



Patricia Oliver

LEVEL

Student Book



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Dear Student,

Welcome to Sounds Right!

Sounds Right! is precisely what any student needs in order to succeed at one of the most challenging tasks a student of English faces: pronunciation. Once you understand the relationships between sounds and letters, you will be able to decode, read words, understand difficult words, and much more. The end goal is, of course, to become a great reader, writer, and, in general, an outstanding user of the English language.

Sounds Right! has a variety of interesting topics that will stimulate your imagination. You will find decoding and word study strategies that you can use in all your subjects.

Your knowledge of phonics and word study will help you be successful as a reader and writer and will support you in your academic and work life.

Sounds Right! is just right for you!

Warmly,

Ricardo Hernández Gómez

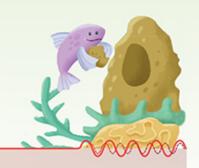
ELT-School Learning Services Manager & Master Trainer



Contents



25



Unit 1

Short vowels; Long vowels; blends; digraphs

 Week 1
 6

 Week 2
 11

 Week 3
 16

 Week 4
 21

Assessment

Unit 3

Suffixes

 Week 1
 46

 Week 2
 51

 Week 3
 56

 Week 4
 61

 Assessment
 65

Unit 2

r-controlled vowels; consonant sounds; silent letters; syllables

 Week 1
 26

 Week 2
 31

 Week 3
 36

 Week 4
 41

 Assessment
 45

Unit 4

Vowels teams; vowel digraphs; diphthongs

 Week 1
 66

 Week 2
 71

 Week 3
 76

 Week 4
 81

 Assessment
 85







Unit 5

Plurals; possessives; contractions; syllables

Week 1	86
Week 2	91
Week 3	96
Week 4	101
Assessment	105

Unit 7

Synonyms; antonyms; homophones

Week 1	126
Week 2	131
Week 3	136
Week 4	141
Assessment	145

Unit 6

Prefixes; roots

Week 1	106
Week 2	111
Week 3	116
Week 4	121
Assessment	125

Unit 8

Alphabetical order; guide words; entry words; pronunciation key

 Week 1
 146

 Week 2
 151

Week 3 156 Week 4 161

Assessment 165

Pronunciation Key

166

Rules

167

Audio Scripts

171







Vocabulary

Week 1 Short vowel sounds /æ/, /ɪ/, /ʌ/, /ɛ/, /ɑ/: eggs, fish, frog, jump, land, legs Long vowel sounds /iː/, /aɪ/, /juː/, /uː/, /eɪ/: deep, dive, humans, sea, two, whale

Week 2 Hard c /k/, soft c /s/, hard g /g/, and soft g /dʒ/: carrots, celery, cereal, city, corn, country, badger, big, giraffe, gum, orange, sugar Initial consonant blends with r, l, and s: dragon, fly, sled, snow, stars, train

Week 3 Final blends: best, giant, insects, kept, smart, tanks Consonant digraphs: children, sheep, therapy, they, when, white

Week 4 Consonant digraph ch with sounds /tʃ/, /k/, and /ʃ/: characteristics, Chicago, chick, chirp, fuchsia, orchid Syllables: amphibians, endangered, extinct, polluting, regenerate, underwater

Rule

When one-syllable words have a vowel at the beginning or in the middle of the word between two consonants, it usually has a short sound: ant, luck.

Listen and say the highlighted words. Pay attention to the vowel sounds. 2

Listen and follow along.

Fact File: Frogs

Name: Frog Type: Amphibian

Habitat: In water and on land

Family: Baby frogs are born from **eggs**. They are called tadpoles. They live in the water and look like **fish**.

Body: Frogs with long back legs **jump**; frogs with short back **legs** hop. Some frogs can jump very high and far. **Fun facts:** Adult frogs live on land. They drink water

through their skin. If their skin dries out, they can die. Frogs also like rain. In the 19th century, people believed





Write T for True or F for False.

a Adult frogs live in water and baby frogs live on land.b Frogs do not drink water through their mouth.

Check the highlighted words in the text. How many syllables do they have?

Read the Rule. Then read the word ladders with a partner. Circle the letters that change.

leg
let
pet
bet
bell
fell

	back
	pack
ı	pat
I	bat
I	fat
	fan

fish	
fill	
pill	
pit	
bit	
bib	

Match the vocabulary words to the pictures.



frog



eggs



land



fish



legs



jump

- Read the sentences below and circle the one-syllable words that have a short vowel sound.
 - a Frogs drink water through their skin.
 - **b** Frogs hop or jump using their back legs.
 - c People believed that frogs fell from the sky.
- Listen and check (🗸) the words with a short vowel sound. 🧆
 - **a** fun

e die

b they

f hop

c back

g skin

d through

- **h** fell
- What other words with short vowel sounds do you know? Work in pairs to make a list in your notebook.

Rule

When two vowels are side by side in a word, the first vowel is long, and the second vowel is silent. You can remember it with this rhyme, "When two vowels go out walking, the first one does the talking."

Look at the highlighted words in the text. How many words have two vowels together?



Listen and follow along. 👀

The Unicorn of the Sea

Do you know narwhals? They are a species of **whale**. They are called "unicorns of the **sea**" because they have a tusk on the top of their head.

Narwhals have **two** teeth: the right tooth stays inside the mouth; the left tooth grows as a tusk on the outside. It can grow to be three meters long! They live in the cold Arctic waters and can **dive deep**, up to 1,500 meters. Polar bears and killer whales hunt narwhals, and some **humans** hunt them, too. Hunting narwhal is prohibited; only Inuit people (or Eskimo) are allowed to hunt them.



- Answer the questions.
 - a What do narwhals have on the top of their head?
 - **b** Where does the narwhal live?
- Read the Rule. Write the highlighted words that follow the rule and say them with a partner.



Does your language have short and long vowel sounds? Discuss in groups.

4	Draw a scene for the text. Then label it with vocabulary words.
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.......

Label the pictures with the highlighted words from the text on page 8. Then say the words with a partner.













Rule

There are more rules for long vowels:

- a) If a word or a syllable has one vowel and it comes at the end of the word or syllable, the vowel is usually long: we, go, cupid, pony.
- b) Silent e at the end of a word usually makes the previous vowel long: like.

Read the highlighted words in the text on page 8 aloud. Do they all have long vowel sounds?

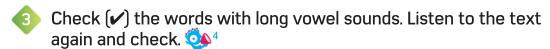
Read the Rule. Then read the words below and write *a* or *b* depending on the rule they follow.

whale

two

humans

dive



a top

e three

b do

f left

c of **d** be

g teethh tusk

Work in pairs. In your notebook, write five more words with long vowel sounds. Which rule do they follow?

Review

Week 1 Short and long vowel sounds

Look at the pictures and find the words in the word search. Then read the words you found in pairs.



С	В	0	Ε	J	W	Н	Α	L	Ε
L	S	٧	Ε	G	Ι	J	N	М	0
Ε	С	F	R	D	Ι	٧	Ε	С	Т
G	Υ	Ι	Υ	G	Υ	М	N	J	W
S	Τ	S	J	S	G	F	K	Ε	0
Ε	S	Н	Α	R	0	R	С	F	Н
М	Α	D	L	W	Υ	0	٧	S	Ε
0	J	U	М	Р	J	G	Υ	Ε	Р
S	٧	С	Χ	В	Ε	W	1	Α	F
Н	U	М	Α	N	В	L	Α	N	D







Read the words. Then write one more word with the same vowel sound. Read your words to a partner.

a cat	f play
b bed	g feet
c sit	h cry
d rock	i bloom
e fun	j cute

Listen to the words. Circle the short vowels and underline the long vowels. 5

a huge	b note	c beat
d pit	e web	f fan
a not	h time	i duck

Write what you like and don't like about pets. Use at least six one-syllable words. Circle the short vowels and underline the long vowels in those six words.

Listen and follow along. 🐠 6



Baby Giraffe

There once was a baby giraffe, Who was too big to fit in a car. He found a bicycle in the barn, And rode in circles, but not very far.

He didn't like the city— It had a circus and a zoo. He lived in a house in the country, With a fence that was orange and blue.

He ate cereal, corn, and celery, And loved big sugar cubes. He also liked to chew gum And he blew bubbles that were huge!

Baby giraffe was not alone, Good ol' badger was his friend. They were always eating carrots, Again and again.



Write T for True or F for False.

a The fence in baby giraffe's house has two colors.

b Baby giraffe liked living in the city.

Read the Rule. Then reread the poem. Find and write more words with c.

Write three words from the poem with two c's. Listen and repeat.



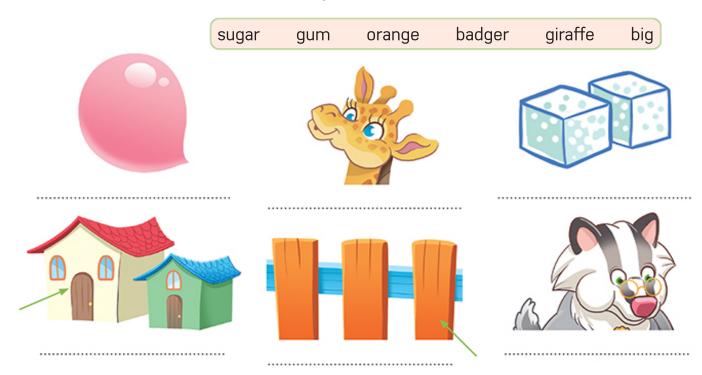
Reflect

Does letter c have different pronunciations in your language? Discuss and give examples.

When c is followed by e, i, or y, it is usually soft and has the s sound in center. When c is followed by any other letter or comes at the end of the word, it is usually hard and has the *k* sound in *cat*.

Say the highlighted words in the poem with a partner.

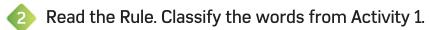
Label the pictures with words from the box. Then circle the words in the poem on page 11.



Rule

When *g* is followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, it is usually soft, and it has the sound you hear in *gym*. When *g* is followed by any other letter or comes at the end of the word, it is usually hard and has the sound you hear in *good*.

Say the words in Activity 1 with a partner.



Hard g Soft g

- Find more words with g in the poem on page 11. Add them to the list in Activity 2.
- The words for these pictures are exceptions to the rule. In pairs, write the words and discuss why they are exceptions.







Listen and follow along. 🐝 8





Little Dragon Had a Problem

This is a story about a cute little dragon who could not fly. She cried and cried. "How will I go from one place to another? In a truck? In a train?" she asked.

For many days and many nights, she was awake thinking. "I know!" she yelled one night. "I live in the North Pole—I'll move in a sled, of course! I can't fly to the sky and touch the stars, but I can play with my friends in the snow."

2	Answer tl	ne questions.
		•

- a What was the little dragon's problem?
- **b** What was her solution?
- Read the Definition. Find more words with an initial consonant blend in the text. Write them down and read them in pairs.

Find and underline the consonant blends in the story. Share your answers in pairs. Then say more words you know with these consonant blends.

Look at the pictures below and say the words aloud. Then circle the correct consonant blend.



sn sl



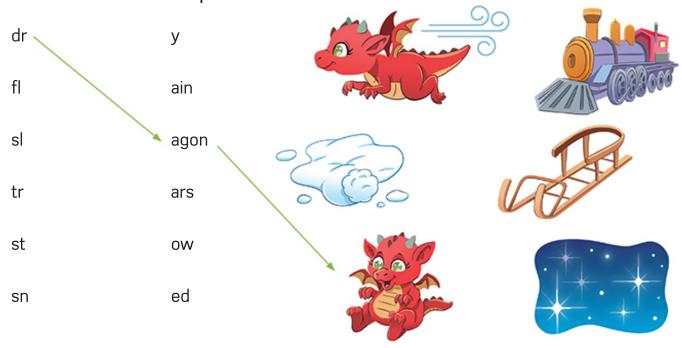
sd st

Definition

A consonant blend is two or more consonants sounded together so that each sound is heard: blue (b-l-blue), try(t-r-try), street (s-t-street).

Look at the highlighted words in the story. Read them in pairs, following the model in this box.

Match the consonant blends to the words. Then match them to the pictures.



2 Draw one word that has an initial consonant blend. Then write two more words with the same consonant blend.

1			
		Ш	
		Ш	
		П	
		П	
		"	

Listen and write the consonant blends you hear.

- **a** ail
- **b** ee
- **c** ider

- **d** ove
- **e** og
- **f** ate

- gess
- **h**___in
- i ape

In your notebook, write three sentences using words with initial consonant blends. Then read them to a partner.

Review

Week 2 Hard and soft *c* and *g*; initial consonant blends with *r*, *l*, and *s*

Color all the consonant blends you see. Then read the words with a partner.

story yelled place another awake cried sled

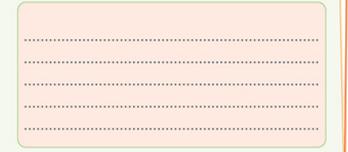
∠ Listen to your teacher. Check (✔) the words you hear.



Listen to the words. Write S for soft or H for hard c or g. 10

a pencil	b rice	c cold	d good	e fog
f camel	g cake	h glue	i danger	j angel

Write a sentence using words with soft and hard c and g and initial consonant blends. Then draw a picture to illustrate the sentence.



In your notebook, write a short text about how to take care of animals.

Listen and follow along. ¹



Are You Scared?

Tarantulas are **giant** spiders. Many people are scared of them, but did you know some tarantulas can be pets? They eat **insects**, need little space, and prefer the dark. They are not very **smart**; they do not even have a brain! But they can construct a web really quickly.

Some tarantulas are very dangerous and should be **kept** in **tanks** all the time. Hmm, maybe dangerous tarantulas are not the **best** pets. Also, if you want a pet you can touch or play with, tarantulas are not for you—they get scared easily!



Some words end with a consonant blend: tent (te-n-t), camp (ca-m-p), mask (ma-s-k).

Look at the highlighted words and identify the final consonant blends. Then find more words with final blends. Share them with a partner.

- Answer the questions.
 - a What is one characteristic of tarantulas?
 - b Why do tarantulas not like being touched or played with?
- Read the Rule. Read the highlighted words following the model. Listen to the text again and check your pronunciation. 41
- Read the words below. Color the final consonant blends.



drink ask yell jump

In groups of three, think of a word with two final consonants.

Write the word and read it aloud following the model in the Rule.

Decide if it is a consonant blend or not. If it is not, think of more words until you identify one with a final blend.