

# Read Right!

LEVEL

**B**

Student's Book



 Pearson

Viviana Castilla

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Dear Student,

Welcome to **Read Right!**

**Read Right!** will take you on a journey to make you a better reader and writer. It will help you understand and learn Science, Math, Social Studies, and other subjects more easily and become a more independent learner.

**Read Right!** has a variety of interesting topics that will stimulate your imagination. You will also find reading and writing strategies that you can use in all your subjects. Reading and writing activities are included every day so you can master them.

Being a good writer will help you communicate your ideas clearly and be successful in your academic and work life.

You have started your journey on the right foot with **Read Right!**

Warmly,

Ricardo Hernández Gómez  
*Academic Consultancy Pearson*



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**Objective:** Understand the main idea and details in a text.

**GSE:** Can understand the main idea in a short, simple picture story.

## Read It Right!

### Main Idea and Details

The **main idea** is the most important idea of a paragraph. Usually, you can find main ideas at the beginning or at the end of the paragraphs. To find the main idea, ask yourself: *What is the paragraph about?*

**Details** give you more information about the main idea. To identify details, ask yourself: *What is the evidence? What are the reasons? Which examples are there?*

### Vocabulary

birth	mouth
fish	world

Do you know what these words mean? If necessary, check the Glossary at the end of your book.

## 1 Read the paragraph about whales.

### Whales Are Wonderful Animals!

Whales are different from other sea creatures. They are not **fish**. They are mammals. A baby whale is called a calf. A calf grows inside its mother until its **birth**. Mommy whale feeds its babies with milk. She also takes care of them for almost a year. All this happens underwater.



## 2 Check (✓) the correct answers.

**a** Which sentence from the paragraph tells the main idea?

Whales are different from other sea creatures.

Mommy whale feeds its babies with milk.

She also takes care of them for almost a year.

**b** Which sentences give details?

They are mammals.

They are not fish.

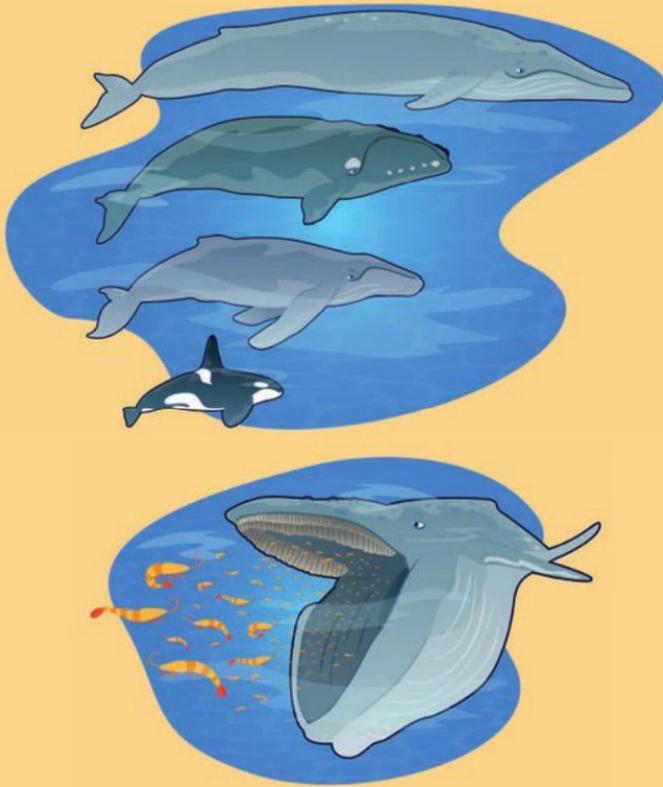
They are different.

## By Yourself

- 3 Look at the pictures. Then, read the article.

## Reader's Coach

Pictures can help you identify the main idea in a paragraph. What can you see in the pictures?



## The Great Blue Whale

The blue whale is the largest animal in the **world**. A baby is 2,000 kilograms at birth. An adult is more than 130,000 kilograms. That's heavier than three trucks!

The blue whale eats a lot, but its food is very small. They eat animals called krill. They swallow a lot of water while eating, so they use their tongue to push the water out of their **mouth** and then eat the krill.

1

## Comprehension Check

- 4 Circle the word that best completes each sentence.
- a The blue whale is the *strongest* / *largest* animal in the world.
  - b An adult is *lighter* / *heavier* than three trucks.
  - c Blue whales eat food that is *small* / *enormous*.

### Amazing Info

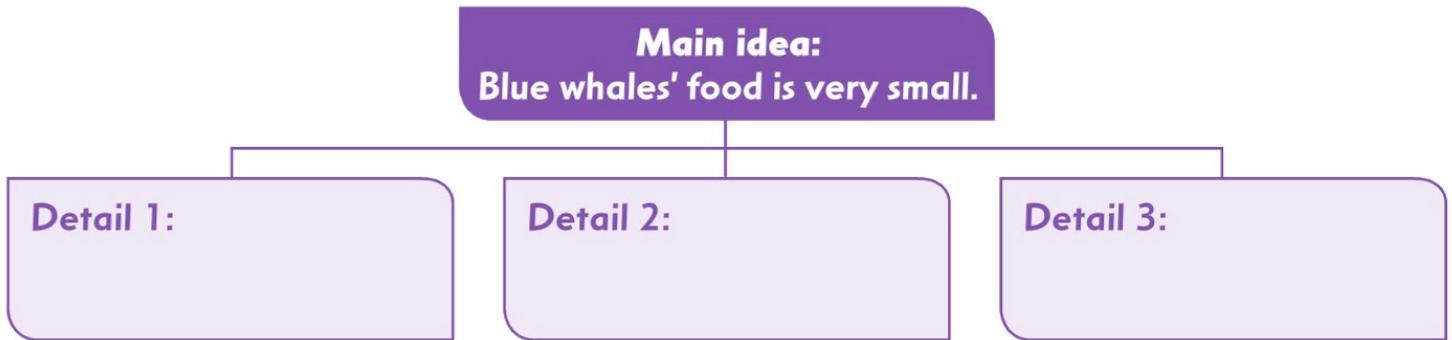
Between 5 million and 13 million tons of plastic are thrown into the world's oceans every year, affecting the health and living conditions of sea creatures.

### Comprehension Skills Practice

5 Work in pairs to complete the table.

	Picture Description	Main Idea
Paragraph 1		
Paragraph 2		

6 Work in small teams to complete the graphic organizer with details.



### Word Power

7 Complete the paragraph using words from the box.

mouth    world    birth    fish

Blue whales look like \_\_\_\_\_ but they are mammals. They give \_\_\_\_\_ every two to three years. They use their \_\_\_\_\_ to eat underwater and are the largest animal in the \_\_\_\_\_.

### Connecting Ideas

Do you like whales? Why or why not? Work in small teams to share your preferences.



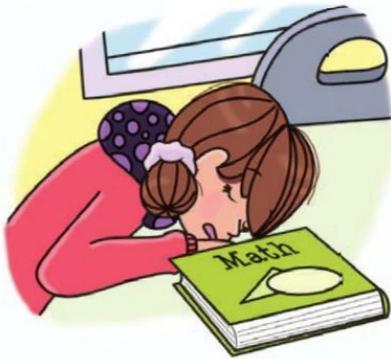
## 1 Read the story "The Math Test."

### THE MATH TEST

(Part 1)

Sara had a Math test the next day. She was in her room with Ray, her dog. Mom could hear Ray barking and a bouncing ball. Mom told Sara: "Remember that you have an exam tomorrow. You have to **study**." Sara said she was studying, but the sound of the ball bouncing didn't stop.

After some time, Mom could hear some beeping sounds coming out from Sara's room. Her mother asked: "Are you ready for your test tomorrow?" Sara smiled and said: "Hmmm... Yes, I am."



At the end of the day, Sara opened her Math notebook. But she fell asleep immediately. The next day at school, Mr. Davis gave the test to the class.

2

## 2 Answer the questions. Give reasons for your answers.

- a What do you think Sara was doing with Ray?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b Why do you think there were beeping sounds coming out from Sara's room? \_\_\_\_\_
- c Do you think Sara studied for the exam? \_\_\_\_\_

**Objective:** Draw conclusions and find evidence that supports them.

**GSE:** Can understand short, simple illustrated narratives about everyday activities.

### Read It Right!

#### Drawing Conclusions

You can know what happened in a story, how the characters were feeling, or even the ending by collecting the evidence and looking for clues in the text. This means that you **draw conclusions** based on what you know and the clues in the story.

When you can't find explicit information in a text:

1. look for clues.
2. think of different possibilities.
3. draw conclusions using your own ideas and all the evidence.

#### Vocabulary

class	study
sad	test

## Amazing Info

Japanese kids have a unique method to do math operations. At the end of the lesson, ask your teacher to show you how they subtract these two numbers.

$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ -4 \\ \hline 17 \end{array}$$

## By Yourself

### 3 Read the next part of Sara's story.

## THE MATH TEST (Part 2)

Sara got the test. Additions, subtractions, multiplications, and problems. She read it many times. She turned to Alli. Alli was concentrated on her test, solving all the math operations. Sara couldn't stop moving her foot. She played with her pencil. She read the test again and again. "This is difficult!" she thought.



"One more minute to finish," said Mr. Davis. Sara looked at the test again. She couldn't solve the operations. Mr. Davis picked up the tests.

Alli was relaxed and had a big smile on her face. She looked at Sara and said: "Sara, you look sad. How did you do on the test?" Sara was worried.

2

## Comprehension Check

### 4 Choose the option that best completes the sentence according to the story.

a During the test, Sara was...

nervous.

concentrated.

tired.

c Sara's result on the test was...

good.

excellent.

bad.

b Alli...

didn't know the answers.

studied for the test.

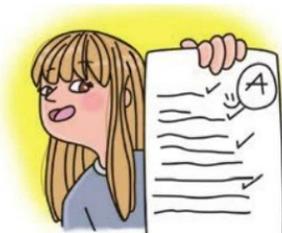
was very nervous.

## Reader's Coach

Information or evidence in a text can help you draw your conclusions. What helps you know that Sara was not relaxed during the test?

## Comprehension Skills Practice

**5** Look at the pictures. Work in pairs and say what is happening. Give reasons for your answers.



**6** Work in small teams. Read the evidence and write a conclusion using the clues.

<p><b>Evidence</b> Ray was barking and there was a bouncing ball noise.</p>	—•—	<p><b>Conclusion</b></p>
<p><b>Evidence</b> Sara couldn't stop moving her foot.</p>	—•—	<p><b>Conclusion</b></p>
<p><b>Evidence</b> Alli had a big smile on her face.</p>	—•—	<p><b>Conclusion</b></p>

## Word Power

**7** Read the words in the box and make a drawing, in your notebook, for each of them.

test    sad    class    study

## Connecting Ideas

Did Sara's story remind you of a time when this happened to you? What happened? Why?



**Objective:** Find the order in which different events happen in a story or in a process.

**GSE:** Can understand basic factual statements relating to pictures or simple texts.

## Read It Right!

### Sequence: Order of Events

When you count, you follow an order. One number goes after the other; that is a sequence of numbers. The events that happen in a story follow a logical sequence; that is called a **sequence of events**. The sequence in a text can help you better understand what the text is about.

To know the sequence in a story:

1. Look for the different events in the text.
2. See what happened first, second, third, etc.
3. Look for sequencing words such as: *first*, *then*, *finally*.

### Vocabulary

answer	leave
buy	send

## 1 Read the text about Steve Jobs.

Steve Jobs was very intelligent. He liked computers.

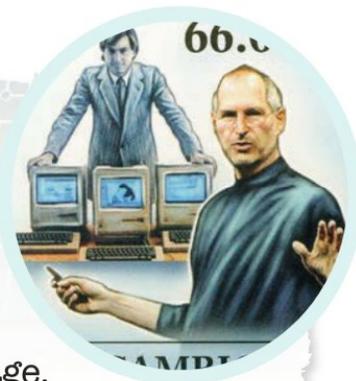
He had a friend. His name was Steve Wosniak. They lived in California. First, they made computers together in their garage.

Then, they opened a computer company. In 1986, the sales were bad. Steve Jobs **left** the company.

He **bought** an animation company. It produced very famous movies. Children enjoyed the movies a lot.

In 1997, Jobs returned to his computer company. He made computers, smartphones, and tablets.

Steve Jobs died in 2011. He was 56 years old.



## 2 Number the events from the text in the correct order.

\_\_\_\_\_ Steve Jobs left his company.

\_\_\_\_\_ He died.

\_\_\_\_\_ He made computers, smartphones, and tablets.

\_\_\_\_\_ The friends made computers in their garage in California.

\_\_\_\_\_ Jobs' animation company made very popular movies.