

FLOW

READING FLUENCY[®]

Flow Reading Fluency is a comprehensive, research-based program that not only shows teachers exactly how to improve reading fluency, but also provides them with all the student materials necessary to meet the needs of a wide range of learners.

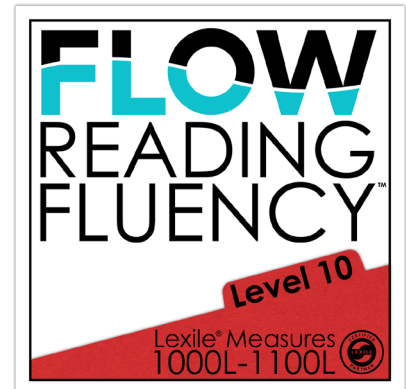
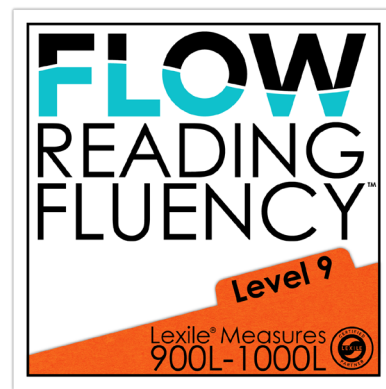
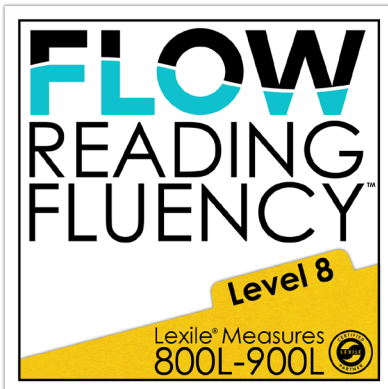
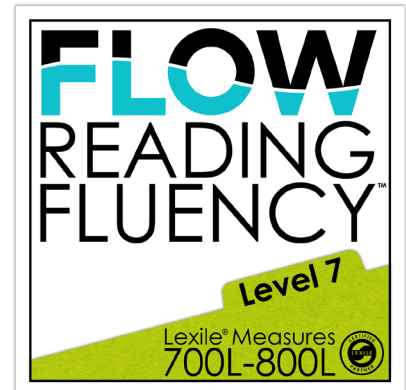
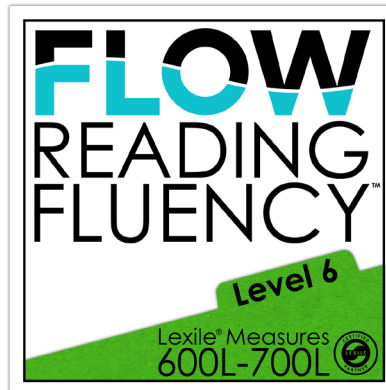
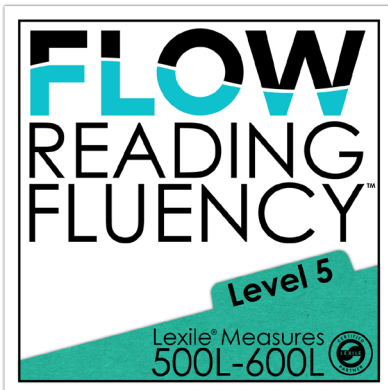
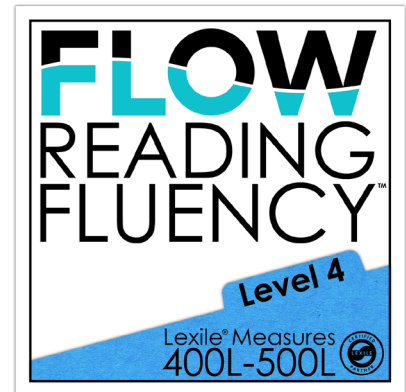
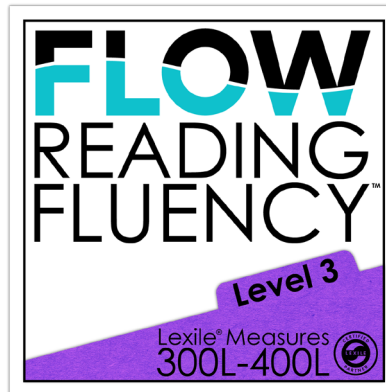
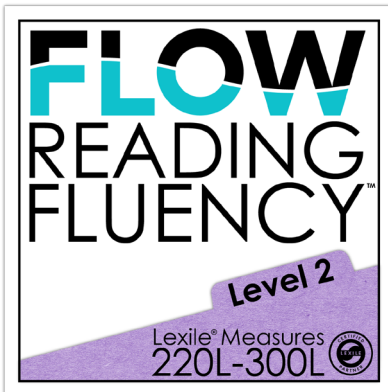
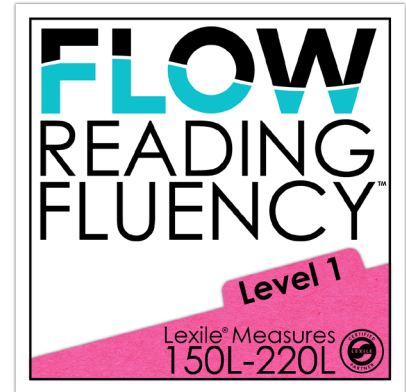


FLOW READING FLUENCY

10 levels of fluency passages:
each level contains 24
nonfiction passages, for a
total of 240 passages.



All passages have
certified Lexile® measures.



FLOW READING FLUENCY

*Precisely
leveled texts
allow you to
differentiate
with ease!*

Each level of Flow Reading Fluency™ contains a specific range of leveled passages. There are 24 high-interest, nonfiction passages in each level. All of the passages have certified Lexile measures, so you can perfectly match them to your readers. The passage Lexile® measures increase in increments of 10, which allows you to expertly scaffold the program by increasing text complexity at a developmentally appropriate pace. There are two to three passages within the same Lexile® measure.

 Level 5: Flow Reading Fluency™ Lexile® Range: 500L-600L Word Count Range: 148-179				
#	Passage Title	Topic	Lexile® Measure	Word Count
1	Squeaky Clean	The History of Soap	500L	167
2	Life in the Taiga	Life in the Taiga	510L	170
3	Humming Fliers	Hummingbirds	510L	177
4	Hire a Goat	Goats Clearing Land	520L	171
5	Reading to Dogs	Reading to Dogs	520L	171
6	Beanie Baby Fever	Supply and Demand	530L	174
7	Twister!	Tornados	530L	174
8	Mix-and-Match	Platypus	540L	160
9	Ouch!		540L	167
10	Tim		550L	174
11			550L	179
12			560L	148
13			560L	168
14			560L	160
15		erty	570L	170
16	He	ington Carver	570L	172
17	A Col		580L	153
18	Every Four Year	ap Year	580L	170
19	Keeping Food Cold	Life Before Refrigeration	580L	170
20	Our Nearest Neighbor	Mars	590L	168
21	A Fifth Ocean	The Arctic Ocean	590L	171
22	Lucky Cat	Maneki-nek	590L	171
23	Reaching for the Stars	Ellen Ochoa	600L	158
24	A Lifesaving Invention	Traffic Signals	600L	170

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510L

520L

520L

530L

550L

560L

560L

570L

590L

590L

590L

600L

FLOW READING FLUENCY

High-interest passages that are specifically written for reading fluency

Each passage is carefully written and formatted for reading fluency. The texts include interrogative and exclamatory sentences so students can practice intonation changes. Italicized words also provide opportunities for students to improve prosody.

The passage level, passage number, and the passage Lexile® measure

Key vocabulary words and definitions that are essential to understanding the passage; the definitions are carefully written using student-friendly language.

After reviewing key vocabulary and before the cold reading, students will write a short prediction about the passage.

Key vocabulary words and vocabulary words for questions 3 and 4 are in bold.

The number columns indicate the cumulative word count above each line. To calculate the number of words read, continue counting from the column number until you reach the last word read.

Squeaky Clean

Level: 5
Passage: 1
Lexile®: 500

Review Key Vocabulary

germs Germs are tiny living things that cause illnesses.

illnesses Illnesses are states or conditions that cause the body or mind to not work right.

ashes Ashes are pieces of soft gray powder that are left when wood or certain other things are burned.

popular Popular means liked by many people.



Make a Prediction

Read the Passage

Where would we be without soap? We wash our hands and bodies with it. We use it to get our dishes and clothes clean. Since the 1800s, we've known that **germs** cause many **illnesses**. Soap helps stop germs from **spreading**. Soap has been used for thousands of years. The first soap was a mix of boiled animal fat and **ashes**. Long ago, a Greek doctor said that people should use soap. He said it would keep them clean and healthy.

Staying clean was **popular** during Roman times. Roman **rule** ended over 1,500 years ago. After that, soap was not used as much. Many illnesses spread during that time.

Over the years, people started making different kinds of soaps. However, they cost a lot. Most people didn't have enough money to buy them. Since that time, people have learned new ways to make soap. It is made in factories and doesn't cost much. Soap is a simple part of our world. But it makes such a big difference!

Date:	words read:
	- errors:
	= cold score:

My Goal:	Date:	words read:
		- errors:
		= hot score:

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After the cold reading, students will subtract the number of errors from the total words read to find their cold score. Next, the students compute their goal. The "hot score" is added after the hot timing.

FLOW READING FLUENCY

Comprehension questions cover a variety of skills.

Each passage comes with a set of comprehension questions. The questions are expertly written to cover a variety of skills: determining the main idea, attending to details, using context clues, making inferences, and finding connections within various relationships.

Question 1

focuses on the main idea of the passage.

Question 2

asks students to recall a detail from the passage.

Questions 3 & 4

requires students to use context clues to determine the meaning of a word in the passage.

Question 5

requires students to use inferential thinking to answer. Students must merge clues from the passage with prior knowledge to make a conclusion.

Question 6

varies for each passage. It will either be an inference question (like Question 5), or it will focus on a relationship within the passage (like Question 7).

Question 7

focuses on various relationships: sequence, compare & contrast, problem & solution, cause & effect

Squeaky Clean

Level: 5
Passage: 1
Lexile®: 500

Answer the Questions

- What would be another good title for the passage?
 - Easy to Buy
 - Soap Saves Lives
 - A Greek Doctor
- According to the passage, what was the first soap made of?
 - boiled animal fat and ashes
 - crushed leaves and ashes
 - boiled animal fat and flower petals
- What does the word **spreading** mean in the passage?
 - to become sick
 - to reach a larger area
 - to wash one's body
- What is a synonym for the word **rule** in the passage?
 - laws
 - land
 - control
- Why do you think we now know that germs cause many illnesses?
 - People observed it happening in nature.
 - Scientists discovered that fact by doing experiments.
 - Sick people figured out what caused them to get sick.
- How did making soap in factories change the use of soap?
 - More people used soap because it cost less.
 - Fewer people used soap because they didn't make it themselves.
 - Factories didn't change the use of soap.
- According to the passage, what happened after Roman rule ended?
 - People started making different kinds of soaps.
 - Soap was first made in factories.
 - Soap was used less, and many illnesses spread.

Summarize the Passage

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Passage Summary

The student will write a summary of the passage. Encourage students to write a summary that is 5-7 sentences.

FLOW READING FLUENCY

*Progress monitoring
that actively involves
and intrinsically
motivates students*

Students graph their performance for each passage they complete. This provides students with at-a-glance feedback on their progress as they move through the program. Students are genuinely motivated to "beat" their cold score and track their comprehension.

There are three different graphs:
Levels 1-4 (1 min.), Levels 5-10 (1 min.),
and Levels 5-10 (2 min.)

Students graph their cold reading and hot reading scores in the fluency graph using blue and red colored pencils, respectively. This graph also allows students to clearly see their growth over time.

Students record their cold scores followed by their goals for each passage. After the hot timing, students will add their hot scores.

After the teacher corrects the comprehension portion, the student (or teacher) shades in the correctly answered questions.

Name: Ishan

Flow Reading Fluency™
[Levels 5-10 — 1 minute]

FLUENCY

Date	10/26	10/30	11/3											
Passage	51	52	53											

WORDS CORRECT PER MINUTE

COLD	97	104	112											
HOT	145	152	159											
GOAL	137	144	152											

COMPREHENSION

1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														



Level 9: Flow Reading Fluency™

Lexile® Range: 900L-1000L

Word Count Range: 313-360

#	Passage Title	Topic	Lexile® Measure	Word Count
1	The Great Wall of China	The Great Wall of China	900L	357
2	City of Water	Venice	910L	338
3	The Father of Modern Science	Galileo	910L	360
4	Severe Allergic Reactions	Anaphylaxis	920L	329
5	Rattlesnake Bites	Rattlesnake Bites	920L	346
6	The Miracle of Kamaishi	The Kamaishi Tsunami	920L	358
7	Four Races in One	Tour de France	930L	347
8	From Mining Town to Ghost Town	Centralia, Pennsylvania	930L	352
9	Small but Tough	Kiwi Birds	940L	313
10	Climbing the Seven Summits	Seven Summits	940L	345
11	Animals That Glow	Biofluorescence	950L	316
12	A Man of Thought	Thoreau	950L	330
13	Out of This World	Space Shuttle	960L	319
14	Deadly Trading	Wildlife Trafficking	960L	354
15	Japan's Mountain	Mount Fuji	970L	342
16	Invasion of the Birds	European Starlings	970L	354
17	A Fierce Leader	Sitting Bull	970L	356
18	Breaking Barriers for Women	Sandra Day O'Connor	980L	344
19	The Last Great Race	Iditarod	980L	351
20	Protecting Workers	The Labor Movement	980L	359
21	A Story of Stone	Mount Rushmore	990L	355
22	Rocks of Change	Metamorphic Rock	990L	348
23	Male and Female Animals	Sexual Dimorphism	1000L	337
24	Red Rock Beauty	Sedona, Arizona	1000L	338

Review Key Vocabulary

- invasion** An invasion is the act of entering a place to try to take control of it.
- prospectors** Prospectors are people who search for gold or other valuable things.
- expansion** Expansion is the act of making something larger.
- defiant** *Defiant* means refusing to obey someone or something.



Make a Prediction

Read the Passage

Native Americans were the first people in North America. After living in relative peace for thousands of years, their world changed forever after Europeans arrived in the late 1400s. European settlers wanted their land and took it by force. Eventually, Native American tribes were either killed or forced to move, but many first put up a courageous fight. Sitting Bull (1831–1890) led one of the most memorable battles against European **invasion**.

Sitting Bull was a member of the Lakota Sioux of present-day South Dakota. He became a leader of his people in 1866. Two years later, he and other Lakota leaders made an agreement with the US government. The agreement established a large **reservation** for the Lakota in western South Dakota, including sacred hunting grounds known as the Black Hills.

However, after gold was found there in 1874, white **prospectors** and settlers **poured** into the area. The US government tried to resolve conflicts by offering to buy the land, but the Lakota refused to sell it. The government then declared that all Native Americans must move to a reservation by January 1876 or be considered hostile. Some Sioux chiefs agreed to move, but Sitting Bull refused.

He became the leader of Lakota and Northern Cheyenne warriors who were prepared to fight US **expansion**.

During the spring of 1876, more Native Americans joined Sitting Bull. They camped on Montana's Little Bighorn River. Several groups of US Army soldiers were sent to stop them. General George A. Custer, along with 209 soldiers, attacked Sitting Bull's group on June 25. However, they were badly outnumbered by the thousands of Native American warriors, who had repeating rifles and didn't hesitate to use them. Custer and all his men died in the battle.

In response, the US government sent thousands of soldiers to force the Native Americans to give up. The Battle of the Little Bighorn was one of the Native Americans' last armed efforts to protect their way of life. Sitting Bull lived for another twenty-four years and was **defiant** to the end. He is remembered for his courage and his fierce resistance to the European invasion of North America.

Date:	words read:
	- errors:
	= cold score:

My Goal: Date:	words read:
	- errors:
	= hot score:



Answer the Questions

1. Which statement best summarizes the events of the passage?
 - a. Native Americans' world changed forever after Europeans arrived in North America.
 - b. Custer and all his men died in the Battle of the Little Bighorn.
 - c. Sitting Bull led one of the most memorable battles against European invasion.
2. What tribe did Sitting Bull belong to?
 - a. Northern Cheyenne
 - b. Lakota Sioux
 - c. Apache
3. What does the word **reservation** mean in the passage?
 - a. an area of land in the United States where Native Americans live
 - b. a feeling of uncertainty or doubt about something
 - c. an arrangement to have something held for use later on
4. Which definition best fits the meaning of **poured** in the passage?
 - a. caused something to flow in a steady stream
 - b. moved from one place to another without stopping
 - c. spent a lot of time, money, or energy on something
5. What would most likely happen if Sitting Bull were alive today?
 - a. He would still be trying to protect Native Americans' way of life.
 - b. He would have given up the idea of fighting.
 - c. He would do everything in his power to make peace with the US government.
6. How did the US government first try to resolve conflicts after gold was discovered in the Black Hills?
 - a. It forced all prospectors and settlers to leave the Black Hills.
 - b. It forced all Native Americans to leave the Black Hills.
 - c. It offered to buy the Black Hills from the Lakota.
7. Which answer is not a reason that Custer's men died in the Battle of Little Bighorn?
 - a. They were badly outnumbered.
 - b. Native Americans staged a surprise attack.
 - c. Native Americans had repeating rifles.

Summarize the Passage

FLOW READING FLUENCY

Assisted-Reading Video Passages for all 240 passages

Each passage comes with an Assisted-Reading Video Passage. Students can follow along as they listen to an audio version of their passage. Each word is highlighted as it is read aloud.

Provide your students with fluency models and guided practice. These videos combine the power of visual and audio support to improve reading fluency. They are perfect for independent practice or centers.

Students quickly access these on a tablet or Chromebook using a QR code. No software or student logins needed!

The text highlighting is especially useful for students who struggle with text tracking.

Click to
Preview

LEVEL 1

LEVEL 2

LEVEL 3

LEVEL 4

LEVEL 5

LEVEL 6

LEVEL 7

LEVEL 8

LEVEL 9

LEVEL 10

The Miracle of Kamaishi

Many places around the world are at risk for extreme nature events that can put people in grave danger. **Communities** have plans that help people prepare for situations such as hurricanes, floods, and earthquakes. People watch TV, listen to the radio, or receive text messages letting them know when to leave an area or take other measures to be safe. Children usually wait for instructions from adults. But what if *not* waiting could save your life? Could you make such a decision on your own?

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FLOW READING FLUENCY

*Complete online
professional
development
course for teachers*

The Flow Reading Fluency course provides teachers with all the information and support they need to implement a comprehensive research-based reading fluency program.

MODULE 1

What Is Reading Fluency and Why Is It Important?



MODULE 2

Improving Reading Fluency



MODULE 3

Program Overview



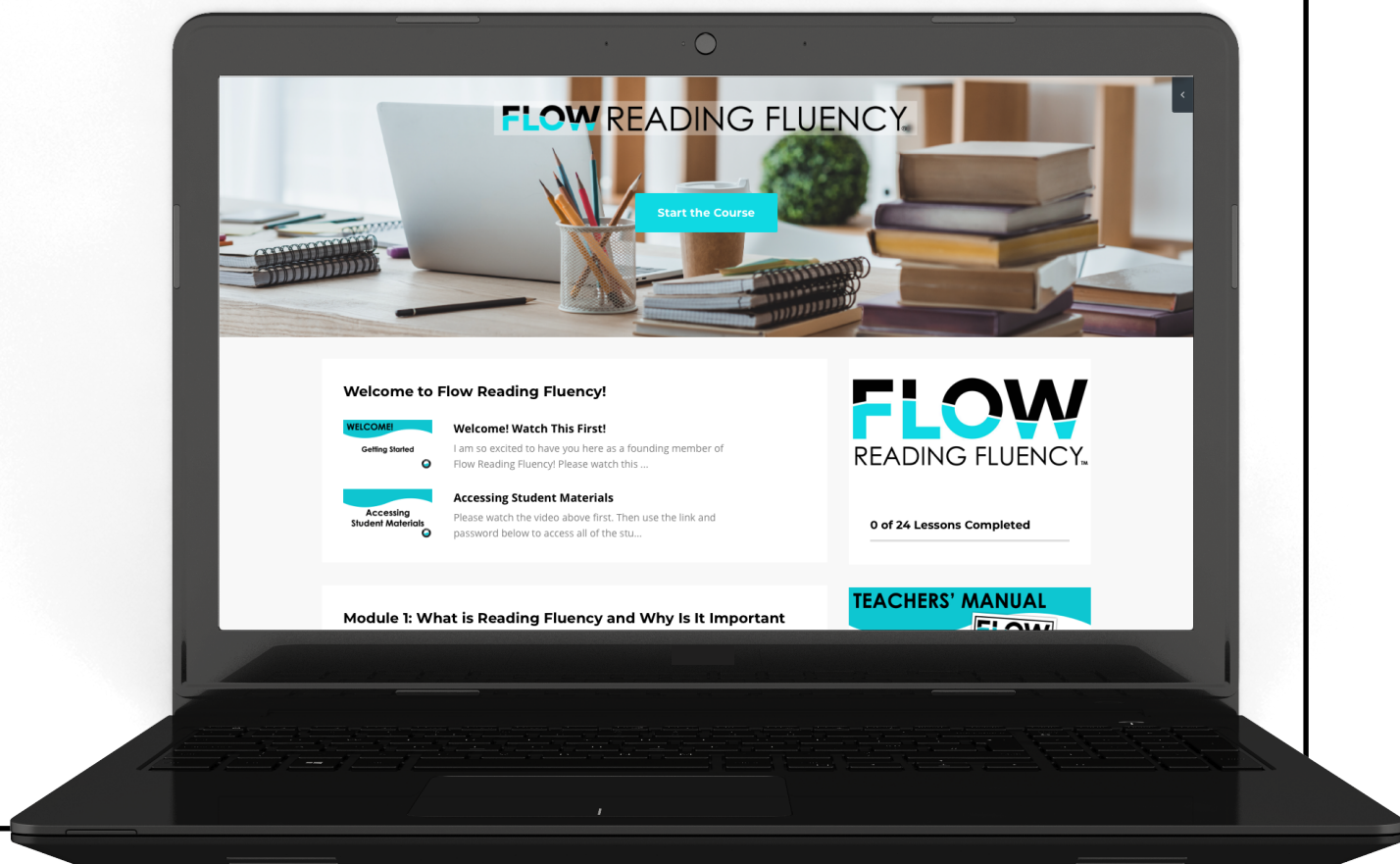
MODULE 4

Assessing and Placing Students



MODULE 5

Managing the Program



ALSO AVAILABLE IN DIGITAL!

Flow Reading Fluency DIGITAL offers teachers a 100% digital option for improving reading fluency.

Click here to learn more.

