

*ReadingHorizons*  
**ELEVATE**®

# Student Packet

Spelling with *-SS*, *-CE*, or *-SE*

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

## Spelling with -SS, -CE, or -SE

## Skills Review

- One-syllable, *short vowel* words ending in the /s/ sound usually end in *ss* (class; dress).
- One-syllable, *long vowel* words ending in the /s/ sound are usually spelled with *ce* (face; nice). Some exceptions: *base*; *case*; *chase*; *vase*.
- Most one-syllable, *short vowel* words with a *consonant* followed by the /s/ sound at the end are spelled with *ce* (dance; fence).
- Some one-syllable words containing *adjacent vowels*, *Murmur Diphthongs*, and *Special Vowel Sounds* end in *se* (geese; horse; blouse). However, some words containing the same vowel sounds end in *ce* (peace, force, ounce).
- Most words ending with the *se* spelling have the /z/ sound (*please*; *surprise*).

## DECODING

There are no special markings for these endings. Prove the word according to the skills you know.

miss  
x

trace  
x

dance  
x

horse  
x

If a word ends in *se* is pronounced as /z/, you can put a small *z* above the *s* to remind you of the pronunciation.

please  
x

surprise  
x

A. Prove these words.

choice

class

fence

rice

peace

spice

cheese

miss

## APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

A. Circle the words that end in the /s/ sound. Underline the words that end in the /z/ sound.

surprise

(nice)

please

ounce

cheese

glass

geese

case

trace

because

fence

chance

## Spelling with -SS, -CE, or -SE

B. Use the words from the box to complete the poem. Not all of the words will be used.

course	race	class	pace
surpass	face	horse	nice

My friend Nikki likes to run,  
 So she decided to enter a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 She asked if I would time her,  
 And she kept an excellent \_\_\_\_\_.

She ran almost every day,  
 And still took her aerobics \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Her speed kept increasing,  
 There was no one who could \_\_\_\_\_.

The day for the race came,  
 She was ready for the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 There is no way she could have been faster,  
 Unless she was riding a \_\_\_\_\_!

C. All but one of the Blends or consonants can create a word ending in either *ss*, *ce*, or *se*. Cross out the Blend or consonant that would NOT create a real word, then write the words on the lines.

Example:       ance:    d-    tr-    ~~ck-~~    Fr-  
 New words: dance    trance    France

1.    ace:            sp-            tr-            l-            sm-  
 Words:    \_\_\_\_\_            \_\_\_\_\_            \_\_\_\_\_

2.    ice:            m-            tw-            f-            r-  
 Words:    \_\_\_\_\_            \_\_\_\_\_            \_\_\_\_\_

3.    ess:            dr-            cl-            str-            pr-  
 Words:    \_\_\_\_\_            \_\_\_\_\_            \_\_\_\_\_

4.    ouse:            bl-            m-            sp-            sn-  
 Words:    \_\_\_\_\_            \_\_\_\_\_            \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 92: Spelling with -SS, -CE, or -SE

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twice    cross    browse    those  
nurse    blouse    dress    Janice  
mess    silence    praise    house

Janice was very busy making a new, silk blouse. Strips of silk crossed the floor. While Janice worked on the blouse, her mother went to browse for a dress at the mall. Janice should clean up the mess before her mother gets back.

## Lesson 92: Spelling with -SS, -CE, or -SE

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nurse    excess    rejoice    fitness  
dance    since    geese    wise  
choice    pass    wince    exercise

I saw my mother wince when she fell on the dance floor. She is a nurse and knew she needed to get to the doctor right away. Ever since then, she has decided to pass on dancing.

## Lesson 92: Spelling with -SS, -CE, or -SE

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raise    boss    choice    allowance  
noise    confess    increase    Lance  
dance    moose    close    supervise

Lance, did your boss raise your pay to get you to supervise the new building project? He should increase your pay just for having you work around all that noise!

## Lesson 92: Spelling with -SS, -CE, or -SE

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suspense    grass    distress    place  
confess    sauce    hose    advise  
else    glimpse    compose    case

The woman was advised to buy another hose to water the lawn at her new place. The grass looked very dry.

## Lesson 92: Spelling with -SS, -CE, or -SE

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accuse	Bess	ambulance	else
force	choice	princess	miss
pose	sauce	Swiss	cheese

Did Bess spill all the cheese sauce on the floor? That was the last of my Swiss cheese, so now I will have no choice but to prepare something else.

## Lesson 92: Spelling with -SS, -CE, or -SE

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produce	actress	hoarse	wise
tease	chase	collapse	place
address	voice	performance	

Did the actress lose her voice before her performance on stage? She sounds very hoarse.

My brother had to buy more produce at the grocery store. I hope he can find the place because he doesn't have the address.

## Lesson 92: Spelling with -SS, -CE, or -SE

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mince	discuss	browse	choose
boss	price	vase	circumstance
dress	surprise	spouse	close

My spouse wants to surprise me with a new dress. I need to browse the choices at the store.

## Lesson 92: Spelling with -SS, -CE, or -SE

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quince	promise	dispose	stress
advertise	office	braise	spice
mass	cheese	floss	force

Don't stress about the view from your office on the ground floor of the cheese factory. I promise you will still be able to see the mountains.

# Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela was born in 1918 in a small village in South Africa. His father was the chief, or leader, of the village. As a young boy, Mandela worked as a goat and cattle shepherd. He was the first person in his family to go to school. He studied law and earned a university degree in 1942. In 1944, Mandela joined the African National Congress (ANC), a political organization. He spoke out against the apartheid policies of the government. Apartheid policies stated that white people and black people in South Africa had to live in separate places. It also placed many other restrictions on non-white people. Mandela believed that these rules were not right or fair.

The pass laws were part of apartheid policies. The pass laws required black people to take identity cards with them into areas where white people lived and worked. In 1960, the ANC planned to protest the country's pass laws. During the protest, 69 people were killed by police. As a result, the government banned the ANC. Members of the group could no longer meet.

Following the ban, Mandela and others decided that the government needed to be replaced. They began plans to force the government to change. Their plans were discovered by the government. In 1964, Mandela was tried and found guilty of **treason**. Treason means trying to attack and replace the government. Mandela was sent to prison for life.

Mandela spent the next 27 years in prison. In February 1990, President de Klerk of South Africa set Mandela free. Together, Mandela and de Klerk helped the government end apartheid in 1993. That same year, Mandela was given the Nobel Peace Prize. Then, Mandela and de Klerk organized the country's first multiracial elections. In 1994, Mandela was elected president of South Africa. He was the first black person to hold that office.

In 1999, Mandela chose not to seek a second term as president. Instead, he retired from political life. He continued to speak out on issues, including education, equality, peace, and public health. More than 50 colleges around the world have given him honorary degrees. He died in 2013 at the age of 95. He is remembered as a fighter for the freedom and equal rights of all people.



*Africa, biography, leaders,  
history, government*

*Lexile®: 780L  
Word Count: 376*

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

# Nelson Mandela

## Comprehension Questions

Circle the best answer.

1. This passage is mostly about a man who was famous for
  - a. serving as a university president.
  - b. fighting for equal rights in Africa.
  - c. being a rich businessman in Africa.
  - d. winning an important soccer match.
2. Mandela's father was
  - a. a village leader.
  - b. a national judge.
  - c. a popular lawyer.
  - d. a successful athlete.
3. Mandela earned a university degree in
  - a. art.
  - b. law.
  - c. biology.
  - d. business.
4. Apartheid policies separated
  - a. farmers and lawyers.
  - b. young and old people.
  - c. teachers and students.
  - d. black and white people.
5. The passage suggests that apartheid policies
  - a. are popular all around the world.
  - b. were found to be unfair and racist.
  - c. are still used in South Africa today.
  - d. were supported by Nelson Mandela.
6. The author mentions *pass laws* (paragraph 2) to
  - a. demonstrate unequal rights.
  - b. explain Mandela's childhood.
  - c. compare Mandela and de Klerk.
  - d. show people's interest in sports.
7. *Treason* (paragraph 3) means
  - a. stealing food from farmers.
  - b. attacking someone who is hurt.
  - c. running away from one's family.
  - d. trying to replace the government.



# Bounty Hunters

When the police arrest a person for a crime, a judge may decide on a sum of money, or bail, for that person. The more serious the crime is, the higher the bail amount will be. If the bail is paid, this person, called a *suspect*, may leave jail, and the court will hold onto the bail until the end of the suspect's trial. Bail is meant to help ensure that the accused will appear in court to be tried according to the law. It is also meant to protect those who are innocent from having to stay in jail for weeks or even months—however long it may take for the case to go to trial. Because bail can be very costly, a bail bond agent may be needed to help cover the cost of the bail. This is a person who lends money to the accused to help pay bail. The purpose of this system is to ensure that crimes are properly investigated and that suspects are fairly tried in court.

Sometimes, however, the suspect may decide not to come to the scheduled court appearance. Missing a court appearance is referred to as *skipping town* or *running from the law*. The police are very busy, so they usually do not have the time to track down, or locate, the missing suspect, who is also called a *fugitive*. In such a situation, a bail bond agent may hire a bounty hunter, also known as a *bail enforcement agent* or *fugitive recovery agent*, to find and bring back the fugitive.

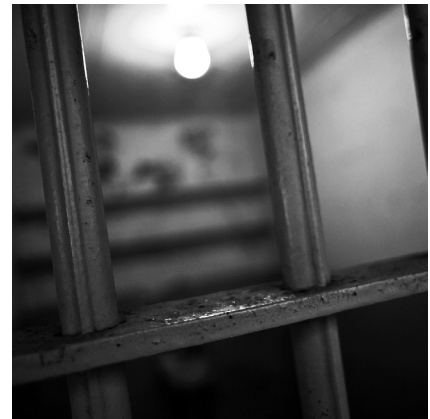
Bounty hunting is not an easy job. The hours can be very long, averaging anywhere from 80 to 100 hours per week, and bounty hunters often spend an extended period of time away from home. They have to conduct a good deal of research on the people who they hunt, obtaining social security numbers, phone numbers, addresses, and license plate numbers, to help them locate the fugitives. They may have to wait and watch places where a fugitive lives, works, or regularly visits, an activity that can take hours or even days. They try to find people who can give them clues to the fugitive's whereabouts so that they can make an arrest.

Once the fugitive is **apprehended**, bounty hunters must then return that person to jail in the area where the fugitive was first arrested, and that drive can be hundreds or even thousands of miles depending on how far the fugitive traveled.

Though bounty hunters often carry weapons for protection, they rarely use them in their work. Very few fugitives resist arrest, and those who do usually only try to run away.

Bounty hunting is a job that requires a lot of detective work as well as patience, and most bounty hunters are very effective at recovering missing suspects. According to the National Association of Bail Enforcement Agents, bounty hunters capture nearly 90 percent of their targets, and that amounts to about 31,500 fugitives each year in the United States. The job also comes with an attractive monetary reward; a bounty hunter may receive anywhere between 10 and 20 percent of the bail money for bringing in a fugitive, so bounty hunters who consistently do their job well can earn a good yearly salary.

*Continued on the next page.*



*jobs, government*

Lexile®: 1230L  
Word Count: 983

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

## Bounty Hunters (continued)

Though most of them are male, bounty hunters can be men or women. Many bounty hunters are former police officers or private detectives or have otherwise worked in law enforcement. That said, experience in these types of jobs is not required. More and more colleges are even offering certification training and degrees in bounty hunting, but the most important preparation for the job comes from good thinking skills, which means that a bounty hunter needs to predict what a fugitive will do. Bounty hunters also need to understand and follow all federal and local laws.

In the United States, bounty hunters have varying levels of authority, depending on the laws of the state where they work. Some states require bounty hunters to be licensed, and others require them to register as law enforcement officers. Only three states—Illinois, Kentucky, and Oregon—require bounty hunters to have a court order to make an arrest. In some places, bounty hunters' authority can exceed, or go higher than, that of the local police. Surprisingly, bounty hunters are not required to wear a uniform identifying themselves as officers of the law. They also do not need to obtain a warrant, and they can trespass on the fugitive's private property. All of this is legal under the terms of the bail agreement that the fugitive originally signed. However, bounty hunters do not have any legal protection if they follow a fugitive out of the country.

Bounty hunters are depicted throughout popular media. Many police and detective stories include plots in which a bounty hunter must track down a fugitive. Because a bounty hunter can travel all over the country, these stories can be very exciting and involve a variety of interesting characters and situations. The popular science fiction series *Star Wars* features a bounty hunter as one of its popular characters. Boba Fett is the name of this bounty hunter who is hired by Darth Vader to track down the heroes of the rebellion. And bounty hunters are even featured in reality TV. One TV series highlighted the work of Duane "Dog" Chapman, a famous bounty hunter who tracked fugitives with the help of his family members. As someone who once served time in a Texas prison, Chapman not only captured fugitives but encouraged them to change their lives and become lawful citizens.

Although it is not a common career path, this job can offer a great deal of satisfaction to bounty hunters who find fulfillment in knowing that they are supporting the legal system. By locating and returning fugitives, they do their part to ensure that suspects are tried in court.

# Bounty Hunters

## Comprehension Questions

Circle the best answer.

- This passage describes a job in the field of
  - performing arts.
  - criminal justice.
  - health insurance.
  - physical science.
- An appropriate alternative title for this passage is
  - Stealing and Hiding.
  - Racing and Winning.
  - Studying and Improving.
  - Investigating and Tracking.
- The purpose of bail is to
  - pay for damaged property.
  - help a suspect hire a lawyer.
  - provide better police equipment.
  - ensure that a suspect attends court.
- A fugitive refers to someone who
  - arrests suspects.
  - works in a prison.
  - runs from the law.
  - sees a crime happen.
- A bounty hunter has no legal protection when
  - arresting a suspect in a city that has police.
  - traveling with a suspect in a personal vehicle.
  - working with a team of other bounty hunters.
  - following a suspect outside the country's borders.
- The passage suggests that the most important qualities of bounty hunters are
  - wealth and fame.
  - humor and trickery.
  - politeness and friendliness.
  - intelligence and lawfulness.
- We can infer that stories involving bounty hunters are usually
  - sad.
  - funny.
  - exciting.
  - romantic.
- The author begins the passage by
  - explaining the bail system.
  - sharing a story about a judge.
  - describing life in a US prison.
  - naming a popular bounty hunter.
- The author mentions Star Wars (paragraph 9) when
  - describing main responsibilities of a bounty hunter.
  - listing laws that restrict what bounty hunters can do.
  - giving examples of bounty hunters in popular media.
  - explaining the education and training of bounty hunters.
- If someone is *apprehended* (paragraph 4), that person is
  - angry.
  - caught.
  - terrible.
  - missing.

