

1. Choose a book to read (there are two).

Run, run, run! – Book 1

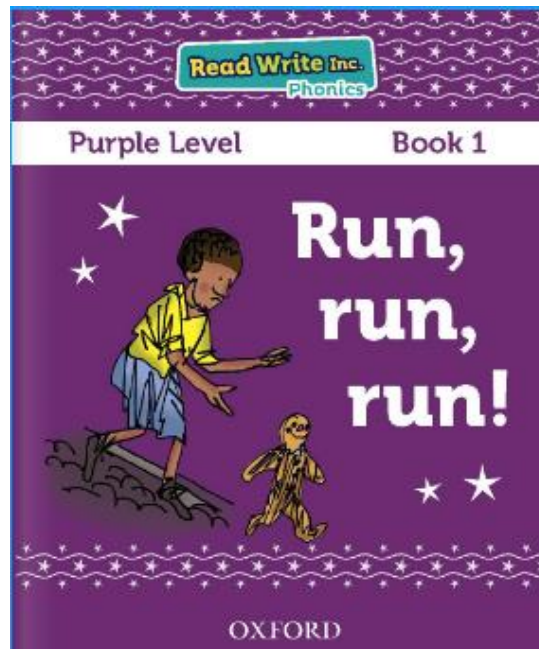
Clothes – book 2

2. Talk about what you have read.

3. Do the follow up activity after the story.

Remind children of the range of strategies that they can use to decode new words: sounding out, using the pictures for clues

BOOK 1



Story Green Words

For each word, ask your child to read the separate sounds (e.g. h-a-d) and then blend the sounds together to say the word (e.g. **had**). Sounds that are represented by more than one letter are underlined.

had big fat man ran from stop
but just and past cat van run
get that till got pram yum

Story Red Words

Red Words don't sound as they look. Read the words out to your child. Ask your child to practise reading the words.

gingerbread the away said to he

Run, run, run!

Introduction

Have you ever eaten a gingerbread man?
In this story the gingerbread man runs away.
Do you think Dan will catch him?



Dan had a big,
fat gingerbread man.

6

The gingerbread man
ran away from Dan.



7

“Stop, stop!” said Dan
to the gingerbread man.



8

But the gingerbread man
just ran and ran.



He ran past a cat . . .

9

and a man in a van.



10

"Stop!" said the cat,



11

and the man in the van.



12

But the gingerbread man just ran and ran.



13

Dan ran past **the** cat



Dan ran till **he** got to
the gingerbread man.



and **the** man in **the** van.

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17

But **the** gingerbread man
got on Fran's pram.



"Yum!" said Fran.
"A gingerbread man!"



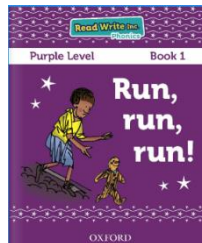
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Follow up activity:

Run, run, run!



Questions

1. What does the gingerbread man do? (page 7)

2. What does the gingerbread man run past first?

3. What does he run past next?

4. Why does Dan run after the gingerbread man?

5. Does Dan catch the gingerbread man? Why?

6. Why does Fran say "Yum, yum, yum!"?

Read the following sentences.

A dog chased the gingerbread man? true / false

A man in a van told the gingerbread man to stop true / false

Dan ate the gingerbread man true / false

Can you draw a story map for Run, run, run!?



The story of clothes

The first clothes were made millions of years ago by Stone Age people.

Stone Age people wore animal skins to keep out the cold. The skins were scraped clean, rinsed and then stretched.




Later, sheep's wool was made into yarn and then knitted or woven into a heavy fabric.

5

Then cotton, which comes from a plant, was made into a lighter fabric.



Plastic threads like polyester and nylon were invented about 80 years ago.

Today, we use them to make things like waterproof clothes and sports clothes. You can also find polyester in many of the clothes we wear every day.



6

Clever clothes

This clothing has been treated with a sunblock. Harmful rays from the sun cannot get through the fabric, so it stops the girl getting sunburnt.



Some things we don't need any more can be turned into clothes.

Fleece jackets, like this one, can be made from old plastic bottles.



7

Clothes for the job

For some jobs, you need suitable clothes that:

- help you do the task more easily
- keep you safe.

Bricklayer



Chef





Clothes



What do these people do and what do they wear?

Questions

Questions to read and answer

Ask your child to read the sentences and choose the correct answer.

1. The first clothes were **jeans** / **animal skins** / **long dresses**.
2. Fleece jackets can be made from **wood** / **animal skins** / **plastic bottles**.
3. A bricklayer wears a **hard** / **woolly** / **party** hat.
4. A chef wears a **black** / **red** / **white** jacket.
5. A football player wears **flip-flops** / **boots with studs** / **sandals**.
6. A cricket player wears a **helmet** / **woolly hat** / **sun hat** to protect his head.

1. What animal does wool come from?
2. What sort of clothes are made from polyester and nylon?
3. Why is it important for bricklayers to wear strong boots?
4. Why does a chef have to wear a hat over his or her hair?

Can you think of other jobs where people have to wear special clothes?