

**Name:**

## **Day One**

### **SCD**

#### **Part 1: Silent read**

→ Have you heard of sickle cell disease (SCD)? Read silently.

Our blood contains both red and white blood cells. SCD affects the red blood cells. Typically, red blood cells are round and flow easily. SCD victims have red blood cells that are shaped like tiny half moons. These cells stick together. These clumps cause damage and pain throughout the body.

Kenya, 25, has SCD. During one crisis, she went to the ER. “The pain was so intense,” she said. “My arms and legs were on fire.” She knew what drugs she needed. “The nurse wouldn’t give them to me. He thought I was faking!” she said.

SCD victims may feel fine most of the time. Then, they have a crisis: great pain that can last for days. During a crisis, the person must rest. Students with SCD may have to be absent often. They can feel left out or different. The disease itself may carry a stigma.

SCD is passed down in a family. Both parents must carry the trait for their child to develop SCD. SCD most often affects people whose families came from Africa or the Mediterranean. There is no cure. But with good care, victims can live full, happy lives.

Many people don’t know whether they carry the SCD trait. Leaders at the White House met to discuss SCD. One topic they discussed was how to get more people tested.

Today, many people are pushing for public awareness about SCD. They also raise money for research so that one day, there will be a cure.



# Day One

## SCD

// one minute

### Part 2: First timed read

WPM \_\_\_\_\_

Our blood contains both red and white blood cells. SCD affects the red blood cells. Typically, red blood cells are round and flow easily. SCD victims have red blood cells that are shaped like tiny half moons. These cells stick together. These clumps cause damage and pain throughout the body. 50

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84  
96

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178  
193

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223

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248

### Part 3: Comprehension and discussion

What are the problems for people with SCD?

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Who is most often affected by SCD?

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## Day One

# SCD

### Part 4: Phrase-cued reading

- Read the passage **out loud** in phrases to your partner.
- Pause at each / mark for a phrase.
- Also pause at each // mark that shows the end of a sentence.

Our blood contains both red / and white blood cells. // SCD affects the red blood cells. // Typically, / red blood cells are round / and flow easily. // SCD victims / have red blood cells / that are shaped like tiny half moons. // These cells stick together. // These clumps cause damage and pain / throughout the body. //

Kenya, / 25, / has SCD. // During one crisis, / she went to the ER. // “The pain was so intense,” / she said. // “My arms and legs were on fire.” // She knew what drugs she needed. // “The nurse wouldn’t give them to me. // He thought I was faking!” / she said. //

SCD victims may feel fine / most of the time. // Then, / they have a crisis: / great pain that can last for days. // During a crisis, / the person must rest. // Students with SCD may have to be absent often. // They can feel left out / or different. // The disease itself may carry a stigma. //

SCD is passed down / in a family. // Both parents must carry the trait / for their child to develop SCD. // SCD most often affects people / whose families came from Africa / or the Mediterranean. // There is no cure. // But with good care, / victims can live full, / happy lives. //

Many people don’t know whether they carry the SCD trait. // Leaders at the White House met to discuss SCD. // One topic they discussed was how to get more people tested. //

Today, / many people are pushing for public awareness / about SCD. // They also raise money for research / so that one day, / there will be a cure. //

I read the passage in phrases out loud to my partner.