

Purposeful Process Reading

Adjust your pace to match your reading goal.

8.3 "Developing and sustaining foundational language skills: listening, speaking, reading, writing, and thinking--fluency. The student reads grade-level text with fluency and comprehension..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Number each sentence. Circle order words that help you skim the process, and underline two technical words you would slow down to pronounce and understand.

From River to Tap

- ① Before sunrise, workers at a water treatment plant open gates that guide river water into a screening channel. Metal bars catch leaves, sticks, and plastic before the water reaches large basins. In those basins, sand and heavier particles settle slowly to the bottom. This first stage does not make the water safe to drink, but it removes material that could damage equipment later in the process. Operators watch gauges and adjust the flow when storms send extra debris downstream.
- ② Next, the water moves into tanks where workers add a substance called a coagulant. The coagulant causes tiny bits of dirt to clump together into larger pieces, called floc. Because floc is heavier, it sinks more easily during another settling stage. The clearer water then passes through layers of sand, gravel, and charcoal, which trap smaller particles. At this point, the water looks much cleaner, but it still needs disinfection before it can travel to homes and schools.
- ③ Finally, plant staff disinfect the filtered water to kill many harmful microorganisms. Chlorine is often used, although some plants also use ozone or ultraviolet light. Sensors test the water for qualities such as cloudiness, chemical balance, and disinfectant level. If a test shows a problem, workers can repeat a treatment step or change the amount of a chemical. After the water meets safety rules, pumps send it through pipes to homes, schools, hospitals, and businesses. Protecting the water source also matters, because less pollution makes treatment easier.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 You are skimming to find the first action at the treatment plant. Which sentence number should you read first?

2 For an oral explanation, name one technical word you would say slowly and clearly. What does it mean in the passage?

3 You need to understand why floc sinks. Which sentence should you reread slowly, and what cause-and-effect idea does it give?

4 You are searching for the final action that sends safe water to people. Which sentence gives that action?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write a 4 to 6 sentence informational paragraph about a process you know. After it, add a reading plan that names one word to slow down for, one place to pause, and one sentence to skim first when looking for the main idea.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Number each sentence. Circle order words that help you skim the process, and underline two technical words you would slow down to pronounce and understand. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	You are skimming to find the first action at the treatment plant. Which sentence number should you read first?	Sentence 1, workers open gates that guide river water into a screening channel.
2	For an oral explanation, name one technical word you would say slowly and clearly. What does it mean in the passage?	Possible answer: coagulant, a substance that makes tiny bits of dirt clump together. Also accept floc, microorganisms, ozone, or ultraviolet light with an accurate passage-based meaning.
3	You need to understand why floc sinks. Which sentence should you reread slowly, and what cause-and-effect idea does it give?	Sentence 8. Floc is heavier, so it sinks more easily.
4	You are searching for the final action that sends safe water to people. Which sentence gives that action?	Sentence 15, pumps send the water through pipes to homes, schools, hospitals, and businesses.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

A solar oven uses a shiny surface to reflect sunlight toward a dark cooking pot. The dark pot absorbs energy and changes much of it into heat. A clear cover can trap warm air inside the oven. On a sunny day, this heat can warm food slowly. Slow down: absorbs, because it names an important action. Pause: after "On a sunny day," to separate the condition from the result. Skim first: the first sentence, because it states the main idea.

Accept equivalent sentence references, such as describing the sentence instead of giving its number. For the open task, accept a clear process paragraph and reading choices that reasonably match the student's stated purpose.