1. The Sun and the Wind

You are going to read a short play called ‘The Sun and the Wind’.

Characters

The Sun

The Wind

The Man

The Cloud

Setting

Scene 1: In the sky.

Scene 2: In a valley.

What happens?

The Wind thinks he is stronger than the Sun. Can the Wind make the Man take off his coat?

The Sun thinks he is stronger than the Wind. Can the Sun make the Man take off his coat?

Vocabulary

nouns
valley
coat

verbs
arguing
blow
burn

adjectives
strong
dry
heavy
You are going to read about volcanoes. The text gives you information. It explains how volcanoes are made.

**Information:** What does a volcano look like?

**Explanation:** How is a volcano made?

- A volcano starts with a deep crack in the Earth’s surface.
- Magma moves up from inside the Earth.
- Magma pours out of the crack and down the sides of the volcano. It is now called lava.

**Vocabulary**

- **nouns:** mountains, lava, magma
- **verbs:** erupts, explode, blocks
- **adjectives:** dormant, deep, hard

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Learn more about volcanoes in Unit 2!
Clever Polly

You are going to read a short story called ‘Clever Polly’ from a book by Catherine Storr.

1. There are two characters.

Polly is very clever. She makes delicious food. She does not want the wolf to eat her.

The wolf wants to eat Polly. He is very greedy. He is very stupid.

2. The setting for the story is Polly's house.

The wolf comes to Polly's house. She takes him to the kitchen.

Polly makes a pie, a chocolate cake and toffee in her kitchen.

3. The plot of the story is in three parts. The plot is what happens.

Part 1: The wolf wants to eat Polly. He eats the pie.
Part 2: The wolf wants to eat Polly. He eats the chocolate cake.
Part 3: The wolf wants to eat Polly ...

Vocabulary

nouns: slice, stove, saucepan
verbs: slunk, escape, snarled
adjectives: delicious, marvellous, tiny

Read the story and see what happens!
Restaurants and recipes

You are going to read about food. There are two parts.
Part 1 is a menu. Part 2 is a recipe.

A menu is a list of food. You read a menu. You choose what you want to eat.

See what other things are on the menu in Unit 4!

A recipe is a set of instructions. A recipe tells you how to make something to eat.

See how to make the Party Potato Nests in Unit 4.

Vocabulary

nouns: restaurant, recipe, vegetable
verbs: drain, shape, sprinkle
adjectives: fresh, delicious, oiled
You are going to read a story that is part of a longer story. Here is the book cover.

Setting
The story is set in South Africa. It says on the cover: ‘A South African Story’.

Characters
The characters are the people in the story. There are two main characters in the story: Naledi and Tiro. You can see them on the cover of the book. They are two young children. They have a baby sister who is very ill. Their mother works 300 kilometres away. What can they do?

Plot
The plot is what happens in a story. Naledi and Tiro walk to Jo’burg where their mother works. It is a long and dangerous journey.

Vocabulary
nouns: grassland, tune, bodies
proper nouns: Johannesburg, Rra
verbs: sighed, suggested, gazed
adjectives: dusty, scratchy, friendly

Now read about the journey in Unit 5!
You are going to read a **letter** about a journey. Kim writes a letter to her friend, Katy. She tells her about a long journey. Kim and her family are staying with friends in Britain. They are staying for a month.

- Kim **begins** her letter with her **address** and the **date**.
- She says **who** she is writing to.
- She tells Katy what she is **writing about**.
- Kim writes about:
  - packing the suitcases
  - riding in the taxi
  - the airport
  - on the plane
- This is how she **ends** her letter.

**Vocabulary**
- **nouns**: journey, suitcase, address
- **verbs**: arrived, locked, watched
- **adjectives**: long, good

**Dear Katy,**

I am writing to tell you about the journey.

Lots of love,

Kim
## The ant and the beetle

You are going to read a short story about an ant and a beetle.

The **ant** is a **character** in the story.

- The ant works very hard in the summer.
- He gets food for the winter.

The **beetle** is a **character** in the story.

- The beetle is lazy.
- He does not work for food.

The **plot** is what **happens** in the story.

The plot of this story is in three parts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts</th>
<th>Plot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 The <strong>first part</strong> happens in <strong>summer</strong>.</td>
<td>The beetle sits in the sunshine. The ant works hard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 The <strong>second part</strong> happens when the weather gets <strong>cold</strong>.</td>
<td>The ant has lots of food. The beetle has no food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 The <strong>third part</strong> happens in the <strong>winter</strong>.</td>
<td>It snows. The beetle is cold and hungry. The ant helps the beetle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vocabulary
- **nouns**: sunshine, grain, weather
- **verbs**: hurried, sobbed, learnt
- **adjectives**: lazy, shady, important

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*Read the whole story in Unit 7!*
8 Alphabetical texts

You are going to read two alphabetical texts about animals.

The first text is an animal dictionary. Here is some of the dictionary page.

An animal dictionary

ant a small insect with a sting. Many ants live under the ground in big groups called colonies.
bear a big wild mammal with thick fur and a short tail.
cheetah a big African wild cat that can run very fast.
dog an animal kept for guarding buildings, working on farms, or for hunting.
elephant a very large wild mammal with thick grey skin and a long nose called a trunk.
fox a wild animal like a small dog with red-brown fur and a thick tail.
giraffe a tall African mammal with a very long neck and very long legs.
hawk a large bird that kills small animals for food.

Words in a dictionary are in alphabetical order. You can use a dictionary to
• check the spelling of a word
• find out what a word means.

Writing in an encyclopaedia is in alphabetical order. You can use an encyclopaedia to find information.

The second text is a page from an animal encyclopaedia. Here is some of the encyclopaedia page.

Vocabulary

nouns: colonies, mammal, amphibian, reptile
verbs: guarding, wrapping, carries
adjectives: wild, curved, furry, imaginary
You are going to read two poems about lions. What do you know about lions?

Lions are big cats. They live in Africa. They are large mammals with sandy coloured coats. They have a thin tail with a tuft at the end.

The male lion can grow to 2.8 metres. It has a shaggy mane.

The female lion weighs less than the male. It does not have a mane.

Lions live in groups called prides.

Poem 1: *Lions* by Robert Mellor
This poem is about hunting. Lions rest in the day and hunt at night.

The poet has used **rhyme** in the poem. Here are some of the words that rhyme:

- mane
- plain
- around
- sound
- kill
- fill

Poem 2: *The Veggy Lion* by Spike Milligan
This poem is funny. Lions kill other animals for food. The lion in this poem is vegetarian. This means it does not eat meat.

The poet has used **rhyme** in the poem. Here are some of the words that rhyme:

- meat
- tweet
- skin
- in
- head
- bed

**Vocabulary**

- **nouns**: shade, germs, hospital
- **proper nouns**: Baobab, African
- **verbs**: awaken, attacked, sprang
- **adjectives**: ancient, burning, ferocious
You are going to read a **play**.

**Scene:** A scene is like a chapter in a book.

**Stage directions:** These tell the actors:
- where to be
- what to do
- how to say things.

**Narrator:** This is someone who tells parts of the story.

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Information box: this gives you helpful information.

**Setting:** the place in which things happen.

**Characters:** the people who appear in the scene.

**Scenery:** the furniture and painted background.

**Props:** the objects that you need in the scene.

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Read about the Professor’s visit to Summerfield School’s Open Day in Unit 10.
You are going to read a **biography** of **Amy Johnson**. A **biography** is a story of a person’s life (or part of their life) that is written by another person.

Amy Johnson was a famous **pilot**.

Amy was an **engineer** for two years.

Amy bought a plane with two **cockpits**.

In 1930, Amy flew from London to Australia. The journey took her twenty days.

**Vocabulary**

*nouns*: pilot, airfield, engineer, cockpit, stove  
*verbs*: succeed, repair

**Day 1**: At 8 am on 5th May 1930, Amy took off.

**Day 2**: Amy landed in Istanbul, Turkey. She felt sick because the petrol smelt.

**Day 7**: Amy flew into a rainstorm and crashed.

**Day 14**: Amy landed in Singapore.

**Day 20**: Amy flew over a sea of sharks and landed in Darwin, Australia.
The flying house

You are going to read a story from *The Wizard of Oz* by L. Frank Baum.

In the story, Dorothy and her dog, Toto, lived on a farm with Uncle Henry and Aunt Em. One day there was a hurricane.

A hurricane (or cyclone) is a violent storm with very strong winds which spin round and round. In the eye (the centre) of the hurricane, it is calm.

Hurricanes can cause lots of damage and destruction.

**Vocabulary**

**nouns:** hurricane, cyclone, cellar, destruction

**verbs:** wailing, shriek

**adjective:** calm
13 Hurricane Harry

You are going to read a newspaper report. It tells you what damage a hurricane did to an island.

Title: The report has a short title.

Photo: The photo and caption (the sentence under the photo) give the reader an idea of what is in the report.

Paragraphs: The report is written in short paragraphs. This makes it easier to read.

People: The reporter talks to people. We like to hear what other people say.

Direct speech: Sometimes the report contains direct speech.

Reported speech: Sometimes the report contains reported speech.

Facts: The report gives some facts and information.

Vocabulary
nouns: storm, devastation
verb: injured
adjectives: gigantic, violent
You are going to read a story. It has three main ingredients:

1. **Characters**
   - Stacey and Steve (They are twins.)
   - their mum and dad
   - Brent and Vialli (famous footballers from Italy)

2. **Setting**
   - the twins’ home
   - the football match
   - at the hospital

3. **Plot**
   The story has got three parts (like chapters).
   **Part 1 – the beginning**
   Stacey and Steve discover that Brent and Vialli are coming to play in their town.
   **Part 2 – the middle**
   Mum and Dad take the twins to the football match. Vialli kicks the ball. It hits Stacey on the head and knocks her out.
   **Part 3 – the ending**
   Stacey wakes up in hospital and …

**Vocabulary**
- **nouns:** knockout, fan, match, pitch, pace, kit, star, referee
- **verbs:** zoomed, translated

Can you guess how the story ends? Read the story in Unit 14 and find out!
The Olympic Games™

You are going to read two kinds of writing:
1 a text
2 a chart.

1 The text includes information about:
   • the ancient Olympic Games™ in Greece
   • the modern Olympic Games™

Did you know that there were no women in the old Olympic Games™?

Did you know that the first modern Olympic Games™ was in 1896?

The chart includes information about some 20th century Olympic Games™.

The chart tells you:
• the year of each Olympic Games™
• the city which held the Games
• the country where the Games were held
• the number of men and women athletes who competed
• the number of nations that competed
• the number of different events that there were.

Some of the 20th century Olympic Games™

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Athletes</th>
<th>Nations</th>
<th>Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>1206</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2490</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>2956</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>3714</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary
nouns: nations, athlete, event, stadium
verb: compete
adjectives: ancient, modern
16 **The Martian and the Supermarket**
by Penelope Lively

You are going to read part of an exciting story. In it, a girl called **Judy** finds a **Martian** (a person from Mars) in a supermarket!

**How to write an exciting story**

1. **Write a good beginning**
The author begins in an exciting way:

   *It was the middle of the night when the rocket landed in the supermarket car-park.*

   - Do you want to read the rest of the story? Why?

2. **Describe the characters**
The author describes the Martian very well.

   *A Martian, I should tell you, is about three feet high and has webbed feet, green skin and eyes on the ends of horns like a snail.*

   - Do you think this is a good description?
   - What describing words has the author used?

3. **Write what people say**
We can learn a lot about a character by the things they say.

   *‘Please don’t tell anyone,’ said the Martian. ‘They might be unkind to me.’*

   *‘How did you get here?’ Judy asked.*

   - What can you learn about the Martian from what he says?
   - Do you think Judy is frightened?

**Vocabulary**

**nouns:** Martian, hatch, snail

**verbs:** peered, scuttled, bundled, shriek

**adjectives:** webbed, nervous, peculiar

**adverb:** extremely

Can you guess what happens next?

Read Unit 16 and find out!
The visit

You are going to read a **recount**. A girl called Lizzie tells you about a visit to a zoo. In it there were a lot of **endangered** animals. The zoo helped **rare** animals to **breed**.

- A **recount** starts with a short **introduction**:

  Last week, Mrs Mills took my class on a visit to the zoo. Some of our parents came. We brought sandwiches and also took some drinks with us.

- It tells you what happened in the **right order**.

  Notice the use of **time** words like ‘first’ and ‘next’ when you read my recount.

  We saw the chimpanzees **first**.

  **Next**, we walked over a bridge and saw lots of crocodiles ... .

  **Then** we saw some tigers.

**Vocabulary**

**nouns**: fence, research, camouflage

**verbs**: breed, grooming, protect

**adjectives**: endangered, extinct, rare, comical, raw, wrinkled, several

Do you think Lizzie saw any other animals in the zoo? Read Unit 17 to find out.
18 What is a friend?

You are going to read some poems about friendship.

1 Some poems rhyme.

A smile is such a lovely thing
It brightens up your face
And when it’s gone it’s hard to find
Its secret hiding place.

Which two words rhyme in this poem?

2 Some poems do not rhyme.

These things make me smile:

Sunshine in the sky
My mum when she’s happy
Ice lollies and ice creams
Lots of good friends
Eating pizzas at parties

The poem above is called an acrostic poem.
Does this poem rhyme?
What do you notice about the first letter of each line when you read the letters vertically (downwards)?

Vocabulary
nouns: punchbag, revenge
verbs: forgives, respects, encourages, remember, sought
adjective: lonely