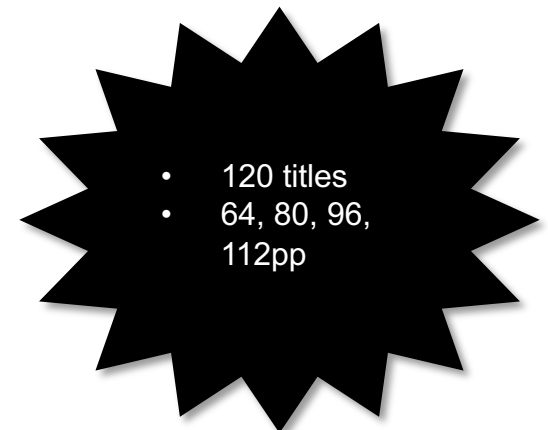




CEFR level	Story word count	Headwords
S Pre-A1	400-600	350
1 A1	1,000-1,600	550
2 A1+	3,000-5,000	700
3 A2	7,000-10,000	1,000
4 A2+	11,000-14,000	1,200
5 B1	15,000-18,000	1,600
6 B1+	18,000-22,000	2,000
7 B2	22,000-26,000	2,500

- Penguin Readers is a series of the best contemporary fiction, essential non-fiction and popular classics specially written for learners of English as a foreign language.
- From Starter (Pre-A1) to Level 7 (B2), Penguin Readers follow the CEFR framework and include language activities that help readers of all ages and abilities to develop key skills.
- All titles are supported by online resources including audio, additional exercises and activities



Penguin Readers

For more information go to: www.penguinreaders.co.uk

Over 100 titles

Contemporary Fiction

Classics

Graded ELT Readers.

The best contemporary fiction, essential non-fiction and popular classics written for learners of English as a foreign language.

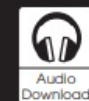
Designed for readers aged 12 to adult.

Specifications

- 8 levels, CEFR and Lexile measured
- American or British English
- Black & white or colour
- Artwork or photographs

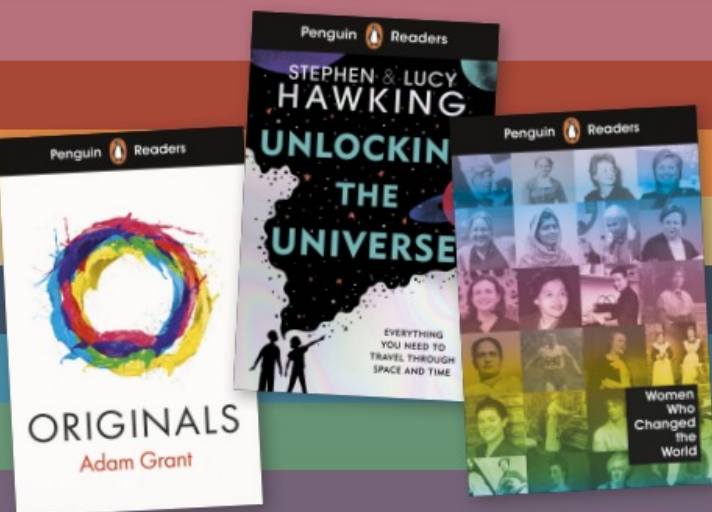
Each Reader includes

- Vocabulary & grammar exercises
- Glossary
- Discussion ideas & projects
- Access to extra resources online:



Non-Fiction

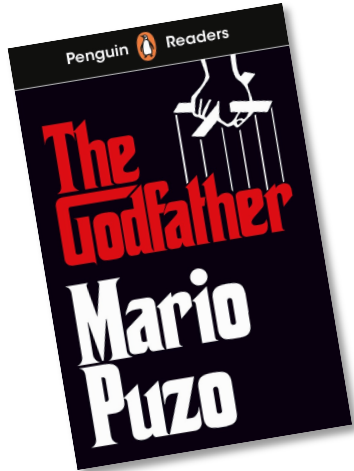
Graphic Novels



Penguin



Readers



120 Titles Published

Over 1 MILLION copies sold

In 113 countries





Penguin Readers are published across 8 levels, from Pre-A1 (Starter) to B2 (Level 7), with each corresponding to the **Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR)** and featuring activity types aligned to international exams including Flyers, PET, KET, FCE, CAE, CPE and TOEFL.

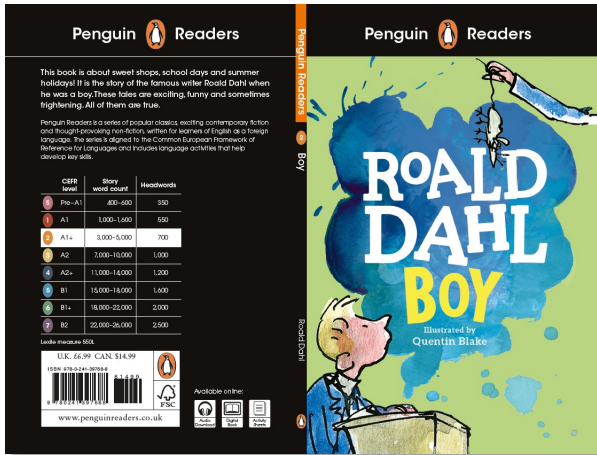
	CEFR level	Story word count	Headwords
S	Pre-A1	400-600	350
1	A1	1,000-1,600	550
2	A1+	3,000-5,000	700
3	A2	7,000-10,000	1,000
4	A2+	11,000-14,000	1,200
5	B1	15,000-18,000	1,600
6	B1+	18,000-22,000	2,000
7	B2	22,000-26,000	2,500



Contemporary fiction, essential non-fiction and popular classics

From Starter (Pre-A1) to Level 7 (B2), Penguin Readers follow the CEFR framework and include language activities that help readers of all ages and abilities to develop key skills.

All titles are supported by **online resources** including **digital books, audio, additional exercises and activities**, as well as a series handbook and introductory videos.



BOY, LEVEL 2

CHAPTER FOUR Boarding school

In September 1925, I was nine years old, and it was time for me to go to **boarding school**. Children stay the night at boarding school and live there without their families.

St Peter's School in Somerset was the nearest English boarding school to our house in Wales, but it was across fifteen miles of sea. This sea was called the Bristol Channel.

For school, my mother gave me a very special new box. It was called a tuck box. Every child at boarding school has a tuck box. They are always closed with a key, and no teacher can look inside them. Boys keep food, toys and other special things in them. At St Peter's, one boy kept a **frog** in his tuck box!

My mother travelled to St Peter's School with me. We went to Cardiff in a taxi and then across the water by boat. On the English side, we

Text is accompanied by reading questions, activities, project work and a glossary.

During-reading questions

Write the answers to these questions in your notebook.

CHAPTER ONE

- 1 Where does Roald's father come from?
- 2 What happens to Roald's father's arm?
- 3 How does Roald's father cut his food?

CHAPTER TWO

- 1 Roald and his friends do not like Mrs Pratchett. Why?
- 2 How do the children give Mrs Pratchett a shock?
- 3 What does the headmaster do to the boys?

CHAPTER THREE

- 1 Where does Roald's family go on holiday?
- 2 How do they travel?
- 3 What bad thing happens to Roald on holiday?

CHAPTER FOUR

- 1 What is a boarding school?
- 2 What do mothers send their sons every week?
- 3 Why do parents think the letters are all true?

CHAPTER FIVE

- 1 What new thing does Roald's family buy in 1925?
- 2 Roald's half-sister is about twenty-one years old. Why does he call her "very old", do you think?
- 3 How many people travel in the car?

CHAPTER SIX

- 1 Roald and his young sisters do not like the doctor.
- 2 What does Roald put in the doctor's pipe?
- 3 How does the very old half-sister feel at the

Project work

- 1 You are one of these people. Write a diary page.
 - Mrs Pratchett in Chapter Two.
 - Roald Dahl's half-sister in Chapter Five.
 - The young doctor in Chapter Six.
- 2 Write about your life at school. How is/was it the same as Roald Dahl's school life? How is/was it different?
- 3 You want parents to send their boys to St Peter's School. Make a poster about the school.
- 4 Roald Dahl wrote to his mother every week for thirty-two years. Write a letter from him to her, and then write a letter from her back to him.
- 5 Write about the people in the story. Who was good, bad, kind, etc.? Give reasons for your ideas.

An answer key for all questions and exercises can be found at www.penguinreaders.co.uk





Note about the story

Roald Dahl (1916–1990) is a famous writer, and he loved telling stories. Many of his most famous books – *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, *The BFG* and *Matilda* – are for children. You can read his books in more than fifty-seven languages, and many of them are now films. Roald Dahl's life began in Wales in 1916. Life in Britain then was very different from life today. Doctors could not help people as much, and there were not many cars on the roads. At school, teachers often hit children. Today in Britain, teachers cannot hit children. At the age of nine, Roald Dahl left his family to live at **boarding school***. His mother paid for him to go to this school. He then studied at a very expensive and famous school in England called Repton.

Roald Dahl wrote this book about his early life in 1984. In 1986, he wrote a book about his life after school called *Going Solo*. You can read more at www.roalddahl.com.

Before-reading questions

- 1 Do you know any of Roald Dahl's books?
- 2 Roald Dahl was a child in the 1920s. What do you know about life in Britain then? What was life like in your own country in the 1920s?
- 3 At nine years old, Roald Dahl left his family and went away to boarding school. How did he feel about this and how was his life there, do you think?

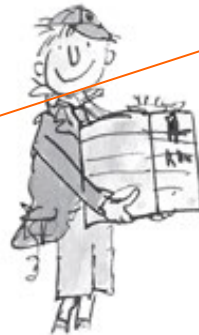
*Definitions of words in **bold** can be found in the glossary on pages 62–63.

6

A message from Roald Dahl

Sometimes, a person writes a book all about his or her **life**. These books are normally very **boring**. This is not one of those books. I do not want to write everything about me.

But some things happened to me in my early life, and I did not forget them. They are not important, but I remember them fifty or sixty years later. Some things are funny. Some things are not nice. All of them are true.



7

Each Penguin Reader begins with a **short introduction** and some **'before-reading questions'** to help orientate the students towards the subject matter of the story or text.



New words



barrier



battery



layer



ocean



buoy



flood



polar bear



rainforest



fossil fuels



greenhouse



scientist



seal



ice



island



soil



volcano

4

5

Glossary

adventurous (adj)

An *adventurous* person likes doing *dangerous* things.

bottom (n)

the opposite of "top". You can find many things at the *bottom* of the sea.

brave (adj)

A *brave* person is not *frightened*.

bring (v)

to take a thing to a person

confused (adj)

People who are *confused* do not understand things.

cry (v)

to speak loudly because you are angry or very happy

curse (n)

If someone puts a *curse* on you, bad things happen to you.

dangerous (adj)

A *dangerous* thing can *hurt* you. It is *dangerous* to stand near a fire.

double (v)

to make two of a thing. When you *double* two, you get four. When you *double* three, you get six.

down (prep)

You go *down* to the *bottom*, not up to the top.

fly away (phr v)

(past simple: **flew away**)
A bird *flies away* from one place to another place.

frightened (adj)

A person is *frightened* because a *dangerous* thing is near them.

greedy (adj)

A *greedy* person wants all the food or money.

grow (v)

(past simple: **grew**)
to get big

guard (n and v)

A *guard* stops people from coming in to a place.

hold (v)

(past simple: **held**)
to have a thing in your hand

hurt (v)

You have an accident, and then your body *hurts*.

idea (n)

when you think of a thing

ill (adj)

An *ill* person is not very well, and their body *hurts*.

island (n)

A country, or part of a country, with water on every side of it.

look after (phr v)

to help a person or an animal

palace (n)

A *palace* is a big, beautiful house.

throw (v)

to move your arm quickly to move a thing

villager (n)

Villagers live in a village.

visit (v)

to go to a place and see the people or the things there

voice (n)

A person speaks, and you hear their *voice*.

worried (adj)

not happy because of a *dangerous* thing or a bad thing



62

63



Any difficult vocabulary is explained in a **picture dictionary** (at lower levels) and in a **glossary** at the back of the book. The new vocabulary is recycled in the text where possible to increase its exposure.



During-reading questions

Write the answers to these questions in your notebook.

CHAPTER ONE

- 1 What plastic things do we eat food with?
- 2 What plastic things do we sit on?
- 3 Where does rubber come from?
- 4 Why were rayon clothes bad?
- 5 What things were made from Bakelite?

CHAPTER TWO

- 1 Why do we use more plastic now than we did in the past?
- 2 Which plastic do you find in food packaging?
- 3 In which two places can you find PVC?
- 4 Which plastic are records made of?

CHAPTER THREE

- 1 Why do we make some things from plastic and not from glass or wood?
- 2 Where are clean and dry plastic things very important?
- 3 What does plastic carry to our homes?

CHAPTER FOUR

- 1 What is single-use plastic?
- 2 We cannot always recycle plastic. Why?
- 3 Where does a lot of plastic rubbish go? Why is this bad?
- 4 What are microbeads?

56

CHAPTER FIVE

- 1 How much plastic do we recycle?
- 2 What can you make with . . .
a ten plastic bottles? b sixty-three plastic bottles?
- 3 How can we stop making plastic rubbish?

CHAPTER SIX

- 1 Which countries are recycling 90% of plastic bottles?
- 2 Some countries do not give people new plastic bags. Which countries are they?
- 3 Which countries do not make new things with plastic microbeads?

After-reading questions

- 1 What do we make from rubber?
- 2 Who made the first plastic? When and where?
- 3 Why do we use a lot of plastic?
- 4 What is bad about plastic?
- 5 What do you do with your plastic rubbish?



57

During-reading questions

Write the answers to these questions in your notebook.

CHAPTER ONE

- 1 Why has August never been to school?
- 2 Why don't many people look at August?
- 3 Why does August have long hair?

CHAPTER TWO

- 1 How does August feel on his first day at school?
- 2 Who sits next to August in homeroom?

CHAPTER THREE

- 1 Why are August and Summer like Beauty and the Beast?
- 2 Why don't the other children sit next to August in class?

CHAPTER FOUR

- 1 How are things different for Via on the first day of high school?
- 2 How does August usually feel about Halloween?
- 3 Why doesn't August want to go to school after Halloween?

CHAPTER FIVE

- 1 Why does Summer sit with August every day?
- 2 What does August tell Summer about Julian and Jack?

CHAPTER SIX

- 1 Why does Jack agree to help August at school?
- 2 Who tells Jack about August and Halloween?

CHAPTER SEVEN

- 1 How is Via's family different from Justin's family?
- 2 Why are the three boys frightened of Justin?

70

CHAPTER EIGHT

- 1 August thinks that Via does not want him to see her play. Why?
- 2 What is the biggest surprise about the school play?

CHAPTER NINE

- 1 Why does Miranda find Ella an easier friend than Via?
- 2 Why does Via have to act in the school play?
- 3 Why is Miranda happy after the play, do you think?

CHAPTER TEN

- 1 Why is August worried about going to camp?
- 2 Who helps Jack and August in the forest?
- 3 What do the bigger kids in the forest call August and his friends?

CHAPTER ELEVEN

- 1 What was in the box Dad was carrying?
- 2 Who is leaving the school in the summer?
- 3 Who gets the Henry Ward Beecher medal, and why?

After-reading questions

- 1 Look at the "Before-reading question" on page 6. Which answers did you say were true? Were you right?
- 2 How does August change in the story? Is he a different person at the end?
- 3 What changes do you see in Via?
- 4 Do you think Mr. Tushman and the teachers do enough to help August in school?
- 5 Jack and Julian both meet August before school starts. What is different about the way that they talk to him?

71

Comprehension questions directly follow the text and test the students' understanding of each chapter. When students have finished reading the entire book, there is a set of questions to test understanding of the text as a whole.

An exercises section includes **grammar-, vocabulary- or comprehension-orientated questions** dedicated to most chapters.



Hua Mulan – a story from China

A very special girl lived in a village in China. This is her story.

After many years at **war**, a soldier came back home to his village. His name was Hua, and he put a young tree in his front garden. The tree grew tall, and after ten years there was a beautiful white and pink flower on it. That same year, Hua’s wife had a baby girl. They gave the girl the name Mulan. That is the name of the beautiful flower in Chinese.

Mulan grew from a baby to a strong and brave young woman. She helped her mother in the house, but she loved to be with her father, too. She was wonderful with horses. She learned to fight, and she was very good with a sword.

“Fighting is important for you and your family, Mulan,” said her father. “You’re a girl, I know. But maybe you will need to fight one day.”





THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES, STARTER LEVEL



All titles at lower levels contain clear and attractive text. **Starter** and **Level 1** books feature classic stories in the form of **graphic novels** to support the text and aid student understanding.

THE CALL OF THE WILD, LEVEL 2

THE CALL OF THE WILD

There was nothing for Buck and the other dogs to do. Buck lay in the camp in front of the fire. Sometimes he heard a strange call from the forest. He did not understand it. It was not the call of a dog. He ran into the forest and looked for the call. One night, Buck heard the **call** again. He jumped up and ran into the forest. He came to an open place in the trees. There he saw a long, gray wolf with its nose pointed to the sky. The call came from the wolf.



48

THE WOLF IN THE FOREST



Buck went near the wolf, but it was frightened of him and ran away. Buck ran after it. They came to a place in the forest with some high rocks. The wolf stopped and turned. Buck was bigger than the wolf, but he did not want to fight. He touched the wolf's nose with his nose. The wolf became friendly, and started to play. Then it ran away again, and this time Buck ran with it, side by side.

49



WOMEN WHO CHANGED THE WORLD, LEVEL 4

CHAPTER FIVE

Women and Work

“A truly equal world would be one where women ran half our countries and companies and men ran half our homes.”
Sheryl Sandberg, Chief Operating Officer of Facebook

In the past, almost all women worked at home. They did cooking and cleaning, and looked after children. In some places in the world, that still happens.

When women started to do paid work in the 19th and early 20th centuries, almost half of it was cleaning and cooking in other people’s homes. It was hard, dirty work, and there was not much free time. Women often lived in very small rooms. New jobs that appeared in factories, shops and offices were better. But women earned half the money that was paid to men for the same jobs. They also worked long hours and got very low pay – and it was very hard work.



Women working at a house in Northamptonshire, England

34

WOMEN AND WORK

During this time, women also became teachers or nurses. But people thought that this work was not important, and women had to leave their jobs when they married.

War is usually a bad thing, but it has sometimes been good for women and work. In World War One (1914–1918), men left home to fight and women were needed to work both in the army and in their home country.

World War Two (1939–1945) gave millions of jobs to women in the United States and in the United Kingdom. Thousands of American and British women joined the army. Although almost none of them carried a gun, they did “men’s” jobs and got the same pay. At the same time, millions of men left their jobs to fight the war in Europe and other places. This meant that women had to go out



Women making guns, London 1917

to work because they needed to feed their children.



“Rosie the Riveter” poster, used by the United States government to get women to go to work.

35



After-reading questions

- 1 Look back at your answers to “Before-reading questions 1 and 2”. What other things did you learn from the story about the early 1950s?
- 2 In Chapter Five, Eilis is afraid that Tony is moving faster than she is in their relationship. Explain what she means and why she is worried.
- 3 Why doesn't Eilis want to tell her mother about Tony, do you think?
- 4 How does Eilis change in the story?
- 5 Does Eilis make the right decision at the end, do you think? What would you do?

Exercises

CHAPTERS ONE AND TWO

- 1 Match the nouns with their definitions in your notebook.

Example: 1 – f

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1 handbag | a You carry water in it. |
| 2 priest | b a long room with doors to other rooms |
| 3 corridor | c a document that you need to travel abroad. |
| 4 bucket | d the person who has the most important job in a Catholic church |
| 5 make-up | e special colours that you put on your face to make you look different or more beautiful |
| 6 passport | f a small item used for carrying money, keys, etc. |

- 2 Complete these sentences in your notebook, using the correct form of the verbs from the box.

recognize	hide	offer	accept	expect
	arrange	serve	complain	

- 1 Eilis *recognized* the girl from Miss Kelly's shop.
- 2 Eilis had to the job because it was better than nothing.
- 3 In the shop, people that Miss Kelly knew were first.
- 4 Eilis's mother when Miss Kelly gave them yesterday's bread.
- 5 A man who owned a large store in Brooklyn could Eilis a job.
- 6 Rose everything for Eilis to go to America.
- 7 Eilis realized that she to live in Enniscorthy all her life.
- 8 Eilis knew that Rose and her mother their real feelings from her.

CHAPTER THREE

- 3 What happened here? Match these places with the sentences in your notebook.

Mrs Kehoe's boarding house	Brooklyn College
Enniscorthy golf club	Bartocci's
Enniscorthy	a diner

- 1 Six women lodgers live here. ...*Mrs Kehoe's boarding house*...
- 2 Eilis buys four pairs of stockings here.
- 3 Rose enjoys going here after work.
- 4 Thinking about here makes Eilis want to cry.
- 5 A waiter here tells Eilis to give him a smile.
- 6 Eilis studies bookkeeping and accountancy here.

Specifications

- £6.99
- 64-112pp
- B format paperbacks
- American & British English
- Black & white or colour
- Artwork or photographs

Penguin Readers

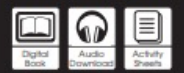
For more information go to www.penguinreaders.co.uk

Each Reader includes:

- Before, during & after reading questions
- Glossary
- Access to secure website
- Discussion ideas & projects
- Vocabulary & grammar exercises

Starter Pre-A1 64pp 400-600 words	Contemporary 
	Classics 
	Non-Fiction
Level 1 A1 64pp 1,000-1,600 words	Contemporary 
	Classics 
	Non-Fiction 

Dedicated, secure website includes:



Specifications

- £6.99
- 64–112pp
- B format paperbacks
- American & British English
- Black & white or colour
- Artwork or photographs

Penguin Readers



For more information go to www.penguinreaders.co.uk

Each Reader includes:

- Before, during & after reading questions
- Access to secure website
- Glossary
- Discussion ideas & projects
- Vocabulary & grammar exercises

<p>Level 2</p> <p>A1+</p> <p>64pp</p> <p>3,000–5,000 words</p>	<p>Contemporary</p>
	<p>Classics</p>
	<p>Non-Fiction</p>
<p>Level 3</p> <p>A2</p> <p>80pp</p> <p>7,000–10,000 words</p>	<p>Contemporary</p>
	<p>Classics</p>
	<p>Non-Fiction</p>

Dedicated, secure website includes:

- Digital Book
- Audio Download
- Activity Sheets

Specifications

- £6.99
- 64-112pp
- B format paperbacks
- American & British English
- Black & white or colour
- Artwork or photographs

Penguin Readers

For more information go to www.penguinreaders.co.uk

Each Reader includes:

- Before, during & after reading questions
- Glossary
- Access to secure website
- Discussion ideas & projects
- Vocabulary & grammar exercises

<p>Level 4</p> <p>A2+</p> <p>80pp</p> <p>11,000-14,000 words</p>	<p>Contemporary</p>
	<p>Classics</p>
	<p>Non-Fiction</p>
<p>Level 5</p> <p>B1</p> <p>80pp</p> <p>15,000-18,000 words</p>	<p>Contemporary</p>
	<p>Classics</p>
	<p>Non-Fiction</p>

Dedicated, secure website includes:

- Digital Book
- Audio Download
- Activity Sheets

Specifications

- £6.99
- 64-112pp
- B format paperbacks
- American & British English
- Black & white or colour
- Artwork or photographs

Penguin Readers



For more information go to www.penguinreaders.co.uk

Each Reader includes:






- Before, during & after reading questions
- Glossary
- Access to secure website
- Discussion ideas & projects
- Vocabulary & grammar exercises

<p>Level 6</p> <p>B1+</p> <p>112pp</p> <p>18,000-22,000 words</p>	<p>Contemporary</p>	
<p>Classics</p>		
<p>Non-Fiction</p>		
<p>Level 7</p> <p>B2</p> <p>112pp</p> <p>22,000-26,000 words</p> <p>Dedicated, secure website includes:</p>	<p>Contemporary</p>	
<p>Classics</p>		
<p>Non-Fiction</p>		



TRANCHE 9
FEB 2024

Penguin Readers

	Starter level - Pre-A1 48pp - 400-600 words	Level 1 - A1 64pp - 1,000-1,600 words	Level 2 - A1+ 64pp - 3,000-5,000 words	Level 3 - A2 80pp - 7,000-10,000 words	Level 4 - A2+ 80pp - 11,000-14,000 words	Level 5 - B1 96pp - 15,000-18,000 words	Level 6 - Pre-B1+ 112pp - 18,000-22,000 words	Level 7 - B2 112pp - 22,000-26,000 words
Contemporary Fiction				 		 		
Classics		