

Student:	Grade:	Rate correct: (words correct in 1 minute)	Rate incorrect: (words incorrect in 1 minute)
Examiner:	Date:	Accuracy (words correct in the first 100 words = ▲)	

Teacher Passage & Directions: 6-C

- 1) Place the copy of the student passage in front of the student.
- 2) Place the teacher/examiner copy on clipboard so the student cannot see it.
- 3) Say: *When I say begin start reading aloud at the top of the page. Read across the page* (point to the first line of the passage). *Begin.* (Trigger stopwatch or timer for 1 minute.)
- 4) Follow along on the teacher/examiner copy as the student reads and put a slash (/) through any incorrect words.
- 5) At the end of one minute, say: *Thank You.* Mark the last word read with a bracket (I).

NOTE: If a student hesitates to correctly pronounce a word within **three seconds**, the student is told the word and an error is scored.

There are three basic types of snowflakes. The first	9	core. The snowflake develops, crystal by crystal, until it is heavy	174
type is called “stellar,” and is the one most people	19	enough to fall to the earth as snow.	182
remember. Stellar flakes are feathery with small centers.	27	Snow does not seem very heavy when it falls. But don’t let	194
They form when it’s not extremely cold and when the clouds are	39	that fool you! If you have to shovel snow after a blizzard, you may lift a	210
low and wet. Because they cling together when falling, it	49	great deal of snow. If the snow is 15 inches deep, you might lift half a	226
sometimes appears as if they are descending in great, downy	59	ton before clearing your walk. And that doesn’t count the weight of	238
clumps. The second variety of snowflake is called a “plate”	69	the shovel you’re using!	242
snowflake and this formation appears almost rock-solid in compact	79		
configurations with six clearly seen outer edges. They form	88		
when it’s exceptionally cold and when clouds are elevated and	98		
almost dry. ▲ The final type of snowflake is a combination of the	110		
other two. It has a plate-like center with feathering arms.	121		
Even though there are these three types, each individual	130		
snowflake is truly unique in its configuration because each snowflake	140		
is actually the combination of thousands of ice crystals. In a cloud,	152		
water droplets are attracted to frozen particles. They crystallize on that	163		