

Group 3: Reading Fluency – Week 1 – 4.01.2021

Please look through this pack carefully and complete the tasks as thoroughly as possible. Other resources to support you will be included in your reading pack, such as the dictionary definitions for identified words. In addition, please log on to the school YouTube channel where there will be films of each session to support you with your reading work.

Reading Text – Record Breakers – The Most Dangerous

The text should be read and reread every day.

Keep practising your reading fluency by repeatedly reading the text.

Annotate the text – discuss unfamiliar language or phrases to ensure you understand the text before answering the questions.

Answer the questions in the following order:

1. Getting Started
2. Making Headway
3. Aiming High.

Please refer to the definition sheet for support where necessary (at the back of the pack).

Remember to log on to the school You Tube channel where you will find films of our reading sessions to support you, dated: **4.01.2021 Week 1. (Group 3)**

LO: To read quickly and accurately, developing my comprehension

Text: Extract from the Record Breakers *The Most Dangerous*

Author: Philip Steele

Protection from danger

The body's defences

Our bodies have many natural ways of protecting themselves from harm. If we hurt ourselves, our nerves pick up the danger signals at once. They send a message to the brain. We feel the pain and take action to stop it.

Eyelashes and eyelids shield our eyes from grit. Nails protect our fingertips and toes. Skin and the vessels that carry blood around our body help to control our temperature. This makes it less likely that we will die from extreme cold or heat.

When we are faced with danger, we need super powers! A gland in our body produces adrenaline. This substance pumps extra oxygen into our blood and makes our heart speed up. It stiffens the muscles. It helps us to concentrate, so that we can fight - or run away fast!

Our protection against illnesses and wounds is called the immune system. Its weapons include white blood cells, which destroy germs. Our bodies can repair themselves and recover from grazes, sprains and even broken bones.

Don't eat these!

We eat many different plants, but some plants are dangerous. This is because they have defences to keep away people and animals. Sharp thorns can tear our skin and stinging hairs can cause a painful rash. The juices of some plants, such as euphorbias, can blister the skin and damage the eyes.

The biggest risk is from plants that have berries, leaves, roots or seeds that are poisonous to eat. They are often mistaken for harmless plants. People may become sick or even die if they eat them. Extremely dangerous plants include hemlock, foxglove and monkshood.

Some fungi, such as mushrooms, are popular foods, but other fungi are deadly. The one that kills the most people is called the death cap. Its poison causes vomiting and extreme pain, as it attacks the liver and kidneys. It is pale green or yellowish. Young ones are round, but the head grows and flattens to about 5 to 15 centimetres across. People can mistake the death cap for other fungi safe to eat.

A dish of death

In 1534, one of the most powerful men in the world, Pope Clement VII, died after eating a death cap mushroom. Was it an accident? Many people believe he was killed by a poisoner.

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Getting started

Content domain: 2b - retrieve and record information/identify key details

1. What are all the nerves connected to?

.....

2. Complete this table using words or phrases from the text.

Part of the body	How it protects us
	pick up danger signals and sends a message to the brain.
Skin and blood vessels	
	protect our fingertips and toes.
Eyelashes and eyelids	

3. Name **two** ways adrenalin helps us prepare to fight or run away from danger.

.....

.....

4. Look at the sentence: *Our protection against illnesses and wounds is called the immune system*

Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word immune?

Tick **one**.

attack

safety

resistance

repair



Making Headway

Content domains: 2a - give/explain the meaning of words in context,
2b - make inferences/explain and justify with evidence

1. Why might it be important to wear gloves when working in the garden? Explain using **evidence** from the text.

.....
.....

2. The juices of which of these plants or fungi cause skin irritation?

Tick **one**.

death cap mushrooms

euphorbias

hemlock

foxglove

3. A mushroom is a type of what?

.....

4. Using information from the text, tick **one** box in each row to show whether each statement is a **fact** or an **opinion**.

	Fact	Opinion
You should never eat berries or nuts you find in the wild.		
Poison has often been used to murder powerful people.		
People sometimes mistake harmful plants and fungi for harmless ones.		
Our bodies protect us from damage and disease on the outside and inside.		



Aiming High

Content domains: 2a - give/explain the meaning of words in context,
2b - make inferences/explain and justify with evidence

1. What type of text is this?

Tick **one**.

fiction

science-fiction

non-fiction

adventure

2. Find and copy **one** word that means 'hazard'.

.....

3. Think of a good title for the text. Explain why it is suitable.

.....

4. Summarise the text in **three** sentences only.

a).....

b).....

c).....

Record Breakers – *The Most Dangerous*

Possible difficult vocabulary:

Danger - A **danger** is something or someone that can hurt or harm you.

Defences - **Defence** is action that is taken to protect someone or something against attack.

Natural – existing in or derived from nature, not made or caused by humankind.

Protecting - To **protect** someone or something means to prevent them from being harmed or damaged.

Harm – To **harm** a person or animal means to cause them physical injury, usually on purpose.

Nerves – a whitish fibre or bundle of fibres in the body that transmits impulses of sensation to the brain or spinal cord, and impulses from these to the muscles and organs.

Signals – A **signal** is a gesture, sound, or action which is intended to give a particular message to the person who sees or hears it.

Message – A **message** is a piece of information or a request that you send to someone or leave for them when you cannot speak to them directly.

Brain - Your **brain** is the organ inside your head that controls your body's activities and enables you to think and to feel things such as heat and pain.

Pain – **Pain** is the feeling of great discomfort you have, for example when you have been hurt or when you are ill.

Action – **Action** is doing something for a particular purpose.

Shield – Something or someone which is a **shield** against a particular danger or risk provides protection from it.

Grit – **Grit** is very small pieces of stone. It is often put on roads in winter to make them less slippery.

Skin – Your **skin** is the natural covering of your body.

Vessels - A **vessel** is a bow or other container in which liquid is kept. **Blood vessels** are the narrow tubes through which your blood flows.

Control – **Control of** an organization, place, or system is the power to make all the important decisions about the way that it is run.

Temperature – The **temperature** of something is a measure of how hot or cold it is.

Extreme – **Extreme** means very great in degree or intensity.

Gland – A **gland** is an organ in the body which produces chemical substances for the body to use or get rid of.

Adrenalin – **Adrenalin** is a substance which your body produces when you are angry, scared, or excited. It makes your heart beat faster and gives you more energy.

Substance – A **substance** is a solid, powder, liquid, or gas with particular properties.

Pumps – A **pump** is a machine or device that is used to force a liquid or gas to flow in a particular direction.

Oxygen – **Oxygen** is a colourless gas that exists in large quantities in the air. All plants and animals need oxygen in order to live.

Stiff – Something that is **stiff** is firm or does not bend easily.

Muscles – A **muscle** is a piece of tissue inside your body which connects two bones and which you use when you make a movement.

Concentrate – If you **concentrate on** something, or **concentrate** your mind on it, you give all your attention to it.

Wounds – A **wound** is damage to part of your body, especially a cut or a hole in your flesh, which is caused by a gun, knife, or other weapon.

Immune system – Your **immune system** consists of all the organs and processes in your body which protect you from illness and infection.

Weapons – an object or instrument used in fighting

Destroy – To **destroy** something means to cause so much damage to it that it is completely ruined or does not exist any more

Germ – A **germ** is a very small organism that causes disease.

Repair – If you **repair** something that has been damaged or is not working properly, you mend it.

Recover – When you **recover from** an illness or an injury, you become well again.

Graze – If you **graze** a part of your body, you injure your skin by scraping against something.

Sprains – If you **sprain** a joint such as your ankle or wrist, you accidentally damage it by twisting it or bending it violently.

Different – If two people or things are **different**, they are not like each other in one or more ways.

Thorns – **Thorns** are the sharp points on some plants and trees, for example on a rose bush.

Tear – If you **tear** paper, cloth, or another material, or if it **tears**, you pull it into two pieces or you pull it so that a hole appears in it.

Stinging – If a plant, animal, or insect **stings** you, a sharp part of it, usually covered with poison, is pushed into your skin so that you feel a sharp pain.

Rash – A **rash** is an area of red spots that appears on your skin when you are ill or have a bad reaction to something that you have eaten or touched.

Juices – the liquid that occurs naturally in or is secreted by plant or animal tissue

gastric juices

Euphorbias – any plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, such as the spurges and poinsettia: family *Euphorbiaceae*

Blister – A **blister** is a painful swelling on the surface of your skin. Blisters contain a clear liquid and are usually caused by heat or by something repeatedly rubbing your skin.

Damage – To **damage** an object means to break it, spoil it physically, or stop it from working properly.

Risk – If something that you do is a **risk**, it might have unpleasant or undesirable results.

Roots – The **roots** of a plant are the parts of it that grow under the ground.

Poisonous – Something that is **poisonous** will kill you or make you ill if you swallow or absorb it.

Harmless – Something that is **harmless** does not have any bad effects, especially on people's health.

Hemlock -an umbelliferous poisonous Eurasian plant, *Conium maculatum*, having finely divided leaves, spotted stems, and small white flowers

Foxglove – A **foxglove** is a tall plant that has pink or white flowers shaped like bells growing up its stem.

Monkshood – any of several poisonous N temperate plants of the ranunculaceous genus *Aconitum*, esp *A. napellus*, that have hooded blue-purple flowers

Fungi – any member of a kingdom of organisms (Fungi) that lack chlorophyll, leaves, true stems, and roots, reproduce by spores, and live as saprotrophs or parasites. The group includes moulds, mildews, rusts, yeasts, and mushrooms

Popular – Something that is **popular** is enjoyed or liked by a lot of people.

Deadly – If something is **deadly**, it is likely or able to cause someone's death, or has already caused someone's death.

Vomiting – the act of ejecting the contents of the stomach through the mouth as the result of involuntary muscular spasms of the stomach and oesophagus

Attacks – If something such as a disease, a chemical, or an insect **attacks** something, it harms or spoils it.

Liver – Your **liver** is a large organ in your body which processes your blood and helps to clean unwanted substances out of it.

Kidneys – Your **kidneys** are the organs in your body that take waste matter from your blood and send it out of your body as urine.

Pale – If something is **pale**, it is very light in colour or almost white.

Flattens – If you **flatten** something or if it **flattens**, it becomes flat or flatter.

Mistake – If you make a **mistake**, you do something which you did not intend to do, or which produces a result that you do not want.

Pope – **The Pope** is the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Accident – If someone has an **accident**, something unpleasant happens to them that was not intended, sometimes causing injury or death.

Poisoner – A **poisoner** is someone who has killed or harmed another person by using poison.

Phrases to unpick: 'natural ways of protecting themselves', 'nerves pick up', 'danger signals', 'shield our eyes', 'carry blood around', 'control our temperature', 'less likely', 'faced with danger', 'pumps extra oxygen', 'stiffens the muscles', 'immune system', 'repair themselves', 'blister the skin', 'often mistaken for harmless plants', 'extremely dangerous plants', 'popular foods', 'its poison causes vomiting', 'people can mistake the death cap...', 'most powerful men', 'killed by a poisoner'.