

Name _____ Date _____

Counting Frogs Around the Pond

Level A / 33 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Here is a pond.		
4	1 frog is in the pond.		
6	2 frogs are in the pond.		
8	3 frogs are in the pond.		
10	4 frogs are in the pond.		
12	croak croak croak croak croak croak croak croak croak		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(33-E)/33] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



Name _____ Date _____

The Zoo

Level A / 52 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	I am at the zoo.		
4	I see a tiger at the zoo.		
6	I see a bear at the zoo.		
8	I see giraffes at the zoo.		
10	I see an elephant at the zoo.		
12	I see camels at the zoo.		
14	I see a rhinoceros at the zoo.		
16	I see a lion at the zoo.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(52-E)/52] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

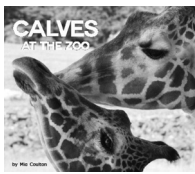


Name _____ Date _____

The Aquarium

Level B / 52 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Come on!		
	We are going to the aquarium.		
4	We want to see the sea stars.		
6	We want to see the stingray.		
8	We want to see the seahorse.		
10	We want to see the manatee.		
12	We want to see the octopus.		
14	We want to see the shark.		
16	We want to see the big whale.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(52-E)/52] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

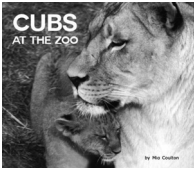


Name _____ Date _____

Calves at the Zoo

Level B / 33 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Come and see the baby giraffe.		
4	Come and see the baby rhinoceros.		
6	Come and see the baby camel.		
8	Come and see the baby elephant.		
10	Come and see the calves.		
12	Come to the zoo.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(33-E)/33] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

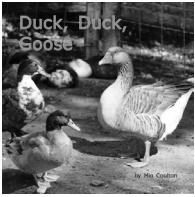


Name _____ Date _____

Cubs at the Zoo

Level B / 30 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	I am a baby polar bear.		
4	I am a baby lion.		
6	I am a baby tiger.		
8	I am a baby red panda.		
10	We are cubs.		
12	We are at the zoo.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(30-E)/30] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



Name _____ Date _____

Duck, Duck, Goose

Level B / 19 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Here is a duck.		
4	Here is a goose.		
6	Here is a duck.		
8	Here is a goose.		
10	Duck, duck,		
12	goose!		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(19-E)/19] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



Name _____ Date _____

The Farm

Level B / 56 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Look at me.		
	I am a goat.		
4	Look at me.		
	I am a cat.		
6	Look at me.		
	I am a pig.		
8	Look at me.		
	I am a rooster.		
10	Look at me.		
	I am a horse.		
12	Look at me.		
	I am a donkey.		
14	Look at me.		
	I am a cow.		
16	Look at me.		
	I am a sheep.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(56-E)/56] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

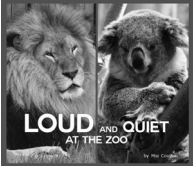


Name _____ Date _____

Horse Colors

Level B / 23 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	This horse is black.		
4	This horse is white.		
6	This horse is gray.		
8	This horse is brown.		
10	This horse is brown and white.		
12	"Neigh."		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(23-E)/23] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

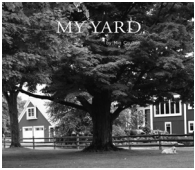


Name _____ Date _____

Loud and Quiet at the Zoo

Level B / 33 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	The lion is LOUD!		
4	The koala is quiet.		
6	The elephant is LOUD!		
8	The aardvark is quiet.		
10	The okapi is quiet, too.		
12	The seal is LOUD!		
14	The zebra is quiet.		
16	The ape is LOUD!		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(33-E)/33] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



Name _____ Date _____

My Yard

Level B / 26 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	I see a little chipmunk.		
4	I see a little raccoon.		
6	I see a little toad.		
8	I see a little rabbit.		
10	And, I see a big cat!		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(26-E)/26] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



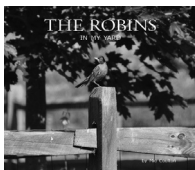
THE POND

Name _____ Date _____

The Pond

Level B / 48 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	The geese live around the pond.		
4	The frogs live around the pond.		
6	A bird lives around the pond.		
8	A turtle lives around the pond.		
10	The ducks live around the pond.		
12	A snake lives around the pond.		
14	A dragonfly lives around the pond.		
16	The fish live in the pond.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(48-E)/48] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

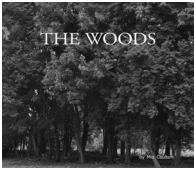


Name _____ Date _____

The Robins in My Yard

Level B / 30 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	A robin is in the grass.		
4	A robin is in the tree.		
6	A robin is on the fence.		
8	A robin is in a nest.		
10	The eggs are in the nest.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(30-E)/30] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

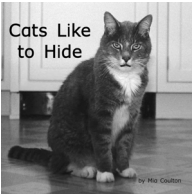


Name _____ Date _____

The Woods

Level B / 32 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Here is a rabbit.		
4	Here is a deer. The deer is running.		
6	The turkeys are running, too.		
8	Here is a raccoon.		
10	Here is a squirrel.		
12	Here is a coyote in the woods.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(32-E)/32] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

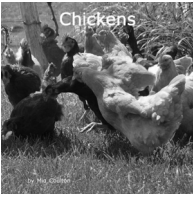


Name _____ Date _____

Cats Like to Hide

Level C / 36 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	This is a cat.		
4	This cat lives in a house.		
6	This cat likes to hide under a bench.		
8	This is a cat.		
10	This cat lives on a farm.		
12	This cat likes to hide in the woods.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(36-E)/36] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



Name _____ Date _____

Chickens

Level C / 39 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Come and look at the chickens. "Cluck, cluck."		
4	Look at the chicken walk.		
6	Look at the chicken run.		
8	Look at the chicken eat.		
10	Come and look at the rooster. "Cock-a-doodle-do."		
12	Come and look at the rooster and the chickens.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(39-E)/39] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

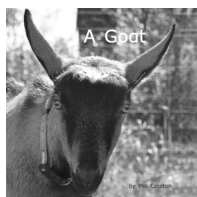


Name _____ Date _____

Cows

Level C / 37 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	This is a cow.		
4	This cow is eating hay.		
6	This cow is eating grass.		
8	This cow is running. A cow can run fast.		
10	This cow and her baby are resting. A baby cow is a calf.		
12	"Moo."		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(37-E)/37] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

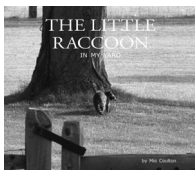


Name _____ Date _____

A Goat

Level C / 42 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Here is a goat.		
4	A goat can jump up on a table.		
6	A goat can jump off a table.		
8	A goat can play on a seesaw.		
10	A goat can kick. Do not go behind a goat.		
12	A goat can eat flowers, too!		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(42-E)/42] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



Name _____ Date _____

The Little Raccoon in My Yard

Level C / 28 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Look!		
	Look!		
4	A little raccoon is in my yard.		
6	Look at it hide.		
8	Look at it climb.		
10	Look at it run.		
12	The little raccoon is in my trash!		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(28-E)/28] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

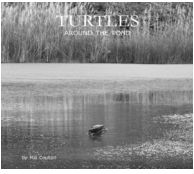


Name _____ Date _____

Stripes at the Zoo

Level C / 46 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	"I have stripes," said the tiger.		
4	"I have stripes," said the okapi.		
6	"I have stripes on my tail," said the red panda.		
8	"I have stripes on my tail, too!" said the cheetah.		
10	"We have stripes," said the zebras. Black, white, black, white...		
12	black, white, black, white.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(46-E)/46] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

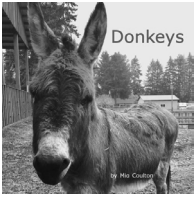


Name _____ Date _____

Turtles Around the Pond

Level C / 59 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Here is a turtle.		
4	Here is a pond. A turtle is sitting on a log in the pond. Turtles like to sit on logs on sunny days.		
6	Here is a turtle walking on the road.		
8	Here is a turtle walking in the grass.		
10	Here is a turtle hiding in the grass.		
12	Here is a turtle hiding in its shell.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(59-E)/59] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

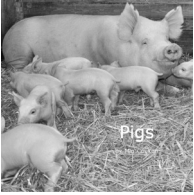


Name _____ Date _____

Donkeys

Level D / 61 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Here is a donkey on the farm.		
4	Here is a donkey eating hay. Donkeys like to eat hay.		
6	Here is a donkey and a horse. The donkey is small. The horse is big.		
8	A donkey has long ears. A donkey can hear another donkey from far away.		
10	Donkeys like to be with donkeys. Donkeys do not like to be alone.		
12	<i>Hee-haw!</i>		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(61-E)/61] \times 100 =$ _____%		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

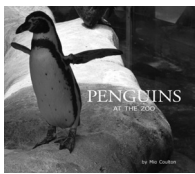


Name _____ Date _____

Pigs

Level D / 77 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Look at the pig. The pig is sleeping. Pigs like to sleep.		
4	Look at the pig. The pig is eating. Pigs like to eat.		
6	Look at the pig's nose. The pig's nose is big. The pig's nose is called a snout.		
8	Come and look at the baby pigs. Baby pigs are called piglets.		
10	Look at the pig. The pig is muddy. Pigs like mud. Pigs roll in mud to keep cool.		
12	Pigs like to be with pigs.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(77-E)/77] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

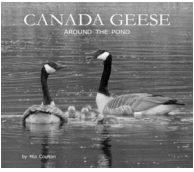


Name _____ Date _____

Penguins at the Zoo

Level E / 84 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Here is a penguin at the zoo.		
4	Penguins are birds. They have two wings but can't fly.		
6	The penguin's wings help it swim fast. Here is a penguin swimming.		
8	Penguins have two webbed feet. The penguin's feet help steer the penguin when it is swimming.		
10	Penguins are good swimmers.		
12	Penguins have a long beak to catch fish. Like all birds, penguins do not have teeth.		
14	Here is a penguin walking. Penguins waddle when they walk. Penguins are fun birds to watch at the zoo.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(84-E)/84] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



Name _____ Date _____

Canada Geese Around the Pond

Level F / 104 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Look up in the sky. Here come the Canada Geese.		
4	Geese like to live around ponds. They like to swim in ponds.		
6	Geese like to eat plants that live in ponds.		
8	Look at the geese in the tall grass. The geese are making a nest in the tall grass.		
10	The mother goose sits on the nest and keeps the eggs warm. The father goose stays near the nest and keeps it safe.		
12	Here come the baby geese. The baby geese are yellow and gray. Baby geese are called goslings.		
14	At nine weeks old, the goslings can learn to fly.		
16	Look up in the sky.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(104-E)/104] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



Name _____ Date _____

The Manatee at the Aquarium

Level F / 68 words / nonfiction

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



Name _____ Date _____

Flamingos at the Zoo

Level G / 102 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	<p>"Honk, honk, honk!"</p> <p>The flamingos are making a lot of noise at the zoo.</p>		
4	<p>Flamingos are birds that are covered with pink, orange or red feathers.</p> <p>They get their color from the foods they eat.</p>		
6	<p>Flamingos have long, S-shaped necks and long legs like stilts.</p> <p>The legs of a flamingo are longer than the flamingo's body.</p>		
8	<p>A flamingo can stand on one leg for a long time.</p> <p>The other leg is tucked up and under its wing.</p>		
10	<p>The flamingo has a curved beak that makes drinking water and scooping up food easy for the flamingo.</p>		
12	<p>Flamingos have two wings and can fly.</p>		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(102-E)/102] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



Name _____ Date _____

The Octopus at the Aquarium

Level G / 97 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Look! It's the octopus !		
4	The octopus has eight arms with lots and lots of suckers .		
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 skin to hide. This octopus looks like a rock. Can you see the octopus?		
14	The octopus at the aquarium is amazing.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(97-E)/97] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

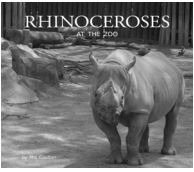


Name _____ Date _____

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 striped , bushy tail can be as long as its body.		
10	Look at the red panda walk. It waddles when it walks because its front legs are shorter than its back legs.		
12	The red panda can be shy . Look at the red panda run away.		
14	Look up in the tree. The red panda is up in the tree, again.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(85-E)/85] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



Name _____ Date _____

Rhinoceroses at the Zoo

Level G / 106 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Here is a rhinoceros at the zoo. It is a black rhinoceros .		
4	A rhinoceros can also be called a rhino. Black rhinos have two horns with the larger horn in front. They have a hooked upper lip that they use like a finger.		
6	This black rhino is carrying a stick in its mouth. It is able to pick it up by wrapping its upper lip around the stick.		
8	Rhinos have very bad eyesight , but they can hear and smell very well.		
10	Rhinos have three big toes on each foot. Their legs are short and strong, but the middle toe holds up most of the rhino's weight .		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(106-E)/106] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



Name _____ Date _____

Seahorses at the Aquarium

Level G / 114 words / nonfiction

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



Name _____ Date _____

Sharks at the Aquarium

Level G / 108 words / nonfiction

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

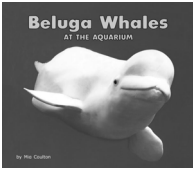


Name _____ Date _____

Autumn in the Woods

Level H / 111 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	It is autumn .		
	It is fun to walk in the woods and look for signs of animals getting ready for winter.		
4	Look down on the ground.		
	Look at all the acorns .		
	Acorns and other nuts are food for many animals getting ready for winter.		
6	Look at the big hole in the tree.		
	Look inside the hole.		
	This tree will make a good winter home for an animal.		
8	Look at the log on the ground.		
	It is hollow .		
	Maybe a little mouse will make this its winter home.		
10	Look at the little, brown woolly bear on the leaf.		
	The woolly bear will make its winter home under the leaves on the ground.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(111-E)/111] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

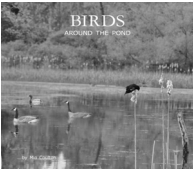


Name _____ Date _____

Beluga Whales at the Aquarium

Level H / 102 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Come and see the big, white whale at the aquarium .		
4	The big, white whale is a beluga whale. The beluga has a big bump on its head called a melon .		
6	The melon is made of fat called blubber . 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 blowhole . Beluga whales breathe 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.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(102-E)/102] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



Name _____ Date _____

Birds Around the Pond

Level H / 101 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Look at the duck swimming in the pond. It is a Mallard Duck. Mallard Ducks live around ponds.		
4	Look at the geese swimming in the pond. They are Canada Geese. Canada Geese live around ponds.		
6	Look at the blackbird sitting on top of a cattail. Look at the bird's wing. It is a Red-winged Blackbird. Red-winged Blackbirds live around ponds.		
8	Look at the heron flying over the pond. It is a Great Blue Heron. Great Blue Herons live around ponds.		
10	Look at the hawk in the trees looking around the pond. It is a Red-shouldered Hawk. Red-shouldered Hawks live around ponds.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(101-E)/101] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



Name _____ Date _____

Giraffes at the Zoo

Level H / 106 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Here comes the tallest animal at the zoo. It is the giraffe.		
4	Giraffes have very long legs.		
6	The giraffe has to bend its front legs to eat grass on the ground.		
8	Giraffes have very long necks. They can reach leaves at the top of trees.		
10	Giraffes have very long tongues, too. The giraffe wraps its long tongue around the leaves at the top of trees.		
12	The giraffe has a very long tail. It can be 8 feet long! Giraffes swat flies with their long tails.		
14	Here is a baby giraffe and its mother at the zoo. A baby giraffe can be 6 feet tall when it is born.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(106-E)/106] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

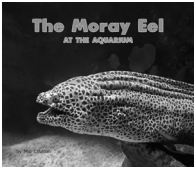


Name _____ Date _____

Jellies at the Aquarium

Level H / 106 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	At the aquarium , jellyfish are called jellies or sea jellies. Jellyfish are not fish .		
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 bell . 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 tentacles . The tentacles are covered with tiny stingers . The stingers shoot poison into anything they touch.		
10	Some jellies stick together in a group called a smack or a swarm.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(106-E)/106] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

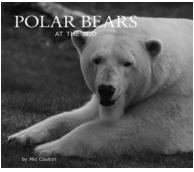


Name _____ Date _____

The Moray Eel at the Aquarium

Level H / 100 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Come and see the moray eel at the aquarium . It looks like a long snake, but it is a fish .		
4	Like all fish, the moray eel has gills . It breathes using the gills on the sides of its head.		
6	Like all fish, the moray eel has fins . It has a long fin on its back that starts at the head and connects to the tail 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!		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(100-E)/100] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



Name _____ Date _____

Polar Bears at the Zoo

Level H / 106 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Here comes the biggest bear at the zoo. It is the polar bear .		
4	Polar bears have two small ears, two small eyes and a big black nose. Polar bears can smell things that are very far away.		
6	The polar bear has black skin underneath its fur . The black skin absorbs the sun's heat and helps the polar bear stay warm.		
8	Look at the polar bear's paw . It is huge! The big paws of the polar bear have footpads like Velcro . This keeps the polar bear from slipping on the ice.		
10	Look at the polar bear swimming. Its front paws have webbed toes that help it swim.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(106-E)/106] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



Name _____ Date _____

Spring in the Woods

Level H / 113 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	It's spring!		
	Spring is an exciting time of year.		
	Things are always changing.		
	The woods are the perfect place to observe spring.		
4	At first, spring is muddy.		
	The snow has melted.		
5	Shallow pools of water are all around in the woods.		
6	The spring rain fills up the ponds around the woods.		
	The ponds are full of life.		
	Here is a turtle resting on a log in the pond.		
8	Look down into the water.		
	It's a newt !		
	A newt is a type of salamander .		
10	Spring is a good time to walk in the woods and look for birds.		
12	Spring is a good time of year to look for		
	wildflowers popping up in the woods.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(113-E)/113] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

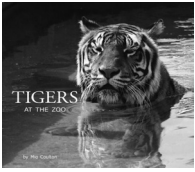


Name _____ Date _____

Summer in the Woods

Level H / 106 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	In the summer, the days can be very hot. Take a walk in the woods. The trees have lots of green leaves that make the woods shady and cool.		
4	On a walk, look for insects . An insect has three body parts and six legs. Look closely down on the ground. Look, it's an ant . An ant is an insect.		
6	Look for insects near shallow water in the woods. Look closely on the leaves.		
8	A fly is resting on a leaf. A fly is an insect.		
9	A dragonfly is resting on a leaf. A dragonfly is an insect.		
10	Look for insects at the edge of the woods.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(106-E)/106] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

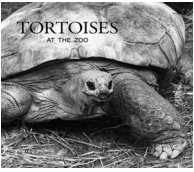


Name _____ Date _____

Tigers at the Zoo

Level H / 103 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	This is the biggest cat at the zoo. It is the tiger.		
4	Look at the tiger's stripes . No two tigers have the same stripe pattern .		
6	Tigers have very big paws . Their paws are padded so they are very quiet when they hunt for food.		
8	Tigers like to be in the water. This tiger is relaxing in the water at the zoo. Tigers are very good swimmers.		
10	The eyes of a tiger are very bright . Tigers can see six times better than people at night. Tigers can also see in color.		
12	This tiger is taking a " catnap ." Tigers sleep up to 20 hours a day.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(103-E)/103] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

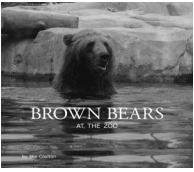


Name _____ Date _____

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 giant tortoise at the zoo. A tortoise is a turtle, but a turtle is not always a tortoise.		
8	The tortoise has a hard shell . 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 jaw has sharp edges that help mash its food.		
14	A giant tortoise is one of the longest living animals on earth.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(101-E)/101] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



Name _____ Date _____

Brown Bears at the Zoo

Level I / 102 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	There are many bears to see at the zoo. This is a brown bear . Brown bears are very big. They can weigh over 700 pounds. Brown bears are very fast. They can run up to 35 miles an hour.		
4	This bear has fur with grayish tips. It is called a grizzly bear . Grizzly bears are brown bears. Not all brown bears are grizzly bears.		
6	Brown bears are omnivores . They eat both plants and meat.		
8	The front claws of a brown bear are very long and sharp. They use their claws for digging and to catch food.		
10	Brown bears have a good sense of balance .		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(102-E)/102] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

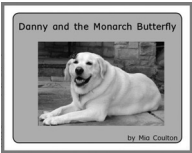


Name _____ Date _____

Cheetahs at the Zoo

Level I / 104 words / nonfiction

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



Name _____ Date _____

Danny and the Monarch Butterfly

Level I / 100 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	It was a hot summer day. Danny was looking for butterflies in the garden.		
4	Danny found a butterfly sitting on a milkweed leaf. The butterfly flew away.		
6	Danny looked and looked for the butterfly. He did not find the butterfly. But he did find a small white bump on the milkweed leaf. It was a butterfly egg.		
8	Danny went to look at the egg every day. After a few days, the egg hatched. Out came a little caterpillar. The little caterpillar was hungry. The little caterpillar ate and ate the milkweed leaves.		
10	Soon the little caterpillar became a big caterpillar.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(100-E)/100] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

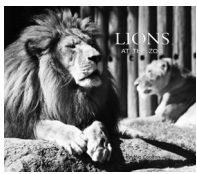


Name _____ Date _____

Elephants at the Zoo

Level I / 110 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Here is an African elephant at the zoo. The African elephant has big, floppy ears. The African elephant is the biggest animal that is on land.		
4	Here are two Asian elephants at the zoo. Asian elephants are very big but not as big as African elephants. Their ears are smaller, too.		
6	Elephants have long noses called trunks. The trunk can be about 7 feet long.		
7	Elephants use their trunks for breathing, smelling, drinking, eating and digging.		
8	Elephants have two tusks. They use their tusks for digging, moving things and as weapons. Elephants use one tusk more than the other tusk, just like people use one hand more than the other hand.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(110-E)/110] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



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



Name _____ Date _____

Sea Turtles at the Aquarium

Level I / 98 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	A sea turtle is a turtle that lives in the ocean.		
4	There are seven types of sea turtles. This is a loggerhead sea turtle at the aquarium . Loggerhead sea turtles are named for their large heads.		
6	A sea turtle is a reptile . All reptiles need to breathe 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 flippers that help them move through the water.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(98-E)/98] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	

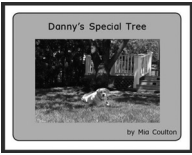


Name _____ Date _____

Winter in the Woods

Level J / 106 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	Winter is an amazing time of year to get outside and explore nature. Take a walk in the woods to see what you can find.		
4	Winter is a good time of year to observe birds in the woods. Not all birds fly to warm weather in the winter. A red cardinal is easy to spot sitting on a branch that is covered with snow.		
6	The deep snow makes it hard to walk, but it also acts as an insulating blanket and hiding place for smaller animals.		
7	Look at the hole in the snow. A little mouse or chipmunk may be underneath the snow, safe and warm.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(106-E)/106] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	



Name _____ Date _____

Danny's Special Tree

Level M / 106 words / nonfiction

Page	Text	E	SC
2	All trees are special. This is a very special tree. This is Danny's tree.		
4	It is a sunny day. Danny is resting under his big <i>red maple</i> tree. He is not hot because his tree gives him shade. Danny is thinking about all the things we get from trees.		
6	He thinks about the paper he uses to draw pictures. The paper is made from trees.		
7	He thinks about the maple syrup that is on top of his Saturday morning pancakes. The maple syrup is made from sap that comes from the <i>sugar maple</i> tree.		
8	Danny looks up. He sees a mama bird feeding her baby birds.		
Totals			
Accuracy Rate $[(106-E)/106] \times 100 =$ _____ %		Self-Correction Rate $(E + SC)/SC = 1:$ _____	