Student Portfolio

Pretest

As an accommodation, this student was allowed to circle answer choice rather than write it in the box.

Pre-test

Level 6, Passage 1

"Millan"

An expert dog handler, Cesar Millan calls himself the dog whisperer. He has a popular show on the National Geographic cable channel and lots of fans. Although he does not hold a degree in veterinary medicine or psychology, Cesar has helped hundreds of people whose dogs were out of control. His theory of dog psychology is very simple: A dog needs to know that its owner is the leader and that the dog is the follower.

If the dog thinks that it is the leader, it will drag the owner around and jump on the guests. The dog may bark at everyone who walks by its house and even attack the mail carrier. As a result, the owner may get frustrated and may feel like giving up. However, aggression is not the only problem. Dogs can also be neurotic. For example, they might be afraid to go near other dogs, or they might run around in circles chasing their own tails.

Cesar always starts his work by talking to the owner to find out why the dog is behaving poorly. Owners of problem dogs usually don't understand the cause of their dog's behavior. Sometimes the owner even makes the behavior worse by rewarding the dog instead of correcting it. The owner might also talk to a dog in a high excited voice, which just encourages the dog to get more excited and out of control.

Not everyone thinks Cesar is an expert with dogs. Some university-trained experts in animal behavior believe that Cesar's methods are simplistic and even dangerous. They think people who imitate Cesar are likely to be bitten by their dogs. That's the reason why the TV show always warns people never to try the techniques that Cesar uses.

Now that Cesar has his own TV show, he can visit people and bring the cameras along. That way, everyone can learn from the situations on the show. He usually has to train the owners as much as the dogs. Sometimes, Cesar uses his own team of dogs to help in the treatment. He has around fifty dogs. Even though some of them—like Rottweilers, pit bulls and Dobermans—were bred for fighting, under Cesar's care, they all get along well.

Clues ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

1 2 3 4 5 6

Level 6, Passage 1 Questions
"Millan"

1. The dog whisperer is well known because …
   a. He is a great television actor.
   b. He holds a degree in veterinary medicine.
   c. He has a show on cable TV.
   d. He's a good psychologist.

2. What is the probable meaning of "neurotic" in the second paragraph?
   a. Fearful and crazy.
   b. Nervy and bold.
   c. Addicted to drugs.
   d. Aggressive.

3. With which statement would the author most likely agree?
   a. Cesar Millan talks big, but he doesn't back up his bragging.
   b. You don't have to earn a college degree to be an expert.
   c. Rewards for good behavior are the key to controlling a dog.
   d. Some people think Cesar's methods are too complicated.

4. If you or I tried some of Cesar's techniques,
   a. We would be able to train any animal.
   b. We might get bitten by the dog.
   c. We might get our own show on television.
   d. We might have dogs following us everywhere.

5. The main topic of this passage is …
   a. People who talk to their dogs in excited voices are dumb.
   b. How to stop dogs from being aggressive.
   c. A gifted man shares his deep knowledge of dogs with the public.
   d. Owners of problem dogs usually have psychological problems.

6. Why do some experts warn against using Cesar's methods in the fourth paragraph?
   a. They are jealous of the attention Cesar receives in the media.
   b. They think Cesar is becoming famous too quickly.
   c. They fear his methods may be dangerous to people.
   d. They think television shows should not be educational.

	Q	A
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Inference Answer Sheet

Name: _____

	Question Type	Clue Words	Answer	Q	C	A
1.				0	0	0
2.				0	0	0
3.				0	0	0
4.				0	0	1
5				0	0	0
6				0	0	0

+1/18 6/.

PRINTSCHMANN, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2007

Lesson 2 Passage 3

+8/15

53%

Lesson 2, Passage 3

"Home Theft"

Mr. Jay Bird looked out over the shady backyard from his perch high in a tree. It was spring in the Delta, and the dogwood and magnolia trees were in full bloom. Suddenly his attention was drawn to the eaves of the mansion. "What's that racket?"

Mr. and Mrs. Squirrel heard him. They were scampering about in the grass below. Bessie Squirrel cocked her head toward Mr. Jay. "It's those blackbird kids. They always yell like that whenever their mom is feeding them." Just as she said this, the baby birds started up again: cheep, cheep, cheep, cheep!

Mr. Jay Bird thought he counted five voices. Then he saw the mother, a fine red-winged blackbird, bringing bugs and worms to her offspring. She landed on a metal collection box, where spouts from two gutters went in the top and a third spout came out the bottom. Mrs. Blackbird had built her nest behind the upper spouts and under the edge of the roof, where it was protected from wind and rain.

"Now why didn't I think of that!?" thought the blue jay. "A creature of my brilliant plumage really deserves a home like that." He flew over to where the mother was feeding her baby blackbirds. It was an unending task, and she was in no mood for visitors. Mr. Jay Bird cleared his throat. "I'm sorry to be the one to tell you, but your nest is in violation of the Louisiana Historic Preservation Act. It will have to go."

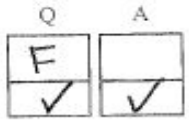
54.6%

Clues 1 2 3 4 5

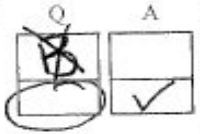
Lesson 2, Passage 3 Questions

"Home Theft"

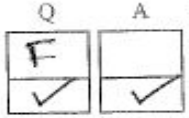
1. In what season does the story take place?
   a. Summer.
   b. Autumn.
   c. Winter.
   d. Spring.



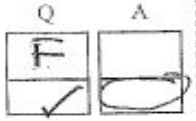
2. How many kinds of trees appear in the story?
   a. Three.
   b. Two.
   c. Four.
   d. One.



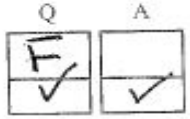
3. What type of bird is the mother bird in this story?
   a. blackbird.
   b. A blue jay.
   c. A robin.
   d. A cardinal.



4. Where was Mrs. Blackbird's nest?
   a. In a magnolia tree.
   b. In a gutter of the house.
   c. In a protected area.
   d. Inside a metal box.



5. How did Mrs. Blackbird feel about Mr. Jay Bird's visit?
   a. She was not in a good mood.
   b. She was always happy to stop and talk.
   c. She hoped he would help her find more food.
   d. She offered him some bugs and worms.



Lesson 2 Passage 2

+14/15
93%

Lesson 2, Passage 2
"Canyon Hike"

The bottom of the canyon was still a long way down. Ricardo reached into his back pocket for his bottle of sunscreen. When he opened it, there were only a few drops left. His mother had warned him to wear a hat, and now his forehead was getting really sore. He looked back up to the rim of the canyon.

If he started back toward home, getting back to the pickup would take at least two hours. He was pretty sure he had enough gas to get back to Las Cruces. If he chickened out now though, all his friends at the tire shop would laugh at him. He decided to continue the downward trek.

Fortunately, Ricardo had brought enough water. He didn't know how hot it was, but the temperature had to be in the upper eighties. He could feel the perspiration rolling down his left temple and stinging his eye. He wiped his face with his free right arm. He wouldn't get the cast off the other arm for another three weeks. Maybe hiking all alone down to the Chaco River with only the use of one arm wasn't the smartest thing in the world.

Ricardo found an overhang that offered some merciful shade. He leaned against the cool hard stone and carefully lifted the strap of his backpack over the plaster cast that began below his left shoulder. That's when he heard the rattling sound a few inches from his left ear. It could only mean one thing.

60.3%

Lesson 2, Passage 2 Questions

"Canyon Hike"

1. Where is Ricardo?
   a. On the way to the bottom of a canyon.
   b. At home planning a trip.
   c. Close to the bottom of a canyon.
   d. Hanging from a rope.

Q	A
F	
✓	X

2. What does he have in his back pocket?
   a. A water bottle.
   b. A backpack.
   c. A hat.
   d. Sunscreen.

Q	A
F	
✓	✓

3. Ricardo's friends would laugh if ...
   a. They found out he had forgotten his sombrero.
   b. He chickened out.
   c. He didn't make it back to Las Cruces.
   d. He told them about his trip.

Q	A
F	
✓	✓

4. The Chaco River is ...
   a. Where Ricardo lives.
   b. At the top of the canyon.
   c. Where Ricardo's friends live.
   d. Where Ricardo is going.

Q	A
F	
✓	✓

5. What is the temperature?
   a. Above 90 degrees.
   b. In the nineties.
   c. In the eighties.
   d. Above 100 degrees.

Q	A
F	
✓	✓

Lesson 3 Passage 2

Lesson 3, Passage 2

"Sacrifice"

Ninety-two degrees was the forecast for the next five days. Mrs. Blanco didn't know what to do. Her electricity bill for July was overdue. The woman at the power company had said they would shut off the electricity to her home if she didn't pay her bill by tomorrow.

There was another letter on Mrs. Blanco's kitchen table. It looked like junk mail, but Mrs. Blanco opened it anyway. "Earn hundreds of dollars working from your own home!!!" That's how the letter started. Mrs. Blanco couldn't believe it, but she read some more. "You can make big money by stuffing envelopes. For a small startup fee, you can have the job of your dreams."

"Right," thought Mrs. Blanco. "Small startup fee." The letter asked her to send fifty dollars to get her letter-stuffing kit. She took down the cookie jar from the top of the fridge. There was $11.95 in loose change. "Roderick!" she called in the direction of the living room. "Help me carry the TV down to the car."

Roderick sat silently beside his mom in the car. He was not happy. Mrs. Blanco was taking his TV to the pawn shop. "It's just for a few days, honey," she explained. "We've got to pay our electric bill so we can have air-conditioning." She had a worried look on her face. "As soon as I get my first pay check from this new job, I'll get the TV back."

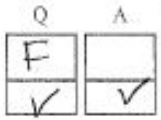
Clues ☑ 1 ☑ 2 ☑ 3 ☑ 4 ☑ 5

Lesson 3, Passage 2 Questions

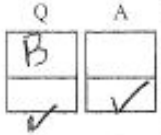
"Sacrifice"

1. Which of the following sentences best summarizes this passage?
   a. Summer heat can cause high electricity bills.
   b. Mrs. Blanco takes a risk to pay her electric bill.
   c. Pawning your appliances can be risky.
   d. Stuffing envelopes is a great way to earn money.

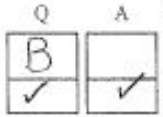
2. What did Mrs. Blanco receive in the mail?
   a. A letter from her mother.
   b. The electricity bill.
   c. A letter about a job.
   d. A new calendar.



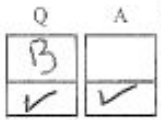
3. What is the setting in which this passage takes place?
   a. Mrs. Blanco's house in the winter.
   b. Mrs. Blanco's house in the summer.
   c. A motel room in the summer.
   d. Mrs. Blanco's son's house.



4. What is the mood in the first paragraph?
   a. Excitement.
   b. Sadness.
   c. Worry.
   d. Anger.



5. This passage is mostly about ...
   a. A person who needs money fast.
   b. A lazy person.
   c. A good way to beat the heat.
   d. An unhappy son.



Lesson 4 Passage 2

Lesson 4, Passage 2

"Travel Panic"

+9/15

607

There was no way they were going to catch this plane. Trevor and Becky White were stuck in traffic on the freeway to the airport. They were driving a rental car and had their three kids in the back seat. "Mom, Jason hit me!" "Did not!" "DID TOO!!" Becky turned around to face them. "Sally Jo, could you maybe tell your brothers a story to keep them from killing each other?"

"MOOOMMM, I don't know any stories," Sally Jo cried. To get their attention, Becky asked, "OK, kids, what kind of soda are you gonna have on the plane?" "Mountain Dew!" "Mr. Pibb!" "Ice cream soda!" Sally Jo said, "Oh yeah, right, Howard!! They don't serve ice cream soda on planes," and poked him in the ribs. "Mom, Sally Jo poked me!"

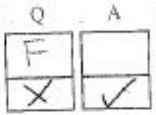
Finally, the traffic started to move. Trevor had just enough time to drop the family and the luggage at the United gate and to head over to the car rental office. As he was parking the car, a man wearing an Avis hat approached. Kevin handed him the keys and said, "I need to be at the United gate right now."

"No problem!" The man in the hat yelled into his cell phone. "Code 30 United!" A black limousine with flags on the front pulled up to where Trevor was standing. "Go ahead and get in, sir. We'll handle the paper work later." The driver sped off through the airport traffic, weaving wildly around buses and cars. Trevor felt like he was in a car chase scene in a movie. Suddenly Becky and kids came into view.

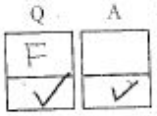
Clues ☒ 1 ☑ 2 ☒ 3 ☒ 4 ☒ 5

Lesson 4, Passage 2 Questions
"Travel Panic"

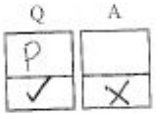
1. What is the mood of the first and last paragraphs?
   a. Light-hearted.
   b. Tense.
   c. Sad.
   d. Angry.



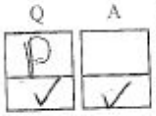
2. The White family includes ...
   a. Two daughters and a son.
   b. A daughter and a son.
   c. Two sons and a daughter.
   d. Four children.



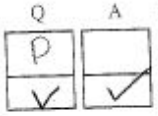
3. What is the next most likely event after the end of this passage?
   a. Trevor will get out of the limousine.
   b. Trevor will hug Becky.
   c. The family will rush to the plane.
   d. The family will miss their flight.



4. What will likely happen if the limousine does not stop at the United gate?
   a. Becky will start to cry.
   b. The kids will start to fight.
   c. The airline will delay the flight.
   d. Trevor will miss the flight.



5. What will probably happen the next time the Whites take a trip?
   a. Trevor will give himself more time to get to the airport.
   b. The family will take the train.
   c. Trevor and Becky will travel without the kids.
   d. Sally Jo will be nicer to her brothers.



Lesson 4 Passage 3

Lesson 4, Passage 3

"Munich 1972"

People in Germany had high hopes for the Olympic Games in 1972. The previous Olympics in Germany had been surrounded by a lot of sad history related to Adolf Hitler, the Nazi party, and the world war that followed. Now the war had been over for 25 years.

However, great tragedy occurred in the middle of the week. Eight terrorists from Palestine broke into the place where Israeli athletes were living. They killed two of the athletes and kidnapped nine others. The terrorists made demands. They wanted Israel and Germany to release over 200 people from jail.

The German government tried unsuccessfully to reach an agreement with the terrorists. The terrorists demanded a plane. They wanted to fly back to the Middle East. German sharpshooters killed three of the terrorists at the airport. During the gun battle, all of the hostages, a police officer, and two more terrorists were killed. The Olympic Games were stopped for 24 hours and a memorial service was held.

Then the games continued. There were some great performances, despite the atmosphere of concern. The American swimmer Mark Spitz won seven gold medals. The Russian teenager Olga Korbut astonished everyone with her gymnastic performance. However, what everybody remembers from the 1972 Olympics is different. They remember pictures of the terrorists in their ski masks and police officers with semi-automatic weapons. In the future, much more planning and money would have to go into security.

Clues ☑ 1 ☑ 2 ☑ 3 ☑ 4 ☒ 5

Lesson 4, Passage 3 Questions

"Munich 1972"

+12/15

80%

1. The sad history of the previous Olympics in Germany included …
   a. The world war that followed the games.
   b. The Nazi party.
   c. Adolf Hitler.
   d. All of the above.

Q	A
F	
✓	✓

2. The passage is mostly about …
   a. The conflict between Palestine and Israel.
   b. The achievements of Mark Spitz and Olga Korbut.
   c. The violence that occurred at the 1972 Olympics.
   d. The rescue of the Israeli hostages.

Q	A
B	
✓	✓

3. What would likely happen if the Olympics were held in Germany again?
   a. Security measures to protect athletes would be much stronger.
   b. Palestinian athletes would not be allowed to participate.
   c. Israeli athletes would not be allowed to participate.
   d. Sharp-shooting would not be allowed.

Q	A
P	
✓	✓

4. Based on this history, how would you expect people to think about the Olympics today?
   a. They would have a stronger interest in swimming events.
   b. They would have a stronger interest in gymnastic events.
   c. They would have a dislike for Germany.
   d. They would have a mixture of excitement and concern for athletes' safety.

Q	A
P	
✓	X

5. Because of events at the 1972 Olympics, …
   a. People are more likely to go to swimming events.
   b. People will be more likely to take terrorist threats seriously.
   c. Terrorists will be more likely to try to do this again.
   d. People will be less likely to watch the Olympics.

Q	A
P	
✓	X

Lesson 5 Passage 2

Lesson 5, Passage 2

"Study Abroad"

If I never eat mackerel and rice again, it will be too soon. That may sound like an extreme statement, but after you've read my story, you'll come around. It's just that I've been in a strange situation for the last six weeks. Let me back up a little.

Eight months ago, my university sent me out to this little island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. My assignment was to research the local folklore. Everything went great for a while. This place is normally like paradise. It has white sandy beaches, palm trees, and friendly natives.

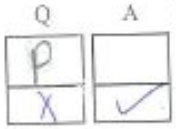
I rented a little guest hut near the missionary church and paid a nearby family to bring me my meals. We had a variety of fresh produce. This included breadfruit, yams, bananas, papayas, mangoes, and pineapples. The native kids can climb the trunks of coconut palms just like monkeys. They throw down green coconuts full of cool, sparkling, and slightly sweet juice. From the ocean, we had fresh bonito, tuna, and sardines. That was all before the typhoon.

We were really lucky. Nobody drowned or lost their homes in the storm. However, all the fishing boats were destroyed, as well as nearly all of the food crops. When the government helicopter arrived to deliver drinking water and food, we were all relieved and delighted. However, the food consisted of fifty-pound bags of rice and thirty cases of canned mackerel. That's what I've been eating for the past six weeks, day in and day out.

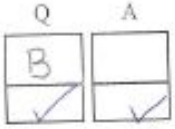
Clues ☑ 1 ☑ 2 ☑ 3 ☑ 4 ☑ 5

Lesson 5, Passage 2 Questions
"Study Abroad"

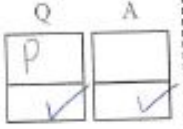
1. What is the author of this passage unhappy about?
   a. The rude manners of the natives.
   b. The unpleasant climate.
   c. Having to eat rice and mackerel.
   d. The damage inflicted by the storm.



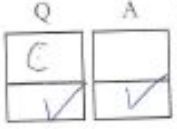
2. What is the author's purpose in this passage?
   a. To persuade the reader to try mackerel and rice.
   b. To inform and entertain.
   c. To explain his research work.
   d. To plea for financial assistance.



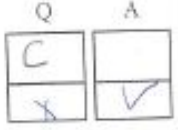
3. If more rice and mackerel is delivered by the next helicopter ...
   a. The author will be relieved and delighted.
   b. There will be enough food for everyone.
   c. The author will go on a hunger strike.
   d. The author will be even more disgusted.



4. What is the probable meaning of "bonito" in the third paragraph in this passage?
   a. A fruit.
   b. A kind of seafood.
   c. A green vegetable.
   d. A boat or canoe.



5. The typhoon that hit the island caused ...
   a. Several injuries and deaths.
   b. Extensive loss of property.
   c. The author to lose his research notes.
   d. No reaction from the government.



Controlled Practice

Level 6 Passage 1

Continued Practice and Feedback
Guided Practice

Level 6, Passage 1
"Millan"

1 An expert dog handler, Cesar Millan calls himself the dog whisperer. He has a popular show on the National Geographic cable channel and lots of fans. Although he does not hold a degree in veterinary medicine or psychology, Cesar has helped hundreds of people whose dogs were 3
out of control. His theory of dog psychology is very simple: A dog needs to know that its owner is the leader and that the dog is the follower.

+1$/1$
100%

If the dog thinks that it is the leader, it will drag the owner around and jump on the guests. The dog may bark at everyone who walks by its house and even attack the mail carrier. As a result, the owner may get frustrated and may feel like giving up. However, aggression is not the only problem. Dogs can also be neurotic. For example, they might be afraid to go near other dogs, or they might run around in circles chasing their own tails.

2

Cesar always starts his work by talking to the owner to find out why the dog is behaving poorly. Owners of problem dogs usually don't understand the cause of their dog's behavior. Sometimes the owner even makes the behavior worse by rewarding the dog instead of correcting it. The owner might also talk to a dog in a high excited voice, which just encourages the dog to get more excited and out of control.

Not everyone thinks Cesar is an expert with dogs. Some university-trained experts in animal behavior believe that Cesar's methods are 4
simplistic and even dangerous. They think people who imitate Cesar are likely to be bitten by their dogs. That's the reason why the TV show always warns people never to try the techniques that Cesar uses.

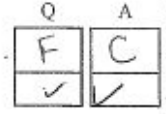
Now that Cesar has his own TV show, he can visit people and bring the cameras along. That way, everyone can learn from the situations on 5
the show. He usually has to train the owners as much as the dogs. Sometimes, Cesar uses his own team of dogs to help in the treatment. He has around fifty dogs. Even though some of them—like Rottweilers, pit bulls and Dobermans—were bred for fighting, under Cesar's care, they all get along well.

Clues	1	2	3	4	5	6
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

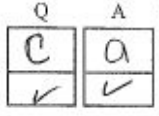
Level 6, Passage 1 Questions

"Millan"

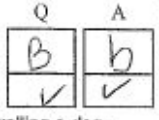
1. The dog whisperer is well known because ...
   a. He is a great television actor.
   b. He holds a degree in veterinary medicine.
   c. He has a show on cable TV.
   d. He's a good psychologist.



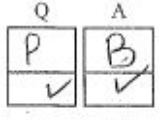
2. What is the probable meaning of "neurotic" in the second paragraph?
   a. Fearful and crazy.
   b. Nervy and bold.
   c. Addicted to drugs.
   d. Aggressive.



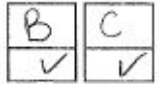
3. With which statement would the author most likely agree?
   a. Cesar Millan talks big, but he doesn't back up his bragging.
   b. You don't have to earn a college degree to be an expert.
   c. Rewards for good behavior are the key to controlling a dog.
   d. Some people think Cesar's methods are too complicated.



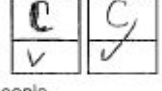
4. If you or I tried some of Cesar's techniques,
   a. We would be able to train any animal.
   b. We might get bitten by the dog.
   c. We might get our own show on television.
   d. We might have dogs following us everywhere.



5. The main topic of this passage is ...
   a. People who talk to their dogs in excited voices are dumb.
   b. How to stop dogs from being aggressive.
   c. A gifted man shares his deep knowledge of dogs with the public.
   d. Owners of problem dogs usually have psychological problems.



6. Why do some experts warn against using Cesar's methods in the fourth paragraph?
   a. They are jealous of the attention Cesar receives in the media.
   b. They think Cesar is becoming famous too quickly.
   c. They fear his methods may be dangerous to people.
   d. They think television shows should not be educational.



Level 6 Passage 3

Independent

Level 5, Passage 3

"1348"

It turned out that 1348 was not an auspicious year to embark on a pilgrimage, but Brother Collin had not heard the news. Cut off from the outside world, he had never strayed from the premises of his modest cloister in the Orkney Islands. All Collin knew was that God had spoken to him. God had told Collin to make a journey to the shrine at Canterbury Cathedral, where Archbishop Thomas Becket had been murdered some two hundred years before.

News did not travel fast in those days. There was no radio or TV, there were no newspapers or magazines, and there was certainly no Internet. Movable print would not be invented for another 100 years. Besides, Brother Collin could just barely read the Latin of the Holy Scriptures. How was he to know that the Black Death had been spreading up from Italy for the last eleven months? In Northern Europe it had killed off eighty percent of the townspeople and a sizable portion of the country dwellers.

Collin attended mass before daybreak and made ready to depart. He was traveling with three other monks from his Benedictine order. They packed some bread and wine and extra wool clothing on a donkey and set off for the harbor at Stromness. There they met William Darby, a wool merchant on whose small ship they had booked passage to England.

Crossing the North Sea took five long days, and Brother Collin felt sick most of the time. He ate little of the food he had brought along. Instead, he lost weight and prayed that God would let him live long enough to pay his respects to the murdered archbishop.

When the ship finally docked at Dover, not a blessed soul came out to meet them. What had once been a thriving port city was now deserted. Brother Collin and his kinsmen and their donkey climbed off the ship and started making their way along the north road to Canterbury.

As they walked, they passed piles of bodies that had been burned, giving off a nauseating odor. Although Collin was glad to be off the ship, the smell of death was almost more than he could bear. He still could not bring himself to eat. He felt his legs growing weaker. On the first night, the brothers made beds of straw in an abandoned church. Collin thought he heard singing in the cold, dark distance, but then he realized that it was the howling of wolves.

Clues ☑ 1 ☑ 2 ☑ 3 ☑ 4 ☑ 5 ☑ 6

+18
18
100%
#2
#3
#5

Name: _____

Level 6, Passage 3 Questions
"1348"

1. Brother Collin made his trip to Canturbury because ...
   a. He wanted to take a gift to a friend.
   b. God told him to go.
   c. He was hearing voices.
   d. All of the above.

Q: F ✓ A: ✓

2. What is the probable meaning of the "Black Death" in the second paragraph?
   a. A deadly disease.
   b. A bloodthirsty army.
   c. A poetic term for depression.
   d. A hideous monster.

Q: C ✓ A: ✓

3. What is the author's reason for writing this passage?
   a. To make the reader sick.
   b. To teach the reader about monks in the Middle Ages.
   c. To dramatize the importance of good hygiene.
   d. To tell a suspenseful story and teach some history along the way.

Q: B ✓ A: ✓

4. What is the next most likely event?
   a. Somebody will bring food to the hungry travelers.
   b. The wolves will attack Collin in his sleep.
   c. God will tell Collin to call off the trip.
   d. Collin will fall asleep.

Q: P ✓ A: ✓

5. What is the most likely reason that nobody met the ship in Dover?
   a. People in Dover were opposed to pilgrimages.
   b. The weather was keeping people indoors.
   c. People were too afraid of the Black Death to leave their homes.
   d. There were so many other ships that Collin's group was lost in the shuffle.

Q: C ✓ A: ✓

6. Which sentence best summarizes the passage?
   a. Travel has improved a great deal since the fourteenth century.
   b. Collin had to accept a lot of hardships to obey his command from God.
   c. Collin's trip broadened his thoughts about life.
   d. There was no concern for public health in Collin's time.

Q: B ✓ A: ✓

Advanced Practice

Level 7 Passage 1

Level 7, Passage 1

"Chess"

Before 1972, not many Americans had ever heard of Reykjavik, Iceland. In the summer of that year, Bobby Fischer, an American, and Boris Spassky, a Russian, traveled to that city to compete for the world chess championship. Chess is a two-player game where each person takes turns moving pieces around a board. The 1972 chess match was the first time a Russian and an American had ever played for the title.

Russian players had won the championship for the previous twenty-four years. Adding to the suspense factor was international politics. At the time of the Fischer-Spassky match, America and Russia were involved in a cold war that had been smoldering for almost thirty years. Although no fighting had started, the two countries were bitter enemies.

Chess players from all over the world watched the games. The players and their coaches met in a Reykjavik exhibition hall. Because Fischer arrived too late to attend the opening ceremonies, he apologized to Spassky and to the president of the chess federation. Fischer's behavior was viewed by many as strange. Among his many demands was more money for playing the match. Fortunately, a man from England donated $125,000 so that the games could move forward. Moreover, Fischer wanted the audience to be kept far away from the players. He didn't want to hear any noise, not even the sound of a candy wrapper.

Fischer stayed up all night before the first game, which Spassky won, and the American forfeited the second game because he did not show up. Following this unpromising start, Fischer won six of the next eleven games, played to a draw in four games, and lost only one game to Spassky. (A draw means that neither player wins, and each scores a half point.)

In game six, Fischer played an opening for the first time in his life that began with moving his queen's pawn. It was a strategy, against which Spassky had never lost. Nevertheless, Fischer won brilliantly. After the game, Spassky joined the spectators in clapping for his opponent. Fischer was impressed by this behavior. "Did you see that? That was class," he said.

People thought that Fischer would win the match easily. However, games fourteen through twenty all ended in draws. It all came down to game 21. In that game, Spassky made two bad mistakes and had to resign. On September 1, the match was over. Bobby Fischer became the new world champion. For several years after that, chess became a popular game in the United States. Unfortunately, Bobby Fischer refused to play in any more championship matches after that.

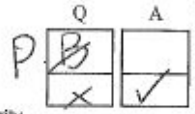
Clues ✓ ✗ ✗ ✗ ✗ ✗

1 2 3 4 5 6

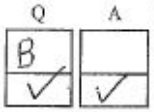
Level 7, Passage 1 Questions

"Chess"

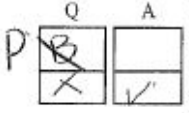
1. What will likely happen if Bobby Fischer plays in another world championship?
   a. Someone younger and more skilled will beat him.
   b. People will be bored with the story.
   c. There will be another increase in the popularity of chess in America.
   d. Nobody will put up with his bizarre behavior.



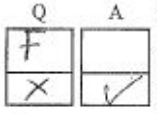
2. The main topic of this passage is …
   a. How a brilliant and odd-mannered American chess player won a championship.
   b. How the Soviet coaches did not prepare Spassky for the match.
   c. The effect of a chess match on international relations between countries.
   d. Bobby Fischer's various chess game strategies.



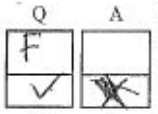
3. Following the loss in Reykjavik, Russian chess masters probably …
   a. Lost interest in chess competitions.
   b. Brought more lawyers to chess competitions.
   c. Demanded a change in competition rules.
   d. Tried even harder to win the next time.



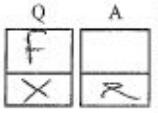
4. What is the probable meaning of "match" in the sixth paragraph?
   a. Something you start a fire with.
   b. A set of games.
   c. A single game.
   d. Any kind of sports event.



5. Fischer was impressed …
   a. By the brilliance of Spassky's strategy.
   b. By the polite behavior of the audience in Iceland.
   c. With the $125,000 gift from the man in England.
   d. When Spassky applauded his win in game six.



6. Which sentence best summarizes the passage?
   a. The 1972 match was interesting only to good chess players.
   b. Because of international tensions and Fischer's personality, the 1972 championship attracted worldwide attention.
   c. The Russian dominance of world chess is a result of their educational system.
   d. All of the above.



Level 7 Passage 2

+12/18

671.

Level 7, Passage 2

"Catwalk"

When I woke up, late afternoon had arrived in Chicago. My friends and I had driven up from a small town in Missouri and had never been to the big city before. We were staying in a shabby-older hotel in the heart of the city. Because our room was on the backside of the hotel, our only vista was the catwalk in front of the window and the unadorned and boring backsides of other buildings. Bummer.

1 Since dinner was still a few hours away, I decided to go exploring. Telling my friends "I'll be back in forty-five minutes," I left the room. At the end of the hall, I spied a door to the outside. Not wanting to set off a fire alarm, I examined the door scrupulously before opening it.

2 "That'd be just like some hayseed from the sticks," I chuckled to myself. "No sooner has he gotten to the big city than he does something stupid." I opened the door cautiously and peered through it. No alarm sounded, and beyond the door, the catwalk and intoxicating city air beckoned to me.

Stepping out to the railing and leaving the door slightly ajar, I surveyed the cityscape, such as it was. Out of the corner of my eye, something struck me as peculiar about the door, something that I did not fully comprehend until a gust of wind arose and eased the door shut: click. The door was peculiar: it had no outside knob, which is how I found myself locked outside of the fourth floor of the hotel.

Of course, the easy thing would have been for me to follow the catwalk around to the window of my room and ask my pals to open the door for me. 3 Had I done that, they would have teased me for the rest of my life. So I tried to climb down the fire escape to the street, but its lowest flight was missing, and it was too far for me to jump. Having no other choice, I climbed up the fire escape in the hope of finding an open door. Up and up and up I climbed.

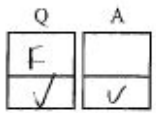
5 When I got to the twenty-second story, I saw— through the glass window in the fire door—some men working in an office. Engrossed in their discussion, they did not notice me. I knocked politely on the door, but they still did not notice me.

Clues	1	2	3	4	5	6
	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗

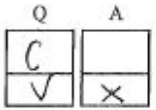
Level 7, Passage 2 Questions

"Catwalk"

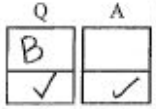
1. Why did the author decide to go for a walk?
   a. He was feeling pent up like a sardine in the hotel room.
   b. It was too early for dinner.
   c. His friends dared him to go.
   d. All of the above.



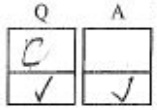
2. What is the probable meaning of "hayseed" in the third paragraph?
   a. Seed from which hay is grown.
   b. A dishonest person.
   c. A person who lives in a small town.
   d. A person who enjoys working with sticks.



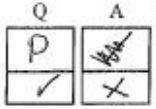
3. What is the author's reason for writing this passage?
   a. To entertain us with an embarrassing story.
   b. To tell us a little about life in Chicago.
   c. To show us how cruel his friends are.
   d. To frighten us with a tale of narrow escape.



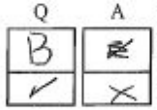
4. What is the most likely reason the author didn't ask his friends for help?
   a. They would not have let him into the room.
   b. He did not want them to know he locked himself out on the catwalk.
   c. He did not want to disturb their naps.
   d. He was quite sure that he could rescue himself if he stayed calm.



5. If the author knocks really hard on the fire door, ...
   a. They may let him back in.
   b. They may ask him to identify himself.
   c. The men may call hotel security.
   d. All of the above.



6. This passage is mostly about ...
   a. How a country kid gets along with others in the big city.
   b. How to trap yourself on a fire escape.
   c. How a young man tries to avoid teasing.
   d. The risk any person takes by visiting Chicago.



Level 7 Passage 3

Level 7, Passage 3

"Baseball"

Few things about the early history of baseball are known for certain. The first recorded game was in 1846 in New Jersey. Later, professional teams were formed. Then, in 1871, the first professional baseball players' league was formed. The catcher's mask was patented later on, in 1878.

People wonder, though. How did the sport of baseball itself begin? Was it invented, or did people just stumble onto it? Of the two accounts of the birth of baseball that have gained popular acceptance, the first is better supported by research and documentation, although the second one sounds more dramatic. By reading the details below, you can decide for yourself.

In the first story, Alexander Cartwright, of New York, is said to have invented the modern baseball field in 1845. Originally called the Knickerbocker game or the New York game, it was based on the English game of rounders. In America, rounders eventually came to be called town ball. Cartwright wrote up the rules for baseball. These records were discovered by a New York City librarian. As a consequence of this discovery, in 1953 the United States Congress declared Alexander Cartwright the true founder of baseball.

Other people are sure that baseball was an exclusively American invention. They insist that a U.S. army general, Abner Doubleday, who was thought to have fired the first shot in the Civil War, invented baseball in 1839. Supposedly, Doubleday was living in Cooperstown, Ohio, at the time. According to the Doubleday faithful, the general created rules that included two opposing teams and four bases. You could put a runner out between bases by throwing the ball and hitting him.

There are a lot of problems with the Doubleday story. First of all, there is no evidence demonstrating that Abner Doubleday ever lived in Cooperstown, Ohio. Second, although Doubleday left a plethora of writings and diaries, none of them mentioned anything about baseball. Alexander Cartwright's diaries, on the contrary, do contain accounts of his baseball rules in 1845. Even more evidence surfaced to support the Cartwright story later. Interestingly, the Baseball Hall of Fame was built in Cooperstown, but in the museum, Cartwright is honored as the inventor of baseball, not Doubleday.

Adding even more uncertainty to the history of the birth of baseball, officials in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, recently uncovered records from the late 1700s that mention the game being played in that town.

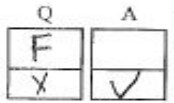
Clues	1	2	3	4	5	6
	☑	☑	☒	☑	☑	☑

Name: _____

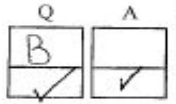
Level 7, Passage 3 Questions

"Baseball"

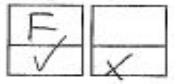
1. The first professional baseball teams were formed ...
   a. Before the catcher's mask was patented.
   b. Before the first recorded game.
   c. After the catcher's mask was patented.
   d. Some time in New Jersey, but no one is sure exactly when.



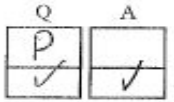
2. Which sentence best summarizes the passage?
   a. Most people accept the Doubleday story.
   b. The search for the birth of baseball has not been concluded.
   c. No theories about the origins of baseball are supported by evidence.
   d. The Baseball Hall of Fame includes the most famous players in history.



3. The claim that Cartwright invented baseball is based on ...
   a. Written records and diaries.
   b. The rules that he wrote in 1839.
   c. An act of Congress.
   d. The desire to prove that baseball did not come from another country.

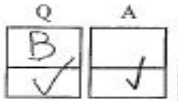


4. If people can prove that baseball was played in the 1700s, ...
   a. They will disprove the claim that Doubleday invented baseball.
   b. They will disprove the claim that Cartwright invented baseball.
   c. We may never find the name of the true inventor of baseball.
   d. All of the above.



5. What is the probable meaning of "plethora" in the fifth paragraph?
   a. A small number.
   b. An ancient Greek instrument.
   c. A large number.
   d. A woven basket.

6. The main topic of this passage is ...
   a. The beginnings of the game of baseball.
   b. The accomplishments of Abner Doubleday.
   c. The evidence in favor of Alexander Cartwright.
   d. The different kinds of games that baseball was derived from.



Level 7, Passage 4

Level 7, Passage 4

"Projector"

+16/18

89%

Bonnie Davis had to hurry after she pulled her pickup into the lot in front of the Flagstaff cinema multiplex. She had to spool six reels of Batman, The Beginning, plus five 2-minute trailers, and have the movie ready for showing at 7:10. Each reel took a good five minutes to unwind and splice, and that wasn't even counting the trailers. 1

A lot of film is used to make a movie. A two-hour movie plus five minutes of previews requires over two miles of film. Because of this length problem, the companies that send films to theaters divide them into several reels. In the old days, Bonnie had to use two projectors. She would thread one projector with the first reel and thread the other projector with the second reel of the movie. 3

Then she would start the film on the first projector. When the movie was near the end of the reel, a small circle flashed in the corner of the screen as a signal. This told Bonnie to get ready to change to the other projector. Another small circle flashed when one second was left. At that point Bonnie pressed a special pedal to start the second projector and stop the first one. 6

While the second reel was rolling, she would take the first reel off the first projector and thread the third reel onto it. She had to do the whole movie like that, swapping back and forth between the projectors. Her job was a lot of work because she had to run two projectors for each movie.

When Bonnie learned how to use a platter film feed with just one projector, her job became a lot easier. She had a couple of large discs, or platters, each five feet in diameter, with one mounted horizontally a couple feet above the other. Between these platters and the projector was a tall machine, called a feeder, that took film from the upper disc and fed it to the projector. It then brought the film back from the projector and spooled it onto the lower disc. 2

That's the way it was supposed to work, but when Bonnie opened the door to the projection room that evening, she saw about a thousand feet of film lying in a huge pile of loops on the floor. She looked at her watch. It said 6:35. 4 5 6

Clues	1	2	3	4	5	6
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

Level 7, Passage 4 Questions

"Projector"

1. Why did Bonnie have to hurry?
   a. A couple of strangers had been following her pickup.
   b. She had a lot of work to do and not much time to do it.
   c. She had to have the movie ready to go in five minutes.
   d. She had to count the trailers before she could show Batman, The Beginning.

Q: F A: ✓

2. What is the probable meaning of "feeder" in the fifth paragraph?
   a. A company that distributes movies to individual theaters.
   b. A piece of film that is inserted into the project to start a movie.
   c. Anyone who prepares food at a movie concession stand.
   d. A machine that moves film between platters and projector.

Q: B A: ✓

3. What is the author's reason for writing this passage?
   a. To show how Bonnie learned to use a platter film feed.
   b. To amuse the reader with a personal experience.
   c. To compare old and new movie projectors within a story.
   d. To show how Bonnie solved the problem of the spilled film.

Q: B A: ✓

4. The first thing Bonnie will probably do next is to …
   a. Tell the customers that the movie will be delayed a few minutes.
   b. Carefully rewind the spilled film.
   c. Get out the old projectors.
   d. Cut out the spilled film and use what is still on the platters.

Q: P A: ✓

5. Which sentence best summarizes the passage?
   a. Bonnie is used to dealing with emergencies at her job.
   b. Bonnie misses the old system of two projectors and a pedal.
   c. Even through projector technology has improved, things can still go wrong.
   d. Running a movie projector requires at least one year of technical training.

Q: B A: ✓

6. The author's description implies that …
   a. Bonnie is now using the double-projector technology.
   b. Bonnie is now using the single-projector technology.
   c. Bonnie works with an assistant in the projection room.
   d. The platter technology does not need a feeder.

Q: C A: X

Post Assessment

You'll have 1 minute to read as much as you can. When I say "begin," start reading aloud at the top of the page. Do your best reading. If you have trouble with a word, I'll tell it to you. Do you have any questions? Begin."

2. Start the timer.
3. While the student is reading, mark errors with a slash (/).
4. At 1 minute, mark the last word read with a bracket (]).
5. When the student gets to a logical stopping place, say "**Stop.**"

Sarah had lived in the same small town her whole life, attending the same small	15
neighborhood school and wishing she could think of a way to stand out from the crowd.	31
Now it was the year before she went off to high school, and Sarah knew that it was time	50
she left her mark on the world. She longed to be president of her eighth grade class. She	68
had been planning her election campaign since she started middle school two years	81
before. She had many ideas about how to make her school a better place. For starters,	97
she wanted to create team-building activities and add new, interesting electives. Sarah	109
knew she would be a great class president. She had been thinking about essential	123
improvements to school for years, and she was extremely enthusiastic about her ability	136
to take charge.	139
Unfortunately, most of the eighth grade class didn't take school politics as	151
seriously as Sarah. In fact, her opponent, Joshua, hoped to win votes by giving out free	167
candy at recess and promising less homework. Sarah was disgusted by his campaign	180
strategies. When rumors spread that some students were going to vote for Joshua	193
because they hated homework, Sarah's friends suggested she bake cookies to win her	206
classmates over. But Sarah refused. As much as she wanted to be president, she wanted	221
to win because she was committed to improving her school. Bribery was not something she	236
wanted to be a part of.	242
The day before the election, Sarah and Joshua had to give speeches to the entire	257
class. Everyone gathered in the gym to listen to the two candidates share their ideas.	272
Sarah stuck to her values and confidently shared her thoughts about school improvement.	285
She talked about plans to reduce the trash left in the courtyard after recess. She	300
discussed ways her classmates could earn money to sponsor a really great dance to	314
celebrate graduation. Joshua didn't have much to say, especially since his English teacher	327
had already announced that there was no way he was going to eliminate homework. When	342
the votes came in the next day, Sarah won by a landslide.	354

Total Words Read: _____ - # of Errors:_____ = CWPM _____

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Clues

1	2	3	4	5	6

Sarah and Joshua

1) What does the author mean by the word "essential" in the first paragraph?

A) a disease

B) extremely important

C) lazy

D) interesting

Q	A
C ✓	✗

2) What will Sarah probably do next?

A) celebrate her victory

B) cry because she lost

C) get to work on her homework

D) go to a movie

Q	A
D ✓	✓

3) Why did the author write this passage?

A) to inform

B) to entertain

C) to persuade

D) to explain

Q	A
B ✓	✓

4) What did Sarah and John have to do the day before the election?

A) count the votes

B) take a math test

C) give speeches to the entire class

D) volunteer to clean up a park

Q	A
C ✓	✓

5) What is the theme of this story?

A) Don't make promises you can't keep.

4) What two things are market forces that act to make the market function well or poorly?

A) low and supply

B) opportunity and cost

C) supply and demand

D) consumer and producer

Q	F	A
	✓	✓

5) Using what you learned in the passage about low demand, consider the following and answer the question.

John works at a factory that produces TVs. They produced more than they need. What will most likely happen to John next?

A) He will get a pay raise.

B) He will lose his job.

C) He will need to work overtime.

D) He will be given a promotion.

Q	P	A
	✓	✓

6) How does market economy compare to command economy?

A) They're opposites

B) They're the same

Q	C	A
	✓	✓

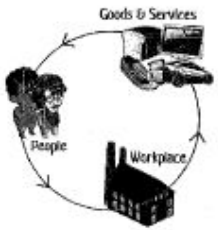
Generalization

The Economy

You've probably heard people say things like, "The economy is down," or, "Such-and-such would be good for the economy." Maybe you've figured out that the economy has something to do with money. But what is this big, scary "economy" everyone's always worried about? And how can you avoid it?

That was a trick question. You can't avoid the economy! An **economy** is the way goods and services are produced and consumed. Everyone is involved in the economy both by producing goods or services and by consuming them.

Consumers, Producers, and the Market



Have you ever bought anything or paid someone to do something for you? Then you are a **consumer**—someone who acquires goods and services for his or her own personal use. Have you ever worked babysitting, walking dogs, or making fast-food tacos? Then you are a **producer**, too—someone who makes goods or offers services to others. In a **market economy,** producers are free to decide what to produce, and consumers are free to buy whatever they need and want.

The United States has a market economy, which is also called a *capitalist economy*. In this type of economy, the government does not tell producers what to make, and it does not limit (for the most part) what consumers may buy. This selling and buying takes place in the **market**, which is not a physical place, but instead refers to the entire activity of buying and selling that takes place out in the world. 2

Are You Motivated Yet?

So, why would anyone decide to produce and sell something? You guessed it—money! **Profit** is the financial gain received by selling something for more than it cost to make it. Producers are motivated by the profits they expect to gain from the goods or services they offer. Their **incentive** to produce—the thing that motivates them—is the idea that consumers will want or need what they are offering. Thus, someone who thinks people want phones that respond to voice commands has an *incentive* to produce such phones because they expect they will *profit* from selling them to lots of consumers. 3

But what about when two or more producers are offering the same goods or services? This results in **competition**—producers battling over who can make the most profit. Competition is a big motivator. Here's what can happen:

Better Stuff. Competition leads to **innovation**, which is the process of developing newer, better things. Think of iPhones, Android phones, and Windows phones. The producers constantly come out with new versions that have newer, better capabilities. Why? Because each producer wants you to spend your money on *its* phone instead of the other guys' phones. 1

Good Deals. Competition drives prices down. For a while, iPad was basically the only tablet on the market. Apple didn't have to worry about people buying other tablets because there weren't any real choices. But when other tablets came on the market at prices lower than iPad, Apple began to lower its price in order to compete. But there's a limit: Would you sell something for less than it cost to make? Chris

1	2	3	4	5	6
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

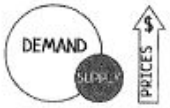
The Market Economy

Name:

It's All About Supply and Demand

When a market economy is doing well, there is lots of buying and selling. During a "bad economy," buying and selling slows down. The cycle of ups and downs depends mainly on two things: **supply**, the amount of something that is available, and **demand**, the number of consumers who want it. Supply and demand are called **market forces** because they act to make the market function well or poorly.

Supply and Demand Out of Balance



To keep everyone producing, making profits, and buying things, supply and demand must be balanced. Here's what can happen if there is *high demand* but *low supply*: Imagine there is a big freeze in Florida and orange trees are damaged. Fewer oranges are available. If there is still a big demand for oranges, the price will go up. Fewer oranges also means there aren't as many oranges to process. Some people who pick oranges and get them ready to sell might lose their jobs.

On the other hand, *too much supply* with *low demand* can also hurt. Imagine a coal producer is very busy over the summer and mines tons and tons of coal. Winter comes, but it doesn't get very cold. People don't use their furnaces as much as usual, so they don't need as much coal. All of that coal sits around unused—and they certainly don't need to mine any *more* coal. The price of coal will drop, and some people involved in producing coal could lose their jobs because there is already too much.

Scarcity and Opportunity Cost

You can't always predict the opportunity cost—but sometimes you can!

Imagine your class is deciding whether to sell candy or glow sticks for a fundraiser. Which will earn more money? People like sweets, so you decide to sell candy. In making that decision, your class gives up whatever benefit it might have gotten by choosing to sell glow sticks instead. The benefit you give up by choosing to do one thing instead of another is called **opportunity cost**. When you are in the process of making your choice, you try to determine which choice has more benefits and take a risk that you might be wrong.

The need to choose one thing over another exists because of **scarcity**—the limited amount of resources available. Why not sell candy *and* glow sticks? Probably because it would cost too much up front to buy both. If there were unlimited resources, everyone could have everything they want and need, and there would be no need to make choices. But because of scarcity, producers and consumers must make choices that are sometimes very difficult.

The Command Economy

The opposite of the market economy is the **command economy**, where the government decides what will be produced, how much will be produced, and how much goods and services will cost. The relationship between supply and demand does not determine what gets produced and consumed. Instead, the government makes those decisions. The government owns the equipment for production, so the government is everyone's employer. There is no private property in a pure command economy, so people can't sell things to make a profit. People are consumers, but they buy what the government produces.

1) What does the author mean by the word "innovation" in the 7th paragraph?

A) limited amounts of resources

B) the process of developing newer, better things

C) someone who acquires good and services

D) the thing that motivates people

Q	A
C ✓	✓

2) What is another term for market economy?

A) profit

B) command economy

C) capitalist economy

D) opportunity cost

Q	A
F ✓	✓

3) Which sentence best summarizes the 5th paragraph?

A) Supply and demand need to be balanced.

B) Money does not motivate people to produce and sell things.

C) Scarcity is a limited number of resources.

D) Profit motivates people to create and sell things.

Q	A
B ✓	✓

B) It takes courage to do the right thing.

C) Treat others how you wanted to treat.

D) Work first, then play.

Q	A
B ✓	✓

6) What grade is Sarah in?

A) 6th grade

B) 9th grade

C) 7th grade

D) 8th grade

Q	A
D ✓	✓

Student Interview

I completed an informal interview with one of my students on 1/28/21. Below is a summary of her thoughts.

The student said she thought the strategy was confusing at first. She said as she was able to practice the strategy, it became easier. She noted that it was hard to remember what each letter of INFER stood for at first. She said she eventually memorized each letter and was proud of herself. The student said she will use the Inference Strategy on her probes for her IEP goal. She said her favorite part of the strategy is finding clues. The student said she thinks other students should learn the strategy. She said it will help them when they need to read a passage and answer questions.