

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

### Teacher Passage & Directions: 4-B

- 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 (|).

**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 is a special desert plant that has long, spiny	10	Next the moth makes her own way down into the	175
leaves. Once a year, it bears beautiful white flowers. The	20	bottom of the flower. She lays eggs there so that, when the	187
flowers bloom only at night or on a very dark day. The	32	eggs hatch, they can eat food from the seeds of the plant.	199
flowers produce seeds to grow more plants.	39	But there will be enough seeds left over for new plants.	210
The plant could not produce seeds without its partner,	48	The moth would not have a safe place for her eggs	221
the green moth. The green moth has only one goal in life.	60	without the green plant. The green plant would have no way	232
Its goal is to find a safe place to lay eggs. The green plant	74	to get pollen for seeds without the moth. This is a good	244
and the green moth have become partners because each	83	example of plant and animal partnership!	250
has something needed by the other.	89		
There are many parts of any desert flower. In order to ▲	100		
produce seeds, yellow pollen dust from one part of the	110		
flower must move to another. But the plant can't do this	121		
alone.	122		
When the flowers bloom, the green moth starts working.	131		
The moth goes onto each flower and gathers the yellow	141		
pollen in a ball. Then the moth pushes the ball of pollen	153		
down into the flower to reach the right part of the plant.	165		