



Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills 8th Edition

Benchmark

Grade 3

Student Materials

Beginning of Year

hap

lum

neg	hon	nup	lan	tem
hig	nin	lig	nem	nid
fet	nern	gom	ribe	ged
sirt	ker	dop	rup	nide
hurk	stut	mup	nilt	lurn
wem	mune	ket	fep	chut
whid	ven	skat	gime	serb
snent	tring	strit	gane	shost
phot	whug	gark	stip	shron
vame	wope	gurt	blim	yend
broul	gread	twend	shaid	dreen
staint	troard	milt	shrut	masp
teed	wheet	dount	theal	spum
squim	slost	trud	grolld	fesk
treel	frolt	blonk	sprep	spaint
caint	nandy	plunky	knoint	breal
queld	shesky	ticky	risty	spisp
exdan	pheem	fleath	bloan	tagent
negint	mifty	fintent	manty	regust
stispy	sloach	gresty	minky	tweep

work	of	fine	road	sometimes
must	away	was	difference	will
fire	together	ever	love	did
include	home	community	take	color
last	difficult	took	good	him
hand	should	letter	earth	each
selection	lightning	skill	tale	ruin
twist	feet	bottom	brand	creature
valuable	song	wait	percent	brief
pie	favor	shame	popular	pick
touch	ball	dog	attack	mile
wire	prepare	shot	childhood	enjoy
relation	reward	motion	trace	royal
operation	sang	sad	label	improvement
journey	sensible	pride	husband	shell
arise	dive	covering	decide	expression
beam	plus	restaurant	hurry	picture
explain	behavior	clue	bush	loud
fail	grain	showing	strike	relax
bet	elementary	treat	building	taste
stage	fear	icy	girl	combine
grass	port	blonde	ceiling	leap
hollow	reflection	waist	eager	thirty
backward	zone	jay	comedy	adventure
flower	crop	chase	pin	cloud
grin	everyday	rotation	pan	hello
nurse	cruel	belly	surrender	blew
ton	instantly	shelf	sauce	tin

Sponges

Most people have a sponge or two in their kitchen. A sponge is handy for washing dishes and wiping counters. Most of our sponges are made by machines, out of wood fiber or plastic. But before man-made sponges were invented, people used natural sponges.

A natural sponge is, in fact, an animal. It lives in the ocean. It has no eyes or mouth. It has no organs at all. It cannot swim. It is anchored to a rock and feeds on the bacteria in the water that flows through it.

For hundreds of years, people in the Greek islands fished for sponges. A sponge diver dove from his boat wearing only a rope around his waist. He carried a heavy stone, which took him quickly to the ocean floor. He could hold his breath for three to five minutes at a time. He used a small curved knife to cut the sponges from the rocks. He took as many as he could before his breath ran out, and put them in a net bag.

When diving suits were invented, sponge divers began to use them. The suits let them stay on the ocean floor longer. They could dive deeper. They brought up more sponges than they had been able to before. But the divers had to be careful to avoid decompression sickness, which could kill or injure them.

Now there are very few sponge divers left. Most people use man-made sponges, which are cheaper. Also, the number of sponges living in the ocean has been reduced by pollution.