



scroll to see more

Leveled READING

LEVEL I - Set #2

10 passages with comprehension questions!

Great resource for small group, whole group, and independent work!

Printable AND Digital version for each passage!

NO PREP!





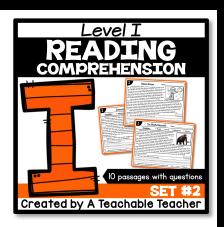






Each Passage Includes:

Complexity - uses sight words and different phonics skills to create an engaging passage that holds students' interest



- Fluency three happy faces for students to color each time they read
- Comprehension multiple choice and open ended questions to allow students to refer back to the text for the answers.
- Student-friendly graphics appropriate graphics (clip art and real world pictures)

Reading Skills Covered:



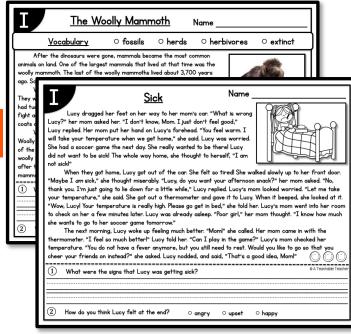
fiction/nonfiction



build fluency



reading comprehension





Paired Passages

for every single level

Fiction Passages

Name Lucy dragged her feet on her way to her mom's car. "What is wrong y?" her mom asked her. "I don't know, Mom. I just don't feel good," blied. Her mom put her hand on Lucy's forehead. "You feel warm. ${f I}$ temperature when we get home," she said. Lucy was worried. game the next day. She really wanted to be there! Lucy ck! The whole way home, she thought to herself, "I am t home, Lucy got out of the car. She felt so tired! She walked slowly up to her front door ick," she thought miserably. "Lucy, do you want your afternoon snack?" her mom asked. "No, you. I'm just going to lie down for a little while," Lucy replied. Lucy's mom looked worried. "Let me take your temperature," she said. She got out a thermometer and gave it to Lucy. When it beeped, she looked at it. "Wow, Lucyl Your temperature is really high. Please go get in bed," she told her. Lucy's mom went into her room to check on her a few minutes later. Lucy was already asleep. "Poor girl," her mom thought. "I know how much she wants to go to her soccer game tomorrow." The next morning, Lucy woke up feeling much better. "Mom!" she called. Her mom came in with the thermometer. " ${f I}$ feel so much better!" Lucy told her. " ${f Can\ I}$ play in the game?" Lucy's mom checked her temperature. "You do not have a fever anymore, but you still need to rest. Would you like to go so that you cheer your friends on instead?" she asked. Lucy nodded, and said, "That's a good idea, Mom!" What were the signs that Lucy was getting sick?

Nonfiction Passages

○ angry

upset

happy

How do you think Lucy felt at the end?

	<u>Germs</u>	Name		
Germs are tiny They are everywhere are so small that the is that your body has The first thing protect you from ger and is even waterpro Germs can still live or since soap can kill ger Germs can still to try to keep germs chemicals that kill ger Even though yo If you want to avoid	organisms that can cause diseases of Germs live in food, water, and every can only be seen with a microscopy many ways to keep germs from haild germs encounter is your skin. Your be ms. It wraps around your body, is all off Even though your skin is thin, it can your skin for short periods of time ms. get in your body through your mout out. Your nose has hair and mucus thems. Your tonsils can trap or kill gernur body has all of these defenses se getting sick, it is very important to was an only the seed of the seed o	n in the air. They be. The good news arming you. body has skin to able to repair itself,	skin with soap defenses set up nouth. It contains b. i, it still happens. to cover your	teachable TEACHER Level I READING COMPREHENSION
① What keeps go	erms from getting into your body?		© A Teachable Teacher	
2 How can germ	get in your body? • thre	ough your skin O through your mout		10 passages with question

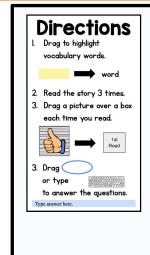
TWO FORMATS

for every single passage

I - printable pdfs

I	<u>Ge</u>	rms	Name	e	
<u>Vocabulary</u>	organism	o encounter	O mucus	o saliva	○ defenses
Germs are tiny organisms that can cause diseases or make you sick. They are everywherel Germs live in food, water, and even in the air. They are so small that they can only be seen with a microscope. The good news is that your body has many ways to keep germs from harming you. The first thing germs encounter is your skin. Your body has skin to protect you from germs. It wraps around your body, is able to repair itself, and is even waterproof! Even though your skin is thin, it can keep germs out. Germs can still live on your skin for short periods of time, so it is very important to clean your skin with soap since soap can kill germs. Germs can still get in your body through your mouth or nose. Each of these have special defenses set up to try to keep germs out. Your nose has hair and mucus to trap germs. There is saliva in your mouth. It contains chemicals that kill germs. Your tonsils can trap or kill germs that have been eaten or inhaled, too. Even though your body has all of these defenses set up to prevent germs from getting in, it still happens. If you want to avoid getting sick, it is very important to wash your hands. It is also important to cover your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze so that you don't spread your germs to other people.					
① What keeps	germs from gettin	g into your body?			© A Teachable Teacher
2 How can ger	ms get in your body	i? ○ thro	ugh your skin	○ through yo	ur mouth

2 - digital files



Germs are tiny organisms that can cause diseases or make you sick. They are everywherel Germs live in food, water, and even in the air. They are so small that they can only be seen with a microscope. The good news is that your body has many ways to keep germs from harming you. The first thing germs encounter is your skin. Your body has skin to protect you from germs. It wraps around your body, is able to repair tiself, and is even waterproof! Even though your skin is thin, it can keep germs out. Germs can still live on your skin for short periods of time, so it is very important since soap can kill germs. Germs can still get in your body through your mouth or nose. Each of these to try to keep germs out. Your nose has hair and mucus to trap germs. There is a chemicals that kill germs. Your tonsils can trap or kill germs that have been eaten Even though your body has all of these defenses set up to prevent germs fill you want to avoid getting sick, it is very important to wash your hands. It is all mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze so that you don't spread your germs:	have special aliva in your or inhaled, to com getting in so important	defense mouth. It oo. n, it still l to cover	s set up contains	
	1st Read	2nd Read	3rd Read	
What keeps germs from getting into your body?	Read		chable Teacher	
Type answer here. 2 How can germs get in your body? • through your skin • through your mouth				



Created by A Teachable Teacher

Leveled REA

Level referenced in the top left corner of every page

Vocabulary words provided for nonfiction text only

Clip art (real world pictures for nonfiction text)

TEACHER

Vocabulary

<u>Germs</u>

encounter

Name

O mucus

○ saliva ○ defenses

Germs are tiny organisms that can cause diseases or make you sick. They are everywhere! Germs live in food, water, and even in the air. They

○ organism

are so small that they can only be seen with a microscope. The good news is that your body has many ways to keep germs from harming you.

The first thing germs encounter is your skin. Your body has skin to protect you from germs. It wraps around your body, is able to repair itself, and is even waterproof! Even though your skin is thin, it can keep germs out.

Germs can still live on your skin for short periods of time, so it is very important to clean your skin with soap since soap can kill germs.

Germs can still get in your body through your mouth or nose. Each of these have special defenses set up to try to keep germs out. Your nose has hair and mucus to trap germs. There is saliva in your mouth. It contains chemicals that kill germs. Your tonsils can trap or kill germs that have been eaten or inhaled, too.

Even though your body has all of these defenses set up to prevent germs from getting in, it still happens. If you want to avoid getting sick, it is very important to wash your hands. It is also important to cover your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze so that you don't spread your germs to other people. (

What keeps germs from getting into your body?

How can germs get in your body?

O through your skin O through your mouth

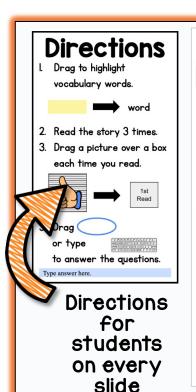
Multiple choice and open ended questions require students to refer to the text to answer the question. **å** teachable

Students build fluency by reading the passages multiple times. Students color a happy face each time they read!

Leveled READING LEVELT - Set #2

Digital Verison

Leveled skill in the corner for easy reference Draggable highlighting strips for students to highlight the vocabulary in the story (nonfiction only)



Germs

Vocabulary ○ organism ○ encounter ○ mucus ○ saliva ○ defenses

Germs are tiny organisms that can cause diseases or make you sick. They are everywhere! Germs live in food, water, and even in the air. They are so small that they can only be seen with a microscope. The good news is that your body has many ways to keep germs from harming you.

The first thing germs encounter is your skin. Your body has skin to protect you from germs. It wraps around your body, is able to repair itself, and is even waterproof! Even though your skin is thin, it can keep germs out.

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Germs can still get in your body through your mouth or nose. Each of these have special defenses set up to try to keep germs out. Your nose has hair and mucus to trap germs. There is saliva in your mouth. It contains chemicals that kill germs. Your tonsils can trap or kill germs that have been eaten or inhaled, too.

Even though your body has all of these defenses set up to prevent germs from getting in, it still happens. If you want to avoid getting sick, it is very important to wash your hands. It is also important to cover your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze so that you don't spread your germs to other people.

How can germs get in your body?

• through your skin • through your mouth

Multiple choice and open ended questions require students to refer to the text to answer the question.

Draggable circles for students to answer the text based questions.

Draggable
thumbs
for
students
to track
each time
they read
the story







TEACHERS ARE RAVING!



Jennifer Yasinskas (TPT Seller)

June 12, 2023

*** Extremely satisfied

This resource was great to have for small group centers. Students enjoyed the passages and were also being challenge at the same time.

Students us

4th gradePrimarily stollearning dif



Lupe T L.

November 3, 2021



We had a great deal of fun with this product! It is engaging and my students truly enjoyed and got excited each time. It made leaning more interesting for the whole class. Thank you very much! definitely coming back for more resources!

Students used with

2nd grade

Primarily students with learning difficulties

Students were engaged

Strongly Strongly disagree agree



Mac

April 3, 2020

**** Extremely satisfied

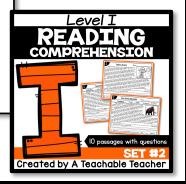
I really appreciated these readings during the COVID-19 closures. I have students that are striving readers and I was able to send these passages home with them to practice. It made differentiating simple during a not-so-simple time.

Students used with

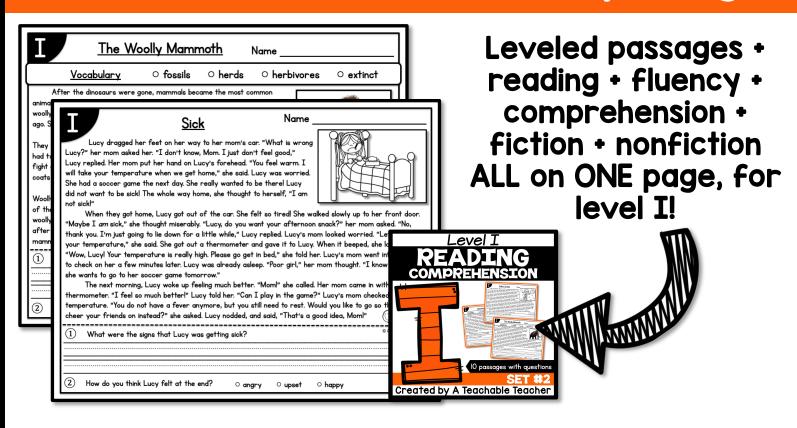
8th grade

Primarily students with learning difficulties





STOP the SEARCH for LEVELED passages!

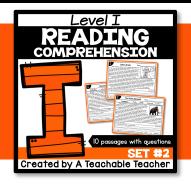


NO PREP needed!

Level I fiction AND nonfiction - Just print and go!

Lucy dr	Sick Name					
Lucy replied. will take your She had a so	The Woolly Mammoth Name					
did not want not sick!"	<u>Vocabulary</u> ○ fossils ○ herds ○ herbivores ○ extinct					
not sick!" When to "Maybe I am thank you. I't your temper or "Wow, Lucy! to check on the she wants to The ne thermometer temperature cheer your follows: When to "Maybe I am thank you. I't your temper or "Wow, Lucy! to check on the she wants to The ne thermometer temperature cheer your follows: Woolly mammoths were were similar to the elephants we have today. They were about ten feet tall and had large trunks like elephants. They also had tusks, but they were much larger. They probably used their tusks to fight and to dig in the snow to find food. Unlike elephants, they had long shaggy coats of hair. They also had thick layers of fat. This was because of the cold climate they lived in. Woolly mammoths lived in herds. The herds roamed all over. They lived in North America, Europe, and Asia. Woolly mammoths were herbivores. They are mostly grass, but they also ate other plants they could find. Most of the places they roamed were very cold, and much of their food was covered in snow. Scientists have studied woolly mammoths to learn why they went extinct. They think that it could be because the weather got warmer after the Ise Age. It could also be because humans hunted them. We may never know why the woolly mammoths went extinct.						
2 How d	Why aren't there woolly mammoths today?					
	What features did both woolly mammoths and elephants have? ○ tusks ○ trunks ○ shaggy hair					





Frequently Asked Questions

Are these passages available anywhere else?

These are original passages. You will ONLY find them in the individual packets and the Leveled Reading Comprehension BUNDLES.

Can I get these with UK/Australian spelling?

These currently do not come in UK/Australian spelling.

Do you have a PDF online version of these materials for online teachers?

YES!! These passages have been preloaded into Google slides for you! You can print or use them digitally!

I bought one of the individual packets, and now I want the bundle. Can I get a discount? TpT does not allow sellers to process refunds. However, they will refund you if you buy both. After buying the bundle, email them and ask for the individual item to be refunded. support@teacherspayteachers.com





Level

of Passages

Level AA - Set #2	10
Level A - Set #2	10
Level B - Set #2	10
Level C - Set #2	10
Level D - Set #2	10
Level E - Set #2	10
Level F - Set #2	10
Level G - Set #2	10
Level H - Set #2	10
Level I - Set #2	Ю

Bundle TOTALS

100 passages

Click HERE for the BUNDLE