

ReadingHorizons
ELEVATE®

Student Packet

Letter Combinations That Split

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 _____.

Letter Combinations That Split

Skills Review

- Some Blends will split in multisyllabic words, including *sc*, *sk*, *sp*, and *st* (*mas-cot*; *bas-ket*; *whis-per*; *sis-ter*).
- The Digraph *gn* will split if it comes in the middle of a word (*sig-nal*; *ig-nore*).
- Special Vowel Combinations often split when they are in the middle of multisyllabic words. The vowel in the *-ng* or *-nk* Special Vowel Combination usually keeps the same sound it had in the Special Vowel Combination (*an-ger*; *sin-gle*). Vowels in the *-ll* Special Vowel Combinations are usually short.
- Context is needed to know when letter combinations split.

DECODING

Blends or Digraphs That Split

Decode the word, marking the Blend or Digraph with an arc underneath. Then split between the letters of the Blend or Digraph.

Special Vowel Combinations That Split

If the vowel keeps the sound of the Special Vowel Combination, keep the Special Vowel Combination marked with an arc even though it's divided to remind you to pronounce the word with the Special Vowel Combination sound.

If the vowel sound in a Special Vowel Combination becomes short, remove the arc, and mark the vowel short.

A. Prove the following words.

basket discuss cognate disposal

mister history gasket ignore

READING

Read the story. Notice the words that contain letter combinations that split.

James positioned himself behind a large clump of oak brush. Being certain he could not be seen, he watched as his older sister, escorted by Mr. Elkins, spread her yellow blanket, tossed out some comfortable pillows,

Letter Combinations That Split

and set out a plastic picnic basket filled with food. The prospect of Mr. Elkins asking out his sister had never occurred to James. Mr. Elkins was the new history professor. James had not even known he was single, but now he could not ignore the fact that his teacher and sister seemed to be having fun!

APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

A. Use the words with letter combinations that split from the reading passage above to complete the sentences.

1. His sister had a _____ picnic basket.
2. Mr. Elkins was the new _____ professor.
3. James could not _____ the fact that his teacher and sister seemed to be having fun!

B. **Circle** the word that matches the definition.

1. To pay no attention.

ignore signet misplace

2. A title of respect for a man.

disturb mister cognate

3. To exchange ideas by talking with another person or group.

disposal discuss basket

C. **Circle** the words in which the Digraph or Blend will split.

include	mistake	inflate	disturb
express	blister	system	instrument
transpire	disposal	represent	staple

Lesson 91: Letter Combinations That Split

history distract fellow
ignore custom whistle
plastic mystery Dustin

“Dustin, please don’t ignore me. You’re just standing there and whistling!” said Mom. “The women from my U.S. history club need help in setting up the big, plastic decorations.”

Published by Reading Horizons
ISBN 978-1-62382-166-1

Copyright © September 2017
Reading Horizons Elevate®

Lesson 91: Letter Combinations That Split

anger brisket hungry
basket system castle
willow valley twinkle

The boys are very hungry for brisket. I’ll fill a basket with rolls, sliced brisket, and apples for our picnic in the valley.

Published by Reading Horizons
ISBN 978-1-62382-166-1

Copyright © September 2017
Reading Horizons Elevate®

Lesson 91: Letter Combinations That Split

sprinkle discussion system
signal customer whistle
shallow umbrella fungus

My brother whistled as he installed the new sprinkler system at my uncle’s house. I hope he doesn’t set the lines too shallow in the ground.

Published by Reading Horizons
ISBN 978-1-62382-166-1

Copyright © September 2017
Reading Horizons Elevate®

Lesson 91: Letter Combinations That Split

master elastic escape
pillow ignore blanket
disturb fantastic dispose

Please don’t disturb the woman in the room. She is sick and resting. So when you take the blankets and pillows into the room, just set them quietly on the couch.

Published by Reading Horizons
ISBN 978-1-62382-166-1

Copyright © September 2017
Reading Horizons Elevate®

Lesson 91: Letter Combinations That Split

twinkle sister discussion
fantastic valley ignore
single mystery Justin

Justin had a discussion with his sister about mystery stories. He thinks they are fantastic and tries to read every single one he can get his hands on.

Published by Reading Horizons
ISBN 978-1-62382-166-1

Copyright © September 2017
Reading Horizons Elevate®

Lesson 91: Letter Combinations That Split

hospital jingle Crystal
disturb illusion magnet
yellow whisper system

Crystal is in the hospital and has a room with a great view of the city. I think we should bring her some yellow flowers. When we visit her, we should whisper so we don't disturb others.

Published by Reading Horizons
ISBN 978-1-62382-166-1

Copyright © September 2017
Reading Horizons Elevate®

Lesson 91: Letter Combinations That Split

luster elastic historic
Kristen custom musket
discreet sullen mistake

That historic musket just doesn't seem to have the same luster it used to have.

Published by Reading Horizons
ISBN 978-1-62382-166-1

Copyright © September 2017
Reading Horizons Elevate®

Lesson 91: Letter Combinations That Split

gallon angle blanket
balloon wallet village
mister vanilla ankle

I went to the store to get a gallon of milk and some vanilla, but when I got to the cash register, I noticed I'd forgotten my wallet in the car.

Published by Reading Horizons
ISBN 978-1-62382-166-1

Copyright © September 2017
Reading Horizons Elevate®

Basketball

Have you ever seen a game of basketball? The game is played between two teams. They play on an area called a *court*. Only five players from each team are allowed on the court at one time. There are three types of positions that players perform. These positions include two guard positions, one center position, and two forward positions. The object of the game is to move a ball down the court toward a basket that is 10 feet (3 meters) off of the ground. Then, one of the players is supposed to throw the ball through the basket. This gives the team points. At the end of the game, the team with the most points wins.

This game was developed in 1891 by a college professor in Springfield, Massachusetts, USA. Dr. James Naismith was looking for a game that his students could play indoors. It was winter, and the weather was too cold for students to play games outside.

Naismith first tried to **modify**, or change, popular sports, such as soccer and football, for indoor play. But they did not seem to work well indoors. So, he decided to create his own game. He nailed a peach basket to a wall so that the basket was 10 feet (3 meters) high. Then, he wrote a list of 13 very basic rules for his new game. These rules were designed so that players would need strength, speed, and quick thinking to win. He also wanted players to work well as a team. Because of this, his rules stated that players had to throw the ball to each other in order to move the ball toward the basket.

Naismith called his game *Basket Ball*. The first official game of basketball was played early in 1892. The baskets used in this game still had the bottoms in them. Thus, the game was stopped after each basket to recover the ball. Before long, the basket bottoms were removed, and by 1906, the baskets were replaced by metal hoops that are very similar to the ones that are used today.

Soon, basketball spread to other colleges. Competitions between schools became very popular. Additional rules about physical contact were added. Basketball became so popular that professional teams were formed in the 1940s. Many women's teams were also created.

In time, other changes were introduced. The game switched from using a brown ball to a bright orange one. This was much easier for players to see. Also, dribbling became an important new rule in the game. Dribbling allows players to move the ball down the court by bouncing the ball on the floor with their hands, one hand at a time. Today, basketball players use a combination of passing and dribbling.

Today, basketball is played by people all around the world. Professional basketball players are some of the best athletes in the world. Basketball has been an official Olympic sport since 1936. Because basketball can be played indoors or outdoors and in a relatively small space, basketball courts can be found in many places. In fact, people enjoy playing basketball throughout the year. Naismith's game has evolved into one of the most popular sports in the world.



sports, USA, history, Olympics

Lexile®: 810L
Word Count: 531

Time: _____

Basketball

Comprehension Questions

Circle the best answer.

1. The main purpose of this passage is to explain
 - a. the complete rules of basketball.
 - b. how basketball competitions work.
 - c. how basketball has changed over time.
 - d. the life of a professional basketball player.
2. Naismith invented basketball because
 - a. football was too dangerous.
 - b. he felt soccer was a boring sport.
 - c. his students did not like running.
 - d. students needed an indoor game.
3. In the original rules, players moved the ball by
 - a. hitting it with a stick.
 - b. kicking it with their feet.
 - c. passing it to one another.
 - d. bouncing it on the ground.
4. The first basketball game was played in
 - a. 1864.
 - b. 1892.
 - c. 1906.
 - d. 1940.
5. We can infer the sport was called basketball based on
 - a. the fruit baskets that were nailed to the wall.
 - b. the lunch baskets that players brought to games.
 - c. the name of the area where the game was played.
 - d. the first name of the man who invented the game.
6. The author begins the passage by describing
 - a. the benefits of sports.
 - b. Naismith's childhood.
 - c. a famous basketball player.
 - d. the basic rules of the game.
7. To *modify* (paragraph 3) means to
 - a. study hard.
 - b. run quickly.
 - c. make changes.
 - d. think carefully.

Geocaching

In real life, there may be few opportunities to hunt for buried treasure. But a new hobby offers a chance at a form of treasure hunting. This hobby is called *geocaching*.

To understand geocaching, it is important to first understand the basics of GPS (Global Positioning System) technology. GPS technology is a system of satellites that can be used to help a person navigate (find one's way to a destination). A GPS receiver is a device that uses information from the satellite system to identify the GPS receiver's location on Earth. As the person using a GPS receiver moves, the device receives updated information from the satellite system.

GPS technology was developed by the United States government for military purposes. The technology was created to help people in military vehicles track their location anywhere on Earth. Eventually, the technology was made available to the public. When this happened, some people began to explore new ways that GPS technology could be used.

One of these people was Dave Ulmer, a computer consultant. He wanted to see if people could use the technology to find a hidden location. On May 3, 2000, he placed a black bucket in the woods of Beaver Creek, Oregon, USA. He left a pencil and a logbook in the bucket so that those who found it could record that they had been there. Ulmer also left a few different prizes, including some books and videos. He called his game the Great American GPS Stash Hunt. *Stash* is another word for hiding place. He posted GPS coordinates (a set of numbers) for the bucket on the internet and invited other people to play his game. With a GPS receiver, people could use the GPS coordinates to find the hidden bucket.

The game worked! Within a few days, two different people had found Ulmer's bucket and shared their experiences online. Soon, others began to hide their own containers and hosted their own treasure hunts. A challenging and exciting new hobby was born. Eventually, the game was renamed *geocaching*. The prefix *geo* refers to the planet Earth and the global nature of the game. The word *cache*, a synonym for *stash*, refers to a hiding place.

Before the end of 2000, newspapers, magazines, and TV stations had shared news stories about geocaching. The game has now spread across the globe, and there are now millions of geocachers worldwide, and that number continues to grow. Currently, geocaches, or hidden containers like Ulmer's bucket, can be found in over 180 countries and on all seven continents on Earth, including Antarctica. The geocaching hobby has become an international, technologically advanced version of Hide-and-Seek, given that someone hides a geocache and then invites others to look for, or seek, it.

Continued on the next page.



hobbies, nature, technology

Lexile®: 1070L
Word Count: 825

Time: _____

Geocaching (continued)

Although the first geocache container was a black bucket, geocache containers now come in many shapes, sizes, and colors. Some are as small as a pill bottle, and some are larger than a bathtub. Many geocaches are hidden in locations close to hiking trails, but geocaches can also be found on city streets or in buildings. Some geocaches have even been hidden underwater! In fact, one of the only rules is that a geocache should never be buried in the ground.

The rules for basic geocaching are simple. First, new geocachers (people who look for geocaches) should visit and join a geocaching website. On the website, geocachers should enter their locations (usually by entering their zip codes), and the website will list nearby geocaches. Geocachers can select a geocache that they would like to find, and enter its coordinates into their GPS receivers. Many geocachers enjoy bringing along family members or friends to share in the experience and help locate the geocache. When they find the geocache, they can sign the logbook to record their success, and trade an item for another item inside the cache. When they are done, geocachers can report back to the website about their find. Many geocachers like to post photographs of their finds on social media or geocaching websites.

Many other games can be played using the basic geocaching rules. One variation is called a *Multi-cache* in which players use a geocaching website to find the coordinates to a clue instead of a normal geocache. This clue provides the coordinates to another clue until the players eventually find the geocache. Another game involves hiding a geocache at a location that is of particular scientific interest. Players can enjoy discovering and learning about the location just as much as they enjoy finding the geocache.

Those who geocache should follow a set of ethical guidelines. First, all geocachers should play safely, respect private property, and protect the environment. In addition, if geocachers take a prize from a geocache, they should be sure to leave something else of equal or greater value for the next person to find. By following these simple rules, everyone can have an enjoyable and safe adventure participating in this global treasure-hunting game.

Geocaching

Comprehension Questions

Circle the best answer.

- This passage is mostly about
 - the history of GPS technology.
 - a game that uses GPS technology.
 - how GPS technology uses satellites.
 - how the military use GPS technology.
- Geocaching is similar to
 - playing football.
 - collecting garbage.
 - hunting for treasure.
 - building with blocks.
- Dave Ulmer placed his first GPS stash in
 - a pill bottle.
 - an old book.
 - a black bucket.
 - an empty bathtub.
- Dave Ulmer called his game the
 - Great American GPS Stash Hunt.
 - GPS Hide-And-Seek Competition.
 - Global Computer Race with Satellites.
 - International Treasure Location Game.
- To find nearby geocaches, a website user should enter
 - a zip code.
 - a city name.
 - an ID number.
 - a set of coordinates.
- The passage suggests that the main requirement for geocaching is
 - a GPS receiver.
 - a military vehicle.
 - a membership fee.
 - a personal satellite.
- We can infer that a geocache can be placed anywhere EXCEPT
 - underwater.
 - underground.
 - in an ice cream shop.
 - along a mountain trail.
- The author mentions videos (paragraph 4) to
 - offer examples of geocache prizes.
 - describe how people find geocaches.
 - tell why GPS technology was created.
 - explain how people learned about GPS.
- The author concludes the passage by
 - sharing a geocaching story.
 - listing some geocaching rules.
 - comparing geocaching to other games.
 - naming some good geocache locations.
- A *stash* (paragraph 4) is a
 - hiking trail.
 - hiding place.
 - set of good directions.
 - computer game.

