

# Resources





# Resources

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# Vowel Chart

**e**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. **these**
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_

**i**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_

**a**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. **make**
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_

**ɛ**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. **pet**

**ä**

- 1. **cat**

**i**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. **time**
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_

**o**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_

**ö**

- 1. **fox**
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_

**ü**

- 1. **cup**
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_

**aw**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. **dog**
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_

**o**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. **vote**
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_

**oo**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. **put**
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_

**oo**

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. **tube**
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_


\_\_\_\_\_







\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Consonant Chart

Type of Consonant Sound	Mouth Position						
	Lips	Lips/Teeth	Tongue Between Teeth	Tongue Behind Teeth	Roof of Mouth	Back of Mouth	Throat
Stops	/ b / / p /			/ t / / d /		/ k / / g /	
Fricatives		/ f / / v /	/ th / / th /	/ s / / z /	/ sh /		/ h /
Affricatives					/ j / / ch /		
Nasals	/ m /			/ n /		/ ng /	
Lateral				/ l /			
Semivowels	/ w / / hw /			/ r /	/ y /		

## Divide It Checklist

Steps for Syllable Division	Example: disconnected
<p>First, check the word for prefixes and suffixes. Circle them. Next, look at the rest of the word:</p>	
<p>1. Underline the <b>first</b> vowel. Write a <u>v</u> under it.</p>	
<p>2. Underline the <b>next</b> vowel. Write a <u>v</u> under it.</p>	
<p>3. Look at the letters <b>between</b> the vowels. Mark them with a <u>c</u> for consonant.</p>	
<p>4. Look at the pattern and divide according to the pattern.</p>	
<p>5. Place a diacritical mark over the vowels. Cross out the <u>e</u> at the end of final silent <u>e</u> syllables. Listen for schwa in the unaccented syllable, cross out the vowel, and place a ə symbol above it.</p>	
<p>Finally, blend each syllable and read the word.</p>	<p>disconnected</p>

### Diacritical Marks and Symbols

**Diacritical marks** and **symbols** are used to indicate the correct sound for the vowel graphemes.

breve / brĕv /

ă

short vowel phonemes

macron

ā

long vowel phonemes

circumflex

âr

r-controlled phonemes

schwa

ə

schwa phoneme

## Syllable Division Patterns

Pattern	How to Divide	Examples
vccv	vc / cv <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Divide between the consonants.</li> <li>• The first syllable is closed.</li> <li>• The vowel sound is short.</li> </ul>	năp/kĭn vccv
vcv	v/cv <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Usually</b>, divide after the first vowel.</li> <li>• The first syllable is open.</li> <li>• The vowel sound is long.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> If the first vowel is followed by an <u>r</u>, the syllable is <u>r</u>-controlled.</p> or vc/v <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the first division does not result in a recognizable word, divide after the consonant.</li> <li>• The first syllable is closed.</li> <li>• The vowel sound is short.</li> </ul>	sĭ/ĕnt vcv mâr/kĕt v cv nĕv/ĕr vcv
vcccv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vc/ccv or vcc/cv</li> <li>• Divide before or after the blend or digraph.</li> <li>• Do not split the blend or digraph.</li> </ul>	äthlĕte vcccv
vv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• v/v</li> <li>• Divide between the vowels if they are not a vowel team or diphthong.</li> <li>• The first syllable is open.</li> <li>• The vowel sound is long.</li> </ul>	nĕ/ĕn vv
c + le	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• /cle</li> <li>• Count back three and divide.</li> </ul>	cră/dle 321

## Book C Writer's Checklist

Trait	Did I...?	Unit
<b>Ideas and Content</b>	Expository writing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Clearly state the topic of the composition</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Focus each paragraph on the topic</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Include examples, evidence, and/or explanations to develop each paragraph</li> </ul> Personal narrative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Tell a single true story</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Include enough description and detail to develop the message/lesson learned</li> </ul>	7 7 7  9 9
<b>Organization</b>	Write paragraphs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Tell things in an order that makes sense</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Include all parts of a paragraph</li> </ul> Write an expository essay: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Write an introductory paragraph that states the topic and the plan</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use transition topic sentences to connect paragraphs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Write a concluding paragraph that restates the introductory paragraph</li> </ul> Write a personal narrative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Write an introductory paragraph that hints at the message/lesson learned</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Write three middle paragraphs that form the beginning, middle, and end of the story</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use story transitions to connect anecdotes/events</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Write a concluding paragraph that explains the message/lesson learned</li> </ul>	1 6  7  7 8, 14  9  9  9 9
<b>Voice and Audience Awareness</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Think about my audience and purpose for writing</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Write in a clear and engaging way that makes my audience want to read my work; can my reader “hear” me speaking</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use the word <i>I</i> to write about myself</li> </ul>	6 6 9
<b>Word Choice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Try to find my own way to say things</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use words that are lively and specific to the content</li> </ul>	2 2



## Book C Writer's Checklist *(continued)*

Trait	Did I...?	Unit
<b>Sentence Fluency</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Write complete sentences	1
	<input type="checkbox"/> Expand some of my sentences by painting the subject and/or predicate	3–18
	<input type="checkbox"/> Write a compound sentence part or a compound sentence	7–18
	<input type="checkbox"/> Write a sentence with a direct object	3–18
<b>Conventions</b>	Capitalize words correctly:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Capitalize the first word of each sentence	1
	<input type="checkbox"/> Capitalize proper nouns, including people's names	3
	Punctuate correctly:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Put a period or question mark at the end of each sentence	1 2
	<input type="checkbox"/> Put an apostrophe before the <u>s</u> for a singular possessive noun	11
	<input type="checkbox"/> Put an apostrophe after the <u>s</u> for a plural possessive noun	7
	<input type="checkbox"/> Use an apostrophe with contractions	5
	<input type="checkbox"/> Use a comma after a long adverb phrase at the beginning of a sentence	10–12
	<input type="checkbox"/> Use a comma to separate the appositive and its modifiers from the rest of the sentence	
	Use grammar correctly:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Use the correct verb tense	4
	<input type="checkbox"/> Make sure the verb agrees with the subject in number	4
Spell correctly:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Spell all <b>Essential Words</b> correctly	1–18	
Apply spelling rules		
<input type="checkbox"/> The doubling rule (1-1-1)	6	
<input type="checkbox"/> The drop <u>e</u> rule	10, 16	
<input type="checkbox"/> The words ending in <u>o</u> preceded by a consonant rule	15	
<input type="checkbox"/> The change <u>y</u> rule	17	

## Word Fluency 1

Correct		Errors
1st Try		
2nd Try		

lemon	melon	select	seven	second	salad	prison	punish	finish	vanish	10
seven	punish	vanish	select	finish	second	salad	lemon	prison	melon	20
select	finish	prison	punish	salad	melon	vanish	second	seven	lemon	30
second	salad	melon	vanish	lemon	finish	select	seven	punish	prison	40
vanish	select	finish	melon	punish	seven	second	prison	lemon	salad	50
prison	seven	punish	salad	vanish	lemon	finish	melon	second	select	60
salad	melon	lemon	finish	prison	select	seven	second	vanish	punish	70
melon	select	seven	prison	second	vanish	punish	salad	lemon	lemon	80
punish	prison	salad	lemon	seven	select	melon	vanish	second	finish	90
lemon	melon	select	seven	second	salad	prison	punish	finish	vanish	100

## Word Fluency 2

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

compact complex conduct conflict construct consult contact content subject suspect	10
conflict content suspect conduct subject construct consult compact contact complex	20
conduct subject contact content consult complex suspect construct conflict compact	30
construct consult complex suspect compact subject conduct conflict content contact	40
suspect conduct subject complex content consult conflict construct contact compact consult	50
contact conflict content consult suspect compact subject complex construct conduct	60
consult complex compact subject contact conduct conflict construct suspect content	70
complex conduct conflict contact construct suspect content subject consult compact	80
content contact consult compact conflict conduct complex suspect construct subject	90
compact complex conduct conflict construct consult contact content subject suspect	100

## Word Fluency 3

Correct		Errors
1st Try		
2nd Try		

disrupt	distinct	instruct	invent	nonfat	nonstop	unlock	unplug	uncommon	disconnect	10
invent	unplug	disconnect	instruct	uncommon	nonfat	nonstop	disrupt	unlock	distinct	20
instruct	uncommon	unlock	unplug	nonstop	distinct	disconnect	nonfat	invent	disrupt	30
nonfat	nonstop	distinct	disconnect	disrupt	uncommon	instruct	invent	unplug	unlock	40
disconnect	instruct	uncommon	distinct	unplug	invent	nonfat	unlock	disrupt	nonstop	50
unlock	invent	unplug	nonstop	disconnect	disrupt	uncommon	distinct	nonfat	instruct	60
nonstop	distinct	disrupt	uncommon	unlock	instruct	invent	nonfat	disconnect	unplug	70
distinct	instruct	invent	unlock	nonfat	disconnect	unplug	uncommon	nonstop	disrupt	80
unplug	unlock	nonstop	disrupt	invent	instruct	distinct	disconnect	nonfat	uncommon	90
disrupt	distinct	instruct	invent	nonfat	nonstop	unlock	unplug	uncommon	disconnect	100

# Word Fluency 4

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

gone	look	water	most	see	people	most	gone	water	people	10
look	see	people	gone	look	most	water	see	most	look	20
gone	water	see	people	gone	look	most	water	people	see	30
water	gone	people	see	look	most	see	gone	water	people	40
look	most	gone	water	people	water	look	see	people	most	50
gone	water	see	look	most	see	people	water	look	gone	60
most	people	look	gone	see	water	most	gone	water	people	70
look	most	see	people	water	gone	people	look	see	water	80
people	gone	most	look	see	water	look	people	most	gone	90
water	look	gone	most	people	most	see	water	look	most	100

## Passage Fluency 1

Errors		
Correct		
	1st Try	2nd Try

Some inventions are made just for fun. Some of them are odd, and many of them have odd names. What do we call inventions like these? They are “off-the-wall.” They are just not useful, so not many of them will sell. They will not have any impact, but they are not supposed to! Many “off-the-wall” inventions have become fads. A fad is a quick craze. Fads become the rage, and people like them. Fads are fun, but not for long.

Do you know someone who comes up with “off-the-wall” inventions? Meet Mr. Robinson. He has thought of lots of nutty things. One of his crazy inventions stretches pasta! Another one puts a square peg in a round hole! How useful is that? Are you impressed? No, but you are amused. That’s why Mr. Robinson invents this nutty stuff. He just loves tinkering, and he loves odd things. Mr. Robinson is the king of “off-the-wall” inventions!

Step back in time to 1985. In England, a man is making a small three-wheeled bike. This bike isn’t ridden, it’s driven! It’s called the C5, and it runs on batteries, not gas. It emits no gas fumes. Some ships have used the C5 because the small C5s can drive across the decks of big ships. A C5 helps move things on a ship. But there is a problem. If you drive the C5 in traffic, you’ll find that it’s too small and sluggish. The driver is too exposed. Passing cars emit gas fumes, and drivers inhale the fumes!

9  
19  
28  
38  
49  
56  
67  
78  
80  
  
88  
94  
105  
112  
123  
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141  
150  
155  
  
166  
174  
185  
195  
205  
216  
229  
239  
248  
254

## Passage Fluency 2

Correct		
Errors		
	1st Try	2nd Try

What makes an inventor? Inventors have quick minds. They think about problems, and they come up with solutions. Many inventions impact our lives by making our lives better. Lots of us have ideas and think about things. If you have an invention, you should get a patent, which says that your invention belongs to you. It stops others from robbing your idea.

Inventors begin with a problem and think about it. They think of possible solutions. This is how they may think about cars. For example, most cars use too much gas. The gas makes fumes and pollution. Think about these problems. What if you could make a car that pollutes less? Is it possible that a car can use less gas? Is that possible? It is, and here is one solution.

Make a car of plastic; that could solve it. The car wouldn't be as heavy, so it would use less gas. It would pollute less, too. Plastic lasts and doesn't rust, and the color doesn't fade. There would be a bonus, as well, since plastic is manmade, and it can be reused. Think of all the juice we drink that comes in plastic jugs. We could use the same plastic to make more cars. Is plastic the answer to making better cars? Many think so.

7  
15  
23  
34  
43  
52  
61  
62  
  
71  
80  
90  
99  
109  
121  
132  
  
143  
154  
163  
173  
183  
194  
204  
213  
217

## Word Fluency 1

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

far	farm	star	start	part	park	spark	bar	barber	barn	10
park	spark	far	bar	star	farm	start	part	barn	barber	20
start	farm	star	far	spark	bar	park	barber	part	barn	30
far	park	barber	start	farm	star	barn	part	bar	spark	40
park	part	far	star	start	spark	barber	barn	farm	bar	50
part	farm	spark	barber	barn	park	start	bar	far	star	60
spark	bar	part	farm	park	start	star	far	barn	barber	70
far	barber	farm	start	barn	star	part	bar	spark	park	80
part	farm	start	star	park	barn	barber	far	bar	spark	90
star	start	bar	barber	farm	spark	park	barn	part	far	100



# Word Fluency 2

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

interpret	interact	understand	underpass	interest	underbrush	perhaps	person	permit	pepper	10
underbrush	perhaps	interpret	person	understand	interact	underpass	interest	pepper	permit	20
underpass	interact	understand	interpret	perhaps	person	underbrush	permit	interest	pepper	30
interpret	underbrush	permit	underpass	interact	understand	pepper	interest	person	perhaps	40
underbrush	interest	interpret	understand	underpass	perhaps	permit	pepper	interact	person	50
interest	interact	perhaps	permit	pepper	underbrush	underpass	person	interpret	understand	60
perhaps	person	interest	interact	underbrush	underpass	understand	interpret	pepper	permit	70
interpret	permit	interact	underpass	pepper	understand	interest	person	perhaps	underbrush	80
interest	interact	underpass	understand	underbrush	pepper	permit	interpret	person	perhaps	90
understand	underpass	person	permit	interact	perhaps	underbrush	pepper	interest	interpret	100

## Word Fluency 3

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

carve	horse	starve	nurse	forgive	serve	remorse	observe	verse	purse	10
horse	forgive	carve	serve	remorse	starve	verse	nurse	purse	observe	20
forgive	serve	observe	horse	verse	carve	purse	starve	remorse	nurse	30
observe	horse	remorse	carve	purse	forgive	nurse	serve	verse	starve	40
serve	verse	forgive	starve	horse	nurse	carve	purse	remorse	observe	50
verse	starve	horse	observe	serve	purse	forgive	remorse	nurse	carve	60
remorse	purse	starve	forgive	nurse	verse	horse	carve	serve	observe	70
starve	nurse	serve	purse	carve	remorse	observe	forgive	verse	horse	80
forgive	verse	nurse	remorse	purse	observe	starve	horse	carve	starve	90
purse	starve	carve	nurse	remorse	serve	observe	verse	horse	forgive	100

# Word Fluency 4

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

may	day	way	say	little	new	day	say	new	way	10
little	may	new	little	may	say	way	day	may	say	20
way	day	little	new	say	may	new	way	little	day	30
may	way	day	say	new	little	day	new	say	way	40
little	may	way	new	little	day	may	way	new	say	50
day	way	say	little	new	say	little	may	way	day	60
new	day	may	new	little	way	new	say	day	way	70
may	little	new	day	may	little	say	way	new	day	80
way	say	may	little	new	may	day	say	way	little	90
new	little	day	may	say	way	new	day	say	may	100

## Passage Fluency 1

Errors		
Correct		
	1st Try	2nd Try

What do you do when you're bored? Some of us just sit and think, while others pick up a pen. If you have a pen, you might sketch. It feels natural, so almost everybody likes to sketch. Sketching is a basic form of art where lines can turn into shapes. Some shapes are so abstract that you may not know what they are. Other shapes can remind you of familiar things, and you can turn them into objects. Your pad gets filled with art. When you sketch, you're getting absorbed in art. You're expressing yourself by making art.

11  
23  
33  
42  
52  
63  
72  
82  
90  
98

The bell rings, and class begins. Everyone is sitting at a desk, and some begin to take notes. You begin to sketch, and your lines become art. Your name becomes art. The sun comes up—on your paper—and stars appear, too. But, what happens when it's time for the test? Where are your notes? Notes will help you pass the test, but sketches won't. It's hard to sketch and take notes at the same time!

107  
118  
127  
137  
146  
156  
166  
174

Meet Michael A. Cummings. He was born in Los Angeles. Now he lives in a 100-year old brownstone in Harlem. Since he was a child, he liked to draw and paint. He always knew he wanted to be an artist. Then one day, he made a banner. He said to himself, I don't need pens and brushes. I can sew my art. He expresses himself with a sewing machine. His canvas is fabric.

183  
192  
203  
214  
225  
237  
245  
247

What different things could you use to express yourself in art?

255  
258

## Passage Fluency 2

Correct		
Errors		
1st Try		
2nd Try		

Fame was in store for Elisa Kleven. She made a name for herself. It began when she was a little girl. Common scraps fascinated her, so she used scraps to make art. Nutshells became beds. Caps from drinks became small baking pans. She loved to make little settings. Elisa's settings inspired her. She began to tell little tales. Her tales led to books for children. Next, Elisa's scraps became 3-D art in her books. Yarn made a horse's mane, and twine made a first-rate bird's nest. Bits of colored rags made a dozen different shapes. Elisa had discovered something. Common scraps can make fantastic art.

The first form of art was cave art. Cave artists made lots of sketches inside caves. Caves protected the art. Wind didn't hurt it, and water didn't wash it off. The sun didn't fade it. A hundred tales are told in cave art. Cave art tells the tales of the lives of cave people. The cave dwellers hunted and fished. They sketched crude maps and made messages for each other. The art they made is still there. The messages they left us tell us much. From cave art, we learn history. We learn about the lives of some of the first humans. We learn something even more important. We learn that humans have always been engaged with making art.

10  
21  
30  
38  
47  
55  
65  
74  
83  
91  
98  
105  
  
116  
125  
136  
147  
159  
167  
176  
186  
197  
208  
216  
224

## Word Fluency 1

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

acorn	equip	diet	moment	secret	silent	music	poem	fever	detect	10
silent	music	acorn	poem	diet	equip	moment	secret	detect	fever	20
moment	equip	diet	acorn	music	poem	silent	fever	secret	detect	30
acorn	silent	fever	moment	equip	diet	detect	secret	poem	music	40
silent	secret	acorn	diet	moment	music	fever	detect	equip	poem	50
secret	equip	music	fever	detect	silent	moment	poem	acorn	diet	60
music	poem	secret	equip	silent	moment	diet	acorn	detect	fever	70
acorn	fever	equip	moment	detect	diet	secret	poem	music	silent	80
secret	equip	moment	diet	silent	detect	fever	acorn	poem	music	90
diet	moment	poem	fever	equip	music	silent	detect	secret	acorn	100

# Word Fluency 2

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

tornado	tornado	undergo	tuxedo	menu	videos	heroes	zeroes	ago	ago	10
videos	heroes	tornado	zeroes	undergo	tornado	tuxedo	menu	ago	goes	20
tuxedo	tornado	undergo	tornado	heroes	zeroes	videos	goes	menu	ago	30
tornado	videos	goes	tuxedo	tornado	undergo	ago	menu	zeroes	heroes	40
videos	menu	tornado	undergo	tuxedo	heroes	goes	ago	tornado	zeroes	50
menu	tornado	heroes	goes	ago	videos	tuxedo	zeroes	tornado	undergo	60
heroes	zeroes	menu	tornado	videos	tuxedo	undergo	tornado	ago	goes	70
tornado	goes	tornado	tuxedo	ago	undergo	menu	zeroes	heroes	videos	80
menu	tornado	tuxedo	undergo	videos	ago	goes	tornado	zeroes	heroes	90
undergo	tuxedo	zeroes	goes	tornado	heroes	videos	ago	menu	tornado	100

## Word Fluency 3

	Correct	Errors
1st Try		
2nd Try		

result	report	undergo	tuxedo	menu	predict	preset	prevent	superstar	supersonic	10
predict	preset	result	prevent	undergo	report	tuxedo	menu	supersonic	superstar	20
tuxedo	result	undergo	report	preset	prevent	predict	superstar	menu	supersonic	30
result	predict	superstar	tuxedo	report	undergo	supersonic	menu	prevent	preset	40
predict	menu	result	undergo	tuxedo	preset	superstar	supersonic	report	prevent	50
menu	report	preset	superstar	supersonic	predict	tuxedo	prevent	result	undergo	60
preset	prevent	menu	result	predict	tuxedo	undergo	report	supersonic	superstar	70
result	superstar	report	tuxedo	supersonic	undergo	menu	prevent	preset	predict	80
menu	result	tuxedo	undergo	predict	supersonic	superstar	report	prevent	preset	90
undergo	tuxedo	prevent	superstar	result	preset	predict	supersonic	menu	report	100



# Word Fluency 4

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

through	though	right	good	great	year	through	great	right	year	10
though	good	great	through	right	though	good	year	great	right	20
through	year	good	though	year	great	right	through	good	though	30
right	good	though	great	through	year	though	great	right	year	40
good	through	right	through	great	though	good	year	great	through	50
year	though	good	right	year	good	through	great	though	right	60
though	good	through	year	great	year	great	good	through	though	70
year	great	though	good	right	through	good	year	great	good	80
right	though	great	through	year	good	though	through	year	great	90
through	good	though	right	great	year	right	great	though	through	100

## Passage Fluency 1

Errors		
Correct		
	1st Try	2nd Try

They fill comic strips and have superhuman skills. They're strong, quick, talented, and wise. They ensure that good wins over evil. Who are these superhumans? Superheroes! We all love heroes, as heroes can inspire us and give us hope.

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Humans wanted to make sense of their world. They wanted to understand its order and its origin. They strived to understand its conflicts, so they made up tales to explain their world. These tales are called myths. Myths are just made-up tales, but people have believed them. People have lived their lives as if myths were based in fact. In these tales, different gods ruled over the world.

48  
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83  
92  
102  
107

Long ago, the Romans told about the gods in their myths. Saturn was one of their gods, the god of time. Saturn had three sons: Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto. Jupiter ruled the air and was the king of the gods. He was the strongest god. Juno was Jupiter's wife, and the goddess of husbands and wives. Neptune ruled the seas. He gave the waves white caps and made the waters still. He held the fate of ships in his hands, so a trip could be safe or unsafe. It was Neptune's choice. His brother, Pluto, ruled over the dead. His kingdom was a dark and gloomy land. Pluto ruled over all who entered his kingdom. Once the dead entered Pluto's underworld, they could never leave. These myths are still told. Ancient myths are intriguing. They give us insight into how the people who lived before us explained what happened in the world.

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## Passage Fluency 2

Correct		
Errors		
	1st Try	
	2nd Try	

Not every hero is a superhero. For some, spending their lives helping others is a job. Think of firefighters, soldiers, and police. Often, these are the unsung heroes, as they risk their lives.

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No matter where you live, fire can be a big problem. Firefighters save lives when a home catches fire. A call to 911 is a call to save lives. It's your direct line to the unsung heroes. What happens when a forest catches fire? Fires burn huge plots of land, and they kill birds and plants. Enter the unsung heroes, as they put out the fires.

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When men and women join the military, they put their lives on the line. They protect us and watch over the homelands. Sometimes, war breaks out, so they are called to protect and defend. No matter what the issue, some people support it, and others reject it. It is hard to do your job when many people do not support you. Yet our soldiers do their jobs and expect nothing in return. We should have pride in them. They deserve their country's thanks. They, too, are unsung heroes.

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Crime is a big problem. Some people shoplift or use drugs. Some are reckless drivers, and some harm others. The police are there to help and bring back order. They help solve crimes and work to make our lives safer. Like soldiers and firefighters, they are unsung heroes.

198  
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## Word Fluency 1

Correct		Errors
1st Try		
2nd Try		

became	beside	define	debate	finite	demote	migrate	locate	polite	describe	10
locate	migrate	became	demote	define	beside	debate	finite	describe	polite	20
debate	beside	define	became	migrate	locate	demote	polite	finite	describe	30
became	demote	polite	debate	beside	define	describe	finite	locate	migrate	40
locate	finite	became	define	debate	migrate	polite	describe	beside	demote	50
finite	beside	migrate	polite	describe	demote	debate	locate	became	define	60
migrate	locate	finite	beside	demote	debate	define	became	describe	polite	70
became	polite	beside	debate	describe	define	finite	locate	migrate	demote	80
finite	beside	debate	define	locate	describe	polite	became	demote	migrate	90
define	debate	locate	polite	beside	migrate	demote	describe	finite	became	100

## Word Fluency 2

	Correct	Errors
1st Try		
2nd Try		

athlete	complete	compute	admire	inside	include	provide	promote	presume	describe	10
promote	provide	athlete	include	compute	complete	admire	inside	describe	presume	20
admire	complete	compute	athlete	provide	promote	include	presume	inside	describe	30
athlete	include	presume	admire	complete	compute	describe	inside	promote	provide	40
promote	inside	athlete	compute	include	provide	presume	describe	complete	admire	50
inside	complete	provide	presume	describe	include	admire	promote	athlete	compute	60
provide	promote	inside	complete	include	admire	compute	athlete	describe	presume	70
athlete	presume	complete	include	describe	compute	inside	promote	provide	admire	80
inside	complete	admire	compute	promote	describe	presume	athlete	include	provide	90
compute	admire	promote	presume	complete	provide	include	describe	inside	athlete	100

## Word Fluency 3

	Correct	Errors
1st Try		
2nd Try		

arrive	comprise	dispose	impose	passive	positive	primitive	repetitive	promise	purchase	10
repetitive	primitive	arrive	positive	dispose	comprise	impose	passive	purchase	promise	20
impose	comprise	dispose	arrive	primitive	repetitive	positive	promise	passive	purchase	30
arrive	positive	promise	impose	comprise	dispose	purchase	passive	repetitive	primitive	40
repetitive	passive	arrive	dispose	positive	primitive	promise	purchase	comprise	impose	50
passive	comprise	primitive	promise	purchase	positive	impose	repetitive	arrive	dispose	60
primitive	repetitive	passive	comprise	positive	impose	dispose	arrive	purchase	promise	70
arrive	promise	comprise	positive	purchase	dispose	passive	repetitive	primitive	impose	80
passive	comprise	impose	dispose	repetitive	purchase	promise	arrive	positive	primitive	90
dispose	impose	repetitive	promise	comprise	primitive	positive	purchase	passive	arrive	100

# Word Fluency 4

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

want	work	today	tomorrow	sound	again	today	sound	tomorrow	again	10
work	want	sound	today	again	want	tomorrow	work	want	tomorrow	20
again	sound	today	work	sound	work	again	tomorrow	today	want	30
today	tomorrow	sound	again	work	want	tomorrow	work	today	sound	40
again	want	tomorrow	sound	today	again	sound	today	tomorrow	again	50
want	work	today	tomorrow	again	sound	work	want	today	tomorrow	60
sound	want	again	tomorrow	today	work	sound	again	tomorrow	want	70
work	today	want	sound	work	again	tomorrow	today	want	sound	80
today	sound	work	again	today	tomorrow	today	work	sound	tomorrow	90
again	want	tomorrow	today	work	want	sound	tomorrow	work	again	100

## Passage Fluency 1

Correct		
Errors		
	1st Try	2nd Try

One person can make things happen, as Eunice Kennedy Shriver did. She began a summer day camp in 1963. She held the camp at her home and invited athletes like Steven. She watched them compete in sports and saw their desire to work hard and win. She planned games such as swimming and track. Competing was a thrill, and they loved it! They were happy. Shriver saw them smile, and she made up her mind. In 1968, her camp became Special Olympics, and the games grew. More people came, and by 1970, all 50 states sent athletes. Now, Special Olympics is important in the lives of many people. Today, there are 27 official sports, including summer sports and winter sports. From all over the world, athletes come to take part in the games. These athletes compete at no cost. How are the games funded? Shriver has used grants, and many have donated money. Many others have made money by holding events. You can help, too, so get started and help fund Special Olympics!

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## Passage Fluency 2

Correct		
Errors		
	1st Try	
	2nd Try	

Some athletes love risks, so when they do their sport, they add a twist. Extreme sports have added risks that can give athletes a thrill. Skating is an example, and extreme skaters are fine athletes. They take some risks, and for them, it's fun.

Extreme skaters use in-line skates, which are not like skates of the past. The skates are light, fast, and strong. Skaters don't use skating rinks; they use skate parks that have ramps. Skaters even have a jargon, or their own words. Take the metal bar at the top of the ramp where they do tricks. It has a name. It's the "coping." The skaters twist, turn, and do amazing jumps. They spend lots of time practicing. They start with easy in-line tricks. First, there's the "crossover," where they just cross one skate over the other. Then they practice harder tricks, but learning them takes time. For example, they try "bashing," or going down steps. Sometimes, there's no skate park, so they go somewhere else. They use steps, parking lots, and even curbs. They really take skating to the next level!

Extreme athletes protect themselves by using helmets and pads, but they still can be injured. Without protection, skaters can get hurt even more. They can miss a landing or lose control. Extreme athletes are risk-takers, and they love to compete and take their sport to a new level. But they think of safety, too. They have to. They have fun, but they need to always take care. They need to be safe athletes.

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## Word Fluency 1

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

my	by	dry	try	rely	deny	imply	fly	sky	why	10
try	deny	imply	my	fly	dry	by	why	rely	sky	20
deny	my	rely	fly	by	imply	try	sky	dry	why	30
imply	try	my	deny	dry	rely	why	by	sky	fly	40
rely	fly	imply	try	sky	deny	my	dry	why	by	50
try	sky	rely	fly	imply	my	why	deny	by	dry	60
imply	rely	sky	by	why	dry	fly	try	deny	my	70
by	dry	fly	deny	try	imply	sky	my	why	rely	80
fly	by	imply	dry	sky	rely	try	why	my	deny	90
sky	imply	by	fly	my	deny	dry	try	rely	why	100

# Word Fluency 2

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

candy	copy	penny	army	tiny	thirty	baby	body	story	happy	10
penny	baby	candy	body	copy	story	army	happy	tiny	thirty	20
baby	army	penny	copy	candy	tiny	body	thirty	story	happy	30
copy	tiny	baby	army	penny	happy	candy	story	thirty	body	40
body	story	tiny	thirty	baby	copy	penny	army	candy	happy	50
army	thirty	story	baby	tiny	happy	body	copy	penny	candy	60
tiny	body	army	thirty	story	penny	baby	candy	happy	copy	70
thirty	baby	tiny	penny	happy	candy	copy	army	story	body	80
baby	candy	copy	body	tiny	story	thirty	penny	happy	army	90
story	tiny	baby	candy	thirty	army	happy	body	copy	penny	100

## Word Fluency 3

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

supply	comply	gym	type	system	eye	bye	quickly	property	pretty	10
type	bye	quickly	supply	property	comply	eye	gym	pretty	system	20
eye	supply	bye	system	comply	pretty	type	property	quickly	gym	30
comply	system	eye	quickly	supply	bye	gym	pretty	type	property	40
gym	property	comply	bye	type	eye	supply	system	quickly	pretty	50
type	bye	supply	property	gym	comply	quickly	eye	pretty	system	60
supply	eye	system	type	bye	gym	property	comply	quickly	pretty	70
system	gym	quickly	eye	property	supply	bye	type	pretty	comply	80
type	quickly	eye	comply	pretty	system	property	supply	bye	gym	90
eye	system	gym	property	type	quickly	comply	bye	pretty	supply	100

# Word Fluency 4

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

engine	certain	answer	poor	oil	laugh	answer	engine	poor	laugh	10
answer	engine	oil	certain	laugh	poor	certain	laugh	answer	engine	20
certain	laugh	poor	engine	oil	answer	oil	answer	engine	laugh	30
poor	oil	answer	laugh	certain	engine	poor	engine	laugh	certain	40
laugh	answer	poor	oil	engine	certain	engine	laugh	poor	answer	50
answer	laugh	engine	certain	poor	oil	poor	answer	engine	certain	60
engine	certain	oil	answer	laugh	poor	answer	laugh	oil	engine	70
laugh	oil	engine	poor	certain	answer	poor	certain	answer	laugh	80
poor	laugh	answer	oil	engine	certain	laugh	engine	poor	answer	90
answer	oil	engine	certain	poor	oil	poor	laugh	engine	certain	100

## Passage Fluency 1

Correct		
Errors		
	1st Try	2nd Try

Solve this puzzle: Its huge base is flat and has four corners and four sides. The sides slope up, but the top isn't flat. It has a sharp tip and was made long ago in Egypt, where about 90 of them remain. You figured it out. It's a pyramid, and it's amazing!

Pyramids were constructed for two basic uses. First, they were sacred sites where rites were performed. Second, they were designed as final resting sites, the graves of kings.

The pyramids were constructed long ago, when there were no motors. There were probably no cranes, and workers may not have even had wheels. It seems like an impossible task. The stones the workers moved were huge, and they made millions of stone blocks. One base block was so big, it weighed 70 tons. How did they do it? Their method involved steps. First, they dug the stone, and then it was put on a raft. The raft drifted down the Nile River. At the site, the stone was taken off, and workers chipped and shaped it. They sculpted and carved a channel into the stone. Next, they drove a wooden wedge into it. They drenched the wedge in water, and it expanded. They added more water, so the wedge expanded more. At last, the stone split, and they cut it. They used chisels and stone hammers to make it the desired shape. Up the ramps it went, and the pyramid rose. So did the ramps. Stones were dragged into place as block stacked upon block. Finally, the workers reached the top where they put on a capstone, and it was finished. One more amazing pyramid!

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## Passage Fluency 2

Correct		
Errors		
	1st Try	2nd Try

Visualize yourself living in a different place and time—how about ancient Egypt? What would be different about your life and what would be the same as your life now? Let’s travel back in time where we’ll meet two young people living in ancient Egypt.

First, meet Moses, a farmer’s son. In Egypt, people depend on farmers because they supply all the crops. During the growing season from November to February, Moses helps his dad plant the crops. They work to plow the rich, black soil that has been brought by the Nile. They work to make certain the crops will be plentiful. By June, the crops need to be harvested and stored. Moses’ dad cannot farm the land from June to September because the Nile River floods in these months. It floods their fields and brings new, rich soil to cover the land. When the river floods, they work elsewhere. Moses and his dad work on the pyramids. When the river subsides, they return home, and life on the farm begins again.

Hebeny studies hard because she wants to be a scribe. She studies at home because only boys can go to school. Her father is a scribe, and his job is highly valued in Egypt. It is one of the few jobs that requires a formal education. The writing is done with a code. The code doesn’t have letters as we know them. It uses symbols to represent ideas. Most scribes are men, but Hebeny wants to master the skill. She wants to work as a scribe like her dad.

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## Word Fluency 1

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

sharp	short	alone	try	line	remote	report	diet	direct	why	10
try	remote	report	sharp	diet	alone	short	why	line	direct	20
line	sharp	remote	diet	short	report	try	direct	alone	why	30
report	try	sharp	line	alone	remote	why	short	direct	diet	40
remote	diet	report	try	direct	line	sharp	alone	why	short	50
try	direct	line	diet	report	sharp	why	remote	short	alone	60
report	remote	direct	short	why	alone	diet	try	line	sharp	70
short	alone	diet	line	try	report	direct	sharp	why	remote	80
diet	short	report	alone	direct	remote	try	why	sharp	line	90
direct	report	short	diet	sharp	line	alone	try	remote	why	100



# Word Fluency 2

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

contest	contact	pretend	prevent	translate	transport	something	sometimes	sunset	sunrise	10
pretend	something	contest	sometimes	contact	sunset	prevent	sunrise	translate	transport	20
something	prevent	pretend	contact	contest	translate	sometimes	transport	sunset	sunrise	30
contact	translate	something	prevent	pretend	sunrise	contest	sunset	transport	sometimes	40
sometimes	sunset	translate	transport	something	contact	pretend	prevent	contest	sunrise	50
prevent	transport	sunset	something	translate	sunrise	sometimes	contact	pretend	contest	60
translate	sometimes	prevent	transport	sunset	pretend	something	contest	sunrise	contact	70
transport	something	translate	pretend	sunrise	contest	contact	prevent	sunset	sometimes	80
something	contest	contact	sometimes	translate	sunset	transport	pretend	sunrise	prevent	90
sunset	translate	something	contest	transport	prevent	sunrise	sometimes	contact	pretend	100

## Word Fluency 3

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

again	certain	gone	laugh	poor	they	bye	though	today	tomorrow	10
laugh	bye	though	again	today	certain	they	gone	tomorrow	poor	20
they	again	bye	poor	certain	tomorrow	laugh	today	though	gone	30
certain	poor	they	though	again	bye	gone	tomorrow	laugh	today	40
gone	today	certain	bye	laugh	they	again	poor	though	tomorrow	50
laugh	bye	again	today	gone	certain	though	they	tomorrow	poor	60
again	they	poor	laugh	bye	gone	today	certain	though	tomorrow	70
poor	gone	though	they	today	again	bye	laugh	tomorrow	certain	80
laugh	though	they	certain	tomorrow	poor	today	again	bye	gone	90
they	poor	gone	today	laugh	though	certain	bye	tomorrow	again	100

# Word Fluency 4

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

to	too	two	their	there	people	answer	what	want	who	10
their	answer	what	to	want	too	people	two	who	there	20
people	to	answer	there	too	who	their	want	what	two	30
too	there	people	what	to	answer	two	who	their	want	40
two	want	too	answer	their	people	to	there	what	who	50
their	answer	to	want	two	too	what	people	who	there	60
to	people	there	their	answer	two	want	too	what	who	70
there	two	what	people	want	to	answer	their	who	too	80
their	what	people	too	who	there	want	to	answer	two	90
people	there	two	want	their	what	too	answer	who	to	100

## Passage Fluency 1

Errors		
Correct		
	1st Try	2nd Try

The temperature is below zero, and the wind gusts at more than 200 mph! The wind chill hits the danger zone, and the land is frozen. Welcome to the continent of Antarctica, home of the South Pole. It is very dry and cold, yet life can still be found. Small plants live on the frozen shore, and krill thrive in the cold waters. Whales migrate to Antarctica just for krill. Other forms of life, such as seals and penguins, visit too.

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In Antarctica, days are far from what we think of as normal. In the summer, there is constant day, and it is never dark. Summer begins in October and ends in March, the fall and winter months in the U.S. When the southern hemisphere tilts toward the sun, Antarctica has constant sunshine. Is it hard to go to bed when the sun is still up, so dwellings in Antarctica have thick shades to make it dark inside.

92  
102  
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149  
158

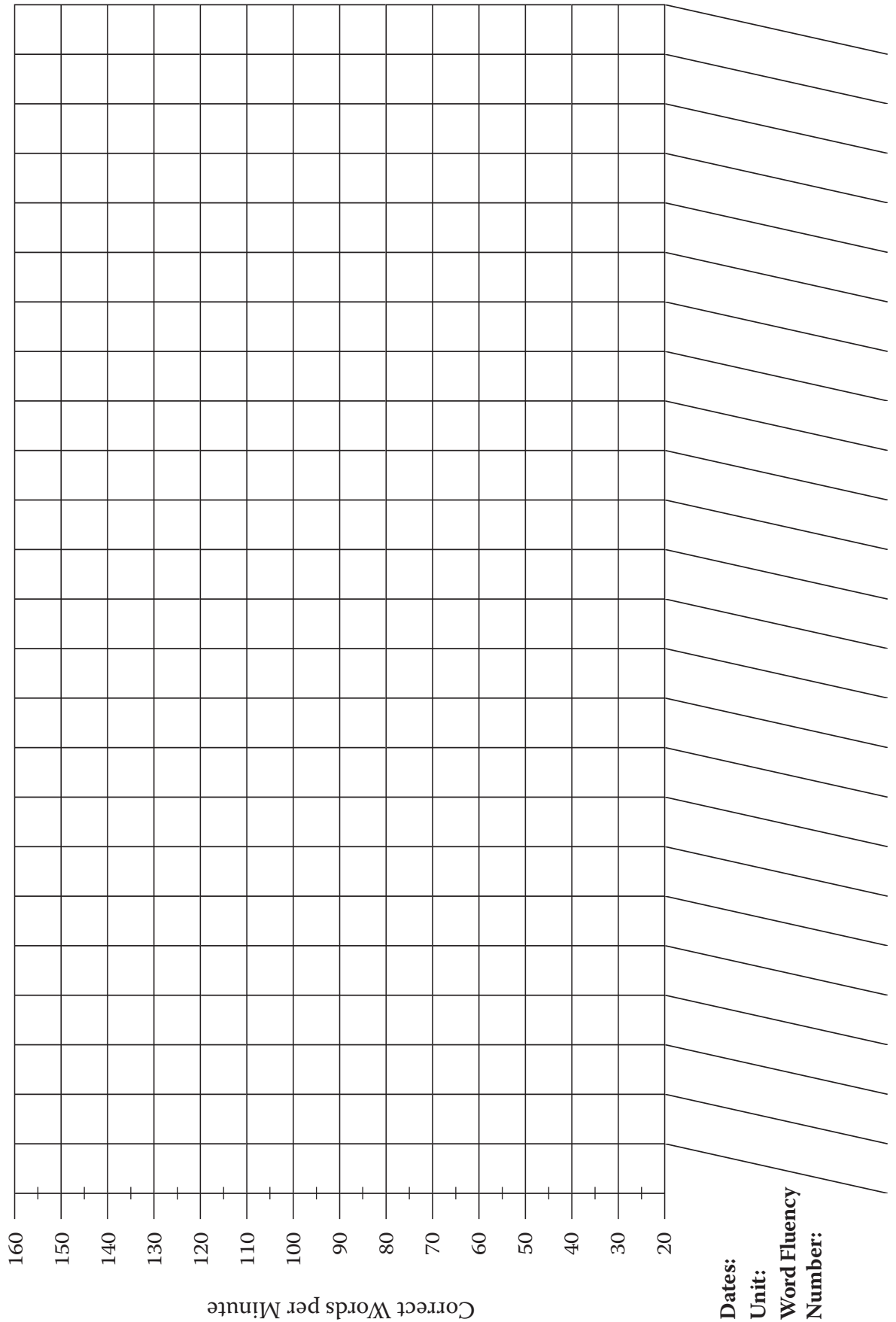
When the southern hemisphere tilts away from the sun, it is winter in Antarctica. Then, it is dark all the time. It's hard to get up in the dark. An alarm clock wakes you; not the rising sun. There is some light in the sky that comes from gases. Swirling gases color the winter sky. To adjust to the constant darkness takes time!

166  
178  
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People do not make the Antarctic their home, so they come for a short time. They study, write, and uncover secrets from the past that unlock the future.

231  
241  
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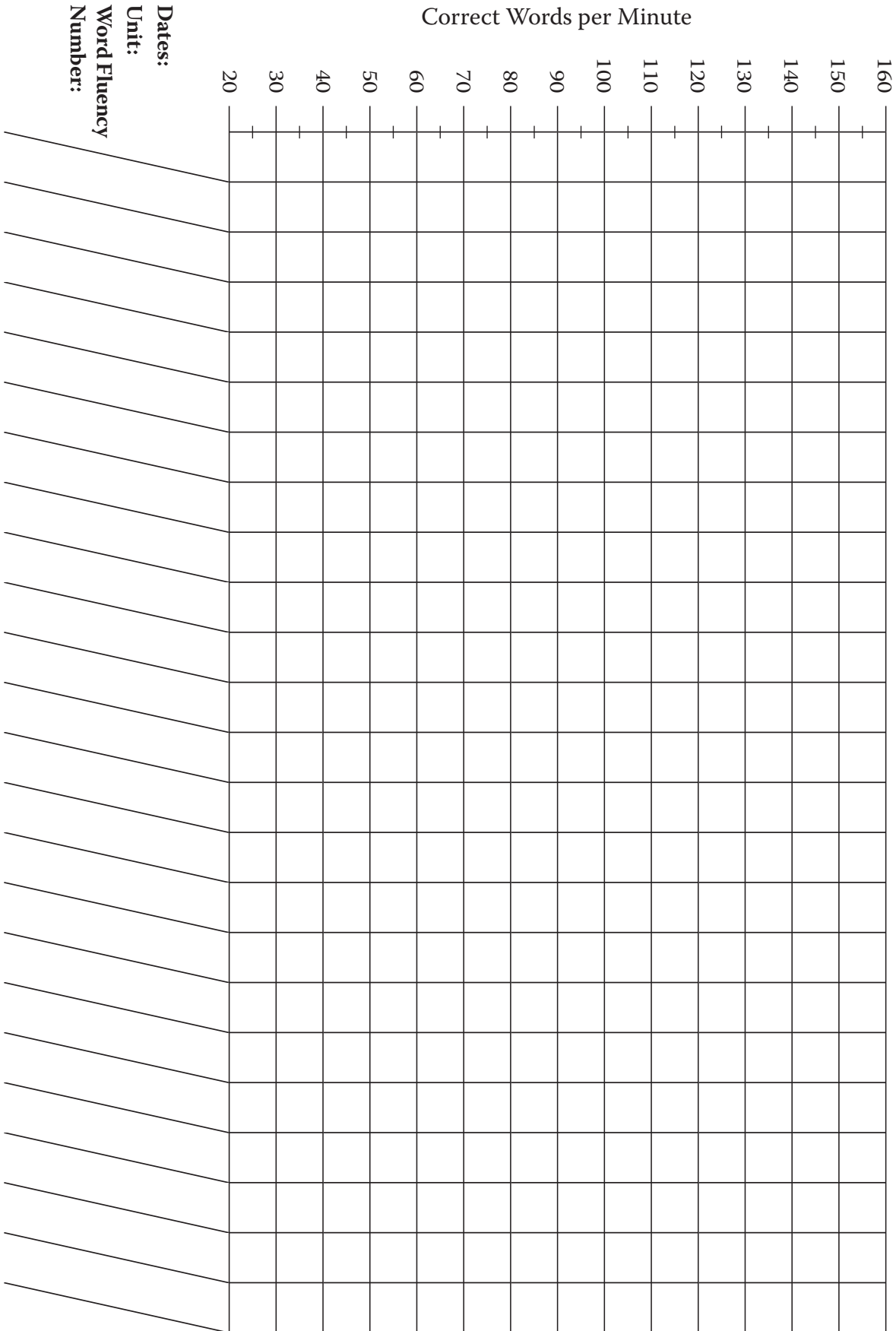
# Word Fluency Chart



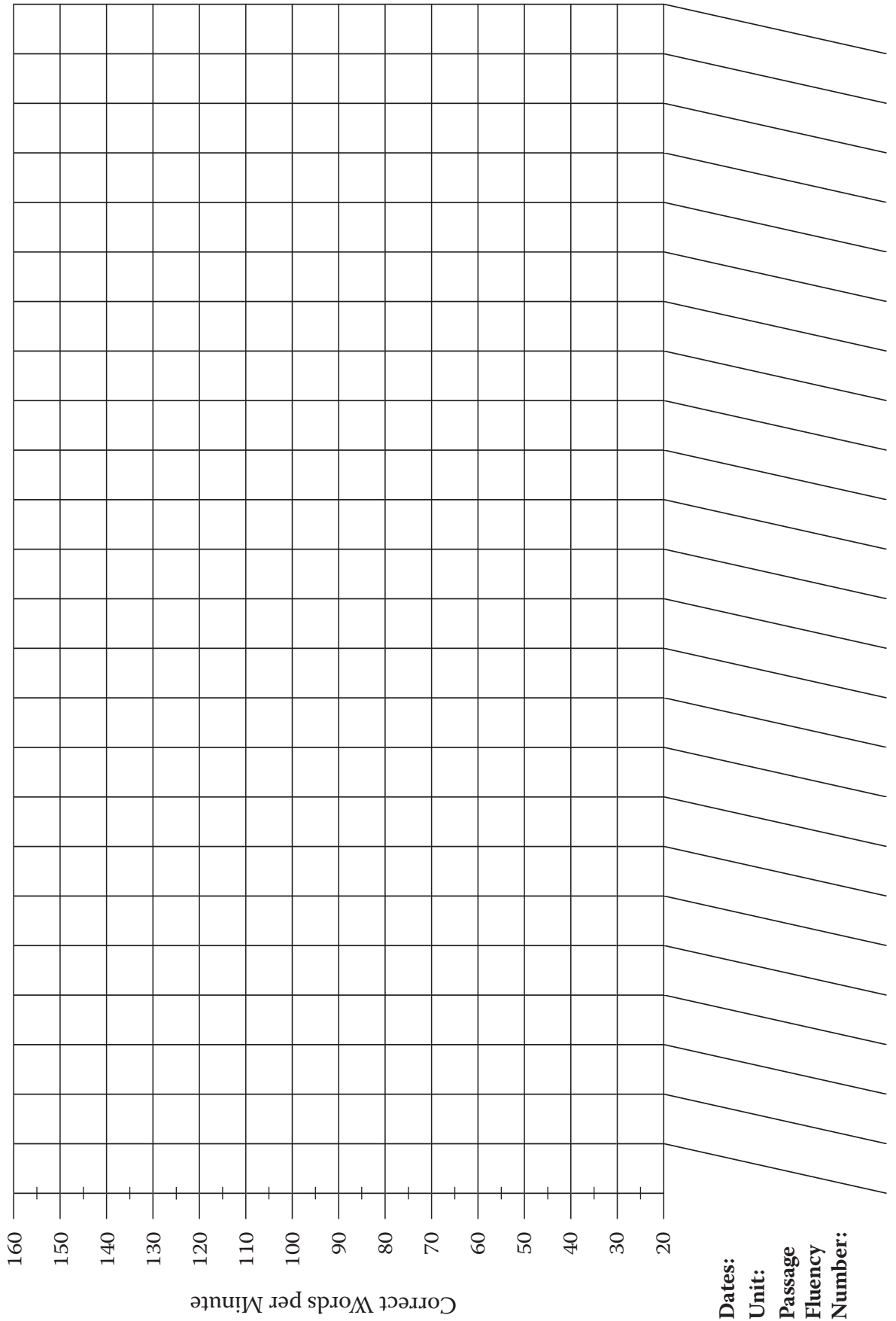
Dates:  
Unit:  
Word Fluency  
Number:

# Fluency Charts

## Word Fluency Chart



# Passage Fluency Chart







# Essential Word Cards

## Unit 13

gone

look

most

people

see

water

## Unit 14

day

little

may

new

say

way





# Essential Word Cards

## Unit 15

good	great	right
though	through	year

## Unit 16

again	sound	today
tomorrow	want	work





# Essential Word Cards

## Unit 17

answer

certain

engine

laugh

oil

poor





# Word Building Letter Cards

a	a	b	b	c	c	d
d	f	f	g	g	h	h
i	i	j	j	k	k	l
l	m	m	n	n	o	o
p	p	qu	qu	r	r	s
s	t	t	v	v	w	w
x	x	y	y	z	z	ck
ck	ll	ll	ss	ss	ff	ff
zz	zz	ar	er	ir	or	ur

# Word Building Letter Cards

D	C	C	B	B	A	A
H	H	G	G	F	F	D
L	K	K	J	J	I	I
O	O	N	N	M	M	L
S	R	R	Qu	Qu	P	P
W	W	V	V	T	T	S
	Z	Z	Y	Y	X	X











