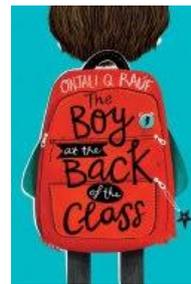
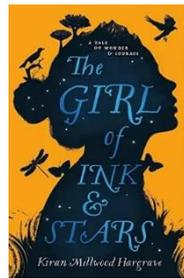
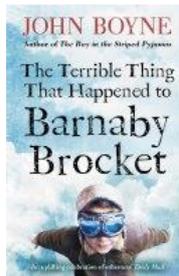
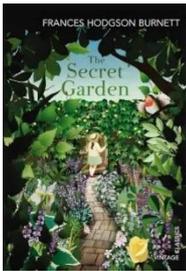




SUMMER OF READING

Some of my favourites from the last couple of summers:



Summer Transition Task:

Each year I spend a lot of the summer reading –in September I will share what I have read in our first lesson.

Your summer task is to also to complete a summer of reading. Simply keep track of the books you read and complete a short review. You can read any books but there is an online recommended reading list attached below the reading log if you need a few ideas.

In the first English lessons in September, we will be sharing what we have read as we get to know each other.

There will be a merit for each book read. If you enjoy non-fiction why not read and complete the questions on the articles in this booklet –each completed will receive another merit.

The gold challenge is to complete one or both of the following:

- 5 merits for reading a classic
- 5 merits if you create a short presentation to give to your class in September about the books you have read and enjoyed this summer

Where can I get books from?

- Many of you will have books at home and if you have read all of these why not set up a swap shop with a few friends
- You could use the town's Library as well. Joining is easy, pop along with a parent or carer and explore the huge range they have on offer
- Charity shops are a great source of new books
- Some books are available to read online for free (though ask a parent or carer before downloading anything)

Then, start reading!

- Read for at least twenty minutes a day! (We know that some of you will read for much longer than this!).
- Remember to complete the reading log and ask your parent/carer to sign it once you have read each book.

There are also further optional 'gold challenge' tasks that you may wish to complete.

What do I do in September?

Bring along the completed reading log and any other tasks from this booklet. Your teacher or form tutor will then reward the appropriate amount of merits. There will also be time in form and English lessons to talk about what you have read and for any presentations people may have prepared.



Rewarding Reading

'World Class' stickers, badges and certificates for those students who have tried to be 'the best they can be' in terms of reading effort!

- This is a great way to get your merit tally off to a positive start.
- There will be stickers and certificates for those students who have read an amazing amount of words and books!
- A special celebration reading event will take place in December for pupils who consistently try their best and engage in reading activities.

So what are you waiting for?! Let's read!



Challenge yourself to a Classic!

"A classic is a book that has never finished saying what it has to say." – Italo Calvino

You might see some of these books as challenging to read, but we know that reading a challenging book will bring you many more benefits than sticking with what you find comfortable! If you read a classic novel then you should feel proud of yourself! Reading a classic novel will challenge your mind; it requires you to think more deeply about what you are reading as well as improving your vocabulary. Reading a classic novel can also give you a wider understanding of history and culture which means you'll accumulate more knowledge! Remember you can also ask your English teacher for further recommendations for books that can also be considered classic literature and if you struggle to understand parts of these books, there are many online revision guides that will help to explain the plot and characters.

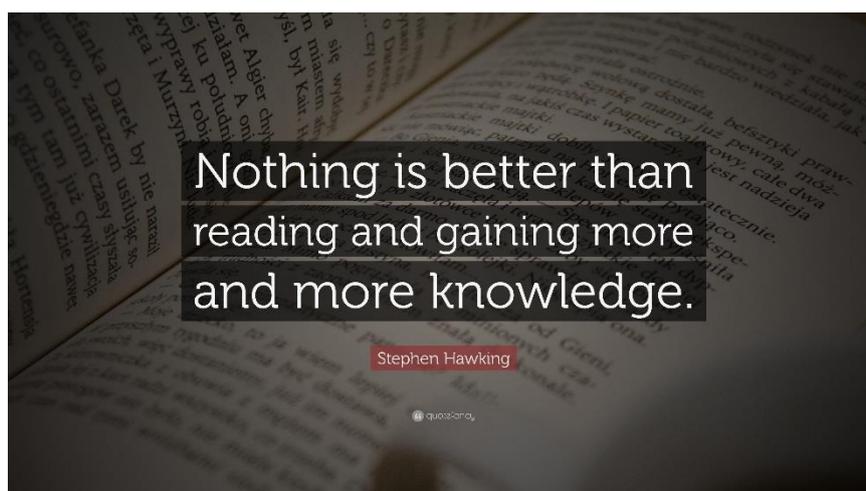
Some classics to get you started:

1. The Secret Garden – Frances Hodgson Burnett
2. The Railway Children – Edith Nesbit
3. Alice in Wonderland – Lewis Carroll
4. Black Beauty – Anna Sewell
5. Emma – Jane Austen
6. Oliver Twist – Charles Dickens
7. Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde – Robert Louis Stephenson
8. War of the Worlds – H G Wells
9. Robinson Crusoe – Daniel Defoe
10. Jane Eyre – Charlotte Bronte

A Summer of Reading – Non-Fiction

In this part of the Summer of Reading, you can read the non-fiction articles and complete the questions to earn extra merits. Remember, reading isn't just about novels but non-fiction books count too!

	<i>I have read the text and completed the questions Signed by parent/carer with date</i>	<i>Summarise in five to ten words your impressions of this person</i>
Ada Lovelace – mathematician and computer scientist		
Albert Einstein – Scientist		
George Eliot – writer		
Malala Yousafzai – peaceful protester for education		





Ada Lovelace

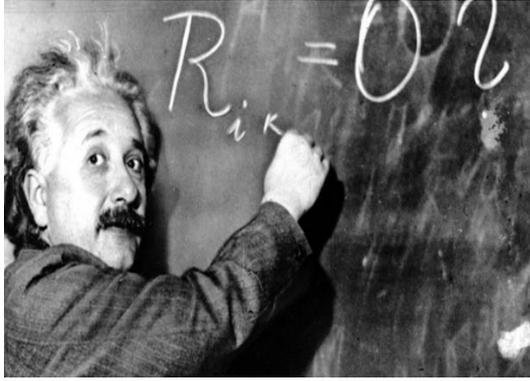
Female mathematician and Computer Scientist who wrote the first computer programme in the world

1. Most wealthy women of the 1800s did not study maths and science. (Poorer women and men didn't study anything at all). **Ada Lovelace excelled at maths and science—and became what some say is the world's first computer programmer.**
2. **Born in England on December 10, 1815**, Ada was the daughter of the famous poet Lord George Byron and his wife, Lady Anne Byron. Her father left the family just weeks after Ada's birth, but her mother insisted that her daughter have expert tutors to teach her math and science.
3. When she was 17, Ada met mathematician and inventor Charles Babbage at a town party. **She was fascinated by his Difference Engine, an early version of the calculator.** He soon became her mentor.
4. In 1835, Ada married William King, who became the Earl of Lovelace three years later, making her the Countess of Lovelace. **They had three children, and even though most wives and mothers of the time worked only in the home, Ada Lovelace continued her work with Babbage.**
5. In 1843, Babbage was developing the Analytical Engine, a more complicated version of the Difference Engine. **He asked Lovelace to translate French text from his engineer into English.** Lovelace not only translated the notes but added her own, signing them "A.A.L."
6. Some of those notes compared the design of the Analytical Engine to how weaving machines worked. Weaving machines follow patterns to make a complete design, **and Lovelace imagined that the engine could also follow patterns—or codes—not only to calculate numbers, but to form letters, too. This is a very basic explanation of computer programming.**
7. Babbage never received enough funding to complete the Analytical Engine, and Lovelace's notes were forgotten. But in 1953, her notes were republished in a book about digital computing that showed how computers work by following patterns. **It turns out that long before the first computer was invented, Lovelace had come up with the idea for a computer language.**
8. Lovelace died on November 10, 1852, more than a hundred years before her notes were rediscovered. **But because of her advanced way of thinking, she's often considered the**

first computer programmer. In fact, in 1979, the U.S. Department of Defence named a new computer language "Ada" in her honour.

Now that you have read and annotated the text with your teacher, please answer the questions in full sentences. You may be asked to do this for homework. If so, you must complete it, show it to your parents/carers and they will sign the reading log for you.

1. When was Ada Lovelace born?
2. How many children did Ada Lovelace have?
3. Who was Charles Babbage? What did he invent?
4. What did Lovelace do to support Babbage?
5. In 1953 what did Lovelace imagine that the 'Engine' could do? What is this a 'basic explanation' of?
6. What is she considered the first of? What did the US Department of Defence do in her honour?



Albert Einstein

The greatest Scientist of all time?

You might think Albert Einstein's theories have little to do with your life, but his discoveries made everything from television to garage door openers to DVD players possible. Einstein was one of the most brilliant scientists of all time.

1. **Albert Einstein was born in Germany**, but lived in Italy, Switzerland and Czechia (which was then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire), until he eventually moved to the United States in 1933.

Albert never went back to Germany after moving to the USA. He didn't feel safe in Germany because of the events that led to World War Two and instead settled down to life in the American town of Princeton, New Jersey.

2. When Albert was a boy, he fell in love with physics when his father gifted him a compass. **He was fascinated by the way the magnets moved inside of the compass**, and thought about this when he was older and coming up with his theories around relativity.

3. Albert hated the strict discipline of the grammar school he attended as a teenager, and left aged 15... While at school, he excelled at **maths, physics, and philosophy**, but struggled with other subjects like **languages**.

4. ...but he still managed to **write his first scholarly paper at just 16 years old!** The paper was inspired by his compass, and discussed the force of magnetism.

5. Rather than becoming a physicist straight away, Albert first trained as a teacher. In 1896, he was accepted into the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School in Zürich, Switzerland. He originally failed the entrance exam, but was let anyway due to his exceptional maths results! However, this was on the condition that Albert also went to high school and finished his formal schooling.

6. After failing to find work as a maths and physics teacher, Albert decided to obtain a Ph.D. in physics. He obtained this degree in 1905 – a year that came to be known as Albert's "year of miracles", because he published four groundbreaking papers in just 12 months!

7. **One of the discoveries Albert announced in 1905 was his famous formula: $E=mc^2$**

Albert figured out that matter – the tiny particles that make up everything in the world – can be turned into energy. The equation, $E=mc^2$, describes how this conversion can be achieved. This amazing breakthrough made the 26-year-old Albert Einstein a star!

8. The formula formed part of Albert's 'general theory of relativity', which he worked on over the next ten years. Other scientists, for example Dutch physicist Hendrik Lorentz, had already been forming pieces of the theory. However, Albert was the first one to put the whole thing together. He published the complete theory in 1915, where it wowed the world!

9. Albert's theory of relativity helped scientists understand how the universe works. **Albert's theory showed that the effects of gravity result from the ways that objects affect space and time. These interactions can only be seen on enormous objects like the planets.** As a result, Albert's general theory of relativity describes the way that amazing phenomena like the movement of planets, the birth and death of stars, black holes, and evolution of the universe, are possible.

10. He went on **to win The Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.** The Nobel Prize is an award for major scientific accomplishments – and by the time Albert won it, he and his discoveries were famous around the world. He continued working on theories until his death in 1955, aged 76.

Now that you have read and annotated the text with your teacher, please answer the questions using full sentences. You may be asked to do this for homework. If so, you must complete it, show it to your parents/carers and they will sign the reading log for you.

1. Where was Albert Einstein born and where did he move to?
2. Which subjects did Albert Einstein excel in at school?
3. What was his first scholarly paper (written at 16) about?
4. In 1905, Einstein discovered his famous formula. What is this formula called?
5. What does the formula mean? What does the formula show us in terms of energy?
6. What prestigious prize did Einstein win in 1921?



Malala Yousafzai

Never take your education for granted

1. Malala Yousafzai is a young Pakistani activist. **In 2008 she began protesting the closing of girls' schools in her area. In 2012 she was shot as a result of her protests.** Yousafzai survived the assassination attempt and spoke all over the world about **the importance of the education of girls.**
2. Yousafzai was **born on July 12, 1997**, in Mingora, in the Swat Valley of Pakistan. Her father was an outspoken social activist and educator. He ran the Khushal Girls High School and College. Yousafzai was one of the top students at the school.
3. In 2007 the Taliban invaded the Swat Valley. The Taliban is a group that believes in strict Islamic law. When they took over the Swat Valley, they began closing schools for girls. They did not allow women to participate in society in general. **The Taliban invasion brought much violence to the region, so Yousafzai and her family fled. However, they returned when the violence eased.**
4. **In 2008 Yousafzai gave her first speech. It was called "How Dare the Taliban Take Away My Basic Right to Education?" It was publicized all over Pakistan.** Then, using a pen name, Yousafzai began writing about her daily life living under the Taliban. **The articles were published on a blog for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). The BBC blog was read by many people.**
5. **In 2009 Yousafzai was featured in two documentaries** about the school shutdown and her experiences. The short films were posted on *The New York Times's* website. **That same year the Taliban changed its rules and allowed girls to return to school.**

6. **In 2011 Yousafzai began to receive awards for her work.** She was nominated in October 2011 for the International Children’s Peace Prize by human rights leader Desmond Tutu. In December she was awarded Pakistan’s first National Youth Peace Prize. The prize was later renamed the National Malala Peace Prize.
7. **On October 9, 2012,** while on her way home from school, **Yousafzai was shot** in the head by a Taliban gunman. **She survived the attack** and was flown from Pakistan to Birmingham, England where she fully recovered.
8. After the assassination attempt, **her cause was taken up by many powerful people.** It resulted in Pakistan’s first Right to Education bill and a \$10 million education fund in Yousafzai’s honour.
9. In 2013 Yousafzai won the United Nations Human Rights Prize, which is given out every five years. She was also named one of *Time* magazine’s most-influential people that year. Yousafzai wrote a memoir with the help of another writer. The book, *I Am Malala: The Girl Who Stood Up for Education and Was Shot by the Taliban*, was published in 2013.
10. **Malala was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014. She was the youngest person to ever receive the Nobel Peace Prize.** She shared the award with another children’s rights activist.
11. **In July 2015 she and others opened a girls’ school in Lebanon.** The school served refugees from a civil war that was taking place in the neighbouring country of Syria.
12. In 2017 Yousafzai released a picture book called *Malala’s Magic Pencil*. The book is an autobiography directed toward young readers. That same year she started studying at the University of Oxford in England. **She graduated from Oxford in 2020.**

Now that you have read and annotated the text with your teacher, please answer the questions in full sentences. You may be asked to do this for homework. If so, you must complete it, show it to your parents/carers and they will sign the reading log for you.

1. What did Malala begin protesting about in 2008?
2. What was the title of her speech that was heard around the world in 2008?

3. As a result of her activism, (her blogs and speeches) what did the Taliban do in 2009?
4. What happened to Malala in 2012 and where was she flown to where she made a full recovery?
5. After her cause was taken up by many powerful people around the world, what happened in Pakistan?
6. In 2014 what prestigious prize was Malala awarded?
7. Where did she open a girls' school and who attends the school?



George Eliot

Nuneaton-born George Eliot was the pseudonym (pen name) of Mary Ann Evans, one of the leading English novelists of the 19th century

1. ***George Eliot was born on the grounds of Arbury Hall and Estate***, a sprawling mansion in Nuneaton, Warwickshire with hundreds of acres of surrounding gardens and farmland. Her

father, Robert Evans, worked for the estate's owners, the Newdigate family, as a manager and agent. His job entailed collecting rents from tenant farmers and overseeing the property's coal mine.

2. **George Eliot was born on 22 November 1819.** When her mother died in 1836, Eliot left school to help run her father's household. In 1841, she moved with her father to Coventry and lived with him until his death in 1849. **Eliot then travelled in Europe, eventually settling in London.**
3. Arbury and the Warwickshire countryside left their mark on her. In *Scenes of Clerical Life* (1858), Eliot's collection of three short stories, **she wrote about the area and drew inspiration from real places and people. And some of her stories mirrored reality pretty closely. For instance, she turned Arbury Hall into Cheverel Manor,** and Sir Roger Newdigate, Arbury's owner, into Sir Christopher Cheverel.
4. **George Eliot invented the term *pop*.** You probably don't associate George Eliot with Lady Gaga, but the Oxford English Dictionary credits the Victorian novelist with coining the term *pop* to refer to popular music. In November 1862, Eliot wrote in a birthday letter to a friend, "We have been to a Monday Pop. this week to hear Beethoven's Septet, and an amazing thing of Bach's played by the amazing Joachim. But there is too much 'Pop.'"
5. Eliot coined a number of other now-common terms in her writing. **For instance, she was the first to use the word *browser* in the modern sense of someone who is casually looking around (like a browser in a bookstore).**
6. **In 1850, Eliot began writing for the 'Westminster Review', a leading journal for philosophical radicals, and later became its editor.** She was now at the centre of a literary circle through which she met George Henry Lewes, with whom she lived until his death in 1878. Lewes was married and their relationship caused a scandal. Eliot was shunned by friends and family.
7. **Lewes encouraged Eliot to write.** In 1856, she began 'Scenes of Clerical Life', stories about the people of her native Warwickshire, which were published in 'Blackwood's Magazine'. Her first novel, 'Adam Bede', followed in 1859 and was a great success. **She used a male pen name to ensure her works were taken seriously in an era when female authors were usually associated with romantic novels.**
8. **Her other novels include 'The Mill on the Floss' (1860), 'Silas Marner' (1861), 'Romola' (1863), 'Middlemarch' (1872) and 'Daniel Deronda' (1876).** The popularity of Eliot's novels brought social acceptance, and Lewes and Eliot's home became a meeting place for writers and intellectuals.
9. After Lewes' death Eliot married a friend, John Cross, who was 20 years her junior. **She died on 22 December 1880 and was buried in Highgate Cemetery in north London.**
10. George Eliot's former home is now a steakhouse, Griff House, where Eliot lived as an infant until her early twenties.

Now that you have read and annotated the text with your teacher, please answer the questions in full sentences. You may be asked to do this for homework. If so, you must complete it, show it to your parents/carers and they will sign the reading log for you.

1. When and where was George Eliot born?
2. Which two words is George Eliot credited with having invented?
3. When she wrote her collection of three stories, *Scenes of Clerical Life*, what did she use for inspiration?
4. Why did she have to use the male pseudonym George Eliot when her real name was Mary Ann Evans?
5. Name two books that she wrote.
6. When did George Eliot die and where is she buried?

