

As part of our daily shared reading sequence we use Teresa Heathcote's sequence for reading.

<b>Day 1</b>	<p><b>Activate the children's background knowledge:</b></p> <p>Talk about the book before reading it.</p> <p>Use objects, pictures, video clips to ensure the children understand the setting of the book.</p> <p>Make links to other texts – same content, same author etc.</p>
<b>Day 2</b>	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p> <p>Focus on the vocabulary within the book. Start to read it. Pick out words the children don't understand.</p> <p>Tier 1 – functional words carry meaning</p> <p>Tier 2 – synonyms of functional words</p> <p>Tier 3 – subject specific words</p>
<b>Day 3</b>	<p><b>Modelling: Read aloud/think aloud.</b></p> <p>Teacher needs to model asking questions aloud about what they are reading. <b>I wonder....</b> Say this a lot whilst you are reading.</p> <p>Make predictions about what you/they think will happen. It doesn't matter if the predictions are wrong.</p> <p>Read a piece of text revealing only a small section at a time. What do they think the text is about? What will happen? How do their predictions change the more they hear/read?</p> <p>Write the children's wonders on clouds.</p> <p>Reception – do this as a whole class.</p> <p>Y1 – do this in groups as part of guided reading</p> <p>Y2 – write their wonders independently.</p> <p>(Good readers ask their own questions as they read. Children do not get better at comprehension by answering other people's questions. They need to learn to ask them for themselves as they read.)</p>
<b>Day 4</b>	<p><b>Visualise – think in pictures:</b></p> <p>This is not about the quality of the pictures but the skill in visualising what is happening Read part of the text and ask the children to draw as you read.</p>
<b>Day 5</b>	<p><b>Questioning:</b></p> <p>Questions about the book from over the course of the week. Read the whole book again.</p>

# Reception 2022-2023 Shared reading texts

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	    	    	     	    	     	      



# Autumn 1 Reception: Marvellous Me and My School

## Key books this term



### Key Vocabulary:

**wise:** having or showing good judgement or experience.  
**scales:** a small rigid plate that grows out of the skin of fish.  
**ocean:** areas of salty water.  
**shimmer:** to shine or reflect a light.  
**Dazzling:** extremely bright.

### Key Questions?

- Did you ever have something that somebody else wanted? How did it feel?
- How does the rainbow fish feel about sharing?
- Did the rainbow fish make good choices? How do you know?

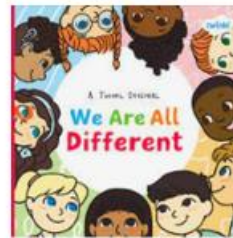


### Key Vocabulary:

**related:** belonging to the same family or group..  
**thoughtful:** showing consideration for others  
**memory/making memories:** to live and capture the great moments of our lives.  
**connections:** a relationship where a person is linked or associated with someone else.  
**differences:** a way in which people are dissimilar.  
**stick together:** remain united and loyal.

### Key Questions?

- What does it mean to be a family?
- What does our house look like?
- Do you have any pets?
- Who are you related too?
- Who cares for you as well as your family?
- Where else do you visit other than your home?
- Who are your friends at school?

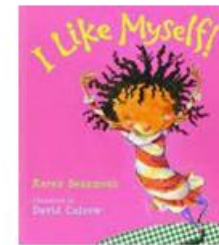


### Key Vocabulary:

**different:** not the same as something or each other  
**afro:** a hair style that is naturally curly  
**birthmark:** an unusual mark on the skin  
**freckles:** lots of small marks on the skin  
**twin:** A sister or a brother that is born at the same time.

### Key Questions?

- How are we different?
- What colour hair do we have?
- What colour eyes do we have?
- Do we have things that are the same?
- What do we do that is different at home, school?
- What is sign language?

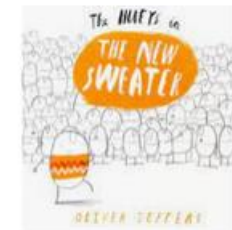


### Key Vocabulary:

**Wild:** running, acting like an animal  
**Tame:** Calm, not dangerous  
**Fast:** To move at speed  
**Slow:** To move at a reduced speed  
**Bother:** Worry about  
**Stare:** To look at not turn away with your eyes  
**Protruding:** Sticking out .  
**Spine:** Bones down your back

### Key Questions?

- What do you like about yourself?
- What do you like about your friends?
- What do you like about your family?
- Do you think the girl in the story is silly?
- How would you feel if someone said something about you?
- Does she just like the good things?



### Key Vocabulary:

**Family:** a group of one or more parents and their children living together  
**Plan:** Something thought out and then achieved.  
**Different:** not the same.  
**Same:** not different.

### Key Questions?

- Does Sam look the same as his family?
- Why do you think he wants to look different?
- Why did his family not like that he looked different?
- Does all his family not like his jumper?
- What would your jumper look like?
- How is your jumper different to your friends?

# Autumn 2 Reception: Traditional Tales

## Key books this term



### Key Vocabulary:

**trespassing:** without permission experience.  
**enormous:** extraordinarily large.  
**tempting:** very appealing.  
**latch:** a metal bar with a catch and lever used for fastening a door or gate.

### Key Questions?

- Why did Goldilocks go into the bear's house?
- What was the first thing the bears saw when they came home?
- Why did Goldilocks jump out of bed when she saw the bears?
- Who were the characters in the story? What was the plot?

### Key Vocabulary:

**cottage:** a small house typically in the country.  
**harvest:** gathering crops.  
**grain:** a single fruit or seed of a cereal  
**sprouted:** start to grow.  
**determined:** making a firm decision.  
**uncooperative:** unwilling to help others or do what they ask.

### Key Questions?

- What words would you use to describe the little red hen?
- How do you think the little red hen felt doing all of the work herself?
- What lesson did the animals learn?

### Key Vocabulary:

**shoemaker:** a person who makes or repairs shoes.  
**leather:** a material made of animal skin.  
**polish:** make a surface shine.  
**stitched:** to sew  
**finest:** nicest

### Key Questions?

- How do most fairy tales begin/end?
- What are the shoes in the story made from?
- What does the shoemaker do with the shoes?
- How does the shoemaker repay the elves for being so kind?

### Key Vocabulary:

**ill treated:** treated in a cruel manner  
**crumbled:** broken into smaller pieces  
**grab-** hold something suddenly  
**overjoyed-** very happy  
**slammed-** forcefully shut

### Key Questions?

- What was the woodcutter so worried about?
- What happened to the trail of bread crumbs?
- How were the children treated by the old witch?
- How did Gretel get rid of the old witch?

### Key Vocabulary:

**cottage-** a small house typically in the country  
**elope-** run away  
**sleighing** – To travel on a sledge in the snow  
**mile-** a very long way  
**vanished-** something that has disappeared  
**delicious-** something that is tasty  
**completed-** finished

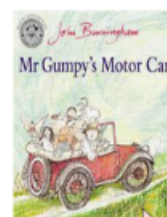
### Key Questions?

- Why do you think the Jolly Postman is jolly?
- Who do you think lives at four bears cottage?
- Who would send Little Red Riding Hood a card?
- What is the postman travelling on?
- Would you deliver to Mr Wolf?
- Why is the post man cold?
- How does the postman get home?
- What would you write to Father Christmas?

# Spring 1 Reception: Ticket to Ride.

You can access our key books either at the library or listen to the story being read via Youtube.

## Key books this term



### Key Vocabulary

**Non fiction:** provides information  
**Contents page:** a list that lets the reader go to the page they want.  
**Glossary** – an alphabetical list of words within the text and their meanings.  
**Index-** an alphabetical list of words within the text and the page number they are on.  
**Inventions-** a unique idea which is completely new.  
**Transport-** a way to travel or move.  
**Engine-** a machine that helps something move  
**Wheels-** round objects that are found on cars, bicycles etc.

### Key Questions?

- What are the different types of transport?
- What transport have you used before?
- Does all transport have wheels?
- Does all transport stay on the ground?
- What is the difference between a fiction book and a non fiction book?

### Key Vocabulary:

**Train-** a type of transport that travels on a track.  
**Journey-** travelling from one place to another.  
**Town-** a built up area with houses and shops  
**Marshes-** a wetland with plants and water.  
**Draining-** Water going away

### Key Questions?

- Why does a train need a track?
- What makes the smoke come out of a train?
- Where would you want to go on a train?
- Where would you swim on a hot day?
- Why will there be no fish left?
- Why do the animals all want to get on the train?

### Key Vocabulary:

**Boat:** A small vessel for travelling over water.  
**River:** A large natural stream of water.  
**Trample:** Tread on and crush.  
**Lane:** A narrow road.  
**Cart-track:** A rough track or road across fields.  
**Vehicle:** A type of transport.  
**Passenger:** Someone travelling in a vehicle.

### Key Questions?

- Mr Gumpy let the children come along as long as they promised not to...?
- Why did the boat tip over?
- How do you think Mr Gumpy and his passengers felt when the boat tipped over?
- Mr Gumpy's motor car chugged. Can you think of another type of transport which chugs?
- Why didn't Mr Gumpy like the look of the clouds?
- Why did the passengers in his car need to get out and push?

### Key Vocabulary:

**Aeroplane:** A flying vehicle with wings.  
**Pilot:** Someone who drives a plane.  
**Spluttered:** When an engine makes spitting sounds.  
**Petrol:** A liquid which powers the engines to move.  
**Steer:** Control where a vehicle goes.  
**Martian:** An alien.  
**Parachute:** Material which fills with air and slows a fall down.  
**Machine:** A device that does a task (give examples e.g. A washing machine).  
**Spanner:** A tool which helps to turn nuts and bolts.

### Key Questions?

- Why did the plane splutter?
- Who did the boy meet on the moon?
- What do you think the boy and the Martian were afraid of?
- What happened to the Martian's engine?
- Why were they in trouble?
- How did the boy float back down to earth?
- Could you climb a rope to the moon in real life?

### Key Vocabulary:

**Bus:** A large vehicle which drives on the road.  
**Single-decker:** a bus with one floor.  
**Double-decker:** a bus with two floors.  
**Driver:** The person who drives the bus.  
**London:** the biggest city in England.  
**Traffic:** Lots of vehicles moving on the same road.  
**Bus Stop:** A place where the bus stops so that you can get on or off.  
**Reflection:** When you can yourself or an object back (give examples e.g. the pond, a mirror).

### Key Questions?

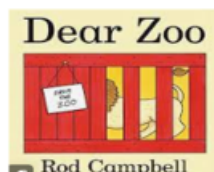
- Why is the bus naughty?
- How has he made a mess?
- Does a bus go fast or slow in baked beans?
- Does a bus go faster or slower in water?
- Why are the people waiting at the bus stop?
- How did the bus fall in the pond?
- How does the boy save the bus?



# Spring 1 Reception: Ticket to Ride.

Key books this term

You can access our key books either at the library or listen to the story being read via Youtube.



## Key Vocabulary

**fierce**: displaying aggressiveness  
**zoo keeper**: an animal attendant employed at a zoo.  
**Fragile**: easily broken or damaged.  
**Grumpy**: bad tempered and irritation  
**Perfect**: absolute, complete.  
**Camouflage**: hide or disguise  
**Primate**: diverse order of mammals

## Key Questions?

- Why was the elephant not a good pet?
- What was the giraffe too tall for?
- Why was the lion sent back to the zoo?
- Do you think a grumpy camel would make a good pet? Why not?
- Which animal would be the hardest to look after?
- If you could choose any animal for a pet, which one would you choose and why?

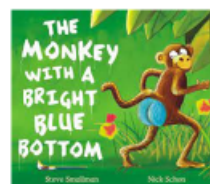


## Key Vocabulary:

**entranced**- watch, filled with wonder and delight.  
**elegant**- graceful and nice looking.  
**clumsy**- moving in awkward ways, bumping into things.  
**sneered**- to laugh at someone and have an unkind look on your face.  
**clearing**- an opening in the trees that allows you to see the sky.

## Key Questions?

- What was Gerald good at?
- Why did Gerald think he was bad at dancing?
- Why does Gerald feel sad that he can't dance?
- Should Gerald feel sad?
- Is being a good dancer important?
- Should the other animals make fun of Gerald for not being able to dance?



## Key Vocabulary:

**Bolder** – feeling braver, more confident.  
**Leap** – a big jump from one place to another.  
**Spectacles** – a pair of glasses.  
**Fainted** – to lose consciousness (as if asleep) through shock, fear or stress.

## Key Questions?

- Why did the monkey wait until the animals were asleep to paint them?
- Why did the monkey leap into the tree?
- What was the monkey scared of?
- How did the monkey feel when the bear woke up?
- Do you think the monkey enjoyed painting the animals? Why?



## Key Vocabulary:

**terrified** – cause to feel extreme fear  
**icicle** – a hanging piece of ice  
**Eskimos** – a member of an indigenous people  
**Antarctica**- the south polar region  
**Arctic**- the north polar region

## Key Questions?

- What couldn't the penguin do? Why? Is there anything that you can't do?
- Where did the penguin and the snowman float to? What was the difference between the 2 places?
- The snowman couldn't speak. How do you learn new words?
- Which people might you find living in the polar regions? What animals might you find there?



## Key Vocabulary:

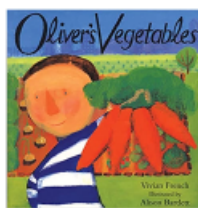
**tea**- a meal eaten in the afternoon.  
**Grocer**- a person who sells food  
**Supper**- a small evening meal  
**Café**- a small restaurant

## Key Questions?

- What did the tiger eat at afternoon tea?
- Did the tiger know he was being greedy?
- Is it okay to walk into someone's house and eat there food? Explain your answer.
- What do you think the tiger will do next (at the end of the story)?

# Summer 1 Reception: Come outside.

## Key books this term



### Key Vocabulary

**Cottage-** small house sometimes all on one level with no stairs.  
**Poor-** no money  
**Magic powers-** could change things  
**Beanstalk-** A plant that grows up and produces the vegetables beans  
**Climb-** An action using your arms to get you up.  
**Huge-** big  
**Crept-** slowly and quietly moving.  
**Familiar-** Sounds the same, something you are comfortable with.  
**Harp-** musical instrument with strings  
**Axe-** sharp chopping instrument

### Key Questions?

- Who did Jack live with?
- Why did Jack have to sell his pet cow?
- What did Jack do with the magic beans?
- Should Jack have gone up the bean stalk?
- Should Jack have taken the things from the giant?
- Was Jack a good boy?

### Key Vocabulary

**Thrive-** When living things thrive they grow healthy and strong.  
**Appear-** Show up- be seen. The bud appeared on the plant.  
**Drowns-** Completely covered in water. A plant drowns if you water it too much.  
**Drifts-** Carried through air or water. The leaf drifted down to the ground.  
**Desert-** Very dry place. There was no rain in the desert.  
**Gently-** Soft and smooth movement. She gently placed the flower on the table.  
**Burst-** To break open.

### Key Questions?

- The seed was tiny. How does being tiny help the seed to survive?
- One of the seeds fly high. What happens to it?
- Where else do the seeds land?
- The seeds settle down on the earth. They are covered by a soft white blanket. What is it?
- Who eats one of the seeds for his lunch?
- Should we pick flowers? Why not?

### Key Vocabulary

**Proudly-** When you have done something and think that is good. You are proud.  
**Vegetable-** Ka plant or part of a plant used as food.  
**Lunch-** A midday meal.  
**Crinkly-** bumpy  
**Important-** Something that means a lot  
**Supper-** An evening meal.  
**Tangle-** Stuck in a mess  
**Delicious-** tasty  
**Complaints-** Someone saying they are not happy with something.

### Key Questions?

- What vegetables do you know?
- What does Grandpa grow in his garden?
- How do we know the difference between a fruit and a vegetable?
- Why does Oliver want to find potatoes?
- What other vegetables did Oliver find?
- Why did Oliver and his Grandpa laugh at his Mum?

### Key Vocabulary

**Beetle-** Insects that have a tough shell  
**Continued-** keep going without a break  
**Sigh-** a long deep breath out when feeling tired, fed up or annoyed  
**Suddenly-** quickly and unexpectedly.  
**Tuba-** A large brass wind instrument  
**Triumphantly-** when you show joy or great happiness after a victory or a win  
**Instantly-** it is done straightaway

### Key Questions?

- Do you know any insects? What are they called?
- Who helped Billy look for his beetle?
- Why do you think these people helped Billy?
- It says "The elephant trumpeted triumphantly" why did he do this? Can you think about when you might have celebrated in this way?

### Key Vocabulary

**Jealous:** The feeling you have when you really want something someone else has but you can't have it because it is theirs.  
**Quarrelling:** having an argument  
**Enormous:** Very, very big in size or amount  
**Terror:** Feeling that happens when you feel scared  
**Wailed:** make a loud sound like a cry  
**Scuttled:** move quickly with short small steps  
**Almighty:** extremely powerful

### Key Questions?

- Why did Spinderella want to learn about numbers?
- Why were one team of spiders jealous of the other team?
- How did the hairy godmother help Spinderella to learn numbers?
- Do you think learning about numbers helped Spinderella? How?

### Key Vocabulary

**Squirm-** wriggle and twist your body from side to side  
**Disaster-** unfortunate accident or event  
**Well-** a huge, long hole in the ground to access water from under the ground  
**Lair-** a place where a wild animal, especially a fierce or dangerous one, lives.  
**Mutter-** something said in a low voice that you can not hear very well  
**Grim-** dark and dirty  
**Writhe-** twisting and squirming movements  
**Cunning-** very good at using their skills to trick and deceive others

### Key Questions?

- Why do all the creatures love Superworm?
- How do you think Superworm felt helping all the other creatures? How do you know?
- Why did the lizard put Superworm under a spell?
- How did the other creatures help to rescue Superworm?
- If you could be a super creature what would you be and why? What super powers would

You can access our key books either at the library or listen to the story being read via Youtube.

# Summer 2 Reception: The places we will go.

You can access our key books either at the library or listen to the story being read via Youtube.

## Key books this term



**Key Vocabulary**

**Metro-** French train system  
**Lean-** Can they lean?  
**Boulevard-** Streets  
**Queue-** Line up  
**Bistro-** French Café  
**Formidable-** Inspiring  
**Broad-** Wide  
**Souvenir-** A gift from a place to remember it by

-Key Questions?

**Key Vocabulary**

**Guava-** a type of tropical fruit  
**Separate-** pull apart, not together  
**Bursts-** to break open suddenly  
**Erupts-** break out suddenly  
**Friendship-** a relation ship between friends  
**Forgiveness-** when somebody has done or said something to upset you then you have a change in feelings and forgive their actions.

-Key Questions?

**Key Vocabulary**

**Exhibits-** a display of artwork.  
**Enormous-** very big  
**Hotel-** somewhere to stay on holiday.  
**Traditional-** Something that happens again and again.  
**Collapse-** fall down  
**Roaming-** moving around  
**Historical-** something that has happened in the past  
**Climax-** The end

-Key Questions?

**Key Vocabulary**

**Dawning-** when the sun is rising in the morning  
**Clung-** cuddle tight  
**Preferred-** the one you like the best  
**Dingos-** A wild animal that lives in the Australian outback.  
**Wallop-** to hit something very hard

-Key Questions?

**Key Vocabulary**

**Unfurl-** unfold  
**Salute-** a sign to show respect.  
**Trill-** Repeated high noise.  
**Preferred-** the one you like the best  
**Flit-** To move quickly.  
**Plume-** shows off

-Key Questions?

**Key Vocabulary**

**Delicious-** very tasty  
**Village-** a community, a small town  
**Soft-**  
**Juicy-** lots of juice inside  
**Ripe-** ready to eat  
**Tangy-** strong flavour

-Key Questions?

**Key Vocabulary**

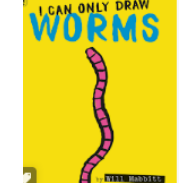
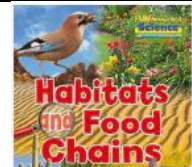
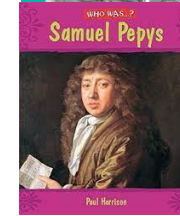
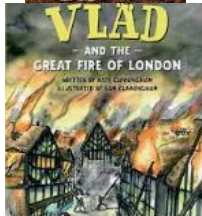
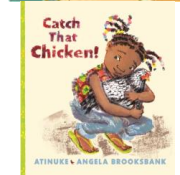
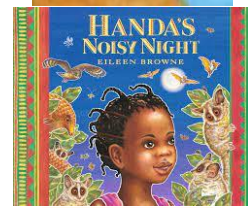
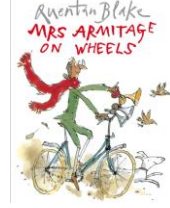
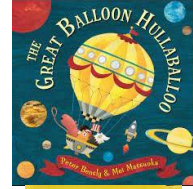
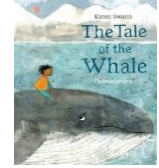
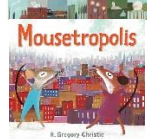
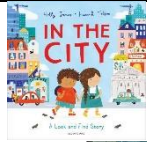
**Whisper-** talk quietly  
**Chattering-** talking a lot  
**Quivers-** Shakes  
**Gangly-** tall  
**Ferocious-** scary  
**Prowling-** walking really slowly

-Key Questions?

## Year 1 2022-2023 Shared reading texts

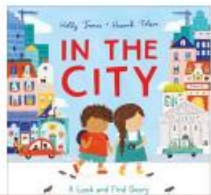
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Shared Reading Texts	Year 1	Year 1	Year 1	Year 1	Year 1	Year 1





# Autumn 1 Y1 : Me and My City

## Key books this term



In the City

### Key Vocabulary:

- **City:** a large town.
- **Map:** a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads, etc.
- **Museum:** a building in which objects of historical, scientific, artistic, or cultural interest are stored and exhibited.
- **Artefacts:** an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.
- **Tourists:** a person who is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure.
- **Skyscrapers:** a very tall building of many storeys.

### Key Questions?

- What do we use maps for?
- What is a city?/ What things would we find in a city?
- Is Stocksbridge a town or a city? How do you know?



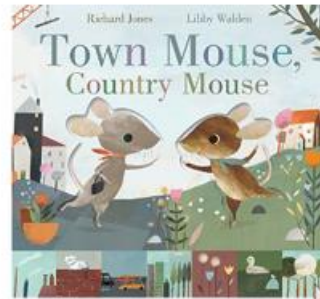
Mousetropolis

### Key Vocabulary:

- **Vacation:** a fixed holiday period between terms in universities and law courts.
- **Jamboree:** a large celebration or party, typically a lavish and boisterous one.
- **Provolone:** an Italian soft smoked cheese made from cow's milk and having a mellow flavour.

### Key Questions?

- Where does the story begin?
- Why is City Mouse angry?
- Where does he go on vacation?
- What is watching the mice?
- What does Country Mouse do for fun?
- What does City Mouse miss about home?



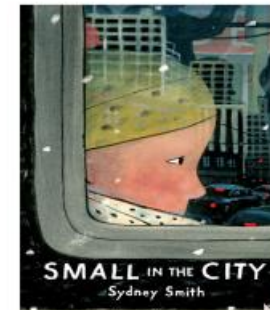
Town Mouse, Country Mouse

### Key Vocabulary:

- **Town:** a built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.
- **Country:** districts and small settlements outside large urban areas or the capital.
- **Dawn:** the first appearance of light in the sky before sunrise.
- **Fable:** A fable is a short story, typically with animals as characters, to tell a moral.
- **Moral:** A moral is where a lesson is learned.

### Key Questions?

- What are the differences and similarities between the countryside and a town?
- What did the mice find so special about their homes?
- What do you think is the moral of this story?
- What made the country mouse go back to the country?
- What made the town mouse go back to the town?



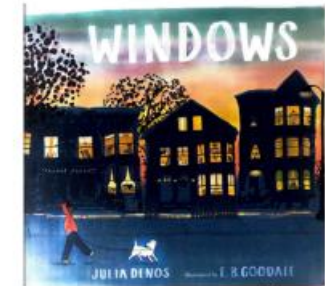
Small in the City

### Key Vocabulary:

- **Alley:** a narrow passageway between or behind buildings.
- **Shortcut:** an alternative route that is shorter than the one usually taken.
- **Fishmongers:** a person or shop that sells fish for food.

### Key Questions?

- What was 'small in the city'?
- At the end of the story, it says 'if you want, you could just come back'. Who are they referring to?
- Where did the girl look for her cat?
- Why is the girl so worried about her cat?



Windows

### Key Vocabulary:

- **Dusk:** the darker stage of twilight.
- **Neighbourhood:** a district or community within a town or city.
- **Lanterns:** a lamp with a transparent case protecting the flame or electric bulb, and typically having a handle by which it may be carried or hung.

### Key Questions?

- What things did the girl walk past?
- Do you ever look out the windows of your home? What do you see?
- Does this story take place in the city or the country?
- Do you think the sights would be different if the child lived elsewhere?



# Autumn 2 Y1 : Megastructures

## Key books this term

### 13 Skyscrapers Children Should Know



#### Key Vocabulary:

- **Skyscrapers:** a very tall building of many storeys.
- **Cathedral:** a very large, usually stone, building for Christian worship.
- **Architecture:** the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.
- **Architect:** An architect is a person who practices architecture.
- **Modern:** relating to the present or recent times as opposed to the remote past.
- **Demolished:** pull or knock down (a building).

#### Key Questions?

- What is a skyscraper?
- Have you ever been in a skyscraper? How did you feel? Was it scary standing at the top?
- What is the tallest skyscraper in the world?
- What materials are skyscrapers made out of?

### The Building Boy



#### Key Vocabulary:

- **Museum:** a building in which objects of historical, scientific, artistic, or cultural interest are stored and exhibited.
- **Town:** a built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.
- **Horizon:** the line at which the earth's surface and the sky appear to meet.
- **Girders:** a large iron or steel beam or compound structure used for building bridges and the framework of large buildings.

#### Key Questions?

- What is an architect?
- Why would Grandma build the house on top of a hill?
- Can you notice any similarities between Grandma and the house that she has built?



### The Secret Sky Garden

#### Key Vocabulary:

- **Airport:** a place from which aircraft operate that usually has paved runways and maintenance facilities and often serves as a terminal.
- **Tannoy:** a type of public address system.
- **Terminal:** the end of a railway or other transport route, or a station at such a point.
- **Kite:** a toy consisting of a light frame with thin material stretched over it, flown in the wind at the end of a long string.
- **Recorder:** The recorder is a family of woodwind musical instruments.
- **Harmonica:** a small rectangular wind instrument with a row of metal reeds along its length, held against the lips and moved from side to side to produce different notes by blowing or sucking.

#### Key Questions?

- How does Funni feel about the carpark at the beginning of the story?
- What do you think Funni sees when she gazes out over the city?
- What should happen to rubbish and waste?
- Is the secret sky garden a place you would like to visit? Why or why not?



### The Tale of the Whale

#### Key Vocabulary:

- **Ocean:** a very large expanse of sea, in particular each of the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically.
- **Whale:** a very large marine mammal with a streamlined hairless body, a horizontal tail fin, and a blowhole on top of the head for breathing.
- **Turtle:** a large marine reptile with a bony or leathery shell and flippers, coming ashore annually on sandy beaches to lay eggs.
- **Gull:** a long-winged web-footed seabird with a raucous call, typically having white plumage with a grey or black mantle.
- **Material:** the matter from which a thing is or can be made.
- **Recycling:** the action or process of converting waste into reusable material.

#### Key Questions?

- Why was the whale sad?
- How did all the rubbish get into the ocean?
- Why is it important to recycle?



# Spring 1 Y1 : Around The World in 80 Days

## Key books this term

### Flying Machines



#### Key Vocabulary

**Engine** – An engine is a machine that uses many different parts to convert fuel into energy, or power

**Propeller** – a device used to make an airplane or ship move forward.

**Rudder** – a flat movable piece (as of wood or metal) attached to the rear of a ship or aircraft for steering.

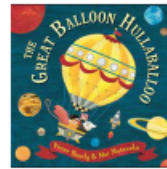
**Fuselage** – the body of an airplane that holds the crew, passengers, and cargo.

**Stabilizer** – The stabilizer is a wing section whose job is to provide stability for the aircraft, and keep it flying straight.

**Cockpit** – the section where the pilot and the co-pilot manage the aircraft.

#### Key Questions?

- What is an aircraft?
- Have you ever been in an aircraft? How did you feel?
- What types of aircraft do you know?
- What materials are aircrafts made out of?



### The Great Balloon Hullabaloo

#### Key Vocabulary

**Gleeful** – Happy and excited.

**Clamber** – Climb or move in an awkward way, typically using both hands and feet.

#### Key Questions?

- What is a Hot Air Balloon?
- Why would Simon go to space?
- What do you think Simon saw on the other planets?



### Meerkat Mail

#### Key Vocabulary

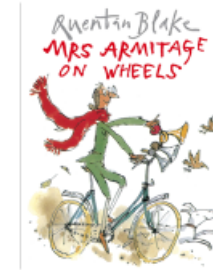
**Meerkat** – a small mongoose found in southern Africa.

**Mongoose** – small carnivorous mammal with a long body and tail and a grizzled or banded coat.

**Environment** - the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives.

#### Key Questions?

- Why did Sunny want to move?
- Which environment would you like to live in?
- Why do you think Sunny loved being home?
- How do you think Sunny travelled to each location?



### Mrs Armitage On Wheels

#### Key Vocabulary

**Bicycle** – two-wheeled steerable machine that is pedalled by the rider's feet.

**Greasy** – covered by grease or oil, making an object slippery.

**Wreckage** - the remains of something that has been badly damaged or destroyed.

#### Key Questions?

- Why does Mrs Armitage want to change her bike?
- Have you ever ridden a bike?
- What do you think Mrs Armitage should add to her roller skates?
- Why do you think the bike broke?

## Spring 2 Y1 : What's it like in Africa?

Key books this term:

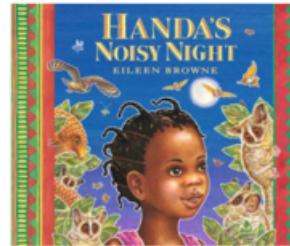


Where on Earth is Africa?

**Key Vocabulary:**  
**Continents** – A large area of land made up of different countries.  
**Population** – The number of people living in an area.  
**Equator** – An imaginary line around the middle of the planet.  
**Climate** – The common weather in a certain place.  
**Indigenous** – The first people to live in a place.

### Key Questions?

- What is Africa like?
- What animals live in Africa?
- Have you ever been to Africa?
- What is the climate like in Africa?



Handa's Noisy Night

**Key Vocabulary:**  
**Snorting** - make a sudden explosive sound through the nose.  
**Chattering** - a series of short, quick high-pitched sounds.  
**Slurping** - drink or eat something with a loud sucking noise.  
**Slamming** - to hit something with great force.

### Key Questions?

- Would you enjoy the sleep over?
- What animals would you like to see?
- Do you think Handa had a good time?

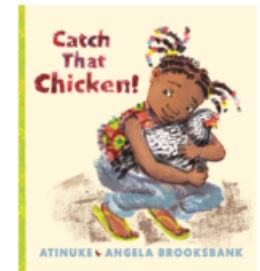


In the Savannah

**Key Vocabulary:**  
**Savannah** – a grassy plain in tropical regions, with few trees.  
**Cub** – the young of a fox, bear, lion, or other carnivorous mammal.  
**Creatures** – an animal or person.  
**Precious** – of great value and not to be wasted.

### Key Questions?

- What does the lion cub think of the savannah?
- What other animals live in the savannah?
- Why do you think water is so precious in the Savannah?



Catch That Chicken

**Key Vocabulary:**  
**Compound** – A group of houses to form a community that is surrounded by private gates.  
**Catch** – to seize or take hold of something.  
**Lunges** – a sudden forward thrust of the body.  
**Braiding** – form (hair) into a braid or braids.  
**Swiftly** – to move at high speed.

### Key Questions?

- What is living in a compound like?
- Do you think catching chickens would be easy or hard?
- Have you ever seen a chicken?
- How do you think Lami felt when she fell?

# Summer 1 Y1 : Panic on Pudding Lane

Key books this term:



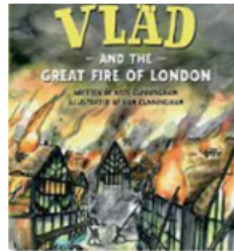
Texts/poems/info about The Plague

## Key Vocabulary:

**Fever** – a temporary rise in body temperature  
**Vomiting** – being sick.  
**Fleas** – a small wingless jumping insect.  
**Blisters** – fluid filled bumps.  
**contagious** – spread from one person to another  
**Remedy**- medicine or treatment for a disease.  
**Hygiene**- conditions or practices to maintain health  
**Destruction**- the action or process of causing so much damage.

## Key Questions?

- What was The Great Plague? Did it really happen?
- Can you liken The Plague to a time in your own living memory?
- How did people become infected with The Plague?
- What were the symptoms of The Plague?
- How did the Plague affect people's lives?



Vlad and The Great Fire of London

## Key Vocabulary:

**Great** – An amount, or intensity considerably above average.  
**Dozy** - feeling drowsy and lazy.  
**Cart** – a strong open vehicle with two or four wheels, typically used for carrying loads and pulled by a horse.  
**Scampered** – run with quick light steps  
**Cobbles** – a small round stone used to cover road surfaces.  
**Inferno** - a large fire that is dangerously out of control

## Key Questions?

- How did the fire start?
- Where did the fire start?
- Why did the guards put a red cross on doors?
- How did the residents pull the houses down?



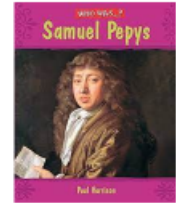
Toby and The Great Fire of London

## Key Vocabulary:

**Explosion** – a violent shattering or blowing apart of something.  
**Choked** – have severe difficulty in breathing.  
**Breeze** – a gentle wind.  
**Pit** - a large hole in the ground.

## Key Questions?

- Why were the people running out into the streets?
- Why was the river Thames important?
- How did they try to put the fire out?



Samuel Pepys

## Key Vocabulary:

**Executed** – To be deliberately killed.  
**Incenses** – Spices that smell nice when burnt.  
**Quill** – A pen made from a feather.  
**Traitor** – Someone who betrays a country or person.

## Key Questions?

- Who was Samuel Pepys?
- Why did Samuel Pepys keep a diary?
- What message did the King send to the Mayor?
- Why was Pepys arrested?



# Summer 2 Y1: Animals and their habitats

Key books this term:



Bug Homes

## Key Vocabulary:

**Bug** – A small insect.  
**Meadow** – an open field with plants, grass and flowers.  
**Nest** – a structure built to hold eggs or young.  
**Larva** – the growth stage between an egg and an adult.  
**Hive** – Bees home made of wax.  
**Cells** – holes in the hive.

## Key Questions?

Is a snail a bug?  
 Which insects live in a nest?  
 How are nests built?  
 Why do water spiders live inside a bubble?  
 What is kept inside the cells of a beehive?



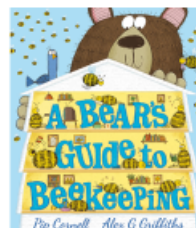
Bug Hotel

## Key Vocabulary:

**Bug hotel** – a home built from wood for insects to live in.  
**Pollen** – a yellow powder found in flowers.  
**Pollination** – when bees carry pollen between flowers.  
**Metamorphosis** – the life cycle of an insect.  
**Food source** – where food comes from.  
**Mucus** – Snail slime.

## Key Questions?

Where do stag beetles get their name?  
 Which part of a bug hotel is best for butterflies?  
 Why is it important to include old wood in a bug hotel?  
 Broken plant pots stuffed with grass makes a fantastic home for ....  
 Why are earthworms known as 'A gardener's best friend'?  
 Does a centipede always have 100 legs?  
 Which continent can't spiders be found on?



A Bear's Guide to Beekeeping

## Key Vocabulary:

**Agility** – be able to move quickly and easily.  
**Harvesting** – collecting.  
**Queen Bee** – Largest and most important bee in the hive.  
**Worker bees** – The bees who collect the honey and bring it to the hive.  
**Drones** – Male bees.  
**Beekeeper** – A person who has a beehive.  
**Honey** – a sticky fluid made from the nectar of flowers.  
**Swarm** – large group of flying insects.

## Key Questions?

What are the three types of bee in a hive?  
 Are bees easy to catch?  
 Where can pollen and nectar be found?  
 Why is a Queen Bee important?  
 What should do if there is no honey in the hive??  
 When do bees swarm?



Habitats and Food Chains

## Key Vocabulary:

**Environment** – the natural World, and immediate surroundings.  
**Habitat** – the natural home of an animal or plant.  
**Micro-habitat** – a small area within the main habitat.  
**Food chain** – a series of living things, dependent on the next for food.  
**Predators** – an animal that hunts others.  
**Prey** – an animal that is hunted by others.

## Key Questions?

How many habitats can you think of?  
 What do you think plants and animals need from their habitat?  
 What is the animal at the top of a food chain called?



I can only draw worms

## Key Vocabulary:

**Worm** – creeping or burrowing invertebrate animals with long, slender soft bodies and no limbs.  
**Half** – either of two equal or corresponding parts into which something is or can be divided.  
**Dreadful** – causing or involving great suffering, fear, or unhappiness; extremely bad or serious.  
**Accident** – an unfortunate incident that happens unexpectedly and unintentionally, typically resulting in damage or injury.

## Key Questions:

- Where can we find worms?
- Do worms live in outer space?
- Why does Worm 4 think they are in charge?
- Where do you think Worm 9 is?



Walter and the wonder snail

## Key Vocabulary:

**Rugged** - (of ground or terrain) having a broken, rocky, and uneven surface.  
**Peculiar** different to what is normal or expected; strange.  
**Scarper** - run away.  
**Scurrying** - (of a person or small animal) move hurriedly with short quick steps.  
**Soar** - to sail or hover in the air often at a great height.

## Key Questions:

- Where can we find snails?
- Do snails travel far?
- How do you think Walter felt before going on his adventures?

## Year 2 2022-2023 Shared reading texts

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p>Year 2</p>    	<p>Year 2</p>    	<p>Year 2</p>      	<p>Year 2</p>    	<p>Year 2</p>   	<p>Year 2</p>    

# Autumn 1 Y2 : Me and My City

## Key books this term



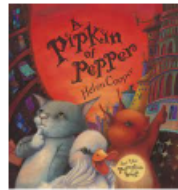
Cherry blossom and Paper Planes

### Key Vocabulary:

- **Cherry Blossom:** Cherry blossom trees are bloom in Spring. They are found all over the world but are very common in Japan, China, and Korea.
- **Farm:** The two characters in this story live on a farm which grows many fruits including: peaches, plums, apricots, and cherries.
- **Cherry pits:** This is the stone of a cherry and can be planted to grow new cherry blossoms.
- **City:** A city is a place where many people live close together and it is often a very busy place. You can normally find tall and big buildings where people live and work.

### Key Questions?

- What did Dina and Adin do on the farm?
- Why did Adin go to the city?
- What made the cherry blossom trees grow?
- Do you think Adin preferred the farm or the city?
- How did Adin change in the city?
- How has their friendship changed?



A Pipkin of Pepper

### Key Vocabulary:

- **Pumpkin soup:** The characters in this story are busy preparing pumpkin soup for their dinner.
- **Pipkin:** A small pot of pan which is usually made of metal or clay.
- **Stores:** A range of different shops which sell many different items.
- **Towers:** These are tall narrow buildings which are often found in city centres.
- **Pepper:** This is a hot-tasting powder which is used to season food and can improve the flavour.

### Key Questions?

- Why do you think the cat and the squirrel warned the duck to stay close in the city?
- Do you think the duck will wander off?
- Why does the duck want to go to the pepper shop?
- Who came to help the duck in the city?
- Why didn't the cat and the squirrel want the pepper in their soup?
- What are the differences between their home and the city?
- Why has the illustrator used bright colours for the city? What impact does this have?



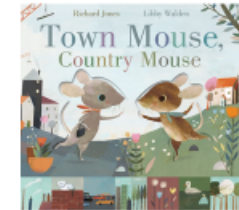
Mole Moves House

### Key Vocabulary:

- **Mole:** A mole is a small burrowing animal which has dark fur and a long muzzle.
- **Vegetable patch:** A vegetable patch is a garden used for growing vegetables.
- **Molehill:** A small mound of earth thrown up by a mole burrowing near the surface.

### Key Questions?

- What do you think Mr Carrington is going to make for the mole?
- Do you think Mr Carrington is a kind man?
- How did the mole react when the smoke entered him home?
- How did Mr Carrington try to get rid of the mole?
- How does Mr Carrington feel at this point in the story?
- Why did Mr Carrington and his family move house?
- Do you think the mole will follow him?



The Town Mouse and the Country Mouse

### Key Vocabulary:

- **Town:** A town is a built up area. It is bigger than a village, but smaller than a city.
- **Countryside:** The countryside is a rural area, which is made up of green and land.
- **Fable:** A fable is a short story, typically with animals as characters, to tell a moral.
- **Moral:** A moral is where a lesson is learned.

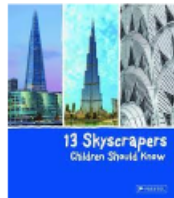
### Key Questions:

- What are the differences and similarities between the countryside and a town?
- What did the mice find so special about their homes?
- What do you think is the moral of this story?
- What made the country mouse go back to the country?
- What made the town mouse go back to the town?
- Where would you like to live? Why?
- Is Stocksbridge in the countryside or is it a town? How do we know? Is it both?



# Autumn 2 Y2 : Megastructures

## Key books this term



13 Skyscrapers Children Should Know

### Key Vocabulary:

- **Skyscraper:** A very tall building with many storeys.
- **The Shard:** The Shard is the tallest skyscraper in London.
- **Burj Khalifa:** This skyscraper is in Dubai and is the tallest building in the world.
- **Architect:** A person who designs buildings.

### Key Questions?

- What is a skyscraper?
- Where would you normally see skyscrapers?
- What materials are skyscrapers usually made from?
- Why do skyscrapers exist?
- What are skyscrapers used for?
- What is the tallest building in the world?



Awesome Engineering Skyscrapers

### Key Vocabulary:

- **Engineer:** A person who designs, constructs and maintains buildings, machines and other structures.
- **Storey:** A part of a building with all the rooms on one level.
- **Wind power:** Wind power is a type of energy source. The power of the wind can be used in place of other energy sources such as coal, oil, and nuclear reactions.
- **Skyline:** The skyline is the line or shape that is formed where the sky meets buildings or the land.
- **Eco-friendly:** Something that is not harmful to our planet.

### Key Questions?

- What benefits does the Bosco Verticale have for residents?
- How is the Bahrain World Trade Center eco-friendly?
- What materials were used to build the Bahrain World Trade Center?
- Which skyscraper do you prefer? Why?



A walk in New York

### Key Vocabulary:

- **New York:** New York is a city in the USA which is famous for its tall skyscrapers.
- **Empire State Building:** This is a famous 102 storey skyscraper in New York.
- **Manhattan:** New Yorkers call the three main areas of Manhattan uptown, midtown, and downtown.
- **Broadway:** This is an area in New York which is famous for its fantastic Musical Theatre shows.

### Key Questions?

- Where is New York?
- What famous buildings will you find there?
- Do you think the character likes New York?
- Where is your favourite part in New York from the story?
- Why do you think the author and illustrator decided to have a page that opens up for the Empire State building? What impact does this have?



### Key Vocabulary:

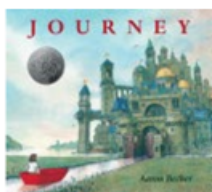
- **Tower:** A tall, narrow building.
- **Sphinx:** A sphinx is a mythical creature with the head of a human, the body of a lion, and the wings of a falcon.
- **Chapel:** A small building or room used for Christian worship.
- **Modelling clay:** This is a type of material which is used to build and sculpt different objects and designs.

### Key Questions

- Why does Iggy Peck love to build things?
- How did he improve as he got older?
- What did he use to build his designs?
- Why didn't the teacher like Iggy's design?
- What does this book tell you about being an architect?
- How was Iggy resilient?

# Spring 1 Y2 : Around the World in 80 days and Beyond

## Key books this term



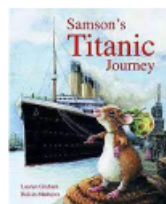
Journey

### Key Vocabulary:

- **Journey:** Traveling from one place to another.

### Key Questions?

- Why do you think the creators of the book have chosen to have no words?
- How does the girl feel when her parents ignore her?
- What do you think the girl is saying to her parents?
- What is her magical power?
- Do you think the adventure is in her imagination or happening in real life?
- How does she feel when she enters the castle?
- Do the guards look welcoming? How can you tell? What do you think they're saying?
- What will happen to the girl and the bird?
- If you could draw something that comes to life what would you draw?



Samson's Titanic Journey

### Key Vocabulary:

- **Titanic:** The Titanic was the biggest ship on the sea when she was launched in May 1911. In April 1912 Titanic set sail on her first voyage, carrying over 2,200 people. Just before midnight on 14th April an iceberg was spotted. The crew acted quickly to try and turn the ship, but she hit the iceberg which resulted in the Titanic sinking.
- **Glistening:** Something that shines with a sparkling light.
- **First class:** First class passengers were some of the richest people on the ship. They had luxurious food and rooms to stay in.
- **Third class:** The passengers in third class were looking to start a new life in America.
- **Iceberg:** Icebergs are large chunks of ice that break off from glaciers and often float in the water.

### Key Questions?

- Why was Samson going on the Titanic?
- How did he feel at the beginning?
- What does glistening mean? Can you think of something that glistens?
- What happened in the first class part of the ship?
- What happened in the third class part of the ship?
- If you were a passenger, would you rather do the first class or third class activities?
- What did people in the third class do for entertainment?
- What went wrong on the Titanic?
- How do you think Samson felt when he was clinging onto the piece of driftwood?
- Why will Samson never forget his journey on the Titanic?



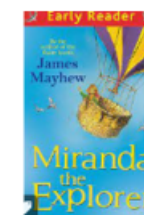
Last Stop On Market Street

### Key Vocabulary:

- **Pavement:** A raised path for pedestrians to walk on next to a road.
- **Graffiti:** Writing or drawings which are scribbled, scratched or sprayed onto walls in public areas.
- **Store:** An American word for shop.

### Key Questions?

- What does 'smelled like rain' mean? Can you smell rain?
- Why do they get the bus?
- How does CJ feel about getting the bus?
- Who did they meet on the bus?
- How did CJ feel when he heard the guitar being played?
- What adjectives are used to describe his emotions?
- How does the description of this city make you feel?
- What does the Grandma want to teach CJ?
- How does the Grandma make everything seem beautiful?
- What do you notice about the people in the illustrations?



Miranda the Explorer

### Key Vocabulary:

- **Hot air balloon:** This is an aircraft with a huge bag, which contains heated air. It is attached to a wicker basket, which carries passengers to different destinations.
- **Island:** A piece of land surrounded by water.
- **Volcano:** A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, hot ash and gases to escape.
- **Mountain:** Mountains are areas of land that are much higher than the land surrounding them. They are higher and usually steeper than a hill.

### Key Questions:

- Where would you like to visit in a hot air balloon?
- Why did the hot air balloon break?
- How did Miranda feel when the rope snapped?
- What does explorer mean?
- Where did she land?
- What did she find in the hot air balloon?
- What is a map?
- Where was your favourite place in the story?
- Why?
- What did she find in New York?
- How did Miranda feel after exploring the world?
- What buildings do you recognise in the book?

# Spring 2 Y2 : What's it like in Africa?

## Key books this term:



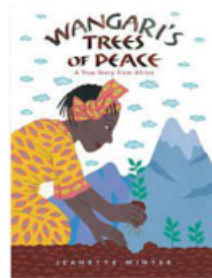
The Water Princess

### Key Vocabulary:

- Africa:** Africa is the world's second largest continent.
- Water:** a colourless and odourless liquid that forms seas, lakes and rivers.
- Kingdom:** a piece of land that is ruled by a king or queen.
- Pot:** a usually rounded metal or earthen container used chiefly for domestic purposes (as in cooking or for holding liquids or growing plants.)

### Key Questions?

- Why is the water so precious to Princess Gie Gie?
- Why is the girl so angry at the beginning of the story?
- How does the way the little girl and her mama collect water differ from the way we get our water?
- Is water precious to us?
- What is different about our water and the water Princess Gie Gie and her mama collect?
- Why does the girl and mama take careful steps home when they're carrying the water?
- At the end of the story, what is the girl grateful for?



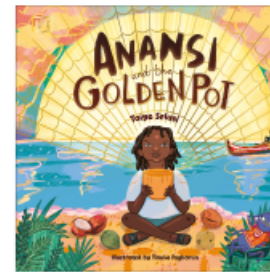
Wangari's Trees of Peace

### Key Vocabulary:

- Peace:** freedom from disturbance.
- Mount Kenya:** the highest mountain in Kenya and the second highest mountain in Africa, after Mount Kilimanjaro.
- Village:** a group of houses and buildings in a rural area.
- Harvest:** gathering in crops from a field.
- Maize:** it is corn and it is everywhere in Africa.
- Sugarcane:** it is a species of tall grass.
- Barren:** a bleak and lifeless place or building.

### Key Questions?

- What does peace mean?
- What is peaceful to you?
- Why was it so important to Wangari to plant the trees?
- Do you think Wangari should have gone to jail or not? Why?
- Why was Wangari's home suddenly become barren?
- Do you think Wangari should have gone to America to study or stayed in Kenya? Why?
- Why do you think Wangari paid the women when they planted a tree?
- Why do you think the government men laughed at the women?



Anansi and the Golden Pot

### Key Vocabulary:

- Plantain:** tropical starchy fruits related to bananas. They are eaten baked, boiled, fried, grilled, or steamed.
- Traditional stories:** a folk tale or fairy story which has been passed down for many generations and is well known within a particular culture.
- Coconut:** a coconut is a fibrous one-seeded drupe, which is a fruit with a hard stony covering enclosing the seed.
- Kelewele:** is a fried plantain that is spicy.
- Ghana:** a country in the West Africa.
- Generosity:** the quality of being kind and generous.

### Key Questions?

- What are the differences between the city and a beach?
- Why was Anansi so excited to go to the beach?
- What is the traditional tale that was told to Anansi?
- How do you think Anansi felt when the pot turned golden?
- Does this story remind you of any other stories or films where they say magic words?
- Is Anansi selfish for feasting on his own?
- What was the lesson that Anansi learnt?
- Can you think of a time that you have ever been generous or showed generosity?



Our Story Starts in Africa

### Key Vocabulary:

- Trinidad:** is a twin island country (Trinidad and Tobago) situated off the northern edge of the South American mainland.
- Caribbean:** the Caribbean is a region of the Americas that consists of the Caribbean Sea, its islands and the surrounding coasts.
- River Nile:** flows through Africa and into the Mediterranean Sea. It is the longest river in Africa.
- Kente cloth:** it is a textile made of handwoven cloth, strips of silk and cotton.
- Slavery:** the condition of having to work hard without appreciation.

### Key Questions:

- What information do you know about Africa?
- Why do you think the comb would make the girl African?
- Do you visit the library like Paloma?
- Why do you think the rulers stole their precious things?
- What is a slave?
- Were the rulers nice people? How do you know?
- What is the same about the other African stories we have read and this one?
- What is different about the other African stories we have read and this one?



# Summer 1 Y2: Panic on Pudding Lane

Key books this

term:



A Cross on the Door

## Key Vocabulary:

- **Plague** – a disease that killed millions of people.
- **Fleas** – a wingless parasite that feeds on blood from humans and animals.
- **Corpse** – a dead body.
- **Medicine** – a drug or treatment to prevent disease.
- **Remedy** – a medicine or treatment for a disease or injury.
- **Carts** – a strong open vehicle used for carrying loads and pulled by a horse.

## Key Questions?

- Do you think the Plague was a real-life event or a made up story?
- How do you think the characters in the story are feeling knowing people are dying from the Plague?
- How do you think Sam felt when he saw his friend's door padlocked and a red cross put on the door?
- What were the symptoms of someone with the Plague?
- Why was the churchyard full?
- What was it full with?



The Black Death poem

## Key Vocabulary:

- **Disease** – a disorder of a function that can cause a group of symptoms.
- **Demise** – a person's death.
- **Prejudice** – an opinion that is not based on any experience or reason.

## Key Questions?

- Is the poem talking about a person?
- What is the poem talking about?
- How does the poet talk about the Plague?
- What clues do we learn from the poem that the Plague didn't care who it killed?
- What language does the poet use that tells us the Plague was a nasty disease?
- Did the darkness end for the people of London and Eyam?



Mary and the Great Fire of London

## Key Vocabulary:

- **Bakery** – a place where bread and cakes are made or sold.
- **Thatched roof** – a roof made out of straw.
- **River Thames** – a river that flows through London.
- **Flames** – a hot glowing body of gas that is ignited from something being on fire.
- **Great Fire of London** – a fire that spread through London in 1666, when a bakery became on fire.

## Key Questions?

- What was the Great Fire of London?
- How did it begin? Where did it begin?
- Why did the fire spread so quickly and violently?
- Why did Mary want to help Mr Farriner so desperately?
- Why did the flames spread so quickly between the houses?
- How do you think Mary was feeling when she couldn't find her mother?
- Why do you think everyone goes to the River Thames?
- Do you think Mary is right when she says: 'We have a lot to be thankful for' at the end of the story?



Charlie and the Great Fire of London

## Key Vocabulary:

- **Samuel Pepys** – he wrote a diary documenting his time in the Great Fire of London.
- **Prisoner** – a person who has been captured.
- **Dream** – thoughts and images in a person's mind when they're asleep.

## Key Questions?

- What didn't the people in 1666 have that we have now to help with emergencies?
- What do you think London was like in 1666?
- Do you think it would have been different to the London we have now?
- Do you think Charlie is dreaming? How do you know he is?

## Summer 2 Y2: Animals and their habitats

### Key books this term:



Do you Love Bugs?

#### Key Vocabulary:

**Bug** – a small insect.  
**Pollen** – a yellow dust that helps make new seeds.  
**Nectar** – Honey bees drink nectar from flowers and keep it in a separate stomach.  
**Stick insects** – they are the longest bug on our planet. They can be green or brown and are hard to spot.  
**Molluscs** – these are creatures who don't have bones.  
**Pupa** – caterpillars form into a pupa before turning into a butterfly.

#### Key Questions?

Why are bees important?  
Why must we respect insects?  
Why are stick insects hard to find?  
Why do moths come out at night?  
Why are snails and slugs seen as pests to gardeners and farmers?



The Wall and the Wild

#### Key Vocabulary:

**Critters** – a living creature.  
**Prune** – to cut off unwanted parts from a tree, bush or plant.  
**Shoots** – a young branch or stem growing from a plant or tree.  
**Tangled** – something that's twisted together in an untidy way.  
**Wilderness** – an area that is undisturbed by humans.  
**Boundary** – a dividing line which separates two areas or places.

#### Key Questions?

Where do stag beetles get their name?  
Which part of a bug hotel is best for butterflies?  
Why is it important to include old wood in a bug hotel?  
Broken plant pots stuffed with grass makes a fantastic home for ...  
Why are earthworms known as 'A gardener's best friend'?  
Does a centipede always have 100 legs?  
Which continent can't spiders be found on?



Bog Baby

#### Key Vocabulary:

**Bog** – a wetland that accumulates dead plant material.  
**Dell** – a small valley usually among trees.  
**Gravel** – loose pounded stones like grit and pebbles.  
**Shell** – a hard, protective outer layer usually created by an animal from the sea.

#### Key Questions?

What is a bog?  
What is a dell?  
What creatures might you find in a bog or dell?  
What do you think a bog baby is?  
What do you think a bog baby looks like?  
Do you think the jam jar is a suitable habitat for a bog baby? Why?  
What would you include in a bog babies habitat?  
How do we know the habitat the children had made wasn't what the bog baby needed to survive?



The Bug Collector

#### Key Vocabulary:

**Creatures** – an animal that is different from a human being.  
**Bug** – a small insect.  
**Collector** – a person who collects things.  
**Pollen** – a powder that comes from flowers of seed plants.  
**Aphids** – a small sap-sucking insect such as a greenfly and blackfly.  
**Wildlife** – a collective group of animals.  
**Sanctuary** – a place that looks after animals/wildlife and protects them.  
**Museum** – a building where historical objects are stored.

#### Key Questions?

What is a bug collector?  
What do you think you would see in a wildlife museum?  
Have you collected bugs before?  
Why shouldn't bugs be kept in jars and bottles?  
Why is it important for bugs to be in the garden?  
What bugs might you find in a garden?  
Do you see different bugs in summer and winter?  
Why?