

MY READING ePASSPORT

Name:

Primary School:



Your task is to read or listen to at least eight books/ poems/ articles between now and when you start Year 7.

You must read or listen to at least four books, one poem and one article. The other two are up to you!

You must also complete two activities from our pick 'n' mix selection.

You may print the passport or just complete it on your computer or tablet. Make sure you save it somewhere safe because we will ask you to share your completed passport with your English teacher at CamVC at the start of Year 7.

If there are any books, articles or poems you have particularly enjoyed, perhaps you could write a review to share with others.

Don't forget to make a note of any new words you have learned.

If you have already read four or more books from the list, choose some that you haven't!

Happy Reading 😊



If you can, please choose four from the following texts and authors, or from the list on our website (www.cambournevc.org/COVID-19/primary-transition):

Anything by:

Michael Morpurgo
Malorie Blackman
Lemony Snickett
Philip Pullman
Jaqueline Wilson
Anne Fine
Antony Horowitz
Chris Riddell
David Almond
Helen Moss
Roald Dahl

Choose one from a series:

Famous Five - Enid Blyton
Ruby Redford series - Lauren Child
Percy Jackson - Rick Riordan
Roman Mysteries - Caroline Lawrence
Artemis Fowl - Eoin Colfer
Skulduggery Pleasant - Derek Landy
The Chronicles of Narnia - CS Lewis
The Demon Headmaster - Gillian Cross
Ballet Shoes - Noel Streatfield
Murder Most Unladylike - Robin Stevens

These novels:

The Odyssey - Geraldine McCaughrean
Holes – Louis Sachar
The Iron Man - Ted Hughes
Tom's Midnight Garden - Philippa Pearce
Stig of the Dump – Clive King
Goodnight Mister Tom - Michelle Magorian
The Silver Sword - Ian Serrallier
The Weirdstone of Brisingamen - Alan Garner
Tarka the Otter- Henry Williamson
The Secret Garden- Frances Hodgson Burnett
What Katy Did – Susan M Coolidge
Millions - Frank Cottrell Boyce
Anne of Green Gables – Lucy Maud Montgomery
Little House on the Prairie - Laura Ingalls Wilder
The Animals of Farthing Wood – Colin Dann
Watership Down – Richard Adams
The Railway Children – E. Nesbit
Feather Boy – Nicky Singer
Boy Overboard – Morris Gleitzman
The Life of Stephen Lawrence – Verna Allette Wilkins
Talking Turkeys – Benjamin Zephaniah
Too Much Trouble – Tom Avery
The Unforgotten Coat – Frank Cottrell Boyce

Book 1		Rating:
Title:		
Author:		
Date you finished reading it:		
What did you like/dislike about the book?		
Book 2		Rating:
Title:		
Author:		
Date you finished reading it:		
What did you like/dislike about the book?		
Book 3		Rating:
Title:		
Author:		
Date you finished reading it:		
What did you like/dislike about the book?		
Book 4		Rating:
Title:		
Author:		
Date you finished reading it:		
What did you like/dislike about the book?		

Poem 1		
Title:		
Date you read it:		
What did you like/dislike about the poem?		
Article 1		
Title:		
Date you read it:		
Something you learned from the article:		
Free Choice 1		
Title:		
Author:		
Date you finished reading it:		
What did you like/ dislike/ learn?		
Free Choice 2		
Title:		
Author:		
Date you finished reading it:		
What did you like/ dislike/ learn?		

ACTIVITIES PICK 'N' MIX

- Write a letter to a character from one of the books you have read.
- Write a diary entry for a character from one of the books you have read.
- Write a book/poem/article review.
- Answer this: why was an event in one of the books so important?
- Draw a picture of (or take a photo that represents) an important scene one of the books.
- Draw a picture (or take a photo) that represents one of the poems/ articles you have read
- Answer this: why was the opening line of one of the books particularly good?
- Write a poem about one of the books/ articles you have read.
- Create an information leaflet based on one of the articles you have read.
- Create a book trailer.
- Create a bookmark for one of the books you have read.
- If you have any other activity that you would like to do instead, check with your teacher first.

For written activities please use the blank pages at the end of this document. For other activities, please create separately and keep safe to share in September. Please check off your chosen activities.

POEMS

Caterpillar – by Christina Rossetti

Brown and furry
Caterpillar in a hurry,
Take your walk
To the shady leaf, or stalk,
Or what not,
Which may be the chosen spot.
No toad spy you,
Hovering bird of prey pass by you;
Spin and die,
To live again a butterfly.

Invictus – by W E Henley

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the Pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud.
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the Horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds, and shall find, me unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll.
I am the master of my fate:
I am the captain of my soul.

Still I Rise – by Maya Angelou

You may write me down in history
With your bitter, twisted lies,
You may trod me in the very dirt
But still, like dust, I'll rise.

Does my sassiness upset you?
Why are you beset with gloom?
'Cause I walk like I've got oil wells
Pumping in my living room.

Just like moons and like suns,
With the certainty of tides,
Just like hopes springing high,
Still I'll rise.

Did you want to see me broken?
Bowed head and lowered eyes?
Shoulders falling down like teardrops,
Weakened by my soulful cries?

Does my haughtiness offend you?
Don't you take it awful hard
'Cause I laugh like I've got gold mines
Diggin' in my own backyard.

You may shoot me with your words,
You may cut me with your eyes,
You may kill me with your
hatefulness,

But still, like air, I'll rise.

Does my sexiness upset you?
Does it come as a surprise
That I dance like I've got diamonds
At the meeting of my thighs?

Out of the huts of history's shame
I rise
Up from a past that's rooted in pain
I rise
I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide,
Welling and swelling I bear in the tide.

Leaving behind nights of terror and
fear
I rise
Into a daybreak that's wondrously
clear

I rise
Bringing the gifts that my ancestors
gave,
I am the dream and the hope of the
slave.

I rise

I rise

I rise.

The Way Through the Woods – by Rudyard Kipling

THEY shut the road through the woods
Seventy years ago.
Weather and rain have undone it again,
And now you would never know
There was once a road through the wood
Before they planted the trees.
It is underneath the coppice and heath,
And the thin anemones.
Only the keeper sees
That, where the ring-dove broods,
And the badgers roll at ease,
There was once a road through the woods.
Yet, if you enter the woods
Of a summer evening late,
When the night-air cools on the trout-ringed pools
Where the otter whistles his mate,
(They fear not men in the woods,
Because they see so few.)
You will hear the beat of a horse's feet,
And the swish of a skirt in the dew,
Steadily cantering through
The misty solitudes,
As though they perfectly knew
The old lost road through the woods.
But there is no road through the woods.

Sonnet 18 – by William Shakespeare

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate.
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date.
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimmed;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimmed;
But thy eternal summer shall not fade,
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st,
Nor shall death brag thou wand'rest in his shade,
When in eternal lines to Time thou grow'st.
So long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

Night – by William Blake

The sun descending in the west,
The evening star does shine;
The birds are silent in their nest,
And I must seek for mine.
The moon, like a flower,
In heaven's high bower,
With silent delight
Sits and smiles on the night.

Farewell, green fields and happy
groves,
Where flocks have took delight.
Where lambs have nibbled, silent
moves
The feet of angels bright;
Unseen they pour blessing,
And joy without ceasing,
On each bud and blossom,
And each sleeping bosom.

They look in every thoughtless nest,
Where birds are covered warm;
They visit caves of every beast,
To keep them all from harm.
If they see any weeping
That should have been sleeping,
They pour sleep on their head,
And sit down by their bed.

What is Pink? – by Christina Rossetti

What is pink? A rose is pink
By the fountain's brink.
What is red? A poppy's red
In its barley bed.
What is blue? The sky is blue
Where the clouds float through.
What is white? A swan is white
Sailing in the light.

When wolves and tigers howl for prey,
They pitying stand and weep;
Seeking to drive their thirst away,
And keep them from the sheep.
But if they rush dreadful,
The angels, most heedful,
Receive each mild spirit,
New worlds to inherit.

And there the lion's ruddy eyes
Shall flow with tears of gold,
And pitying the tender cries,
And walking round the fold,
Saying, 'Wrath, by His meekness,
And, by His health, sickness
Is driven away
From our immortal day.

'And now beside thee, bleating lamb,
I can lie down and sleep;
Or think on Him who bore thy name,
Graze after thee and weep.
For, washed in life's river,
My bright mane for ever
Shall shine like the gold
As I guard o'er the fold.'

What is yellow? Pears are yellow,
Rich and ripe and mellow.
What is green? The grass is green,
With small flowers between.
What is violet? Clouds are violet
In the summer twilight.
What is orange? Why, an orange,
Just an orange!

Waiting at the Window Pane – by A A Milne

These are my two drops of rain
Waiting on the window-pane.

I am waiting here to see
Which the winning one will be.

Both of them have different names.
One is John and one is James.

All the best and all the worst
Comes from which of them is first.

James has just begun to ooze.
He's the one I want to lose.

John is waiting to begin.
He's the one I want to win.

James is going slowly on.

Something sort of sticks to John.

John is moving off at last.
James is going pretty fast.

John is rushing down the pane.
James is going slow again.

James has met a sort of smear.
John is getting very near.

Is he going fast enough?
(James has found a piece of fluff.)

John has quickly hurried by.
(James was talking to a fly.)

John is there, and John has won!
Look! I told you! Here's the sun!

The Moon – by Robert Louis Stevenson

The moon has a face like the clock in the hall;
She shines on thieves on the garden wall,
On streets and fields and harbour quays,
And birdies asleep in the forks of the trees.

The squalling cat and the squeaking mouse,
The howling dog by the door of the house,
The bat that lies in bed at noon,
All love to be out by the light of the moon.

But all of the things that belong to the day
Cuddle to sleep to be out of her way;
And flowers and children close their eyes
Till up in the morning the sun shall arise.

ARTICLES

We'd Eat Insects!

A new study has found that schoolchildren are “open to eating insects as part of their daily school meals.”

Researchers at the University of the West of England (UWE) wanted to find out whether schoolchildren would be happy eating insects at school.

Rather than just add a cricket sandwich to the school dinner menu and see what happened, the researchers examined how young people felt about eating insects, and taught them about food sustainability and the health benefits of eating insects.

They found that by offering young people a choice as to whether they wanted to eat insect-based food, children were more open to trying it and found that they liked it! The researchers taught kids about food sustainability and the health benefits of eating insects, and then offered them insect protein in the form of familiar meals like spaghetti Bolognese and burgers.

One of the schoolchildren taking part in the study said: “We all know that looking after the planet is important, but we don't learn about what we can actually do to make a difference at school. [By swapping to bug-based meals] we can actually make changes to what we eat, and that might actually make a difference.”

When VEXo Bolognese, an insect meal created by Welsh company Bug Farm Foods, was put on the school menu, 60% of children eating hot meals chose the VEXo option – favouring it over other traditional meals.

One researcher said: “As adults, we are generally wary of new things. Therefore, it is extremely encouraging to find that children are open to increasing their food choices and are passionate about eating and living more sustainably

First News 28 February – 5 March 2020

Rats Drive Cars!

You've heard of driverless cars. Now there are cars driven by rats!

Scientists at the University of Richmond in Virginia, USA have trained a group of rodents to drive tiny cars to fetch pieces of food.

The researchers placed a clear plastic food container on wheels, adding an aluminium floor and a steering wheel made out of three copper bars. When a rat stood on the floor and gripped the bars with their paws, an electrical circuit was completed that began moving the car. Touching each of the copper bars steered the car to the left, straight ahead, or to the right.

A total of 17 rats were trained to drive the car inside small arenas. Each time they drove the car forward by touching the copper bar, they were rewarded with a piece of sugary cereal. In order to encourage them to drive further, the cereal was placed further and further away from the starting point.

The tests were done to better understand how learning new skills can relieve stress. Figuring out how to drive appeared to make the rats relax; levels of a stress hormone lowered after they went for a spin, while levels of a hormone that fights stress increased.

The results also show that rats can respond well to new challenges. Researcher Dr Kelly Lambert said: "I do believe that rats are smarter than most people perceive [realise] them to be."

It's thought that scientists could now use driving exercises to learn more about the effects of Parkinson's disease (a condition that damages the brain) on motor skills, and the effects of depression on motivation.

First News 1 – 7 November 2019

What is hay fever? And how does it affect people?

It's summer here in the UK, and whilst that means lots of warm and sunny weather, it also can mean that people with hay fever might have a hard time.

Hay fever is an allergy - and people who have it are allergic to pollen.

Pollen is a type of fine powder which is released by lots of different plants and trees.

It has proteins in it which can cause your nose, eyes and throat to become swollen or irritated.

This means people can suffer from symptoms like itchy eyes or runny noses as your body tries to protect itself from the pollen by flushing it out.

Hay fever is one of the most common allergies and affects around 13 million people in the UK.

You can get it at any age, although it usually starts when you are young.

Not everyone has hay fever, but is it more common in people whose family members already have it, or other allergies, especially asthma.

Although there is no cure for hay fever, people who have it can manage the symptoms in lots of different ways.

Special medicine called antihistamines or steroids are sometimes used to help prevent a reaction and reduce the swelling.

Top tips also include avoiding freshly cut grass, changing your clothes if you have been outside, and closing your windows at night-time.

However, it is always best to talk to a doctor about what is right for you, if you think you might have hay fever.

People can be affected by different types of pollen as well.

For example there is lots of tree pollen in spring, grass pollen in summer and weed pollen in the autumn.

People with hay fever can also keep an eye on how high the levels of pollen in the air are, by watching special weather reports.

As well as telling the weather, presenters can also give a pollen count, to warn people when the levels are high.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/40338497> - 19 April 2018

Queen to outline a futuristic vision of UK

Today at 11:30am, a centuries-old tradition will be repeated as the queen announces the government's agenda for the next year. Why will she be talking about space travel and driverless cars?

Fresh from her 90th birthday celebrations, Queen Elizabeth will arrive at Westminster this morning in full regalia: the Royal State Crown will sit on her head; a five-and-a-half metre velvet robe will flow from her shoulders. She will sit on a gold throne in the Lords Chamber and send an official known as Black Rod to summon MPs from the House of Commons. They will shut the door in his face. He will knock three times. The MPs will let him in and then walk to the queen and listen as she explains what they will be doing for the next year.

It is a ceremony known as the State Opening of Parliament. And while the Queen's Speech is written and approved by the government, it is a symbolic reminder of Britain's rich history.

There has been much speculation about what will be included this year. A new 'British Bill of Rights' could replace old human rights laws. New 'reform prisons' could clamp down on violence and drugs behind bars. The care system could be overhauled to encourage more adoptions.

And then there will be a section on transport. This does not sound too exciting at first, but the queen will use it to paint a dazzling portrait of Britain's future. She will say that ordinary drivers will soon be allowed to insure driverless cars — which are set to begin cruising Britain's motorways during trials next year.

She will announce plans to encourage companies to invest in drone technology, bringing the UK one step closer to the Amazon promised land of instant airborne deliveries.

And then there are the proposals to build a £150m commercial spaceport by 2020, which could offer tourists trips to the moon on board Richard Branson's Virgin Galactic rocket ships.

'Driverless cars and commercial space flight might seem like science fiction,' said Britain's transport secretary. 'But the economic potential of the new technology is huge.' Is the queen about to guide Britain into a new era?

Yes, say some. And it is going to be amazing. Driverless cars will be safer, greener, and they will leave us with more free time. Released from the shackles of the steering wheel, drivers can turn their attention to more enjoyable pursuits — like reading a book, or snapping another selfie for Instagram. And who isn't looking forward to their first holiday on Mars?

But not everyone is convinced by Britain's bright technological future. For one thing, flashy headlines distract from the more serious issues in today's speech, like scrapping the Human Rights Act. And the proposals themselves are a big risk: a co-pilot died during a Virgin Galactic test flight in 2014, and in April this year a drone crashed into a plane at Heathrow. Do we really want more of all that?

<http://theday.co.uk/politics/queen-to-outline-a-futuristic-vision-of-uk> - Wednesday, 18 May 2016

Choking oceans fuel calls to ban plastic

Time to ban plastic? A report released yesterday claims the amount of plastic pollution in the ocean could treble by 2025. Animals and humans alike are set to suffer the consequences.

Approximately 12.7 million tonnes of plastic waste gets dumped into the world's oceans every year. That is the same as one garbage truck of rubbish every single minute. But now scientists think things could get a whole lot worse.

A report released yesterday forecast the amount of plastic in the sea to treble by 2025, amounting to a possible 250 million tonnes.

And the consequences for wildlife could be disastrous.

Turtles die from eating plastic bags they mistake for food; seabirds ingest bellyfuls of toxic debris as their beaks skim the ocean; and even microscopic creatures miles from the surface have been found with plastic fibres in their guts. According to one estimate, over 100 million marine animals die every year from plastic pollution.

But it is humans, as well as animals, that face health hazards. Plastic litter on beaches can accumulate *E.coli*, posing the risk of infection.

And as microplastics accumulate inside fish, they reappear in our food. A third of UK-caught fish contains plastic — including cod, haddock, and shellfish. This could cause some people to inadvertently consume 11,000 plastic fragments every year.

Plastic has also been recorded in drinking water, and even the air we breathe.

But why is there so much plastic contaminating our world? A major factor is the lack of recycling. Of the 6.3 billion tonnes of plastic waste humans have produced since 1950, only 9% has been recycled.

By contrast, 79% of waste ends up in landfill, or as litter dumped across the environment — much of it single-use items like plastic bottles, cutlery, and straws.

Governments and business have begun to act. For example, the EU has pledged to make all plastic packaging in the continent recyclable or reusable by 2030. And a shop in Amsterdam has opened the world's first plastic-free supermarket aisle. But some think these steps do not go far enough.

Should we ban plastic all together?

We must take radical action, some argue. Plastic waste stays in the environment for centuries, and the more we create, the deeper our problems become. A blanket ban would force manufacturers to innovate and devise sustainable solutions — by using different materials or making biodegradable plastics. Only drastic measures will heal our sick planet.

We must not be hasty, others respond. Plastic has many life-changing applications, from being used in intricate medical devices, to hygienically storing food. What is more, banning plastics could worsen other environmental problems. For example, despite being biodegradable, paper shopping bags may have a bigger carbon footprint than plastic ones. We need evidence-based policies, not panic-driven bans.

<http://theday.co.uk/environment/choking-oceans-fuel-calls-to-ban-plastic> - Thursday, 22 March 2018

French MPs ban meat-related words for vegetarian substitutes

Makers of vegetarian foodstuffs will no longer be able to use words such as 'bacon' or 'steak' to describe their products

Vegetarian meat substitutes in France will no longer be able to carry the name of their meat counterparts.

This week French MPs voted for the measure proposed by MP and farmer Jean-Baptiste Moreau to ban terms including "bacon", "steak", "sausage" and "cheese" where the product has not come from an animal, on the grounds they can be "misleading" to consumers.

The regulation, which was tabled in the form of an amendment to an agriculture bill, will also apply to vegetarian or vegan products marketed as dairy alternatives.

Any producers that fall foul of these new conditions will be hit with "a whopping €300,000 (£262,000) fine for breaking the law", says HuffPost.

"It is important to combat false claims. Our products must be designated correctly: the terms of #cheese or #steak will be reserved for products of animal origin," tweeted Moreau.

"It is not yet known when the changes will come into force", says EuroNews.

Some vegetarians have welcomed the ban. Previously blogging on HuffPost, vegetarian Sophie Gallagher pointed out "if people have given up meat because they don't like the idea of eating animals, then equating it to a steak seems a bit backwards".

"Fundamentally all this marketing of vegetables as burgers and steaks achieves is allowing companies to charge more money for what is essentially just a grilled vegetable that you could buy for 10% of the price in the vegetable aisle," she added.

<http://www.theweek.co.uk/93078/french-mps-ban-meat-related-words-for-vegetarian-substitutes> - Apr 20, 2018

Robots assemble Ikea chair in under ten minutes

Loathe building flat-pack furniture? Androids are here to help.

The two robots assemble Ikea Stefan chair

The stressful task of assembling flat-pack furniture looks set to become a thing of the past following the unveiling this week of a robot that can do it for you.

Scientists at Nanyang Technological University, in Singapore, have created an android featuring a 3D camera and "industrial robot arms" with grippers that is capable of assembling furniture without human help, The Guardian reports.

Tasked with constructing Ikea's £18 Stefan chair, two robots working together successfully assembled the chair in just nine minutes - faster than it would take most humans, the newspaper says.

However, the scientists had previously spent around 11 minutes programming the robots to perform the assembly process.

The team hope that, by integrating more artificial intelligence (AI) into the robots, they will one day be able to teach themselves how to build pieces of furniture by studying the instruction manual, looking at a picture of the finished item, or through verbal commands, the newspaper reports.

Although robots have been used in car assembly lines for decades, more intricate tasks - such as building Ikea furniture - poses a far greater challenge for droids, reports the Daily Mail.

While assembly line machines carry out the same task repeatedly, robots have to carry out a series of different movements pick up and fit together furniture parts.

One of the scientists on the programme, Quang-Cuong Pham, told Reuters that the team hopes the robot will be able to assemble furniture such as the Ikea chair without requiring additional programming.

<http://www.theweek.co.uk/artificial-intelligence/93068/robots-assemble-ikea-chair-in-under-ten-minutes> - Apr 20, 2018

What is Feminism?

We've probably all heard the word. But what is it? What does it mean? And who can be a feminist? Well, anyone of any age, race, religion or gender, from any culture or background can! Simply put, feminism is the belief that men and women should be equal in all ways, both in law and in everyday life.

Feminism primarily focuses on women, but it isn't just for women and girls: it fights for fair representation of every gender. You may assume that feminism is a modern thing or a new way of thinking, but the truth is feminism has been around for longer than most of us can remember. The most famous example would be the suffragettes. This group began to form in the 19th century but came into force in 1903. They fought through protest to win the right to vote (and for many other women's rights) in the UK. They eventually won this fight in 1928, meaning that women as well as men could vote in the country's parliamentary elections. Today, a big focus of feminism is on girls' rights to education, and the prevention of street harassment and discrimination in the workplace. For example, Malala Yousafzai campaigns for girls' education in Middle Eastern countries. Actor Emma Watson has also spoken about feminism lots of times at the United Nations and is one of today's most famous feminists. However, you don't have to be famous to be a feminist – and there is no particular 'right' way of being feminist: there are plenty of things you can do, even in your local community, to help in the fight for gender equality.

CONGRATULATIONS

YOU HAVE COMPLETED YOUR PASSPORT

Which book was your favourite? Why?