and-bite attacks, sneak attacks). Headings make it easy to find information quickly. Let's say I just want to know more about sneak attacks. I can go right to that information without needing to read through the whole page. In the descriptions that you are going to write about a shark, I want you to be sure to use headings to organize information. Make sure to use complete sentences when presenting information.

Listening and Speaking—Have students prepare an oral report about one of the sharks on the chart on page 8. Give them time to brainstorm and encourage them to think about the things they want to learn about their shark. Help them to write a list of questions to research. Then discuss how to find appropriate reference materials using the Internet, classroom resources, and/or the library. Allow time for students to prepare and rehearse their report before presenting it to the class.

**ASSESS**

- Observe students during discussion and listen to their comments to determine whether they are able to locate specific information about shark attacks. Note whether they can explain the similarities and differences in their own words.
- Review their completed BLM to further assess their ability to compare and contrast information.
- Observe students as they preview the article prior to reading. Note whether they can use features such as title and headings to predict what they will read.
- Review students' written descriptions to note whether they can take information from a chart and rework it into a description. Note whether they use complete sentences as they write. Note whether they maintain a focus as they write and develop a coherent paragraph.
- Observe students as they research information for their oral report. Ask them whether they can decide upon specific questions to guide their research? Do they make use of text features, such as index or a table of contents, to locate information to answer their questions? Listen to their delivery of the report to assess whether they provide a detailed description of a shark.
- Use the assessment BLMs on pages 139–140 to assess students’ ability to compare and contrast information.

**CHART: SHARK COMPARISON**

Direct students to the comparison chart on page 8.

**Say:** This chart organizes information on ten types of sharks. Let's look at the headings to see what different things we can learn about sharks.

Have students rank the information in different ways.

**Say:** I want you to rank the sharks, in order, from heaviest to lightest. Next, I want you to rank the sharks, in order, from longest to the shortest. See whether you can calculate how many times heavier or longer one type of shark is than another.

**WRITE A DESCRIPTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives I can use in my description</th>
<th>Nouns I can use in my description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Students apply their skill knowledge on writing blackline masters**

Activities for each topic help teachers informally assess students' understanding.
Some animals attack other animals. Some animals attack other animals because they need food. Other animals attack because they are frightened. Some animals may attack to defend their families or the place where they live.

Animals, such as lions, attack another animals because they are meat eaters and need food. They attack other animals when they are hungry. Some of the animals that lions attack are gazelles and water buffalo.

Elephants attack other animals because they are frightened or because they are defending their families or the place where they live. Elephants may attack other elephants and sometimes charge people.

Lions stalk and chase their prey in grasslands and at waterholes. Elephants charge at the animals that they are going to attack.

Directions: Read the above passage. Fill in the table on page 140 to show the similarities and differences between lions and elephants.

Formal assessment blackline masters help the teacher evaluate whether students have mastered each skill.
Level 2

Comprehension Evaluation Guide

Comprehension Evaluation Guide: Level 2 enhances students’ reading and writing skills in fiction and nonfiction genres by enabling teachers to target areas where students need support. Designed in a standardized-test format (featuring multiple choice, short answer, and extended response questions), the evaluation guide helps students build test-taking skills and confidence.

Using unseen text, students are able to respond to various genres.

Dog Attack Puts Boy in Hospital

Sean Young was playing football with some friends when a bull terrier suddenly attacked him. The dog was on a walk with a woman when it saw the kids. At first, it only chased after the ball. Then, when Sean did a handstand, the dog went after him.

The dog grabbed Sean by the arm and dragged him across the ground. The bite was so strong that it broke Sean’s right wrist. It took two men to get the dog off Sean.

Two workmen saw the attack as they passed by in a van. They pulled over and got out. The men started to kick the dog. They grabbed its choke chain to try to get it to let go of Sean. Finally, they forced the dog to let go and they pinned the animal to the ground.

Sean was taken to the hospital. He eventually recovered from the broken wrist.

The dog’s owners took the bull terrier to a vet after the attack. They had the dog put to sleep.

Sean is feeling much better now, except that he is sometimes afraid of dogs. Sean is very thankful to the men who rescued him.

What to Do to Prevent a Dog Attack

There are over a million dog bites reported every year. Many of these bites can be prevented. Learning about dogs and knowing what signs to look for can help you to keep safe.

Never tease a dog or throw things at it. Do not pet the dog. Loud noises also will upset them. It is not a friendly dog. The dog might think you are trying to hurt it.

If you are bitten, do not rub the bite area. Instead, put the dog, first let it sniff your hand. This will help to prevent infection.

When a dog is growling, barking, or showing its teeth, it may be upset. Then it is best to leave the dog alone and not go near it. Back away slowly. Don’t look the dog in the eyes.
Multiple choice questions introduce students to standardized test formats.

Extended response prompts test students' abilities to construct writing pieces based on skills taught in Fast Track Reading.

Short answer questions provide an opportunity for students to demonstrate understanding.
Fast Track Reading’s Fluency Teacher Guide provides explicit instruction for each fluency component. Each component includes research-based strategies necessary for developing student’s fluency: guided practice, repeated reading, and independent reading. Blackline masters for the chapter books include familiar graphic organizers and home connections.

Three Steps to Fluency

The Fast Track Reading program provides three steps, or key strategies, that have been documented to work with struggling readers: guided practice, repeated reading, and independent reading.

**Task**

**Step 1: Guided Practice**
- Select appropriate Fluency Card for each student or group: Teacher
- Model expressive, fluent reading: Teacher models first reading while students follow along
- Discuss fluent reading, meaning, and vocabulary: Teacher and students
- Reread Fluency Card: Teacher and students
- Time initial reading and note time, errors and use of expression on fluency graph: Teacher and individual student
- Listen to and read along with Fluency CD: Student

**Step 2: Repeated Reading**
- Practice reading with Fluency CD: Student
- Practice reading independently and with reading partners: Student alone and student with reading partners
- Record progress on fluency graph: Student or reading partner

**Step 3: Independent Reading**
- Introduce Chapter Book with book talk or summary: Teacher
- Read independently: Student
- Complete graphic organizer and take-home activity: Student

**Fluency Card Title:***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fluency Card Title:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>161–170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151–160</td>
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<tr>
<td>141–150</td>
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<td>131–140</td>
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<tr>
<td>21–30</td>
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<tr>
<td>11–20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Number of Words Read in One Minute**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Words Read in One Minute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Number of Errors**

- Expression
- Phrasing
- Intonation
- Retelling

Key: For “Expression,” “Phrasing,” “Intonation,” and “Retelling,” use a plus (+) for “excellent,” a check (✓) for “good,” and a minus (-) for “needs work.”
It was early Sunday morning. The sun had just come up. My friend Maria and I wanted to be the first to hit the surf. The waves were large. The surfing would be great.

We crossed the cool sand and got to the water. The water was warm for so early in the morning. How I loved the summer. And how I loved to surf.

On that Sunday morning, there were many big waves. We did not wait long to catch our first big one. We rode it clear to the shore. We paddled out and did it again and again.

We must have ridden more than ten. Then I heard Maria scream. I could not understand what she said, so I screamed again. This time, she said...

“Shark! Shark! It is on your left,” Maria screamed.

I looked to my left. I saw a large fin sticking out of the water. It began to circle. It was waiting for the right time to attack. I was scared. Maria was scared. What could we do?

Just then I saw a big wave heading for us.

“Paddle, Maria!” I yelled. “Paddle for your life!”

We paddled like we had never paddled before. The wave rose up behind us. We stood up on our boards. We sped through the water as the wave carried us away.

We rode the large wave all the way to shore. As the wave dumped us, we jumped up and ran for shore. We reached the sand and looked back. We could see the fin circling. We were safe. We had survived a...
Engaging stories at the independent reading level correspond to each instructional level and provide students with opportunities to build reading mileage.

**Rogue Shark**

**Directions:** As you read through *Rogue Shark*, think about what will happen next. Write your predictions and your reasons for them on the chart below. Make changes to your predictions as you get more information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREDICTION CHART</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After reading chapter 1, I think Madison will:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After reading chapters 2 and 3, I predict:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After reading chapter 4, I predict:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After reading chapters 5, 6, and 7, I think Madison will:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Taking It Home**

Describe the characters and events in *Rogue Shark* to a family member. Make the story as exciting as you can, but don't tell the ending! Then write a very short description of the story (three or four sentences) that would make someone want to read the book.
Fast Track Reading is designed in 2½ hour time blocks for grades 4, 5, and 6, and in 60 minute time blocks for grades 7, 8, and 9.

One Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 minutes</td>
<td>Comprehension with student magazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 minutes</td>
<td>Writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 minutes</td>
<td>Word Study practice activities using Word Study Teacher Guide and MatchWord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 minutes</td>
<td>Fluency practice and independent reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 minutes</td>
<td>Listening and speaking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 2½ Hours

Three Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Group 1 (Level 2)</th>
<th>Group 2 (Level 3)</th>
<th>Group 3 (Level 4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 minutes</td>
<td>With Teacher: Comprehension with Level 2 student magazine</td>
<td>Fluency practice and independent reading</td>
<td>Writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 minutes</td>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>With Teacher: Comprehension with Level 3 student magazine</td>
<td>Fluency practice and independent reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 minutes</td>
<td>Whole Class With Teacher: Word study practice activities using Word Study Teacher Guide and MatchWord</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 minutes</td>
<td>Fluency practice and independent reading</td>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>With Teacher: Comprehension with Level 4 student magazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 minutes</td>
<td>Whole Class With Teacher: Listening and speaking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 2½ Hours

Why put your delayed readers in another year-long remedial program? Accelerate them to grade level as quickly as possible with Fast Track Reading. With Fast Track Reading your delayed readers will read—and understand—on their own.
Fast Track Reading professional development provides explicit and systematic training for successful implementation of a comprehensive intervention program. Participants gain a deep understanding of the components of reading (phonological awareness/phonics, word study, vocabulary, comprehension, and fluency), while learning how to accelerate low-performing students to grade level. Follow-up support based on district needs is also available from INSIGHT Professional Development.

Module Topics

- Assessment
- Phonological Awareness/Phonics
- Word Study
- Comprehension
- Fluency
- ELL and Special Needs
- MatchWord™
- Management

Presentation Mode

30% Direct Instruction
30% Demonstration
40% Discussion/Practice

Call 1-800-648-2970 for INSIGHT Professional Development information
Why put your delayed readers in another yearlong remedial program? Accelerate them to grade-level reading as quickly as possible.

The Fast Track Reading program
♦ Targets fourth- through eighth-graders reading two or more years below grade level
♦ Combines direct, explicit skills and phonics instruction with comprehension coaching and fluency practice
♦ Helped students in five- and ten-week pilot studies achieve remarkable success!