

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 127 353

TM 005 444

TITLE
INSTITUTION

SPPED Cloze Training Manual, Form C82.
New York State Education Dept., Albany. Div. of
Evaluation.; New York State Education Dept., Albany.
Div. of Research.

NOTE

160p.

EDRS PRICE
DESCRIPTORS

MF-\$0.83 HC-\$8.69 Plus Postage.
Answer Keys; *Cloze Procedure; Elementary Secondary
Education; *Instructional Materials; *Lesson Plans;
*Multiple Choice Tests; Reading Instruction; *Reading
Tests; Test Construction; *Test Wiseness;
Worksheets

IDENTIFIERS

SPPED; *System Pupil Program Evaluation
Development

ABSTRACT

In order to permit teachers to tailor their instruction in the introduction of the SPRED Multiple Choice Cloze to their students, this training manual provides a package of lesson plans and materials developed by the System for Pupil and Program Evaluation and Development (SPPED). The materials include Student Guides for grade 1, grades 2-3, grades 4-6, and grades 7-12. The guides for each grade span contain exercises of increasing complexity that lead step by step to the kinds of passages and items students will encounter on a SPPED Multiple Choice Cloze Test. There are also Additional Cloze Training Passages that can be combined with the Student Guides and duplicated as lesson booklets for students.

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CLOZE
TRAINING MANUAL

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TM005 444

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INTRODUCTION

This Training Manual provides the teacher with lesson plans and materials for use in introducing the SPPED Multiple-Choice Cloze to students. It is a flexible package that will permit you to tailor instruction in the cloze to the needs of your students.

The materials include Student Guides for four different grade spans-- grade 1, grades 2-3, grades 4-6, and grades 7-12. The guides for each grade span contain exercises of increasing complexity that lead step-by-step to the kind of passages and items students will encounter on a SPPED Multiple-Choice Cloze Test.

There are also Additional Cloze Training Passages that can be combined with the Student Guides and duplicated as lesson booklets for students. The training passages range in difficulty from grade 1 through grade 12 so that lessons can be prepared for all elementary and secondary students from beginning readers to high school seniors. The additional passages are preceded by a table showing the number of passages at different difficulty levels.

The contents of the manual are described in more detail below. Following the description, there is a section on "Using the Cloze Lessons". You will want to look at the materials and read through this entire introduction before starting to develop your own cloze lessons.

Teaching students how to take cloze tests should be perceived as an integral part of instruction. In using the cloze lessons, you will not only be training students for a new and different testing experience, but you will also be giving them practice in using context to gain meaning from a variety of materials--pictures and passages--appropriate to their reading levels.

The Contents of the Manual

The cloze lesson plans and the other contents of the manual are described below in their order of appearance.

1. Cloze Lesson Plans

Lesson plans are given for grade 1, grades 2-3, grades 4-6, and grades 7-12. The plans describe the Student Guides for these grade spans, outline step-by-step procedures for their use, and specify student responses.

2. Taking a Cloze Test: Student Guides

There are Student Guides for each step of instruction in the lesson plans. Each Student Guide gives directions to be read by the teacher and a sample passage to be done with the students. All of the sample passages in the guides for a given grade span have different formats. Some formats are used for more than one grade span, as shown in the following table:

Step	Grade 1	Grades 2-3	Grades 4-6	Grades 7-12
1	Format A	Format E	Format D	Introduction
2	B	C	F	Sample Cloze
3	C	F	H	Format F
4	D	G	-	H

The eight formats (A-H) are described in the lesson plans. They vary in terms of length, number of deletions, type of deletion (e.g., noun, verb, adjective, adverb), and number of response choices. Some for the lower grades have illustrations.

The Student Guides are to be duplicated as lesson booklets for students. They may be accompanied by Additional Cloze Training Passages in the same formats. For grades 1, 2-3, and 4-6, a guide will serve as a cover page for additional passages. For grades 7-12, there is a separate cover page to be used with the Introduction, the Sample Cloze, Formats F and H, and any additional passages to make one booklet.

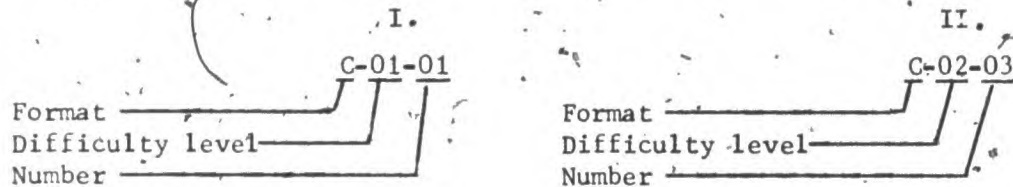
3. Table of Additional Cloze Training Passages

This table shows the difficulty levels and formats of the 122 Additional Cloze Training Passages which can be used with the Student Guides. The difficulty levels are based on readability scores obtained by application of the Spache and Dale-Chall readability formulas. (See SPPED Form 80.) The chart is intended to facilitate selection of the materials for instruction and indicates their approximate grade level.

4. Additional Cloze Training Passages

There are additional materials in each of the eight formats (A-H). Each passage carries a code giving its format, difficulty level, and identification number.

The following examples are the codes for two different passages:



Both passages are in format C. The first is at difficulty level 1, the second at difficulty level 2. Passage I is the first (01) in Format C. Passage II is the third one (03) in that format. All of the additional cloze passages are numbered consecutively within formats.

5. Answer Keys

Answer keys for the passages in the Student Guides and for the Additional Cloze Training Passages are given at the back of the Manual.

Using the Cloze Lessons

In preparing cloze lessons for your students, you must decide which passages you will use and how you will present them. The first decision involves selecting materials; the second, modifying the procedures in the lesson plans.

Selecting materials. Which passages and how many you select for your students, will depend on the level at which they read and the amount of practice they need. For some students, the sample passage for one step of the cloze instruction may provide enough practice with a particular format so that none of the additional passages need be used. However, at another step of the instruction, these same students may need to do several additional passages before they can work comfortably with the format presented by the sample passage.

When selecting materials, read through the lesson plans for your grade level, review the additional passages, and then decide which passages you will give your students at each step of instruction. The table of additional passages and the code numbers on the passages themselves will help you to pick out materials in the needed formats and at appropriate difficulty levels for your students. Your final decision on materials for instruction should be made on the basis of the suitability of the actual passages. Sometimes passages below or less difficult than the students' grade level may be most useful for training.

Once additional passages are selected, the blanks and the test items must be numbered before they are reproduced. To prepare students for an actual test, the items for all passages used at a given step should be numbered consecutively. This means that if there are three blanks and test items on the Student-Guide passage, then the first blank and item in an additional passage will be numbered 4. In ordering additional passages, simpler passages, with lower difficulty levels, should come before more difficult (higher level) passages.

Modifying procedures. The modifications you make in the procedures for cloze lessons will also depend on the needs of your students. For example, with some students, teachers may want to do all of the passages and items in the lessons orally. With others, they may feel that they can do one or two items or passages orally and then let the students read and select their responses independently, checking to see that they are using the material correctly.

At the end of instruction, all students should be able to take a SPED Multiple-Choice Cloze Test. Whatever modifications are made to achieve this end, the instructions to students should emphasize the following points:

1. Read the entire passage before doing the test items.
2. Be sure that you look at the response choices numbered the same as the blank you are working on.
3. Remember that there is only one possible right answer.
4. Do not guess. If you do not know which word belongs in a blank, do not answer the item.

Working with Students. The cloze lessons may be used for large-group, small-group, or individualized instruction. The lessons should be given as part of the student's regular reading instruction.

At the lower grade levels, each step of the instruction should be given on a separate day. At higher grade levels, the entire sequence of instruction may be given in one or two sessions. In any case, the cloze lessons should culminate with the administration of an actual cloze test. The final training session and the test administration should occur within one day of each other, or on the same day.

As with any test, the attitude of students will be an important factor in the quality of the testing procedures and the effectiveness of the multiple-choice cloze. Throughout the instruction, try to develop a positive attitude in your students, emphasizing that the multiple-choice cloze is a new and challenging type of test. Assure your students that they cannot fail a cloze test, but that it will show them (as well as you) how well they are utilizing some of the skills taught in reading instruction. Their scores will also indicate the kinds of materials they can read at the literal level and where they need additional help.

CLOZE LESSON PLAN - GRADE 1

Step	Student Guide	Instructional Procedures	Student Response
1	<p><u>Format A</u> Passage: 1 sentence with incomplete illustration Deletion: Part of illustration Additional passages: 4 A-01-01--A-02-04 Difficulty levels: 1, 2</p>	<p>Read the directions and the sentence aloud while students read silently. <u>Call attention to the illustration and ask what is missing.</u> Elicit correct response and have students complete illustration.</p>	<p>Students draw the missing part of the illustration.</p>
2	<p><u>Format B</u> Passage length: 2 sentences, 10-15 words Deletions: 1 Type deletion: Noun Response choices: 2 illustrated words Additional passages: 4 B-02-01--B-02-04 Difficulty level: 2</p>	<p>Read the directions and the passage aloud while students read silently. <u>Call attention to the illustrations and read the response choices aloud.</u> Elicit correct response and have students circle the word.</p>	<p>Students circle the correct word.</p>
3	<p><u>Format C</u> Passage length: 25-35 words Deletions: 3 Type deletion: Noun Response choices: 2 words per item Additional passages: 10 C-01-01--C-04-10 Difficulty levels: 1-4</p>	<p>Read directions and passage aloud while students read silently. Go back to beginning of passage and read to blank 1; read the response choices; have students select answer. Continue reading and do the same with blanks 2 and 3. Reread the entire passage with correct responses. <u>Note: Stress reading the whole passage first and then filling in the blanks.</u></p>	<p>Students circle the correct responses.</p>
4	<p><u>Format D</u> Passage length: 25-35 words Deletions: 3 Type deletions: Noun, verb Response choices: 3 words per item Additional passages: 15 D-01-01--D-08-15 Difficulty levels: 1-8 <u>Note: This is the format for test passages from grade 1 sources.</u></p>	<p>Read directions and passage aloud while students read silently. Go back to beginning of passage and read to blank 1; read the response choices; have students select answer. Continue reading and do the same with blanks 2 and 3. Reread the entire passage inserting the correct responses. <u>When students can follow the directions, have them do one or more passages independently.</u></p>	<p>Students circle responses.</p>

CLOZE LESSON PLAN - GRADES 2-3

Step	Student Guide	Instructional Procedures	Student Response
1	<p>Format E</p> <p>Passage: 1 sentence, 4-6 words</p> <p>Deletions: 1</p> <p>Type deletion: Noun</p> <p>Response choices: - 2 illustrated words</p> <p>Additional passages: 4</p> <p>E-01-01--E-02-04</p> <p>Difficulty levels: 1, 2</p>	<p>Read the directions and the sentence aloud while students read silently. Call attention to the <u>illustrations and read the response choices aloud.</u> Elicit correct response and have students circle the word.</p>	<p>Students circle the correct word.</p>
2	<p>Format C</p> <p>Passage length: 25-35 words</p> <p>Deletions: 3</p> <p>Type deletion: Noun</p> <p>Response choices: 2 words per item</p> <p>Additional passages: 10</p> <p>C-01-01--C-04-10</p> <p>Difficulty levels: 1-4</p>	<p>Read directions and passage aloud while students read silently. Go back to beginning of passage and read to blank 1; read the response choices; have students select answer. Continue reading and do the same with blanks 2 and 3. Reread the entire passage with correct responses. <u>Note: Stress reading the whole passage first and then filling in the blanks.</u></p>	<p>Students circle responses.</p>
3	<p>Format F</p> <p>Passage length: 25 words</p> <p>Deletions: 5</p> <p>Type deletions: Nouns, verbs</p> <p>Response choices: 4 words per item</p> <p>Additional passages: 25</p> <p>F-01-01--F-12-25</p> <p>Difficulty levels: 1-12</p> <p><u>Note: This is the format for test passages from grade 2 sources.</u></p>	<p>Read directions and passage aloud while students read silently. Go back to beginning of passage and read to blank 1; read the response choices; have students select answer. Continue reading and do the same with blanks 2 and 3. <u>If students are following directions correctly, have them do items 4 and 5 by themselves.</u> Then ask for answers and reread entire passage inserting correct responses. <u>When grade 2 students can follow the directions, have them do one or more passages independently.</u></p>	<p>Students circle responses.</p>
4	<p>Format G</p> <p>Passage length: 60-70 words</p> <p>No deletions: 10</p> <p>Type deletions: Nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs</p> <p>Response choices: 4 words per item</p> <p>Additional passages: 15</p> <p>G-02-01--G-08-15</p> <p>Difficulty levels: 2-8</p> <p><u>Note: This is the format for test passages from grade 3 sources.</u></p>	<p>Read directions and passage aloud while students read silently. Go back to beginning of passage and read to blank 1; read the response choices; have students select answer. Continue reading and do the same with blanks 2 and 3. <u>If students are following directions correctly, have them do items 4 through 10 by themselves.</u> Then ask for answers and reread entire passage inserting correct responses. <u>When grade 3 students can follow the directions, have them do one or more passages independently.</u></p>	<p>Students circle responses.</p>

GLOZE LESSON PLAN - GRADES 4-6

Step	Student Guide	Instructional Procedures	Student Response
1	<p><u>Format D</u> Passage length: 25-35 words Deletions: 3 Type deletions: Noun, verb Response choices: 3 words per item Additional passages: 15 D-01-01--D-08-15 Difficulty levels 1-8 <u>Note: This is the format for test passages from grade 1 sources.</u></p>	<p>Read directions and passage aloud while students read silently. Go back to beginning of passage and read to blank 1; read the response choices; have students select answer. Continue reading and do the same with blanks 2 and 3. Reread the entire passage inserting the correct responses. <u>Note: Stress reading the whole passage first and then filling in the blanks.</u></p>	<p>Students circle responses.</p>
2	<p><u>Format F</u> Passage length: 40 words Deletions: 5 Type deletions: Nouns, verbs Response choices: 4 words per item Additional passages: 25 F-01-01--F-12-25 Difficulty levels: 1-12 <u>Note: This is the format for test passages from grade 2 sources.</u></p>	<p>Read directions and passage aloud while students read silently. Go back to beginning of passage and read to blank 1; read the response choices; have students select answer. Continue reading and do the same with blanks 2 and 3. <u>If students are following directions correctly, have them do items 4 and 5 by themselves.</u> Then ask for answers and reread entire passage inserting correct responses.</p>	<p>Students circle responses.</p>
3	<p><u>Format H</u> Passage length: 60-70 words Deletions: 10 Type deletions: Noun, verb, adjective, adverb Response choices: 5 words per item Additional passages: 45 H-05-01--H-24-45 Difficulty levels: 5-24 <u>Note: This is the format for test passages from sources for grade 4 through college.</u></p>	<p>Read directions and passage aloud while students read silently. Go back to beginning of passage and read to blank 1; read the response choices; have students select answer. Continue reading and do the same with blanks 2 and 3. <u>If students are following directions correctly, have them do items 4 through 10 by themselves.</u> Then ask for answers and reread entire passage inserting correct responses. <u>Provide additional passages for practice as needed.</u> Have students do entire passage independently. Discuss answers.</p>	<p>Students circle responses</p>

CLOZE LESSON PLAN - GRADES 7-12

Step	Student Guide	Instructional Procedures	Student Response
1	Introduction	Read the introduction to the "Student Guide" aloud while students read silently. Discuss and answer questions.	Discussion.
2	<p>Sample passage: "Burning Up the Track" Length: 39 words Deletions: 3 Difficulty level: 11</p>	<p>Read the passage aloud while students read silently. Reread from the beginning. Stop after the second sentence, and ask for words to fill in blank 1. <u>Accept any reasonable word as correct</u> (e.g., ages, nations, countries, races). Continue reading the passage and have students fill in blanks 2 and 3. Compare student responses with words left out of paragraph indicating that <u>any reasonable answer would be acceptable in this kind of passage.</u></p>	Students suggest words for blanks.
3	<p>Sample passage: "A Haircut for William" Format F Passage length: 40 words Deletions: 5 Type deletions: Nouns, verbs Response choices: 4 words Additional passages: 25 F-01-01--F-12-25 Difficulty levels: 1-12 Note: <u>This is the format for test passages from grade 2 sources.</u></p>	<p>Read the directions in the "Student Guide." When students have completed the five items, ask for answers. Reread the entire passage with the correct answers. <u>Provide additional passages in format F if students are not following directions correctly.</u></p>	Students circle responses.
4	<p>Sample passage: "A Good Man and His Good Wife" Format H Passage length: 60-70 words Deletions: 10 Type deletions: Noun, verb, adjective, adverb Response choices: 5 words per item Additional passages: 45 H-05 01--H-24-45 Difficulty levels: 5-24 Note: <u>This is the format for test passages from sources for grade 4 through college.</u></p>	<p>Read the directions in the "Student Guide." When students have completed the 10 items, ask for answers. Reread the entire passage with the correct answers. <u>Provide additional passages in format H for practice, as needed.</u></p>	Students circle responses.

12

TAKING A CLOZE TEST

STUDENT GUIDES

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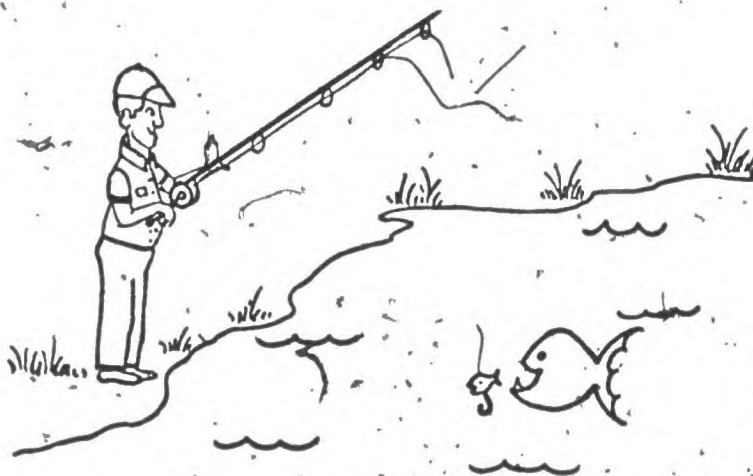
TAKING A CLOZE TEST
A STUDENT GUIDE

Grade 1
Step 1

Format **A**

- ✓ READ the story.
- ✓ LOOK at the picture.
Something is missing.
What is it?
DRAW the missing part.

A man is fishing.



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TAKING A CLOZE TEST
A STUDENT GUIDE

Grade 1
Step 2

Format B

READ the story. A word is missing.

LOOK at the pictures. Read the words
under the pictures.

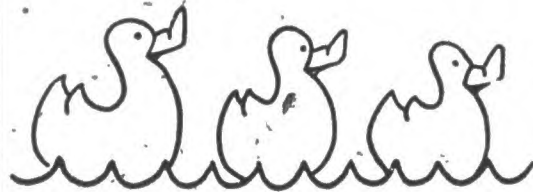
Which word is missing from the story?

CIRCLE the word.

Mother duck goes for a
swim. Her baby _____
swim after her.



cups



ducks

READ the story. Three words are missing.

READ the words under the story.

Which words belong in the story?

CIRCLE the words that belong in the story.

MY KITTEN IS LOST

My kitten is lost. Where is my 1 ?
I cannot find her. I looked under my 2.
I looked out the window.
I found my kitten playing with her
3.

① a. kitten
b. goat

② a. fish
b. bed

③ a. wish
b. ball

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TAKING A CLOZE TEST
A STUDENT GUIDE

Grade 1
Step 4

Format D

READ the story. Three words
are missing.

READ the words under the story.

CIRCLE the words that belong in
the story.

SUSAN'S PET

Susan has a new _____ 1 _____. It is a dog.
Susan likes her new _____ 2 _____. She calls him
Spot. He _____ 3 _____ fast.

- ① a. bike
b. pet
c. house

- ② a. dog
b. cake
c. fish

- ③ a. says
b. runs
c. lets

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TAKING A CLOZE TEST
A STUDENT GUIDE

Grades 2-3
Step 1

Format E

READ the sentence. A word is
missing.

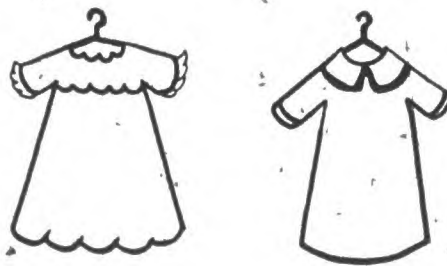
LOOK at the pictures. Read the
words under the pictures.

CIRCLE the word that belongs in
the story.

Girls often wear _____.



pans



dresses

READ the story. Three words are missing.

READ the words under the story.
Which words belong in the story?

CIRCLE the words that belong in the story.

MY KITTEN IS LOST

My kitten is lost. Where is my 1 ?
I cannot find her. I looked under my 2.
I looked out the window.
I found my kitten playing with her
3.

1. a. kitten
b. goat

2. a. fish
b. bed

3. a. wish
b. ball

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TAKING A CLOZE TEST
A STUDENT GUIDE

Grades 2-3
Step 3

Format **F**

READ the whole story.

Go back to the beginning.

When you come to a blank, look at the words
with the same number under the story.

CIRCLE the word that belongs in the blank.

MARY AND ALICE

Mary has a baby sister. The 1
name is Alice. Alice has brown 2. Alice
is little. Mary likes her baby 3. Mary
likes Alice. Mary likes to 4 with Alice.
Alice likes to 5 with Mary.

- ① a. dog's
b. book's
c. baby's
d. pet's

- ④ a. play
b. get
c. call
d. see

- ② a. hair
b. tree
c. boat
d. bike

- ⑤ a. say
b. know
c. put
d. play

- ③ a. goat
b. dog
c. sister
d. house

SPPED

TAKING A CLOZE TEST
A STUDENT GUIDE.

Grades 2-3
Step 4

Format **G**

READ the whole story.

Go back to the beginning.

When you come to a blank, look at the words with the same number under the story.

CIRCLE the word the belongs in the blank.

THE LOST TURTLE

Dick said, "I can not find my _____ 1 _____. I want to _____ 2 _____ it. It was in the _____ 3 _____ when I came home from _____ 4 _____. But now I can not _____ 5 _____ it."

Jane said, "I'll _____ 6 _____ you look for it. Is your _____ 7 _____ in here with your _____ 8 _____? Your new little green _____ 9 _____ has to be in this _____ 10 _____.

Is it in something?

- 1 a. eye
b. daddy
c. roar
d. turtle

- 6 a. help
b. call
c. run
d. do

- 2 a. feed
b. jump
c. put
d. sit

- 7 a. train
b. fish
c. book
d. turtle

- 3 a. yellow
b. paint
c. kitchen
d. goat

- 8 a. homes
b. toys
c. trees
d. words

- 4 a. mother
b. school
c. cake
d. birthday

- 9 a. work
b. pet
c. ride
d. ball

- 5 a. find
b. say
c. know
d. like

- 10 a. room
b. play
c. dog
d. show

READ the story. Three words are missing.

READ the words under the story.

CIRCLE the words that belong in the story.

SUSAN'S PET

Susan has a new 1. It is a dog.
Susan likes her new 2. She calls him
Spot. He 3 fast.

- ① a. bike
b. pet
c. house

- ② a. dog
b. cake
c. fish

- ③ a. says
b. runs
c. lets

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TAKING A CLOZE TEST
A STUDENT GUIDE

Grades 4-6
Step 2
Format F

READ the whole story.

Go back to the beginning.

When you come to a blank, look at the words
with the same number under the story.

CIRCLE the word that belongs in the blank.

MARY AND ALICE

Mary has a baby sister. The _____ 1 _____
name is Alice. Alice has brown _____ 2 _____ Alice
is little. Mary likes her baby _____ 3 _____ Mary
likes Alice. Mary likes to _____ 4 _____ with Alice.
Alice likes to _____ 5 _____ with Mary.

- ①
- a. dog's
 - b. book's
 - c. baby's
 - d. pet's

- ②
- a. hair
 - b. tree
 - c. boat
 - d. bike

- ③
- a. goat
 - b. dog
 - c. sister
 - d. house

- ④
- a. play
 - b. get
 - c. call
 - d. see

- ⑤
- a. say
 - b. know
 - c. put
 - d. play

Directions

On the next page is a story with 10 blanks for missing words.

Below the story there are 10 short word lists.

READ the WHOLE story.

When you finish the story, go back to the beginning. Read until you come to the first blank.

Look at the list of words with the same number as the blank.

READ the words and CIRCLE the word that belongs in the blank.

READ on and, when you come to a blank, CIRCLE the word under the story that belongs in that blank.

Be sure you circle a word in the list with the same number as the blank you are working on.

If you do not know which word belongs in the blank, do not answer the item. Go on to the next blank.

Remember there is only one right answer for each blank.

The weather in Antarctica stays _____ 1 _____ most of the year. When _____ 2 _____ falls, it almost never _____ 3 _____. Falling snow settles on _____ 4 _____ of other snow. The _____ 5 _____ snow packs the other _____ 6 _____ down. It packs the _____ 7 _____ solidly, so that it _____ 8 _____ ice. Over many years, the _____ 9 _____ gets very deep. At some _____ 10 _____ in Antarctica, the ice is a mile deep!

- 1 a. salty
b. leafy
c. lame
d. sick
e. cold

- 2 a. snow
b. dough
c. music
d. feed
e. moon

- 3 a. farms
b. melts
c. fights
d. banks
e. wobbles

- 4 a. lemonade
b. oil
c. silver
d. joy
e. top

- 5 a. purple
b. spare
c. fussy
d. fresh
e. candy

- 6 a. lumber
b. snow
c. home
d. event
e. shrimp

- 7 a. snow
b. blade
c. flash
d. plot
e. wire

- 8 a. becomes
b. bleats
c. wakes
d. props
e. shocks

- 9 a. fry
b. pilot
c. punch
d. jar
e. ice

- 10 a. places
b. grazes
c. slants
d. pickets
e. courts

SPPED

**GRADES
7-10**

TAKING A CLOZE TEST

A STUDENT GUIDE

Division of Research
New York State Education Department
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INTRODUCTION TO THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE CLOZE

The cloze is a new kind of test. It is a little bit different from other tests you have taken. Because the cloze is so different, you should know something about it before you take a cloze test. The purpose of this booklet is to teach you how to take a cloze test.

Purpose of the Cloze Test

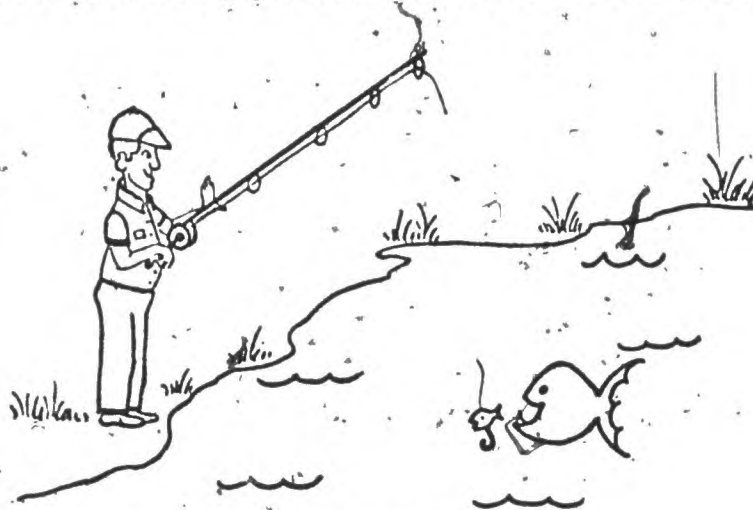
The cloze is not like other tests you have taken. You don't pass or fail a cloze test. It does not measure reading ability or intelligence. The cloze does tell you how well you can read and understand a certain reading passage.

The cloze test will show you what kind of reading you can do by yourself, and it will show you which reading materials you need help with. It will measure how much your reading improves during the year. The cloze test is a valuable tool that can help you improve your reading skills.

Background of the Cloze Test

You are probably wondering where the word cloze comes from and what it means. There are a certain group of psychologists who are called Gestalt psychologists. They have tried to describe some of the ways that people's minds work. They have shown that when there is an empty space in a pattern, people will try to fill the space. They call this way that the mind works closure. The word cloze was taken from the idea of closure.

Do you remember doing puzzles like this? What's missing?



When you drew in the missing fishing line, you were filling in the empty space in the picture. When you take a cloze test you also fill in empty spaces. But on a cloze test the empty spaces are left by words.

SAMPLE CLOZE

Here is an example of one kind of a cloze test. In this example there are three blanks for three words that have been left out of the paragraph. Read the paragraph and fill in the missing words.

BURNING UP THE TRACK

Does a race excite you? People of all _____ 1 _____ love racing. It seems that mankind has always been interested in _____ 2 _____. There are many different kinds of _____ 3 _____. Auto racing is surely an exciting event for millions of people.

The words left out were (1) nations, (2) races, and (3) races. However, any words that make sense in the paragraph are good answers.

Here is another example of a cloze test. It has five numbered blanks for five missing words. After the paragraph, there are five lists of words.

Read the whole paragraph first. Then go back and read it again. Choose the word that belongs in each blank from the list with the matching number. There is only one right word for each blank. Circle your answers.

A HAIRCUT FOR WILLIAM

F

William Brown needed to have his _____ 1 _____ cut.
"Here's money to get your hair _____ 2 _____," his Dad said. "If you _____ 3 _____ back home, I'll take you to the baseball _____ 4 _____ today."
William decided to hurry. He _____ 5 _____ to go to the game.

- 1 a. cupcake
b. hair
c. sob
d. dust

- 4 a. scale
b. game
c. thief
d. poison

- 2 a. cut
b. fried
c. pulled
d. sent

- 5 a. rested
b. slept
c. wanted
d. moved

- 3 a. hurry
b. fight
c. bark
d. scatter

The next cloze example is exactly like the one you will do on a Multiple-Choice Cloze Test. It is like the last one but has 10 blanks and 10 word lists.

Read the whole paragraph. Go back and reread the paragraph. This time when you come to a blank, look at the list of words with the matching number. Circle the word that belongs in the blank.

There is only one right answer for each blank. DO NOT GUESS. If you are not sure of an answer, go on to the next blank.

Once there was a good _____ 1 _____ and he had a
 _____ 2 _____ wife. They lived in a _____ 3 _____ cottage.
 It had white _____ 4 _____ and red curtains and _____ 5 _____
 of little cubbyholes and _____ 6 _____ shelves.
 The man and his _____ 7 _____ were very happy except
 that he could never _____ 8 _____ things. He would look
 for his _____ 9 _____ and he could not _____ 10 _____ his
 shoes.

- 1 a. man
 b. flat
 c. scarecrow
 d. fire
 e. bat

- 2 a. hungry
 b. bloody
 c. crisp
 d. good
 e. warring

- 3 a. beautiful
 b. helpless
 c. rare
 d. rosy
 e. hoarse

- 4 a. booms
 b. elbows
 c. inclines
 d. goats
 e. walls

- 5 a. treats
 b. lots
 c. candles
 d. bullies
 e. ties

- 6 a. outer
 b. frequent
 c. handy
 d. fresh
 e. zigzag

- 7 a. arrest
 b. jaw
 c. wife
 d. helicopter
 e. wash

- 8 a. find
 b. pardon
 c. sing
 d. think
 e. glisten

- 9 a. eggs
 b. authors
 c. yawns
 d. shoes
 e. pleas

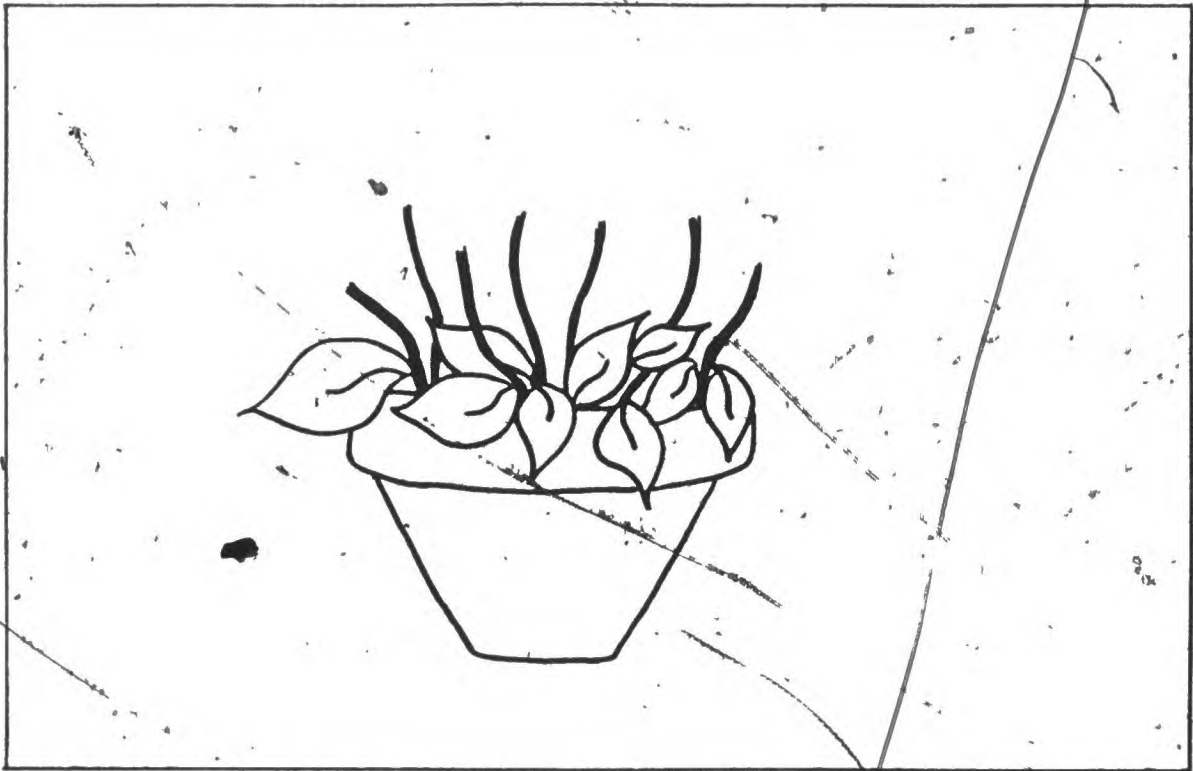
- 10 a. find
 b. link
 c. nibble
 d. bay
 e. reach

TABLE OF
ADDITIONAL CLOZE TRAINING PASSAGES

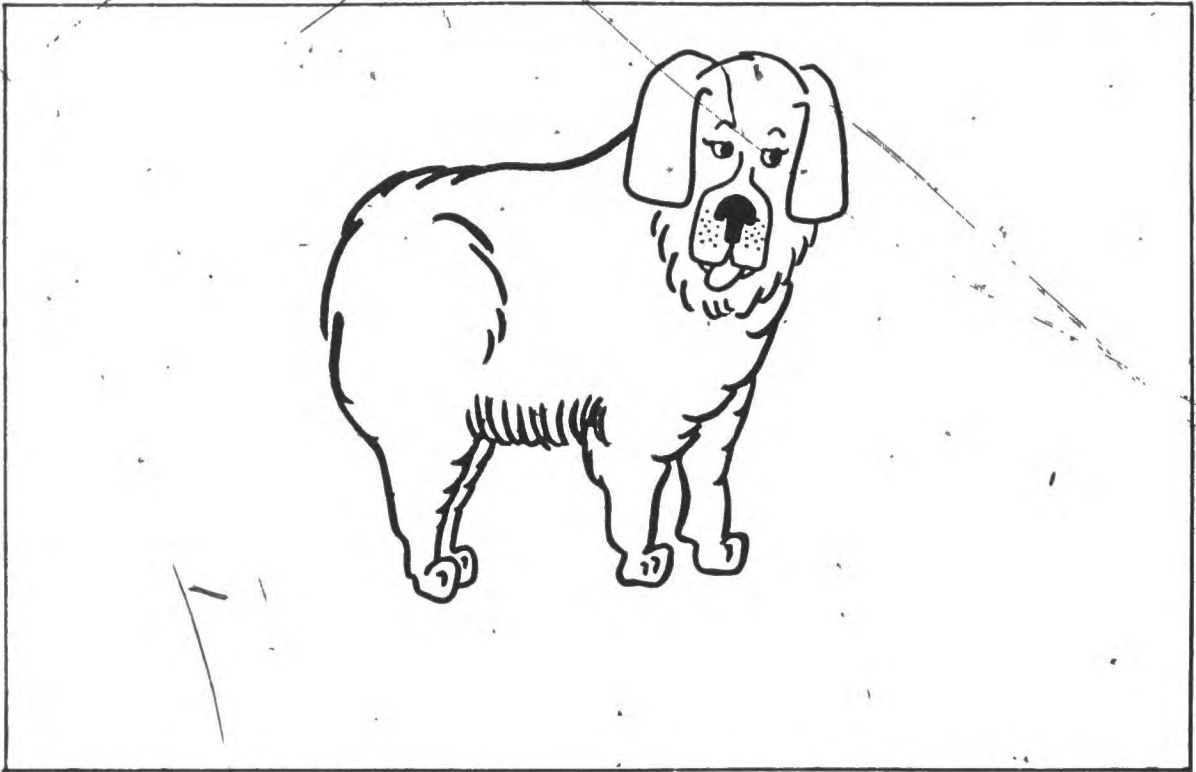
GRADE LEVEL	DIFFICULTY LEVEL	Format							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	1	1	0	2	1	2	1		
	2	3	4	3	3	2	2	1	
2	3			4	4		2	2	
	4			1	2		2	3	
3	5				1		4	3	1
	6				2		2	3	2
4	7				1		2	2	3
	8				1		2	1	3
5	9						2		3
	10						2		3
6	11						2		5
	12						2		3
7	13								4
	14								3
8	15								3
	16								1
9	17								2
	18								1
10	19								2
	20								1
11	21								2
	22								1
12	23								1
	24								1
All levels		4	4	10	15	4	25	15	45

ADDITIONAL
CLOZE TRAINING PASSAGES

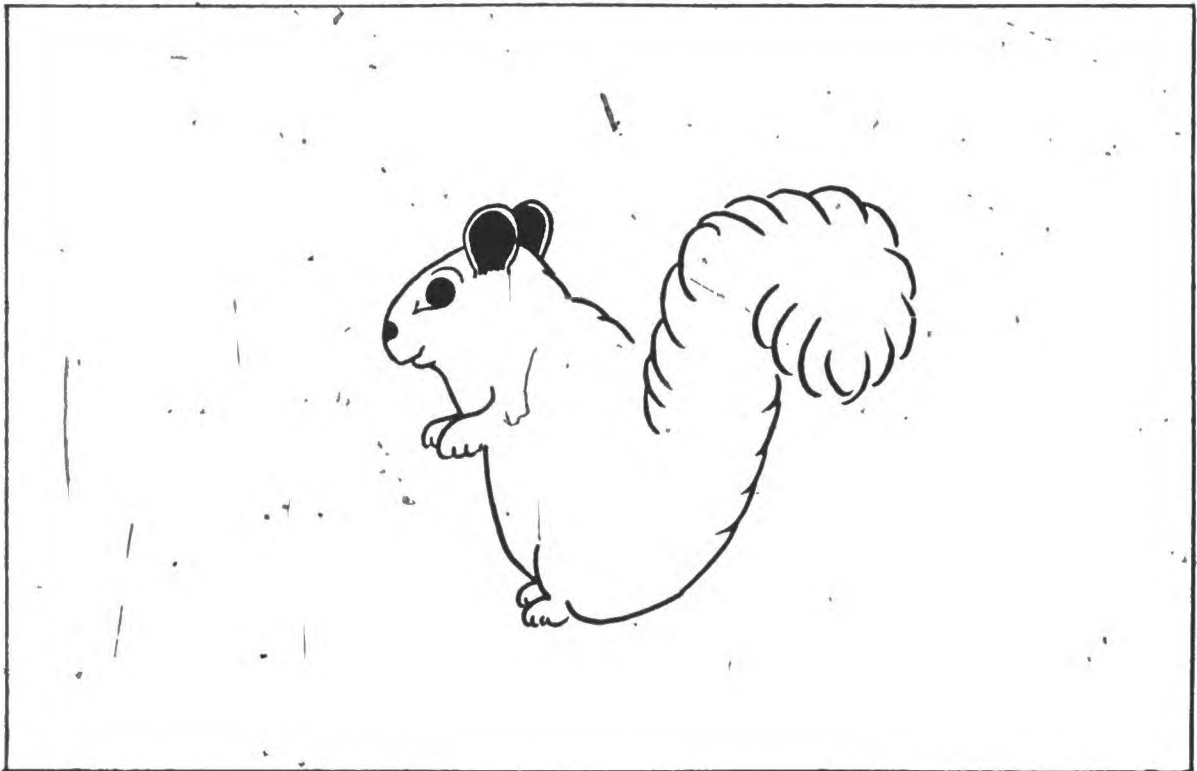
Here are some flowers.



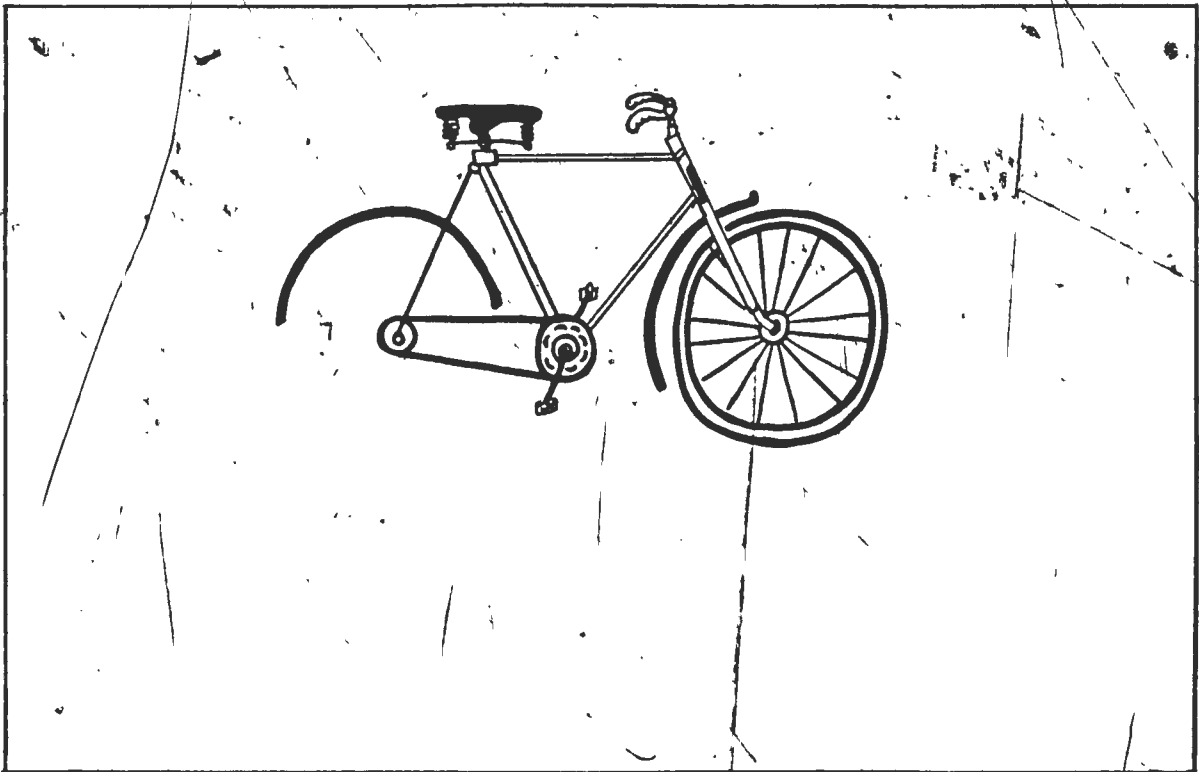
The dog wags his tail.



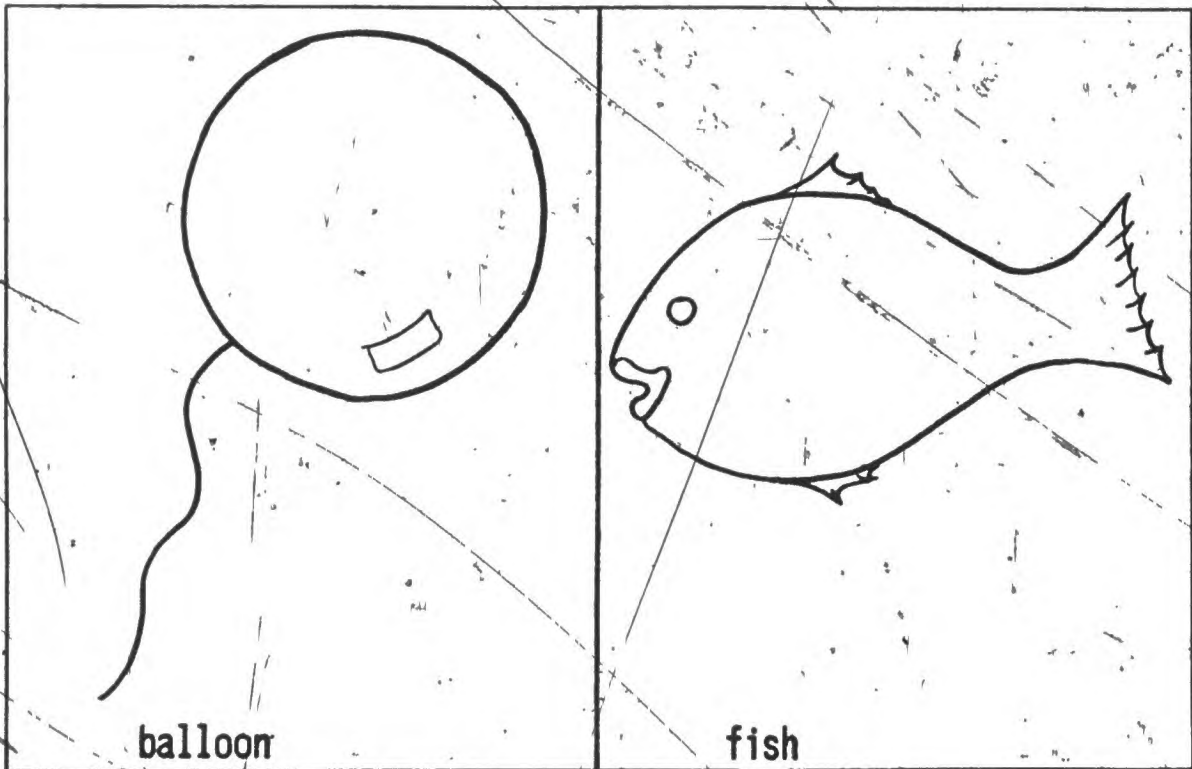
The squirrel eats the nut.



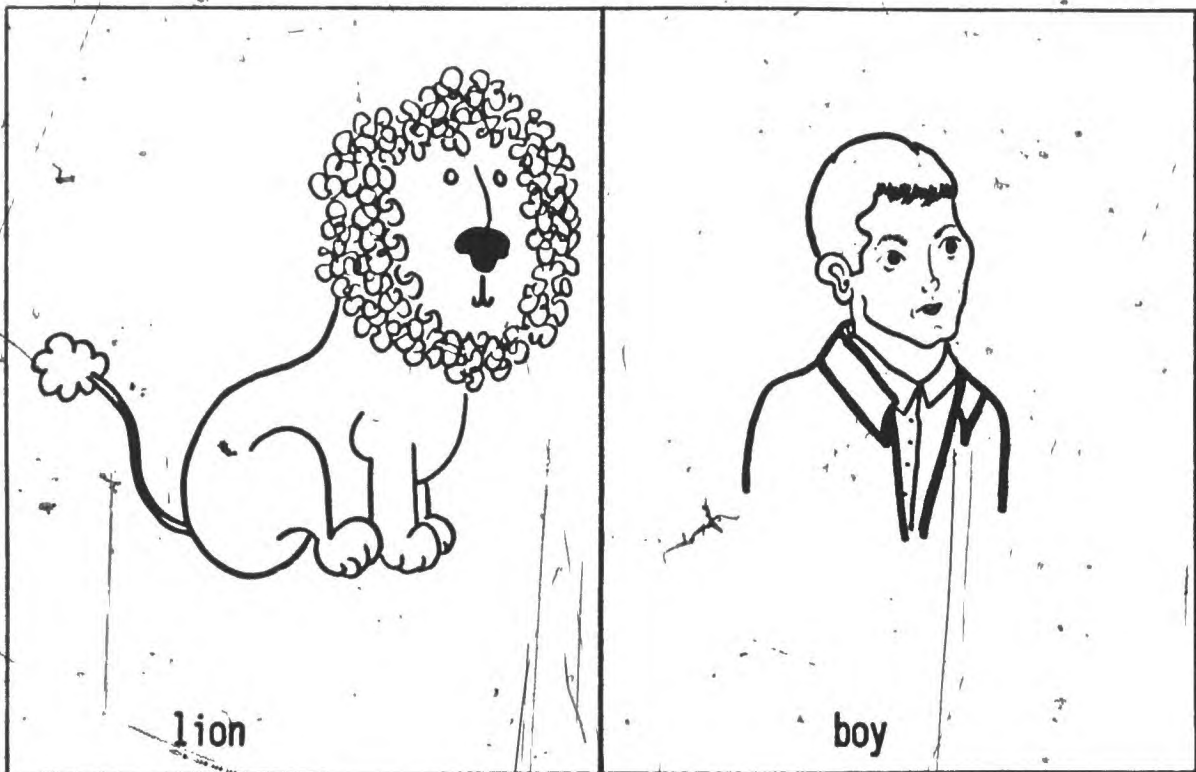
I like to ride my bike.



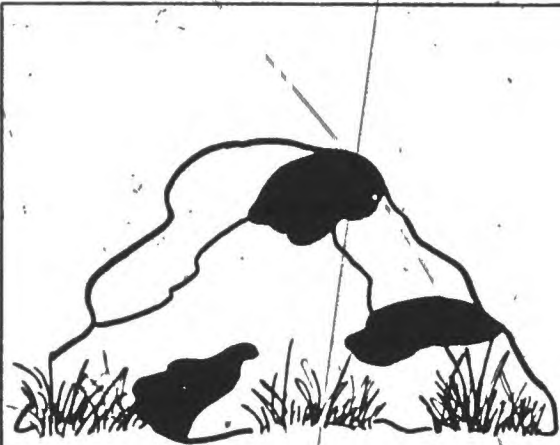
Sally likes her three balloons.
But one _____ flew away.



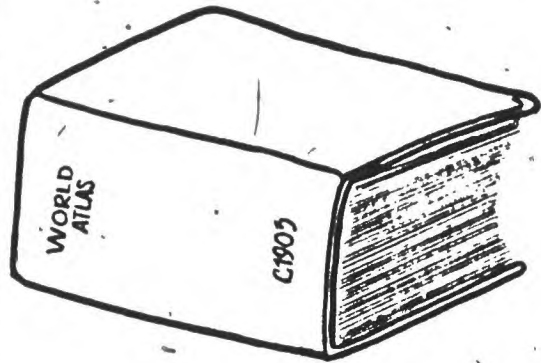
I visited the zoo. I saw
the _____ in his cage.



A frog likes to sit in the sun. A frog
sits on a big _____.

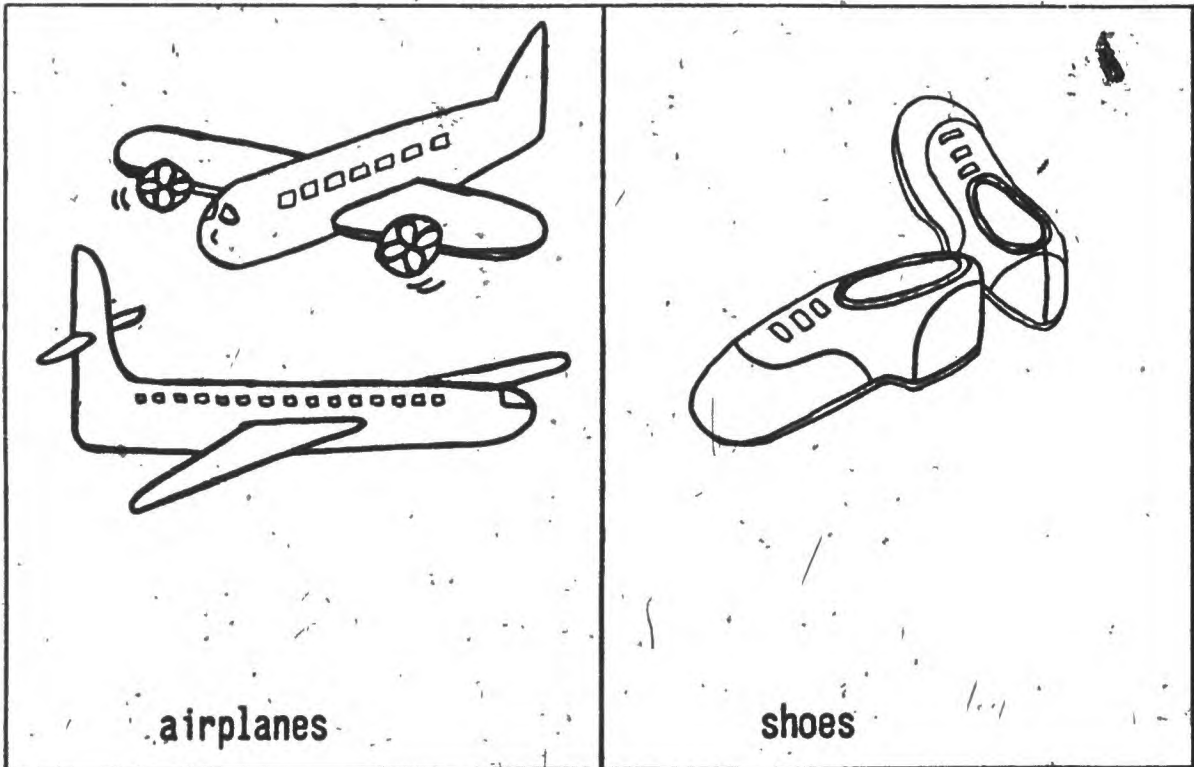


rock



book

Alice has new shoes. She likes to wear
her new _____.



FLOWERS

Flowers grow in summer. Flowers grow from _____ . Some flowers are red. Some flowers are yellow.

The _____ shines. It helps flowers grow. Water helps _____ grow too.

- a. seeds
b. kittens

- a. sun
b. shoe

- a. flowers
b. sisters

WINTER IS FUN

Winter is fun. We can play in _____.
The snow falls. It falls on _____ and fields.

The snow makes sleds go fast. _____
are fun.

- a. winter
b. color

- a. looks
b. hills

- a. Sleds
b. Nights.

SHOPPING FOR FOOD

Children like to shop. They like to shop in _____.
They buy good things to eat. They can buy _____, apples or soup. Children need money to buy _____ in stores.

- a. noses
b. stores

- a. eggs
b. barns

- a. snow
b. food

A PLAY AT SCHOOL

Wendy and Kim go to _____. Jack is too little to go. But one _____ he went with Wendy. Other brothers and _____ went that day, also. Jack went to see Wendy in a play.

- a. school
b. morning

- a. ball
b. day

- a. dogs
b. sisters

THE RAIN COMES

"Here comes the rain!" said Ann's _____
to the children. "Put all your _____ away.
I will walk you home under my big _____. We
will not get wet."

a. mother
b. thing

a. barns
b. toys

a. cake
b. umbrella

NO MONEY FOR MONKEYS

Bill said, "Oh, I do like that _____.
But I can not take him. I do not have the _____
for a monkey. And my mother said _____ are
not clean."

a. town
b. monkey

a. money
b. tree

a. monkeys
b. wishes

THE FIRE IS OUT

The fireman is up on the truck. The fire _____ goes away. The red light turns and turns. A _____ comes out of the store. "Is the _____ out?" she asks.

- a. prize
b. truck

- a. girl
b. school

- a. bus
b. fire

A BOY AND HIS MOTHER

A boy once lived with his _____ in a little old house. The _____ was on a farm. On the farm there was a _____. The farm gave the boy and his mother a little food to eat.

- a. grass
b. mother

- a. letter
b. house

- a. race
b. cow

KITTENS AND THEIR MOTHERS

When Kathy's kitten was a _____, he could not see, and he could not walk. But his _____ knew how to look after him. She carried him from one _____ to another.

a. shoe
b. baby

a. bird
b. mother

a. place
b. book

BREAKFAST

Breakfast is an important meal. We should eat _____ every day. For breakfast we can eat _____ or cereal and bread. We should drink _____ also.

- a. father
b. breakfast

- a. eggs
b. steps

- a. milk
b. fish

"COME AND SEE"

Bill said, "Come, Rags, come."

Linda _____, "Come, Ricky. See Bill."

Ricky _____, "Mother and Daddy! Come
and see."

Linda said, " _____, Bill. Come."

- a. tried
b. said
c. missed

- a. said
b. worked
c. gave

- a. Rain
b. Come
c. Live

DEBBIE'S SHOES

Mother said, "Jimmy! Debbie! Take the toys in the _____ now. I want you to get ready to _____ with me. Oh, my, what _____!"

- a. penny
b. house
c. book

- a. sound
b. say
c. go

- a. bears
b. saws
c. shoes

LITTLE RED HEN'S HOME

A long time ago a little red _____
lived alone. Hen lived in the big _____. She
lived in a fine home. It was _____ of strong
stone.

- a. ball
b. pig
c. hen

- a. woods
b. coats
c. names

- a. seen
b. made
c. named

THE LOST TURTLE

Dick said, "I can not find my _____.
I want to feed it. It was in here when I _____
home from school. Now I can not _____ it."

- a. hat
b. ice
c. turtle

- a. sat
b. came
c. said

- a. find
b. bring
c. sing

IN THE BARN

Dad took the children to the _____ to see the farm animals. Dad said, "The _____ are looking at the baby chicks. Let's _____ at them, too."

- a. girl
b. bee
c. barn

- a. fish
b. streets
c. people

- a. look
b. hope
c. turn

NEW BOY IN CLASS

One morning Miss Park said, "We have a new _____ in the class. His name is Roy. Let's all _____ good morning to Roy."

"Good morning, Roy," _____ the boys and girls.

- a. boy
b. peep
c. dish

- a. say
b. hide
c. sleep

- a. sat
b. had
c. said

THE LITTLE WHEELS

Jeff said, "Can you ride it, Mike? Can you
_____ a big boy's bike?" Mike _____,
"Yes, I can. Take the wheels off. You will
_____."

- a. telephone
b. feed
c. ride

- a. bit
b. said
c. ran

- a. say
b. see
c. bar

BILL LOOKS FOR A PET

"Here is a good, clean _____," said Mr. Snow. "This little kitty likes to _____, too. And he can do things to _____ you laugh."

- a. scare
b. pet
c. hurt

- a. play
b. teach
c. string

- a. feed
b. guess
c. make

AN ELEPHANT ON A BUS

The bus stopped at the corner. A _____
got off, and an elephant got on. The bus driver
_____ at the elephant. He said, "You can't
_____ on my bus!"

- a. shed
b. hand
c. man

- a. looked
b. splashed
c. danced

- a. number
b. mine
c. ride

VISIT TO A BIG MOUNTAIN

The Fox family lived in the _____. But today the family was on the way to a big _____. Father had told them they would _____ in a new cabin.

- a. city
b. window
c. ear

- a. cookie
b. button
c. mountain

- a. splash
b. stay
c. drive

THE STORY OF GRAIN

Grains are tall grasses. The _____ of grasses are called grains, too. Farmers _____ these grains as crops. They are very important _____, because bread is made from them.

- a. seeds
b. docks
c. carts

- a. raise
b. gasp
c. follow

- a. views
b. crops
c. voices

IF I HAD A LION

If I had a lion, I would _____ my lion
whatever he liked. If he didn't _____ for
vegetables, I would not make a _____.

- a. gaze
b. feed
c. sign

- a. care
b. hitch
c. dust

- a. plow
b. fuss
c. twig

PETER LOVED PIGEONS

Peter loved pigeons. He loved the silver-gray
_____ of their feathers. He loved the way they
_____ on statues and hid in the arches of
church _____.

- a. wiggle
b. color
c. bench

- a. sat
b. dug
c. trapped

- a. sacks
b. camps
c. doors

A GOOD MAN AND HIS GOOD WIFE

Once there was a good _____ and he had a good wife. They _____ in a beautiful cottage. It had white _____ and red curtains. It had lots of little cubbyholes.

- a. man
b. blink
c. state
- a. patched
b. blew
c. lived
- a. lizards
b. tiptoes
c. walls

NOMUSA

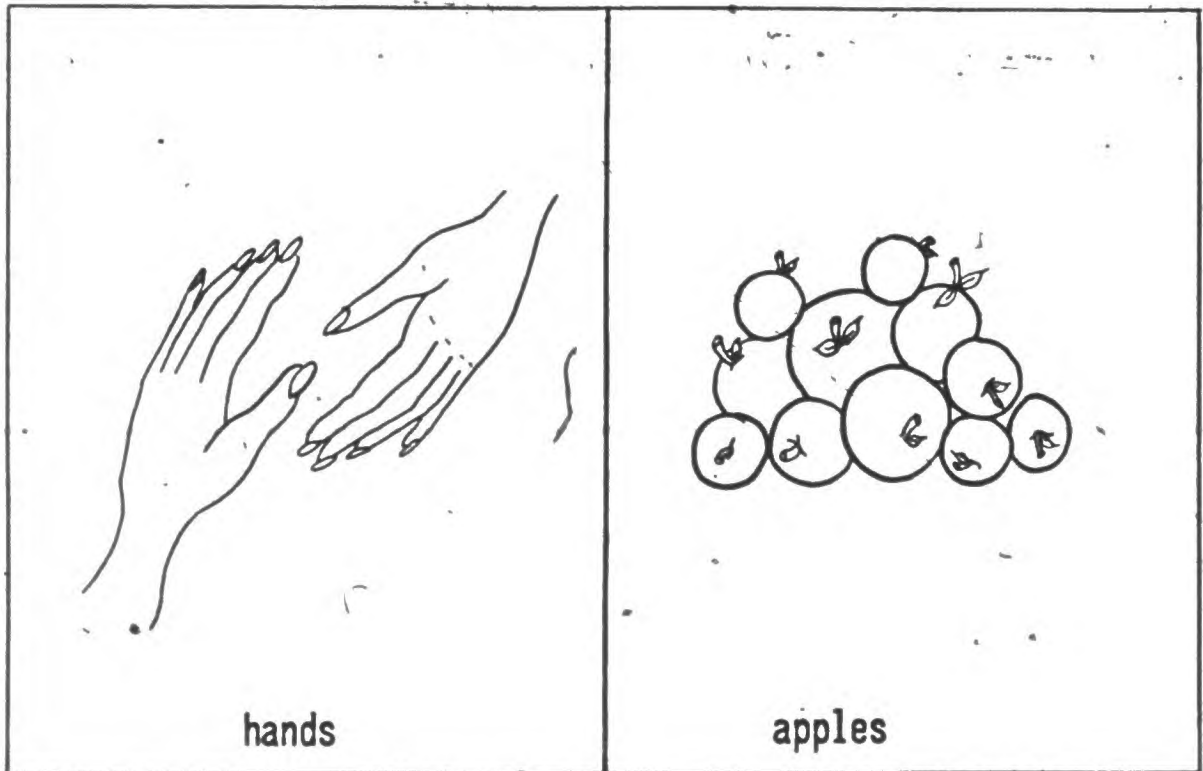
Coming out from the darkness of the _____ into the bright sunshine made Nomusa's eyes _____. She stood for a moment, _____ about. There were six other huts nearby, each shaped like a huge beehive.

- a. crash
b. hut
c. wrinkle

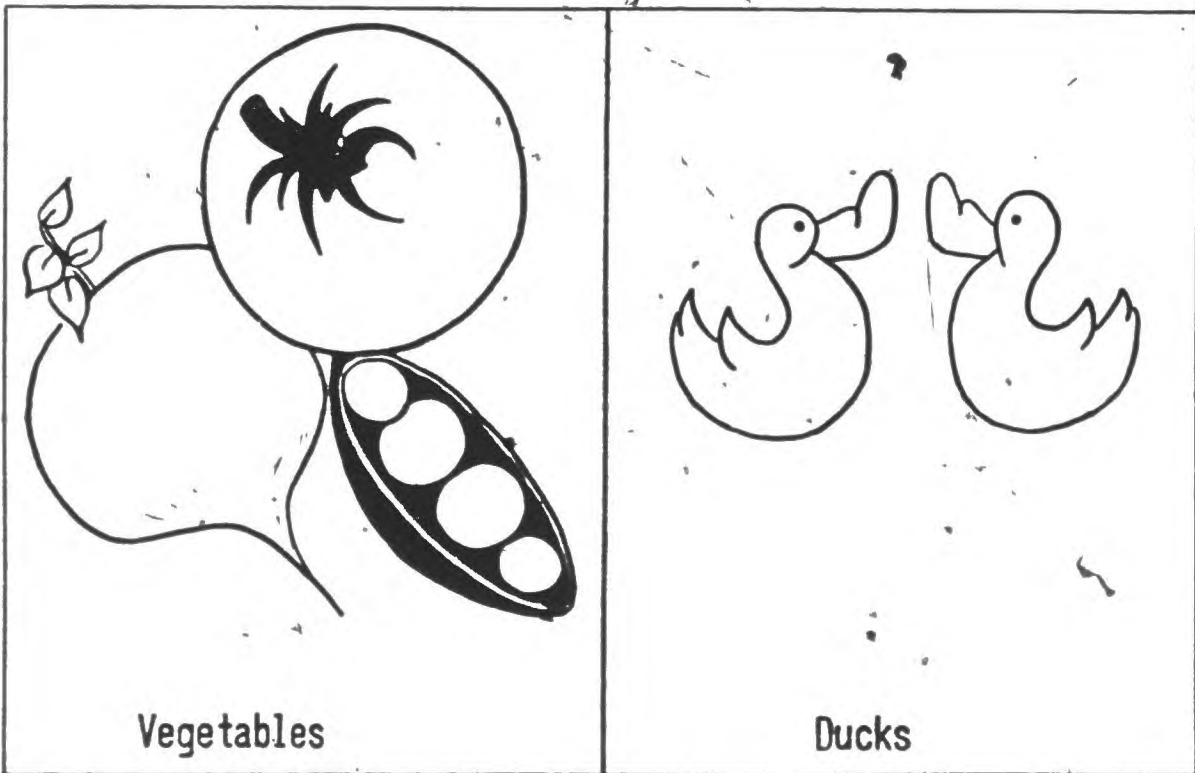
- a. parade
b. help
c. blink

- a. chipping
b. looking
c. meeting

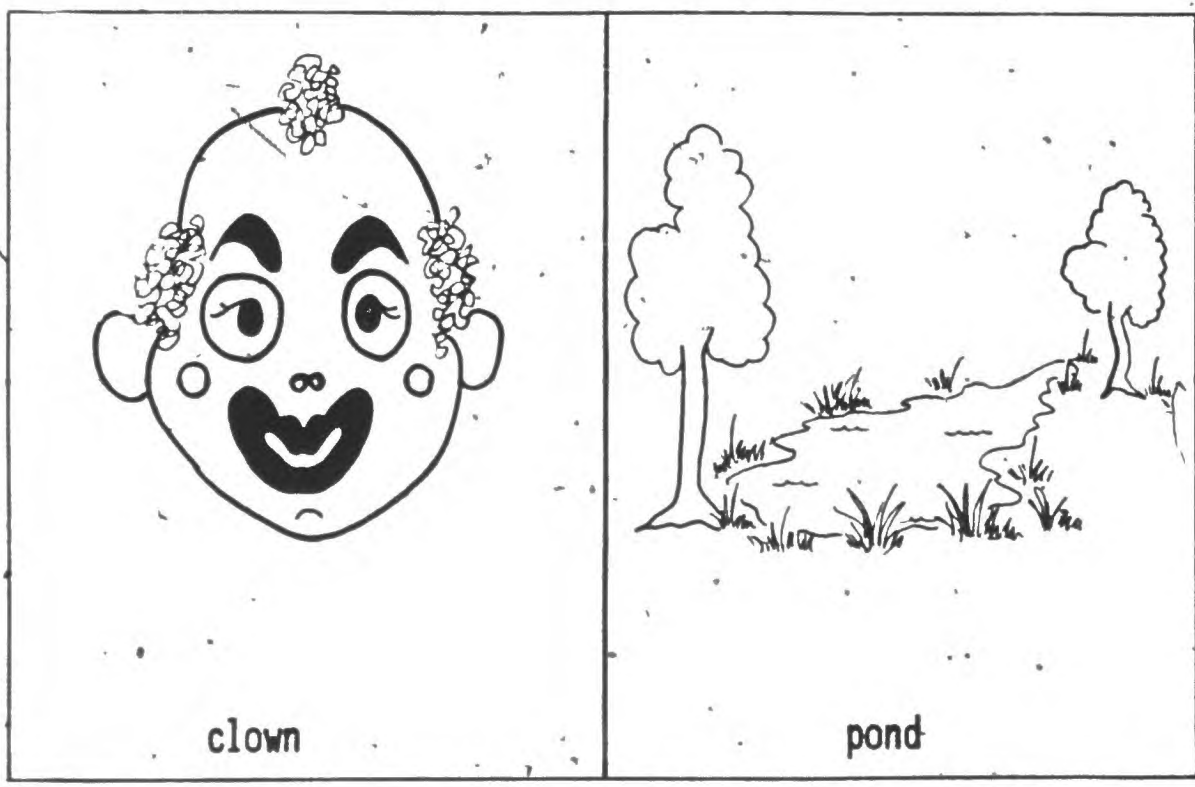
Fruit baskets hold _____.



_____ swim in ponds.



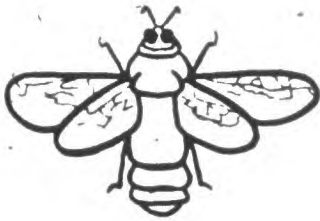
People swim in a _____



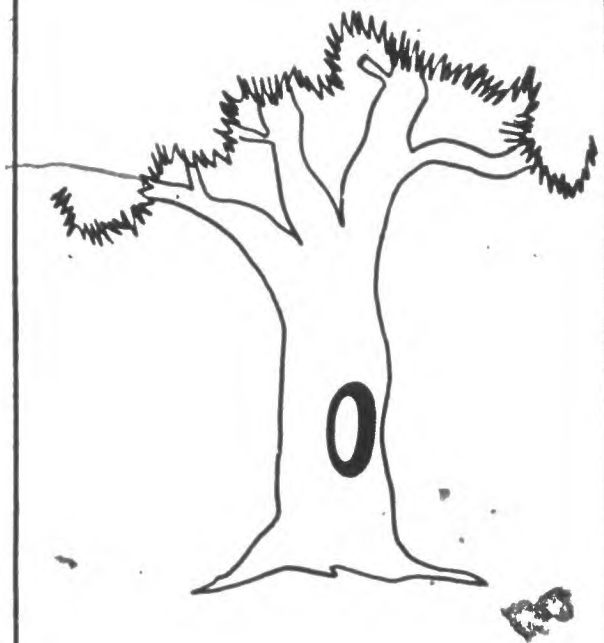
clown

pond

A kitten plays in a _____.



bee



tree

"I WANT TO GET SPOT"

Mother said, "Come here, Sally. _____ here to me."

Sally said, "I want to _____ Spot. Spot will run away."

Dick said, "I can _____ Spot. Spot will not run away. Here, Spot! _____ and get this. This is for you. _____, Spot, run."

- a. Cry
 b. Guess
 c. Come
 d. Find

- a. Come
 b. Color
 c. Cage
 d. Name

- a. read
 b. get
 c. store
 d. give

- a. Run
 b. Tell
 c. Call
 d. Cry

- a. rain
 b. sleep
 c. head
 d. get

THE SEAL

Ted said, "Hello, Bill. Do you _____ to see the seal?"

"Yes, I do," _____ Bill. "Come, Ben. We will see what a _____ can do."

"The seal can swim," _____ Ted. "And it can play ball."

"Seals can _____ ball!" said Ben.

- a. rain
b. give
c. step
d. want

- a. let
b. got
c. walked
d. said

- a. got
b. worked
c. lost
d. said

- a. thank
b. play
c. sing
d. read

- a. seal
b. story
c. farm
d. worm

STOPPED AT THE TRACKS

"Why did we stop here?" _____ Rudy. "A train must be coming," _____ Mark. "Look! The crossing gate has _____ to go down! We will have to _____ Then another car stopped at the tracks. Soon many _____ had stopped to wait.

- a. knew
 b. met
 c. asked
 d. timed

- a. fire
 b. wait
 c. store
 d. cage

- a. said
 b. made
 c. cut
 d. sat

- a. bees
 b. ducks
 c. toys
 d. cars

- a. ducked
 b. caged
 c. started
 d. pictured

THE CROW

A crow sat in a tree near a little _____. He looked in the open window. He _____ some good things to eat.

The crow went to the _____. He looked around. There was no one near. He _____ in and quickly took some _____.

- a. house
b. week
c. hand
d. pat

- a. drank
b. went
c. skated
d. washed

- a. talked
b. ran
c. shed
d. saw

- a. food
b. color
c. string
d. hope

- a. window
b. stone
c. bell
d. dream

PETER FINDS A DOG

Peter was going home from school when he _____
a little black dog.

"Come here, boy," he _____. "Where is your home?
Where is your dog _____?"

Peter looked to see if he could _____ where the
dog lived, but he could not _____ anything.

- a. saw
b. wrote
c. made
d. rolled

- a. sound
b. grow
c. pile
d. find

- a. paraded
b. came
c. said
d. handled

- a. leave
b. jump
c. find
d. store

- a. baby
b. tag
c. man
d. wheel

THE CHILDREN HEAR MUSIC

One day the children were in the _____ Jimmy
and David were playing ball. Debbie and Linda had just _____
to jump rope when they heard _____. It was coming from
far away and _____ closer and closer. The children ran
to the front _____

- a. magic
 b. backyard
 c. schooling
 d. surprise

- a. getting
 b. knowing
 c. starting
 d. crossing

- a. fit
 b. rode
 c. noted
 d. started

- a. pig
 b. trip
 c. fish
 d. yard

- a. music
 b. feed
 c. love
 d. room

GOING TO MARKET IN BEERSHEBA

Asad and Yusif are going to the camel _____ in Beersheba. They will sell two old _____ that no longer give milk. Selim is also _____ to the market. He is taking six _____ to sell. He will herd the lambs to the _____ that goes to Beersheba.

- a. dish
 b. market
 c. brook
 d. garage

- a. lambs
 b. walks
 c. banks
 d. boxes

- a. rides
 b. parties
 c. calls
 d. camels

- a. trick
 b. lunch
 c. scare
 d. road

- a. going
 b. happening
 c. hunting
 d. guessing

THE FAST RABBIT

Once there was a rabbit who could _____ very fast.
 But no one liked the _____ because he always told his
 _____ how good he was.

"I can _____ faster than you can," he would
 _____ to all his animal friends.

- a. startle
 b. worry
 c. run
 d. rid

- a. hold
 b. run
 c. shoe
 d. plunge

- a. rabbit
 b. shoulder
 c. ranch
 d. puzzle

- a. bicycle
 b. say
 c. spring
 d. store

- a. pieces
 b. friends
 c. sparks
 d. handles

THE TOWN OF RED ROCK

"This town is Red Rock. Long ago this _____ was mostly woods and fields. A river _____ through the forest. Deer came down to the _____ to drink. Birds nested in the _____ and bear cubs played in the meadows. Today the _____ are gone."

- a. parrot
b. pump
c. thief
d. place

- a. trees
b. sidewalks
c. libraries
d. shoes

- a. ironed
b. mined
c. ran
d. lived

- a. wrinkles
b. tractors
c. forests
d. suppers

- a. cattle
b. water
c. skin
d. turtle

THE DAY OF THE BOSTON MASSACRE

During the day it started to _____. Then late in the afternoon, it began to _____.

Nobody knew that the day would end in _____.

This Monday, March 5, 1770--a _____ to remember. This was the _____ of the Boston Massacre.

- a. wait
b. smell
c. snow
d. drag

- a. seat
b. sale
c. day
d. suit

- a. measure
b. meet
c. clear
d. snow

- a. detective
b. day
c. pull
d. question

- a. lemonade
b. cape
c. blood
d. apron

THE CITY MAP

The city map shows the _____ that goes from one part of the _____ to the other. It shows important _____ of the city. People use this map to _____ a way from one part of the _____ to the other.

- a. place
 b. transportation
 c. apartment
 d. elephant

- a. find
 b. dress
 c. cry
 d. pump

- a. city
 b. peep
 c. hair
 d. card

- a. poppy
 b. sea
 c. inn
 d. city

- a. slides
 b. laughs
 c. streets
 d. dishes

THE BEDOUIN MARKET

The camel market is crowded. The Bedouin _____
 their animals to town to _____.

Bedouin wait by their animals for _____. A
 buyer looks an animal over carefully. He _____ to see if
 the camels' _____ are fat.

- a. string
 b. delight
 c. fix
 d. bring

- a. looks
 b. leads
 c. realizes
 d. toes

- a. taste
 b. feel
 c. sell
 d. add

- a. names
 b. humps
 c. glasses
 d. cellars

- a. delights
 b. mice
 c. buyers
 d. pastures

THE BEDOUIN BUY FROM SMUGGLERS

The Bedouin sometimes buy things at the market. They _____ from a smuggler if they can find one. A _____ sells the Bedouin the long robes they _____ to wear on the desert. He _____ them long knives which they need for slaughtering _____.

- a. stall
b. pass
c. chip
d. buy

- a. smiles
b. ticks
c. sells
d. happens

- a. library
b. strike
c. waste
d. smuggler

- a. policemen
b. races
c. aprons
d. animals

- a. grow
b. like
c. field
d. swing

THE VILLAGE OF ORASAC

Autumn has come to the _____ of Orasac. The mornings are cool. The green summer _____ have begun to turn yellow. From the _____ of nearby Preseka Hill, a narrow dirt and stone _____ can be seen winding through the rolling _____.

- a. tomorrow
 b. village
 c. prefix
 d. shepherd

- a. beaver
 b. mutt
 c. road
 d. play

- a. leaves
 b. creeps
 c. soldiers
 d.angers

- a. house
 b. yesterday
 c. market
 d. countryside

- a. pen
 b. top
 c. set
 d. skin

JAGUAR KITTENS GROW UP

When the two jaguar kittens were born, their _____ were closed. They were nearly two _____ old before they could see. The _____ were weak on their legs for two _____, and they were three months old before their _____ took them outside.

- a. thirds
b. maps
c. rains
d. eyes

- a. months
b. savages
c. honors
d. flours

- a. jungles
b. rodeos
c. weeks
d. joys

- a. satellite
b. grain
c. shark
d. mother

- a. summers
b. gallons
c. exercises
d. kittens

SPRING IN SALEM

Now spring had come to Salem. Each _____ was just beginning to show from its _____ in the palest golden glow. The _____ was springy, and Freddie liked to _____ on it now instead of on the _____.

- a. fact
 b. toss
 c. flow
 d. leaf

- a. walk
 b. seize
 c. steam
 d. flow

- a. papa
 b. truth
 c. bud
 d. rim

- a. excitement
 b. sidewalk
 c. stillness
 d. nightfall

- a. sailor
 b. ground
 c. mutter
 d. cabin

CHOOSING A COMMUNITY

Did you ever wonder why your _____ is where it is
 and not somewhere else? _____ always had reasons for
 settling in a _____. It may be on a harbor for
 _____. It may be at a pass in the _____.

- a. librarian
 b. neighbor
 c. opposite
 d. community

- a. feeling
 b. surprising
 c. shipping
 d. scaring

- a. Gallons
 b. fluffs
 c. Subjects
 d. Pioneers

- a. grips
 b. engineers
 c. mountains
 d. pipes

- a. place
 b. kick
 c. tide
 d. calm

SQUIRRELS ARE LIGHT SLEEPERS

Squirrels are light sleepers. Even at _____ they wake up at any sound. They _____ there, wide-eyed, waiting to find out if it's safe to _____. Then they begin to burrow down into warmer and cozier _____. There is much arranging and rearranging of _____ and legs.

- a. draft
b. night
c. ruffle
d. cinnamon

- a. places
b. gallops
c. tunes
d. fictions

- a. quiver
b. tour
c. screw
d. lie

- a. veins
b. arms
c. carts
d. baths

- a. rent
b. move
c. warn
d. clutter

THE DRY SOUTHWEST

The Dry Southwest has many _____ of surface.
 There are many miles of _____. There are young, rugged
 mountains and _____ between the mountains. There are also
 _____ and plateaus. There are deep cuts, or _____
 in some of the plateaus.

- a. horses
 b. sergeants
 c. kinds
 d. raffles

- a. fees
 b. lessons
 c. tubs
 d. plains

- a. syllables
 b. deserts
 c. purrs
 d. soups

- a. deerskins
 b. navies
 c. canyons
 d. pleasures

- a. hustles
 b. squawks
 c. spites
 d. valleys

DOLLEY'S MOTTO

Dolley had a motto that she _____ by all her life.
 "What can't be _____ must be endured," she always said.
 Dolley _____ that now, more than ever, she must
 _____ by these words. She gathered her courage and, with
 her _____, Payne, returned to Philadelphia.

- a. entered
 b. laughed
 c. rolled
 d. lived

- a. neglect
 b. dare
 c. live
 d. enforce

- a. cured
 b. squatted
 c. bitten
 d. indexed

- a. ray
 b. pride
 c. son
 d. area

- a. knew
 b. pulled
 c. stood
 d. sampled

ALEXANDRIA: TODAY

Alexandria is the chief port _____ of the U.A.R.
 and has a _____ of about two million people. It is
 _____ on the western side of the _____ where the
 Nile River flows into the Mediterranean Sea. The _____
 has an eastern and a western harbor.



- a. grin
- b. yell
- c. ride
- d. city



- a. mutter
- b. spill
- c. place
- d. note



- a. twinkle
- b. prairie
- c. population
- d. uniform



- a. cash
- b. city
- c. team
- d. pitch



- a. ranged
- b. located
- c. resisted
- d. skipped

FROGMEN FIGHT IN THE TUNNEL

The two submarine divers stopped fighting. They _____ to swim back into the submarine _____. But Tom and his teammate grabbed them. Each of the _____ held his knife on one of the _____. Slowly they pulled them back out of the _____.

- a. flushed
 b. tried
 c. dazzled
 d. paraded

- a. divers
 b. craters
 c. grapes
 d. passes

- a. base
 b. colt
 c. lamb
 d. clink

- a. clang
 b. hay
 c. hilltop
 d. tunnel

- a. shuffles
 b. frogmen
 c. chests
 d. shingles

HER TIME WAS NEAR

Walking steadily, the buffalo cow _____ closer to the river. Her approach disturbed a _____ with eight ducklings. The old cow _____ no attention to them. Her time was near, and she was _____ for a quiet place away from the other _____.

- a. bragged
 b. gorged
 c. came
 d. crumbled

- a. kicking
 b. sketching
 c. jolting
 d. looking

- a. basement
 b. duck
 c. missile
 d. feat

- a. quail
 b. crew
 c. buffalo
 d. marble

- a. stole
 b. traded
 c. loped
 d. paid

AN IMPORTANT DAY

The most important day I _____ in all my life
 is the one on which my _____, Anne Mansfield Sullivan,
 came to me. I am _____ with wonder when I consider the
 immeasurable _____ between the two lives which it
 _____.

- a. remember
 b. lump
 c. glimpse
 d. concern

- a. contrast
 b. stand
 c. chest
 d. human

- a. smell
 b. blossom
 c. waste
 d. teacher

- a. approaches
 b. squats
 c. connects
 d. promises

- a. nuzzled
 b. filled
 c. enjoyed
 d. amused

THE KITTENS LEARN TO HUNT

The mother and father began teaching the _____
to hunt. They learned about scent and _____ and about
staying downwind so the victim would not _____ danger.
They learned that their spotted _____ would blend in
with the plants and _____.

- a. kittens
b. steps
c. corals
d. jobs

- a. chances
b. coats
c. models
d. knots

- a. coaches
b. shoals
c. worlds
d. breezes

- a. hammocks
b. characters
c. exchanges
d. shadows

- a. smell
b. trot
c. swim
d. ripple

THE SEAL PLAYS BALL

"The seal can swim," said Ted. "And it can _____ ball."

"Seals can't play _____!" said Ben.

"This seal can," _____ Ted. "Come and see it, Ben."

"Here is the _____," said Bill. "It can _____ ball, Ben."

"It can! It can!" _____ Ben. "Come here, Dad. This _____ can play ball."

Dad _____, "Yes, it can, Ben. The _____ likes to play with the _____."

- a. build
b. play
c. wet
d. train

- a. water
b. toy
c. ball
d. rabbit

- a. hurried
b. said
c. wanted
d. farmed

- a. picnic
b. fight
c. seal
d. book

- a. play
b. see
c. farm
d. come

- a. said
b. got
c. helped
d. saw

- a. man
b. sister
c. seal
d. rabbit

- a. colored
b. said
c. met
d. came

- a. train
b. fall
c. cat
d. seal

- a. color
b. back
c. car
d. ball

A PET FOR PEDRO

"Mother," said Pedro. "I am _____. I am thinking about a _____ for me."

"What kind of _____?" his mother asked.

"A _____," said Pedro. "I am _____ of a horse with a _____ black tail."

"A horse in this _____ apartment?" said Pedro's mother. "You must _____ again, Pedro."

Pedro went out _____. Pedro walked and thought and _____.

- a. stepping
 b. thinking
 c. drinking
 d. storing

- a. down
 b. new
 c. long
 d. kind

- a. paw
 b. sign
 c. pen
 d. pet

- a. fast
 b. right
 c. little
 d. yellow

- a. pool
 b. dish
 c. pet
 d. six

- a. end
 b. feed
 c. think
 d. fall

- a. kite
 b. paw
 c. cold
 d. horse

- a. out
 b. just
 c. again
 d. down

- a. shoeing
 b. remembering
 c. thinking
 d. coming

- a. strung
 b. thought
 c. sent
 d. thanked

CAT AND TIGER.

Once upon a time Cat and Tiger could _____ to each other. At that _____ they looked just as they _____ today. Cat was very _____, and Tiger was very _____. They got their food in the _____ way. They had to _____ for it.

Now, Cat was a _____ hunter, but Tiger was not. _____ day Cat could find _____ to eat. But not Tiger.

- a. thumb
b. bump
c. talk
d. meet

- a. hurt
b. jar
c. tiger
d. time

- a. do
b. oil
c. want
d. buy

- a. little
b. blue
c. cold
d. right

- a. next
b. kind
c. hard
d. big

- a. fast
b. happy
c. funny
d. same

- a. hunt
b. peep
c. trouble
d. grow

- a. good
b. funny
c. dark
d. down

- a. Right
b. Every
c. Good
d. Little

- a. monkey
b. something
c. row
d. talk

ROSINA THINKS ABOUT THE MORNING

While she ate her breakfast, Rosina _____ about the talk of the _____. This time when she _____ to go, Papa had not _____ no. Not exactly.

Then Rosina _____ what she must do. She must _____ Papa that she wouldn't _____ bad luck. She would _____ aboard the Santa Rosa and _____ him. She would hide on the Santa Rosa and _____ him that she wouldn't bring bad luck.

- a. talked
b. came
c. showed
d. thought

- a. monkey
b. paint
c. talk
d. morning

- a. bowled
b. found
c. trotted
d. asked

- a. seated
b. added
c. closed
d. said

- a. branched
b. listened
c. knew
d. wanted

- a. wash
b. drive
c. sleep
d. show

- a. cage
b. trouble
c. bring
d. smile

- a. go
b. milk
c. want
d. whistle

- a. buy
b. picture
c. write
d. surprise

- a. show
b. fix
c. pull
d. stand

LITTLE RED HEN'S HOME

A long time ago a little red _____ lived alone in a _____ forest. She lived in a _____ home. It was made of _____ bricks. Inside her home, Little Red Hen had a _____, a chair, a table and a _____ bed. There was a _____ quilt on the bed. Little Red Hen had _____ the quilt herself.

"This _____ home is fit for a _____," she said.

- a. flower
 b. hen
 c. fruit
 d. school

- a. first
 b. last
 c. right
 d. big

- a. last
 b. right
 c. light
 d. fine

- a. strong
 b. happy
 c. cloudy
 d. cold

- a. stove
 b. drop
 c. thumb
 d. hole

- a. kind
 b. light
 c. happy
 d. small

- a. cold
 b. fast
 c. hard
 d. green

- a. made
 b. skated
 c. hung
 d. fielded

- a. fast
 b. kind
 c. little
 d. cold

- a. bus
 b. toy
 c. queen
 d. bird

SO MUCH NOISE ON THE RADIO

One day there was a big _____. Bob and his friends _____ on the steps of his _____. One of the boys _____ a radio. The noise from the _____ park came over the _____. The boys could hear everyone in the _____ park cheering.

Bob's mother came out with a _____ cart and a bag of _____. There was so much _____ on the radio that she had to shout.

- a. way
b. cover
c. mother
d. game

- a. lick
b. mouth
c. smell
d. radio

- a. gave
b. sprang
c. sat
d. buttoned

- a. flat
b. dirty
c. ball
d. big

- a. staff
b. house
c. calf
d. whistle

- a. jarring
b. baking
c. buying
d. shopping

- a. ended
b. had
c. patted
d. swam

- a. magic
b. finish
c. lemonade
d. laundry

- a. fair
b. sweet
c. ball
d. hungry

- a. noise
b. boy
c. fall
d. ship

THE BASEBALL GAME

Bob lived near a ball _____. When there was a baseball _____, Bob's street was full of _____ and people. People came from all over the _____ to see the big _____ play.

Bob and his _____ wished they could _____ to one of the _____. But they didn't have the _____ they needed to get into the _____ park.

- a. park
 b. swim
 c. mountain
 d. hair

- a. dot
 b. basket
 c. game
 d. fellow

- a. benches
 b. tails
 c. cars
 d. helicopters

- a. yell
 b. city
 c. coin
 d. chief

- a. attacks
 b. teams
 c. signs
 d. squares

- a. kings
 b. birthdays
 c. crosses
 d. friends

- a. frighten
 b. sing
 c. go
 d. fix

- a. yells
 b. carrots
 c. games
 d. girls

- a. library
 b. dot
 c. castle
 d. money

- a. ball
 b. dark
 c. nice
 d. blue

THE WICKED OLD FOX

The wicked old fox was quite _____. He went from farm to _____, hunting geese and ducks to _____. Once he killed six _____ ducks that came quacking into the _____ to swim in a _____ near his home. Old Mother Fox _____ them for dinner. The _____ old fox wanted to _____ Little Red Hen. Foxes _____ to eat hens. Little Red Hen was quite fat.

- a. lumpy
 b. hidden
 c. cunning
 d. yearly

- a. farm
 b. pen
 c. pile
 d. delight

- a. interest
 b. skate
 c. eat
 d. name

- a. alone
 b. scrubby
 c. outdoor
 d. white

- a. eleven
 b. forest
 c. bee
 d. jail

- a. balloon
 b. stream
 c. leap
 d. walk

- a. suited
 b. roasted
 c. acted
 d. hated

- a. certain
 b. wrong
 c. stupid
 d. wicked

- a. string
 b. load
 c. say
 d. catch

- a. send
 b. rob
 c. like
 d. bounce

BERBERS OF THE DESERT

Berbers live in a desert community. Berbers _____ animals for the things they _____. They get meat, milk, and _____ from goats. Berbers use _____ to move goods from _____ to place. They trade these _____ for other things they _____.

One thing the Berbers _____ goods for is salt. They _____ to places where salt is _____. They trade goods worth about 15 cents for each large cone of salt.

- a. use
b. sign
c. crack
d. spin

- a. invite
b. need
c. dust
d. picture

- a. case
b. skyscraper
c. cheese
d. house

- a. camels
b. tops
c. folds
d. twigs

- a. point
b. place
c. now
d. dime

- a. fixes
b. tools
c. goods
d. hats

- a. declare
b. want
c. weigh
d. drift

- a. lift
b. understand
c. tie
d. trade

- a. turn
b. miss
c. honk
d. go

- a. jumped
b. found
c. milked
d. clapped

WORKERS IN MOSCOW

The men and women of Moscow must _____ hard to solve the _____ problem. The women do _____ kinds of work often _____ by men in other _____. They work as street _____, carpenters, and bus drivers. They _____ build buildings, plant trees, and _____ ditches.

Both men and _____ work in factories. Many of them _____ they could earn more money.

- a. work
b. squeak
c. force
d. dig

- a. delivery's
b. city's
c. mitter's
d. arm's

- a. milky
b. many
c. chewy
d. grassy

- a. done
b. missed
c. gone
d. added

- a. countries
b. winters
c. tests
d. laughters

- a. strikes
b. years
c. cleaners
d. roads

- a. help
b. march
c. die
d. rid

- a. dig
b. burn
c. puff
d. chop

- a. chimneys
b. chances
c. women
d. grounds

- a. exclaim
b. wish
c. wonder
d. herd

AKANDE'S FARM

Every year Akande must clear a new _____ to plant yams and _____. The soil in the _____ field must have a _____. The plant food in the _____ has been used by the _____ and washed away by the _____ rains. So Akande must _____ the old field lie _____. In Yorubaland, this means _____ the wild forest cover the earth again.

- a. field
 b. stew
 c. turnip
 d. milk

- a. power
 b. difference
 c. corn
 d. chest

- a. heavy
 b. old
 c. fast
 d. certain

- a. terry
 b. rest
 c. bag
 d. metal

- a. soil
 b. growl
 c. police
 d. servant

- a. teams
 b. jumps
 c. yams
 d. lists

- a. possible
 b. heavy
 c. feathery
 d. dark

- a. let
 b. honk
 c. lead
 d. miss

- a. curly
 b. possible
 c. stupid
 d. fallow

- a. letting
 b. cornering
 c. drifting
 d. seizing

SOVIET CIRCUS ACTS

Most children enjoy going to the _____ . In the U.S. we _____ clowns make jokes and _____ animals do tricks. The Soviet _____ acts are just like those we _____ in the United States. But some have _____ yaks and other strange _____ that we usually see _____ in the zoo. The Soviet _____ has a special school where _____ actors and animals are trained.

- a. list
 b. saw
 c. circus
 d. cause

- a. see
 b. handle
 c. frighten
 d. gather

- a. handle
 b. spread
 c. crawl
 d. watch

- a. curious
 b. circus
 c. kind
 d. loose

- a. see
 b. unite
 c. squeak
 d. spy

- a. milked
 b. refused
 c. plunged
 d. trained

- a. animals
 b. skates
 c. shores
 d. histories

- a. ahead
 b. only
 c. sickly
 d. palely

- a. buffalo
 b. telephone
 c. break
 d. government

- a. patient
 b. folk
 c. circus
 d. homely

THAILAND'S SEASONS

Thailand has a hot climate. There are not the _____ seasons of spring, summer, _____, and winter, as there are in _____ of the United States. _____, the year in Thailand is _____ into three seasons. There is a _____, dry season, a hot, _____ season, and a cool _____ season. The cool season is _____ as warm as the _____ seasons.

- a. four
b. scrubby
c. jerky
d. impossible

- a. roof
b. excitement
c. autumn
d. gingerbread

- a. six
b. plenty
c. buzz
d. much

- a. Backward
b. Instead
c. Half
d. Often

- a. believed
b. divided
c. pitched
d. worn

- a. familiar
b. hot
c. half
d. silent

- a. yearly
b. overhead
c. half
d. wet

- a. plant
b. season
c. forest
d. driver

- a. almost
b. strongly
c. tightly
d. palely

- a. other
b. lordly
c. near
d. right

SPOKANE: RAILROAD CENTER

The chief trade and railroad _____ of the Columbia Plateau is Spokane. _____ haul wheat and canned _____ from farms on this _____ to Seattle and other _____.

All the important railroads have a _____ at Spokane. This is because Spokane is near the _____ low mountain pass in the _____ Rockies. Through the "Spokane Gateway" _____ run from the _____ to the Puget Sound.

- a. mixture
b. center
c. degree
d. airport

- a. Buckets
b. Railroads
c. Cottages
d. Departments

- a. fruit
b. grunt
c. lumber
d. leash

- a. flush
b. father
c. dough
d. plateau

- a. syllables
b. cities
c. maids
d. colts

- a. polish
b. station
c. cinder
d. tusk

- a. mildly
b. only
c. noisily
d. gradually

- a. shy
b. mysterious
c. northern
d. steady

- a. rabbits
b. tigers
c. todays
d. railroads

- a. timber
b. council
c. mule
d. east

A "FEATHER-STRIPPING" PARTY

When some geese were killed in late _____ or fall, the colonial _____ sorted the feathers carefully. She _____ the large feathers from the _____ ones. The small feathers were _____ enough to be used as _____ for new feather beds. The _____ quills that had down on them were _____ into sacks and saved until _____ for a feather-stripping _____ that winter.

- a. sidewalk
 b. skin
 c. doll
 d. summer

- a. drip
 b. decoration
 c. housewife
 d. trash

- a. watched
 b. trained
 c. separated
 d. worried

- a. weak
 b. big
 c. puffy
 d. small

- a. soft
 b. angry
 c. honest
 d. scientific

- a. blessing
 b. sailing
 c. smoking
 d. stuffing

- a. helpful
 b. large
 c. ill
 d. general

- a. hummed
 b. shed
 c. put
 d. crept

- a. time
 b. dog
 c. table
 d. fish

- a. party
 b. man
 c. wait
 d. president

JAPANESE PICTURE-WORDS

In English, the letters of the alphabet stand for _____ . We learn to read by _____ these sounds together. For _____, each letter in the _____ cat has a sound. When you _____ the sounds together, you can _____ the word.

The Japanese _____ does not use letters the _____ we use them in English. In _____, some Japanese letters are not _____ letters at all! They are picture-words.

- a. engineers
b. sounds
c. dips
d. professors
e. walls

- a. springing
b. shoeing
c. putting
d. perching
e. plowing.

- a. stone
b. example
c. danger
d. needle
e. shout

- a. welcome
b. word
c. lead
d. dirt
e. parent

- a. bother
b. put
c. give
d. obey
e. baby

- a. say
b. act
c. alarm
d. store
e. spy

- a. smell
b. gingerbread
c. language
d. taxicab
e. stem

- a. way
b. bife
c. nap
d. mountain
e. plenty

- a. sign
b. tug
c. dragon
d. back
e. fact

- a. impatiently
b. really
c. smoothly
d. though
e. north

BOOKS FOR YOU

Did you know that there are _____ written just
for someone like you? It's _____! Perhaps you haven't
 _____ any of those books _____. If you haven't
 you've been _____ something wonderful. There are
 _____ good books listed in this _____. Can you
 find some that you _____ you will like? Do you
 _____ where to get books you will _____?

- a. princes
 b. medicines
 c. ladies
 d. books
 e. masters

- a. heavy
 b. stupid
 c. outdoor
 d. true
 e. green

- a. deserved
 b. cornered
 c. read
 d. marched
 e. hoped

- a. fiercely
 b. lowly
 c. yet
 d. nightly
 e. above

- a. borrowing
 b. thumbing
 c. missing
 d. cheering
 e. buying

- a. many
 b. royal
 c. science
 d. green
 e. dirty

- a. vegetable
 b. splash
 c. doll
 d. chapter
 e. lake

- a. reach
 b. think
 c. motor
 d. trick
 e. taste

- a. howl
 b. know
 c. comb
 d. beg
 e. stand

- a. stand
 b. like
 c. worry
 d. test
 e. wait

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

Alexandria is one of the oldest _____ in the world. The _____ was founded over two _____ years ago by Alexander the Great, who _____ from Europe.

Alexander's dream was to _____ much of the _____ . When he took over Egypt, as the _____ was then called, he _____ a new capital city and _____ it after himself. The _____ city was well planned and beautiful.

- a. shots
b. gases
c. cities
d. poles
e. suits

- a. city
b. lemonade
c. cap
d. thing
e. root

- a. lumpy
b. thousand
c. overhead
d. new
e. stormy

- a. hooked
b. came
c. entered
d. found
e. stood

- a. wear
b. rule
c. fry
d. beach
e. crown

- a. reach
b. fox
c. world
d. hole
e. call

- a. country
b. promise
c. sale
d. test
e. hospital

- a. built
b. checked
c. hugged
d. leaped
e. waved

- a. named
b. stood
c. quarreled
d. mailed
e. broke

- a. new
b. pale
c. dusty
d. sharp
e. usual

PATSY IS GONE

Maurice's uncle had a dog _____ Patsy, who came for a _____ visit. She moved Maurice's _____ so much that he had to _____ home from school to _____ his room.

Maurice was _____ glad when Patsy left. _____ he could think about the _____ bear Mr. Klenk had _____ him. The bear had been _____ behind by a tenant who had moved out.

- a. adjusted
b. billowed
c. had
d. named
e. licked

- a. week's
b. neck's
c. gate's
d. burst's
e. pitch's

- a. valleys
b. pitches
c. earthquakes
d. things
e. corners

- a. slant
b. stone
c. grip
d. stand
e. stay

- a. stride
b. act
c. groan
d. guard
e. stand

- a. rarely
b. very
c. practically
d. stiffly
e. coldly

- a. Forth
b. Now
c. Awful
d. Apart
e. Backward

- a. kept
b. stuffed
c. sped
d. escaped
e. muttered

- a. flipped
b. rusted
c. huddled
d. offered
e. peeped

- a. pitied
b. stretched
c. spaced
d. left
e. given

EVERYTHING BECAME A SONG

Kino heard the little splash of _____ waves on the beach. It was _____ good--Kino closed his _____ again to listen to his _____. Perhaps he alone did this and _____ all of his people _____ it. His people had _____ been great makers of _____ so that everything they _____ or thought or did or _____ became a song.

- a. worthy
b. common
c. purple
d. stupid
e. morning

- a. less
b. very
c. aloud
d. gaily
e. somewhere

- a. sounds
b. whales
c. glitters
d. roofs
e. eyes

- a. goldfish
b. rancher
c. help
d. bread
e. music

- a. perhaps
b. unexpectedly
c. overhead
d. beyond
e. dangerously

- a. did
b. escaped
c. stated
d. cashed
e. proved

- a. steeply
b. though
c. least
d. forever
e. once

- a. rackets
b. flames
c. quarrels
d. spankings
e. songs

- a. rowed
b. drooped
c. gardened
d. saw
e. combed

- a. began
b. heard
c. lifted
d. gnawed
e. steamed

ISLAND BRIDGES

It is thought that Australia was once _____ to the mainland of Asia, _____ ago, part of the _____ between them sank and the _____ waters covered it. All that _____ above water were the _____ of Indonesia and New Guinea. Over these _____ "bridges" from Asia _____ many of the _____ and people who now _____ in the Pacific World.

- a. steamed
b. connected
c. wagged
d. limited
e. hissed

- a. Fairly
b. Sadly
c. Long
d. Beyond
e. Loudly

- a. kennel
b. lump
c. mom
d. bend
e. land

- a. dry
b. orange
c. ill
d. poor
e. ocean

- a. watered
b. compared
c. opened
d. puffed
e. remained

- a. maids
b. flows
c. islands
d. pops
e. yawns

- a. lordly
b. good
c. swift
d. scary
e. island

- a. veiled
b. limited
c. came
d. chipped
e. swallowed

- a. rings
b. splashes
c. animals
d. arms
e. purses

- a. exclaim
b. weave
c. water
d. live
e. consider

A FAILURE AT EVERYTHING

I was past thirty and I was a _____. I had failed at everything. As a _____ in Nova Scotia I had _____ to make friends. Nor had I _____ any better in the _____ since then. I had _____ barely squeaked through school. I had _____ to win a scholarship and _____ to college and become an _____. So I had had to _____ to work.

- a. courage
b. color
c. failure
d. welcome
e. shrug
- a. disgrace
b. sixteen
c. journey
d. kid
e. flute
- a. failed
b. represented
c. chewed
d. steamed
e. winked
- a. separated
b. mopped
c. done
d. camped
e. sputtered
- a. mischiefs
b. pities
c. lawns
d. sections
e. years

- a. instantly
b. only
c. fearfully
d. nowadays
e. awfully
- a. named
b. blasted
c. failed
d. defended
e. beamed
- a. heap
b. grip
c. light
d. go
e. slope
- a. earthquake
b. audience
c. engineer
d. art
e. operator
- a. ride
b. phone
c. go
d. work
e. waddle

A DEAF BOY CAN'T GO TO SCHOOL

The young boy and his father _____ before the Russian school _____. The boy's eyes were _____ and eager as he _____ from one man to the other _____ to tell what they were _____.

"Your son can't go to _____ here," the official was _____. "In fact, he won't _____ be able to go to _____. A deaf boy can't go to school. We have no place for him."

- a. raced
b. earned
c. flipped
d. dumped
e. stood

- a. jungle
b. engine
c. grandma
d. official
e. flood

- a. stately
b. lucky
c. necessary
d. gradual
e. bright

- a. urged
b. looked
c. slung
d. sold
e. sobbed

- a. steaming
b. chopping
c. throwing
d. trying
e. separating

- a. surrounding
b. saying
c. handling
d. heaping
e. moaning

- a. window
b. school
c. magic
d. farmer
e. property

- a. saying
b. seeking
c. learning
d. swinging
e. representing

- a. purely
b. ever
c. safely
d. nearly
e. above

- a. school
b. magic
c. sky
d. route
e. liquid

IT RAINED FOR A WEEK

Allen slept in a bunk in the _____ of the ranch house. When he woke up in the _____, the first thing he _____ was the rain pounding on the _____ just over his head. He _____ quickly into his clothes and _____ his mother and father in the _____ room.

"It's still raining," _____ Allen's mother impatiently. "We've been here a _____, now, and it has _____ rain every day."

- a. eagle
b. scene
c. burst
d. stamp
e. loft

- a. shrug
b. morning
c. bravery
d. lantern
e. fence

- a. took
b. drank
c. exclaimed
d. defended
e. noticed

- a. cider
b. roof
c. thing
d. shore
e. ward

- a. forgot
b. slipped
c. colored
d. delivered
e. babied

- a. coached
b. stuck
c. mattered
d. phoned
e. joined

- a. handing
b. shoving
c. nailing
d. missing
e. dining

- a. said
b. rescued
c. puzzled
d. came
e. sold

- a. week
b. jump
c. kettle
d. dot
e. cone

- a. choked
b. poured
c. melted
d. carried
e. settled

THE WHITCOMBS ARE FARMERS

There was this old couple, and their _____ were Mr. and Mrs. Jethro Whitcomb. They _____ a small farm back in the _____, with a few cows, _____ chickens, and usually a _____. They sold most of the _____ and eggs, but they _____ and pickled the pig. They _____ a garden and some _____ trees, and every summer Mrs. Whitcomb put up three _____ cans of vegetables and fruit.

- a. fishermen
 b. centers
 c. names
 d. washes
 e. smells

- a. charted
 b. scrambled
 c. had
 d. inclined
 e. showed

- a. worlds
 b. hills
 c. opinions
 d. releases
 e. corals

- a. current
 b. some
 c. fanciful
 d. deserted
 e. shrewd

- a. griddle
 b. planet
 c. dish
 d. dye
 e. pig

- a. milk
 b. honor
 c. rain
 d. reptile
 e. increase

- a. startled
 b. pitched
 c. tangled
 d. smoked
 e. spanned

- a. accepted
 b. seized
 c. marked
 d. had
 e. allowed

- a. rich
 b. bent
 c. fruit
 d. weak
 e. kind

- a. upstairs
 b. dandy
 c. frequent
 d. fresh
 e. hundred

EARLY MORNING

The dawn came quickly now, a _____, a glow, a lightness, and then an _____ of fire as the _____ arose out of the Gulf. Kino _____ down to cover his _____ from the glare. He could _____ the pat of the _____ in the house and the _____ smell of them on the _____ plate. The ants were _____ on the ground, big black ones with shiny bodies.

- a. wash
b. merchant
c. ward
d. chimney
e. honk

- a. emotion
b. animal
c. explosion
d. effort
e. ink

- a. place
b. sun
c. call
d. sir
e. surf

- a. looked
b. figured
c. planted
d. stirred
e. raffled

- a. products
b. places
c. taxicabs
d. stews
e. eyes

- a. gasp
b. hear
c. fight
d. chip
e. thud

- a. corncakes
b. highways
c. compliments
d. dances
e. stains

- a. ridiculous
b. quiet
c. certain
d. dim
e. rich

- a. padding
b. cooking
c. grasping
d. cropping
e. trading

- a. grassy
b. trusted
c. busy
d. outdoor
e. inland

WE ALWAYS WANTED TO FLY

I suppose my brother and I always _____ to fly. Every youngster _____ to, doesn't he? But it was not till we were _____ of school that the _____ took definite form.

We had _____ a good deal on the _____, and we had reverently _____ Otto Lilienthal's tables of _____. He was the greatest _____ engineer in Europe. Then _____ day, as it were, we said to each other: "Why not?"

- a. threw
b. fingered
c. wanted
d. identified
e. whinnied

- a. lends
b. raids
c. wants
d. knows
e. colors

- a. out
b. south
c. inland
d. upstairs
e. lately

- a. disappointment
b. moccasin
c. ambition
d. maid
e. wealth

- a. read
b. spared
c. babied
d. adopted
e. backed

- a. superintendent
b. saddle
c. regulation
d. subject
e. hundred

- a. humored
b. screwed
c. pardoned
d. paraded
e. studied

- a. paragraphs
b. nudges
c. lurches
d. shares
e. figures

- a. exact
b. forward
c. certain
d. scarlet
e. aeronautical

- a. cruel
b. stubby
c. chief
d. waxed
e. one

WILLIE MAYS' FATHER

Willie Mays was born to play _____. Both his parents were _____. His father worked in one of the _____ mills near Birmingham, Alabama, but he was _____ known around the plant as an _____ for the mill's baseball _____. He was nick-named "Kitty Cat" because of the _____ he moved and handled himself on the _____, and he too was the _____ of a baseball _____.

- a. charm
 b. body
 c. period
 d. ball
 e. height

- a. frozen
 b. glorious
 c. dreary
 d. crunchy
 e. athletic

- a. rude
 b. inky
 c. zigzag
 d. rusty
 e. steel

- a. best
 b. iciest
 c. stiffest
 d. thickest
 e. coziest

- a. excuse
 b. outfielder
 c. orange
 d. audience
 e. account

- a. darkness
 b. team
 c. magic
 d. landscape
 e. wait

- a. material
 b. set
 c. filter
 d. skirt
 e. way

- a. field
 b. prairie
 c. bottom
 d. tire
 e. magic

- a. mutt
 b. pea
 c. diet
 d. son
 e. chute

- a. snake
 b. player
 c. plain
 d. guest
 e. hurt

THE STATUE

When I was a child, there was a _____ statue, about four feet _____; that stood in the _____ of the living room at _____. It was just about my _____, but it wasn't another _____. It was a young _____, with his wrists tied behind him and his _____ bound. I passed it _____ times a day, every _____ of my childhood.

- a. small
 b. vacant
 c. center
 d. wistful
 e. difficult

- a. relative
 b. high
 c. vacant
 d. ripe
 e. early

- a. fish
 b. oriole
 c. corner
 d. democracy
 e. brand

- a. ~~deal~~
 b. home
 c. wolf
 d. glory
 e. feast

- a. animal
 b. task
 c. inn
 d. height
 e. box

- a. bridle
 b. child
 c. lick
 d. dessert
 e. flavor

- a. table
 b. acre
 c. customer
 d. man
 e. brace

- a. designs
 b. ankles
 c. crooks
 d. waves
 e. mice

- a. excellent
 b. smoky
 c. contented
 d. several
 e. big

- a. blanket
 b. day
 c. way
 d. hydrogen
 e. puppet

DANIEL HALE WILLIAMS

Dan wanted to settle down. He wanted to _____
his father's advice and _____ to school. He was
_____, restless, and ambitious.

When Dan was _____, he received a letter from
his _____ asking him to join her in Edgerton, Wisconsin.
He _____ her invitation. About five _____
away, in Janesville, there was a _____ shop operated by
a Negro, Charles Anderson. Because of Dan's _____ as
a barber, Mr. Anderson _____ him.

- a. churn
b. encourage
c. assign
d. pan
e. follow

- a. hurtle
b. go
c. plug
d. creak
e. seat

- a. lonely
b. vivid
c. cloudy
d. dandy
e. glassy

- a. grim
b. seventeen
c. modern
d. knightly
e. capital

- a. griddle
b. sister
c. wash
d. marsh
e. honor

- a. squeezed
b. accepted
c. entered
d. recited
e. drooped

- a. cookies
b. miles
c. props
d. elephants
e. ponds

- a. barber
b. marshy
c. white
d. strange
e. tight

- a. finger
b. spanking
c. highway
d. astronaut
e. experience

- a. crumbled
b. appeared
c. hired
d. motored
e. yawned

"IF I ONLY LOOKED AMERICAN"

Johnny Rossi stole a glance at his _____. Hugh was slightly taller than he was, with _____ arms and legs. His _____ was sandy and straight; and his _____ were what Johnny enviously _____ of as "American." Johnny _____ a little bitterly that if he had _____ like that himself, he would _____ have had to face the _____ of the other boys when he first _____ to school.

- a. companion
 b. tomato
 c. gypsy
 d. case
 e. envy

- a. patient
 b. religious
 c. streaky
 d. rangy
 e. fuzzy

- a. dinner
 b. space
 c. sprinkle
 d. sheath
 e. hair

- a. looks
 b. influences
 c. alphabets
 d. diamonds
 e. chutes

- a. slithered
 b. thought
 c. painted
 d. squealed
 e. commanded

- a. controlled
 b. posted
 c. thought
 d. prevented
 e. got

- a. pronounced
 b. silenced
 c. picked
 d. looked
 e. inspired

- a. hurriedly
 b. stiffly
 c. impatiently
 d. soberly
 e. never

- a. tucks
 b. taunts
 c. mice
 d. potters
 e. virtues

- a. droned
 b. tinkled
 c. viewed
 d. came
 e. surfaced

MAP DIRECTIONS

There are some things that are _____ on almost every map. One of these is _____. On most maps you will _____ a marker. The marker _____ directions on the map.

The _____ directions may be shown by a _____ with four ends marked, North, South, East, and West, _____ these directions on the _____.

Sometimes the directions northeast, _____, southwest, and northwest are _____ also.

- a. anchored
b. dissolved
c. shown
d. filmed
e. rinsed

- a. direction
b. heaven
c. peppermint
d. supper
e. thrift

- a. devise
b. hiss
c. roam
d. find
e. return

- a. consoles
b. shows
c. examines
d. dances
e. paralyzes

- a. weak
b. feeble
c. map
d. pure
e. new

- a. cash
b. puppet
c. tune
d. champion
e. cross

- a. pedalling
b. showing
c. ruling
d. slashing
e. cluttering

- a. kink
b. embrace
c. feeling
d. map
e. swim

- a. ruby
b. southeast
c. piece
d. combination
e. pitcher

- a. orbitted
b. brought
c. chafed
d. realized
e. shown

SQUIRRELS' NESTS ARE KEPT SECRET

Out in the woods it is a _____ thing to be able to _____ close enough to squirrels to _____ them in their gentler _____. All those things which go on in the _____, warm nests of wild _____ are secret. Only when you have _____ or four young squirrels being _____ together can you see _____ little snatches of animal _____ and love.

- a. swift
b. lanky
c. fidgety
d. hoarse
e. rare

- a. cease
b. chirp
c. paper
d. get
e. wind

- a. see
b. confide
c. share
d. denounce
e. set

- a. moods
b. capes
c. fleets
d. lumps
e. rabbits

- a. last
b. proud
c. dark
d. ginger
e. bulky

- a. rustlers
b. peasants
c. hoists
d. squirrels
e. bakers

- a. good
b. juicy
c. three
d. barren
e. soggy

- a. raised
b. manufactured
c. measured
d. toured
e. elected

- a. estimating
b. halting
c. breaking
d. greeting
e. charming

- a. play
b. flat
c. quart
d. pause
e. scent

QUICK RUDI

Most of the boys of the _____ were tall, broad and _____ built. Rudi was small and _____. But to make up for it, he was _____. In all his sixteen _____ he had probably never been _____ than on a _____ summer morning when he _____ out the kitchen _____ of the Beau Site Hotel and into the _____ beyond.

- a. rink
 b. tunic
 c. ticket
 d. village
 e. lantern

- a. merely
 b. occasionally
 c. strongly
 d. certainly
 e. personally

- a. geological
 b. actual
 c. slim
 d. mysterious
 e. dangerous

- a. quick
 b. modest
 c. contented
 d. overnight
 e. wretched

- a. scrambles
 b. griefs
 c. years
 d. energies
 e. calves

- a. sneakier
 b. rottener
 c. quicker
 d. dustier
 e. sligher

- a. certain
 b. warring
 c. complete
 d. large
 e. smooth

- a. marketed
 b. pulled
 c. enjoyed
 d. slipped
 e. called

- a. door
 b. cue
 c. pastime
 d. egg
 e. slash

- a. alley
 b. row
 c. ladder
 d. fin
 e. origin

EARLY MORNING ACTIVITY

Kino awakened in the near _____. The stars still shone and the _____ had drawn only a _____ wash of light in the _____ sky to the east. The _____ had been crowing for _____ time, and the early _____ were already beginning their _____ turning of twigs and _____ of wood to see whether anything to _____ had been overlooked.

- a. rooster
b. competition
c. colt
d. dark
e. cannon

- a. ink
b. day
c. mathematician
d. jewel
e. shack

- a. parallel
b. pale
c. sacred
d. future
e. beaten

- a. lower
b. sweeter
c. bossier
d. thirstier
e. chewier

- a. sums
b. tricks
c. parachutes
d. cures
e. roosters

- a. crimson
b. some
c. available
d. outstanding
e. sleepy

- a. temples
b. woes
c. kids
d. pigs
e. outfits

- a. distinct
b. yellow
c. ceaseless
d. rubber
e. breathless

- a. haunches
b. arrows
c. decisions
d. bits
e. tomatos

- a. eat
b. arise
c. beam
d. topple
e. rank

IMPORTANT MISSION

It was fitting that this strange _____ should begin on a _____ and stormy night. Out of the _____ came twenty-one silent _____ who were to keep an _____ date with destiny. Their _____ was to capture a Confederate _____ called The General, and _____ it north. They were to _____ tracks, burn bridges, and _____ communications between Atlanta, Georgia, and Chattanooga, Tennessee--right in the heart of enemy country.

- a. comparison
b. adventure
c. law
d. gong
e. slipper

- a. marble
b. trusted
c. good
d. dark
e. comparative

- a. phantom
b. beat
c. tragedy
d. gloom
e. fang

- a. men
b. contacts
c. oats
d. smells
e. rifts

- a. abrupt
b. idle
c. important
d. orderly
e. overnight

- a. crown
b. fellow
c. astronaut
d. sweat
e. mission

- a. commotion
b. train
c. inland
d. scope
e. branch

- a. run
b. stamp
c. save
d. labor
e. shake

- a. sign
b. tear
c. link
d. clank
e. mumble

- a. break
b. pick
c. inspire
d. billow
e. perch

THE GIANT PEACH

Almost without knowing what he was doing, as though _____ by some powerful magnet, James Henry Trotter _____ walking slowly toward the _____ peach. He climbed over the _____ that surrounded it and _____ directly beneath it, staring _____ at its great bulging _____. He put out a _____ and touched it gently with the _____ of his finger. It _____ soft and warm and slightly funny.

- a. run
b. beaded
c. dodged
d. concluded
e. drawn

- a. flipped
b. whimpered
c. succeeded
d. started
e. depended

- a. northern
b. giant
c. forward
d. meek
e. major

- a. errand
b. rowboat
c. waste
d. initial
e. fence

- a. plucked
b. smoked
c. hacked
d. charged
e. stood

- a. luckily
b. naturally
c. up
d. similarly
e. ornately

- a. chimneys
b. juniors
c. sides
d. infections
e. objectives

- a. future
b. hand
c. husband
d. cylinder
e. torment

- a. scow
b. tape
c. slap
d. spectacular
e. tip

- a. ruined
b. phoned
c. felt
d. tagged
e. wilted

DAN: A PIONEER DOCTOR

In those days, there wasn't a drugstore full of _____ on every other corner. A _____ had to make his _____ from healing herbs, the _____ of certain trees, and a _____ drugs brought by sailing _____ from countries across the _____. Dan soon learned how to _____ up cough syrup or _____ together a compound that was _____ for stomach pains.

- a. obstacles
 b. elbows
 c. pills
 d. crowds
 e. victories

- a. plateau
 b. doctor
 c. hydrogen
 d. magician
 e. camera

- a. own
 b. sly
 c. numb
 d. shrewd
 e. glossy

- a. pay
 b. rib
 c. wish
 d. bark
 e. set

- a. new
 b. chosen
 c. fiery
 d. few
 e. stern

- a. vessels
 b. dungeons
 c. crystals
 d. lambs
 e. agonies

- a. jumble
 b. author
 c. drawing
 d. hoe
 e. sea

- a. float
 b. snip
 c. stir
 d. thread
 e. stroll

- a. quack
 b. shake
 c. brood
 d. pinch
 e. coast

- a. scarlet
 b. concrete
 c. purple
 d. idle
 e. good

SPOTTING SENTENCES

One of the most important _____ in learning English is to _____ the difference between a _____ sentence and a part (a _____ or fragment) of a _____.

A sentence is a _____ of words that expresses a _____ thought and makes good _____ by itself.

A sentence that _____ something is called a _____.

- a. boys
b. lyrics
c. lotteries
d. skills
e. keels

- a. cement
b. whisper
c. gamble
d. paint
e. know

- a. moderate
b. helpful
c. whole
d. comfortable
e. different

- a. cottage
b. gallon
c. contestant
d. piece
e. garment

- a. stanza
b. connector
c. digest
d. verb
e. sentence

- a. group
b. burial
c. passion
d. spendthrift
e. bog

- a. complete
b. navigable
c. sublime
d. sick
e. personal

- a. dough
b. reliance
c. rubber
d. crystal
e. sense

- a. hauls
b. refrains
c. tells
d. crumbles
e. orders

- a. statement
b. narrative
c. period
d. critic
e. rhythm

EARLY ELEPHANTS

Elephants live in Asia and in the _____ regions of Africa. Fossils of elephant-like _____ are found throughout the _____. They show that elephants have _____ for many thousands of _____.

As with the horse, the _____ ancestors of our present-day _____ changed slowly. The first _____ of the elephant were about the _____ of a pig and _____ a snout.

- a. arbitrary
b. tropical
c. notorious
d. judicial
e. foolish

- a. festivals
b. treasures
c. insignias
d. observations
e. animals

- a. ring
b. banister
c. heiress
d. world
e. sentence

- a. denounced
b. ordered
c. lived
d. pressured
e. smashed

- a. chases
b. designs
c. beads
d. meteorites
e. years

- a. random
b. early
c. entire
d. rental
e. annual

- a. substance
b. stomach
c. elephant
d. cage
e. struggle

- a. robins
b. aptitudes
c. ancestors
d. pickles
e. syllables

- a. bail
b. trigger
c. size
d. lichen
e. treat

- a. sprang
b. had
c. preceded
d. slammed
e. disarmed

THE GENERAL WANTED A SPY

The General wanted to know two _____: when the enemy was _____ to attack, and where. Nobody could _____ him. The General let it be _____ that he'd welcome volunteers to _____.

Now, people didn't take _____ to the word "spy" around these _____. It didn't mean excitement or _____ or any of those _____. It was a dirty, _____ job. But the General said he wanted a spy.

- a. jackals
b. forts
c. patrols
d. things
e. towers

- a. nibbling
b. coaching
c. connecting
d. springing
e. planning

- a. tell
b. toast
c. comment
d. discover
e. gnaw

- a. known
b. sprung
c. overcome
d. suspended
e. contrasted

- a. tie
b. adjust
c. vote
d. string
e. spy

- a. necessarily
b. kindly
c. skillfully
d. officially
e. widely

- a. pins
b. pilots
c. windshields
d. barks
e. parts

- a. cottonwood
b. handkerchief
c. circus
d. glamor
e. dish

- a. swims
b. things
c. nerves
d. twitches
e. faucets

- a. sneaking
b. inspecting
c. floundering
d. glimmering
e. recommending

MARSUPIALS

Mammals are animals that give _____ to their young. Most mammals _____ their babies inside their _____ until the babies are _____ enough to be born.

_____ that carry their young in a _____ are called marsupials. The _____ is called a pouch. The _____ will stay in the _____, drinking milk and growing. The _____ known marsupial is the kangaroo.

- a. appreciation
b. correspondence
c. form
d. milk
e. granite

- a. whine
b. shrug
c. carry
d. vomit
e. silence

- a. accusations
b. incentives
c. flares
d. lives
e. bodies

- a. sly
b. calico
c. fresh
d. timid
e. big

- a. Mammals
b. Pamphlets
c. Clients
d. Markers
e. Slumps

- a. slam
b. survey
c. plight
d. suit
e. pocket

- a. influence
b. behavior
c. pocket
d. lump
e. symptom

- a. snail
b. rage
c. baby
d. clamp
e. cleft

- a. canvas
b. bush
c. storekeeper
d. specialist
e. pouch

- a. illegally
b. hopefully
c. tiptoe
d. best
e. lightly

POINTS AND LINES

In this chapter we shall _____ two types of mathematical _____, namely, points, and lines. Although we do not _____ exactly what points or _____ really are, we can _____ them as follows. To _____ points we shall use _____ dots on a piece of _____; to represent a line we shall _____ with a pencil along the _____ of a ruler.

- a. sprint
b. unload
c. assassinate
d. study
e. shear

- a. objects
b. mates
c. alters
d. habits
e. showers

- a. know
b. acquire
c. wrinkle
d. stampede
e. squawk

- a. liars
b. papers
c. hollows
d. instructions
e. lines

- a. surge
b. mumble
c. conduct
d. spear
e. represent

- a. spatter
b. slit
c. vacate
d. bustle
e. represent

- a. pencil
b. swift
c. precious
d. square
e. fierce

- a. anatomy
b. batter
c. tallow
d. paper
e. poodle

- a. shut
b. shrug
c. draw
d. round
e. leave

- a. vacancy
b. report
c. chant
d. edge
e. world

INSECTS

Everything in nature has a _____. Insects are food for _____, frogs are food for _____ and fishes are food for _____, including man.

Besides furnishing _____ to feed birds, animals, and _____, nature has another way of _____ the insect population. It _____ insects that feed on _____. Some wasps prepare a _____, find a caterpillar, and sting.

- a. western
b. movie
c. purpose
d. lantern
e. comedian

- a. couches
b. cauldrons
c. frogs
d. pedals
e. impurities

- a. counties
b. princes
c. covers
d. towels
e. fishes

- a. messes
b. prints
c. animals
d. wallops
e. taxis

- a. disturbances
b. dimensions
c. workmen
d. frauds
e. insects

- a. roles
b. fishes
c. initiations
d. jungles
e. belts

- a. controlling
b. happening
c. tempting
d. carving
e. shooting

- a. abounds
b. has
c. ebbs
d. wins
e. supposes

- a. durations
b. environments
c. pools
d. insects
e. tramps

- a. lye
b. nest
c. laborer
d. subject
e. guinea

BONUS FEVER

While I was growing up, my baseball _____ were Ted Williams and Stan Musial, but the _____ I really envied was a _____ named Paul Pettit, who in a big-league _____ that lasted only two _____, won one game and _____ two for the Pittsburgh Pirates. Pettit was _____ first \$100,000 bonus player, and, when _____ came around to watch us _____, that magic figure was on my _____.

- a. coins
 b. accidents
 c. tubes
 d. heroes
 e. shoemakers

- a. objective
 b. leather
 c. guy
 d. clam
 e. post

- a. residence
 b. barbecue
 c. cauldron
 d. pitcher
 e. parcel

- a. brother
 b. career
 c. disinfectant
 d. relish
 e. jeep

- a. remarks
 b. youngsters
 c. dares
 d. years
 e. brands

- a. welcomed
 b. included
 c. lost
 d. glued
 e. continued

- a. somersault's
 b. tournament's
 c. baseball's
 d. delicatessen's
 e. archery's

- a. villages
 b. tournaments
 c. impurities
 d. scouts
 e. rooms

- a. fascinate
 b. harvest
 c. diet
 d. play
 e. amputate

- a. traveler
 b. belt
 c. mind
 d. vise
 e. ax

SHARECROPPERS

Sharecroppers are the hapless folk of this _____ who have nothing in the _____ but themselves. There is no _____ for them--they must either _____ themselves out to whoever will _____ them, or starve. They are _____ and therefore find employment _____ easy in the great farm _____ of the South and West of the United States. They are _____ paid the full worth of their _____.

- a. country
 b. direction
 c. reservation
 d. extremity
 e. sacrifice

- a. matinee
 b. chaplain
 c. instinct
 d. grocery
 e. world

- a. neglect
 b. choice
 c. moisture
 d. jolt
 e. steed

- a. smack
 b. frolic
 c. wash
 d. rent
 e. cluster

- a. disable
 b. grope
 c. captivate
 d. tinkle
 e. hire

- a. farmers
 b. provisions
 c. wrenches
 d. channels
 e. caverns

- a. helplessly
 b. lightly
 c. comparatively
 d. joyously
 e. innocently

- a. arms
 b. brackets
 c. belts
 d. dips
 e. landlords

- a. rudely
 b. rarely
 c. loosely
 d. superbly
 e. busily

- a. homicide
 b. typhoon
 c. hire
 d. polio
 e. stoutness

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

This gentle Negro scientist was _____ in the midst of the American Civil War. His _____ was Diamond Grove, Missouri, but the _____ date of his birth is _____ and he had _____ even a name. Because his _____, Mary, had been the _____ of Moses Carver, the _____ fellow was known simply as Carver's George. Not until his _____ days did he attain the _____ of George Washington Carver.

- a. born
b. deceased
c. indefinite
d. spare
e. bulky

- a. memorandum
b. master
c. announcement
d. bump
e. birthplace

- a. scenic
b. exact
c. early
d. adaptable
e. luminous

- a. famed
b. obscure
c. indispensable
d. proper
e. visible

- a. scarcely
b. luckily
c. gravely
d. impatiently
e. stiffly

- a. union
b. bedroom
c. mother
d. leap
e. jolt

- a. split
b. sod
c. dip
d. embassy
e. slave

- a. wondrous
b. salty
c. defensive
d. navigable
e. little

- a. late
b. inky
c. precise
d. school
e. dark

- a. dignity
b. rink
c. refund
d. frenzy
e. barracks

CAVE DIVING

Our worst experience in five thousand _____ did not come in the _____, but in an inland _____ cave, the famous Fountain of Avignon. The _____ spring is a quiet _____ in a crater under a six-hundred-foot _____ cliff above the River Sorgue. A _____ flows from it the _____ around, until March comes; then the Fountain of Vaucluse _____ in a range of _____ which swells the Sorgue to flood.

- a. dives
b. pens
c. forges
d. pails
e. greyhounds

- a. darkness
b. sea
c. aisle
d. donation
e. lid

- a. frail
b. water
c. tender
d. barren
e. faithful

- a. sheer
b. staunch
c. crippled
d. renowned
e. adaptable

- a. longitude
b. pool
c. loan
d. owl
e. gadget

- a. strange
b. stormy
c. limestone
d. delicate
e. watchful

- a. trophy
b. lilt
c. ship
d. tool
e. trickle

- a. purpose
b. nod
c. suspense
d. ailment
e. year

- a. effects
b. creaks
c. advises
d. improvises
e. erupts

- a. hunger
b. vinegar
c. water
d. gravel
e. sense

THE KEY

Nicholas slipped back into the _____ and rapidly put into _____ a plan of action that had _____ germinated in his brain. By _____ on a chair in the _____, one could reach a _____ on which reposed a _____, important-looking key. The _____ was as important as it _____; it was the instrument which _____ the mysteries of the lumber room secure from unauthorized intrusions.

- a. slush
b. puzzle
c. brute
d. veteran
e. house

- a. compensation
b. staple
c. gesture
d. principal
e. execution

- a. long
b. sourly
c. gently
d. poorly
e. inland

- a. absorbing
b. standing
c. polishing
d. bending
e. smiling

- a. slumber
b. crank
c. library
d. nylon
e. kerchief

- a. reef
b. shelf
c. strip
d. west
e. meal

- a. bay
b. dire
c. memorial
d. fat
e. numb

- a. peal
b. message
c. pay
d. canary
e. key

- a. finished
b. looked
c. sprung
d. lounged
e. refused

- a. feasted
b. stole
c. hit
d. kept
e. exceeded

SOMERSET, PENNSYLVANIA

Somerset is one of those _____ small towns that
 abound in _____ Pennsylvania and that boast nothing
 _____ exciting than a few thousand _____, a
 few churches, a _____ or two and a lot of
 _____ people whose lives pass under _____
 ordinary and often drab _____. Those who leave may go
 on to _____ things in the cities of the East, and those
 who _____ have the comparative security of being among
 their own.

- a. dandy
 b. insolent
 c. nondescript
 d. vulgar
 e. velvety

- a. incurable
 b. rural
 c. potential
 d. thatched
 e. moody

- a. vitally
 b. stoutly
 c. more
 d. luckily
 e. least

- a. angles
 b. tests
 c. canaries
 d. homes
 e. rescues

- a. bend
 b. pauper
 c. club
 d. mound
 e. shroud

- a. entire
 b. dusty
 c. slight
 d. hardworking
 e. luminous

- a. sweetly
 b. pretty
 c. strangely
 d. gravely
 e. beyond

- a. gatherings
 b. convictions
 c. cabins
 d. fireflies
 e. circumstances

- a. smother
 b. better
 c. slower
 d. later
 e. hotter

- a. dine
 b. stay
 c. sleep
 d. amputate
 e. penalize

NEW YORK AFTER MIDNIGHT

New York, N.Y. -- In the long, lonely _____ of
 early morning Times Square _____. It ceases for a while
 to _____ its practiced role as _____ girl of
 the Western _____. Predawn visitors see it in what
 _____ to its cold _____ and curlers.

The square _____ its self-consciousness, takes
 off its _____, neon painted face and _____
 various ablutions.

- a. wests
 b. bills
 c. nets
 d. ports
 e. hours

- a. smokes
 b. flutters
 c. quenches
 d. blows
 e. changes

- a. hoe
 b. waver
 c. play
 d. nuzzle
 e. pioneer

- a. plaid
 b. glamor
 c. famous
 d. leaky
 e. spiritual

- a. intellectual
 b. impurity
 c. season
 d. platform
 e. world

- a. winks
 b. mingles
 c. amounts
 d. swings
 e. bravoes

- a. junior
 b. cream
 c. bat
 d. advantage
 e. shroud

- a. slants
 b. triggers
 c. loses
 d. fondles
 e. weighs

- a. garish
 b. velvety
 c. squeaky
 d. mild
 e. simple

- a. performs
 b. relies
 c. endorses
 d. decomposes
 e. notices

THE MASTER OF SUSPENSE

Edgar Allen Poe (1809-1849), considered a _____ of suspense, was born in Boston. The _____ of traveling actors, he was _____ at an early age by the _____ of his mother and the _____ of his father. Young Edgar was _____ into the home of John Allan a _____ Richmond, Virginia, merchant Allan, who _____ the youngster as a _____ did not formally adopt the _____.

- a. heroine
b. master
c. temple
d. boom
e. stake

- a. muscle
b. son
c. furlough
d. salve
e. renewal

- a. snarled
b. refused
c. orphaned
d. lured
e. sparked

- a. reprimand
b. glade
c. tide
d. death
e. raven

- a. disturbance
b. neck
c. disappearance
d. monitor
e. release

- a. taken
b. raked
c. spoken
d. fiddled
e. kidded

- a. treacherous
b. microscopic
c. spectacular
d. brittle
e. wealthy

- a. mentioned
b. chased
c. diapered
d. regarded
e. teased

- a. stroke
b. swimmer
c. mirror
d. genius
e. thump

- a. boy
b. emperor
c. value
d. release
e. guppy

WOLVES IN SEARCH OF FOOD

Two big wolves, motionless and alert, _____
 like sentinels on the _____. Behind them was the
 _____ valley, and in front of them a wide-spreading
 _____. The hungry hunters gazed fierce-eyed at a
 _____, surging mass of animals in the _____ --
 part of a great _____ of buffalo moving northward in
 this _____ of 1869. Hundreds of _____ of the
 huge shaggy _____ were passing, blackening the plains.

- a. rummaged
 b. scattered
 c. dozed
 d. stood
 e. used

- a. hilltop
 b. response
 c. pup
 d. spectacular
 e. marble

- a. river
 b. chewy
 c. bodily
 d. worthy
 e. kind

- a. plain
 b. donor
 c. proclamation
 d. sheet
 e. share

- a. warm
 b. sheltered
 c. dark
 d. daily
 e. festive

- a. splutter
 b. offensive
 c. distance
 d. clock
 e. porpoise

- a. defense
 b. lever
 c. mother
 d. herd
 e. uniform

- a. spring
 b. brawn
 c. dare
 d. junk
 e. stain

- a. thousands
 b. parlors
 c. fractures
 d. suns
 e. livelihoods

- a. situations
 b. tubes
 c. aspects
 d. thrusts
 e. animals

SHARECROPPERS' HOMES

Sharecroppers live in tottering pineboard _____
 set up on four _____ posts about two feet from the
 _____. This avoids the dampness and _____
 the occasional snake who would _____ through the open
 door. There is _____ but one room and a _____
 addition tacked on to the _____, which serves as a
 _____. Everybody lives in the _____ room.

- a. flips
 b. hovels
 c. arrays
 d. mates
 e. tops

- a. academic
 b. geological
 c. attentive
 d. haggard
 e. wooden

- a. ground
 b. pint
 c. burst
 d. ruby
 e. shawl

- a. welcomes
 b. includes
 c. paralyzes
 d. resumes
 e. discourages

- a. glower
 b. park
 c. slither
 d. vent
 e. irritate

- a. brutally
 b. radiantly
 c. weakly
 d. usually
 e. soberly

- a. speechless
 b. bent
 c. slight
 d. mathematical
 e. memorable

- a. rear
 b. bristle
 c. folder
 d. trace
 e. deed

- a. cripple
 b. hemlock
 c. kitchen
 d. velocity
 e. contribution

- a. anesthetic
 b. one
 c. ginger
 d. lucky
 e. calico

THE MIND OF THE MASTER

The injured captain, lying in the _____, was at this time _____ in that profound dejection and _____ which comes, temporarily at least, to even the _____ and most enduring when, willy-nilly, the _____ fails, the army loses, the _____ goes down. The mind of the _____ of a vessel is _____ deep in the timbers of her, though he _____ for a day or a _____.

- a. seventeen
 b. bow
 c. cupcake
 d. life
 e. owl

- a. bounced
 b. invented
 c. rewarded
 d. bloomed
 e. buried

- a. indifference
 b. particle
 c. mechanism
 d. radio
 e. playground

- a. dimmest
 b. stubbiest
 c. smokiest
 d. bravest
 e. sickest

- a. rumor
 b. firm
 c. triangle
 d. hook
 e. knob

- a. ship
 b. ride
 c. boy
 d. weariness
 e. spoon

- a. baggage
 b. entry
 c. master
 d. goodness
 e. plank

- a. banded
 b. enforced
 c. appreciated
 d. linked
 e. rooted

- a. command
 b. whirl
 c. conserve
 d. spark
 e. peck

- a. tortilla
 b. choir
 c. decade
 d. plank
 e. harvest

TRIANGULATION

Triangulation is often used to _____ distances to inaccessible points. _____ scales can be used. In _____ distances in space, a _____ on the scale drawing on _____ has to represent a _____ distance in space. The _____ method is quite an _____ way to measure distances. However, it can _____ be used with relatively _____ objects in space.

- a. irritate
b. crunch
c. erect
d. breathe
e. measure

- a. Foolish
b. Indigo
c. Outer
d. Clumsy
e. Different

- a. springing
b. selling
c. pressing
d. gluing
e. measuring

- a. unit
b. leader
c. part
d. cartridge
e. shelf

- a. relish
b. blame
c. stuff
d. illness
e. paper

- a. worthy
b. slim
c. tremendous
d. discontented
e. streaky

- a. script
b. experience
c. coyote
d. triangulation
e. silhouette

- a. informal
b. anesthetic
c. accurate
d. indefinite
e. upward

- a. faithfully
b. anywhere
c. mildly
d. beyond
e. only

- a. nearby
b. slippery
c. navigable
d. hereditary
e. delicate

COUNTING AND COMPUTING

Thousands of years ago primitive _____ undoubtedly found it necessary to _____ ways of indicating quantity. _____ a few fingers perhaps _____ the number of wolves in an _____ pack. A certain sound may have _____ the number of sheep the _____ had killed. A crude _____ of a certain fish _____ to swim in huge _____ possibly represented a large number.

- a. spit
 b. accuracy
 c. cancer
 d. man
 e. archery

- a. baffle
 b. devise
 c. rescue
 d. erect
 e. ladle

- a. Crocheting
 b. Siphoning
 c. Upholding
 d. Pouncing
 e. Conquering

- a. sobbed
 b. earned
 c. budgeted
 d. winced
 e. signified

- a. inflating
 b. enabling
 c. enveloping
 d. attacking
 e. enduring

- a. harmed
 b. surprised
 c. conveyed
 d. graded
 e. flickered

- a. attractions
 b. licks
 c. cents
 d. wolves
 e. sagas

- a. adversary
 b. shark
 c. sonnet
 d. sketch
 e. missile

- a. hurried
 b. known
 c. bottled
 d. plowed
 e. drunk

- a. kings
 b. cashier
 c. schools
 d. nets
 e. hermits

RAFT ADRIFT

Usually men who have embarked on an _____ raft in modern times have been _____ sailors whose sole desire was to _____ the perils of the _____ sea and reach the _____ coast. But this was not the _____ in April of last _____, when the tugboat Guardian Rio _____ a clumsy raft away from the _____ docks of the Peruvian _____ of Callao and left it adrift.

- a. innocent
b. overnight
c. inky
d. academic
e. ocean

- a. shipwrecked
b. photographed
c. sloped
d. memorized
e. opposed

- a. sympathize
b. appraise
c. lavish
d. escape
e. behave

- a. bulky
b. vital
c. open
d. partial
e. fanatical

- a. sternest
b. nearest
c. heaviest
d. cloudiest
e. coziest

- a. rodeo
b. due
c. dusk
d. case
e. crust

- a. pick
b. year
c. snarl
d. capacity
e. cat

- a. copied
b. remained
c. adored
d. buckled
e. towed

- a. curried
b. hobbled
c. sheltered
d. paddled
e. pursued

- a. handicap
b. curb
c. riddle
d. port
e. warrant

AMERICANS LIVED BY THE LAND

The Revolution was fought by a _____ of whom
 nineteen out of _____ tilled the soil. With
 _____ land obtainable for more than a _____
 after Independence, agriculture continued, though with
 _____ diminishing effect, to provide the _____
 atmosphere of American life and _____. "The vast
 majority of the _____ of this country live by the
 _____, and carry its quality in their _____
 and opinions," wrote Ralph Waldo Emerson in 1844.

- a. people
 b. tavern
 c. play
 d. guarantee
 e. photostat

- a. twinkle
 b. margin
 c. intent
 d. twenty
 e. detail

- a. ambitious
 b. good
 c. relative
 d. ginger
 e. stern

- a. plank
 b. century
 c. bakery
 d. panther
 e. trophy

- a. selfishly
 b. gradually
 c. desolately
 d. fragrantly
 e. sorrowfully

- a. bashful
 b. fourteen
 c. incomplete
 d. intricate
 e. pervasive

- a. custodian
 b. bibliography
 c. pact
 d. thought
 e. yelp

- a. entries
 b. clusters
 c. drives
 d. people
 e. macadem

- a. land
 b. boast
 c. tablet
 d. spire
 e. fame

- a. weasels
 b. rafters
 c. scenes
 d. manners
 e. caribou

SIMILARITIES BETWEEN TWO CULTURES

It is well known that a _____ of striking similarities in the _____ of South America and Polynesia have been _____. These include two of the _____ cultivated plants--the sweet _____ and the bottle gourd-- and _____ cultural features. The theory has therefore _____ been advanced--and again as _____ rejected--that there must have been a _____ contact between these two _____.

- a. fray
 b. number
 c. ski
 d. mischief
 e. sock

- a. coordination
 b. wheat
 c. massacre
 d. culture
 e. dessert

- a. united
 b. shared
 c. reinforced
 d. fainted
 e. noted

- a. undersea
 b. folk
 c. important
 d. artificial
 e. racial

- a. rent
 b. arsenal
 c. handful
 d. potato
 e. stick

- a. nude
 b. many
 c. critical
 d. humid
 e. precision

- a. stubbornly
 b. nationally
 c. brutally
 d. frequently
 e. graciously

- a. feebly
 b. frequently
 c. ornately
 d. maliciously
 e. bluntly

- a. formidable
 b. scaly
 c. prehistoric
 d. sheltered
 e. worldly

- a. traces
 b. lambs
 c. areas
 d. mares
 e. stares

ANSWER KEYS
STUDENT GUIDE PASSAGES

Grade 1

Step 2 cups

Step 3 1. a
2. b
3. b

Step 4 1. b
2. a
3. b

Step 3 1. 3

2. a

3. b

4. e

5. d

6. b

7. a

8. a

9. e

10. a

Grades 2 - 3

Step 1 dresses

Step 2 1. a
2. b
3. b

Step 3 1. c
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. d

Step 4 1. d
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. a
7. d
8. b
9. b
10. a

Grades 7 - 10

Example 2

1. b

2. b

3. e

4. d

5. b

Example 3

1. a

2. d

3. a

4. e

5. b

6. c

7. c

8. a

9. d

10. a

Grades 4 - 6

Step 1 1. b
2. a
3. b

Step 2 1. c
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. d

ANSWER KEYS
ADDITIONAL CLOZE TRAINING PASSAGES

B-02-01 balloon
B-02-02 lion
B-02-03 rock
B-02-04 shoes

C-01-01 1. a
2. a
3. a

C-01-02 1. a
2. b
3. a

C-02-03 1. b
2. a
3. b

C-02-04 1. a
2. b
3. b

C-02-05 1. a
2. b
3. b

C-03-06 1. b
2. a
3. a

C-03-07 1. b
2. a
3. b

C-03-08 1. b
2. b
3. b

C-04-09 1. b
2. b
3. a

C-04-10 1. b
2. a
3. a

D-01-01 1. b
2. a
3. b

D-02-02 1. b
2. c
3. c

D-02-03 1. c
2. a
3. b

D-02-04 1. c
2. b
3. a

D-03-05 1. c
2. c
3. a

D-03-06 1. a
2. a
3. c

D-03-07 1. c
2. b
3. b

D-03-08 1. b
2. a
3. c

D-04-09 1. c
2. a
3. c

D-04-10 1. a
2. c
3. b

D-05-11 1. a
2. a
3. b

D-06-12 1. b
2. a
3. b

D-06-13 1. b
2. a
3. c

D-07-14 1. a
2. c
3. c

D-08-15 1. b
2. c
3. b

E-01-01 apples
E-01-02 ducks
E-02-03 pond
E-02-04 tree

F-01-01 1. c
2. b
3. d
4. a
5. a

F-02-02 1. d
2. d
3. a
4. d
5. b

F-02-03 1. c
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. d

F-03-04 1. a
2. d
3. a
4. b
5. a

F-03-05 1. a
2. c
3. b
4. d
5. c

F-04-06 1. b
2. d
3. a
4. a
5. d

F-05-07 1. b
2. d
3. a
4. a
5. d

F-05-08 1. c
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. b

F-05-09 1. d
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. c

F-05-10 1. c
2. c
3. c
4. c
5. b

F-05-11 1. b
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. d

F-06-12 1. d
2. c
3. c
4. a
5. b

F-06-13 1. d
2. d
3. b
4. c
5. d

F-07-14 1. b
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. d

F-07-15 1. d
2. c
3. d
4. a
5. d

F-08-16 1. d
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. b

F-08-17 1. d
2. d
3. a
4. c
5. c

ANSWER KEYS
ADDITIONAL CLOZE TRAINING PASSAGES

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>F-09-18 1. b
2. d
3. b
4. a
5. b</p> | <p>G-02-01 1. b
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. a
7. c
8. b
9. d
10. d</p> | <p>G-04-06 1. d
2. d
3. b
4. b
5. c
6. d
7. c
8. d
9. d
10. a</p> | <p>G-06-11 1. a
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. b
8. a
9. d
10. a</p> |
| <p>F-09-19 1. c
2. b
3. d
4. d
5. c</p> | <p>G-03-02 1. b
2. d
3. c
4. d
5. c
6. c
7. c
8. c
9. c
10. b</p> | <p>G-05-07 1. a
2. c
3. c
4. b
5. b
6. d
7. c
8. c
9. d
10. a</p> | <p>G-06-12 1. c
2. a
3. d
4. b
5. a
6. d
7. a
8. b
9. d
10. c</p> |
| <p>F-10-20 1. d
2. a
3. a
4. c
5. c</p> | <p>G-03-03 1. c
2. d
3. a
4. a
5. d
6. d
7. a
8. a
9. b
10. b</p> | <p>G-05-08 1. c
2. a
3. c
4. d
5. b
6. b
7. b
8. d
9. d
10. c</p> | <p>G-07-13 1. a
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. b
6. b
7. d
8. b
9. a
10. a</p> |
| <p>F-09-21 1. d
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. b</p> | <p>G-04-04 1. d
2. d
3. d
4. d
5. c
6. d
7. c
8. a
9. d
10. a</p> | <p>G-05-09 1. a
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. b
6. c
7. b
8. d
9. d
10. b</p> | <p>G-07-14 1. b
2. b
3. a
4. d
5. b
6. b
7. b
8. c
9. d
10. d</p> |
| <p>F-11-22 1. b
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. d</p> | <p>G-04-05 1. b
2. d
3. d
4. a
5. a
6. d
7. d
8. a
9. c
10. c</p> | <p>G-06-10 1. a
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. a
6. c
7. a
8. a
9. c
10. b</p> | <p>G-08-15 1. d
2. c
3. c
4. d
5. a
6. d
7. b
8. c
9. a
10. a</p> |
| <p>F-11-23 1. c
2. b
3. d
4. d
5. c</p> | | | |
| <p>F-12-24 1. a
2. d
3. b
4. a
5. c</p> | | | |
| <p>F-12-25 1. a
2. d
3. a
4. b
5. d</p> | | | |

ANSWER KEYS
ADDITIONAL CLOZE TRAINING PASSAGES

H-05-01 1. b
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. b
6. a
7. c
8. a
9. e
10. b

H-07-05 1. e
2. b
3. e
4. e
5. a
6. a
7. e
8. e
9. d
10. b

H-08-09 1. e
2. b
3. e
4. b
5. b
6. e
7. e
8. a
9. a
10. b

H-10-13 1. d
2. e
3. e
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. e
8. a
9. d
10. b

H-06-02 1. d
2. d
3. c
4. c
5. c
6. a
7. d
8. b
9. b
10. b

H-07-06 1. b
2. c
3. e
4. e
5. b
6. c
7. e
8. c
9. c
10. d

H-09-10 1. c
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. e
6. a
7. d
8. d
9. c
10. e

H-10-14 1. a
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. d
6. d
7. d
8. b
9. d
10. b

H-06-03 1. c
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. b
6. c
7. a
8. a
9. a
10. a

H-08-07 1. c
2. d
3. a
4. c
5. e
6. b
7. c
8. d
9. c
10. c

H-09-11 1. a
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. e
6. b
7. a
8. e
9. b
10. c

H-10-15 1. e
2. b
3. a
4. b
5. b
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. e
10. c

H-07-04 1. d
2. a
3. d
4. e
5. d
6. b
7. b
8. b
9. d
10. d

H-08-08 1. e
2. d
3. e
4. b
5. d
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. b
10. a

H-09-12 1. c
2. c
3. a
4. c
5. a
6. d
7. e
8. e
9. e
10. e

H-11-16 1. a
2. d
3. e
4. a
5. b
6. c
7. d
8. e
9. b
10. d

ANSWER KEYS
ADDITIONAL CLOZE TRAINING PASSAGES

H-11-17 1. c
2. a
3. d
4. b
5. c
6. e
7. b
8. d
9. b
10. e

H-12-21 1. b
2. d
3. d
4. a
5. c
6. e
7. b
8. a
9. b
10. a

H-13-25 1. b
2. e
3. d
4. c
5. e
6. b
7. c
8. c
9. c
10. b

H-14-29 1. c
2. c
3. e
4. c
5. e
6. b
7. a
8. b
9. d
10. b

H-11-18 1. e
2. d
3. a
4. a
5. c
6. d
7. c
8. a
9. e
10. a

H-12-22 1. e
2. d
3. b
4. e
5. e
6. c
7. c
8. b
9. e
10. c

H-13-26 1. d
2. e
3. a
4. a
5. e
6. b
7. e
8. d
9. b
10. a

H-14-30 1. d
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. d
6. c
7. c
8. d
9. d
10. c

H-11-19 1. d
2. c
3. c
4. a
5. c
6. c
7. a
8. d
9. a
10. a

H-12-23 1. c
2. b
3. a
4. d
5. d
6. a
7. e
8. c
9. b
10. e

H-13-27 1. d
2. c
3. e
4. e
5. a
6. e
7. c
8. c
9. e
10. d

H-15-31 1. a
2. e
3. b
4. d
5. e
6. a
7. c
8. c
9. b
10. c

H-11-20 1. d
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. e
6. b
7. d
8. c
9. d
10. a

H-13-24 1. d
2. c
3. c
4. d
5. e
6. a
7. a
8. e
9. c
10. a

H-14-28 1. d
2. a
3. a
4. e
5. e
6. e
7. a
8. d
9. c
10. d

H-15-32 1. a
2. e
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. e
8. e
9. d
10. a

ANSWER KEYS
ADDITIONAL CLOZE TRAINING PASSAGES

H-15-33 1. a
2. b
3. b
4. d
5. b
6. c
7. e
8. e
9. e
10. c

H-18-37 1. b
2. b
3. c
4. d
5. c
6. a
7. e
8. d
9. d
10. a

H-21-41 1. e
2. e
3. e
4. a
5. e
6. c
7. d
8. c
9. e
10. a

H-24-45 1. b
2. d
3. e
4. c
5. d
6. b
7. d
8. b
9. c
10. c

H-16-34 1. e
2. e
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. b
7. d
8. e
9. b
10. d

H-19-38 1. d
2. a
3. a
4. a
5. c
6. c
7. d
8. a
9. a
10. e

H-21-42 1. d
2. b
3. c
4. e
5. d
6. c
7. d
8. d
9. b
10. c

H-17-35 1. c
2. b
3. c
4. d
5. c
6. d
7. b
8. e
9. b
10. b

H-20-39 1. b
2. e
3. a
4. e
5. c
6. d
7. c
8. a
9. c
10. b

H-22-43 1. e
2. a
3. d
4. c
5. b
6. d
7. b
8. e
9. c
10. d

H-18-36 1. e
2. e
3. c
4. b
5. e
6. c
7. b
8. c
9. a
10. a

H-20-40 1. b
2. e
3. a
4. d
5. b
6. a
7. c
8. e
9. a
10. c

H-23-44 1. a
2. d
3. b
4. b
5. b
6. e
7. d
8. d
9. a
10. d