

Name _____



International Talk Like a Pirate Day

International Talk Like a Pirate Day is a whimsical and lighthearted observance that encourages people to embrace their inner swashbuckler and speak like pirates for a day. Celebrated on September 19th each year, this fun-filled day originated in 1995 when friends John Baur and Mark Summers decided to inject some humor and creativity into their conversations by adopting pirate-like language. They chose September 19th as the date to coincide with Mark's ex-wife's birthday, making it easier for them to remember.

On International Talk Like a Pirate Day, participants engage in playful acts of pirate mimicry, using phrases like "Ahoy, matey!" and "Avast, ye scallywags!" to add a touch of buccaneer charm to their interactions. Social media, educational institutions, and even some businesses join in the fun, with pirate-themed events, costume contests, and activities aimed at spreading laughter and good-natured pirate banter. While the day is all in good fun, it has gained a dedicated following and continues to delight people of all ages who enjoy embracing their inner pirate for a day of swashbuckling silliness.

Directions: This passage has 6 errors. Find the errors and correct them.

Pirates were seafaring individuals who engaged in acts of robbery, plunder, and maritime lawlessness, typically on the high seas. They were known for their distinctive way of life, often characterized by the Jolly Roger flag (a skull and crossbones), colorful language, and a disregard for establish maritime laws. pirates operated during the "Golden Age of Piracy," which spanned roughly from the late 17th century to the early 18th century. They targeted merchant ships, fishing vessels, and even other pirate ships in search of valuable cargo, such as gold, spices, textiles, and precious metals.

Pirates operated in various parts of the world, with some of the most notorious pirate-infested waters being the Caribbean Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Indian Ocean, They often used fast and maneuverable ships, like schooners and sloops, to chase down their prey. Pirates established hideouts on remote and uninhabited islands or along secluded coastlines, where they could repair their vessels, divide their spoils, and evade the pursuit of naval authorities. These pirate havens, such as Port Royal in jamaica and Tortuga in the Caribbean, became centers of pirate activity and lawlessness. Pirates created their own code of conduct, known as the "pirate code or "Articles of Agreement," which governed their shipboard life and divided the plunder fairly among the crew.