Land  Highway  Town  Lake

4. In your opinion what makes the reports about the Loch Ness monster hard to believe?

5. Do you agree or disagree with the scientist William Atkins’s list about what makes a good report? Explain your answer.
1. What did Mr. O’Connor use in 1960 to make a fake monster?

2. In what year was the best known photograph of the monster taken?

3. What is sonar?

4. How is Tom Dinsdale connected to the Loch Ness monster?

5. How many different times (years) did Robert Renes take pictures at Loch Ness?
1. From Chapter 7, describe one of the ways people have tried to get Nessie to come to the surface.

2. Why did the author say that scientific methods are usually the best to collect information?

3. Would you like to visit Loch Ness? Explain why or why not.

4. After reading this book, do you believe there is a monster at Loch Ness? Use details from the story to explain your answer.
LESSON 1
1. The first story about the Loch Ness monster appeared in 1933.
2. Loch Ness is located in Scotland.
3. The Loch Ness is a lake that was formed by glaciers.
4. A legend is a story handed down from the past. Although not necessarily true, it may have been based on actual events.
5. Answers will vary. They could describe the ghost ship or the mysterious footprints.

LESSON 2
1. C
2. The monster has been compared to a frog, part elephant, and half-camel-half-horse.
3. The monster’s nickname is Nessie.
4. People didn’t want to talk about the monster at first because they thought other people would think they were crazy.
5. The police were sent to the Loch Ness area to protect the monster.
6. Answers will vary. Facts that support the idea of a monster are the pictures and the eyewitness reports of some people.

LESSON 3
1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary.
3. LAND LAKE should be underlined.
4. Answers will vary.
5. Answers will vary.
   * Atkins list for a good report includes: people who saw the beast, where the people saw it, how far they were from it, date and hour of sighting, how long the sighting lasted, the conditions during the sighting, and details of what the beast looked like.
LESSON 4
1. Mr. O'Connor used large plastic bags, some stones, and a stick to make the fake monster.
2. The best known photograph of the monster was taken in 1934.
3. Sonar is a device that can locate objects underwater by means of sound waves.
4. In 1960 Tom Dinesdale took 50 feet of film of the monster.

LESSON 5
1. Answers will vary.
2. The author may have felt that the scientific way is logical and uses facts and thus better than people's ideas alone.
3. Answers will vary.
4. Answers will vary.