



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

# The Manatee at the Aquarium

Level F / 68 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	I like the <b>manatee</b> because it is big and slow.		
4	I like the manatee because it eats <b>lettuce</b> .		
6	I like the manatee because it is <b>gray</b> .		
8	I like the manatee because it has a big and flat <b>tail</b> .		
10	I like the manatee because I can see <b>nails</b> on its <b>flippers</b> .		
12	I like the manatee because it has <b>whiskers</b> on its <b>snout</b> .		
14	I like the manatee at the <b>aquarium</b> .		
<b>Totals</b>			
<b>Accuracy Rate</b> $[(68-E)/68] \times 100 =$ _____ %		<b>Self-Correction Rate</b> $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	





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

# The Octopus at the Aquarium

Level G / 97 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Look! It's the <b>octopus!</b>		
4	The octopus has eight <b>arms</b> with lots and lots of <b>suckers.</b>		
6	The suckers help the octopus grab and pick up things.		
8	Look!  The octopus is opening a bottle with its arms and suckers.  The octopus is very clever.		
10	Octopuses do not have bones.  They can squeeze into tiny spaces to hide.  This octopus is hiding in a pipe. Can you see the octopus?		
12	Octopuses can change the color and shape of their <b>skin</b> to hide.  This octopus looks like a rock. Can you see the octopus?		
14	The octopus at the <b>aquarium</b> is amazing.		
<b>Totals</b>			
<b>Accuracy Rate</b> $[(97-E)/97] \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\%$		<b>Self-Correction Rate</b> $(E + SC)/SC = 1: \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	



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

# Seahorses at the Aquarium

Level G / 114 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	This is a <b>seahorse</b> at the <b>aquarium</b> .		
4	A seahorse is a <b>fish</b> .  The head of a seahorse looks like a horse's head.		
6	A seahorse has a long <b>snout</b> to suck up food.  This seahorse is sucking up food to eat.		
8	This seahorse is swimming.  The seahorse is a very slow moving fish.  It has a tiny <b>fin</b> on its back.  The tiny fin moves the seahorse through the water.		
10	A seahorse can look forward with one <b>eye</b> and backward with the other eye at the same time!		
12	A seahorse has a curly <b>tail</b> .  It wraps its tail around things so it will not float away.  Here are some seahorses holding on to a rope.		
<b>Totals</b>			
<b>Accuracy Rate</b> $[(114-E)/114] \times 100 =$ _____ %		<b>Self-Correction Rate</b> $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



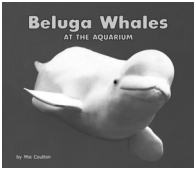
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Sharks at the Aquarium

Level G / 108 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Here comes a <b>shark!</b>  Yikes!		
4	Look at this shark's <b>teeth.</b>  It has many rows of teeth.  Every time it loses a tooth the one behind it moves up.  Sharks are always losing teeth.		
6	Here are shark teeth found on a <b>beach.</b>		
8	This shark looks like it is staring.  Sharks always look like they are staring  because sharks do not <b>blink.</b>		
10	A shark <b>breathes</b> through its <b>gills</b> just like other fish.		
11	The water is going in and out of the shark's gills.		
12	Baby sharks are called <b>pups.</b>  A shark pup, like this one,  can become trapped in a fishing net.  This pup was quickly put back in the ocean.		
<b>Totals</b>			
<b>Accuracy Rate</b> $[(108-E)/108] \times 100 =$ _____ %		<b>Self-Correction Rate</b> $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	





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

# Beluga Whales at the Aquarium

Level H / 102 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Come and see the big, white <b>whale</b> at the <b>aquarium</b> .		
4	The big, white whale is a <b>beluga</b> whale.  The beluga has a big bump on its head called a <b>melon</b> .		
6	The melon is made of fat called <b>blubber</b> .  It changes shape when the beluga makes sounds.  This beluga is making a lot of noise.		
8	The hole on top of a beluga's head is called a <b>blowhole</b> .  Beluga whales <b>breathe</b> air through the blowhole.		
10	Beluga whales can swim forward and backward.  They can move their heads up and down.  They can move their heads side to side.  Not all whales can do that.		
<b>Totals</b>			
<b>Accuracy Rate</b> $[(102-E)/102] \times 100 =$ _____ %		<b>Self-Correction Rate</b> $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



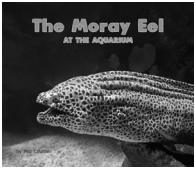


Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Jellies at the Aquarium

Level H / 106 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	At the <b>aquarium</b> , jellyfish are called <b>jellies</b> or sea jellies.  Jellyfish are not <b>fish</b> .		
4	They do not have bones.  They do not have a brain.  They do not have a heart.  Jellies are mostly made of water.		
6	A jelly has an umbrella-shaped body called a <b>bell</b> .  It swims by opening the bell to fill it with water.  Then, the jelly squeezes the bell shut  to push out the water and move forward.		
8	Underneath the bell are string-like <b>tentacles</b> .  The tentacles are covered with tiny <b>stingers</b> .  The stingers shoot <b>poison</b> into anything they touch.		
10	Some jellies stick together  in a group called a <b>smack</b> or a swarm.		
<b>Totals</b>			
<b>Accuracy Rate</b> $[(106-E)/106] \times 100 =$ _____ %		<b>Self-Correction Rate</b> $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

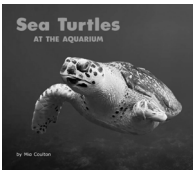


Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# The Moray Eel at the Aquarium

Level H / 100 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Come and see the <b>moray eel</b> at the <b>aquarium</b> .  It looks like a long snake,  but it is a <b>fish</b> .		
4	Like all fish, the moray eel has <b>gills</b> .  It <b>breathes</b> using the gills  on the sides of its head.		
6	Like all fish, the moray eel has <b>fins</b> .  It has a long fin on its back  that starts at the head  and connects to the <b>tail</b> fin.		
8	The moray eel comes in many different colors.  Sometimes it can be brown.  Sometimes it can be black or green.  Sometimes it can be blue or yellow or white.		
10	It can be spotted, too!		
<b>Totals</b>			
<b>Accuracy Rate</b> $[(100-E)/100] \times 100 =$ _____ %		<b>Self-Correction Rate</b> $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



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

# Sea Turtles at the Aquarium

Level I / 98 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	A <b>sea turtle</b> is a turtle that lives in the ocean.		
4	There are seven types of sea turtles.  This is a loggerhead sea turtle at the <b>aquarium</b> .  Loggerhead sea turtles are named for their large heads.		
6	A sea turtle is a <b>reptile</b> .  All reptiles need to <b>breathe</b> air.  If a sea turtle is resting, it can hold its breath under the water for a few hours.  If a sea turtle is swimming fast, it must come up for air every few minutes.		
8	Sea turtles are good swimmers.  They have long <b>flippers</b> that help them move through the water.		
<b>Totals</b>			
<b>Accuracy Rate</b> $[(98-E)/98] \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\%$		<b>Self-Correction Rate</b> $(E + SC)/SC = 1: \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	

