

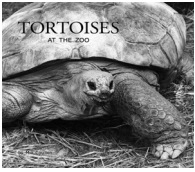
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Red Pandas at the Zoo

Level G / 85 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Here is a red panda at the zoo.		
4	The red panda is sleeping up in a tree.		
6	Here it comes.		
8	Look at the red panda's tail.  The <b>striped</b> , bushy tail can be as long as its body.		
10	Look at the red panda walk.  It <b>waddles</b> when it walks because its front legs are shorter than its back legs.		
12	The red panda can be <b>shy</b> .  Look at the red panda run away.		
14	Look up in the tree.  The red panda is up in the tree, again.		
<b>Totals</b>			
<b>Accuracy Rate</b> $[(85-E)/85] \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\%$		<b>Self-Correction Rate</b> $(E + SC)/SC = 1: \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	





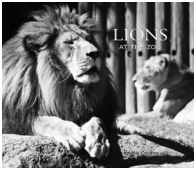
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Tortoises at the Zoo

Level H / 101 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Look at the big rock in the water.		
4	Oh, my! It's not a rock, it's a tortoise!		
6	It's a <b>giant</b> tortoise at the zoo. A tortoise is a turtle, but a turtle is not always a tortoise.		
8	The tortoise has a hard <b>shell</b> . The shell protects the tortoise from harm.		
10	The tortoise has short thick legs that hold up its heavy body. Its elephant-like feet help the tortoise walk in the sand.		
12	The tortoise does not have teeth, but its <b>jaw</b> has sharp edges that help <b>mash</b> its food.		
14	A giant tortoise is one of the longest living animals on earth.		
<b>Totals</b>			
<b>Accuracy Rate</b> $[(101-E)/101] \times 100 =$ _____ %		<b>Self-Correction Rate</b> $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	





Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Lions at the Zoo

Level I / 103 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	The lions are waking up at the zoo.		
4	<p>A group of lions is called a <b>pride</b>.</p> <p>There can be 3 to 40 lions in a pride.</p>		
6	<p>The lion is part of the cat family.</p> <p>It is the only cat that has a <b>mane</b>.</p> <p>The male lion has a mane.</p> <p>The female lion does not have a mane.</p>		
8	<p>A female lion is called a <b>lioness</b>.</p> <p>Here is a mother lioness with her baby.</p> <p>A baby lion is called a <b>cub</b>.</p>		
10	<p>A lion cub will follow its mother wherever she goes.</p> <p>A lioness will wag, or raise her tail, as a <b>signal</b> for her cub to follow.</p>		
<b>Totals</b>			
<b>Accuracy Rate</b> $[(103-E)/103] \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\%$		<b>Self-Correction Rate</b> $(E + SC)/SC = 1: \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	





Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Cheetahs at the Zoo

Level I / 104 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	<p>Look at the cheetah run.</p> <p>The cheetah is the fastest animal at the zoo.</p> <p>Run, cheetah, run!</p>		
4	<p>The cheetah has a long <b>flexible spine</b> and long legs.</p> <p>The cheetah is made to run.</p> <p>Run, cheetah, run!</p>		
6	<p>Look at the cheetah resting.</p> <p>Cheetahs have to rest after they run.</p>		
8	<p>The cheetah's skin is covered with black spots.</p> <p>Black fur grows out of the black spots on their skin.</p>		
10	<p>Cheetahs have long black <b>stripes</b> that run down their faces.</p> <p>These black stripes are called tear stripes.</p> <p>They help reflect the <b>glare</b> of the sun.</p>		
12	<p>Look at the baby cheetah.</p> <p>A baby cheetah is called a <b>cub</b>.</p>		
<b>Totals</b>			
<b>Accuracy Rate</b> $[(104-E)/104] \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\%$		<b>Self-Correction Rate</b> $(E + SC)/SC = 1: \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	