

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Lesson 1</b>	<b>Finding Main Idea</b> . . . . .	4
<b>Lesson 2</b>	<b>Recalling Facts and Details</b> . . . . .	14
<b>Lessons 1–2</b>	<b>REVIEW</b> . . . . .	24
<hr/>		
<b>Lesson 3</b>	<b>Understanding Sequence</b> . . . . .	26
<b>Lesson 4</b>	<b>Recognising Cause and Effect</b> . . . . .	36
<b>Lessons 3–4</b>	<b>REVIEW</b> . . . . .	46
<hr/>		
<b>Lesson 5</b>	<b>Making Predictions</b> . . . . .	48
<b>Lesson 6</b>	<b>Finding Word Meaning in Context</b> . . . . .	58
<b>Lessons 5–6</b>	<b>REVIEW</b> . . . . .	68
<hr/>		
<b>Lesson 7</b>	<b>Drawing Conclusions and Making Inferences</b> . . . . .	70
<b>Lesson 8</b>	<b>Reading Pictures</b> . . . . .	80
<b>Lessons 7–8</b>	<b>REVIEW</b> . . . . .	90
<b>Lessons 1–8</b>	<b>FINAL REVIEW</b> . . . . .	92

**What Is Main Idea?**

Stories and books all have a main idea. Movies and TV shows also have a main idea. The main idea is the most important idea. It tells what something is mostly about.

- 1 Write the name of your favourite book.

---

- 2 Write one thing that happens in the book.

---

---

- 3 Write what the book is mostly about.

---

---

---

**Work with a Partner**

- Tell your partner about a TV show you have watched.
- Take turns telling each other what the TV show was mostly about.

## How Do You Find the Main Idea?

You can find the main idea of most stories in the first sentence or last sentence.

**Read the story below. Think about the most important idea in the story.**

People wear different clothes in winter. I wear a coat and boots. Sometimes I wear a hat and a scarf. These clothes keep me warm.

1. Let's look at the boxes below.
2. The sentences in the top three boxes tell about the main idea of the story. But they do not tell the most important idea.
3. The first sentence in the story does tell the most important idea. This sentence tells what the story is mostly about.
4. Finish writing the main idea in the large box at the bottom.

I wear a coat and boots.

Sometimes I wear a hat and a scarf.

These clothes keep me warm.

People wear different clothes \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## PART TWO: Learn About the Strategy



### WHAT TO KNOW

The most important idea in a story is called the **main idea**. The main idea tells what a story is mostly or mainly about.

- The main idea is sometimes in the first sentence of a story.
- The main idea is sometimes in the last sentence of a story.

**Read this story about dogs. As you read, think about the most important idea in the story.**

A pet dog needs many things. A dog needs a soft bed. It also needs special food made for dogs and a dish for water. You might also want to give your dog a toy to play with. Dogs love to play.



The most important idea is in the first sentence of the story.

The most important idea in the story is:

**A pet dog needs many things.**

**Read this story about Meg. As you read, think about the main idea of the story. Then answer the questions.**

Today is the first day of school. Meg has been waiting for this day. She can't wait to begin year one. But Meg cannot go to school today.

She cannot meet her new teacher. She cannot be with all her friends. Meg is sick with the flu.



1. What is the main idea of the story?
  - (A) Meg cannot meet her teacher.
  - (B) Meg is sick with the flu.
  - (C) Today is the first day of school.
2. Where did you find the main idea?
  - (A) in the first sentence
  - (B) in the second sentence
  - (C) in the last sentence



### **Work with a Partner**

- Talk about your answers to the questions.
- Tell why you chose your answers.
- Then talk about what you have learned so far about finding main idea.

## PART TWO: Learn About the Strategy

### WHAT TO KNOW

What happens and why is called **cause and effect**.

*Why* something happens is the **cause**.

*What* happens because of the cause is the **effect**.

- A cause is the reason that something happens.
- An effect is what happens because of the cause.
- Clue words such as *so, since, because* and *if* often tell about cause and effect.

**Read this story about Amy. As you read, think about one thing that happened in the story and why.**

Amy was in a hurry. She wanted to get outside to meet her friends. She tied her sneakers as fast as she could. She tried to run, but she fell down. Amy had tied the laces on each sneaker together.



One thing that happened to Amy and why is:

What happened: **Amy fell down.**

Why it happened: **Amy tied the laces on each sneaker together.**

Anything that happens has two parts.

These two parts are called **cause and effect**.

## PART TWO: Learn About the Strategy



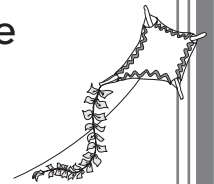
### WHAT TO KNOW

**Making a prediction** is a way of using clues from a story to guess what might happen next.

- Clues are often in the title of a story. Read the title. Then make a guess about what you will read.
- Clues are often in the story details. Details about what people do help you guess what they might do later in the story.
- Clues are often in any pictures that go with the story. Pictures show something that is happening or will happen soon.

**Read the first part of a story about Vic. As you read, think about what might happen next in the story.**

Vic wanted to try out his new kite. He looked outside to see if it was windy. Vic saw the trees moving back and forth. Vic smiled.



**Think about what you have just read. Make a good guess about what might happen next. Then read the rest of the story. See how close your guess is to what really happens.**

Vic grabbed his kite and his jacket. He raced outside to fly his new kite.

What happened next in the story was:

**Vic raced outside to fly his new kite.**

## How Do You Find Word Meaning in Context?

You can find the meaning of a new word when you read, too. As you read, think about how the word is used in the story. This will help you figure out what the new word means.

**Read the story Rob wrote. See if you can figure out what the word *seedling* means.**

My uncle and I planted some tiny trees. The seedlings are only about 30 cm high. We planted the seedlings in my uncle's yard. It will take a long time for these tiny trees to grow.

1. First, think about how the word *seedling* is used in the story.
2. Look at the chart below. It shows the sentence that comes before the word *seedling*. Then it shows the sentence that contains the word *seedling*. Finally, it shows the sentence that comes after the word *seedling*.

My uncle and I planted some tiny trees.	The seedlings are only about 30 cm high.	We planted the seedlings in my uncle's yard.
Before		After

3. Now think about what the sentences tell you.

Rob says that he and his uncle planted tiny trees.

Rob also says that they planted seedlings.

Rob says that the tiny trees will take a long time to grow.

4. You can tell that a *seedling* is \_\_\_\_\_.



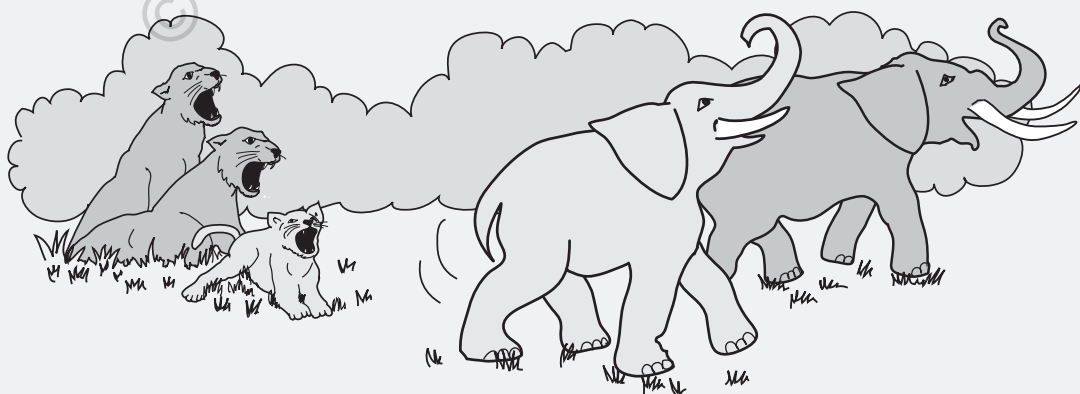


**Read this folktale about lions. Then answer questions about the folktale. Choose the best answer for Numbers 1 to 6.**

Long ago lions did not roar. Lions made no noise at all. Then everything changed. Elephants moved into the land where lions lived. They ate the grass and the leaves from the trees. They scared the lions and the other animals.

One day all the lions got together. Liona was the queen of the lions. She had an idea. "Elephants are afraid of noise. They run away."

The lions started making all kinds of noise. They chirped, they mooed and they quacked. Nothing happened. Then they roared. All of the elephants ran away. The lions were happy. They had their home back. From that day on, lions have always roared.



### Drawing Conclusions and Making Inferences

1. You can tell that before the elephants came,
- Ⓐ the lions lived alone.
  - Ⓑ the lions lived with other animals.
  - Ⓒ the lions lived with cows.

### Reading Pictures

4. In the picture, the lions are
- Ⓐ mooing.
  - Ⓑ quacking.
  - Ⓒ roaring.

### Drawing Conclusions and Making Inferences

2. What can you tell about the elephants in the story?
- Ⓐ They do not like lions.
  - Ⓑ They are quiet.
  - Ⓒ They like to eat plants.

### Reading Pictures

5. The picture shows that the elephants are
- Ⓐ eating trees.
  - Ⓑ running away.
  - Ⓒ making noise.

### Drawing Conclusions and Making Inferences

3. You can tell that Liona
- Ⓐ could not roar.
  - Ⓑ had a good idea.
  - Ⓒ liked to scare other lions.

### Reading Pictures

6. Look at the picture. You can guess that the elephants are
- Ⓐ afraid of the lions.
  - Ⓑ looking for food.
  - Ⓒ scaring the lions.