



# Student Packet

Decoding Exceptions

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

## Decoding Exceptions

## Skills Review

- Some multisyllabic words will not follow the decoding skills. For correct pronunciation of these words, a vowel change needs to take place.
- Long vowels can be changed to short vowels but never the reverse.
- In multisyllabic words, always divide after the x, even if it is not immediately followed by a consonant (*ex-it*).

## DECODING

Follow the decoding skills for syllabication. If the vowel sound should be short, simply make a short vowel mark above the long vowel mark.

robincabin

Always divide after the x in multisyllabic words that contain x in the first syllable, even if the x is not immediately followed by a consonant.

exitexact

A. Prove these exception words.

river

seven

solid

punish

exam

finish

study

exist

credit

copy

## READING

Read this story. Notice the words that are decoding exceptions.

The first shadow of evening fell over the cabin. It was already beginning to cool off. By night, it would be frigid! A shiver ran down my spine, and I pulled my coat around me. It was my habit to visit the cabin whenever I was working on a novel. The setting holds some sort of magic. It helps me to find the exact words I'm looking for. Maybe it is the sound of the river or the lavish mountain wildflowers. But while I'm here, I always manage to finish my work with a clever ending.

## Decoding Exceptions

### APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

A. Circle the words in the sentences from the story that are decoding exceptions.

1. The first shadow of the evening fell over the cabin.
2. By night, it would be frigid!
3. A shiver ran down my spine, and I pulled my coat around me.
4. It was my habit to visit the cabin whenever I was working on a novel.
5. The setting holds some sort of magic.

B. Match the word with the correct definition. Draw a line from the word on the left to the definition on the right.

- |           |                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. frigid | extravagant; generous                 |
| 2. shiver | to shake or tremble from cold or fear |
| 3. magic  | very cold in temperature              |
| 4. lavish | illusions; special enchanting power   |

C. Unscramble the words to make real words that are decoding exceptions.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. nmole _____  | 4. gadron _____ |
| 2. tidcre _____ | 5. itisv _____  |
| 3. dsoli _____  |                 |

D. Circle the sound of the vowel in the syllable that is underlined.

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>r</u> apid <u>ă</u> ā    ə | 6. <u>n</u> ever    ě    ē    ə  |
| 2. <u>b</u> aby    ă    ā    ə   | 7. <u>m</u> ethod    ě    ē    ə |
| 3. <u>s</u> alad    ă    ā    ə  | 8. <u>e</u> xam    ě    ē    ə   |
| 4. <u>a</u> round    ă    ā    ə | 9. <u>h</u> ybrid    ĭ    ī    ə |
| 5. <u>c</u> edar    ě    ē    ə  | 10. <u>c</u> ivil    ĭ    ī    ə |

## Lesson 89: Decoding Exceptions

Janet	copy	punish	legend
exact	dragon	valid	lavish
study	denim	linen	facet
liver	robin	Lily	river

Janet had a valid problem. She needed to study more.

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## Lesson 89: Decoding Exceptions

liquid	proper	wagon	cabin
vanish	swivel	shadow	visit
city	lemon	figure	metal
solid	colic	copy	level

I hope to get out of the city and visit your cabin soon.

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## Lesson 89: Decoding Exceptions

finish	sliver	cabin	Adam
clever	solid	shadow	river
frigid	exist	spinach	dragon
linen	chapel	metal	cynic

Adam and Gavin couldn't go boating in the frigid river behind the cabin. The river was frozen solid.

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## Lesson 89: Decoding Exceptions

lemon	pity	never	seven
blemish	magic	proper	spinach
rigid	melon	liver	exit
graphic	shrivel	panic	radish

Never set a cut melon next to a radish or spinach in the fridge. The melon makes the spinach shrivel, and it will blemish the radish.

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## Lesson 89: Decoding Exceptions

gather	rapid	salad	exam
panic	linen	credit	copy
spinach	study	swivel	finish
Robert	Pacific	figure	comic

I always study for my exams, but I still panic that I won't finish in time.

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## Lesson 89: Decoding Exceptions

blemish	sliver	level	rapid
solid	planet	comet	study
Kevin	liquid	shiver	body
eleven	never	figure	Madison

Madison saw a sliver of the comet's tail as it rapidly zoomed past the planet Mars. She figured she would never see that again.

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## Lesson 89: Decoding Exceptions

petal	shrivel	civil	vivid
robin	lemon	credit	linen
Kevin	never	pivot	panic
Lily	rapid	planet	solid

The petals on the flowers are such a vivid lemon color. I wish the flowers would never shrivel and die.

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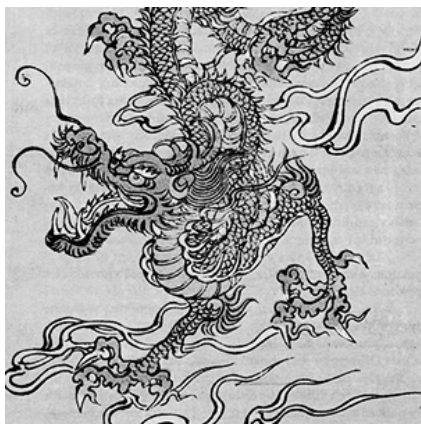
## Lesson 89: Decoding Exceptions

denim	habit	body	method
travel	river	rivet	Spanish
present	seven	novel	camel
finish	deliver	shadow	Roger

She needs to deliver a present to Roger. It's a Spanish novel she got when traveling.

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*culture, animals, myths*

Lexile®: 790L

Word Count: 356

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

## Dragons

Can you guess this animal? It has the head of a camel. It has the horns and ears of a cow. It has huge bat-like wings. It is also covered in green scales. And it can breathe fire. Yes, as you have probably guessed, this is a description of a dragon. Dragons are fantasy creatures. This means that they are imaginary. Even though they are not real, dragons remain popular creatures in storytelling.

Stories of dragons come from cultures all around the world. The word *dragon* comes from Greek and means “water snake.” The terrible sea monsters in many ancient Greek stories fit this description of dragons. In most Greek stories, dragons are large, snake-like monsters. Sometimes they have several heads. These dragons often guard treasure or block a hero’s path. In order to complete the quest, the hero must **defeat**, or win against, the dragon.

Other cultures also include dragons in their stories. In China, dragons are very important symbols. In fact, some Chinese tales say that people are the children of an ancient, powerful dragon. In some stories, dragons rule the sky and can control the rain. Legends suggest that when a person dies, a dragon carries the person’s soul to heaven where the person is reunited with parents and grandparents in eternal rest. In fact, one of the most famous symbols in many Asian cultures, the yin-yang symbol of eternity, is said to represent two dragons placed together.

Did you know that before 1912, the national flag of China included a blue dragon on a gold background? The dragon appeared on the flag because, in China, the dragon is a symbol of power. The Chinese emperor, or king, often used a dragon to represent his power.

Sometimes ancient stories described dragons that are angry and dangerous. But at other times dragons were shown to be wise and helpful. This is true in modern stories about dragons, too. Some stories and books tell about mean dragons who steal treasure and hurt people. Other stories describe kind creatures who protect and guide people. In all cases, dragons have a remarkable power to capture our imagination!

# Dragons

## Comprehension Questions

Circle the best answer.

1. This passage is mostly about
  - a. heroes who fought dragons.
  - b. popular movies with dragons.
  - c. dragons as symbols of power.
  - d. different stories about dragons.
2. The word *dragon* comes from a Greek word meaning
  - a. large beast.
  - b. green lizard.
  - c. water snake.
  - d. fire breather.
3. In some Chinese legends, at death, a person
  - a. must answer a dragon's questions.
  - b. gets eaten by an evil dragon.
  - c. turns into a powerful dragon.
  - d. is taken to heaven by a dragon.
4. Before 1912, the Chinese flag contained
  - a. a red dragon on a black background.
  - b. a blue dragon on a gold background.
  - c. a green dragon on a white background.
  - d. a white dragon on a blue background.
5. From this passage, we can infer that the ancient Chinese usually
  - a. viewed dragons positively.
  - b. were afraid of attacks from dragons.
  - c. told few stories about dragons.
  - d. thought dragons were very small.
6. The author introduces the passage by
  - a. telling a famous dragon story.
  - b. explaining a dragon's personality.
  - c. listing cultures with dragon tales.
  - d. describing a dragon's appearance.
7. To *defeat* something (paragraph 2) means to
  - a. find it.
  - b. hate it.
  - c. hide it.
  - d. stop it.



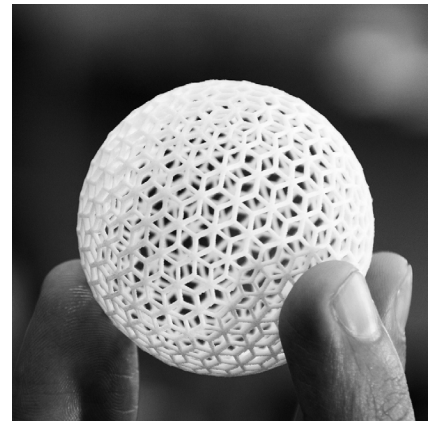
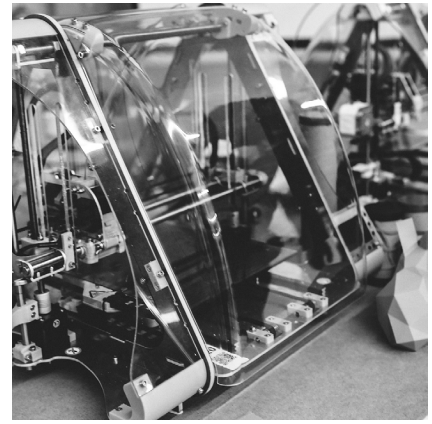
# 3D Printing

In the 15th century, Johannes Gutenberg created the printing press. Previous to this time, books had to be copied by hand, and it took many years to do so. Books were also usually only read by members of the clergy and by the very rich. With the introduction of the printing press, everything changed. Thousands of pages could be created each day, and new books could be produced within just a few hours' time. In addition, the masses could afford to buy and read them. As a result, the printing press helped to spread culture and knowledge across the world. It was an invention that changed society.

Now in the 21st century, printing is changing the world once again. This time, the invention is a process called 3D printing. Whereas the printing press was effective at distributing ideas through the written word, 3D printing has the ability to send instruction to build solid, physical objects. A 3D printer is a type of industrial robot, which means that it is a machine designed to build things for people.

In 3D printing, also called additive manufacturing, the process of creation begins with a set of instructions in the form of a digital file. Before an object can be printed, it must first be designed in a digital file, using a computer. Using this set of instructions, a 3D printer creates the object one layer at a time. Each layer is very thin, and instead of ink and paper like a paper printer, 3D printing uses tiny materials called droplets or filaments. These filaments may be metal, plastic, or one of several other substances—even chocolate or sugar! As each additional layer is added, the final product begins to form. This is what is meant by the term *additive manufacturing*.

By contrast, *subtractive manufacturing* means that objects are created by cutting or drilling. In other words, parts of the whole must be **subtracted**, or taken away. An example of this might be a sculptor chipping away at marble to make a statue. This process of producing things can be difficult, as well as time consuming. It also tends to be more expensive than mass production because the material that is cut away is often wasted. Manufacturers have to produce and sell a large number of items in order to cover their basic costs. Fortunately, 3D printing may help to solve many of these problems with subtractive manufacturing.



*technology, business, health*

Lexile®: 1050L  
Word Count: 698

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

## 3D Printing (Continued)

What types of items can be created through 3D printing? The answer is just about anything that you can imagine. Batteries, car parts, cell phones, clothes, jewelry, and toys have been successfully printed. Some of the most exciting and innovative items to be printed in 3D have been in the medical field. Prosthetic parts have been generated, as well as hearing aids and items for dental use. In 2012, a man was seriously injured in a motorcycle crash, and a couple of years later, doctors in Wales rebuilt his face using parts that were printed in 3D. Scientists have even been working on a way to replace human tissue lost because of illness and disease. In 2013, Chinese scientists began to print other body parts with tissue, which is a field of research known as *bioprinting*.

Engineers and scientists have been using 3D printing since the 1980s. Today the process is available to the public, and a user does not have to be an expert in order to design and print objects. The first 3D printer costing less than \$10,000 was not available until 2007. And although many 3D printers still cost hundreds or thousands of dollars, the price of these machines continues to drop which will make this technology more accessible and popular in the future.

3D printing may sound like something out of a science fiction movie. But 3D printing is as real as a book that you can read. What new object will become available through 3D printing? Some people have even wondered if the day will come when we will all be eating food that has been created by a 3D printer. When that time comes, a snack or your next meal may come at the click of a button.

# 3D Printing

## Comprehension Questions

*Circle the best answer.*

1. This passage is mostly about
  - a. science fiction stories.
  - b. special medical procedures.
  - c. a manufacturing innovation.
  - d. the history of the printing press.
2. The best alternative title for this passage is
  - a. Products Built by Robots.
  - b. Incredible Books for Kids.
  - c. Newly Designed Hospitals.
  - d. Beautiful, Expensive Houses.
3. Johannes Gutenberg lived
  - a. during the 15th century.
  - b. during the 21st century.
  - c. in 1920.
  - d. in 1999.
4. Before an object can be 3D printed, a
  - a. computer file must be created.
  - b. 2D version needs to be printed.
  - c. similar object has to be scanned.
  - d. mold should be carved from wood.
5. Doctors have used additive manufacturing to
  - a. develop new medicines.
  - b. create human body parts.
  - c. communicate with patients.
  - d. perform difficult operations.
6. The author begins this passage by
  - a. contrasting those who use technology with those who do not.
  - b. highlighting an important historical innovation.
  - c. describing the person who invented 3D printing.
  - d. illustrating the value of education in the advancement of science.
7. The author concludes this passage by
  - a. sharing a personal experience with bioprinting.
  - b. imagining how this technology will be used in the future.
  - c. warning against the widespread use of 3D printing.
  - d. inviting readers to pursue a career in additive manufacturing.
8. The author compares the printing press and 3D printing by stating that
  - a. one helped in the spread of ideas and the other helps in the spread of objects.
  - b. one only benefited rich people and the other is useful for all people.
  - c. one was only used by teachers and the other is only used by doctors.
  - d. one was funded by the government and the other is funded by business.
9. The author suggests that 3D printing is most like
  - a. growing a flower.
  - b. sculpting a statue.
  - c. baking a loaf of bread.
  - d. building a block tower.
10. *Subtracted* (paragraph 4) can mean
  - a. built faster.
  - b. made smaller.
  - c. closed tighter.
  - d. stretched longer.

