

ReadingHorizons
ELEVATE®

Student Packet

Sounds of *EU* and *EW*

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

- *Eu* and *ew* each have *two* sounds. They can both have the sounds of long *u* (as in *feud* and *few*) and /oo/ (as in *neutral* and *new*).
- *Eu* is not used at the end of a word, but *ew* is.

DECODING

Although this vowel combination is not a Special Vowel Sound, it is marked the same. Put an x underneath and between the letters in *eu* or *ew*, and draw an arc underneath.

new
(x)feud
(x)

A. Prove these words.

chew

sleuth

few

blew

jewel

curfew

mildew

neutral

APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

A. Circle the word that matches the definition.

1. detective

grew

few

sleuth

2. to make like new

knew

renew

curfew

3. the son of one's brother or sister

nephew

drew

pewter

4. an atomic particle with no charge

neutron

eulogy

deuce

5. a quarrel or fight that sometimes lasts a long time

threw

sewer

feud

Sounds of *EU* and *EW*

B. Unscramble the words with the combinations *eu* and *ew* to make real words. Use the words in the box as clues. (Four of the words in the box are the answers.)

screw	sleuth	sewer	chew	drew
jewel	blew	threw	nephew	neutral

1. reews ○ _____

2. welb _____ ○

3. hcwe _____ ○

4. ewrth ○ _____

C. Take the letters in the circles and unscramble them to answer the question below.

What can be a type of soup with meat and vegetables and also mean to worry or get excited about something?

Answer: _____

Lesson 93: Sounds of EU and EW

grew mildew sewer
feud jewel threw
stew few deuce

After my garden grew, I picked a few vegetables, threw them in a pot, and made some stew.

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Lesson 93: Sounds of EU and EW

newborn Eugenia grew
chew pew neutral
blew maneuver jewel

When Eugenia was a newborn, she didn't have any teeth to chew food. I guess her teeth came in quickly as she grew because when she was only one year old, she had at least six teeth!

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Lesson 93: Sounds of EU and EW

Eunice drew streusel
sinew deuce nephew
threw newspaper feud

Eunice, my best friend, bought her nephew streusel for his birthday. It was so good that they chewed every bite right away.

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Lesson 93: Sounds of EU and EW

Drew euphoric view
shrew Eugenia leukocyte
newfound knew neutron

The view from Drew's apartment window was spectacular. He knew he was quite lucky to find such a place, and he was euphoric about his newfound freedom.

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Lesson 93: Sounds of EU and EW

cashew new few
Eugene eureka knew
pewter feudal euphemism

My mom got a new pewter bowl. She knew that we would want a snack when Uncle Eugene came to visit, so she put a few cashews in the bowl and set it on the coffee table.

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Lesson 93: Sounds of EU and EW

Eugene flew newspaper
chew eulogy nephew
Drew sleuth few

My nephew Drew flew to Eugene to visit his friend. After he arrived, he checked the newspaper so they could plan a few activities.

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Lesson 93: Sounds of EU and EW

spew view mildew
eucalyptus blew grew
jewel shrew Andrew

Andrew had great view of a eucalyptus tree that grew across the street. When the wind blew the leaves on the tree, he loved the scent that floated by his house.

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Lesson 93: Sounds of EU and EW

Drew whew neutral
leucite jewelry ewe
curfew grew leukocyte

Dad said he couldn't stay neutral about Drew's curfew. His son had to be in the house by 11:00 at night. When Drew hadn't returned by 11:30, Dad grew concerned.

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Hot Dogs

Do you like to eat hot dogs? They are a popular food for many people in the United States. Americans eat 16 billion hot dogs each year. That is an average of 53 hot dogs for every man, woman, and child.

No one is certain when the first hot dog was made. There are a few legends about it. One story states that the first hot dog was served around 1900. On a cold day in New York City, a man sold snacks at a street stand. He wanted to help his customers keep warm. So he sold them hot meat sausages in buns. He called this food *hot dogs*.

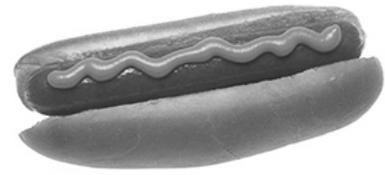
Since then, hot dogs have spread across North America and the rest of the world. It is a popular food in many places. Fast food restaurants and food stands at sporting events often sell them. Along with hamburgers, they are common at barbecue parties. Many people like to pour ketchup, a sweetened tomato sauce, on top of their hot dogs. Other common toppings include mustard (a spicy sauce), relish (made from pickles), and sauerkraut (sour cabbage).

In recent years, hot dog-eating contests have become quite popular. Many people consider these contests to be a new kind of sport. The most famous contest in the USA is hosted each Independence Day (July 4th). The contest takes place on Coney Island in New York.

The contest was first hosted by Nathan Handwerker. He was an immigrant to the USA from Poland. In 1916, Handwerker opened a hot dog stand on Coney Island. He sold hot dogs made from his wife's recipe. In 1916, the hot dogs cost five cents each.

That same year, Handwerker held his first hot dog-eating contest. It began with four men who were eating at the stand. They were all recent immigrants to the USA. The men started to argue. Each one claimed to be the most **patriotic**. They could not decide who loved the USA the most. So, they decided on a contest. They wanted to see who could eat the most hot dogs. The contest lasted for 10 minutes. The winner, they agreed, would be the most "American."

Today, hot dog-eating contests are popular at picnics and other summer activities. If you decide to participate in a hot dog-eating contest, remember to carefully chew your hot dog properly when eating. And no matter who wins, you can enjoy the taste of this delicious, American food.



food, USA

Lexile®: 740L
Word Count: 409

Time: _____

Hot Dogs

Comprehension Questions

Circle the best answer.

1. This passage is mostly about
 - a. a small animal.
 - b. a common US food.
 - c. a new type of sport.
 - d. a New York restaurant.
2. One story suggests that hot dogs were invented in the city of
 - a. Boston.
 - b. New York.
 - c. Los Angeles.
 - d. Washington.
3. All of the following are popular hot dog toppings EXCEPT
 - a. relish.
 - b. syrup.
 - c. ketchup.
 - d. mustard.
4. The first winner of the contest at Handwerker's hot dog stand was considered the
 - a. best cook.
 - b. fastest runner.
 - c. most American.
 - d. hardest working.
5. The passage suggests that a person is most likely to find hot dogs
 - a. at a fancy hotel.
 - b. inside a hospital.
 - c. at a baseball game.
 - d. in a office building.
6. The author begins the passage by
 - a. asking a question.
 - b. defining a key word.
 - c. quoting a famous poem.
 - d. sharing a personal story.
7. If someone is *patriotic* (paragraph 6), that person loves
 - a. eating food.
 - b. earning money.
 - c. his or her family.
 - d. his or her country.

Ernest Shackleton

Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton dreamed of fame and fortune for himself and for the crew he would lead deep into Antarctica. But when the ship they sailed on sank, their goal of crossing the continent quickly changed. Their new quest became one of staying alive. Their incredible tale has become one of the greatest stories of survival.

Shackleton was born in 1874 in Ireland. His family soon moved to London, England, where Shackleton grew up. He loved to read books, but he found himself bored at school. Though his father, a doctor, wanted him to follow in his footsteps and go to medical school, Shackleton instead joined the merchant navy at age 16. By age 18, he had attained the rank of first mate. He continued to get promotions based on his hard work. With the merchant navy, he traveled to many places and learned important survival skills.

In 1901, Shackleton traveled to Antarctica as part of the crew on the *Discovery* ship. The purpose of this voyage was to conduct scientific research and to determine how a trip to the South Pole, which mankind had not previously reached, might be possible. Shackleton was an important and popular member of the team. Unfortunately, he became sick and was forced to return home to recover, yet he learned much from the experience.

Back in England, Shackleton was a popular public speaker. In 1906, he ran an unsuccessful campaign for a seat in the British Parliament. However, he was elected as secretary to the Scottish Geographical Society. Shackleton was also still determined to reach the South Pole one day. He organized a new expedition, and raised a great deal of money, but then lost much of it through unwise business investments.

Despite these troubles, Shackleton led an expedition to Antarctica in 1907. He and his team were the first to successfully climb Mount Erebus, one of the highest volcanoes on the continent, at an elevation of 12,448 feet (3,794 meters). They also came within a mere 112.2 miles (180.6 kilometers) of the South Pole. Harsh weather conditions forced them to turn back, and their journey home was a difficult one. Team members were forced to survive on half rations. Shackleton chose to give part of his own food supply to his friend Frank Wild, who was very ill. Upon the group's return to England, Shackleton's fame grew even more. He received a gold medal from the Royal Geographical Society, and King Edward VII named him a Knight of the British Empire.

By 1911, other explorers had already reached the South Pole. Though disappointed by this news, Shackleton set a new goal to become the first person to cross the Antarctic continent by passing through the South Pole. In 1914, he and his crew sailed from England on the *Endurance* for his third expedition. However, in January 1915, the *Endurance* became trapped in ice, forcing the crew to abandon the ship and wait for the ice to break up. Unfortunately, in November, the ship sank. The men had few supplies to keep themselves alive.

Continued on the next page.



nature, geography, biography

Lexile®: 1020L
Word Count: 807

Time: _____

Ernest Shackleton (continued)

In April 1916, Shackleton and his crew climbed into three small boats and sailed north. Their destination was Elephant Island, which they reached within a week. Still, the deserted island was far from shipping routes and from any vessel that could rescue them. Taking only five of his men with him in one small boat, and leaving the rest behind, Shackleton sailed on the icy water. Fifteen days later, they reached South Georgia Island, a British territory. Crossing difficult mountainous ground on foot, they eventually found a whaling station on the island's north shore. On August 30, 1916, Shackleton and a rescue team returned to Elephant Island to pick up the remainder of the crew. Though they had endured bitterly cold temperatures and other dangers for almost two years, not a single man of the 28-person crew died.

Returning to England in 1917, Shackleton hoped to fight for the British Army in World War I. Instead, the government sent him on a diplomatic mission to South America. After the war ended, he wrote the book *South*, which told of his disastrous Antarctic voyage and rescue. Though Shackleton had barely escaped with his life on his last trip, he returned to Antarctica for a fourth expedition in 1921. His mission this time was to **circumnavigate**, or sail all of the way around, the continent. Sadly, though, he died of a heart attack in 1922 at age 47 and was buried on South Georgia Island.

In a sense, Shackleton could be considered a failure because he never achieved his goals for Antarctica. Nevertheless, in the century since his death, he has become known across the world as a great hero for his courageous leadership through some very difficult situations, and, to this day, he remains a respected explorer.

Ernest Shackleton

Comprehension Questions

Circle the best answer.

1. This passage is mostly about
 - a. a healer.
 - b. a teacher.
 - c. an explorer.
 - d. a politician.

2. Shackleton is best remembered for his
 - a. medical treatment of illnesses.
 - b. diplomatic mission to Antarctica.
 - c. scientific research in South America.
 - d. commitment to his goals and his team.

3. Shackleton's father wanted him to become
 - a. a ship builder.
 - b. a medical doctor.
 - c. an officer in the navy.
 - d. an explorer in the Arctic.

4. Shackleton received a gold medal from the
 - a. British Army.
 - b. British Parliament.
 - c. Royal Geographical Society.
 - d. Scottish Geographical Society.

5. Mount Erebus is located in
 - a. Africa.
 - b. Europe.
 - c. Antarctica.
 - d. South America.

6. The author mentions Frank Wild (paragraph 5) in describing Shackleton's
 - a. desire to become famous.
 - b. life growing up in Ireland.
 - c. work in the merchant navy.
 - d. care for members of his team.

7. The author concludes by
 - a. asking some thoughtful questions.
 - b. comparing Shackleton to his father.
 - c. inviting readers to do something new.
 - d. telling why people remember Shackleton.

8. Shackleton only took five men with him when he left Elephant Island because
 - a. the men had been fighting.
 - b. the rest of the men had died.
 - c. there was little room in the boat.
 - d. only five men knew how to swim.

9. Shackleton's personality can best be described as
 - a. brave.
 - b. angry.
 - c. careful.
 - d. cheerful.

10. *Circumnavigate* (paragraph 8) means
 - a. become a famous sailor.
 - b. travel around something.
 - c. move to another country.
 - d. survive a difficult experience.

