# 8th Grade Passages

Between BOY and MOY Examiner Packet

Passage 1	Laura
Passage 2	The King's Gold
Passage 3	The Return of the Boomerang

### Directions

Passage 1

"I want you to read this passage out loud and do your best reading. If you get stuck or come to a word you cannot read, I will tell you the word so you can keep reading. When I say 'Stop,' I will ask you to tell me about what you read. Do you understand? ... Okay, you will begin as soon as I turn the page."

- Read the title of the passage.
- Start timing when the student says the first word.
- As he or she is reading, mark any words incorrect that are misread (i.e., substitutions, omissions, reversals, skips, or numerals read incorrectly).
- If the student hesitates for more than 3 seconds on a word, mark it as an error. Provide the word and then say, "Go on."
- If the student skips a line, stop and redirect the student to the beginning of the line. Count the first word of the line as an error. Do not stop the timer.
- After 60 seconds, say, "Stop." Circle the last word read.
- If the student finishes all the words before the time is up, note the time required to read all the words.
- COMPREHENSION RETELL: Give the initial retell prompt: "Can you tell me everything you remember reading in the passage?" Each time the student pauses, use the follow-up prompt ("Do you remember anything else?") until the student can recall no other information.

### Passages 2 & 3

"Now try this passage: (Title). Ready? ... Begin." Follow guidelines listed above.

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## **Record Sheet: Passage Reading Fluency**

Student Name Examiner (and Title)	Date School	Gender Grade
Passage 1 Laura		
Last word read		Word number
Time in seconds	Nu	mber of errors
	B Number of words	read correctly
	(60 x <b>B</b> ) $\div$ <b>A</b> = Words correct per m	inute (WCPM)
		ATED SCORE
Comprehension Retell		
🗴 Recalled idea units	Maximum poss	ible idea units
	$\mathbf{x} \div \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{z} \mathbf{PA} \mathbf{SSAGE R}$	ETELL SCORE

### Passage 2The King's Gold

Last word read	Word number
A Time in seconds	Number of errors
	Number of words read correctly
	$(60 \times \mathbf{B}) \div \mathbf{A} = WCPM$
	EQUATED SCORE
Comprehension Retell	
Recalled idea units	Maximum possible idea units
	$\mathbf{X} \div \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{Z}$ PASSAGE RETELL SCORE

#### Scoring continues on the next page.

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### Record Sheet: Passage Reading Fluency (cont.)

#### Student Name

Passage 3 The Return of the Boomerang

Last word read	Word number	
A Time in seconds	Number of errors	
	B Number of words read correctly	
	(60 x <b>B</b> ) ÷ <b>A</b> = WCPM	
	eQUATED SCORE	
Comprehension Retell		
Recalled idea units	Maximum possible idea units	
	X ÷ Y = Z PASSAGE RETELL SCORE	

Total equated scores (add all @'s)	
Divide by 3 for <b>AVERAGE EQUATED SCORE</b>	

Total passage retell scores (add all 🛽 s	
Divide by 3 for <b>AVERAGE RETELL SCORE</b>	

### Laura Lexile: 600 – 8th Grade Between BOY & MOY #1 Source: TPRI

Laura Ingalls Wilder is a famous author. She wrote children's books about pioneer life in the late 19th Century. Laura was born in 1867 in a log house in Wisconsin. She was the second daughter of Charles and Caroline Ingalls. Laura had an older sister named Mary. They were very close. The Ingalls family moved frequently. They went wherever their father could find a job. Shortly after Laura's birth, the family moved to Missouri. A few years later, they moved to Kansas to start their own farm. A third daughter, Carrie, was born there. When Laura was 13, they left Kansas and returned to Wisconsin to be near family.

109
128
145
161
178
199
217
237
253
270

The girls were happy to be there, but their father longed to farm again. So, four years later, in 1874, the family moved to Walnut Grove, Minnesota. They built a house and farmed the land. The three girls had many adventures there. But the family suffered many tragedies as well. During their first year there, Charles had grown a good wheat crop. It was destroyed by grasshoppers. This was repeated the next year as well. The family was blessed by a baby boy in 1875, but he died of an illness at only 9 months. The family suffered yet another tragedy when Mary lost her eyesight as a result of a stroke. That same year, Charles took a job with the railroad. They moved to De Smet in the Dakota Territories. When the railroad job was finished, they acquired some land. He began to farm again. A harsh winter made farming difficult that first year. But they persevered and were able to save enough money to send Mary to a school for the blind.

283	
299	
317	
333	
347	
364	
380	

When Laura was 15, she earned her teaching certificate. She began teaching at a small school several miles from her home. It was at this time that she met a farmer named Almanzo Wilder. They married three years later. They had a healthy baby girl named Rose. They had many misfortunes as well, however. Severe storms ruined their crops. This forced them into debt. Almanzo worked hard in the fields, but he got sick and became crippled. During this time, Laura was pregnant with their second child. He died shortly after birth, unnamed. Soon after, their house burned down when something in the kitchen caught fire.



The family then moved to Florida, where the warm conditions improved Almanzo's health. They eventually returned to De Smet. But, in 1894, they relocated to Missouri. Here they would spend the rest of their lives. They bought a farm there and prospered.



Laura was a great storyteller. Her daughter Rose convinced her to write her stories so that other children could enjoy them too. Laura did so. In all, she wrote seven children's books. These comprised her Little House series. They have been widely read and admired. She and Almanzo

479	
500	
507	

spent the rest of their lives at their Missouri farm. Laura died in 1957, at the age of 90. Their farm is now open for people to visit.

### The King's Gold TCLD Title: The King's Gold Lexile: 920 – 8th Grade Between BOY & MOY #2 Source: TAKS Information Booklet 2004

17	
36	
52	

The king's castle was only a day's walk from the edge of the forested mountains. Everyone who lived in the area had heard stories of the king's great wealth. One morning the king woke to find that many of his gold coins were missing. He immediately summoned every guard and soldier in his castle.



"Search the countryside!" demanded the king. "Some of my gold has disappeared, and I want the thief brought to justice. I will greatly reward the one who brings me the wrongdoer." The room quickly cleared as every guard and soldier left to find the guilty person.



One of the castle guards went to search the king's cocoa plantation. He angrily questioned dozens of workers as they snipped ripe cocoa pods from the trees. Then he marched over to two men who were breaking open cocoa pods and placing the beans in baskets.

146

163 184

"I am opening cocoa pods," he answered. "I am weak, so it takes me a long time to fill one basket. I cannot move about as quickly as my partner."



"I see," snapped the guard. He watched the second man moving busily from one basket to the next and slipping cocoa beans into his pockets. "These two baskets are completely filled with beans. And your pockets are quite heavy."



"It takes several hundred beans to make a pound of chocolate, so I must work quickly," the second man said, nervously moving away from the guard.



"Not so fast," the guard ordered. "Empty your pockets!" The man followed the guard's instructions, and hundreds of cocoa beans spilled to the ground.



"You thief!" the guard shouted. "How dare you steal the king's cocoa beans!"



"No, please listen. There are not enough baskets," the man stammered. "I don't want to stop working, so I often fill my pockets with beans until the wagon comes. Then I empty everything and begin again."

"What are you doing?" the guard asked the first man, who sat quietly next to his basket.

331

"I find your methods extremely questionable," said the guard. "And you're as jumpy as a cat."

347

"I am just a simple peasant, and I am not used to being questioned by guards," the man replied.

366
384
402
421

Just then the guard spotted a gold coin lying on the ground between the two men. "Aha! This proves it!" shouted the guard as he picked up the coin. "Come with me, thief," he demanded. "The king will want to know where you've stashed the rest of the gold." The guard left hastily with the second man. The guard was eager to receive the great reward the king had promised.

436	
454	
471	

The first man watched until the two men had vanished into the distance. Then he stood up and slowly walked away, careful not to spill the heavy gold coins he had hidden in his pockets.

### The Return of the Boomerang TCLD Title: The Return of the Boomerang Lexile: 1050 – 8th Grade Between BOY & MOY #3 Source: TAAS 2000

19
39
53
71

Nothing says "Summer is here!" quite like the smack of a baseball as it is caught in a baseball glove. But what if no one is available to play catch? Then maybe it's time to trade in the baseball and glove for a boomerang. Over the past decade boomeranging has become increasingly popular. All over the world, this activity is capturing the interest of young and old. Even those who have seen a boomerang still marvel that a curved stick can circle back to the person who threw it.

89	
102	
117	
132	

Boomerangs have been around for thousands of years. Many peoples, including the ancient Egyptians, the people of southern India, and the Hopi Indians, used throwing sticks that were similar to boomerangs. But it was the natives of Australia, known as Aborigines, who developed the amazing returning version. The Aborigines used boomerangs for hunting and as digging tools.

146	
161	
179	
195	
210	

It wasn't until the mid-1800s that people began to study the scientific principles behind boomerang flight. Perhaps one reason it took so long to understand the science of boomerangs is that not all boomerangs fly in exactly the same way. Because early boomerangs were made by hand, it was virtually impossible to produce two boomerangs with exactly the same wing surface. The ability of all boomerangs to return results essentially from two scientific principles.

220
238
257
274
293
310

The first of these principles is that the shape and curve of a boomerang produce lift. Much like airplane wings, a boomerang is flat on one side and curved on the other. As air flows over the slope of the curved surface of the boomerang's wing, it forces the curved edge upward. At the same time, the air flowing under the wing's flat surface pushes it up from the bottom. The result of these forces is lift. Thus, the principles of aerodynamics can be applied to the boomerang to help understand its flight.

313
330
349
368
386
406
425
443
460

The second factor affecting the boomerang's ability to return is that it spins like a gyroscope. A good example of a gyroscope is a toy top. Tops are easily set to spinning, but once spinning, they are very hard to move. In fact, if pushed while spinning, a gyroscope will twist at a right angle from the direction in which it was pushed. For instance, a spinning top pushed to the north will actually tilt to the east. When a boomerang is thrown, the force of the lift causes it to turn toward one side rather than straight up. As it spins and moves forward, air flows faster over the top surface of the boomerang and gives it more lift. This extra lift tries to twist the boomerang off course. Since it is spinning very fast, the boomerang begins turning away from the twisting force. As a result, it arcs back to its thrower with relative exactitude.

470
487
505
523
539
545

Just because a well-designed boomerang can return nearly to its point of origin does not mean that it automatically does so. Learning to throw a boomerang so that it will return is a challenge. Catching a boomerang spinning at speeds of up to 60 miles per hour takes even more practice. For anyone who masters the art of throwing and catching a boomerang, playing catch with a baseball may have forever lost its thrill.

	Equated		Equated		Equated
WCPM	Score	WCPM	Score	WCPM	Score
<42	42	98	99	153	156
43	43	90	100	153	157
-+J ///	45	100	101	154	157
44	44	100	101	155	150
43	45	101	102	150	139
46	46	100	103	157	160
47	47	102	104	158	161
48	48	103	105	159	162
49	49	104	106	160	163
50	50	105	107	161	164
51	51	106	108	162	165
52	52	107	109	163	166
53	53	108	110	164	167
54	54	109	111	165	168
55	55	110	112	166	169
56	56	111	113	167	170
57	57	112	113	168	170
58	58	112	114	160	171
50	50	113	115	109	172
59 60	60	114	110	170	173
60	60	115	11/	1/1	1/4
61	61	110	118	1/2	1/5
	62	117	119	1/3	1/6
62	63	118	120	174	177
63	64	119	121	175	178
64	65	120	122	176	179
65	66	121	123	177	180
66	67	122	124	178	181
67	68	123	125	179	182
68	69	124	126	180	183
69	70	125	127	181	184
70	71	126	128		185
71	72	127	129	182	186
72	73	128	130	183	187
73	74	120	131	184	188
74	75	130	132	185	189
75	75	130	132	186	10)
75	70	131	133	187	101
70	79	132	134	107	191
70	70	133	135	100	192
/8	/9	134	130	189	193
/9	80	155	13/	190	194
80	81	136	138	191	195
81	82	13/	139	192	196
82	83	138	140	193	197
83	84	139	141	194	198
84	85	140	142	195	199
85	86	141	143	196	200
86	87		144	197	201
87	88	142	145	198	202
88	89	143	146	199	203
89	90	144	147	200	204
90	91	145	148	201	205
91	92	146	149	202	206
92	93	147	150	>203	207
93	94	148	151		
94	95	149	152		
95	96	150	152		
06	97	150	155		
90	98	151	154		

#### Grade 8 Passage Reading Fluency Equating Table Between BOY & MOY – Laura

# **Retell Scoring Guide**

Laura (page 1 of 3)

Each row of the table represents an idea unit and is worth 1 point.

# of Words Read	Ø Recalle	ℬ Recalled Idea Unit									
7	A girl A lady	was a writer author or									
	Laura	wr	ote childre	en's books							
24	She Laura	wa	s born	in a log house in Wisconsin in 1867	2						
37	She Laura	wa hao wa	s close to l d an older	her older sister sister named Mary 	3						
		wa	s the seco								
65	They Her fam	ily	so her dad could find work had to move wherever their father a job								
72	They Her fam	ily	moved	to Missouri	5						
82	They Her fam	ily	moved	to start a farm to Kansas where her sister Carrie was born	6						
105	They Her fam	ily	moved	back to Wisconsin to be near family	7						
122	They Her fam	ly moved to Walnut Grove to Minnesota									
	Her dad, Charles	d/father wanted to farm									
151	The girls The kids Laura ar	nd he	r sisters	had many adventures	9						
176	Grassho Bugs	pper	s ate destr	their crops oyed their wheat crop	10						

#### Table continues on the next page.

*Laura* (2 of 3)

# of Words Read	❷ Recalled Idea Unit								
197	Their ba	aby bo	y died		11				
215	Mary	had a went lost l	a stroke t blind ner eyesig	ht	12				
233	They The family The family to De Smet to the Dakota Territories so the dad (Charles) could work with the railroad								
255	The dad Charlesfarmed againTheyacquired some landThe familygot								
283	They The family saved money to send Mary to a school for the blind								
295	Laura started teaching when she was 15								
319	She got married Laura married a farmer (Alonzo Wilder)								
327	They Laura a	nd Aln	nonzo	had a baby had a baby named Rose	18				
342	Storms ruined their crops or They went into debt								
357	Her husband got sick Almonzo became crippled								
372	Their se Her (La	econd ura's) s	baby second ba	by died	21				
382	Their h	ouse b	urned do	wn	22				

### *Laura* (3 of 3)

# of Words Read	Ø Recallee	d Idea Unit			<b>ṽ</b> Maximum Possible Idea Units			
395	They Laura and Almonzo moved to Florida to De Smet							
424	They Laura and Almonzo spent the rest of their lives in Missouri							
10.6	Laura	could tell st was a story	ories :eller	25				
436	Her (Lau Rose	ra's) daughter	wanted convinc	25				
463	She Laura	se th wrote b	even books ne Little Hou ooks read by ooks people	ven books 2 Little House series oks read by many people loved oks people liked admired				
493	She Laura	died in at	1957 the age of 9					
	Their far	m is open availa	ble to vi	sit	27			

	Equated		Equated		Equated		Equated
WCPM	Score	WCPM	Score	WCPM	Score	WCPM	Score
<33	43	97	100	160	157	223	214
34-35	44	98	101	161	158	224	215
36	45	90	102	162	159	225	215
37	45	100	102	162	160	225	210
28	40	100	103	164	161	220	217
20	47	101	104	165	162	227	210
39	48	102	105	165	162	228-229	219
40	49	103	106	166	163	230	220
41	50	104	107	16/-168	164	231	221
42	51	105-106	108	169	165	232	222
43	52	107	109	170	166	233	223
44-45	53	108	110	171	167	234	224
46	54	109	111	172	168	235	225
47	55	110	112	173	169	236	226
48	56	111	113	174	170	237	227
49	57	112	114	175	171	238-239	228
50	58	113	115	176	172	240	229
51	59	114	116	177-178	173	241	230
52	60	115	117	179	174	242	231
53	61	116-117	118	180	175	243	232
54-55	62	118	119	181	176	244	233
56	63	119	120	182	177	>245	234
57	64	120	121	183	178		
58	65	121	122	184	179		
59	66	122	123	185	180		
60	67	123	124	186	181		
61	68	124	125	187-188	182		
62	69	125	126	189	183		
63	70	126-127	120	190	184		
64	71	120 127	128	191	185		
65-66	72	129	120	192	186		
67	73	130	130	192	187		
68	74	130	130	194	188		
69	75	132	131	194	180		
70	75	132	132	195	100		
70	70	133	133	107 108	101		
71	79	134	134	100	102		
72	70	135	135	200	192		
73	79 80	130-137	130	200	195		
74	00	138	137	201	194		
/3-/0	01	139	130	202	195		
79	82	140	139	203	196		
/8	83	141	140	204	197		
/9	84	142	141	205	198		
80	85	145	142	200	199		
<u>81</u>	80	144	145	207	200		
82	8/	145	144	208-209	201		
83	88	146-14/	145	210	202		
84	89	148	146	211	203		
85-86	90	149	147	212	204		
87	91	150	148	213	205		
88	92	151	149	214	206		
89	93	152	150	215	207		
90	94	153	151	216	208		
91	95	154	152	217	209		
92	96	155	153	218-219	210		
93	97	156	154	220	211		
94	98	157-158	155	221	212		
95-96	99	159	156	222	213		

#### Grade 8 Passage Reading Fluency Equating Table Between BOY & MOY – The King's Gold

# **Retell Scoring Guide**

Each row of the table represents an idea unit and is worth 1 point.

# of Words Read	Ø Recalled I	d Idea Unit							
29	The king	was was had	vas rich vas wealthy vad a lot of money						
44	Some of hi	e of his (the king's) gold was gone was missing or							2
71	He The king	mac dem orde wan	nade demanded his guards soldiers find ordered soldiers look for the thief ordered the thief brought to justice						3
85	He The king The guards The soldier	offe pror s	ered omised wanted to get the reward for catching the thief					4	
112	One guard A guard		questioned workers on the farm went to search the plantation				5		
146	The guard	saw went over to two men putting beans in baskets marched over to					6		
173	One man The first m The quiet r	One man The first man said he was weak The quiet man					7		
218	The other The second Another	b	man was putting beans in his pockets					8	
243	The second r The man witl	nan h beans	in his pock	ets	said h said i1	took	ying to work fast hundreds of a lot of so many	beans to make chocolate	9

#### Table continues on the next page.

### The King's Gold (2 of 2)

# of Words Read	𝕸 Recalled Idea Unit						
295	The guard accused The guard said	the second man the man with beans in his pockets was stealing the king's beans	10				
303	The man said	there were not enough baskets he always emptied his pockets into the wagon	11				
344	The guard didn't	trust believe the man because he was nervous	12				
378	The guard saw a go	rd saw a gold coin on the ground					
415	The guard took the second man to the king to find out where the rest of the gold was						
471	The first man The man sitting on	the real thief was the one who really stole the gold the one who had the gold in his pockets	15				

	Equated		Equated		Equated		Equated
WCPM	Score	WCPM	Score	WCPM	Score	WCPM	Score
<52	42	98	99	144	156	190	213
53	43	99	100	145	157	191	214
54	44	100	101	146	158	192	215
55	45	101	102	147	159	193	216
	46		103	1.1.0	160		217
56	47	102	104	148	161	194	218
57	48	103	105	149	162	195	219
58	49	104	106	150	163	196	220
59	50	105	107	151	164	197	221
60	52	106	108	152	165	109	222
61	53	100	110	152	167	198	223
62	54	107	110	153	168	200	224
63	55	100	112	155	169	200	225
05	56	10)	112	100	170	202	227
64	57	110	114	156	171	202	228
65	58	111	115	157	172	203	229
66	59	112	116	158	173	204	230
67	60	113	117	159	174	205	231
	61		118	160	175	206	232
68	62	114	119		176		233
69	63	115	120	161	177	207	234
70	64	116	121	162	178	208	235
71	65	117	122	163	179	>209	236
	66	118	123	164	180		
72	67		124		181		
73	68	119	125	165	182		
74	<u>69</u>	120	126	166	183		
75	70	121	127	167	184		
/6	/1	122	128	168	185		
77	72	122	129	160	180		
78	73	123	130	109	107		
70	74	124	131	170	180		
80	75	125	132	172	190		
00	70	120	134	1/2	190		
81	78	127	135	173	192		
82	79	128	136	174	193		
83	80	129	137	175	194		
84	81	130	138	176	195		
	82		139		196		
85	83	131	140	177	197		
86	84	132	141	178	198		
87	85	133	142	179	199		
88	86	134	143	180	200		
	87		144	181	201		
89	88	135	145		202		
90	89	136	146	182	203		
91	90	137	147	183	204		
92	91	138	148	184	205		
03	92	139	149	185	206		
93	93	140	150	196	207		
94	94	140	151	180	208		
95	95	141	152	10/	209		
90	97	142	155	180	210		
)	98	143	155	107	212		
L							

#### Grade 8 Passage Reading Fluency Equating Table Between BOY & MOY – The Return of the Boomerang

# **Retell Scoring Guide**

The Return of the Boomerang (page 1 of 2)

Each row of the table represents an idea unit and is worth 1 point.

# of Words Read	🛿 Recalled Idea Unit							♥ Maximum Possible Idea Units		
20	Catching Throwing Playing catch with		a baseball say ma		says makes it	iys iakes it seem like		it's summer		1
44	lf no one is	around available	to	play catch,	you could	try play with u could trade the baseball the glove for a boomerang		2		
53	People	People all over the world like of all ages are impressed by are interested in					3			
	In the past	decade 10 yea	decade 10 years the boomerang has become popular							
97	Boomerangs Sticks like bo	omerang	nerangs have been used for thousands of years around by Egyptians by Indians					4		
136	Natives of Au Aborigines	ıstralia	cre de firs	boomerangs eated throwing sticks eveloped a returning version of the boomerang that return or boomerang throwing stick				5		
142	Natives of Au Aborigines	Natives of Australiacreated developed first made usedboomerangs forhunting digging				6				
162	For a long time Until the mid-1800s people didn't understand how boomerangs fly							_		
	After a long tim In the mid-1800	people began to study		study ł	y the science of bc how not all boor			g flight fly in the same way	/	
193	Boomerangs were all different									
	No two boomerangs we			alike the sam	e beca	use they		had different wing surfaces		8

#### Table continues on the next page.

### The Return of the Boomerang (2 of 2)

# of Words Read	⊗ Recalled Idea Unit						
229	One reason One scientific principle why boomerangs return is their flat and curved sides						
272	Air forces the curved edge upward or or pushes up from the bottom						
329	Another A second reason a boomerang returns is because it is like a gyroscope	11					
364	Spinning tops Gyroscopes move at an angle	12					
408	The force of the lift makes the boomerang turn to the side						
454	As the boomerang spins, the force from the air flowing over it (the lift) twists it turns it away						
505	It is difficult It is hard It is a challenge to learn how to throw a boomerang so that it arcs back	15					
522	Catching a boomerang takes practice						
545	Throwing and catching the boomerang may be more fun than playing with a baseball						