

Read Naturally Graphing Results



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Name: _____ Reading Level Packet: _____

Read Naturally Steps

-  Step 1: Select a Story
-  Step 2: Prediction
-  Step 3: Cold Timing w/ teacher
-  Step 4: Graph in Blue
-  Step 5: Read Along (w/CD- 3 times)
-  Step 6: Practice (w/timer- 3 times)
-  Step 7: Answer the Questions
-  Step 8: **Hot Timing** w/ teacher
-  Step 9: Graph in **Red**
-  Step 10: Retell



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The Liberty Bell

America's most famous bell is famous in part because it is broken. A long time ago, people used bells as a way to communicate. They rang bells to let people know about births, deaths, meetings, and other important events.

In 1753, a bell was hung in the Pennsylvania State House. The first time the bell rang, it cracked. So the bell was recast. This time the bell made a dull, flat sound when it rang. So the bell was recast again. For years, it rang for important events. However, in the early 1840s, the bell cracked again and was repaired. But perhaps the Liberty Bell was not meant to ring. In 1846, the bell rang to honor George Washington's birthday, and it cracked yet again. It has been silent ever since.



The Liberty Bell became a symbol of freedom because it hung in the Pennsylvania State House when the Declaration of Independence was signed there in 1776. During the late 1800s and early 1900s, the bell was exhibited all over the United States.

Now the bell hangs in the Liberty Bell Center in Philadelphia. Its last crack was never repaired. The 2,080-pound bell receives over two million visitors every year. Even though it does not make a sound, the bell communicates a powerful message of liberty, independence, and unity.

Quiz Questions

1. What is the main idea of this story?

- ☐ a. The Liberty Bell cracked many times, but became a symbol of freedom.
- ☐ b. A long time ago, people used the Liberty Bell as a way to communicate.
- ☐ c. The Liberty Bell receives over two million visitors every year.

2. Why was the bell recast the second time?

- ☐ a. It had cracked again.
- ☐ b. It made a dull, flat sound.
- ☐ c. An important event was coming.

3. What does the word **communicate** mean in this story?

- ☐ a. to use words
- ☐ b. to send messages

___ c. to go to a meeting

4. Why is the history of the Liberty Bell important?

___ a. It reminds people of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

___ b. It was hung in 1753, making it older than the United States.

___ c. Over two million people come to see it each year.

5. Why do millions of people go to see the Liberty Bell each year?

6. Select the antonym for each word.

honor

silent

exhibited

unity

liberty

noisy

disrespect

slavery

division

hidden

7. Fill in the blanks with words from the list below.

The Liberty Bell is a _____ of freedom. It rang for many important _____.

But the bell kept cracking, and it had to be _____ more than once. The bell has remained

_____ for over 100 years. Even so, it can still _____ a powerful message.

communicate, events, honor, liberty, recast, silent, symbol

Neil Armstrong

When Neil Armstrong was growing up in Ohio, he had many ordinary interests. He was a Boy Scout, played horn in the school band, and had a part-time job in a store. No one could have known that Neil would do something no one had ever done before. He would be the first person to set foot on the moon.

But as a boy, Neil was interested in one thing above all else. He had a passion for aviation. He built complex model airplanes by the dozens. Whenever he could save enough money, he took flying lessons. By the time he was 16, he had a pilot's license. A few years later, he enlisted in the Navy and learned to fly jets.

Neil was working as a test pilot when he was asked to make the most advanced flights of all. NASA selected him to become an astronaut. He was the leader of the three men on the first flight to land on the moon. He was also the first to step on the lunar surface. When he made that momentous step, he made a statement that went down in history. Neil said, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."



Quiz Questions

1. What is the main idea of this story?

- ☐ a. Neil had his pilot's license by the time he was 16, and later he learned how to fly jets.
- ☐ b. Neil's passion for aviation helped him become the first person to walk on the moon.
- ☐ c. Neil had ordinary interests, such as playing in the band and having a part-time job.

2. When did Neil Armstrong learn to fly jets?

- ☐ a. when he was in the Navy
- ☐ b. when he was a young boy
- ☐ c. when he was 16 years old

3. What does the word **lunar** mean in this story?

- ☐ a. having to do with space
- ☐ b. having to do with flight
- ☐ c. having to do with the moon

4. Why was Neil's first step on the moon "one giant leap for mankind"?

- ___ a. It was an important event in space exploration.
- ___ b. It showed that test pilots could be good astronauts.
- ___ c. He made a big jump onto the lunar surface.

5. What things did Neil Armstrong do to prepare himself to become an astronaut?

6. Select the best word for each definition.

complex

surface

passion

enlisted

ordinary

plain or normal

the top part of something

something a person loves

having many parts

joined the military

7. Move the events into the correct order.

NASA selected Neil to be an astronaut.

Neil built complex model airplanes.

Neil enlisted in the Navy.

Neil was the first person to set foot on the moon.

Neil worked as a test pilot.

Beetles

You may have seen beetles in your garden or basement. But did you know that beetles are among the most successful creatures on Earth? They are everywhere. They live in jungles, in deserts, in caves, and underwater. Some even live on the bodies of other animals. Beetles make up about one-fourth of all the species of animals in the world. As a group, they have survived for millions of years.

Why are these small creatures so successful at survival? Beetles evolved over time to make the best of their surroundings.

One secret to the survival of the beetle is its hard shell. The shell traps air for a beetle that lives underwater. For a beetle that lives in the desert, the shell stores moisture. A beetle's shell allows it to live in a variety of habitats, and it also protects the beetle like a suit of armor.

Some beetles are destructive. For example, weevils eat nuts, seeds, and plant stalks. They can destroy crops. But other beetles help humans. Many clean the environment by eating dead animals, decaying plants, and other wastes. Some even eat weeds! Beetles also pollinate flowers. In fact, scientists believe that beetles helped flowers to multiply and spread during the age of the dinosaurs, which shows just how long beetles have been around.



Quiz Questions

1. What is the main idea of this story?

- ☐ a. A beetle's hard shell helps it to survive in many different kinds of surroundings.
- ☐ b. Some beetles can be destructive, while others are helpful.
- ☐ c. Beetles have survived millions of years because they have evolved.

2. How does a beetle that lives underwater use its shell?

- ☐ a. to trap air
- ☐ b. to store moisture
- ☐ c. to pollinate flowers

3. What does the word **moisture** mean in this story?

- ☐ a. food
- ☐ b. pollen

___ c. water

4. Why can beetles live in so many different environments?

___ a. because there are so many of them

___ b. because they are destructive

___ c. because they have hard shells

5. Why have beetles survived for millions of years?

6. Select the best word for each definition.

decaying

stalks

destructive

multiply

weevils

to make more of something

rotting

plant stems

a kind of beetle

able to ruin something

7. Fill in the blanks with words from the list below.

Many of the animal _____ on Earth are beetles. Beetles have _____ to have hard shells that help them make the best of their surroundings. Their shells help them live in many different _____. Some beetles are helpful because they _____ flowers. But beetles can also be _____ by damaging crops.

decaying, destructive, evolved, habitats, pollinate, species, stalks

The San Francisco Earthquake

It may take years to build a city, but it takes only a minute for an earthquake to destroy one. In 1906, an earthquake almost completely destroyed the city of San Francisco.

The earthquake happened early on the morning of April 18, 1906. As the earth under San Francisco shook, the walls of hotels and homes crumbled. Streets cracked, streetcar tracks twisted, and gas and water lines broke. Gas leaks started and then fueled fires all over the city. The fires burned for days. They spread, partly because there was not enough water to put them out. Firefighters tried to make firebreaks using explosives, which sometimes made the fires worse. The mayor ordered the police to shoot people trying to loot valuables from the rubble. Several people died as a result of the order.



The earthquake and the resulting fires destroyed more than 28,000 buildings. Over 200,000 people lost their homes. No one knows for sure how many people lost their lives. But estimates run from 700 to 3,000 or more.

Since this terrible event, San Francisco and other cities have worked to make buildings safer. Some buildings can absorb the ground's vibrations during an earthquake. Others can sway instead of crumbling. Engineers hope these changes will mean that future earthquakes cause less harm.

Quiz Questions

1. What is the main idea of this story?

- ☐ a. Some people tried to loot valuables after the San Francisco earthquake.
- ☐ b. No one knows for sure how many people lost their lives in the San Francisco earthquake.
- ☐ c. An earthquake almost completely destroyed San Francisco in 1906.

2. What fueled the fires after the earthquake?

- ☐ a. The streets cracked.
- ☐ b. Buildings collapsed.
- ☐ c. Gas lines leaked.

3. What does the word **estimates** mean in this story?

- ☐ a. exact counts of people
- ☐ b. guesses about number or size

___ c. careful measurements

4. Why was San Francisco almost completely destroyed by the earthquake?

___ a. because the earthquake happened in the morning

___ b. because firefighters created firebreaks

___ c. because fires burned for days

5. What can people do to prevent earthquakes from destroying entire cities?

6. Select the best word for each definition.

fueled

mayor

absorb

sway

loot

steal or rob

caused to spread

leader of a city

take in

move slowly back and forth

7. Fill in the blanks with words from the list below.

The earthquake's _____ caused many buildings to crumble. Broken gas _____ caused fires to spread. Firefighters made _____, but they sometimes made things worse. The police were ordered to shoot anyone who tried to _____. Years later, _____ started making buildings that could sway instead of crumbling.

engineers, firebreaks, fueled, lines, loot, rubble, vibrations