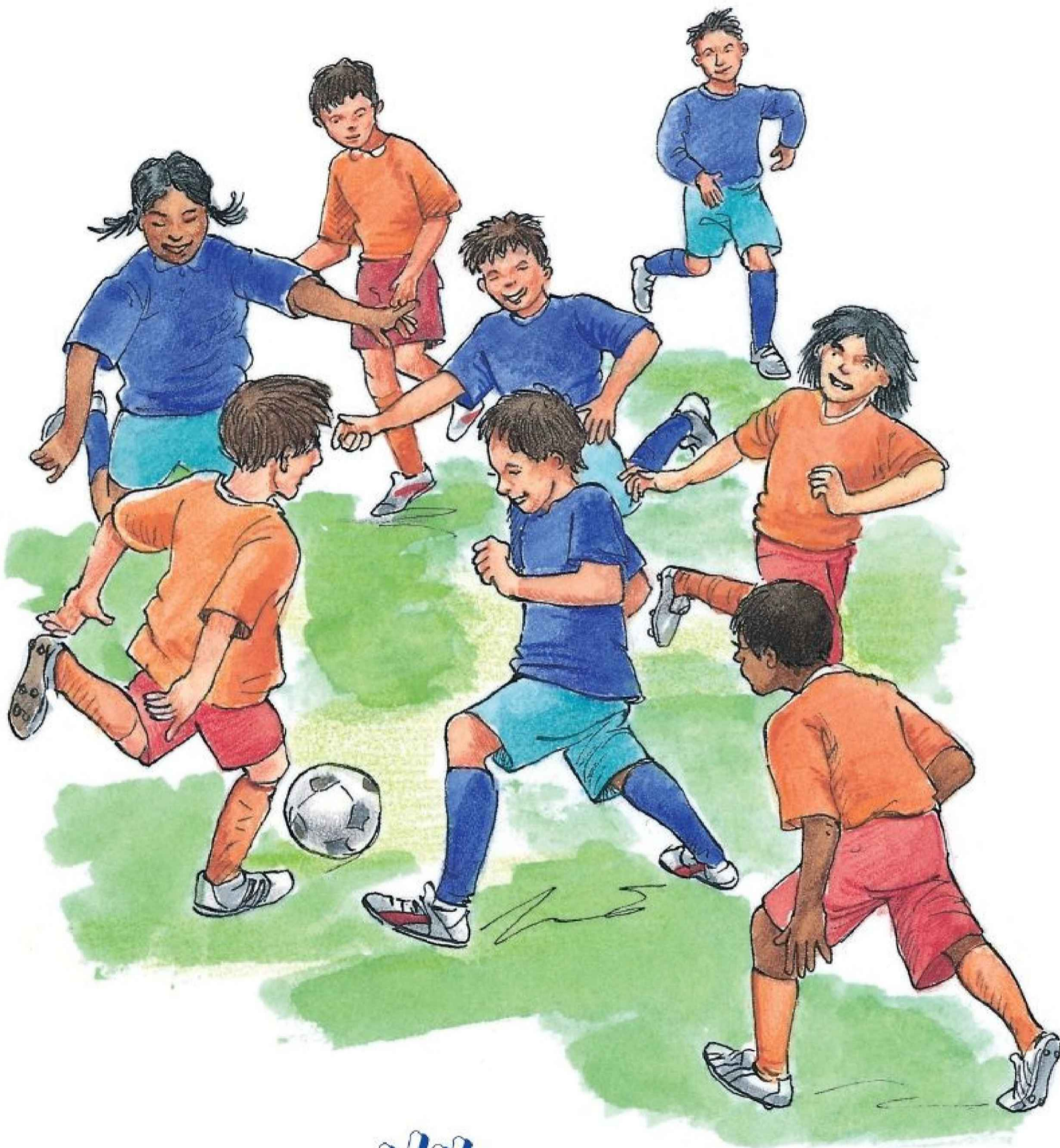


Nonfiction

Soccer

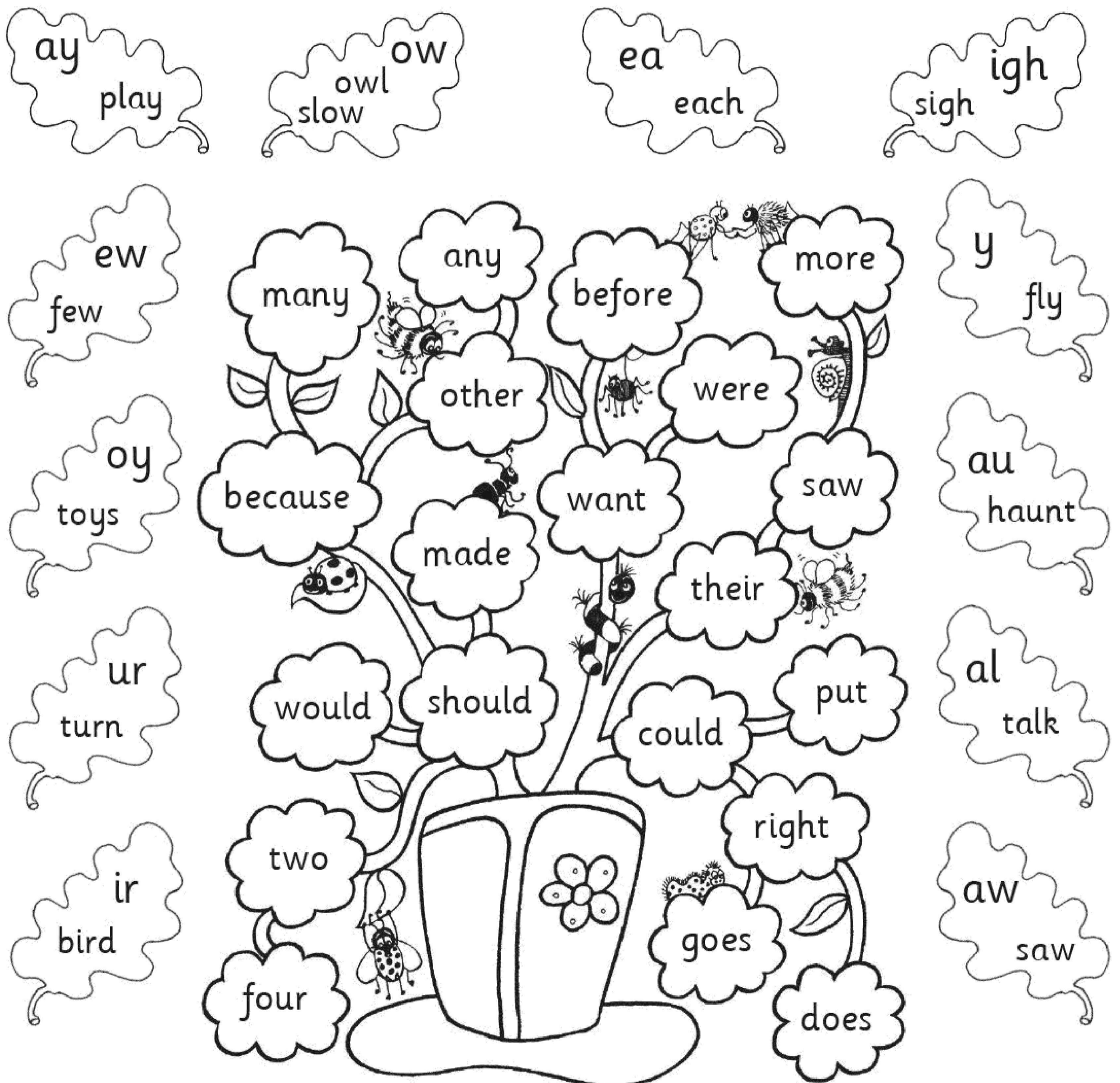


Jolly
Phonics

Teachers and parents

Before tackling these Blue Level Readers, a child will need to be able to:

- Recognise the basic 42 letter sounds, <y> as in *happy*, the 'hop-over <e>' digraphs in words like *take*, *these*, *bike*, *code* and *mule*, and the other main alternative vowel spellings in the leaves below;
- Read (blend) regular words containing these letter sounds;
- Recognise the twenty tricky words shown in the flowers below;
- Recognise the names of the three main characters, as well as Phonic.



In the UK it is called football. In America it is called soccer. But whether we call it football or soccer, the game and the rules are the same. Football is played more than any other game.





Liverpool



A C Milan

Real
MadridSporting
Lisbon

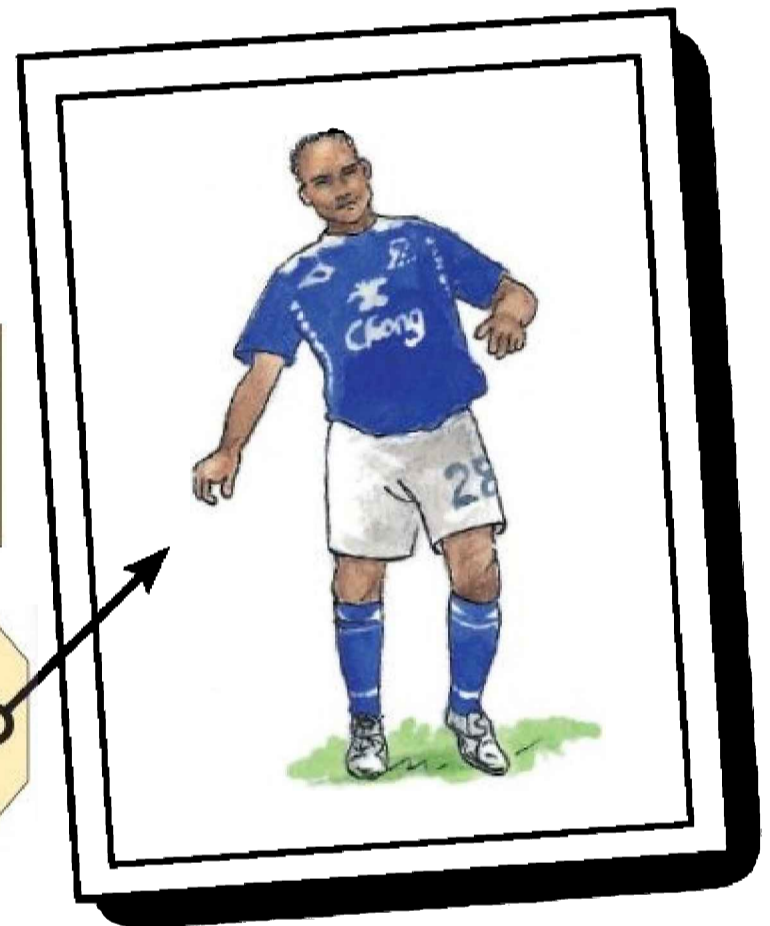
Football is played by two teams of eleven players. Each team has its own strip, so it is easy to tell the two teams apart. The strip consists of a shirt, shorts and socks.

Each club has a home strip and one, or more, away strips. An away strip is used if a team is playing at another team's ground and their two strips look the same.



Chelsea
Home

Everton
Home



Chelsea
Away

Everton
Away





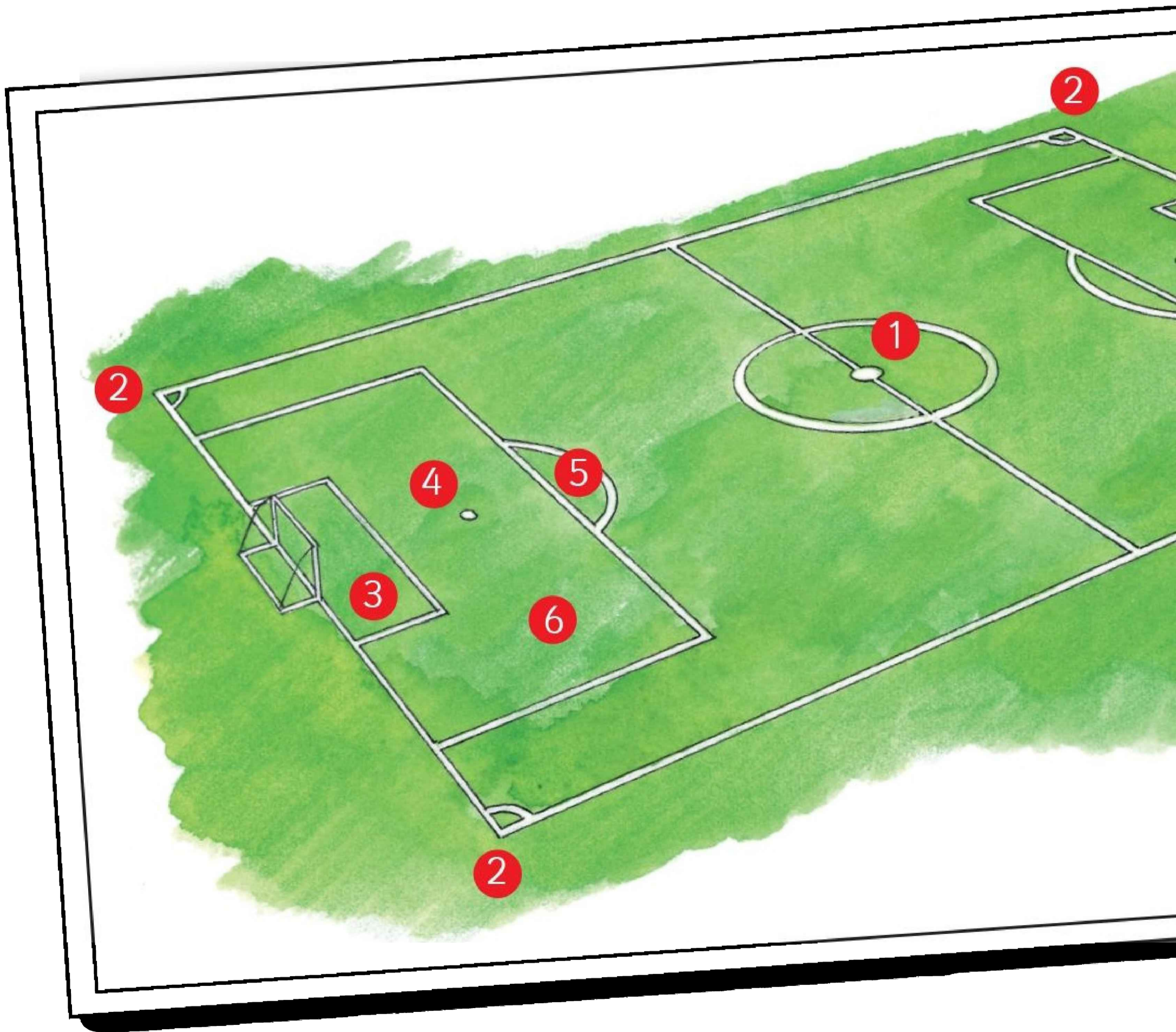
The aim in a game of football is to get the ball into the other team's net, and so score a goal. The team who has more goals at the end of the match is the winner.

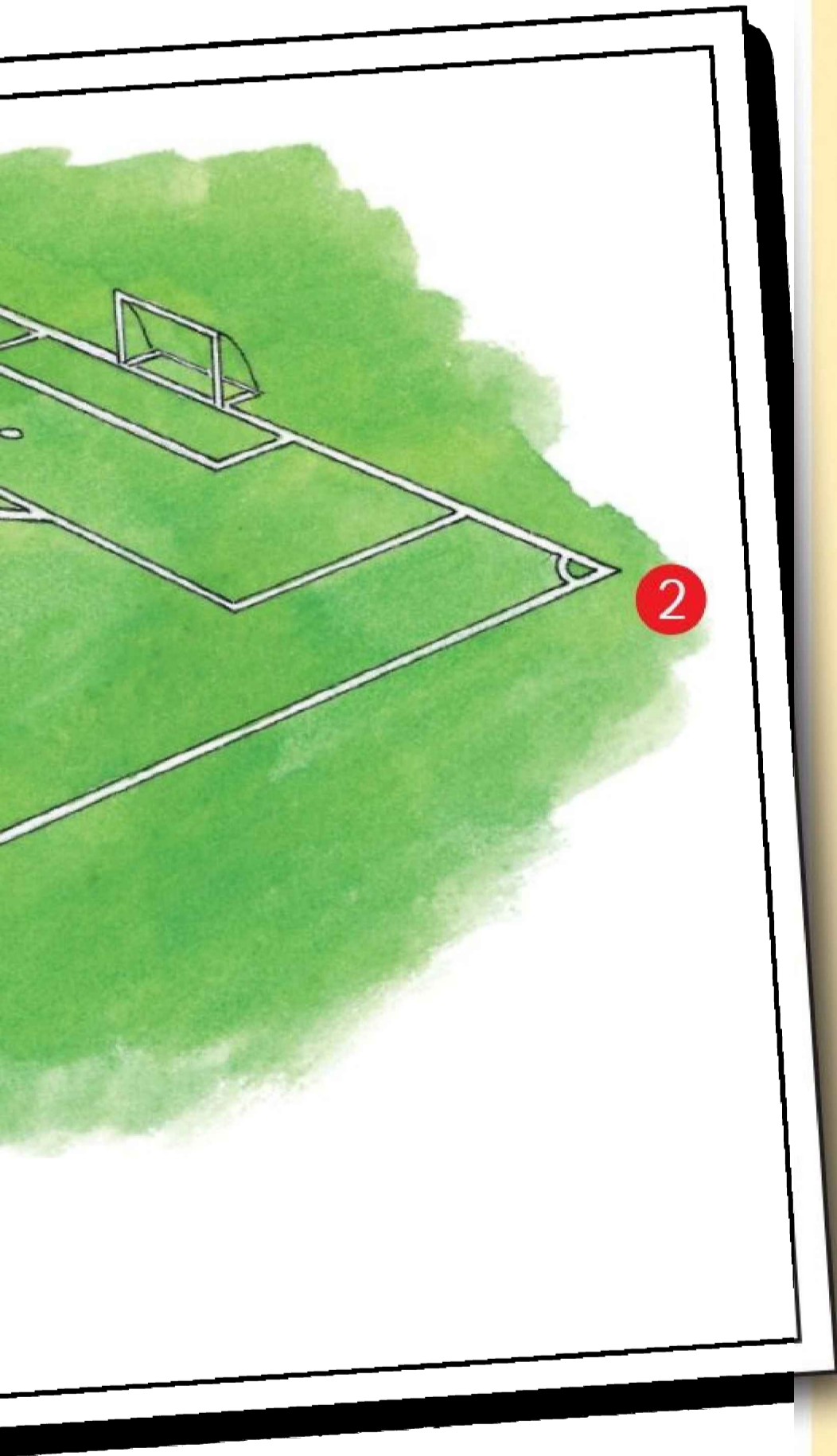
It is the goalkeeper's job to stop the other team from scoring goals. The goalkeeper is the only player allowed to touch the ball with his hands but only when he is in the penalty box.

goal



Soccer is played on a pitch, marked out with white lines. At each end of the pitch is the goal net.





- 1 The ball is put here at the start of a game or when a goal has been scored.
- 2 Corner kicks are taken here, the corner arc.
- 3 This is the six-yard box. The goalkeeper takes a goal kick from here.
- 4 The penalty spot is where the ball is put for a penalty kick.
- 5 This is the penalty arc. Players cannot stand here when a penalty is taken.
- 6 The penalty box.



The referee normally has a black shirt and shorts. He checks that the players follow the rules of the game. There are assistant referees on the sides of the pitch, who help the referee on the pitch.

The referee blows a whistle to tell players what to do. He and his assistants make signals with their arms to show players, and supporters, what has happened or what will happen next.



It is a very difficult job. Players and supporters sometimes disagree with the referee and argue with him.

red card



The referee has two cards. One is red and the other is yellow. If a player does something wrong, like tripping up another player or holding his shirt, it is called a foul. If this happens, the other team could get a free kick.

If a foul is committed in the penalty box, the other team get a penalty kick. The ball is put on the penalty spot and a player kicks it at the goal.



Only the goalkeeper, referee and the player kicking the ball are allowed in the penalty box, until the ball has been kicked.

If players commit a foul, they could be given a yellow card, or booked. This means they have their name written down in the referee's book. The referee holds up the yellow card so everyone can see it.

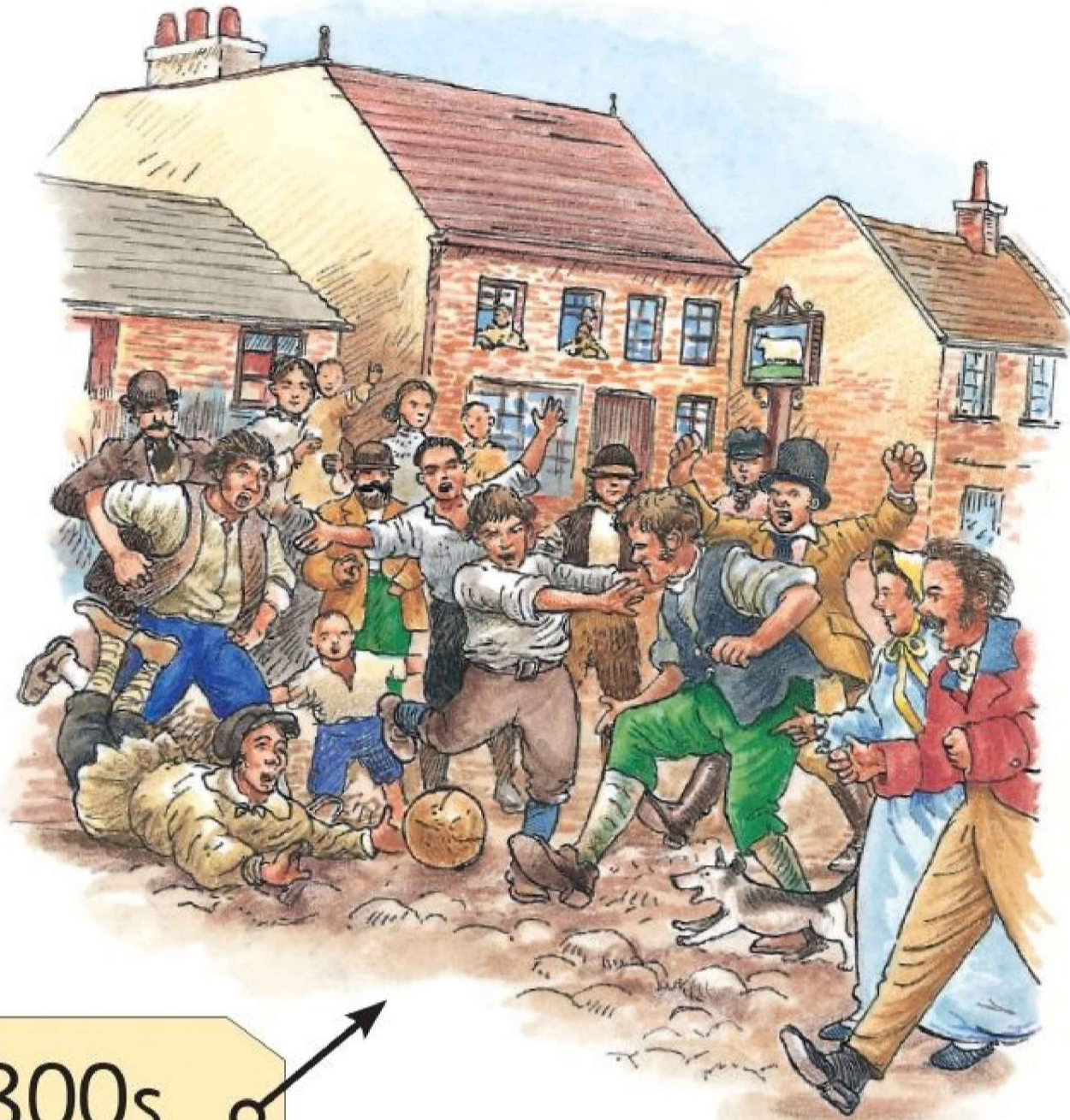
yellow card



If a player commits a very bad foul, or keeps on fouling other players, he or she could be shown a red card and be sent off the pitch.



If this happens, the team cannot put another player on and they have to continue the game without the player who was sent off.



the 1800s

Games similar to soccer have been played for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. In some games, teams could have as many players as they wanted. Games were played in the streets, not on pitches. In the 1800s, a set of rules was agreed and written down.

The first balls were made of pigs' bladders that had been blown up, or from animal skins, stuffed and made into a round shape.



Until the 1940s, the balls were made from leather, and they were very heavy. If it rained, the ball would get heavier and slower, and it would be very difficult to play with.

At first, the teams wore caps so everyone could tell which team the player belonged to. Today, players are given a cap if they play for their country. If a player has been capped five times, it means he or she has played for his or her country five times.

cap



Reading Comprehension

Teachers and parents

An important part of becoming a confident, fluent reader is a child's ability to understand what they are reading. Below are some suggestions on how to develop a child's reading comprehension.

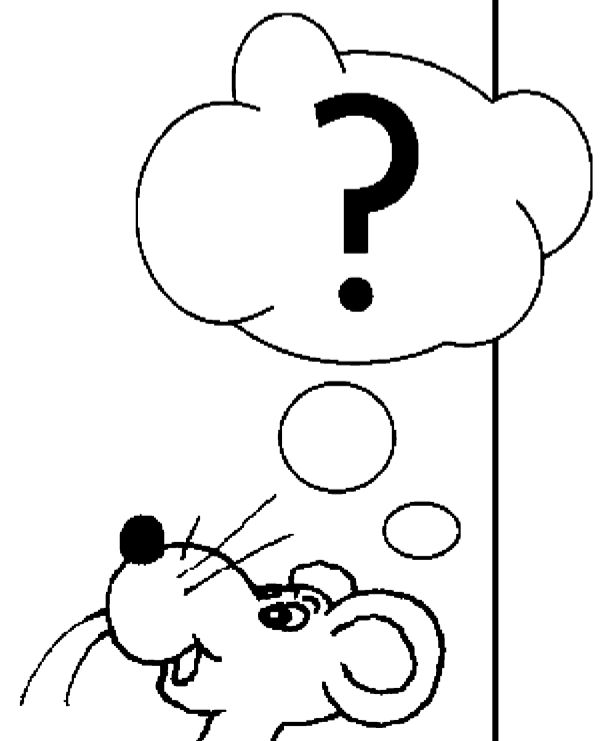
- Make reading this book a shared experience between you and the child. Try to avoid leaving it until the whole book is read before talking about it. Occasionally stop at various intervals throughout the book.
- Ask questions about the characters, the setting, the action and the meaning.
- Encourage the child to think about what might happen next. It does not matter if the answer is right or wrong, so long as the suggestion makes sense and demonstrates understanding.
- Ask the child to describe what is happening in the illustrations.
- Relate what is happening in the book to any real-life experiences the child may have.
- Pick out any vocabulary that may be new to the child and ask what they think it means. If they don't know, explain it and relate it to what is happening in the book.
- Encourage the child to summarise, in their own words, what they have read.

What's in the book?

- How many players are in each team?
- Who is the only player allowed to pick up the ball?
- What happens when a player is shown a red card?

What do you think?

- Why do teams have to have an away strip?
- Why is it better to have rules when playing a game?





Jolly Phonics Readers are fully decodable books for new readers.

These Readers have been written with a **carefully controlled vocabulary**, and are specifically designed for children who are learning to read and write with *Jolly Phonics*.

- The text in these Blue Level Books (fourth level) uses only **decodable regular words** that use the letter-sound knowledge taught so far: the 42 main letter sounds, <y> as in *happy*, and the main alternative vowel spellings (the ‘hop-over <e>’ spellings of the long vowel sounds, <ay> as in *day*, <ea> as in *seat*, <y> and <igh> as in *fly* and *high*, <ow> as in *low* and *now*, <ew> as in *dew*, <oy> as in *joy*, <ir> and <ur> as in *bird* and *turn*, and <al>, <au> and <aw> as in *talk*, *pause* and *saw*), and a small number of **‘tricky’ words** (frequently used words that are not fully decodable at this stage).
- All new tricky words and alternative vowel spellings used are shown on the front inside cover; these can be used as a quick practice activity before starting the book.
- **Faint type** is used for silent letters, like the in ‘lamb’.
- **Comprehension questions** and discussion topics are included at the end of the book. These ensure that children are not only able to read the text, but also get meaning from the stories.

Blue Level Readers



Inky Mouse & Friends	General Fiction	Nonfiction
The Bird House	The Enormous Turnip	Soccer
Daisy and Buttercup	Rumpelstiltskin	Mountains
The New Kitten	Puppets	Henry Ford
An Inter-Hive Match	Many More Monsters	Sharks
The Maize Maze	The Pumpkin Party	The Moon
Beach Rescue	Town Mouse and Country Mouse	The Nile



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