

Day 1 - text

Now that you are able to read, you might want to think about what you are reading. Of course, the ability to read well and quickly is especially important when it comes to doing research. But don't forget that reading should also be a pleasure. From myths and legends to modern day fiction, there are so many excellent stories to entertain and delight you. Not every book will be your cup of tea, so it's fine if you favour a particular type of story. Just remember that a lot of thought has gone into writing it, so enjoy every word.

Day 1 - questions

1. Name two of the different types of fiction mentioned in the text.

a) _____ b) _____

2. ... *not every book will be your cup of tea* ...

In this context, which words do you think are closest in meaning to **your cup of tea**?

a hot drink

your preferred choice

well written

a myth or legend

3. What evidence is there that the author thinks writing books is hard work?

Day 2 - text

When you carry out a science experiment, you often need to measure something, such as weight or temperature. After all, the whole purpose tends to involve asking a question, then finding a way to gauge any changes you notice. That doesn't mean you will achieve the same results every time. That is why scientists recommend repeating your tests in order to get a range of results. Some of these you might suspect are mistakes because they are nothing like the rest. It sometimes helps to find an average of the remaining values. That might give you a truer picture of what has happened.

Day 2 - questions

1. Based on what you have read, what do you think would happen if you did not take measurements in an experiment?

2. According to the text, what sort of things do you often need to measure?

3. ... *find a way to gauge any changes* ...

In this context, which word is closest in meaning to **gauge**? **Circle one.**

measure

think

change

science

Day 3 - text

When you carry out a science experiment, you often need to measure something, such as weight or temperature. After all, the whole purpose tends to involve asking a question, then finding a way to gauge any changes you notice. That doesn't mean you will achieve the same results every time. That is why scientists recommend repeating your tests in order to get a range of results. Some of these you might suspect are mistakes because they are nothing like the rest. It sometimes helps to find an average of the remaining values. That might give you a truer picture of what has happened.

Day 3 - questions

1. According to the text, what do scientists recommend doing?

2. Which words suggest that experiments sometimes go wrong?

3. According to the text, why might you want to find *an average of the remaining values*?
