Student Packet

The Schwa Compound Words

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

• The schwa is the unstressed vowel sound in a multisyllabic word. It is represented by an upsidedown e (ə). The sound of the schwa is short u (about) or sometimes short i (leverage).
• Unstressed syllables often assume the schwa sound.
• All vowels can assume the schwa sound.

DECODING

Prove the word according to the Phonetic and Decoding Skills. If the vowel sound takes on the schwa sound, you can put the schwa (ə) above the vowel. (Note: You can use either lines or boxes to divide syllables.)

open    away

A. Prove the words. Write the schwa mark above the vowel in the unstressed syllable.

sofa   season   human   even
student   local   moment   agree

APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

A. Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ago</th>
<th>equal</th>
<th>pilot</th>
<th>adult</th>
<th>season</th>
<th>sofa</th>
<th>legal</th>
<th>final</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. When I turn 18, I will be an __________.
2. Fall is my favorite __________.
3. It is not __________ for me to drive until I am 16 years old.
4. My grandfather was born a long time __________.
5. To be fair to both of us, we should cut the last piece of pie into two slices of __________ size.
6. She wants to become a __________, so she’s taking flying lessons.
7. My uncle and aunt want a new __________, so they are going to the furniture store.
8. I have a __________ exam next week, so I need to study.
B. This list of words contains both words that include a schwa sound and words that do not include a schwa sound. Write each word in the appropriate column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schwa (Ə)</th>
<th>No Schwa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>again</td>
<td>bark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>problem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balloon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baby</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enemy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>party</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parrot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>was</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three items were left on the sofa.
He put away his apron a long time ago.
You need to label wet cement.
Jason likes to scuba dive.
### Lesson 58: The Schwa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>even</th>
<th>item</th>
<th>total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>away</td>
<td>local</td>
<td>ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuba</td>
<td>slogan</td>
<td>sofa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apron</td>
<td>private</td>
<td>agree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three items were left on the sofa.  
He put away his apron a long time ago.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>silent</th>
<th>soda</th>
<th>oven</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>legal</td>
<td>equal</td>
<td>polite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basis</td>
<td>label</td>
<td>taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open</td>
<td>final</td>
<td>tuna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Don’t leave the oven open when it is on.  
There is no legal basis for a case.

### Lesson 58: The Schwa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>student</th>
<th>adult</th>
<th>label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bacon</td>
<td>scuba</td>
<td>adopt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jason</td>
<td>human</td>
<td>cement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amaze</td>
<td>crisis</td>
<td>away</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You need to label wet cement.  
Jason likes to scuba dive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>afraid</th>
<th>select</th>
<th>polite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>human</td>
<td>Lena</td>
<td>delete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asleep</td>
<td>zebra</td>
<td>open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>label</td>
<td>item</td>
<td>student</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lena saw a zebra asleep on the grass.  
The student is polite.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson 58: The Schwa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>human</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The pilot will fly across the state on her next flight.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson 58: The Schwa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A total of ten students passed the final test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson 58: The Schwa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>human</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>global</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adopt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Steven voted to adopt a new slogan for the local team.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson 58: The Schwa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sofa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beacon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Don’t try to lift the sofa alone. Do you know about the van?
3D Video Games

Many modern video games look so real that it is almost as if you see real people in real places. People who make video games use amazing technology to create games that look realistic. The have many ways to make a flat picture on your screen look like a real object or location.

Video game designers understand that your TV or computer screen has only two dimensions. A dimension is a direction. So your TV has two directions: top to bottom, and left to right. But the world is 3D, or three dimensional. This means that the world is top to bottom, left to right, and front to back. Video game designers know that their video game will look better and be more interesting to play if they can make games that appear to be 3D.

One of the ways, or techniques, that video game designers make a video game environment appear 3D is by simulating, or copying, light. The simulation of light can be done by creating 3D shapes with dark and light colors. If you look closely at a tree in the real world, you see that it is not flat. But how do you know that? Look carefully, and you will see that the part of the tree facing the light has a lighter color. The parts of the tree farther from the light have darker colors. So, video game designers use changes in color to make objects in their games look real.

In addition to light, trees and other parts of the real world also have shadows. Creating shadows is another technique that video game designers use to make their games look 3D. They create shadows on and around trees. They also make shadows on everything else you see. Shadows make video game objects appear 3D. To make real-looking shadows, the video game designers first decide where the light is coming from, and then they create shadows opposite the light.

Video game designers also simulate distance. In the real world, if you stand in front of a building and look down the street, you see other buildings. Can you see some buildings better than others? Usually we do not see things that are far away as well as we see things that are close to us. Video game makers understand this. They make distant objects harder to see by making distant objects smaller and fuzzier, or having less detail. As objects get closer, the developer makes these objects larger and adds details.

Another technique that game designers use is related to sound. In real life, a distant sound is harder to hear. Also, a sound can come from different directions, depending on the location of the source of that sound. So game designers adjust the sound volume as a character moves closer to the source of the sound. They also control whether a sound comes from the left or right, by sending that sound to the left or right speaker or earphone. The careful use of sounds helps players feel like they are in a 3D environment.

All of these techniques are being used today to make realistic 3D video games. Game designers put a lot of work into each game so that players have a better experience. The next time that you play a 3D video game, look for these techniques, and think about how they improve the game experience.
3D Video Games
Comprehension Questions

Circle the best answer.

1. This passage is mostly about how game
   a. players select the best video games.
   b. players win at realistic video games.
   c. designers find a good job making games.
   d. designers make realistic-looking games.

2. 3D means three
   a. decimal.
   b. designers.
   c. difficulties.
   d. dimensional.

3. Designers make games seem real by using all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. light.
   b. smell.
   c. sound.
   d. shadow.

4. In real life, objects that are far away appear
   a. larger.
   b. smaller.
   c. to have more details.
   d. to have brighter colors.

5. We can infer that more realistic games
   a. take more time to build.
   b. cost much less to make.
   c. are more popular with fans.
   d. take longer to finish playing.

6. The author mentions trees (paragraph 3) to explain how
   a. 3D light works.
   b. 3D sound works.
   c. TV screens are sold.
   d. TV screens are made.

7. If someone is *simulating* something (paragraph 3), that person is making
   a. a copy of something.
   b. something difficult to see.
   c. a loud sound with something.
   d. something heavier than before.

Check your answers on page 196.
Skills Review

- Compound words are made up of two or more smaller words that are combined to make a new word (cupcake; baseball).

DECODING

To prove compound words, separate the compound word into the individual words, and decode each word separately.

gate|way  steam|boat

gate  way  steam  boat

A. Separate the compound word into individual words. Write each word on the blank.

Example: hillside  hill  side

1. pancake  ________  _________
2. sunlight  ________  _________
3. softball  ________  _________
4. toenail  ________  _________
5. highway  ________  _________
6. peanut  ________  _________

B. Now prove the words you separated in the activity above.

Example: hillside  hill  side

READING

Read the shopping list. Notice the compound words.

Dear Len,

I wanted to tell you about my weekend trip. The airplane ride was long, but I read a newspaper and played games on my smartphone. I snacked on peanuts that I had in my backpack.

After we landed, we got our suitcases and took a steamboat to the hotel. This morning, we ate pancakes made with buttermilk.

Today we will ride through the grasslands on a motorcycle. It looks cloudy, so I will bring my raincoat. I hope you enjoy this postcard!

From Pat
APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

A. Fill in the blank with the correct word from the postcard on the previous page.

1. Pat wants to tell Len about his __________ trip.

2. He took a long ride on an __________.

3. During the ride, he read a __________.

4. He also played games on his __________.

5. When he arrived, he got to take a __________ to the hotel!

6. It might rain; fortunately, Pat brought his __________.

B. Match the single words to create a compound word. Draw a line connecting the two.

1. week  scape
2. air  end
3. base  made
4. home  way
5. high  ball
6. land  plane

C. In the list below, some words are compound words, and some are not. Circle all of the compound words.

sprinkle  taillight  focus  railroad
sailboat  sentence  download  jumbo
maple  handball  rabbit  cobblestone
Sometimes, it’s nice to get away for the weekend. I’ll get in my car, put on my sunglasses, and drive down the highway.

I like to see baseball games. I take the subway to get upstate. When I get there, it is still daylight, so I have time to get some peanuts and find a good seat for the game.

Last night when I left work, it began to rain. I fumbled for my handbag, and put on my raincoat before I went outside.

Last Friday, Jim took a little trip on his sailboat, *The Ladybug*. He had a good time. Today he was going to go out again, but he will need to stay inside since he felt raindrops.
Dan attended a meeting where the speaker discussed plans for a new softball park. Dan began to daydream about playing softball. His dream seemed so lifelike!

This weekend I was by myself, and I decided to make homemade pancakes and meatloaf. After a great weekend, I was a little lonesome, so I called my boyfriend.

Scott is a bellhop at the Bluebell Hotel on weekdays. One time, a guest lost her handbag there. She had been so upset until he helped her find it.

The forecast predicts it will be sunny this weekend. I plan to work in the daytime and then go for a run on the hillside while there is still sunlight.
Jackie Robinson was the first African American player in Major League Baseball (MLB). Previous to Robinson, MLB only allowed white players. When Robinson joined the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947, he ended 60 years of racial separation in professional baseball. Robinson’s role made it possible for other African American athletes to eventually join MLB.

Robinson broke the color barrier in professional baseball, which means that, before Robinson, white and black athletes played in separate leagues. However, it would be a mistake to believe that this single event solved all of the problems with racism in the United States. Indeed, many Americans did not believe that it was appropriate for Robinson to play for the Dodgers, even though his athletic skill was superior to the skills of many of his teammates. During this period of history in the USA, white people and black people were still kept separate in much of their day-to-day lives. Even though Robinson faced racism, he had a successful baseball career.

Robinson was born in 1919, in Georgia, USA, but he grew up in Pasadena, California. While still young, Robinson joined a local gang that caused trouble in the neighborhood. Thankfully, a couple of adult mentors convinced Robinson and his gang members to stop, or give up, their mischief and dedicate their time to school and community service.

In 1935, Robinson enrolled in high school, where he participated in several sports, including football, baseball, basketball, and track. He excelled in all four of these sports and helped lead his teams to win championships in some of them. After high school, Robinson attended Pasadena Junior College, where his sports career continued. He then transferred to the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). At UCLA, he was the first athlete to win honors in all four sports in which he participated.

After college, Robinson began a career in the sports field. This career was interrupted by World War II. Robinson joined the U.S. Army, and graduated from officer candidate school. However, during his army training, Robinson defended himself against a bus driver who insisted that Robinson, an African American, ride at the back of the bus. Some people in the USA at this time, thought that African Americans should ride at the back of buses in order to be seated separately from white people. When Robinson refused to move to the back of the bus, the military police were called. Robinson faced a trial in which he was found to be innocent of any crime, but the entire process prevented him from serving outside of the USA during the war.

After the war ended, Robinson joined a professional baseball league for African-Americans. Soon, the Brooklyn Dodgers invited him to play with their team. They had watched Robinson play and found that he was a great baseball player and a man who could remain calm when he was treated unfairly by those who expressed racial hatred. Robinson played for the Dodgers’ training teams for a period of time before he was finally called up, or recruited, to play his first professional game on April 15, 1947. It was a momentous occasion, especially for the African Americans in attendance.

Continued on the next page.
Jackie Robinson (continued)

Following that game, many people in the USA debated the issue of a black man playing professional baseball in the MLB, and Robinson faced significant opposition. Many white players refused to play against the Dodgers if Robinson remained on their team. Even some of Robinson’s own teammates expressed an unwillingness to play alongside him. These protests eventually stopped when coaches threatened to suspend players who refused to play, and reporters promised to publicly expose the racism of teams that boycotted games against the Dodgers.

With the Dodgers, Robinson began playing like a superstar. He set several records and won the first-ever Rookie of the Year Award in 1947. Around the same time, a few other African Americans joined MLB teams, including Larry Doby with the Cleveland Indians and Hank Thompson with the St. Louis Browns.

The year 1949 was a remarkable year for Robinson. He won the Most Valuable Player Award, he was the leader of the league in batting average, and he stole 37 bases. A song was written about him. He even starred in a movie about himself! The following years continued to be successful for Robinson, as he soon started earning more money than any other player on the Dodgers. In 1955, he helped the Dodgers win the World Series championship.

In 1962, Jackie Robinson was honored by being the first African American voted into the Baseball Hall of Fame. After retiring from the Dodgers, Robinson remained active in sports, business, and politics. His efforts to combat racism and establish racial equality have inspired people all over the world.
Jackie Robinson
Comprehension Questions

Circle the best answer.

1. This passage is mostly about a man who
   a. was the first African American to play in Major League Baseball.
   b. established the first baseball league for African American players.
   c. coached the only African American team in Major League Baseball.
   d. hired the first professional African American ball player in the USA.

2. An appropriate alternative title for this passage is
   a. Fighting Wars and Fighting Politicians.
   b. Changing Laws That Treat Workers Unfairly.
   c. Finding a Separate Place to Feel Safe in College Sports.
   d. Overcoming Racism to Become the Most Valuable Player.

3. Robinson was born in the state of
   a. Kansas.
   b. Georgia.
   c. California.
   d. New York.

4. In high school, Robinson played all of the following sports EXCEPT:
   a. hockey.
   b. baseball.
   c. football.
   d. basketball.

5. Robinson first played with the Dodgers in
   a. 1919.
   b. 1935.
   c. 1947.
   d. 1962.

6. The passage suggests that Robinson never served outside the USA during the war due to
   a. an unfair arrest.
   b. an airplane crash.
   c. his sports injuries.
   d. his mother’s illness.

7. We can infer that Robinson’s first year in Major League Baseball was very
   a. boring.
   b. friendly.
   c. peaceful.
   d. challenging.

8. The author begins this passage by describing
   a. the creation of Major League Baseball.
   b. the high school sports awards of Robinson.
   c. the formal rules of Major League Baseball.
   d. the anti-racism achievements of Robinson.

9. The author mentions a bus (paragraph 5) to
   a. highlight the dedication of Robinson’s mother.
   b. describe a memorable trip with Robinson’s team.
   c. explain an example of racism that Robinson faced.
   d. show the support that Robinson received from mentors.

10. If a person excelled (paragraph 4), that person
    a. cheated.
    b. watched.
    c. did well.
    d. spoke loudly.
Most Common Words List 15

last    school    father    keep    tree    never    start    city  
earth    eye    light    thought    head    under    story

A. Read the story. Circle the Most Common Words from List 15. Words can be used more than once.

As the last of the light faded from the sky and day turned to night, I sat under my favorite tree and thought about a story my father used to tell. He would tilt his head and get a twinkle in his eye as he talked about the greatest city of all time: Alexandria, Egypt. It had a famous lighthouse and a library that was better than any other on earth. I could never keep my excitement under control. My father was a great storyteller. Every time he would start a new tale, I could not wait to tell my friends about it at school the next day.

B. Write the missing letters to complete the Most Common Words.

1. l ___ t
2. t ___ o ___ h t
3. ___ r t h
4. k ___ p
5. s c h ___ ___
6. t ___ e ___
7. ___ y ___
8. l ___ g ___
9. f ___ t ___ r
10. c ___ ___
11. ___ e a ___
12. n ___ v ___
13. s t ___ ___
14. ___ t o ___
15. ___ n d ___ r
C. Circle the Most Common Word to complete each sentence. Write the word on the line.

1. The _____ of the light was fading from the sky when I sat down.
   a. last  b. head

2. Soon, day turned to night and there was no more _____.
   a. keep  b. light

3. There was a _____.
   a. tree  b. never

4. I sat _____ it.
   a. under  b. earth

5. I _____ about something while I sat there.
   a. head  b. thought

6. It was a _____.
   a. last  b. story

7. My _____ used to tell it to me.
   a. father  b. eye

8. He used to tilt his _____ when he told it.
   a. head  b. light

9. He would also get a twinkle in his _____.
   a. tree  b. eye

10. The story was about the great _____ of Alexandria, Egypt.
    a. start  b. city

11. The library there was the greatest on _____.
    a. earth  b. never

12. When my father talked about that library, I couldn’t _____ my excitement under control.
    a. head  b. keep

13. It _____ failed to capture my imagination.
    a. never  b. city

14. Every time he would _____ a new tale, I couldn’t wait to tell my friends.
    a. earth  b. start

15. I would always tell them at _____ the next day.
    a. thought  b. school
This is the story of Lilly Kent, the last spy for the city of Salt Lake. She had to hold her head still while her eye was scanned. This scan got her into the secret den under the high school. It also helped keep out other agents. As the last spy, it was her job to turn off the light, and never open the secret entry again.

Ellen likes to tell a story about a time when her father had a bug on his head. The bug fell from a tree and was about to start creeping down, when Ellen’s dad hid his face under his hat to keep the bug off his eye.

My father is a teacher. At his last school, he thought his students may never start to like math. But under his teaching, his classes loved math by the end of the year!

When people see the earth from space, they can see the land and sea. When they get closer, they can start to see city lights, schools, and even trees.

Ellen likes to tell a story about a time when her father had a bug on his head. The bug fell from a tree and was about to start creeping down, when Ellen’s dad hid his face under his hat to keep the bug off his eye.
I have thought of different ways to keep my city clean. I will keep an eye out (or watch for) trash at my school. I will also plant a tree. I hope to make the earth a cleaner place.

It is the last day of school. I thought I would be happy, but I am sad too. I know I will keep up with my pals online. I will never stop smiling at the thought of each story we have made over the years.

Sometimes, I start to get mad about small things. My father calls that "having a hot head." Last night, he thought a story would help me keep calm. He told me about the time he was under the biggest tree on earth! It was a great story!

Last night, I was at school for a basketball game. Under the lights of the gym, I was happy to see so many people from our city there to clap and yell for us. I had never seen so many fans with my own eyes.