

ReadingHorizons
ELEVATE®

Student Packet

Sounds of *GH*, *IGH*, and *IGHT*

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 _____.

Sounds of GH, IGH, and IGH

Skills Review

The combination *gh* can do three things:

- 1) When *gh* comes at the beginning of a word, it has the sound /g/ (*ghost*).
- 2) When *gh* comes at the end of a word, it sometimes has the sound /f/ (*laugh*).
- 3) In most words, the *gh* is silent. When the vowel *i* comes before the *gh*, the *i* is long, and the *gh* is silent (*high*; *night*).

DECODING

When *gh* is at the beginning of a word, mark the *h* silent.

ghost

When *gh* is at the end of a word and it says /f/, mark a small *f* above the *gh*.

laugh

When *gh* is in the combination *igh*, cross out the *g* and the *h*, and mark the *i* long.

right

A. Prove these words. The *gh* is silent.

bright

high

night

tight

sigh

fight

light

flight

READING

Read the signs. Notice the words that contain *gh*, *igh*, and *ight*.



Sounds of GH, IGH, and IGH

APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

A. Unscramble the letters to make words using *gh*, *igh*, and *ight*. The words are used in the signs on the previous page.

1. gtnih _____

2. gih _____

3. rugoh _____

4. sthog _____

B. Circle the words in which *gh* is silent. Underline the word in which *gh* says /g/. Draw a box around the words in which *gh* says /f/. The first one is done for you.

light ghost tough might right

flight high rough plight laugh

night fight bright sight cough

C. Write a meaningful sentence using one word from Activity B. Try write a sentence of at least 7 words.

Lesson 49: Sounds of GH, IGH, and IGH

ghost	night	sight
tight	sigh	high
flight	nigh	might

Space is tight on this flight.
That might be too high for me.

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Lesson 49: Sounds of GH, IGH, and IGH

flight	ghost	bright
thigh	sigh	might
slight	night	light

Did you have a good night on your flight?
The light might be too bright.

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Lesson 49: Sounds of GH, IGH, and IGH

bright	ghost	sight
light	right	thigh
night	nigh	flight

There was a bright light on the plane.
James sat on the right for the flight home.

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Lesson 49: Sounds of GH, IGH, and IGH

slight	right	flight
sigh	bright	high
night	ghost	might

They asked too high of a price for that flight.
We might have to go right, not left.

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Lesson 49: Sounds of GH, IGH, and IGH

bright flight light
sigh slight fight
right thigh ghost

She thinks she got on the right flight.
Take a slight right at the light.

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Lesson 49: Sounds of GH, IGH, and IGH

light ghost right
sigh high flight
might bright slight

Go right at the next light.
He gave a sigh and told me the flight was late.

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Lesson 49: Sounds of GH, IGH, and IGH

ghost night might
right sigh high
tight sight bright

He might not call at night.
The ghost was a sight!

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Lesson 49: Sounds of GH, IGH, and IGH

night right fight
ghost bright fright
light sigh thigh

Is it right to fight?
That is a bright light.

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Pilots

Have you ever wanted to fly an airplane? It is possible. You can earn a pilot's license. Then you can fly airplanes.

How do you get started in a career as a pilot? First, most pilots need a high school diploma and a bachelor's degree. Then, you might take a class at a local flight school. There you will learn to work the controls. You will also learn how to obtain a pilot's license from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). This license is required of anyone who flies a plane.

Additionally, you may want to earn an Airline Transport Pilot (ATP) certificate. This certificate is required of anyone who flies a plane as a job. These people are called *professional pilots*. Many professional pilots work for airline companies. They fly commercial planes carrying passengers and cargo. Some airline pilots fly between small, nearby cities. They make trips lasting one or two hours. Other pilots fly longer trips between major cities. For example, the trip between Los Angeles and New York takes five hours, and the trip from London to Moscow takes four hours. An **intercontinental** flight is one that crosses oceans and continents. The intercontinental flight between Tokyo and Toronto crosses the North American continent and the Pacific Ocean. It takes about 13 hours!

Many pilots work with a team. In fact, all commercial airline flights must have two pilots. This helps when one pilot needs to rest. Along with the flight attendants, pilots make up the flight crew. The captain is in charge of the plane. Another pilot, the first officer, assists the captain. Airline pilots make sure that a plane takes off and lands safely. They also take care of the passengers. During the trip, they talk to passengers on an intercom to tell them facts or safety tips. They do their best to keep the flight on schedule. In the case of engine failure or another emergency, the pilots must safely land the plane in an unexpected place.

Not all pilots work for airlines. Some pilots have special jobs, including fighting fires or dusting crops with pesticides. Other pilots fly military planes. Some fly helicopters. Helicopter pilots might rescue a lost or injured person.

Pilots often work only a few days each month. But they must spend a great deal of time away from home. They can be gone for weeks at a time. However, many pilots enjoy the work because they love flying. They may also get the opportunity to visit interesting cities, countries, or continents!



jobs, technology, geography

Lexile®: 730L
Word Count: 420

Time: _____

Pilots

Comprehension Questions

Circle the best answer.

1. The main idea of this passage is that
 - a. attending flight school is expensive.
 - b. airplane technology is amazing.
 - c. flying a plane can be interesting.
 - d. airline workers must be friendly.
2. Pilots who work for airlines must have an FAA license and an
 - a. ATM card.
 - b. AT diploma.
 - c. MA degree.
 - d. ATP certificate.
3. A flight from Los Angeles to New York takes about
 - a. 2 hours.
 - b. 5 hours.
 - c. 13 hours.
 - d. 20 hours.
4. The job of a first officer is to
 - a. fight fires.
 - b. serve food.
 - c. help the captain.
 - d. rescue lost people.
5. The passage suggests that longer flights are made safer by
 - a. requiring two pilots.
 - b. using smaller planes.
 - c. flying higher in the air.
 - d. staying close to mountains.
6. The author concludes by
 - a. describing some popular airplanes.
 - b. offering important warnings about flying.
 - c. sharing personal stories about traveling.
 - d. listing some benefits of being a pilot.
7. If something is *intercontinental* (paragraph 3), it
 - a. is near a large city.
 - b. moves very carefully.
 - c. carries important people and things.
 - d. travels across continents.

Sumo Wrestling

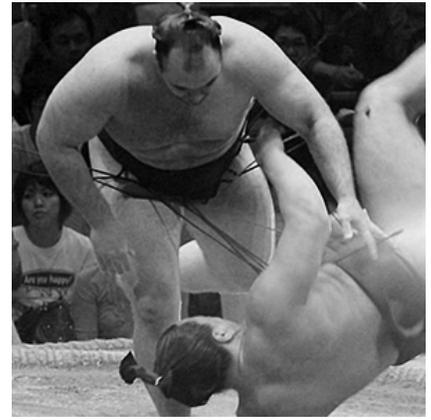
Two very big men, weighing an average of 330 pounds (150 kilograms) each, prepare to fight. However, they are not mad at each other. Fighting is their job. They do this for fun! During a match, they wear nothing but a loincloth, a type of traditional underwear. They wrestle in a circle-shaped ring, which is made out of clay and is covered in sand. The ring is about 15 feet (4.55 meters) in diameter. Both wrestling competitors have the same goal: to knock, push, or throw the other man out of the ring or down to the ground. The one who can do this first is then declared the winner.

This is the sport of sumo wrestling. If you blink or briefly look away, you might miss it; a match typically lasts for just a few seconds. In rare cases, matches can last up to a minute in length. People all across the Earth, including those who live in parts of Europe and North America, enjoy the sport, but sumo wrestling is especially beloved, or highly valued, by the people of Japan. Sumo wrestling is the national sport of Japan. It is also one of the world's oldest sports that is still played in modern times. Additionally, sumo wrestling represents an important part of Japanese culture and customs.

The history of sumo wrestling in Japan dates as far back as the third century AD. Whenever rice was planted, sumo matches were traditionally held as a type of prayer or blessing on the farmers' crops. At other times, sumo matches were performed for the emperor's entertainment. The sport's current rules and customs were heavily influenced and shaped by the Edo period of Japanese history, which covered the 17th through 19th centuries. In honor of this era, the wrestlers wear their hair in a style that was popular during that time. The wrestlers grow their hair long and then tie it up on the top of their heads in a knot, or *topknot* as it is called. The referees wear clothing that was often worn by Japanese medieval warriors. Depending on the referee's level of experience, he may wear a white cotton or a colorful silk uniform. A few other traditions have been passed down through time. One is the concept of throwing salt into the ring before each sumo match. This is a practice passed down from a traditional Japanese custom, and it is believed that it is done to purify the ring. Throwing salt is a symbol that shows the ring has been made clean and is prepared for a match.

While in the ring, there are up to 82 approved moves, or actions, that wrestlers may use when fighting. For example, they may physically lift their opponents out of the ring. They may also use their weight to push their opponents backward or to the ground. Normally, there are eight actions that are **prohibited**, or not allowed. For example, wrestlers may not punch with a clenched fist, as in boxing, or poke an opponent's eyes with a finger. Wrestlers are also prohibited from kicking a person in the chest or stomach. A wrestler who tries any of the prohibited moves automatically loses the match.

Continued on the next page.



Asia, sports, history, culture

Lexile®: 1020L
Word Count: 806

Time: _____

Sumo Wrestling (continued)

The majority of wrestlers are somewhere between the ages of 20 and 35. Typically, groups of wrestlers live together in a training complex. While they live at the complex, they must follow a strict daily schedule of eating, sleeping, and physical training. They often must wake up at 4 a.m. to begin the day's activities. A large part of a wrestler's diet is a stew that is made from fish, meat, and vegetables. Each group of wrestlers is guided and watched over by a coach who is commonly a retired wrestler.

Sumo wrestlers compete in six tournaments every year. Each of these tournaments is held over the course of 15 days. The ultimate goal of each sumo wrestler is to become the *yokozuna*, or grand champion. When a wrestler obtains the rank of *yokozuna*, he cannot lose this title. However, should his performance begin to decline at any point, he will be expected to retire from competition.

Sumo wrestling is a sport that is full of tradition. However, to remain popular among today's audiences, the sport is changing. For example, of the hundreds of sumo wrestlers who compete professionally in Japan, most of them are, as you might expect, Japanese, but about 60 of them come from foreign countries such as China, Mongolia, and Russia. And although sumo wrestling has long been a sport for men, an increasing number of wrestlers compete in women's sumo tournaments. As a result of these changes, wrestlers, both men and women, Japanese and foreigners, hope to continue entertaining and inspiring the people of Japan—and the rest of the world—for a long, long time.

Sumo Wrestling

Comprehension Questions

Circle the best answer.

- This passage is mainly about a
 - traditional Japanese sport.
 - Japanese TV sports program.
 - famous wrestler from Japan.
 - history of Japan's universities.
- An appropriate alternative title for his passage is
 - Family Traditions from Ancient Japan.
 - Diet and Exercise Habits of Modern Japan.
 - A Young Man's Journey to Wrestling Fame.
 - Honoring the Past with Today's Competitions.
- During a match, a sumo wrestler usually wears
 - a loincloth.
 - a silk robe.
 - an armor suit.
 - a cotton uniform.
- Salt is thrown onto the ring to
 - keep the ground warm.
 - signal the end of a match.
 - show that the ring is ready.
 - stop wrestlers from slipping.
- Professional sumo wrestlers are expected to live
 - with their grandparents.
 - alone in the countryside.
 - in small apartments in Tokyo.
 - in groups at training complexes.
- We can infer that sumo wrestlers eat
 - only rice and fish.
 - mostly junk food.
 - only after a match.
 - large quantities daily.
- We can infer that a yokozuna will retire if he
 - wants to go to school.
 - argues with his coach.
 - loses several matches.
 - decides to get married.
- The author begins the passage by
 - defining some key terms.
 - describing a regular match.
 - summarizing a historical tale.
 - naming some famous wrestlers.
- The author mentions Mongolia (paragraph 7) to
 - explain the history of sumo wrestling.
 - highlight the clothing origins of sumo.
 - show changes in the types of wrestlers.
 - state the location of sumo tournaments.
- If something is *prohibited* (paragraph 4), it is
 - popular with fans.
 - considered illegal.
 - symbolically clean.
 - traditionally important.

Most Common Words List 11

Skills Review

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

Most Common Words List 11

set put end does another well large
must big even such because turned here why

A. Read the story. **Circle** the Most Common Words from List 11. Words can be used more than once.

Tan loves nature and goes hiking often. Toward the end of his most recent trip, he turned his ankle on a big rock. Because he was in pain, he set his gear down beside another large rock and carefully put a bandage on his ankle. He knew he must keep his leg up because such injuries could result in swelling. Why does this spot look so familiar? Tan thought. It did not even take a minute for him to remember. It was here that he had turned his ankle two years ago! “Well, that’s bad luck,” he said to himself.

B. Answer the questions about the story. **Circle** the best answer.

1. Why does Tan go hiking?
 - a. To stay fit
 - b. Because he loves nature
 - c. To spend time with friends
 - d. To hunt deer

2. What happened to Tan on his most recent hike?
 - a. He was attacked by a bear.
 - b. He got lost.
 - c. He hurt his ankle.
 - d. He fell into a river.

Most Common Words List 11

3. What did Tan do to help himself?
- a. He wrapped his ankle in a bandage.
 - b. He called an ambulance for help.
 - c. He swam to the nearest ranger station.
 - d. He performed minor surgery on himself.
4. Why did the spot seem familiar to Tan?
- a. He had heard about the spot from a friend.
 - b. He had seen a nature show about the area.
 - c. He had camped nearby in the past.
 - d. He had twisted his ankle there two years ago.
5. Tan thought his accident was caused by
- a. Bad luck
 - b. A trap
 - c. Clumsiness
 - d. Not paying attention

C. One of the words in each set is a Most Common Word, and the other is a scramble. **Circle** the Most Common Word.

Example: **does** sode

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| 1. chus | such | 9. ned | end |
| 2. lewl | well | 10. put | tup |
| 3. even | veen | 11. here | reeh |
| 4. must | stum | 12. ets | set |
| 5. large | grale | 13. why | hyw |
| 6. trunde | turned | 14. sedo | does |
| 7. gib | big | 15. because | cabesue |
| 8. another | thonrea | | |

Most Common Words List 11

set put end does another
well large must big even
such because turned here why

I got a new set of golf clubs as a gift. I will put them here because they are such a great gift. I must use them well.

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Most Common Words List 11

big here set turned even
end well put because why
does large must another such

When I turned around, I was stunned to see my mom. Why was I stunned? Because she flies large planes, and she was going to be in another state. At the end of her shift, she rushed here to be with me.

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Most Common Words List 11

well large turned big because
set why such another end
here put must does even

Jill is a singer. She does a lot of small shows, but she has also done large shows. I am such a big fan. I would even like to help put up her set.

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Most Common Words List 11

here does such set large
why well turned another put
end even must big because

Can you help me think of another word for *big*? I do not know why, but I must not use *large* or *great*. I got it! I can put *vast* at the end of my sentence.

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Most Common Words List 11

because does big turned end
such set well why must
large here even another put

His day turned out well because he does nice things for people. When we help one another, we get a chance to see such big smiles.

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Most Common Words List 11

here even well because another
large set must such end
turned put why big does

As Dan walked to my home, he must have been lost, because he turned left and hit the end of the lane. He even went up the next drive and bumped into a big wall. I'm glad he got here!

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Most Common Words List 11

another set big does turned
such must even put end
large why because well here

Rose and Jake have a large well on their farm. I put a big jug on a rope and filled it with water. The well water does such good things for the crops here.

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Most Common Words List 11

well set because does put
why such must big another
turned here large even end

Why did I set my large glass of water down? It was here, and now it is gone. Another kid must have put it in the sink.

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