

ReadingHorizons
ELEVATE®

Student Packet

Voiced and Voiceless
Digraphs *CH, SH, WH, TH, TH*

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**Voiced (Ⓜ)**

- Vocal cords vibrate; put your fingers on your throat to feel the vibration.
- Voiced consonants are: *b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v, w, x* (at the beginning or in the middle of a word), *y, z*.
- All vowels are voiced: *a, e, o, u, i*.

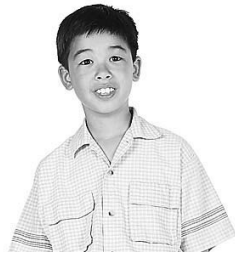
Voiceless (⊖)

- Vocal cords do not vibrate as air passes through them.
- There is no vibration felt in the throat.
- Voiceless consonants are: *c, f, h, k, p, s, t, x* (at the end of a word).

APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

A. Say these pairs of sounds. Put your fingers on your throat. Is the sound voiced or voiceless? (Letters between slashes “/ /” represent sounds.)

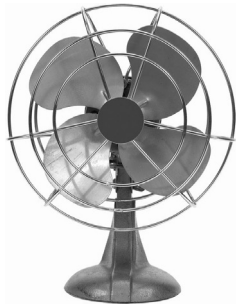
1. /b/ (as in boy)



/p/ (as in pan)



2. /f/ (as in fan)



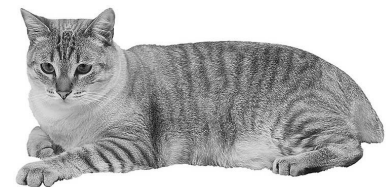
/v/ (as in van)



3. /g/ (as in girl)



/k/ (as in cat)



Voiced and Voiceless

4. /d/ (as in dog)



/t/ (as in ten)

10

5. /s/ (as in sun)



/z/ (as in zip)



B. Say these sounds again. Write the letter under the ☺ column if the sound is voiced. Write the letter under the ☹ column if the sound is voiceless.

~~b~~
p

d
s

f
t

g
v

k
z

☺ (Voiced)	☹ (Voiceless)
b	



Teeth

Teeth grow in our mouths. They are white and hard. They are very important.

Our teeth help us eat. Some teeth are good for biting food. They cut food into smaller pieces. Other teeth are good for **chewing**. They make food even smaller and softer. This makes food safe to eat.

Usually, babies are born without teeth. Teeth grow later. They grow from bone in our mouths. Our first teeth are called baby teeth. Some babies grow one tooth at a time. Some babies can grow four teeth all at once. Growing teeth can hurt.

Most children have 20 teeth. Children keep them for six or seven years. These teeth fall out, and children grow new ones. Adult teeth are bigger. They are stronger. We keep them for the rest of our lives. If those fall out, we will not grow more.

We must care for our teeth. We should eat good food. We should clean our teeth every day.



health, food

Lexile®: 320L
Word Count: 160

Time: _____

Teeth

Comprehension Questions

Circle the best answer.

1. This passage is mostly about
 - a. animal teeth.
 - b. human teeth.
 - c. teeth doctors.

2. We need teeth to
 - a. eat.
 - b. see.
 - c. hear.

3. Most babies are born with
 - a. no teeth.
 - b. four teeth.
 - c. ten teeth.

4. A child usually has
 - a. 20 teeth.
 - b. 30 teeth.
 - c. 50 teeth.

5. If you are *chewing* (paragraph 2), you are
 - a. showing a big smile.
 - b. cleaning your teeth.
 - c. making food smaller.

Digraphs CH, SH, WH, TH, and TH

Skills Review

- Digraphs are two consonants that stand together but make only *one* consonant sound (*math*; *chat*).
- Digraphs are joined with an arc.
- Digraphs can begin or end words (*shut*; *wish*).
- The new consonant sounds are *ch* (as in *church* and *such*), *sh* (as in *shirt* and *dish*), *wh* (as in *wheel* and *white*), *th* voiceless (as in *think* and *bath*), and *th* voiced (as in *this* and *that*). (Note: To pronounce *wh* correctly, air should blow softly from the mouth when saying the sound.)
- Sometimes, the *ch* sounds like /sh/ (*chef*) or /k/ (*chord*).

DECODING

Arc the consonants together that make a Digraph.



chip

ship

whip

thin

then

Note: Mark a  under the *th* to show that it is voiceless. Mark a  under the *th* to show that it is voiced.

thin

then

A. Mark the vowels and Digraphs in these words.

cash

which

when

shin

chug

this

path

chop

thing

wish

READING

Read this ad. Notice the words with Digraphs.

SHOP OUR ADS! CHECK OUR CHEAP PRICES!



Add charm to your dish shelf without crashing your budget!



Check the size chart. Get one while they last! These wash and wear t-shirts are a must!



Thin chips! Ranch or cheddar!



Wish your hair would shine? It will when you use this brush!



This bench can also be used as a chest. Seat opens to store blankets, sheets, and toys. The seat will latch shut.



Get in shape while taking the dog for a short walk each day using your new dog leash!

Digraphs CH, SH, WH, TH, and TH

APPLICATION ACTIVITIES

A. **Circle** the word that has the Digraph specified.

- ch:** Add charm to your dish shelf without crashing your budget!
- wh:** Check the size chart. Get one while they last!
- sh:** Seat opens to store blankets, sheets, and toys.
- th:** Thin chips! Ranch or cheddar!
- th:** These wash and wear t-shirts are a must!

B. Replace the Digraph in the word with another Digraph to make another real word.
Use *ch*, *sh*, *wh*, or *th*.

Example: why s h y

- chip ___ ___ i p
- then ___ ___ e n
- thin ___ ___ i n
- shop ___ ___ o p
- with w i ___ ___

C. These words contain voiced and voiceless *th* Digraphs. Write the words with a voiceless *th* under the "Voiceless (☹)" column. Write the words with a voiced *th* under the "Voiced (☺)" column.

math

thin

then

this

path

Voiceless (☹)	Voiced (☺)
path	

Lesson 31: Digraphs CH, SH, WH, TH, and TH

chest	when	ash
such	them	rash
shell	bath	think
crush	*flish	than

I sing when I take a bath.
I think I can crush the boxes.

Lesson 31: Digraphs CH, SH, WH, TH, and TH

chip	much	shut
brush	which	than
path	*thap	bash
sash	thank	shell

Which path will we take?
Thank you for the chips and dip.

Lesson 31: Digraphs CH, SH, WH, TH, and TH

chat	rich	shun
fresh	whiff	that
with	*theb	dash
slash	them	chest

We could chat with them.
Take a whiff of the fresh rolls!

Lesson 31: Digraphs CH, SH, WH, TH, and TH

chess	such	ship
mash	whim	then
cloth	*thap	flesh
slush	think	which

Which cloth is best?
I think chess is fun.

Lesson 31: Digraphs CH, SH, WH, TH, and TH

chill much *thap
wish whip thin
bath math flash
splash shop when

When is the math test?
The kid will splash in the bath.

Lesson 31: Digraphs CH, SH, WH, TH, and TH

chin rich shot
smash *theb thing
math whiz flush
wish that chat

I wish I were a math whiz.
Can we chat about that thing?

Lesson 31: Digraphs CH, SH, WH, TH, and TH

chop rush shell
fish such thank
path when dish
*theb thus chill

Do not rush on the path.
I will thank her for the shell.

Lesson 31: Digraphs CH, SH, WH, TH, and TH

chunk much this
trash which mush
with thud that
crash shop *flish

There was a thud in the trash can.
Which shop do you like best?

The Common Cold

First, your throat feels sore, and then you start to sneeze and cough. Your nose feels stuffy, or clogged, and it also begins to run, or drip. Your head feels warm and hurts, and you feel tired. What is wrong? You have one of the most common illnesses in the world, which is known as the *common cold*, or simply a *cold*.

When someone begins to feel sick in this way, we say that this person has “caught a cold.” Everyone can catch a cold, and some people catch a cold many times per year. It is the main reason people go to see a doctor. It is also the main reason that people stay home from school or work.

A cold is caused by a virus, which is a tiny thing that can enter someone’s body. It makes the nose, throat, and forehead sick. More than 200 types of viruses cause colds, and these can enter a person’s body in many ways. Sometimes, these viruses are in the air we breathe, or on the things we touch with our fingers. Someone with a cold may cough or sneeze near us, and then we might breathe in those viruses. Or we might touch an object covered in those viruses, and then touch our faces. Either way, the viruses can enter our noses or mouths. The body’s **immune system**, which fights illness, responds with a sore throat or headache.

If you live in a dry place, you might catch a cold more easily. People who smoke are also more likely to catch a cold. If it is not treated, a cold could become more serious.

There is no cure for the common cold. You cannot take pills to make it go away. Science has tried to find a cure, but none has been found. A person just has to wait for the body to fight off the virus. A cold usually lasts for about a week or two.

However, there are some things that you can do to prevent catching a cold. First, wash your hands often. This helps stop the spread of viruses. Also, do not share a glass that a person with a cold used.

If you catch a cold, get rest. Drink plenty of water or juice. Eat a bowl of warm soup, which can help clear a stuffy nose. Also, do not spread the cold! When you cough or sneeze, cover your mouth and nose. Use your shirtsleeve or a tissue to keep the virus from spreading to others.



health

Lexile®: 620L
Word Count: 423

Time: _____

The Common Cold

Comprehension Questions

Circle the best answer.

- The main idea of this passage is
 - feeling cold is common in the winter.
 - sleeping is difficult with a cold.
 - the cold is a very common illness.
 - cold water can make someone sick.
- One body part that is usually affected by a cold is
 - the feet.
 - the back.
 - the head.
 - the arms.
- A cold virus usually enters a person's body through
 - the hair or ears.
 - the arms or legs.
 - the back or neck.
 - the nose or mouth.
- The author suggests using a tissue to
 - cover a cough or a sneeze.
 - prevent breathing in smoke.
 - wipe away sweat on a hot day.
 - warm up hands in cold weather.
- The passage suggests that a person is more likely to catch a cold if that person lives in
 - a big house.
 - a small town.
 - a desert region.
 - a tropical island.
- The final paragraph is mostly about
 - how cold medicine works.
 - what cold viruses look like.
 - how many school children get colds.
 - what to do when you have a cold.
- The main purpose of the *immune system* (paragraph 3) is to
 - create viruses to share with others.
 - turn food into energy for the body.
 - control the body's breathing.
 - keep people from getting sick.

Most Common Words List 8

Skills Review

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

Most Common Words List 8

little work know place years live me back
give most very after thing our just

A. Read the story. **Circle** the Most Common Words from List 8. Some words are used more than once.

After next week, school will be out for the summer. I would like to live free and have fun before I have to go back in the fall. But I just know my parents will want me to work this summer. Instead of having to give me everything I have, they would like me to put in a little effort and buy most of my own things. Our place is very nice, but we are not rich. One thing I know for sure: my parents have spent years taking care of me. I will make them proud and get a job this summer.

B. One of the words in each set is a Most Common Word, and the other is a nonsense word. **Circle** the Most Common Word.

Example: **our** rou

- | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|--------|
| 1. krow | work | 6. joun | our | 11. ems | me |
| 2. thing | thive | 7. know | klew | 12. revvy | very |
| 3. years | yaros | 8. clape | place | 13. bakk | back |
| 4. give | garv | 9. after | ratef | 14. velie | live |
| 5. stim | most | 10. stuje | just | 15. little | tillie |

Most Common Words List 8

C. Choose the correct Most Common Word to complete the sentence, and write it in the blank.

1. School will be out for the summer after next week. (after/live)
2. This summer, I would like to _____ free and have fun. (place/live)
3. I have to go _____ to school in the fall. (back/very)
4. I _____ know my parents will want me to get a job. (just/years)
5. I _____ they want me to buy my own things. (know/little)
6. Maybe, I will _____ this summer. (me/work)
7. Now, my parents _____ me everything I have. (most/give)
8. They want _____ to do more for myself. (me/our)
9. They'd like for me to put in a _____ effort. (little/place)
10. Then, I can buy _____ of my own things. (live/most)
11. _____ home is nice. (Give/Our)
12. It's a good _____ to live. (place/know)
13. We are not rich, but our home is _____ nice. (very/after)
14. One _____ I know is that my parents have done a lot for me.
(live/thing)
15. They have taken care of me for _____. (years/very)

