



Between Years 2 and 3

BACK ON TRACK

READING • WEEK 3



www.readingeggpress.co.uk



Welcome to Week 3

Welcome to Week 3 of your Back on Track literacy programme! This programme is for pupils between Years 2 and 3. It reinforces the learning from Year 2 and provides the essential skills your child needs to transition successfully into Year 3.

The ten-week programme is built on the five pillars of reading – Phonemic Awareness, Phonics, Vocabulary, Fluency and Reading Comprehension. It uses the online programmes **Reading Eggspress** to establish the strongest foundation for reading success.

Reading Eggspress focuses on comprehension alongside vocabulary and fluency.

Each week you'll receive a 21 page booklet. Inside you'll find an overview, online lessons to complete, 14 pages of pupil worksheets (with answers), as well as a poster, 4 bonus pages and certificates to reward all of the hard work.

We recommend you follow these simple steps to get the most out of the 10-week programme.

- 1 Print the pupil pages for the week. Ensure your child has pencils and erasers to complete the worksheets.
- 2 Encourage your child to read the recommended books from the **Reading Eggspress library**.
- 3 Once each day's work is complete, fill in the incentive chart. There is also a certificate at the end of the week to celebrate your child's achievement.
- 4 Enjoy the learning.



Week 3



Reading skills focus

Comprehension: Nonfiction

- Literal comprehension: sequence events, find facts and identify similarities and differences.
- Inferential comprehension: predict actions and decide relevancy.
- Vocabulary and usage: understand the meanings of words.

Spelling and grammar

- Build spelling skills looking at compound words and contraction
- Grammar: **Nouns, commas in letters, full stops and question marks**

Online

Reading Eggspress, Lesson 46

- Comprehension focus: **Sequencing events**
- Build comprehension skills by making predictions and sequencing events.
- Understand the meaning of the words: **erosion** (noun), **fossilized** (adjective), **minerals** (noun), **preserve** (verb), **remains** (noun), **sediment** (noun).
- Complete a quiz testing literal, inferential, vocabulary and usage, text analysis and critical literacy comprehension skills.

Reading Eggspress, Lesson 47

- Comprehension focus: **Literal comprehension**
- Build comprehension skills by making predictions and finding facts and information.
- Understand the meaning of the words: **compass** (noun), **injected** (verb), **invention** (noun), **satellite** (noun), **sextant** (noun).
- Complete a quiz testing literal, inferential, vocabulary and usage, text analysis and critical literacy comprehension skills.

Reading Eggspress, Lesson 48

- Comprehension focus: **Compare and contrast**
- Build comprehension skills by making predictions, identifying similarities and differences and deciding relevancy using pictures.
- Understand the meaning of the words: **canal** (noun), **cargo** (noun), **harbour** (noun), **port** (noun), **tow** (verb), **canals** (noun).
- Complete a quiz testing literal, inferential, vocabulary and usage, text analysis and critical literacy comprehension skills.

Reading Eggspress, Lesson 2.25

Spelling focus: **Compound words**

- Build spelling skills by developing knowledge of word structures, spelling patterns and morphology.
- Activities use proof reading, visual memory, definitions, word families and word sorts.
- Complete a spelling quiz.

Reading Eggspress, Lesson 2.26

Spelling focus: **Contractions**

- Build spelling skills by developing knowledge of word structures, spelling patterns and morphology.
- Activities use proof reading, visual memory, definitions, word families and word sorts.
- Complete a spelling quiz.

Worksheets

- Day 1:** Sequencing events
- Day 2:** Finding facts and information
- Day 3:** Compare and contrast
- Day 4:** Compound words
- Day 5:** Contractions

Poster

Explanations

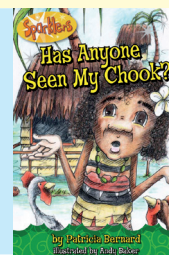
Bonus worksheets

- Common nouns
- Proper nouns
- Commas in letters
- Tractor Race

Additional Library Books

Flip Flap Fox by Cath Jones
Limericks Anthology
Has Anyone Seen My Chook?
 by Patricia Bernard

Meet the Dolphins by Jill Atkins
Annie Easley by M.M.Eboch
Ships and Boats by Jill Atkins



Week 3 • Answers

Day 1

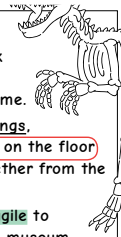
Finding Fossils

Places where rocks are eroding might have fossils. **Creek banks**, **dryriverbeds** and **cliff faces** are all good places to look. Most fossils are covered by **a thick layer of rock**. At some sites, explosives blow up the rock and bulldozers cart it away. Often the whole block of rock, with its bones, is cut out. This is taken back to the lab where the bones are carefully removed.



Giant Jigsaw Puzzles

Putting a dinosaur back together takes skill, patience and a lot of time. **Using photos and drawings**, the **skeleton is laid out on the floor** and then put back together from the ground up. **Most bones are too fragile** to become a skeleton in a museum. A plaster or plastic cast is made. It is rare to find a complete skeleton—most museums' dinosaurs are put together with extra parts.

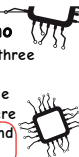


- 5, 3, 2, 4, 6, 1
- museum
- Answers will vary. Suggested answer: Drawings of the bones. Skeleton on the floor. Making a cast. Skeleton put together.

Day 2

A World-changing Gizmo

It all began in 1947. That's when three scientists invented the transistor. The three scientists were from the Bell Laboratories. Their names were **John Bardeen**, **Walter Brattain**, and **William Shockley**. The first transistor was about the size of your thumb. It was made from a **paperclip**, **gold foil**, **wire** and a bit of **plastic**. Transistors were first used in **telephones**. Transistors are in almost all electronic devices. They are in computers, mobile phones, TVs, video cameras, calculators, hand-held games, radars and satellites.



Why Didn't I Think of That?

Dr Nakamatsu is a modern inventor. He has **over 3,200 inventions**. Dr Nakamatsu often came up with ideas underwater. He invented a **notepad that he could use underwater** to write down his ideas. Dr Nakamatsu only sleeps four hours a night. **He says the best time for new ideas is between midnight and 4 am**. He has **two special rooms** that help him think.

- c 2 b 3 b
- He had ideas underwater but couldn't write them down.
- He invented a notepad that he could use underwater.
- Answers will vary. Read through answers together.

Day 3

	Travels on and between					Travel for			Time ...		On board		
	rivers	harbours	lakes	cliffes	countries	work	holiday	school	minutes or hours	days or weeks	shops	movie theatres	restrooms
ferry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓
cruise ship				✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓

- restrooms
- cities and countries

Boat	What does it do?	How many people	Interesting fact
destroyer	protects bigger, slower ships	300	moves fast
submarine	travels underwater	150	moves fast
aircraft carrier	carries planes	5,000	biggest ship in the Navy

- They are all navy vessels.

Day 4

Pg 134

- Check for correct spelling of each word.
- a starfish b hairbrush c raincoat
d pancake

Pg 135

- a Strawbery Strawberry
b snoman snowman
c raincote raincoat
d bakpack backpack
e harebrush hairbrush
- Check for correct spelling of each word.
- a watermelon b outside
c marketplace d doughnut
- a watermelon b clockwork

Day 5

Pg 139

- Check for correct spelling of each word.
- a h'es he's b can't can't c she'l she'll
d lm I'm e l'is it's
- a where's b didn't c I've d how's
- Pg 140
- a it'll b we'll c won't d you'd
- Check for correct spelling of each word.
- a weren't b would've c doesn't
d wasn't e couldn't f you're
- a wasn't b mustn't c couldn't
d o'clock

Bonus Worksheet 1

- a hat b sun c pig d cyclist e house
- a thing b person c animal d place
- a moon b star
- a ant b doll

Bonus Worksheet 2

- a Check for correct name b Check for correct month
c December d Check for correct name e Margaret Thatcher
- Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday
- a ben Ben b bailey Bailey c august August
d brown Brown e hilda Hilda

Bonus Worksheet 3

- a Commas after Tess, friend,
b Comma after Johnson, neighbour,
- a Answers will vary. b Answers will vary.

Bonus Worksheet 4

- a. b? c? d. e? f. g. h?
- Answers will vary. Suggested answer: Eddie is planting a flower.
- Answers will vary. Suggested answer: I wonder what's inside this box?

We use explanations to show how things happen.

When do we use explanations?

- To tell the steps in a process.
- To explain why things happen.

Special features

- Can include diagrams, flow charts, and labelled drawings.
- Used in many television programmes to show scientific and historical information.








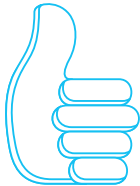




Week 3

Incentive chart for:

Colour each one when you have completed each day's work.

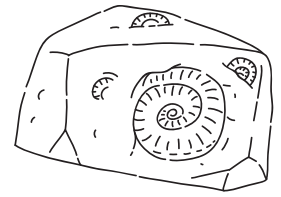
Week 3	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Online Lesson	Lesson 46	Lesson 47	Lesson 48	Spelling 2.25	Spelling 2.26

Worksheets					
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Day Done!					
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Notes/thoughts/ideas

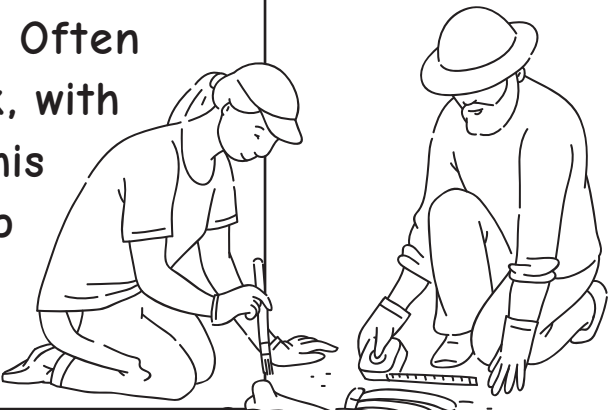
Read the passage.



Circle
where you
might find
fossils

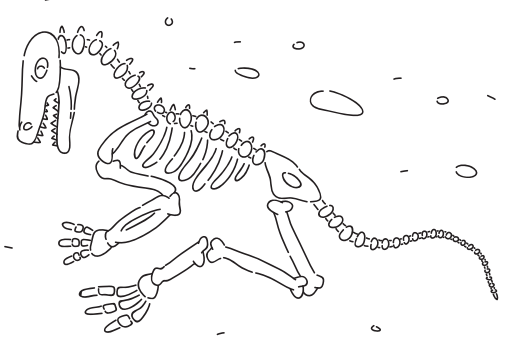
Finding Fossils
Places where rocks are eroding might have fossils. Creek banks, dry riverbeds and cliff faces are all good places to look. Most fossils are covered by a thick layer of rock. At some sites, explosives blow up the rock and bulldozers cart it away. Often the whole block of rock, with its bones, is cut out. This is taken back to the lab where the bones are carefully removed.

Box
what the
bones are
removed
from



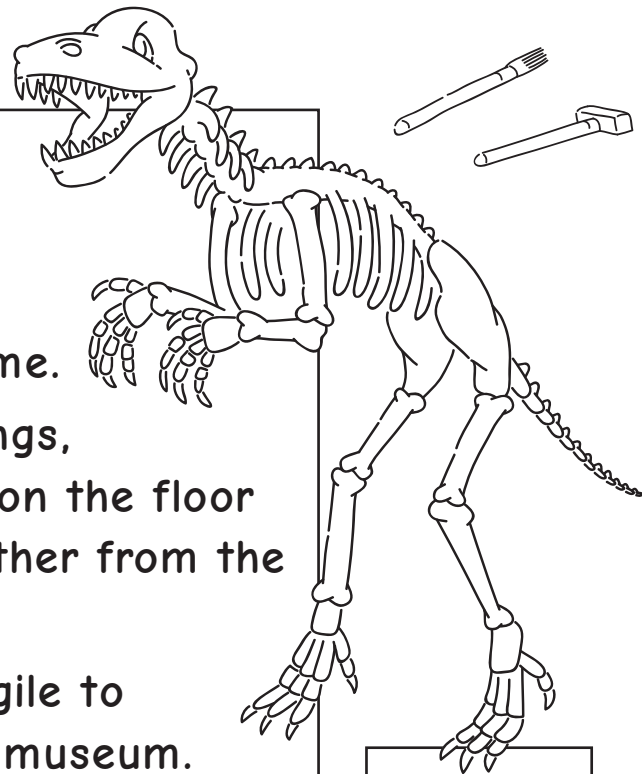
1 Order what happens at some sites.

- Transport to a lab.
- Use explosives to blow up the rock.
- Confirm dinosaur bones are in the rock.
- Use a bulldozer to remove the rock from the site.
- In the lab carefully remove the bones.
- Find a place with eroding rock—creek bank, riverbed or cliff face.



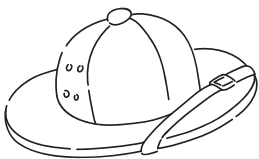
2 After this, where might children view the fossils? _____

Read the passage.



Underline
what is needed before the bones are assembled

Circle
the first thing done with the skeleton



Giant Jigsaw Puzzles
Putting a dinosaur back together takes skill, patience and a lot of time. Using photos and drawings, the skeleton is laid out on the floor and then put back together from the ground up. Most bones are too fragile to become a skeleton in a museum. A plaster or plastic cast is made. It is rare to find a complete skeleton — most museums' dinosaurs are put together with extra parts.

Colour
why casts are made of bone

3 Draw the process of putting together dinosaur skeletons.

<p>Step 1</p>	<p>Step 2</p>
<p>Step 3</p>	<p>Step 4</p>

Read the passage.

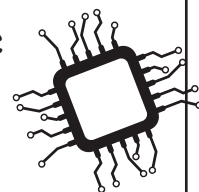
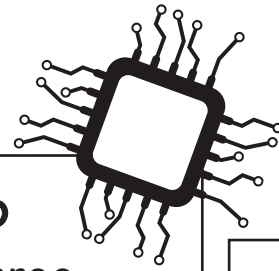
Circle
who
invented the
transistor

Underline
when
the first
transistor
was made

A World-changing Gizmo

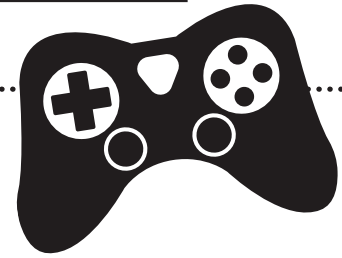
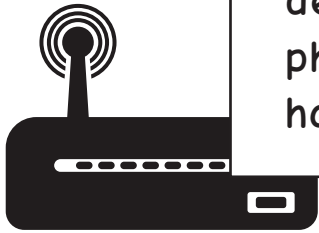
It all began in 1947. That's when three scientists invented the transistor. The three scientists were from the Bell Laboratories. Their names were John Bardeen, Walter Brattain and William Shockley.

The first transistor was about the size of your thumb. It was made from a paperclip, gold foil, wire and a bit of plastic. Transistors were first used in telephones. Transistors are in almost all electronic devices. They are in computers, mobile phones, TVs, video cameras, calculators, hand-held games, radars and satellites.



Box
what
the first
transistors
were made
from

Colour
where
transistors
were first
used



Circle the correct answers.

- 1 What was the occupation of the inventors?
 a teachers b doctors c scientists d professors
- 2 What size was the first transistor?
 a paperclip-sized b thumb-sized
 c mobile phone-sized d telephone-sized
- 3 Where are transistors used today?
 a paperclips b mobile phones c plastic d your thumb

Read the passage.



Highlight
how many
inventions
Dr Nakamatsu
has

Underline
what
Dr Nakamatsu
invented

Why Didn't I Think of That?

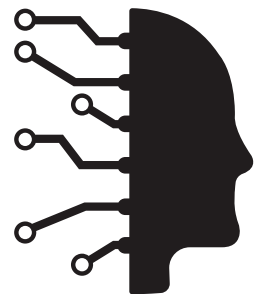
Dr Nakamatsu is a modern inventor. He has over 3,200 inventions.

Dr Nakamatsu often came up with ideas underwater. He invented a notepad that he could use underwater to write down his ideas.

Dr Nakamatsu only sleeps four hours a night. He says the best time for new ideas is between midnight and 4 am. He has two special rooms that help him think.

Box
when
Dr Nakamatsu
likes inventing

where
Dr Nakamatsu
invents



4 What was Dr Nakamatsu's underwater problem?

5 What was Dr Nakamatsu's solution?

6 Think of a problem that you could invent a gizmo for.

Who would need it?	What would it be?	Where would it be used?	When would it be needed?

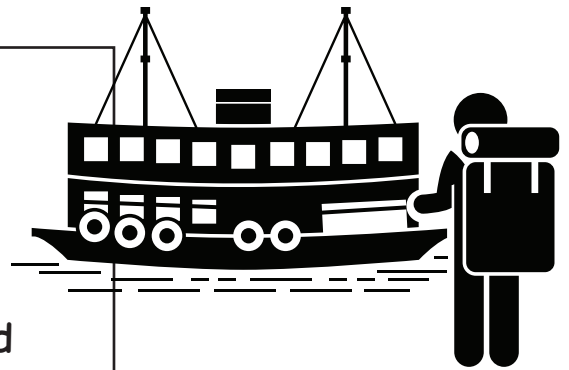
Read the passage.

Moving People

People travel short distances on ferries. Cruise ships can take you all the way around the world.

Ferries travel across rivers, harbours and lakes. Some people catch ferries to work or school. Larger ferries also travel between islands or even between countries.

People take holidays on cruise ships. You live on the ship as it travels to different cities and countries. Cruise ships have restaurants, stores, movie theatres and bedrooms called cabins.



1 Compare and contrast everyday boats we use. Tick ✓ the correct answers.

	Travels on and between					Travel for			Time spent on board		On board	
	rivers	harbours	lakes	cities	countries	work	holidays	school	minutes or hours	days or weeks	stores	movie theatres
ferry												
cruise ship												

Use the information in the table to answer the questions below.

2 For what reason would people use both ferries and cruise ships?

3 Between which two places do both ferries and cruise ships travel?

Read the passage.

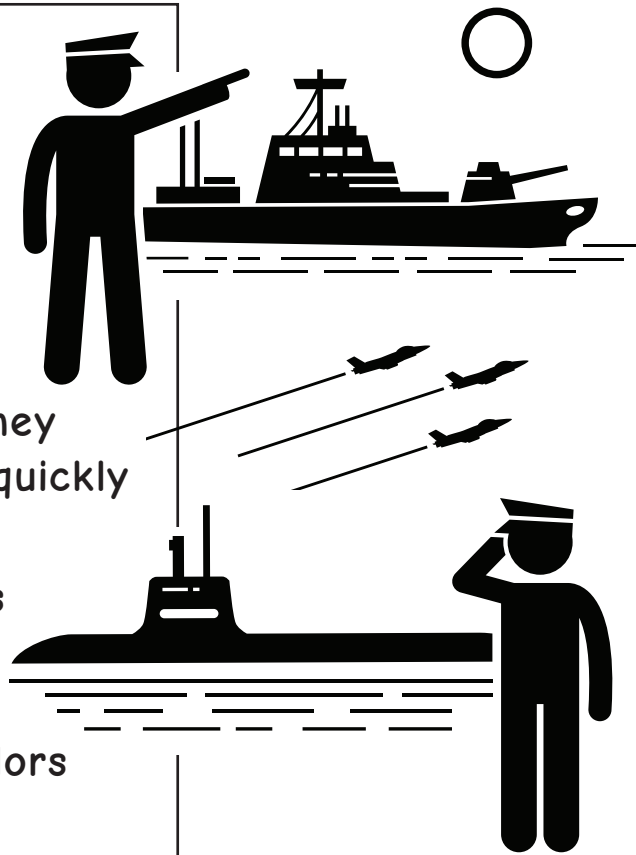
The Navy

Destroyers, submarines and aircraft carriers are all used by a navy.

Destroyers are fast. They are often used to protect bigger, slower ships. They carry about 300 people.

Submarines travel under the water. They hold up to 160 people and can move quickly if they must.

Aircraft carriers are the biggest ships in the navy. They carry planes which can take off and land on their long decks. They can have up to 4,500 sailors and pilots on board at any one time.



4 Complete the table.

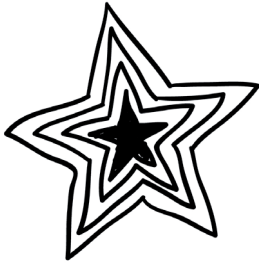
Boat	What does it do?	How many people can it hold?	Interesting fact
destroyer			
submarine			
aircraft carriers			

5 How are destroyers, submarines and aircraft carriers similar?

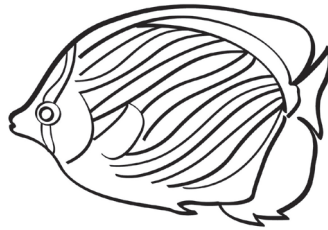
1 Copy each list word.

armpit _____	windmill _____	eyebrow _____
pancake _____	raincoat _____	handshake _____
motorway _____	snowman _____	rainfall _____
starfish _____	backpack _____	leftovers _____
shoelace _____	grandchild _____	teardrop _____
anybody _____	hairbrush _____	strawberry _____
uphill _____	driveway _____	

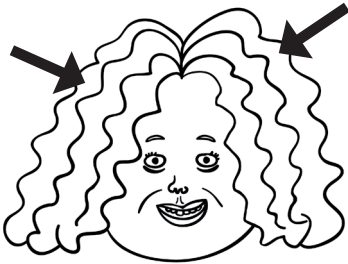
2 Picture words. Add the pictures to make a list word.



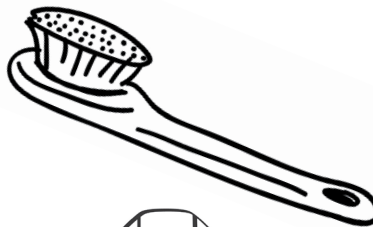
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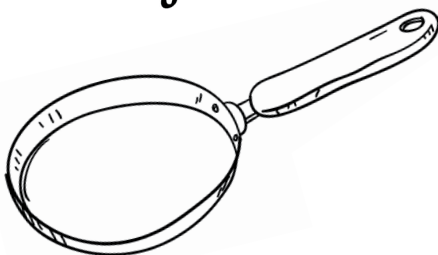
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4 Underline the spelling mistakes. Write the word correctly.

Strawbery is my favourite flavour of ice-cream.

I want it to snow so that I can build a snoman.

On rainy days I pack my umbrella and raincote.

I packed my books and pencil case into my bakpack.

I couldn't find my harebrush, so I had to use my comb.

Challenge words

5 Copy each challenge word.

outdoors

background

marketplace

doughnut

elsewhere

clockwork

downstairs

earphones

watermelon

cheeseburger

6 Complete the sentence with a challenge word.

When I eat _____ I always spit out the black seeds.

Dad told us to go and play _____.

We brought home a huge box of peaches from the _____.

I wanted the _____ with pink icing and sprinkles.

I pulled my _____ out so I could hear what she was saying.

7 Word clues. Which challenge word matches?

a large fruit with green skin

describes something running smoothly

an area where goods are sold

1 Copy each list word.

I'm	_____	we'll	_____	hasn't	_____
he's	_____	don't	_____	where's	_____
it's	_____	she'll	_____	what's	_____
I've	_____	it'd	_____	you'd	_____
how's	_____	who's	_____	can't	_____
there's	_____	it'll	_____	didn't	_____
won't	_____	who'll	_____		

2 Correct it. Write the word that is wrong correctly.

Jay told me that h'es not coming to the party. _____

I cant' stand on my head! _____

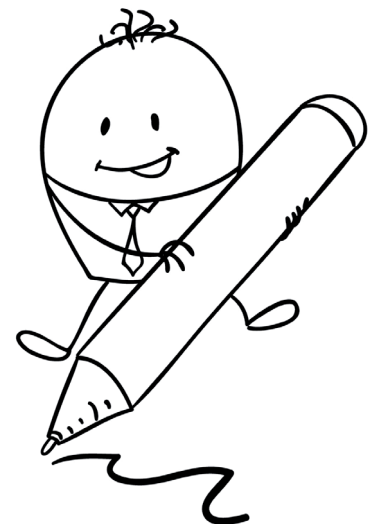
Don't worry, she'l be here any minute. _____

Im the tallest person in my class. _____

I'ts been two weeks since the holidays ended. _____

3 Match. Draw a line to match the words to their contractions.

has not	_____	didn't
where is	_____	hasn't
did not	_____	how's
I have	_____	where's
how is	_____	I've



4 **Missing apostrophe.** Rewrite the word with the apostrophe in the correct place.

itll _____ wont _____ well _____ youd _____

Challenge words

5 **Copy each challenge word.**

wasn't	_____	haven't	_____
they've	_____	doesn't	_____
you're	_____	o'clock	_____
mustn't	_____	couldn't	_____
weren't	_____	would've	_____

6 **Meaning.** Which list word means?

were not	_____	would have	_____
does not	_____	was not	_____
could not	_____	you are	_____

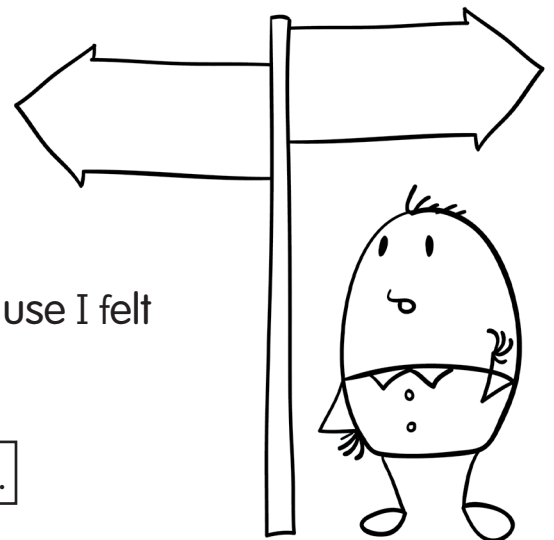
7 **Choose it.** Circle and rewrite the correct word to complete the sentence.

I wasn't wan'st sure which direction we should take.

You musun't mustn't make a sound
or you'll wake the baby. _____

I couldn't could't go to football practice because I felt
unwell. _____

School starts promptly at nine o'clock oclock .



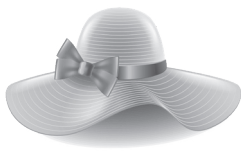
Common nouns

A **noun** names a person, place, animal or thing.
A **common noun** names a general person, place, animal or thing; e.g., girl, park, dog, cup.

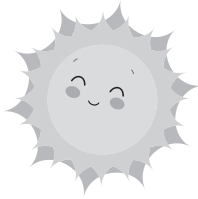


1 Draw lines to match the noun to the picture.

a



b



c



d



e



cyclist

sun

house

hat

pig

2 Draw lines to match the columns.

a bus

place

b baby

animal

c monkey

thing

d museum

person

3 Label the pictures.

a

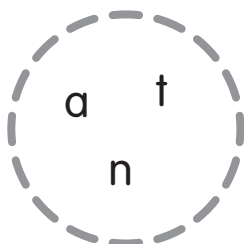


b

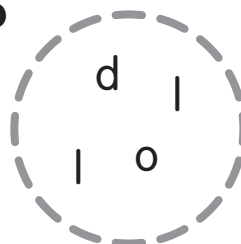


4 Use the letters in the circle to make a noun.

a



b



Proper nouns

A **proper noun** names a particular person, place, animal, thing, day or month. Proper nouns always start with a **capital letter**; e.g., **Alex**, **Smith**, **Wednesday**, **October**.



1 Complete each sentence with a proper noun.

- a My name is _____.
- b I was born in the month of _____.
- c The last month of the year is _____.
- d My best friend's name is _____.
- e Britain's first female prime minister was _____.



2 Write the names of the days of the week.



3 In each sentence, underline the word that needs a capital letter. Write it correctly in the space.

- a I let ben ride my bicycle. _____
- b I decided to call my dog bailey. _____
- c We are going on holidays in august. _____
- d Our neighbours' surname is brown. _____
- e Aunt hilda is coming to visit us. _____



Commas in letters

When writing letters or notes, use a **comma** (,):

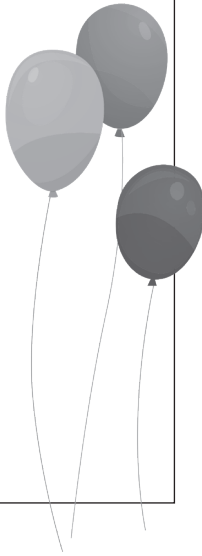
- after the person's name in the greeting; e.g., Dear Billie,
- before your own name at the close; e.g., Your friend, Sammy



1 Fill in the missing commas.

a Dear Tess

Please come to my birthday party. It's on Saturday, 6 October. It starts at 2 o'clock.
Your friend Olivia



b Dear Mr and Mrs Johnson

I'm sorry my dog dug holes in your garden. I won't let it happen again.

Your neighbour
Jamie Martin



2 Fill in the greetings and endings in each note.

a _____

Thank you for coming to my party. I really like the book you gave me. I've already finished it.



b _____

I'm so excited! Mum says you're coming to visit us next month. We'll have fun playing with my new puppy. She's so cute.



Game

FAST PHONICS

Tractor Race!

You will need: a pencil, a timer and a partner.

How to play

- 1 How many words can you read out loud in 1 minute?
Get your partner to time you.
- 2 Start from the tractor. Finish at the cow.
- 3 Cross out each word you can read. ~~and~~

START

house

should

Mr

their

called

why

asked

would

which

please

myself

where

water

Mrs

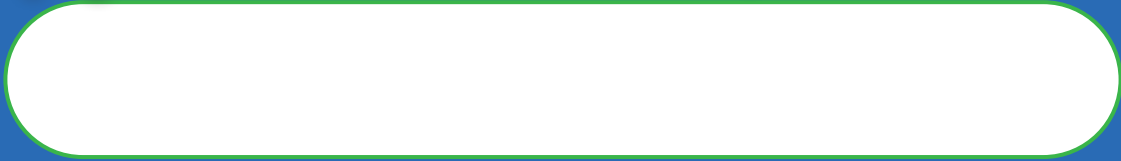
people

FINISH

I read _____ words.



Incredible



You are ready for
Week 4!



www.readingeggs.co.uk