

*ReadingHorizons*  
**ELEVATE**®

# Student Packet

More Digraphs  
Digraph Blends

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

## More Digraphs PH, GN, KN, CK, and WR

## Skills Review

- *Ph*, *gn*, *kn*, *ck*, and *wr* are new spellings for sounds already learned.
- *Ph* says /f/ (phone); *gn* says /n/ (gnome); *kn* says /n/ (knee); *ck* says /k/ (ck); *wr* says /r/ (write).
- The Digraph *ck* always ends a word or syllable. It is used with short vowel sounds. The *c* and *k* are never separated in multisyllabic words (chick-en; pick-le).
- When the Digraph *gn* comes at the end of a word and comes after *i*, the sound of *gn* is still /n/, and the *i* is long (sign).

## DECODING

To mark the Digraph, arc the consonants together that make the Digraph. (Note: To help you remember the pronunciation of these Digraphs, write a small *f* over the *ph* Digraph. Draw a line down through the silent letter in the *gn*, *kn*, and *wr* Digraphs.)

The *c* and *k* are never separated in multisyllabic words.

When the Digraph *gn* comes at the end of a word:

- 1) Mark the vowel *i* with an *x*.
- 2) Place an arc under the *gn* Digraph.
- 3) Mark the *g* silent.
- 4) Since *ign* works like a Vowel Family, underline *ign*.
- 5) Mark the *i* long.

A. Circle the Digraphs in these words.

stick) knee phase gnash sock wrong assign

B. Prove these words that have Digraphs.

black kneel graph wreck

gnarl knock wrist quick

C. Prove these multisyllabic words that contain Digraphs. Remember that Digraphs do not split.

photo pocket written digraph align

## More Digraphs *PH, GN, KN, CK, and WR*

D. Prove these compound words that contain Digraphs. Divide the words first, then decode them.

lipstick

nickname

checkup

padlock

smartphone

### READING

Read this ad.  
Notice the words  
with Digraphs.



## Hardware Store Sale



Need a bucket?  
Call us by phone to check if  
we have the design you want.



Have a  
skateboard?  
Protect yourself  
with wrist and  
knee pads. See  
the photo for  
more details.



Rusty or broken  
tools are a sign  
that you need  
new ones. Pick  
up a new wrench  
or pocket knife.

### APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

A. Circle the word that has the Digraph specified.

1. **ph**: Need a place to store your photos? Use “Snap Trap”!
2. **gn**: Keep gnats away with “Fly Away” bug spray.
3. **kn**: Protect yourself with wrist and knee pads.
4. **ck**: Check our good deals!
5. **wr**: Use “Truck Track” at the first sign of anything wrong.

## More Digraphs PH, GN, KN, CK, and WR

B. Circle the Digraph word that best completes the sentence. Then write the word in the blank. Use the pictures as clues.

1. The chef needed a sharp knife to cut the onion.

block

knife

pick



2. The mechanic used a \_\_\_\_\_ to fix the car.

wrench

knot

rock



3. Jane hung a \_\_\_\_\_ on the front door.

lock

knob

wreath



4. She heard a \_\_\_\_\_ at the door, so she went to see who it was.

knock

wrist

gnome



C. Unscramble each of the words. Use the sentences as clues. Write the words in the boxes.

1. k e n d a

--	--	--	--	--	--

If you make bread, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ the dough.

2. p o n h y

--	--	--	--	--	--

1

If something is fake, it is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. h y d b a i r t

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2

If it is your \_\_\_\_\_, you are celebrating the day you were born.

4. k o m h e s c i

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3

If you miss home, you are \_\_\_\_\_.

5. t l c i s k i p

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4

A type of makeup worn on the lips is \_\_\_\_\_.

**More Digraphs PH, GN, KN, CK, and WR**

6. r o t h a o p p h g

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

5

If you take a picture, you take a \_\_\_\_\_.

D. Now copy the letters in the numbered boxes to the boxes below with the same number to reveal a new word.

CLUE: What word is short for the word "photograph"?

--	--	--	--	--

1      2      3      4      5

## Lesson 76: More Digraphs

### PH, GN, KN, CK and WR

clock chicken trick quick  
graph sign pocket ticket  
wrong knee wren photo

She shot a great photo of a wren sitting on a sign by the road. She says that the trick to taking a good photo is to be quick.

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## Lesson 76: More Digraphs

### PH, GN, KN, CK and WR

wreck gnat write teacher  
phony quick phase knight  
assign wrote dolphin shack

He wrote a story about a knight who went on a campaign with a phony king. Now, his teacher will assign him a story about a dolphin.

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## Lesson 76: More Digraphs

### PH, GN, KN, CK and WR

quick photo puck digraph  
wrong dolphin sack gnu  
design hockey Phil wreath

Phil is a hockey player. He and his coach will design the team uniform. They will put a photo of a hockey puck and stick on the shirts.

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## Lesson 76: More Digraphs

### PH, GN, KN, CK and WR

jockey graph knit neck  
knelt consign snack phone  
wrist gopher align wrap

Who was the jockey that broke his wrist when his horse knelt down for a snack? I have a wrap for his arm.

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## Lesson 76: More Digraphs

### PH, GN, KN, CK and WR

gnarly    knock    design    knot  
hyphen    wrath    check    assign  
gnu    tricky    Phil    wrist

Phil says the assignment is quite tricky. You have to weave knots into the design.

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## Lesson 76: More Digraphs

### PH, GN, KN, CK and WR

gnome    shock    gopher    writer  
phone    hockey    wry    knock  
knee    gnu    knead    align

The hockey player needed to see a doctor about his injured knee.

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## Lesson 76: More Digraphs

### PH, GN, KN, CK and WR

wring    knob    Jack    dolphin  
wreath    pocket    photo    tackle  
hyphen    knack    gnash    write

Jack helped to build a picket fence. He has a knack for tackling big jobs like that.

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## Lesson 76: More Digraphs

### PH, GN, KN, CK and WR

lymph    wrong    resign    write  
phone    cricket    knoll    dock  
rocket    gnarl    align    graph

Write a paragraph about a black and white rocket that landed at the wrong dock on Mars.

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## Texting

Today, many people across the world own and use cell phones. However, research studies suggest that making or receiving voice calls is only the third most common use of cell phones. The first most common use is checking the time. This means that people often use their phone as a mobile clock. The second more common use is texting, or the sending and receiving of text messages, also called SMS (Short Message Service). Texting is quickly becoming the most common way we communicate as a society. Some reports show that about 97 percent of people in the USA who use a smartphone (a type of cell phone) send text messages at least once per day. That percentage is increasing in the rest of the world, too.



*technology, hobbies, business*

Lexile®: 970L  
Word Count: 557

Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Texting is an easy and useful way to communicate. It is a quick way to send a brief note. It allows people to communicate without interrupting those around them with a voice call. It helps people feel connected to friends, even those who live hundreds or thousands of miles away. In some places, texting is cheaper than making a voice call. Businesses use texts to send coupons or to notify customers about sales.

Statistically, teenagers send and receive far more text messages than any other age group. One report noted that the average teen sends more than 3,100 text messages per month, or just over 100 messages each day. That is a lot of text messages! Some doctors worry that this much texting could lead to sore thumbs or text neck. Both of these issues are a **repetitive** stress injury, which happens when someone does an action too frequently. Some teens stay up late at night texting when they should be asleep. Late night texting can make people tired the next day. Some teens text when they should be paying attention in class or doing their homework.

Fortunately, most teens are responsible with their texting, but there are concerns with teens who do not text responsibly. Sometimes, texting can be used to hurt others. An embarrassing joke or picture can be sent to others through a text. Also, some students have been caught trying to text answers to each other during a test.

Depending on when, where, and how texting is done, texting can be dangerous. Some people try to text while driving a car, which can cause car accidents and, in some cases, even death. Drivers should never text while driving. If a driver wants to send a text when driving, it is best to stop the car in a safe location and send the text while the car is parked. In many places, using a cell phone for any purpose while driving is illegal (against the law).

Parents and teens should work together to make sure texting is done safely. Parents may need to review their teens' text messages. They might choose to set rules for the number of daily texts. They may also need to take away their teens' phones if these rules are broken. In addition, parents should set a good example with their own texting. For example, parents should not text when driving, and they may decide against allowing family members to text during meals together. After all, texting may be a fun way to communicate, but talking to family and friends face-to-face is usually even better.

# Texting

## Comprehension Questions

Circle the best answer.

1. This passage is mostly about
  - a. the popularity of text messaging.
  - b. how businesses use text messages.
  - c. how computers send text messages.
  - d. the people who created text messaging.
2. The most common use of a cell phone is
  - a. checking the time.
  - b. searching the web.
  - c. making phone calls
  - d. sending text messages.
3. The group that sends the most text messages is
  - a. parents.
  - b. teenagers.
  - c. classroom teachers.
  - d. business professionals.
4. Some doctors are concerned that injuries could result from
  - a. typing too many text messages.
  - b. reading text messages in the dark.
  - c. keeping a cell phone in one's pocket.
  - d. holding a cell phone next to one's ear.
5. From the passage, you can infer that teachers probably
  - a. use their cell phones to teach.
  - b. do not allow cell phones in class.
  - c. do not know how to send text messages.
  - d. send homework reminders as text messages.
6. The author mentions cars (paragraph 5) to
  - a. tell how texting can be used to hire a taxi.
  - b. explain a danger related to text messaging.
  - c. describe how people shop using their phones.
  - d. show that cell phones do not work in some areas.
7. If something is *repetitive* (paragraph 3), it is
  - a. never friendly.
  - b. difficult to read.
  - c. sad to remember.
  - d. done many times.

**Skills Review**

- When the Blend letters *l*, *r*, or *s* are added after certain Digraphs, a *Digraph Blend* is formed.
- All three letters are joined with an arc.
- *R* added to the Digraphs *sh* and *th* forms the Blends *shr* and *thr* (*shrimp*; *three*).
- *L* and *r* can be added to the Digraph *ph* (*phlox*; *phrase*).
- All three Blend letters can be added to the Digraph *ch*. When added, they change the sound of the Digraph from a /ch/ sound to a /k/ sound (*chloride*; *chrome*; *scheme*).

**DECODING**

Put an arc under the consonants that make a Digraph Blend. All three letters are joined with an arc.

A. Prove these words.

chrome

phlox

shrink

throne

B. Prove these multisyllabic words. Remember that Digraphs do not split.

arthritis

chloride

shrubbery

thrifty

**READING**

Read this list. Notice words with Digraph Blends.

**Possible Color Scheme**

-Silver: like the chrome on a car

-Purple: like phlox flowers

-Blue: like a chlorinated swimming pool

-Brown: like the throat of a thrush or sparrow

-Green: like a garden shrub

---

**Digraph Blends**

---

**APPLICATION ACTIVITIES**

A. Match the word to the best definition. Use the context from the story as clues.

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1. throat | a small plant                          |
| 2. thrush | shiny, gray metal used on cars         |
| 3. phlox  | a type of plant that has flowers on it |
| 4. shrub  | a small song bird                      |
| 5. scheme | the inside part of the neck            |
| 6. chrome | a plan of action                       |

B. Unscramble the letters to make a real word. Hint: All the words contain a Digraph Blend and were used in Activity B.

1. xlhpo \_\_\_\_\_
2. rmoche \_\_\_\_\_
3. hurbs \_\_\_\_\_
4. echsme \_\_\_\_\_
5. rhtsuh \_\_\_\_\_
6. trahot \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 78: Digraph Blends

---

phrase three chloride scheme  
shrink phlox pamphlet thrift  
thrill throat thrive shrimp

Those three phrases are popular.

My mom says phlox will thrive in your garden.

## Lesson 78: Digraph Blends

---

throng shrimp shrill schema  
three thrill chrome thrive  
shrug shred phlox shrink

I was thrilled to get such a dazzling bike. The  
chrome shines in the sun.

## Lesson 78: Digraph Blends

---

chrome shrine throne shrub  
phlox phrase thrash shrank  
thrive scheme chloride thrust

The throne inside the shrine was made of  
chrome.

## Lesson 78: Digraph Blends

---

phlox thrill throat shred  
schema three thrift shrimp  
throb phrase chloride shrug

After my dog shredded the phlox in Dad's  
garden, he counted to three and shrugged.

## Lesson 78: Digraph Blends

---

phrase shrank chloride chrome  
three phlox shrimp shred  
thrush scheme shrub throb

We are learning new words like “chloride” in my class. My school always wants us to learn new words and phrases.

## Lesson 78: Digraph Blends

---

shrink thrift scheme chrome  
shrub phlox chloride thrive  
shred throb shrug thrill

I got a model of a chrome ship at the thrift store. It’s the third in my collection.

## Lesson 78: Digraph Blends

---

phlox thrush scheme chrome  
throat phrase shrug shred  
shrimp thrill chloride shrine

Does his mom know they are scheming to raise shrimp in the pond in the backyard? She will not be thrilled when she finds out.

## Lesson 78: Digraph Blends

---

phrase shrine chloride thrift  
scheme phlox shrug shrank  
shrug thrust chrome thrash

My turtle thrust its head out before it shrank back into its shell.

# Ultimate

Ultimate is a sport that combines throwing ability, speed, and strategy into a unique, energetic game. The game used to be called Ultimate Frisbee because the object that was thrown was called a Frisbee. However, the name Frisbee was trademarked by a company called Wham-O. Wham-O objected to the use of its product's name in the name of the sport, so now the sport is simply called Ultimate.

The object that is used in Ultimate is a very lightweight, flat, and thin disc. These discs are often called Frisbees, although the Wham-O company prefers that the name only be used for discs made by their company. Whether it is called a Frisbee or a disc, it usually weighs about 175 grams (6 ounces). The disc can be thrown long distances without much effort, but the game requires that players throw the disc very accurately and quickly. Ultimate players divide into two teams, with the objective of scoring points by throwing the disc to a teammate who is in the opposing team's end zone. The end zone is an area at each end of the playing field.

Many people who are unfamiliar with the sport make the mistake of thinking that they can run while holding the disc. This is against the rules. Players can run as much as they like in order to get in a good position for a catch as long as they do not have the disc in their hands. As soon as players catch the disc, they must stop and must keep at least one of their feet on the ground, without moving it. After catching the disc, a player has ten seconds to pass the disc to another player.

Most games of Ultimate have a pre-determined amount of points that a team must score in order to win the game. Because of this, Ultimate games can vary quite a bit in their length. Games begin with players from each team moving to their own end zone. A player from one team then throws the disc to the other team. As soon as a player from the other team catches the disc, the members of that team start moving the disc toward the opposing team's end zone.

Ultimate is a fast-paced game that requires a lot of running, and the strategy becomes more complicated as the players' skills improve. In general, there are no referees, or people who make sure the game is played fairly. Instead, players watch each other to ensure that they follow the rules, do not use excessive force, and treat each other with respect.

In the late 1960s, a group of high school students in New Jersey met together during the summer and invented Ultimate. In the beginning, the students who played this game were those who did not already participate in another sport. Because the new sport was typically played by non-athletes, it was classified as an alternative sport, or one that was uncommon. In time, the game quickly spread among young people, both traditional athletes and non-athletes.

*Continued on the next page.*



*sports, hobbies, USA*

*Lexile®: 1090L  
Word Count: 732*

**Time:** \_\_\_\_\_



## Ultimate (continued)

Within four years, the first Ultimate competition was held between colleges. This competition took place between Rutgers and Princeton universities. By 1975, many colleges had Ultimate teams, and in April of that year, players organized the very first **tournament** for the sport of Ultimate. Eight teams were invited to participate in the “Intercollegiate Ultimate Frisbee Championships,” which were held at Yale. Rutgers was the champion.

The sport continued to grow over the following years, with colleges across the nation sponsoring teams and participating in tournaments. Next came city-sponsored teams, starting with teams in states such as Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Finally, in 1979, Ultimate players formed the Ultimate Players Association (UPA), which has held tournaments to find a national champion every year since 1979.

Currently, there are leagues and Ultimate organizations in 50 countries. The appeal of the sport to people of all athletic abilities is wide and probably has contributed to its quick growth. With players of all skill levels able to participate in Ultimate games, it is very common to see casual games in parks or on college campuses. Another appeal of this sport is the expectation that players will play with a strong spirit of friendliness and fairness. So, the next time you are looking for something to do with your friends, you might want to consider playing a game of Ultimate.



# Ultimate

## Comprehension Questions

Circle the best answer.

- This passage is mostly about
  - a hobby for indoor play.
  - a fun way to do homework.
  - the creation of a new sport.
  - the popularity of a video game.
- Ultimate is played using a
  - disc.
  - ball.
  - rock.
  - stick.
- Ultimate players move across the play area by
  - biking.
  - skating.
  - running.
  - swimming.
- Points are scored in Ultimate by
  - hitting many objects into a hole.
  - throwing an object into a basket.
  - catching an object in an end zone.
  - knocking many objects to the floor.
- Ultimate was created by a group of
  - young students.
  - football coaches.
  - university professors.
  - professional athletes.
- The passage suggests that Ultimate is often played
  - in forests.
  - in classrooms.
  - in open fields.
  - in swimming pools.
- We can infer that Ultimate is unlike most traditional sports because Ultimate
  - appeals to a wide range of people.
  - allows only young students to play.
  - players are paid very high salaries.
  - requires professional athletic skill.
- The author mentions the company Wham-O (paragraph 1) to explain
  - how the game was invented.
  - why the game's name changed.
  - how Yale students learned the game.
  - why there are no referees in the game.
- The author ends the passage by encouraging readers to
  - try playing a game of Ultimate.
  - invent their own alternative sport.
  - wear good shoes when playing games.
  - visit the campus of Rutgers University.
- A *tournament* (paragraph 7) is a group of
  - rules.
  - athletes.
  - colleges.
  - contests.

## Most Common Words List 18

## Skills Review

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

## Most Common Words List 18

car    miles    night    walk    white    sea    began    grow  
 took    river    four    carry    state    once    book

A. Read the story. **Circle** the Most Common Words from List 18. Words can be used more than once.

On our road trip, I began to read a book in the car. As the miles passed and we drove through state after state, I let my imagination carry me down a river and into the sea. I took a walk beneath the waves at night and watched four white seeds grow into giant ocean flowers. Once the car stopped, the adventure in my book ended, and the real adventure began.

B. **Circle** the Most Common Word to complete each sentence. Use the sentence as a clue. Then write the word on the line.

Example: kopwawayathre (I decided to go away.)

1. beganrenhlk (I \_\_\_\_\_ to read on our road trip.)
2. yujbookfglnl (I was reading a \_\_\_\_\_.)
3. rewfvcarpos (We spent a long time in the \_\_\_\_\_.)
4. milesjkgghds (We must have traveled hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_.)
5. bvncistatela (We went through more than one \_\_\_\_\_.)
6. polucarryny (As we drove, I allowed the story and my imagination to \_\_\_\_\_ me away.)
7. ghiqwerriver (In the story, I traveled down a \_\_\_\_\_.)

## Most Common Words List 18

8. seavgmhrop (I ended up in the \_\_\_\_\_.)
9. vbnixdrtook (I \_\_\_\_\_ a stroll beneath the waves.)
10. broptiwalkq (It was the strangest \_\_\_\_\_ I've ever taken.)
11. poynightshim (The time of day was \_\_\_\_\_ .)
12. bonjkfoursjk (I found \_\_\_\_\_ seeds.)
13. whitenvertylp (They were \_\_\_\_\_ in color.)
14. powqagrowu (I watched them \_\_\_\_\_ into giant ocean flowers.)
15. lighoncesam (\_\_\_\_\_ the car stopped, the adventure in my book ended.)

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

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

car	miles	night	walk
white	sea	began	grow
took	river	four	carry
state	once	book	

