

ReadingHorizons
ELEVATE®

Student Packet

The Last Job of Y

Name: _____

Welcome to the *Reading Horizons Elevate*® Weekly Student Packet!

Each packet contains the following items:

- Practice pages for each skill lesson from the *Reading Horizons Elevate*® Student Book
- Transfer Cards
- Passages with comprehension questions from the *Reading Horizons Elevate*® Reading Library

Some packets will also include practice pages for Most Common Words lessons.

Student Book Practice Pages

Each practice page begins with a brief review of the associated skill or list of Most Common Words. Students may need the support of a fluent reader to read the skill review and the instructions for each activity.

Most Common Words are words that appear so frequently in writing that students need to know them by sight. Until these words become a regular part of the student's vocabulary, the student may require more support from a fluent reader while completing these practice pages.

Transfer Cards

Transfer Cards were designed to be fully decodable, meaning that the student should have learned all the necessary skills to read these independently. These cards provide valuable practice using the skills taught in the program.

Reading Library Passages and Comprehension Questions

Reading Library passages are designed to give students practice reading a variety of nonfiction texts. Each packet will include at least two passages of varying difficulty. Students will benefit from additional support from a fluent reader while working through these passages.

Happy Reading!

The Reading Horizons Team

For more information, contact your instructor at _____.

Skills Review

- When *y* comes at the end of a word and there is another working vowel that comes before it in the word, the *y* will take the sound of long *e* (*lady*; *daily*; *baby*).
- Exception: When *y* comes at the end of a word and *n*, *f*, or *l* comes before it, and the word is a verb, the *y* will say long *i* (*deny*; *defy*; *rely*).
- When *y* comes in the first syllable of a multisyllabic word and stands alone, the *y* will take the long *i* sound (*cyclone*, *Cyprus*, *Tyson*).

DECODING

Mark the word according the phonetic and decoding skills. Place an *e* or *i* above the *y*, and mark it long.

baby

tidy

deny

cyclone

A. Prove these words in which the ending *y* has the sound of long *e*.

tiny

pony

lady

navy

rainy

B. Prove these words in which the ending *y* has the sound of long *i*.

reply

rely

deny

defy

C. Prove these words in which *y* comes in the first syllable and has the sound of long *i*.

Cyprus

Tyson

cyclone

READING

Read the story. Notice the two-syllable words with *y*.

Cody and Lucy are with Mom and Dad. The kids see a sign for pony rides.

“What is a pony?” ask the kids.

“A tiny horse,” reply Mom and Dad.

“Can we go for a ride?” ask the kids.

“Yes,” reply Mom and Dad.

It is windy and dusty, but the kids see the pony defy the wind.

After, Mom and Dad ask, “How was the ride?”

“It was easy for us,” the kids reply, “but not for the pony!”

Last Job of Y

APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

A. Answer the questions about the story on the previous page with the correct word that follows the Last Job of Y.

1. Who sees a sign for pony rides? _____

2. What did Mom and Dad say a pony is? _____

3. How did the kids describe the ride? _____

B. Find and circle these words that follow the Last Job of Y in the word search. Words can go down ↓, across →, or diagonal ↘ ↗.



baby	hazy	navy	rainy
bony	icy	pony	tidy
gravy	lacy	tiny	

Lesson 60: The Last Job of Y

baby shiny daisy
lady Lacy gravy
bony tidy rely
Tony pony tiny

Lacy is tidy.
The lady put a daisy in the tiny vase.

Lesson 60: The Last Job of Y

Tracy flaky gravy
chilly tasty pastry
daily deny tidy
spicy navy lady

Tracy would like to try that tasty gravy.
The pastry is flaky and sweet.

Lesson 60: The Last Job of Y

pony daily greasy
Toby wavy easy
defy reply duty
baby tiny nosy

Toby thinks it is easy to be tidy.
The tiny baby sleeps much of the day.

Lesson 60: The Last Job of Y

breezy chilly daisy
Stacy deny spicy
bony easy defy
hazy baby nosy

The last day of May was chilly and breezy.
Stacy wants to make her eggs spicy.

Lesson 60: The Last Job of Y

deny tiny pony
baby defy tidy
lady daily greasy
cozy rely Lucy

The kind lady had a tiny, cozy home.
I try to be tidy daily.

Lesson 60: The Last Job of Y

easy nosy daily
baby Judy duty
rely defy tiny
Tony bony chilly

Tony stays home with the tiny baby.
It is easy to rely on Judy for help.

Lesson 60: The Last Job of Y

pony wavy shiny
breezy Brody cozy
bony tasty puny
defy navy tiny

Brody fed his shiny pony before he went
to work. It took a bite of the tasty treat.

Lesson 60: The Last Job of Y

deny icy reply
slimy Navy cozy
Stacy rely hazy
lady pony gravy

It has been hazy and icy every day.
Will Stacy ever reply to the Navy?

Birthday Traditions

What do you like to do on your birthday? Do you celebrate with friends? What do you eat? What activities do you do? Different countries and cultures have different birthday traditions.

If you live in the United States or Canada, your friends and family may celebrate with a party. They might decorate the room with balloons, a *Happy Birthday* sign, and colored strips of paper called streamers. A birthday cake, with a candle for each year of your age, will be served. Once the candles are lit, the guests will sing the “Happy Birthday” song to you. Then, you will most likely make a wish and blow out the candles. The cake will then be cut up and served with ice cream. Your friends will give you presents. You and your friends might then play party games.

In Ireland, children are given “birthday bumps” on the head. This means that they are lifted upside down and are gently bumped on the floor. The number of bumps is the child’s age plus one extra. The bumps represent good luck.

In Nepal, rice is mixed with food coloring. It is then placed on the front of the child’s head. This is also done for good luck.

In Israel, the birthday child wears a crown made of leaves or flowers. The child then sits in a chair. Friends dance around the chair and sing. As they dance and sing, the child’s parents lift the chair in the air.

In Mexico, a piñata is often used at birthday parties. It is a colorful box, often in the shape of an animal. It is filled with candy and treats. A cloth is placed over a child’s eyes. The child tries to break open the box using a stick. Then the birthday guests share the treats.

Do you celebrate with any of these traditions?



culture, celebrations

Lexile®: 630L
Word Count: 308

Time: _____

Birthday Traditions

Comprehension Questions

Circle the best answer.

1. This passage is mostly about
 - a. different birthday activities.
 - b. how to bake a birthday cake.
 - c. why birthdays are so important.
 - d. the best kinds of birthday presents.

2. In Ireland, the birthday child receives “birthday bumps” based on
 - a. how many years old the child is.
 - b. the town where the party is held.
 - c. the number of friends at the party.
 - d. how many letters are in the child’s name.

3. In Nepal, rice is placed on the birthday child’s
 - a. feet.
 - b. back.
 - c. head.
 - d. hands.

4. In Israel, the birthday child wears
 - a. a hat made from leaves.
 - b. a ring made from candy.
 - c. a coat made from paper.
 - d. a necklace made from rice.

5. Traditions (paragraph 1) are
 - a. special clothing.
 - b. cultural activities.
 - c. loud, happy parties.
 - d. delicious, sweet food.

Dolly the Sheep

In 1996, news about a sheep had a significant impact on the scientific world. That year, Dolly the sheep was born, and despite looking like a normal sheep, she was a very unusual animal. Dolly was the first mammal ever to be cloned from an adult animal cell.

In nature, cloning occurs without human interference in the reproduction of certain plants, including bananas and blackberries. These plants create identical copies of themselves that then grow into independent plants that share the same characteristics. A similar process is also present in certain animals, including some insects, fish, and lizards. These animals are able to create children without the need of a mate.

However, Dolly was created using artificial cloning, which means that human scientists were involved in creating a copy of an existing life form using a process that does not happen naturally. Artificial cloning happens when scientists take a cell from a living organism and try to **replicate**, or copy, that cell. In order to cause a cell to replicate itself, scientists have to first identify the cell's DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), which determines the traits, or characteristics, of the living organism. Using that knowledge, scientists add specific chemicals that then act as a catalyst to make the cell produce another identical cell.

Prior to Dolly's birth, scientists had spent several years experimenting with a wide variety of cloning methods, often with the goal of studying diseases and producing medicines to treat those diseases. For many years, scientists had been able to clone single cells, but the challenge had been how to clone an entire living organism, which is much more difficult than cloning a single cell because living things have an enormous variety of cells.

This process is still very challenging, but with the successful cloning of Dolly, scientists' understanding of cloning improved greatly. Today, scientists are hopeful that they can use what they have learned from Dolly to better understand diseases in humans and to create methods for fighting those diseases, including a cure for cancer.

Dolly's birth happened after many failed attempts. Scientists at the Roslin Institute in Edinburgh, Scotland tried 277 times to create a living sheep from a cell through cloning, but they finally succeeded on July 5, 1996, by cloning Dolly from a cell taken from another adult sheep. Dolly spent her entire life at the Roslin Institute, where she was born. Despite being the most famous sheep in the world, she had a relatively normal life. She lived for six years, and during her life, she gave birth to six young lambs. Her first baby was born in 1998 and was called Bonnie. The next year, Dolly delivered two more lambs, Sally and Rosie. She gave birth to three more lambs, Lucy, Darcy, and Cotton, in 2000. All of her lambs lived normal, healthy lives.

Continued on the next page.



technology, health, animals

Lexile®: 1210L

Word Count: 991

Time: _____

Dolly the Sheep (continued)

Many people questioned whether Dolly would be able to live a normal life, given that she was born through an unusual scientific process and was an exact genetic copy of her mother. When she was five years old, she developed arthritis in her knees and began having trouble walking. Scientists conducted tests to see whether the condition was connected to her cloning, but they could find no evidence that supported that idea. They decided to give Dolly medicine for her pain, which helped her to move around more easily. Most sheep of Dolly's species live to about age 11 if they live in the wild. However, Dolly developed lung cancer when she was nearly six, and she died. Many critics of cloning claimed that she must have died at such a young age because of her unusual birth. However, no connection was found between Dolly's cloning and her lung cancer. Later studies with other cloned animals suggested that cloned animals can live normal lifespans, so why did Dolly die so young?

Through further study, scientists were able to explain the cause of Dolly's illness and death. They discovered that several other sheep from the same herd as Dolly's mother had had the same disease as Dolly. The scientists also learned that sheep that are kept inside have a higher chance of suffering from this disease than those who live in the wild. Dolly had spent almost all of her life inside because of the potential danger from people who might want to hurt or steal her. Thus, despite dying at a young age, Dolly lived a relatively normal life and died a natural death.

Since the successful cloning of Dolly, many other mammals have been cloned. These include domesticated animals, such as horses, bulls, dogs, and other sheep. However, scientists are particularly excited about the potential for saving wild species that might be in danger of going extinct. In fact, in January of 2009, a research center in Spain announced that it had successfully cloned a Pyrenean ibex, which is a type of wild goat that lives in the mountains. This was important because the Pyrenean ibex had been declared officially extinct in 2000. Scientists used DNA from skin cells of the Pyrenean ibex and combined this DNA with the egg cells from regular goats. Unfortunately, the young, cloned ibex died soon after it was born. Despite the young ibex's dying, the successful cloning of an extinct species brought hope to many. In fact, some scientists have suggested the possibility of cloning long-dead species like the woolly mammoth, a relative of the elephant, and even dinosaurs.

Although the idea of saving endangered species or reviving extinct ones is exciting, cloning is also useful for other reasons. Scientists and medical researchers believe that they can better understand why some animals and people are able to withstand terrible diseases and then use cloned cells from those organisms to cure the worst diseases in the world today. Cloning can also help solve food supply issues and improve scientists' understanding of the aging process in humans. However, there is still much to be learned.

Dolly the Sheep

Comprehension Questions

Circle the best answer.

- This passage is mostly about
 - creating copies of animals.
 - practices for farming sheep.
 - studying rare and extinct animals.
 - teaching sheep to follow directions.
- An appropriate alternative title for this passage is
 - An Important Animal Birth!
 - New Diseases Threaten Sheep!
 - Interesting Animals Discovered!
 - Scottish Farmers Take a Holiday!
- Dolly died from
 - lung cancer.
 - lack of food.
 - human hunting.
 - cloning problems.
- The Pyrenean ibex is an example of
 - an extinct animal that lived in the mountains.
 - an animal that is a relative of today's elephants.
 - an animal that reproduces using natural cloning.
 - an extinct type of dinosaur that has been cloned.
- Cloning can help scientists
 - learn about the weather.
 - prevent and cure diseases.
 - study farm animal behavior.
 - create new medical equipment.
- The passage suggests that compared to natural cloning, artificial cloning
 - costs far less.
 - is less successful.
 - has fewer problems.
 - happens much faster.
- We can infer that the scientists who created Dolly were motivated by
 - riches and fame.
 - a love of dinosaurs.
 - scientific discovery.
 - a need for sheep wool.
- The author mentions Dolly's lambs (paragraph 6) to
 - highlight the value of Dolly's wool.
 - suggest that Dolly was a healthy sheep.
 - show how some mammals can clone naturally.
 - encourage the protection of endangered species.
- The author concludes the passage by
 - explaining how dinosaurs are cloned.
 - warning about the dangers of cloning.
 - listing some of the benefits of cloning.
 - naming animals that have been cloned.
- To *replicate* (paragraph 3) means to
 - have an idea.
 - make a copy.
 - move quickly.
 - study carefully.

Most Common Words List 14

Skills Review

- Most Common Words are words that are used often when reading and sometimes do not follow phonetic skills.

Most Common Words List 14

still learn should America world high every near
add food between own below country plants

A. Read the story. Circle the Most Common Words from List 14. Words can be used more than once.

The world is made up of many different nations. The United States of America is one country that every person living in America should learn about. It is in between two other countries: It is below Canada and above Mexico. One part of America—Alaska—is near Russia.

A popular American food is the hot dog. Add ketchup, mustard, and relish, and you're ready for a truly American meal!

When it comes to scenery, America offers the still waters of The Great Salt Lake in Utah, and the high mountains of the Appalachian range on the east coast. The desert in Arizona is dry and sandy, but there are thousands of plants in the forests of Oregon. Each person can choose his or her own favorite state. No two are exactly the same.

B. Answer the questions about the story above.

1. What is America's relationship to Canada and Mexico?

2. What can you do to make a hot dog a truly American meal?

Most Common Words List 14

3. What can you find on the east coast of America?

4. Where is Alaska located? _____

5. What can you find in the forests of Oregon?

C. Find the Most Common Words from List 14 in the word search. Words can go down ↓, across →, or diagonal ↘ ↗.

B	G	M	J	A	M	E	R	I	C	A	H
E	V	E	R	Y	D	B	A	V	O	N	I
L	S	H	O	U	L	D	L	P	U	K	G
O	T	Q	W	Z	E	X	B	F	N	C	H
W	I	V	N	E	A	R	E	O	T	P	U
A	L	J	R	X	R	K	W	O	R	L	D
P	L	A	Z	H	N	T	U	D	Y	C	M
B	E	T	W	E	E	N	O	K	B	E	L
Z	I	R	P	L	A	N	T	S	D	I	N

still learn should America
 world high every near
 add food between own
 below country plants

Most Common Words List 14

still learn should America world
high every near add food
between own below country plants

In class, we learned about every country in the world. The United States of America is below Canada on the map. I still have more to learn.

Most Common Words List 14

America world should high between
below near food learn add
plants country still every own

In French class, we learn about French food. France is a country near Spain where the people still eat a high number of plants.

Most Common Words List 14

below between plants learn country
America every high should world
own food still near add

I own a club. I want to have the best club in the world, so every night, I think about how I should add more food to my menu. My club is near the lake. I could get fish, and the price would not be too high.

Most Common Words List 14

every high learn America between
should still plants add near
world below food own country

I should learn to make my own food. I still pay high prices every night when I eat out. I could save some cash if I had food at home.

Most Common Words List 14

plants near own high should
world country add America food
between learn below still every

Words like *between*, *below*, and *near* all help tell where things are. We should learn these words because we use them every day.

Most Common Words List 14

near food learn plants high
should every country add below
America between still own world

This is a good blog post. I still have two things to change. Can you add a comma between the words *world* and *America*? There should also be a space below the map of the country.

Most Common Words List 14

country near learn every should
own America still world add
plants food between high below

Do you know what kinds of plants live in the United States of America? The country is very big, so different plants and trees live in every state. I should try to learn more about the ones near me.

Most Common Words List 14

should add food high America
learn between near world plants
every own below still country

Every spring, he plants his own food. Between the grapes and peas, he adds seeds for green beans. Next year, he should try to plant yams.

