

Passage Reading Fluency Subtest: Grade 7 BOY Examiner's Packet

7th Grade Passages

Beginning of Year (BOY) Examiner Packet

Passage 1	<i>Laura</i>
Passage 2	<i>A Wonderful Friendship</i>
Passage 3	<i>Spreading Wildflowers</i>

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	<i>Joe Sample</i>	Date	<i>9/2/10</i>	Gender	<i>M</i>
Examiner (and Title)	<i>Patricia Professional, teacher</i>	School	<i>Texas MS</i>	Grade	<i>7</i>

Passage 1 *Laura*

Last word read	<i>again</i>	Word number	<i>123</i>
A Time in seconds	<i>60</i>	Number of errors	<i>9</i>
		B Number of words read correctly	<i>114</i>
		$(60 \times \mathbf{B}) \div \mathbf{A} = \text{Words correct per minute (WCPM)}$	<i>114</i>
Ⓒ EQUATED SCORE			
Comprehension Retell	<i>About...um...a girl that were...they moved where the father gets a job. Then they move to Kansas, but I don't know where, and they had another girl. And when Laura was 13, they moved back to...oh...Wisconsee. And...uh...Carol was another...was a young author.</i>		
X Recalled idea units		Y Maximum possible idea units	
		$\mathbf{X} \div \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Z}$ PASSAGE RETELL SCORE	

Passage 2 *A Wonderful Friendship*

Last word read	<i>Bell</i>	Word number	<i>141</i>
A Time in seconds	<i>60</i>	Number of errors	<i>11</i>
		B Number of words read correctly	<i>130</i>
		$(60 \times \mathbf{B}) \div \mathbf{A} = \text{WCPM}$	<i>130</i>
Ⓒ EQUATED SCORE			
Comprehension Retell	<i>This young girl couldn't hear, and they went to this scientist who helped her to see if she could talk or hear. And she couldn't even talk, and he might do sign language.</i>		
X Recalled idea units		Y Maximum possible idea units	
		$\mathbf{X} \div \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Z}$ PASSAGE RETELL SCORE	

Scoring continues on the next page.

Record Sheet: Passage Reading Fluency (cont.)

Student Name *Joe Sample*

Passage 3 *Spreading Wildflowers*

Last word read	<i>President</i>	Word number	<i>141</i>
A Time in seconds	<i>60</i>	Number of errors	<i>15</i>
		B Number of words read correctly	<i>126</i>
		$(60 \times \mathbf{B}) \div \mathbf{A} = \text{WCPM}$	<i>126</i>
C EQUATED SCORE			
Comprehension Retell	<i>This girl named Claudia was born in 1972, I think, and she was like...she liked the flowers. And they were waiting for the flowers to grow, and some people wanted to mow it.</i>		
X Recalled idea units		Y Maximum possible idea units	
		$\mathbf{X} \div \mathbf{Y} = \mathbf{Z}$ PASSAGE RETELL SCORE	

Total equated scores (add all C 's)	
Divide by 3 for AVERAGE EQUATED SCORE	

Total passage retell scores (add all Z 's)	
Divide by 3 for AVERAGE RETELL SCORE	

Laura
Lexile: 600 – 7th Grade BOY #1
Source: TPRI

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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

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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.

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A Wonderful Friendship
TCLD Title: A Wonderful Friendship
Lexile: 800 – 7th Grade BOY #2
Source: TAAS 2000

- 17 Helen Keller was a young girl who couldn't see or hear. Alexander Graham Bell was the famous
 32 scientist who invented the telephone. These two famous people not only knew each other, but
 together they also opened up new worlds of conversation.
- 41 Helen Keller was born in 1880. When she was a baby, she lost her sight and hearing. Because
 59 of her inability to hear, she did not learn how to speak. Even so, it was clear that she was an
 80 intelligent child and was eager to learn. Keller's family did everything they could to find a way to
 98 educate her.
- 100 When Helen Keller was six years old, her parents took her to see Alexander Graham Bell. He was
 118 well known for his inventions. He was also a teacher of deaf people. He considered teaching to be
 136 his most important work.
- 140 Bell recognized Keller's intelligence. At his suggestion her parents hired a private teacher named
 154 Anne Sullivan. She worked with Keller every day. Through her persistence Sullivan was able to
 169 teach Keller words and their meanings. With a great deal of constant work, Sullivan taught Keller
 185 how to read and write. One of the first letters Keller wrote was to Bell.
- 200 Bell encouraged Keller to learn as much as she could. Sometimes they would go on rides or visit
 218 the zoo. They also shared a love of books. Bell would tell her stories by using his fingers to spell
 238 the letters of words in her hand.
- 245 One day Bell told Keller about his invention called the telephone. He explained how it was
 261 enriching lives. People all over the world benefited by being able to talk to each other when they
 279 were in separate places. Although Keller could not use the phone without help, she understood that
 295 it was important.
- 298 Bell opened a school for deaf students and formed an information center to help people understand
 314 the needs and abilities of deaf people. Keller was very interested in Bell's work with deaf children.
- 331 Keller had worked hard and set goals for herself. Because she wanted to help Bell by telling other
 349 people about his work, she decided to take lessons to learn to speak. When she felt comfortable
 366 speaking in public, she gave a speech at Bell's information center. She told the audience how
 382 happy she was to be able to speak to them about Bell's work with deaf people.

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Bell's invention of the telephone helped hearing people talk to each other. His teaching helped deaf people talk to each other and to the hearing world. His support and instruction helped Keller express herself by writing and even speaking. Helen Keller went on to finish college and became a well-known writer.

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When she wrote a book about her life, Helen Keller dedicated it to Alexander Graham Bell. This was a symbol of their lasting friendship.

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Spreading Wildflowers
TCLD Title: Spreading Wildflowers
Lexile: 910 – 7th Grade BOY #3
Source: TAAS 2001

18 Claudia Taylor was born in Karnack, Texas, in 1912. As a young child she was given the nickname
 37 Lady Bird. She grew up in the country, and it was there that her lifelong love of nature began.
 51 Throughout her childhood and adult years, she has enjoyed being outdoors, looking for the
 beautiful flowers that grow naturally in open fields.

59 In 1929 the state of Texas started a wildflower program. The highway department waited for the
 75 flowers to go to seed before they were mowed. Then the seeds would spread and grow into plants
 93 the next year. Lady Bird enjoyed exploring the countryside in search of different wildflowers. She
 108 continued to do so after moving to Austin in 1930 to attend the University of Texas. Four years
 126 later Lady Bird married Lyndon B. Johnson.

133 In 1964 Lyndon Johnson was running for President of the United States. As he and his wife
 150 traveled around the country, Lady Bird saw beauty as well as blight. Some areas suffered from
 166 neglect and ugliness. When Lady Bird's husband won the election, she wanted to do something to
 182 make the nation's capital look more beautiful. The following year she found a way to do that.

199 Lady Bird helped set up the Committee for a More Beautiful Capital. She was chosen to head the
 217 group of volunteers. They met once a month at the White House to discuss ideas and make plans.
 235 They decided their program could be successful only if people in the community were willing to
 251 get involved. To attract attention, volunteers planted flowers around the city in hundreds of places
 266 that many people passed each day. They encouraged businesses to plant grass, shrubs, and flowers.
 281 They organized cleanups and fix-up projects in neighborhoods. They also tried to improve school
 296 yards and playgrounds. The committee gave awards each year to neighborhoods, businesses, and
 309 public spaces.

311 The ideas of the committee quickly spread across the country. Some states began setting up their
 327 own programs to preserve flowers and to plant new ones. Thanks to Lady Bird, many of these
 344 programs included wildflowers. In the state of Texas, people continued to strengthen the program
 358 that had been adopted almost 40 years before the committee began its work.

371 The Johnsons returned to Texas in 1969. Lady Bird wanted to do something to encourage more
 387 people to plant wildflowers. She knew that little was known about growing these flowers in
 402 gardens and that more research needed to be done.

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In 1970 Lady Bird began a project to make the city of Austin more lovely. A variety of colorful flowers and trees were planted along the banks of a major river. Trails for hiking and biking were

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also added. This project helped inspire the idea for building a center for studying native plants. In

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1982 Lady Bird gave a large sum of money and 60 acres of land near Austin to build the National

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Wildflower Research Center. The purpose of the center was to learn about wildflowers and share

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new information with interested people everywhere. In 1998 Lady Bird was honored for her

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tireless efforts to make our nation more beautiful. The name of the center was changed to the Lady

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Bird Johnson Wildflower Center.

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Grade 7 Passage Reading Fluency Equating Table BOY – Laura

WCPM	Equated Score	WCPM	Equated Score	WCPM	Equated Score
<11	26	70	83	129	140
12-13	27	71	84	130	141
14	28	72	85	131	142
15	29	73	86	132	143
16	30	74	87	133	144
17	31	75-76	88	134	145
18	32	77	89	135	146
19	33	78	90	136	147
20	34	79	91	137	148
21	35	80	92	138-139	149
22	36	81	93	140	150
23	37	82	94	141	151
24	38	83	95	142	152
25	39	84	96	143	153
26	40	85	97	144	154
27	41	86	98	145	155
28	42	87	99	146	156
29	43	88	100	147	157
30	44	89	101	148	158
31	45	90	102	149	159
32	46	91	103	150	160
33	47	92	104	151	161
34	48	93	105	152	162
35	49	94	106	153	163
36	50	95	107	154	164
37	51	96	108	155	165
38	52	97	109	156	166
39	53	98	110	157	167
40	54	99	111	158	168
41	55	100	112	159	169
42	56	101	113	160	170
43-44	57	102	114	161	171
45	58	103	115	162	172
46	59	104	116	163	173
47	60	105	117	164	174
48	61	106	118	165	175
49	62	107-108	119	166	176
50	63	109	120	167	177
51	64	110	121	168	178
52	65	111	122	169	179
53	66	112	123	170-171	180
54	67	113	124	172	181
55	68	114	125	173	182
56	69	115	126	174	183
57	70	116	127	175	184
58	71	117	128	176	185
59	72	118	129	177	186
60	73	119	130	178	187
61	74	120	131	179	188
62	75	121	132	180	189
63	76	122	133	181	190
64	77	123	134	182	191
65	78	124	135	183	192
66	79	125	136	184	193
67	80	126	137	>185	194
68	81	127	138		
69	82	128	139		

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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	⊗ Recalled Idea Unit		Ⓜ Maximum Possible Idea Units
7	A girl A lady Laura	was a writer author or wrote children's books	1
24	She Laura	was born in a log house in Wisconsin in 1867	2
37	She Laura	was close to her older sister had an older sister named Mary or was the second daughter of Charles Caroline	3
65	They Her family	had to move so her wherever their dad father could find get work a job because her dad didn't have	4
72	They Her family	moved after Laura was born to Missouri	5
82	They Her family	moved to start a farm to Kansas where her sister Carrie was born	6
105	They Her family	moved back to Wisconsin to be near family	7
122	They Her family	moved in 1874 to Walnut Grove to Minnesota or	8
151	The girls The kids Laura and her sisters	wanted longed to farm had many adventures	9
176	Grasshoppers Bugs	ate destroyed their crops their wheat crop	10

Table continues on the next page.

Retell Scoring Guide (cont.)

Laura (2 of 3)

# of Words Read	⊗ Recalled Idea Unit	✓ Maximum Possible Idea Units
197	Their baby boy died	11
215	Mary had a stroke went blind lost her eyesight	12
233	They moved to De Smet The family to the Dakota Territory so the dad (Charles) could work with the railroad	13
255	The dad farmed again Charles They acquired some land The family got or	14
283	They saved money to send Mary to a school for the blind The family	15
295	Laura started teaching when she was 15	16
319	She got married Laura married a farmer (Alonzo Wilder)	17
327	They had a baby Laura and Almonzo had a baby named Rose	18
342	Storms ruined their crops They went into debt or	19
357	Her husband got sick Almonzo became crippled	20
372	Their second baby died Her (Laura's) second baby	21
382	Their house burned down	22

Table continues on the next page.

Retell Scoring Guide (cont.)

Laura (3 of 3)

# of Words Read	☒ Recalled Idea Unit			▼ Maximum Possible Idea Units
395	They Laura and Almonzo	moved	around a lot to Florida to De Smet	23
424	They Laura and Almonzo	bought a farm settled down spent the rest of their lives in Missouri		24
436	Laura	could tell stories was a storyteller		25
	Her (Laura's) daughter Rose	wanted convinced	Laura to write her stories	
463	She Laura	wrote	seven books the Little House series books read by many people	26
			books people	
493	She Laura	died	in 1957 at the age of 90	27
	Their farm is	open available	to visit	

Grade 7 Passage Reading Fluency Equating Table BOY – *A Wonderful Friendship*

WCPM	Equated Score	WCPM	Equated Score	WCPM	Equated Score	WCPM	Equated Score
<40	29	89	86	137	143	186	200
41	30	90	87	138	144	187	201
42	31		88	139	145		202
43	32	91	89	140	146	188	203
44	33	92	90	141	147	189	204
	34	93	91		148	190	205
45	35	94	92	142	149	191	206
46	36	95	93	143	150	192	207
47	37	96	94	144	151		208
48	38		95	145	152	193	209
49	39	97	96	146	153	194	210
50	40	98	97	147	154	195	211
	41	99	98		155	196	212
51	42	100	99	148	156	197	213
52	43	101	100	149	157	198	214
53	44		101	150	158		215
54	45	102	102	151	159	199	216
55	46	103	103	152	160	200	217
56	47	104	104	153	161	201	218
	48	105	105		162	>202	219
57	49	106	106	154	163		
58	50	107	107	155	164		
59	51		108	156	165		
60	52	108	109	157	166		
61	53	109	110	158	167		
	54	110	111		168		
62	55	111	112	159	169		
63	56	112	113	160	170		
64	57	113	114	161	171		
65	58		115	162	172		
66	59	114	116	163	173		
67	60	115	117	164	174		
	61	116	118		175		
68	62	117	119	165	176		
69	63	118	120	166	177		
70	64		121	167	178		
71	65	119	122	168	179		
72	66	120	123	169	180		
73	67	121	124	170	181		
	68	122	125		182		
74	69	123	126	171	183		
75	70	124	127	172	184		
76	71		128	173	185		
77	72	125	129	174	186		
78	73	126	130	175	187		
79	74	127	131		188		
	75	128	132	176	189		
80	76	129	133	177	190		
81	77	130	134	178	191		
82	78		135	179	192		
83	79	131	136	180	193		
84	80	132	137	181	194		
	81	133	138		195		
85	82	134	139	182	196		
86	83	135	140	183	197		
87	84	136	141	184	198		
88	85		142	185	199		

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Retell Scoring Guide

A Wonderful Friendship

(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
11	A girl Helen Keller	couldn't	see hear		1
18	A man Alexander Graham Bell		was a scientist was an inventor invented the telephone		2
26	They Keller and Bell	were famous knew each other		opened new worlds of conversation communication	3
58	The girl Helen Keller	lost her did not could not	sight hearing speak talk	when she was a baby	4
81	She The girl Helen Keller	was intelligent wanted to learn was eager to learn			5
100	Her (Keller's) parents	wanted	to help her learn to educate her		6
116	They Her (Keller's) parents	took her (Keller) went	to see	the scientist the inventor Alexander Graham Bell	7
131	He The man Bell	thought teaching was considered teaching to be		his most important work	8
153	They Her (Keller's) parents	hired	a private teacher Anne Sullivan		9
172	The teacher Sullivan	taught her (Keller) words			10
190	The girl Keller	learned to read and write wrote her first letter to Bell			11

Table continues on the next page.

Retell Scoring Guide (cont.)

A Wonderful Friendship (2 of 2)

# of Words Read	☒ Recalled Idea Unit			▼ Maximum Possible Idea Units
205	He Bell	encouraged her (Keller) to learn		12
236	He Bell	told her (Keller) stories	with using his hands his fingers	13
256	He Bell	told her (Keller) about inventing the telephone		14
277	The telephone	let people	all over the world in different places talk to each other	15
305	He Bell	opened a school for deaf	students people children	16
321	He Bell	started an information center to tell people about the deaf		17
362	She Keller	decided set a goal	to learn how to speak to take lessons in speaking	18
395	She Keller	gave a speech about Bell's work at his information center		19
424	He Bell	helped hearing and deaf people talk to each other		20
444	She Keller	finished graduated	college or became a writer	21
466	She Keller	dedicated	her autobiography a book about her life to Bell	22
	Keller's Her	book about her life autobiography	was a symbol of her friendship with Bell	

Grade 7 Passage Reading Fluency Equating Table BOY – *Spreading Wildflowers*

WCPM	Equated Score	WCPM	Equated Score	WCPM	Equated Score	WCPM	Equated Score
<34	37	85	94		151	186	208
35	38	86	95	136	152	187	209
36	39	87	96	137	153	188	210
37	40	88	97	138	154	189	211
38	41		98	139	155	190	212
39	42	89	99	140	156		213
40	43	90	100	141	157	191	214
41	44	91	101	142	158	192	215
	45	92	102	143	159	193	216
42	46	93	103		160	194	217
43	47	94	104	144	161	195	218
44	48	95	105	145	162	196	219
45	49	96	106	146	163	197	220
46	50		107	147	164	198	221
47	51	97	108	148	165		222
48	52	98	109	149	166	199	223
49	53	99	110	150	167	200	224
	54	100	111	151	168	201	225
50	55	101	112		169	202	226
51	56	102	113	152	170	203	227
52	57	103	114	153	171	204	228
53	58	104	115	154	172	205	229
54	59		116	155	173	206	230
55	60	105	117	156	174		231
56	61	106	118	157	175	207	232
57	62	107	119	158	176	208	233
	63	108	120	159	177	209	234
58	64	109	121		178	210	235
59	65	110	122	160	179	>211	236
60	66	111	123	161	180		
61	67	112	124	162	181		
62	68		125	163	182		
63	69	113	126	164	183		
64	70	114	127	165	184		
65	71	115	128	166	185		
	72	116	129	167	186		
66	73	117	130		187		
67	74	118	131	168	188		
68	75	119	132	169	189		
69	76	120	133	170	190		
70	77		134	171	191		
71	78	121	135	172	192		
72	79	122	136	173	193		
73	80	123	137	174	194		
	81	124	138	175	195		
74	82	125	139		196		
75	83	126	140	176	197		
76	84	127	141	177	198		
77	85	128	142	178	199		
78	86		143	179	200		
79	87	129	144	180	201		
80	88	130	145	181	202		
81	89	131	146	182	203		
	90	132	147	183	204		
82	91	133	148		205		
83	92	134	149	184	206		
84	93	135	150	185	207		

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Retell Scoring Guide

Spreading Wildflowers

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

# of Words Read	☒ Recalled Idea Unit				☑ Maximum Possible Idea Units
6	A girl A lady A person Claudia Taylor Lady Bird	was born in	Texas the country Karnack 1912	or was given the nickname "Lady Bird"	1
36	She Claudia Lady Bird	liked loved	nature being outdoors looking for flowers		2
69	Texas The state	started a wildflower program			3
84	The highway department The state Texas They *	waited for the flowers to go to seed before they mowed		or The seeds would spread grow into plants	4
116	The girl The lady Claudia Lady Bird	moved to Austin or went to	college the university UT		5
133	She Claudia Lady Bird	married	a man Lyndon B. Johnson LBJ		6
141	Her husband Johnson	ran for became	president		7
162	Lady Bird His wife	saw	beauty and blight neglect ugliness	when traveling	8

* The pronoun "they" is acceptable only if the student is clearly referring to the highway department or the state of Texas.

Table continues on the next page.

Retell Scoring Guide (cont.)

Spreading Wildflowers (2 of 3)

# of Words Read	☒ Recalled Idea Unit			▼ Maximum Possible Idea Units
189	She Claudia Lady Bird	set up a committee		9
206	She Claudia Lady Bird	wanted to make the capital look more beautiful		10
220	She Claudia Lady Bird	Volunteers met once a month ----- or was in charge of was the head of	volunteers	11
262	They The committee The volunteers	got attention by planting flowers around the city		12
277	They The committee The volunteers	got encouraged	businesses and neighborhoods to plant clean up	13
329	Other states	set up their own programs ----- or started	using copying the committee's ideas ----- or planted flowers preserved wildflowers	14
358	The state Texas	continued the wildflower program		15
391	She Claudia Lady Bird	she Claudia Lady Bird	wanted to encourage planting wildflowers ----- or started planting flowers along the river in Austin	16
450	The project	added built	bike paths trails hiking paths	17

Table continues on the next page.

Retell Scoring Guide (cont.)

Spreading Wildflowers (3 of 3)

# of Words Read	⊗ Recalled Idea Unit				✓ Maximum Possible Idea Units
464	The project inspired	building creating	a center for studying native plants		18
	She Claudia Lady Bird	started a center for	sharing information about studying learning about	flowers plants wildflowers	
533	The center was named after Lady Bird				19
	The center's name was changed to the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center				