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ABSTRACT

This is the fourth of six volumes providing information drawn from a project designed to compile a substantial data base on reading errors for use by researchers and teachers. This volume contains transcriptions of oral reading error studies conducted with fifth grade students. The transcriptions are organized according to grade and contributor/researcher and are ordered by an identification code. (RM)

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Reading Error Protocol Study: A Data Base

HERBERT D. SIMONS
and
RICHARD CHAMBERS

University of California, Berkeley

Volume IV

Grade Five

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STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 22-1-20-35 ID 001 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.6

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

A3 1. One morning ^{where c-can} a boy made ^[eɪ] a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. ^{c-Father} Father ^[fa, fə, fæ, fɔ]

said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy

^[kɔɪd] called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," ^{their} said Father.

9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played

for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. ^{one of c-the} One of the animals was a dog. ^{their}

4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,

^{bow bow} "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were ^{c-writing} waiting ^{writing} for the parade of animals

to begin. 3. They had ^[trɛndəd] trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them

was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It ^[kɪktəd] kicked and tried hard to break

^{③ c-away} ^{③ [eɪ]} away. 6. When it heard the band it ^[dænstəd] became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so

well that it won a prize.

A6 1. ^[paɪləts] ^[paɪləts] Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers/freight, and mail ^{fright} ^{flight}

from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make ^{c-dangerous} dangerous ^[rɪs-ɔnt] rescues in land and sea/

^[ɪz-əm] accidents, and drop food where people or herds are ^{are hurt} starving. 4. They bring ^{c-strange} strange ^[strə]

animals from ^{distant} dense jungles to our ^{zoo} zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and ^{c-spot} spot ^[s-pɔ]

Spending highway
speeding cars on highways.
c-hundreds of years ago
[hændəʒz] of years ago

- A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large
is country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich/civilized nation. 3. Only a
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler
of for many years.

- A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought
injuries innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much-feared Champions,
who c-had/p-previouslly [har] who had previously defeated all/opponents. 3. The spectators had/earlier criticized
the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with/excitement as the players took
their/positions.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 23: 1:0-25 ID 002 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black
READING LEVEL 3.7

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

- A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

- A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many/different tricks. 4. Among them
was a tall boy/whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
well that it won a prize.
^{won c-2}
^[far]

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, ^{fright} freight, and mail
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues ^{the} in land and sea
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also ^{Served us} serve as traffic police and spot
speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large
country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich ^{c-nation} civilized nation. 3. Only a
few people from Europe had ^{visit} visited this ^{distance} distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler
for many years.

A8 1. The eager ^[spektatorz] spectators who had ^[spekt] cheered the plucky warriors through eight ^[f40n] hard-fought
^[in-nings] ^[12] innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared ^[opponents] Champions,
who had ^[privizli] previously defeated all ^{the [API]} opponents. 3. The ^[spektar-torz] spectators had ^[earlier] ^[kritosait] earlier criticized
the ^[sevliz] umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were ^[tenθ] tense with excitement as the players took
their positions.

1. The oil industry ^{was} has been greatly increased by recent ^[æd-vænsəz] advances in science.

2. Geologists ^[dʒi-ɒ-l-ə-dʒɪsts] have discovered new ways ^[hæv] of locating ^{c. of} veins of oil-producing ^{to} rocks ^{rocks} 3. Problems of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods ^{c. are} of refining ^[ə] crude oil which have resulted in a higher ^[ræʃi-ən] ratio of quality fuel oil from a given volume of crude oil.

A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and/spoke as in former days. 2. He

^[vɪ-ɡ-ə-r-ə-sli] spoke/vigorously, ^[kən-tɪnju-əs-li] continuously, and ^[pɜrs-swɛs-ɪv-li] persuasively while the others listened ^[ət-tent-ɪv-li] attentively

but in ^[kən-tempt-ə] grim/end contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph ^[hi-sət-ɪ-tɪd] hesitated for a

moment; as often happens in such ^[sɜrk-jəm-fo-shən-s] circumstances he became confused and was unable to resume speaking.

All 1. Many of the hypotheses ^[haɪ-p-ə-θ-ə-sɪz] about physical ^[æb] phenomena ^[fɪ-n-ə-m-ə-n-ə] formulated by early ^[fɔr-mju-leɪt] philosophers ^[f-ɪ-l-ə-s-ə-f-ə-rz]

were inconsistent and in most cases could not be ^[ʌn-ɪ-v-ərs-ə-li] universally applied. In order to develop

^[a-k-j-ə-r-ɪ-t] accurate principles very/capable ^[fɪ-z-ɪ-k-ɪ-sts] /physicists, ^[mæθ-m-ə-t-ɪ-k-ə-nz] mathematicians, and ^[stæt-ɪ-s-t-ɪ-k-ə-nz] statisticians had to

^[k-ɒ-p-ə-reɪ-t] cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify ^[n-ʌ-m-ə-r-ə] numerous basic facts and

^[æ-s-ʌ-m-ʃ-ə-nz] assumptions.

A12 1. In a ^[ɪk-tʃ-ər] concluding ^[k-l-ə-d-ɪŋ] lecture on sidereal ^[sɪ-d-ɪ-r-ə-l] spaces, the astronomer ^[æ-str-ə-n-ə-m-ər] contrasted the ^[k-ɒn-s-tr-æ-t-ɪ-d] infinitesimal ^[ɪn-f-ɪ-n-ɪ-t-ɪ-s-ɪ-m-əl]

difference in the distance of the moon from the earth at ^[ə-p-ə-dʒi] apogee and at ^[p-ə-r-ɪ-dʒi] perigee with the

great difference in the distance/of the earth from the sun at ^[p-ə-r-i-keɪ-ljən] aphelion and at ^[p-ə-r-i-keɪ-ljən] perihelion.

2. The students ^[ɪn-ter-rog-ə-t-ɪ-d] interrogated him, ^[e-v-ɪ-d-ə-n-si-ŋ] evidencing ^[p-ri-ko-ʊ-si-ŋ] precociousness and ^[l-ʌk-ɪ-d-ɪ-ti] lucidity in expression.



STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 23,1-50-55 ID 003 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 4.5

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH 1

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he ^{ask} asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then ^{begin} began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was ^a pat day at the fair. 2. The children were ^{c-waiting} ^{wait} waiting for the parade of ^{c-animals} ^[æm] animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They ^{they c-fly} ^[fa²] fly passengers, ^{fright} freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea ^{accident} accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange ^{serve c-as} ^[E] animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

speeding cars on highways.

- A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a vary poor region. 2. But/China, a large country ^[i'strɪn] in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts ^[Kamf] of a rich civilized ^[sɪv] nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had visited ^{visit} this distant ^[rɪdʒən] region. 4. One was the/famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the languages ^{language} that were spoken in China and served its great ruler for many years.

- A8 1. The eager spactators ^[spɛk-tə-təz] who had cheered the plucky Warriors ^[wɔ-rɔz] through/eight hard-fought ^{wearers} innings were silent. ^[spɛktə] ^{c-silent} ^[saɪ] 2. Only a run was required to defeat ^{c-defeat} the much feared Champions, ^[di] who had previously defeated ^[dɪfə] all opponents. ^[əpənɪnts] ^[əp] 3. The spectators ^[spɛktə-təz] had/earlier ^{c-earlier} criticized ^{early} the/umpire ^[ɪm'paɪə] severely. ^{c-with and} 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the/players took their positions.

- A9 1. The oil ^[ɪndə'stri] industry has been/greatly ^[rɪsɪnt] increased by recent advances ^{advance} in science. ^{Silence} 2. Geologists have/discovered ^[dɪskʌv] new ways of locating ^[vaɪnz] veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems of gusher/control ^[rɪfʌndɪŋ] have been solved. 4. Very effective/also/are newer/methods of refining crude oil which have/resulted in a higher ratio of/quality fuel oil from a/given/ ^[vɔ-ləm] ^[kju:d] volume of crude oil.

TOP STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 24, 1, 35-50 ID 004 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black
READING LEVEL 3.5
START

- A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, ^{c-come c-here} ^{here come} Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
c- it c-is c-my
it's [m]
 boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
say
 said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
 called, "Please stop 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
 9. "Have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
 for a long time and then *they* began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.
[s]
the snow c-dog
c-saw the c-snow/the dog
was the [s]
 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
 "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
 to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them
 was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. *he* It kicked and tried hard to break
when c- it heard
he heard
c-became
[bigas]
[WA]
 away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
 well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, *freights* freight, and mail
 from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea
 accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange



animals from ^{these} dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police ^{police men} and spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large country/in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had ^{visit} visited this distant region. 4. ^{c-one of} One was the famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the languages/that were spoken in China and served its great ruler ^{c-for and} for many years.

A8 1. The eager spectators ^[sp'ek-tə'z] who had cheered the plucky Warriors ^[t'ɪd] through eight hard-fought innings/were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions, ^[krɪ'tɪksəʊz] who had ^[pri-viʒə'i] previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had ^[sp'ektə'z] earlier criticized ^[sɪvəl] the umpire ^[ɪm'paɪə] severely. 4. Now ^[pə'ɒʃənz] their faces were/tense with excitement as the players took their positions.

A9 1. The oil industry ^[ɪn'dʌstri] have been greatly increased ^[rɪ'sɪnt] by recent advances/in science. 2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating ^{c-veins} veins of ^[v] oil-producing rock. 3. Problems ^{c-gusher} of gusher ^[grʌ] control have been solved. 4. ^{c-newer} ^{c-methods} ^[ɪn] ^[mɪθ] Vary effective also are newer methods of refining crude oil which have ^{c-resulted} resulted ^[rɪ'sɪlt] in a higher ^[rə'tiəʊ] ratio of quality fuel oil from a given volume of crude oil.

A10 1. In response ^[ɪm'plɔːs] to the impulse ^[ɪm'pʌls] of/habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He ^{c-in c-former} ^{a former} spoke ^[vɪ'dʒərə'sli] ^[kən'suəsli] vigorously, continuously, and persuasively ^[pə'seɪsɪvli] while the others ^[prɪ'pə] listened attentively ^[ət'entɪvli].



but/in grim and/^[kantsmpʃən] contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph/hesitated for a^[aftən] moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to resume speaking. ^[ʌntə'leɪbəl]

All 1. Many of the ^[hɪpə'ti:əs] hypotheses/about physical/^[fə'mɪniəm] phenomena/formulated by early/^[fɪ'lɪsəfə'sə:z] philosophers were/^[ɪn'kɒnsɪst] inconsistent and in most cases ^{c-could} could not be ^[ju:nəvə's-əli] universally applied. In order to develop ^[ə'kɜ:rət] accurate principles ^{c-very} very capable/^[fɪzɪkə'st] physicists, ^[mæθ-ə'mætɪkənz] mathematicians, and/^[stætɪ'stɪʃən] statisticians had/to ^[kə'kɒpəreɪt] cooperate ^{c-heartedly} wholeheartedly ^[vɜ:tɪfɪ'keɪ] over long periods of time to verify ^[nɪjʊ'reɪʃən] numerous basic facts and/^[ə'sʌptəmz] assumptions.

All 2 1. In a concluding lecture on sidereal spaces, the astronomer ^[kɒn'strɛktɪd] contrasted ^[kɒnsən] the infinitesimal ^[ɪn'fɪnɪt-ɪ'dʒəl] difference in the distance of the moon from the earth at ^[ə'pɔ:dʒi] apogee and at ^[pə'rɪdʒi] perigee with the ^[gri:t] great difference in the distance of the earth from the sun at ^[ə'feliən] aphelion and at ^[pə'rɪhɪliən] perihelion. ^[ɪn'tɜ:r-rædʒɪtəd] 2. The students ^[ɪn'vɔ:lju:ən] interrogated him, evidencing ^[prɪ-kəʃɪ] precociousness and ^[lʌ'sɪdə] lucidity in expression.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 24,2;4-25 ID 005 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 4.6

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the ^{c-she} ^[sɪ] boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father ^{say} said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy



called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played

for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.

4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he ^{he c-said} ~~said~~ ^{was} said,

"Bow-wow." 6. The children ^{laugh} laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was ^a pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them

was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so

well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, ^{fright} freight, and mail

from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues ^{in c-land} ~~in the land~~ in land and sea

accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and ^{stop} ~~spot~~

speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, ^{a-large} ~~c-only c-a~~

country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a ^[sivə'zəɪzəd] ^[sivə'leɪs] ^{one of}

few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and ^{serve} served its great ruler for many years.

[spɛktatorz]
[spɛktakɔp]

A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought

innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,

c-opponents
[ɔpɔnents]
[ɔpɔɔp]

who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized

[spɛktətɔrs] early [critikəsɪzəd]

the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took their positions.

[ʃɔ]

c-has
had

[ɔd-vænsəs]
[ɔdɪ]

A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.

producing
[prɔd,prɔdɪk]
[prɔdɪ,prɔd]

2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems

of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining

effective

crude oil which have resulted in a higher ratio of quality fuel oil from a given

result [rɛdɪɔ]

[vɔm]
volume of crude oil.

[ʃɔ][ɪmpɔɪs]

A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He

[vɪdʒjuəsli]
[vɪt]

[prɪsɪdʒəs-ɪ]
[prɪsɪdʒəs]

c-others [ɔs]
other

spoke/vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively

[kɔntɛmpəs]
[kɔntɛmp]

[ɑrɪ] [ɪzɔstɪd]

but in grim and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a

c-moment
[məmənt]

happen

moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to

resume speaking.

[hɪpɔtɪz]

[fɪnəmɪnə]
[fɪnəməniə]

c-philosophers
[fɪləs]

A11 1. Many of the hypotheses about physical phenomena formulated by early philosophers

[ɪnkɔnsɪstɪd]
[ɪnkɔnsɪst]

were inconsistent and in most cases could not be universally applied. In order to develop

① c-very
② [fɪzɪkəns]
③ [lɪkəp]

13 699
④ [mæθəmætɪ-kɪns]

[stɪtɪzɪkən]
[stɪtɪ]

[kɔpəreɪt] cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and
 [kɔsɪpsənz] assumptions.

c-lecture

c-astronomer [kanstrɔld] [ɔstrənəm] [ɪntɪs-tɛstəməl] [ɪnt,ən]

A12 1. In a concluding lecture on sidereal spaces, the astronomer contrasted the infinitesimal

ⓐ [dɪfrəns] difference in the distance of the moon from the earth at apogee and at perigee with the

great difference in the distance of the earth from the sun at aphelion and at perihelion

2. The students interrogated him, evidencing precociousness and lucidity in expression.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 24,2;50-65 ID 006 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 7.5

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,



"Bow-wow." 6. The children ^{laugh} laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was ^a pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had ^[trained] their ^{animals} pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It ^{he} kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and ^{not} spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large ^[90] country in eastern Asia, ^{and} had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had ^{visit} visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo. 5. He ^[10] learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and ^{serve} served its great ruler for many years.

A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the ^{plucky} Warriors through eight hard-fought ^[10] innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions, who had ^[previous] previously defeated all ^[opponents] opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier ^[50] criticized the ^[several] umpire ^[several] severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took

Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. ^{c-they run then}
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat." 7. It is ^a my kitten. 8. She ^{wanted} wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. ^{we will} We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Pleasee stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time." ^{c-I [a2]}

A4 1. One day ^{c-five} five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. ^{one of day}
4. Soon the dog-next door came out of the house. 5. When he ^{c-saw} saw the snow dog he said, "Bark-bark" ^{come}
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their ^{c-pets} pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them ^{almost} was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When ^{it} it heard the band it ^{if c-became} became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that ^{c-won a prize} it won a prize. ^{[kikto] try [dancing]}

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they ^{some} make dangerous rescues in land and sea. ^{the other} ^{[pasenors]/?-freight [pasngar] [pas] [ris(s)] [ri2]}



eight-tracks/[lɛl] [dɒp] accidents, and drop food where people are herd/ or herds are starving. 4. They bring strong brings strong
 animal animals from/dense [dɛnʃ] [dʒɒŋ] dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot
 c-speeding almost c-police c-spot
 Some speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler for many years.

STDP
A4; 7

- ③ a c-dog that
 - ④ a good
 - ③ now we c-have a good that
 - ② c-now we are
 - ① how
- NOW WE HAVE A DOG THAT

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 496; 1:0-25 ID 008 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 1.5

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl." 2. Run with me to the boat. 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat." 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father



said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat/with us." 5. ^{So/} Soon the boy/
 called please stop
 P-called/P-
 called. "Pleasea stop. 6. I see/water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
 where
 c-yes
 see
 9. "have/s good time."

A4 1. One day five childran/want/out to play in the/^{P-beautiful world} beautiful whita snow. 2. They played
 for a/long time and then/^{begin} began to/make snow/animals. 3. One of the animals was a/dog.
 c-one
 [WZ]
 P-next
 at
 4. Soon the dog/next door/came out/of the house. 5. ^{P-saw} When he/saw the/anow dog he/said,
 P-bow-wow
 bark
 "Bow-wow." 6. The childran laughed. 7. "Now we have a/dog/that can bark."
 P-it
 P-pet
 c-at
 at
 past
 it
 P-fair
 c-trained

A5 1. It was/pet day at the/^{P-fair} fair. 3. The children/were/^{running} waiting for the/^{Time P-parade} parade of/animals
 to/begin. 3. They had/^{P-trained} trained their/pets to/do/^{P-different} many/different tricks/ 4. Among them
 P-Among
 P-along
 was a/tall/boy/^{P-what goat} whose goat made/^{P-trouble} trouble for him. 5. It/^{tricked} kicked and tried hard to/^{P-break} break
 P-away
 away
 6. When it heard the/^{had} band it/^{P-band} became/^{P-quiet} quiet. 7. During the/^{P-during} parade it/^{P-danced} danced so/
 with
 P-won
 will/[WZ]
 P-[WZ]
 well that it won a/prize.

STOP

496,1,55-65
 STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 496,2,0-5 ID 009 AGE 12 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black
 READING LEVEL 1.9

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See/me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,
 Mother. 6. Come and play with me.
 A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
 4. "This is ^{funny} fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see/something in the
 boat. 7. It is/^{cat} my kitten. 8. She wants to play."
 c-one
 [WZ]
 met
 705 19



call
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy/
please
called, "Please stop at a good time 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said father.
9. "Have a good time."

A6 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
for a long time and then became to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
"Bow-wow" 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them
was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him 5. It kicked and tried hard to break
away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange
animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot
sleeping speeding cars on highways.

STOP

A6; 5
④ P-police/
③ [EP]
② C-as/ P-traffic pool
① [E22]
AS TRAFFIC POLICE 20



READING LEVEL START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wanted to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. I see water. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "Have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A3; 2 ⑤ c-where c-can

- ① [LW, W]
- ② P-where come
- ③ wait
- ④ was

WHERE CAN

A5; 6

- ③ then it/ because quickly
- ② P-band it
- ① [brenkt]

BAND IT BECAME QUIET

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPES 5, 1, 20-40 ID 011 AGE 12 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 1.5

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. *She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. *Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. *When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. *It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. *They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them

was a tall boy ^{whose goat made trouble} for him. 5. * It kicked and tried hard ^{to break} away. 6. * When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the ^{parade} it ^{danced} so well that it ^{won a prize}.

STOP

A2;8 she want to a-play
she went to [plez]
she was
she
SHE WANTS TO PLAY

A3;2 I play
was coming/I
was [kēi]
[wɪ, wɪz, wɪz]
WHERE CAN I PLAY

A4;2 c-make snow/P-animals
c-snow
c-began to [mjoz] [sɪləz]
[biz]
again
again to [mjoz]
[elz]
BEGAN TO MAKE SNOW ANIMALS

A4;5 the snow dog cha
with his saw the snow dog [keima]
and
with his ^{when he saw the snow dog he}

A5;1 at the fair
it was pet day at the/P
it was pet day then
it was pet
it was

A5;3 trained c-their
[traend] that
they had trained them
they had / P
they had [tiz]
they
THEY HAD TRAINED THEIR

IT WAS PET DAY AT THE FAIR A5;6

A5;5 ^{quick}
^{it become} [kiwi?]
^{band it became}
① it kicked ① his
① c-it / P ① tried [hæz]
① [tɪ] ① c-and tried his
① then ① z / P
IT KICKED AND TRIED HARD

① then it hit ① the bend
① then it [tɪ] ① the / P
WHEN IT HEARD THE BAND IT BECAME QUIET

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPES 51; 1; 60-65 ID 012 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.9
START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. ^{c-I seen}
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the ^{is}
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She ^{wanted} wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he ^{ask} asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. ^{c-may} I see water. 7. May I play ^{c-here} here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played ^{c-they} ^{the} for a long time and then began to ^{c-make} ^{c-snow} make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog ^{c-we} ^{he} that ^{c-that} ^[wls] can bark."

A5 1. It was pat day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the ^{c-trained} ^[t] parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to ^{them} ^[802] do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat ^{and [terd]} ^{ticket and tried} made trouble for him. 5. ^{c-won} ^[w03] It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.



A6 ^{airplanes} 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers ^{flight} / ^[fɪ] freight, and mail ^{research} from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous ^{c-dangerous [pɪkəˈdʒərə]} rescues in land and sea ^{drag} accidents, and drop food where people or herds are ^{are} starving ^{and [sɛlɪ]}. 4. They bring ^{the bringing [s, s]} strange ^{[trafɪk] police} animals from dense jungles ^[dɪʒ] to ^{to} our ^{zoo} zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police ^[trafɪk] and spot ^{shot} speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of ^{the Europeans} Europe was a very poor region. 2. But ^{the} China, a large ^{is [ɪstɹən]} country in eastern Asia, had many of the ^[kəm-fɔːst] comforts ^[kəm] of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a ^[sɪvəlaɪzən] few people from Europe had visited this ^[sɪvəlaɪz] distant region. 4. One was the famous ^{c-marco} Marco Polo. ^[mɑːrko] 5. He learned some of the ^{visit} languages ^{distance} that were spoken in China and served its great ruler ^{formula} for many years. ^{Mark}

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 50.1.1-10 ID 0.13 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 4.1

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with ^[ɪ] it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I ^{can} see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played ^{the play} for a long time and then began ^{when became} to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children ^{laugh} laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark." ^{he had}

A5 1. It was ^{the} a pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them ^{c-whose} was a tall boy ^{who} whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. ^{and} ^{NT} During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. ^{sometime} Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in ^{lands} land and sea accidents, and drop food where people or herds ^{c-are c-starving} ^{were [star]} are starving. 4. They bring strange animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic ^{disease} ^{polices} police and spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. ^{hundred c-of} ^{hundred [si²]} Hundreds of years ago, most of ^{the} Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large country in eastern Asia, had many of the ^[kamfants] comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had ^{visit} visited this distant region. 4. One ^{of them} was the famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler ^[siyd] for many years.

A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered ^{[spɛktʌktərz] made cheer} the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought

^[ɪŋz]innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions,
^[prɪvɪʃəli]who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had ^{[spɛktʌktərz] who [həd]} earlier / ^[spɛktəz] criticized ^{NT}

^[sɛvrəli]the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took their positions.

A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent ^{advice of} advances in science.

^[dʒiɒlɒʒɪs]geographers 2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating ^[vaɪnz]veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems

^[grʌʃə]of gusher control have been ^{solve}solved. 4. Very ^[ɛkʃfektɪv]effective also are newer methods of refining

^[trud]crude oil which have ^{result}resulted in a higher ^[rɪs]ratio of quality fuel oil from ^{radar are}a given

STOP volume of crude oil.

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 52; 1:35-45 ID 014 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.7

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the

boat. 7. It is ^amy kitten. 8. She ^{I want}wants to play."

A3 1. One morning ^{this}a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

said, "Come with me in the car! 4. ^IWe will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy

called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.

Soon the dog next

4. Soon the dog next door/came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children/^{laugh} laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day/at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them

was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band/it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail

from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a

few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler for many years.

A8 1. * The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors/through eight hard-fought ^{thoughts}innings were silent. 2. Only \bar{a} run was required/to defeat/ ^{the c-much}the ^{most}feared Champions, who had ^[privirs-li]previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized ^[savrəli]the umpire ^[sɛːʔ]severely. 4. Now their faces were tense/with excitement as the ^{prayer}players took ^{c-positions}their ^{positions}positions.

A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science. ^[undāstri] 2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems ^[risənt]of gusher control have been ^[ædvəntʒ]solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining ^[rifendɪŋ]crude oil/which have ^[gʌs-tʃɔr]resulted ^{solve}in a higher ratio of quality fuel oil from \bar{a} given ^{method in [rifʔʔʔ]}volume of crude oil. ^[reltiɔ]
^[reltɔ]

A10 1. In ^{responses}response to the impulse/of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He ^[kantunjərsi]spoke ^[vidgəls-li]vigorously, ^[kantunʔ]continuously, and ^[pɜr-swɛl-sɪvli]persuasively while the ^{c-attentively/}others ^[ʌʔ]listened attentively but in grim end ^[kɔntɛmp-təs-li,jəs]contemptuous ^[hɛzətətɛd]silence. 3. Finally exhausted, ^[kɛnt]Joseph ^[hɪzətʔ]hesitated for a moment; as often ^{happened his/}happens in such circumstances he became confused/and was ^{c-unable}unable to ^[ʌnəbəl]resume speaking.

STOP
A8; 1 the eager spectators
p.
[spektətɛlʔ]
the eager [spekʔ]
THE EAGER SPECTATORS

A10; 2 ⑥ [kɔntɛmpʃsuəs]
⑤ [kɔntɛmp-təs-li,jəs]
④ [kɔmp, kəʔ]

READING LEVEL 4.4

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I ^{c-come} come down. 5. ^[ʒə] Come here, ^② Come here, ^① c-mother ^① [mɪ] Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They ^{play} played for a long time and ^{begin} then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children ^{laugh} laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. ^a It was a pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of ^{the} animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It ^{i+ c-kicked} kicked and ^{i+ [kɪk-təd]} tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. ^[dɪn] During the parade it danced so well that ^{c-it} it won a prize. ^{he}

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important ^{job} jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea accidents, and drop food ^{c-where} ^[wəz] where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve ^a as traffic police and ^{stop} spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of ^{the} Europe was ^a very poor region. 2. But China, ^a large country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ^{c-civilized} ^[sɪvɪlɪz] a rich civilized nation. 3. Only ^a few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and ^{serve} served its great ruler ^{c-for c-many} ^{of [m]} for many years.

A8 1. The eager spectators who ^(had) cheered the plucky/warriors through eight/hard-fought ^{c-innings} ^[ɪnɪŋz] innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to ^{c-defeat} ^{to [dɪ]} ^{defeat} ^{red} defeat the much feared Champions, who had previously ^{the} ^{defeat} defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier ^{criticize} ^{criticized} the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took their positions.

A9 1. The oil industry ^[ɪndʌstri] has been greatly increased ^{for} ^{advance} by recent advances in science. 2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating ^[vɒlʊm] ^{production rocks} veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems of gusher control have been solved. 4. ^{never} ^{referring} Very effective also are newer methods of refining crude oil which have resulted in ^a higher ratio of quality fuel oil from ^a given

^[vɒlʊm] volume of crude oil.

in [ri:rispɒnənts]
 A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He
 [vɜ:glɪlɪs] [pɜ:swɛdʒəs] [pɜ:swɛdʒəs] [prɔ:prɪvʒʊəs] listen [ɔ:tɪndeslɪ]
 spoke vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively
 the [kɒn-temptʃʊəs] exhaust
 but in grim and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a
 P-circumstances
 moment; as often happens in such [kɔ:ksjə-kɪzɪm] circumstances he became confused and was unable to
 resume speaking.

STOP

A9; 4 (4) c-ratio

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPES 52; 2; 50-60 ID 016 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black
 READING LEVEL 2.3

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
 said, "Come with me in the car!" 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
 called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
 for a long a long c. snow c-animals
 for a long time and then began to make snow balls. 3. One of the animals was a dog.
 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
 "Bow-wow." 6. The children laugh. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
 to begin. 3. They had traded their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them
 was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and ^{all} mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea ^{accident} accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange animals from dense ^{c-to} jungles [fəʒ] to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. ^{hundred} Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large country in eastern Asia, had many of the ^[KAmfɔ:ts] comforts of a rich ^{civilize} civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler for many years.

A8 1. The eager/spectators who had cheered the plucky ^{warrior} warriors through eight hard-fought ^{inning} innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared ^{champion} champions, who had ^[prɪvɪnts/i] previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized the umpire ^{c-severely} severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement ^{and} as the players took their ^{position} positions.

A9 1. The oil ^[ɪndʌstri] industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science. 2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating ^{c-veins} veins of ^[vɪnz] oil-producing rock. 3. Problems of ^[gʊʃə] gusher control have ^{solve} been solved. 4. ^{c-very/Effective} Very effective also are ^{c-newer} newer methods of refining

crude oil which have resulted in \bar{a} higher ^{c-ratio} ^[re²] ratio of quality fuel oil from \bar{a} given volume of crude oil.

A10 1. In response ^{in [res-pooz]} ^[ri-pooz] ^[em-pis] to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He spoke ^{P. vigorously} ^[kəntin-juəli] vigorously, continuously, and ^{P. persuasively} ^[Aténdant-i] ^[Aténdant] persuasively while the others listened attentively but in grim and ^[kəntemp-ju] contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for \bar{a} moment; ^{the} ^{c-as} ^{he} as often happens ^{the} in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to resume speaking.

All 1. Many of the ^[həlpəʊn-ðasəz] hypotheses about physical phenomena ^[fəʊnɪmɪə] formulated by early ^[fɪləsəfəz] philosophers were ^[ɪn-kən-sɪs-tənt] inconsistent and in most cases ^{would} ^[ʌnɪvɜːrəl] could not be universally applied. In order to develop ^{c-accurate} ^[əkjʊrət] accurate principles very capable ^[fɪ-saɪəntɪsts] ^[mæθəmətɪsənz] ^{P-statisticians and} physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians had to ^[kʊpəreɪt] ^{whole-heartedly} cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify ^{were} ^[vɪrɪfɪ] numerous basic facts and ^[əsuː-ʃən] assumptions.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 53;1:20-35 ID 017 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.1

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. \bar{a} boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. ^{this is c-fun} ^{this is a [f]} 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She ^{she want to play} ^{she wanted to play} ^{went} ^{where can I c-play} ^{c. where can I [mə]} ^{there} wants to play." 9. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father



said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five ^{[fɑ:ɪrən] childrens} went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow/dog he said, ^[bɑ:wɔ] "Bow-wow." 6. The childrens laugh ^{c-now we c-have} then we ^[hæʔ] "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The childrens ^[pɑ:ɪzən] were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and/tryed hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea/accidents, and drop food where people of herds are starving. 4. They bring strange animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

5. He learned some of the ^{language} languages that were spoken in China and ^{smoked Chinese service [ɔ]} served its great ruler

for many years.

STOP

A5; 4 ⑤ [wɔɔz] goats
④ [wɑɔ]

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 53:1,60-65 ID 018 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.0

START

A1 1. Look, ^{mom} Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, /
^{c-mother}
^{Ma} Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
boat. 7. It is my ^[kit-tən] kitten." 8. She ^{want} wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
^{c-may}
^{they}
9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
^[pɔrdz.fə] ^[plɛldəd]
for a long time and then ^{begin} began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.
4. Soon the dog next door came/out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
"Bow-wow," 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."
^[ɪfdəd] ^{c-now we have} ^{COME} ^[kɑː]
^{how we have} ^[pɔr]
^[pɔr-ɔd]

A5 1. It was pet/day at the fair. 2. The children were ^{was waiting} waiting for the parade of animals
^[pɑr]

to begin. 3. They had ^[trained] trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them ^{c-tricks} almost c-them ^[θɹɪˈz] almost then ^{those} those/ ^{P-ticked} P-ticked ^[pɹɪˈz] ^{trick} trick ^{① bark} bark ^{② c-break} c-break ^{③ bark} bark ^{④ bark} bark

was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break ^{c-during the parade it [dɹɪˈz]} c-so ^{drinking the parade it} soon

6. When it heard the ^{NT} band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. ^{an} Airplane ^{pilot has} pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly ^{passengers, freight, and mail/} passengers, freight, and mail/ ^{troubles [rɪˈz]} troubles ^[ɹɪˈz] from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make ^{dangerous} dangerous rescues in land and/sea ^{accident} accident ^[æk] accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring ^{brought straw} strange ^{P-traffic policemen} traffic policemen ^{animals/} animals/ ^{from dense jungles to our/zoos.} from dense jungles to our/zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot ^{speed} speeding cars on highways.

STOP

A5; 2 P-parade

A6; 2 P-passengers fliers
[pɛsən]
[pɛs-sɪŋ]
post

A6; 3 P-starving

PASSENGERS, FREIGHT

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 53; 2:30-45 ID 019 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 4.0

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. ^{here come} Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father

said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I ^{go} play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. ^{c-have} ^[hi:] 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful ^{c-white} ^[wɔ:] white snow. 2. ^{the} They played for a long time and then ^{begun} began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. ^{the-c-dog-c-next} ^{next door} 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, ^{now we c-have} ^{now} "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we ^{now} have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was ^a ^A pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. ^{c-them} ^[tʃe:] Among them was a tall boy whose ^{c-whose} ^{who} goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. ^{it c-became} ^{it c-bik} ^[bi:k] When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane/pilots/have many important jobs. 2. They fly ^{c-freight} ^[prɛsɔndʒəz] freight, freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous ^{resources} rescues in land/and sea accidents, and drop food where people/or herds/are starving. 4. They bring strange ^{distant} ^[dɪ:] animals from ^{distance} dense jungles to our ^{zoo} zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot ^{spending} speeding cars ⁱⁿ on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ^{c-was a very} ^[ɪə] ^{the Europeans were very} a very poor region. 2. But China, a large country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a ^{c-civilized} rich/civilized nation. 3. Only a



visit
[vɪzɪt-ɪʃ] [dʒɛstjənz]
few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

language
5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler
of
for many years.

A8 1. The eager ^{prospectors} spectators who had cheered the ^{plucky} Warriors through eight ^{hard-fought} hard ^{fight} ^{ends} ^{innings} ^{silent} ^{innings} were silent. 2. Only \bar{a} run was required to defeat the much/feared ^{Champion} Champions.

^{endings} ^{innings} were silent. 2. Only \bar{a} run was required to defeat the much/feared ^{Champion} Champions,
who had ^{P-previously} previously defeated all ^{opponents} opponents. 3. The ^{prospector} spectators had earlier ^{P-criticized} criticized
^{the empire} ^[sɛsɔːvjəli] the umpire ^[jʊp] severely. 4. Now their faces were ^{c-tense} tense with excitement as the players took
their ^[pəʊ-sam-teljənz] positions.

A9 1. ^[ɪndʌstri] The oil industry has been/greatly increased by recent ^[ɪdʌvɪs] advances in science.
2. ^{P-geologists} Geologists have discovered ^{c-new ways} new ways of locating ^{veins} veins of oil-producing ^{problem} rock. 3. ^[grʌʃə] Problems
of/gusher control have been ^{c-solved} solved. 4. Vary ^[ɪfɛk-tɪv] effective also are newer methods ^[mæθədz] of refining ^[rɪfʌɪndɪŋ]

crude oil which have ^{result} resulted in ^[ræʃiən] a higher ^[ræʃiən] ratio of quality fuel oil from \bar{a} given/
^[væljəm] ^[væljəm] ^[væ] volume of crude oil.

STOP



A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

Starts at A1

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, ^{c-little} little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my ^{kitten} kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made ^{a boat} a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me ^{c-in} in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," ^{yes} said father. 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a ^{little} long time and then began to make ^a snow animals. 3. One of the ^{animal} animals was a dog. 4. Soon the ^{soon the dog next} dog next door came out of the house. 5. ^{c-when} When he saw the snow dog ^{we} he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was a pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade/of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a ^{c-tall} tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it ^{heard} heard the band it ^{came} became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane/^[pilots] pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly ^{c-passengers} passengers, ^{flight} freight, and mail from ^{the} one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange ^{animal} animals from ^{distance} dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve/as ^{traffics} traffic police and spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. ^{hundred of c-years ago} Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large ^{had c-many made} country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich/civilized ^{[KALU] [KALC?]} nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had ^{visit} visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous ^{c-Marco} Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler for many years.

A8 1. The ^{specters} eager spectators who had cheered the ^{c-plucky} plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought ^[s-s] innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared ^{fair [tsa-pi-asnes]} Champions, who had ^{c-defeat} previously defeated all opponents. 3. The ^{specters} spectators had ^{that eagerly} earlier criticized the umpire ^{[sevarnli] seven} severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the ^{player} players took



their ^{position} positions.

- A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent ^[industri] ^[risent] ^{c-advances} ^{advance} advances in science.
 2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins ^[veinz] for ^{production} production of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems of gusher control have been ^[greʃu] ^[sɔlvd] ^[sɔlvd] ^[sɔlvd] solved. 4. ^[vɛri] ^[vɛri] ^[vɛri] Very effective also are ^[mɛtə] ^[rɪfaɪndɪŋ] newer methods of refining crude oil which have resulted in a higher ^[ræʃiə] ^[ræʃiə] ratio of quality fuel oil from a given ^[vɔljʊm] ^[vɔljʊm] volume of crude oil.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 23, 1:35-45 ID 021 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black
 READING LEVEL 3.2

- A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

- A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. ^{e-they ran and ran} ^{I ran and ran} They ran and ran.
 4. "This is fun," said the ^{little} boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. ^{it is c-my} It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

- A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where ^{I can} can I play with it?" he ^{said} asked. 3. Father ^{soon the c-boy} ^[bɔ] said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy ^{c-called} ^{said} called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
 9. "Have a good time."

- A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played ^{and c-they} ^{they} for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. ^{c-next} ^[nɛ] Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 4. ^{728 42} When he saw the snow dog, he said,

"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea accidents and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange animals from dense jungles to zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and speed care on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler for many years.

A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought

[ɪndɪŋz] ^{innings} were silent. 2. Only ^{our} a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions, ^{cri-cri-cri-cri} who had ^[pri-viə] previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had ^{early/P-criticized} earlier criticized the umpire ^{severally} severely. 4. Now their ^{they face there} faces were tense with excitement as the players took their positions.

A9 1. The ^[ɪndʌstri] oil industry has been greatly increased by recent ^[aəd-vənts] advances in science. ^[dʒi-ɒlədʒi] 2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems ^[dʒi-ɒlədʒi] of ^{gushers} gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective ^{c-also} also are newer methods of ^[ri-faɪnɪŋ] refining ^{c-crude} crude oil which have ^{c-resulted} resulted in ^[reɪtjə] a higher ratio of quality ^{c-fuel} fuel ^{for} oil from ^[ɒ] a given ^{value} volume of crude oil.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 24:1:0-25 ID 022 AGE 12 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black
 READING LEVEL 7.5

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car. 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. ^{c-soon} ^[sɔ:n] Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.



9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then ^{they} began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. ^{c-when} ^[to?] When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now ^{he} we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. ^{he} It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. ^{c-when} ^{then} When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, ^{freights} freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea accidents, and drop ^{c-food} ^[fln] food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange animals from ²⁰⁰ ^a distant jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large country in eastern ^[aid?] Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe ^{c-had visit} ^[u] had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.

5. He learned some of the languages that were ^{spoke} spoken in China and ^{serve} served its great ruler for many years.

A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought ^[tə] ^[f] innings were silent. 2. Only ^{require} a run was required to defeat the ^{c-much} ^[mʌt] much feared Champions, who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had ^{early} earlier criticized the umpire ^[sɜːrəli] severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took ^{position} ^[pəzɪz] their positions.

A9 1. The oil ^[ɔɪ] ^[ɪndʌstri] industry has been greatly increased by recent ^{advance} advances in ^{c-science} ^[səʃ] science. 2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating ^{controls} veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems of gusher ^{controls} control have been solved. 4. Very effective ^{which c-have/} ^{had} also are newer methods of refining crude oil which have resulted in a higher ^[reɪtʃə] ratio of quality fuel oil from ^{c-volume} ^[vɒljʊm] a given volume of crude oil.

A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph ^[ʒə] rose and spoke as ^{c-continuously} ^[kɒntɪnju, tʃ] in former days. 2. He spoke vigorously, ^[spɜːs-sʊvəli] ^[ʒə] contintoualy, and persuasively while the others ^{listen} ^[əten-tən-tʃvəli] listened attentively but in grim and ^[kɒntemp-təns] contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became ^{c-confused} ^[kɒn] confused and was ^{c-unable} ^{able} unable to

resume speaking.

A11 1. Many of the ^[háipoa-θas] hypotheses about physical/phenomena formulated earlier ^[junivórs-sali] by early philosophers ^[9] were inconsistent and in most cases could not be universally applied. In order to develop accurate principles/very capable/physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians had to cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and assumptions.

^[fázlikís] ^[máθamátikánz] ^[istatístikís-ján]
^[hoal-hdr-tali] ^{to c-verify}
^[sámpsonz] ^[vedz]
^[as-s-sab sam-tsonz]

A12 1. In ^[s-sald-rá] a concluding lecture on ^[8 a] sidereal spaces, the astronomer contrasted the infinitesimal difference in the distance of the moon from the earth at apogee and at ^[apadzí] perigee with the great difference in the distance of the earth from the sun at ^[fálálon] aphelion and ^[pari-álalon] perihelion.

2. The students ^[ent,inter-roget] interrogated him, ^[pri-ka-si-susnas] evidencing precociousness and ^[lus-s-si-diti] lucidity in expression.

A13 1. During a ^[háitas] hiatus in the ^[di-saltori] desultory firing, the ^[8 a] apt lieutenant clambered wearily over the detritus piled against the ^[detrús-tas] redoubts. 2. Beneath a ^[c-beneath c-canopy] canopy of empyrean blue lay the quiet, bucolic landscape, its pristine beauty now defiled by myriad diminutive ^[dof-fáil] promontories ^[mauráid] thrown up by the mortar shells, but ^[dim-nutiv] radiating ^[un?eks-splikabá] momentarily an inexplicable ^[s-sparias] clamor of spurious calm and peace.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT GRAY TAPE 24/1, 55-65 ID 023 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black
 READING LEVEL 4.8

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.



A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
9. "Have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
for a long time ^{c then} and ^[ðe?] then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was a pet ^o day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them
was a tall boy ^{c-whose} whose goat made trouble for him. 5. ^{he} It kicked and tried hard to break
away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea
accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler for many years.

A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions, who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took their positions.

A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science. 2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining crude oil which have resulted in a higher ratio of quality fuel oil from a given volume of crude oil.

A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He spoke vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively but in grim and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a

[misim] moment; as often ^{happen} happens in such circumstances he became confused and was ^{unavailable} unable to resume speaking.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT GEAY TAPE 24:2:35-52 ID 024 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.0

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," ^{say the boy} said the boy. 5. "Look," ^{say} said the girl. 6. "I see something in the ^{c-in} boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. ^{c-she c-wants c-oh} She ^{[5] see} wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he ^{ask} asked. 3. Father ^{c-we well} said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children want out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of ^[to] the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the ^{c-snow [d]} snow dog he said, ^{③ c-bow-wow} "Bow-wow." ^{④ the children laughed} 6. The children laughed. ^{② the children laughed} 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals ^{c-to the} to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. ^[kikrad] It kicked and ^{tried c-hard} tried hard to break

away. 0. when it/nears the band it became quiet. 1. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, ^{c-freight} freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous ^{c-rescues} rescues in land and ^{seas} sea accidents, and drop food where people or ^{herd} herds are starving. 4. They bring strange animals from dense jungles to our zoos. ^[di:ns] ^[dis] ^{to our zoo} ^{to [zo?]} 5. They also serve ^{the} as traffic police and spot speeding cars on highways.

1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large ^{c-in} ^{is} country in eastern Asia, had many of the ^[kamforts] ^{comforts} comforts of a rich ^{c-civilized} ^[s-s] civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had ^{have visit} visited this ^{distance} distant region. 4. One was the ^{a [faemenas]} famous Marco Polo. 5. He ^{learn} learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served ^{it} its great ruler.

for many years [spektator] was a [tʃi?] *

A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions, who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took their positions.

A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science. 2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective, also are newer methods of refining crude oil which have resulted in a higher ratio of quality fuel oil from a given volume of crude oil.

STOP

A8:1
① P. cheered
② [+sɪd]
③ [+ʃɪd]
C H E R R E D

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 25:1,1-19 ID 025 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

Starts at A1

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
c-this
[del?]
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where ^{I can} can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father ^{said} "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take ^{our} your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy ^[kidded] called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. ^{c-have} ^{how}
9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then ^{begin} began to make snow ^{animal} animals. 3. One of the ^{animal} animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. ^[ha?] 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, ^{c-bow-wow} ^{bark} "Bow-wow." ^{c-the} ^{he} 6. The children ^[lafted] laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children/were waiting for the parade ^a of ^{all} animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them ^{c-whose} ^{who} was a tall boy/whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It ^[traided] kicked and ^{tried} tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard/the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it ^{dance soon} danced so ^{c-it was} well/that ^{was won} it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane ^{pilot had} pilots have many important ^{job} jobs. 2. They fly passengers / ^{P-freight} freight, and mail ^{c-and c-mail} and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they ^{some time} make ^{made danger/} dangerous rescues ^{P-rescues} in land and sea accidents, and drop food where people ^{are herd} herds are starving. 4. They bring ^{bring} strange animal ^{disease jungle} animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic ^{police men} police and spot / racing speeding cars on ^{highway} highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor ^{P-region} region. 2. But China, a large country in ^{western} eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich / ^{P-civilized} civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from ^{western} western Europe had visited this ^{c-distant/iri} distant region. 4. One was ^{c-was a} the famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned ^{some} some of the ^{P-languages} languages that were ^{spoke} spoken in China and served ^{rules} its great ruler for many years.

STOP

A7;1 ⑤ c-Europe
④ P-[ʃu?]
EUROPE

A7;2 ④ c-cheered
CHERED

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 251145-5D ID 0-26 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 4/1

START

- A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I ^{c-come c-down} ^{go [dʒ]} come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.
- A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."
- A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he ^{ask} asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."
- A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then ^{begin} began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."
- A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children/were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy/whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and/tried hard/to break away. 6. When it heard the band it ^{began [k]} ^{c-quiet} became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that/it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane/pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, ^{admission / flight} freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous ^{[ri:z] / [ri:z]} rescues in land and sea ^{accident} accidents, and drop food where people ^{herd} / or herds are starving. 4. They bring/strange animals from ^[dʒ:z] dense jungles / to our ^{zoo} zoos. 5. They also serve ^{traffics} / as traffic police / and spot speeding cars on ^{highway} highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ^[jɔ:pən] a very poor / region. 2. But China, ^[i:stə] a large country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ^[kəm-fɔ:t] a rich / ^[sɪvəlɪz] civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had visited ^[jɔ:pən] this ^{visit} distant ^{thee} / region. 4. One was the famous Marco/Polo. 5. He learned some of the ^{language} languages that were ^{spoke} spoken in China and ^{and [sərv]} served its great ruler for many years.

STOP

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 49 b:1; 45-50 ID 027 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 1.6

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See ^{see c-me} me ^{the}. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the ^{c-boat} boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," ^{c-said} said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is ^a my kitten. 8. She ^{want} wants to play."

A3 1. One morning ^{c-one} a boy ^[wɔ:n] made ^{had} a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" ^{was} he ^{can I play with} asked ^{c-he ask} you. 3. Father said, "Come ^{come c-with} with me in the car! ^{here} 4. We will take your boat ^[ɑ:nkə] with us." 5. Soon the boy

called, "Please stop. 6. I see/water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," ^{said} ^{yes} said Father.
 I
 [a] to go
 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in/the/^{base} beautiful white snow/^{bark} 2. They played
 for a/long time and ^[biki] then/^{many} began to make snow animals 3. One of ^{once for} (the) animals was a dog.
 4. Soon the dog/^[eks] next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog ^[kei] ^{can I} ^{fallen} ^{fall} he said,
 "Bow-wow." 6. The children ^{lunch} laughed 7. "Now we have a dog ^{was} that ^{back} can/bark."

STOP

STUDY 5111 TEXT Gray TAPE 49p3 2:20-40 ID 128 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black
 READING LEVEL 1.6 Time _____

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See ^{my/} me go. 3. I go up. 4. I ^{can/} come down. 5. ^[koo] Come here,
 Mother. 6. ^{can/} Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with/me to/the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
 boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. ^{c-she} ^{see} She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy/made a boat 2. "Where ^{here} ^o can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
 said, "Come with/me ^{I/} in the car! 4. We will take ^{c-your} ^{you} your boat with us." 5. ^{so/} Soon the boy
 called, "Please stop 6. ^[i?] ^o where I see/water 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
 9. ^{here} "have a good time."

A4 1. One day/five children went out to play in/the/^{c-white} beautiful white snow/^[wi?] 2. They played

for a/long time and then/^[biŋuŋ] began to make snow animals. 3. One of the ^{animal} animals was a ^{dogs} dog.
 4. ^{so they/ [nɪks]/} Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the/snow/dog he said,
 [bu-wə] "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now/we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children ^{e-waiting} were ^{was [wɔ, wɪʔ]} waiting for/the/ ^{prized/ [ɔ] animal} parade of animals
 to ^{begin} begin. 3. They had/^{took/} trained their/pets to do many/^{beautiful} different tricks. 4. Among, them
 was a/tall ^{dog/one/ [qæɪ]} boy whose ^{trick/} goat made trouble for him. 5. It ^{kitten/ [tʃeɪ]} kicked and/^{had/ [bɛk]} tried hard to break
^{c-away} away. 6. When/^{had} it/heard the/^[biŋ] band it/^{quick} became quiet. 7. ^{door/ [peʔ]/} During the ^[ɪdʌn-tɪ] parade it ^{show} danced so
 well that it ^[wɛ] won a ^{piece} prize.

A6 1. Airplane ^{plane} pilots have/^{may [zæɪ]/ [dʒɪs]} many important jobs. 2. They fly ^{that flying/peoples} passengers, freight, and mail/
 from one city to another. 3. ^[sɒtɪŋ] Sometimes they make/^[dʒɛnts] dangerous ^[rɪ] rescues in/land and/^{c-sea/} sea
 p-accident accidents, and/^{doctor/ [wɔ]} drop food where ^[hæd-z] people or ^{slim [sɪ]} herds are ^{drunk [sɒtə]} starving. 4. They/^[drɪŋkt] bring strange
 animal animals from/^[dæ] dense ^{jail/} jungles to our ^{zoo} zoos. 5. They/^[nɪ] also ^[sɒv] serve as/^{trust} traffic police and ^{poor} spot
^[stɪŋ] stopping speeding cars on/^{highway} highways.

STOP

A5,7 ④ 30
 30

START

- A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. ^{c-come and} ^{c-and} ^{can I} Come and play with me.
- A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."
- A3 1. ^[soon] One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."
- A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."
- A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. ^I It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it ^[hind] ^{heard} the band it ^{became} became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous/rescues ^[ri-k'ju:z] in land and sea/accidents ^{accidents}, and drop food where people or herds ^{herd} are starving ^{c-starving}. 4. They bring strange animals from/dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve/as traffic police and spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had visited ^{visit} this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken ^[sp'okun] in China and served its great ruler for many years.

A8 1. The eager spectators ^[sæk-spektəz] who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought ^{fast/}innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the ^{the c-much} ^[mo:ts] much feared Champions, who had ^{p-previously} ^[p'ri:v] previously defeated all opponents. 3. The ^{suspecters} spectators had ^[i:lə] ^{p-criticized} earlier criticized the umpire ^[səvə'li] severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took ^{they} ^[pəz-zi'sənz] their positions.

A9 1. The oil industry ^[ɪndə'stri] had ^[ri-sent] been greatly increased by recent advances in science. ^{p-geologists} ^[dʒi'ɒlə] 2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins ^[veɪnz] of oil-producing ^[prəd'ɪktɪŋ] rock. 3. Problems of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of ^[fə'raɪnɪŋ] ^[rɪ'fɪn] refining crude oil which have resulted in a higher ^[reɪtɪv] ratio ^{quite} ^{full} of quality fuel oil from a given

STUDY 5111 TEXT Gray TAPE 5111; 51-60 ID 030 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black
READING LEVEL 5.6

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my ^{my [kitten]} kitten. 8. She ^{she c-wants want} wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I ^{may I c-play here go here} play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "Have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the ^{soon the dog c-next [n]} dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. ^{I was} It was pat day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane ^{pilot} pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, /freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make ^{danger} dangerous rescues in land and sea ^{excited} accidents, and drop food where people or/herds/are starving. 4. They bring/strange animals ^{down} from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot speeding cars/on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a ^{c-large} large country in eastern Asia, had ^{had} many of the comforts of a rich/civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had ^{visit} visited this ^{distance} distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and ^{serve} served its great ruler for many years.

A8 1. The ^{eager} spectators who had cheered the ^{plucky} Warriors through eight hard-fought were slight ⁱⁿ ^{Indu?} ^{imings} were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions, who had ^{previously} defeated all opponents. 3. The/spectators had/earlier criticized the umpire severely. 4. Now their ^{faces} faces were ^{tense} tense with excitement as the players took their ^{positions} positions.

A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by ^{recent} recent advances in science. 2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective, also are ^{newer} newer methods of refining

which ^{c-have} had crude oil which have resulted in a higher ^{radio} ratio of ^{quietly} quality fuel oil from a given

^{valve} volume of ^{card} crude oil.

STOP

A2:7 ④ KUTY
KITTEN

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 51,2:50-35 ID 031 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 2.8

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I ^{I c-come} come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A ^{this is fun} boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I ^{I c-see} see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. ^{c-she} She ^{see} wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he ^{he c-asked} asked. 3. ^{mother} Father said, "Come with me/in the car! 4. ^{c-we} We ^{come} will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time." ^{c-have} ^[hi?]

A4 1. One day ^{five} ^{c-children} children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then began to make ^{snow} ^{c-animals} snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. ^[bo?]

4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,

"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have ^{a c-dog} a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was ^{it was c-pet} ^{the [bi?]} ^{beginning} day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the ^[pérad] ^[ou?] parade of animals ^{among them} among them. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them

was a call boy whose ^{trouble} ^[tr, fé] goat made trouble for him. 5. It ^{c-tried} ^[tr] kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. ^{c-during} ^[do] During the ^[pérad] parade it danced so well that it won ^{the} a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots/have many important jobs. 2. They fly ^{c-airplane} ^[aer] passengers, freight, and mail ^[pérad] ^[fra?] from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous ^{requests} ^[rIk] rescues ^{c-and} ^[ri, ri-fiu?] in land ^{they} and sea ^{c-starring} ^[sté?] accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange ^{c-to} ^[di?] animals from ^{the} dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a ^{long} large country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ^[kan, kanyu] a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had visited ^{c-visited} ^{visit} this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the ^{language} languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler ^{c-ruler} ^{rule} ^[é?] for many years.

STOP



A5,2 ④ c-to TO c-begin BEGIN

A6,2 ④ ā c-mail AND MAIL

A7,5 ④ c-were spoken in China WERE SPOKEN IN CHINA

STUDY Sim TEXT Gray TAPE 52:13:15-30 ID 032 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 4.1

START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. ^{here come} Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. ^{come} A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning ^{c-made} a boy ^[LINE?] made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father ^{come with me c-in my} said, "Come with me ^{to} in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy ^{c-see} called, "Please stop. 6. I ^[s] see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children ^{laugh} laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was ^{c-waiting} pet day at the fair. 2. The children were ^[PE?] waiting for the parade of animals

to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat ^{had} made trouble for him. 5. It ^{c-kicked} kicked and ^{tick} tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. ^{sometimes} ^{c-they} ^{make} Sometimes they ^{it} ^{make} make dangerous ^{c-rescues} / ^[ris] rescues in land and sea accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange ^{animal} animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as ^a traffic police and spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of ^{c-years} ^[s] years ago, most of Europe was a ^a / vary poor region. 2. But China, a large country in ^[istran] eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a ^{c-civilized} ^[stul] rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had ^{visit} / visited this distant region. 4. One ^{was} the famous Marco Polo. 5. He ^{learn} learned some of the ^[laengwlsas] languages that were spoken in China and served ^{its} ^{c-great} ^{regular} its great ruler for many years.

A8 1. The eager spectators ^{c-plucky} / ^[1A?] who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight ^[fa?, faot] ^{fort} hard-fought innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat ^{defeated} / ^{c-all} the much feared Champions, who had previously ^[?o?] defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had ^{c-criticized} ^[st] earlier / criticized the ^[sevali] umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took their positions.

A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by ^[und/stri] recent ^[unkres] advances ^{advance} in science.

2. Geologists have discovered ^{do} new ways of locating veins of oil/^{producers rocks} producing rock. 3. Problems of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective, ^{also} also are newer methods of refining crude oil which have ^{been} resulted in a higher ^[rel?] ratio of quality fuel oil from a given volume of crude oil.

A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He spoke/vigorously, continuously, and ^[perswazivli] persuasively while the others ^{listen} listened attentively but in grim and contemptuous ^[kamptsuas] silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became ^{confuse} confused and was unable to resume speaking.

A11 1. Many of the ^[hálposaiž] hypotheses about physical phenomena formulated by early philosophers were inconsistent and in most cases could not be ^[innérosli] universally applied. In order to develop accurate principles very capable ^[fiz-šiks] physicists, ^[mačamadžl'anz] mathematicians, and ^[stat'stanz] statisticians had to cooperate ^[hoal-hártali] wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and ^[asúmpšanz] assumptions.

A12 1. In a concluding lecture on sidereal ^[sáidorel] spaces, the astronomer contrasted/the ^[astrámanar] infinitesimal difference in the distance of the moon from the earth at apogee and ^[apadzi] at perigee with the ^[pírídž] great difference in the distance of the earth from the sun at ^[aéfolazn] aphelion and at ^{[par]*} perihelion. 2. The students ^[túrúqetad] interrogated him, evidencing ^[iventsyn] precociousness and lucidity in ^[lus-diti] the expression.

STOP

A1;1 ④ [formulated]
FORMULATED

A12;1 ④ [pero-hae lian]
PERIHELION

STUDY 511 TEXT Gray TAPE 52;1:53-60 ID 033 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black
READING LEVEL 52;2:1-10

- A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.
- A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."
- A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car!" 4. ^{c-we} _[we?] We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."
- A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the ^{c-animals were} _[animals] animals was a dog. 4. Soon the ^{dogs} dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."
- A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

has result
 crude oil which have resulted in a higher ratio of quality fuel oil from a given
 volume of crude oil.

A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He
 spoke vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively
 but in grim and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a
 moment as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to
 resume speaking.

A11 1. Many of the hypotheses about physical phenomena formulated by early philosophers
 were inconsistent and in most cases could not be universally applied. In order to develop
 accurate principles very capable physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians had to
 cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and
 assumptions.

A12 1. In a concluding lecture on sidereal spaces, the astronomer contrasted the infinitesimal
 difference in the distance of the moon from the earth at apogee and at perigee with the
 great difference in the distance of the earth from the sun at aphelion and at perihelion.
 2. The students interrogated him, evidencing precociousness and lucidity in expression.

A13 1. During a hiatus in the desultory firing, the apt lieutenant clambered wearily over



the ^[détruas] detritus piled against the redoubts. 2. Beneath a canopy of ^[empti-rin] empyrean blue lay the

quiet, ^[bóokalut] bucolic landscape, its ^{it/ [prizantis]} pristine beauty now defiled by ^[meriad] ^[diminutive] myriad diminutive

^[promóasériz] promontories thrown up by the ^[mortar shells] mortar shells, but ^[radiant-tin] radiating momentarily an ^[in-eks-plek-əbal] inexplicable

if ^[sparas] clam spurious calm and peace.

STOP

A13:1 ④ c-wearily
WEARILY

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 52:2,27-45 ID 034 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 5.2

START

- A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,
Mother. 6. Come and play with me.
- A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."
- A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take ^{c-your} ^{you} your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
^{c-called} ^{cat} called, "Please stop. 6. I see ^{water}. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played ^{c-they} ^{they} for a long time and they ^{they} began to ^{to c-make} ^[m] make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the ^{dog} ^{c-next} ^[nə?] dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the ^{snōw} dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children ^{laugh} laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. ^{he} It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a ^{c-prize} ^[prāz?] prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea accidents, and drop food where ^{c-people} ^[pəpəl] people or herds/are starving. 4. They bring strange ^{c-dense} ^[dɪnz] animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot speeding cars/on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of ^{c-Europe} ^[jəʊrəp] Europe was a very poor region. 2. ^{c-but} ^{Not} But China, a large country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had ^{visit} visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo ^{from} who learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler

for many years.

A8

1. The eager ^{specters} spectators who had cheered the ^{c-plucky} plucky warriors ^{c-through} through eight hard-fought ^{the c-much} innings were silent. 2. Only ^{most} a run was required to defeat the much feared champions, who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The ^{specters} spectators had ^{early} earlier ^{c-criticized} criticized ^[set, kretla?] the umpire ^[servii] severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took ^[savr] their positions.

A9

1. The oil industry has ^{c-been} been ^{meant} greatly increased by recent advances in science. 2. Geologists have discovered ^{nude} new ways of locating veins of oil-^{production} producing ^{rocks} rock. 3. Problems ^{c-gusher} of ^[yusor] gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also/are newer/methods of ^{c-refining} refining ^[ra?] crude oil which have resulted in a higher ^{c-ratio} ratio ^[rel?] of quality fuel oil from a given ^{c-volume} volume ^[v5?] of crude oil.

A10

1. In-response to the ^[impilis] impulse of habit ^[vardzasi] Joseph ^[kantentsulas-li] rose and spoke ^[persu-azaveli] as in former days. 2. He ^[atenta? atentfali] spoke ^[at? atent, atentii] vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively but in grim and/contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a ^{c-often} moment; ^[oaf?] as often happens in such/ ^{teises]} ^{[salkakelsments-} circumstances he became confused and was unable to



resume speaking.

many of the [hipoabizias]

A11 1. Many of the ^{hip} hypotheses about physical/phenomena formulated by early/philosophers
 c-inconsistent [linkon] [universal] [ɛəʔ]
 were/inconsistent and in most cases could not be universally applied. In order to develop
 principles c-very [fizikist] c-mathematicians [maθəmətʃ, məθəʔ]
 [ækerət] principles where [fizisʔ]
 accurate principles very capable physicists, mathematicians, and/statisticians had to
 [knəpəreɪt]/
 cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and/
 c-assumptions
 [ʌsɪm]
 assumptions.

STOP

STUDY 5 IM TEXT Gray TAPE 53, 110-5 ID 035 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black
 READING LEVEL 2.1

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,
 Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

Starts at A1

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
 boat. 7. It is my ^{kitty} kitten. 8. She ^{I want} wants to play."

A3 1. One morning ^{the} a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
 said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
 [kɔldəd]
 called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
 c-have
 here
 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
 for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the ^{c-was} animals was a dog.
 they
 animal [wɪn, wɪ]
 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
 a
 how c-we
 how [waʔ]
 "Bow-wow!" 6. The children ^{laugh} laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was ^[paet] pet day at the fair. 2. The children were ^[wɛnɪn] waiting for the parade of ^{the animal} animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets ^{c-to} to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy ^{who} whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It ^[kɪktəd] kicked and tried hard to break ^{when it hard to x} away. 6. When it heard the band ^{it} it became quiet. 7. During the parade it ^[daɪnsɪd] danced so well that it won a prize. ^{c-won} ^[mɑ?]

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly ^[paɪ-səʒ] passengers, ^{f-freight} freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make ^{f-dangerous recess} dangerous rescues in land and sea/ ^{f-accidents} accidents, and drop food where ^{are/hard} people/or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange animals from ^[dɪzənt] dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot ^[spɪɪŋ] speeding cars on highways. ^{c-to} ^{and} ^{our}

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of ^[iɹoʊp] Europe was a very poor ^{c-region} region. 2. But China, a large ^[rɪdʒən] country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of ^{f-Asia} a rich/civilized ^[rɪtʃ] nation. 3. Only a few people from ^[iɹoʊp] Europe had visited this ^{c-this} distant region. 4. One was the famous/Marco Polo. 5. He ^[lɜːndəd] learned some of the ^{f-languages} languages that were spoken in China and ^[sɜːvɪd] served its great ruler ^{c-ruler} for many years. ^[ruː] **stop**

A5,6 ④ hard c-the c-band
HEARD THE BAND

READING LEVEL 1.9

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "Have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.



A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail ^{fly} ^{c-and email the [me]} from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues ^[ris'its] in land and sea accidents, and drop food where people or herds ^{herds} are starving. 4. They bring strange animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve ^{as} traffic police and ^{stop} speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large ^[ri'zan] ^{④ But China} ^{② was large} country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts ^{c-comforts} of a rich/civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken ^{c-spoken} in China and served ^{it} its great ruler for many years.

STOP

A5; 4 ④ c-whose goat
WHOSR GOAT

A6; 2 ④ c-accidents
ACCIDENTS

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 53; 2, 5-25 ID 037 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black
READING LEVEL 2.0
START

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with ma.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wanted to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father



said, "Come with me in the car!" 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
 called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
 for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.
 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
 "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
 to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them
 was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break
 away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
 well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail
 from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea
 accidents, and drop food where people or birds are starving. 4. They bring strange
 animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

highway
speeding cars on highways.

- A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But ^{c-China} the Chinese, a large ^{c-nation} country in ^{Alaska} eastern Asia, had many of the ^{comfort} comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people ^{c-had visit} from Europe had visited this ^[distin] distant region. 4. One was the ^{c-Marco} famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the ^{c-languages} languages that were spoken in China and ^{serve} served ^[its] great ^{rules} ruler ^{of} for many years. ^{stop}

STUDY SIM TEXT Gray TAPE 53;2;50-60 ID 038 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL 3.5

START look Mother
[ma³]

- A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

- A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She ^{want} wants to play."

- A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I ^{where can/I c-play} play with it?" he asked. 3. Father ^[fa³]

said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played ^{c-they [pleidəd]} ^{the} for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. ^{Soon the dog next door} ^{Soon the next door} 4. Soon the ^{dog} next ^{door} came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were ^[wɔr] waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had ^[trɛd] trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among ^{these} them ^[wɔz] was a tall boy whose ^{these} goat ^{make} made trouble for him. 5. It ^{kick} kicked and ^{try} tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 ^{c-airplane pilots} ^{airplanes/P-} 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly ^[pɔsəntəz] passengers, ^{fright} freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make ^{P-dangerous/P-rescues} dangerous rescues in land and sea. ^{P-[ɪk'sɪdɪnt]} accidents, and drop food where people or herds are ^{are hitting and} starving. 4. They bring ^[skreɪndʒd] strange animals from ^{zoo} dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic ^{policemen} police and spot ^{c-speeding cars on highways} ^{speaking cars on highways} speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. ^{hundred} Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ^[ɪrɪk] a very poor region. 2. But China, a large ^[aɪzɪə] ^[aɪzɪə] country in eastern Asia, had many of the ^{P-comfort} comforts of a rich ^{P-civilized natural} civilized nation. 3. Only a

few people from ^[Iran] Europe had visited this ^{P-distant} distant region. 4. ^{once was [Lwn]} ^{finest/P. Marco Polo} One was the famous Marco Polo

5. He learned some of the ^{language} languages that were ^{spoke} spoken in China and ^{serve} served its great ruler ^[Lwar] rule for many years.

STUDY 511 TEXT Gray TAPE 22:1:0-15 ID 039 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black
READING LEVEL 4.4

Starts at A1

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning ^{one morning} a boy ^{c-made} made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" ^{c-he} ^{she} he asked. 3. Father
said, "Come with me ^{to} in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said ^{said father} ^{the father} Father.
9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful ^{is white} white snow. 2. They played
for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.
4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day ^{at the} at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them



was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the ^{the c-band} ^[bæ] band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail ^{c-one} ^[ʃə?] from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea ^{c-accidents} ^[æ?] accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange ^{c-dense} ^[densənz] animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic ^[pəli'səz] police and spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large country in eastern Asia, ^{made} had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler for many years.

A8 1. The eager ^[s-s-s, spektəz] spectators ^[kri:d] ^[plɪkli'] who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought ^[i:nz] innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions, ^[pə-si:zəli] ^[pə-si:z] who had previously defeated all ^[əpənənts] opponents. 3. The ^{c-the} ^{suspecters} spectators had earlier ^{and} ^[sɪz] criticized ^[sɪ:grəɪzd] the umpire ^{severally} severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with ^{c-with excitement} ^{and excitement} excitement as the players took

their positions.

- A9
1. The oil ^{industrial [WA?]} industry ^{c-has} has been greatly increased ^{[ri-sent] advice} by recent advances in science. ^[gains-LS] ^[gn]
 2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating ^[venz] veins of oil-producing rock. 3. ^{c-problems} Problems ^[pra] of gusher control have been solved. 4. ^{effect} Very ^{c-of} effective ^[c] also are ^{c-newer} newer ^{NEVER} methods of refining ^[A] crude oil which have resulted in a higher ^{rate} ratio of quality fuel oil from a given ^{c-crude} volume of crude oil. ^[kru?]

STOP

STUDY HIL TEXT Gray TAPE H5;1;0-20 ID 001 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY white

READING LEVEL 3.4

START

- A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here,
Mother. 6. Come and play with me.
- A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."
- A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.
9. "have a good time."
- A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
for a long time and then ^{they} began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.
4. Soon ^{soon the dog c-next} tha dog ^{Enz?} next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said,
c-wow-wow
[b]
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."
- A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
^{they c-had trained their pets to do}
^{they have c-trained}
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them
^{he}
was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break
away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so
well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange animals from/dense junglas to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police^{too} and spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of ^{c-years} ^{year} years ago, most of Europe was @ very poor region. 2. But China, a large country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had visited this distant ^{c-region} ^[ri?] region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler for many years.

A8 1. The ^{the} ^{eager} ^{c-spectator} ^{eager [spk]} spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through ^{the} eight hard-fought innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions, who had previously ^{c-defeated} ^[duf] defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier ^{p-criticized} ^[kri] criticized the umpire/severely. 4. Now their faces were tensa with excitement as the players took their positions.

A9 1. ^{p-geologists} ^[dʒiɒlədʒɪst] ^[dʒiɒlədʒɪst] The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science. 2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems of gusher control have been solved. 4. ^{very} ^{c-effective} ^[ɪfektɪv] Very effective also are newer methods of refining crude oil which have resulted in ^{radio} @ higher ratio of quality fuel oil from a given

A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He spoke vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively but in a grim and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to resume speaking.

STOP
A10; 2 ① c-persuasively
PERSUASIVELY

STUDY_H11 TEXT Gray TAPE H5;1,20-35 ID 002 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY white

READING LEVEL 9.9

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then they began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals



to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea accidents, and drop food where people or herds are ^{c-starving} starving. 4. They bring strange animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large ^{city} country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the ^{one of the most famous c-Marco of the most famous [m]} famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the ^{e-languages} languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler for many years.

A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought ^{c-was} ^{e-much} innings were silent. 2. Only a run ^[wɔ:] was required to defeat the ^[m] much feared Champions, who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized the umpire ^{c-severely} ^[s] severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took their positions.

A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent ^{had} ^{c-advances} ^{in e-science} ^[s] ^[s] advances in science.

2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining crude oil which have resulted in a higher ratio of quality fuel oil from a given volume of crude oil.

A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He spoke vigorously, ^{c-continuously} continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively but in grim and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to resume speaking.

All 1. Many of the hypotheses about physical phenomena formulated by early philosophers were inconsistent and in most cases could not be universally applied. 2. In order to develop accurate principles very capable physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians had to cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and assumptions.

A12 1. In a concluding lecture on sidereal spaces, the astronomer contrasted the infinitesimal difference in the distance of the moon from the earth at apogee and at perigee with the great difference in the distance of the earth from the sun at aphelion and at perihelion. 2. The students interrogated him, evidencing precociousness and lucidity in expression.

A13 1. During a hiatus in the desultory firing, the apt lieutenant clambered wearily over

[détristas] the detritus piled against the [ridabaots] redoubts. 2. Beneath a canopy of [em-pralla] empyrean blue lay the

[bákalik] quiet, bucolic landscape, its pristine beauty now defiled by [maíraad] [diminútu] myriad diminutive

[pramóratiz] promontories thrown up by the motor mortar shells, but radiating momentarily an [lneks-plúktabot] inexplicable

[spóorias] if spurious calm and peace.

STOP

A10;2 ⊕ [A-sam-par-tʃə]

ASSUMPTIONS

STUDY III TEXT Gray TAPE 45, 40-55 ID 003 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY white

READING LEVEL 7.5
STARTS AT PARAGRAPH 1

A2 1. ^{The} A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
said, "Come with me in the car: 4. ^{c-we will take your boat with us}
^{he will take your boat with us} We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
called, "Please stop. 6. ^{Ic-see} I see ^{can} water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," ^{said father}
^{the father} said Father.
9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.
4. ^{soon the dog} next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the ^{c-snow}
^[b] snow dog he said,
"Bow-wow." 6. The children ^{c-laughed}
^{laugh} laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals

to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler for many years.

A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through eight hard-fought innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions, who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took their positions.

A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent advances in science.

2. ^{geologist} Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining crude oil which have resulted in a higher ^[ratíon] ratio of quality fuel oil from a given volume of crude oil.

A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He spoke vigorously, continuously, and ^[pársavasli] persuasively while the others listened attentively but in ^{but in grim} ^{in the} ^[u] grim and ^[kantémpjulas] contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to ^{[re-zúm]his} resume speaking.

A11 1. Many ^[háipodésez] of the hypotheses about physical phenomena formulated by ^{earlier} ^[f] early ^{c-philosophers} philosophers were ^[inkan-sístent] inconsistent and in most cases ^{would} could not be ^[juvársala-tali] universally applied. In order to develop accurate principles very capable ^{of [fcsesús]} physicists, mathematicians, and ^[statés-stíSanz] statisticians had to ^[wíthardli] cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and assumptions.

A12 1. In a concluding lecture on ^{[sa[arai] c-spaces} ^{[sa[arai] [spa]} sidereal spaces, the ^{the c-astronomer [kán-tréstad]} ^{the [astraman]} astronomer contrasted the ^[infen-tén(óna)] infinitesimal difference in the distance of the moon from the earth at ^{to [aprózi]} apogee and at perigee with the great difference in ^[afélian] the distance of the earth from the sun at aphelion and ^[para-hélian] perihelion.

2. The students ^[intarrágeleubá] interrogated him, evidencing ^[persaudnes] ^[pras] precociousness and ^[lukacil] lucidity in expression.

A13 1. During a hiatus in ^{hideous and} ^[delístari] the desultory firing, the apt lieutenant clambered wearily over

^[destarəs] the detritus piled against the ^[rɛb-dəʊts] redoubts. 2. Beneath a canopy of ^[ɛmpəreəm] empyrean blue lay the ^[bɔːləkɒlək] quiet, bucolic landscape, its ^[prɪstɪn] pristine beauty now defiled by myriad diminutive ^[mɔːntən] the [m] ^[ɔːmɔːntərɪtɪ] c-momentarily ^[pɹɑːmən-tʃɪz] promontories thrown up by the ^[mɔːtər] mortar shells, but ^[rɪdɪə] radiating ^[mɔːntərɪtɪ] c-momentarily an ^[ɪnɛksplɪkəbəl] inexplicable ^[spɪəriəs] if ^[>] spurious calm and peace.

STOP

STUDY HIL TEXT Gray TAPE HS:1-55-70 ID 004 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY white
 READING LEVEL 6.6

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH 1

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.
 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my ^{c-kitten} ^[kɛtən] kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see ^{the} water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out ^{c-to} ^[tə] to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then ^{they} began to make snow animals. 3. One of the ^{snow} animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break



away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues ^{in land} ^{the land and sea} in land and sea ^{accidents} ^{they} accidents, and drop food ^{where} ^{frud} when people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was ^{was a very} a very poor region. 2. But China, a large country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo. ^{the c-famous} ^{one c-was} ^{of the} ^[f] ^[fal] 5. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served ^{c-its} ^[at] its great ruler for many years.

A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the ^{c-plucky} ^[pal] plucky Warriors through ^{eights} eight hard-fought innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions, who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took ^{c-with excitement and} ^{and excited} their positions.

A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent ^{c-advances} ^[advæ] advances in science. 2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems

of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer methods of refining crude oil which have resulted in a higher ratio of quality fuel oil from a given volume of crude oil.

A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as in former days. 2. He spoke vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened attentively but in grim and contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a moment; as often happens in such circumstances he became confused and was unable to resume speaking.

A11 1. Many of the hypotheses about physical phenomena formulated by early philosophers were inconsistent and in most cases could not be universally applied. In order to develop accurate principles very capable physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians had to cooperate wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and assumptions.

A12 1. In a concluding lecture on sidereal spaces, the astronomer contrasted the infinitesimal difference in the distance of the moon from the earth at apogee and at perigee with the great difference in the distance of the earth from the sun at aphelion and at perihelion. 2. The students interrogated him, evidencing precociousness and lucidity in expression.

A13 1. During a hiatus in the desultory firing, the apt lieutenant clumbered wearily over the detritus piled against the redoubts. 2. Beneath a canopy of empyrean blue lay the quiet, bucolic landscape, its pristine beauty now defiled by myriad diminutive



promontories thrown up by the ^(mortar-)mortar shells, but radiating momentarily an ^{inaccessible/}inexplicable
if ^[spurious]spurious calm and peace.

STOP

STUDY_HIL TEXT Gray TAPE H5:2,10-25 ID 005 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL 5.7

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH A1

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran.

4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the
boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father
said, "Come with me in the car! 4. We will take your ^{the}boat with us." 5. Soon the boy
called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father.

9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played
for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog.

4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. ^{when he}When ^{the}he saw the snow (dog) he said,
"Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was ^apet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals
to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them

was a tall boy whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried hard to break

away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced ^{so}so

well that it won a prize.

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail from ^{c-one} _[waʔ] from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea accidents, and drop food where people or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange animals from dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve as ^[traɪfɪk] traffic police and ^{pilot} spot speeding cars on ^{the highway} highways.

A7 1. ^{hundred of c-years} ^{hundred of [iʔ]} Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had visited this ^{distance} distant region. 4. One was the ^{of the c-famous [m]} ^{of the most} famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned ^{c-some c-of} ^{one [ʌʔ]} some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler for many years.

A8 1. The ^{c-spectators} ^[spɛk-tɛk-sɪ] eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through ^{the} ^{c-fought} ^[f-f-fʔ] eight hard-fought innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to ^{in the} ^{the c-much} ^[m] defeat the much feared Champions, who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had ^{earlier} criticized ^{the c-umpire} ^[sɛvrɪtɪʃ] the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement ^{and} as the players took their positions.

A9 1. The oil industry has been greatly increased by recent ^{c-advances} ^[ədʒvəʃ] ^[ədʒvɪn] advances in science. 2. ^{c-geologists} ^[dʒɪləˈdʒɪst] Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems of gusher control have been solved. 4. ^{has} ^{very effective c-also} ^[ɔʔ] ^[ɔls] Very effective also are newer methods of refining crude oil which have resulted in a ^{higher} ^[raɪʔ-tʃu] ^{c-fuel} ^[f] higher ratio of quality fuel oil from a given ^[rɪz-zɔltɪd] ^[rɪʔ-u] ^[f] volume of crude oil.

in c- former
in [foomer]
form

A10 1. In response to the impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke ^{as} in former days. 2. He

[vigorasi] [kan-tinjvasli] P- [parswésvuli]
spoke vigorously, continuously, and persuasively while the others listened [oténdvili] attentively

but in grim and [kan-témp-tas] contemptuous silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a

as c-often happened

moment; as often happens in such ^{much} circumstances he became confused and was unable to

resume speaking.

P- [hap, h1-p36azis]
[hipofod3]
[hipofas]

All 1. Many of the hypotheses about physical phenomena formulated by early philosophers

were inconsistent and ⁽ⁿ⁾ most cases could not be universally applied. In order to develop

accurate principles ^{and} very capable ^{(1) [fizik] (2) mathematic} physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians had to

cooperate ^{the} wholeheartedly over long periods of time to ^{vary} verify numerous basic facts and

[æzum-p3r]
assumptions.

STOP

STUDY_HIL TEXT Gray TAPE 115 2:30-40 ID 006 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY white

READING LEVEL 10.4

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH 1

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly passengers, freight, and mail

from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea

accidents, and drop food where people or ^{c-herds} herds are starving. 4. They bring strange

animals from dense jungles to our ^{c-zoos} zoos. 5. They also serve as traffic police and spot

speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a ^{a c-large} large

country in eastern Asia, had many of the comforts of a rich civilized nation. 3. Only a

few people from Europe had visited this distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo.
 3. He learned some of the languages that were spoken in China and served its great ruler for many years.

A8 1. The eager spectators who had cheered the plucky Warriors through^{the} eight hard-fought innings were silent. 2. Only a run was required to defeat the much feared Champions, who had previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had earlier criticized the umpire severely. 4. Now their faces were tense with excitement as the players took their positions.

A9 1. The oil industry ^{had} been greatly increased by recent advances in science.
 2. Geologists have discovered new ways of locating veins ⁱⁿ of oil-producing rock. 3. Problems of gusher control have been solved. 4. Very effective also are newer ^{c-methods} ^[m280] methods of refining crude oil which have ^[ri-salad] ^{been [r]} resulted in a higher ^[radia] ratio of quality fuel oil from ^o given volume of crude oil.

A10 1. In response to the ^{c-impulse} ^[im] impulse of habit Joseph rose and spoke as ^{c-former} ^{a [formast]} in former days. 2. He spoke vigorously, continuously, and ^{a-persuasively} ^{Ex? persu?} persuasively while the others listened ^{to [tendvli]} attentively but in grim and contemptuous ^[katis-tempt(uas)] silence. 3. Finally exhausted, Joseph hesitated for a moment; as often happens in ^{c-such} ^{c-circumstances as he often} ^{some [garkut]} such circumstances he became confused and was unable to resume speaking.

All 1. Many of the ^[happ-0112] hypotheses about physical ^{pneumonia} ^[fandoo?] phenomena formulated by ^{c-formulated} ^[formaleu] ^{earlier} ^{c-philosophers} ^[f,?] early philosophers

were inconsistent and in most cases ^{and} could not be universally applied. In order to develop accurate principles ^{and} vary ^{P-physicists [mæθmætɪkənz]} capable ^{P-statisticians [stætɪstɪs]} physicists, mathematicians, and statisticians had to cooperate ^[həʊ'hardi] wholeheartedly over long periods of time to verify numerous basic facts and ^[ə'sʌmpʃənz] assumptions.

- A12 1. In a concluding lecture on sidereal spaces, the astronomer ^{[sɪ'diəriəl] spacious} contrasted ^{c-contrasted [kɒn'træstəd]} the ^{P-infinitesimal [ɪn'fɪnɪtəsɪəl]} difference in the distance of the moon from the earth at apogee and at perigee with the ^{[ə'pɒdʒi] of the} the ^{P-aphelion [æ'fɛliən]} great ^[ɪ'dʌfər] difference in the distance of the earth from the sun at aphelion and ^[pə'rɪhɪliən] perihelion.
2. The students ^{P-interrogated [ɪntər'gəʊeɪt]} interrogated him, ^[ɪntər'gəʊeɪt] evidencing ^[ɪ'vænʃəs] precociousness and ^[lʊ'sɪtɪ] lucidity in expression.

STOP

- A13 1. During a hiatus in the desultory firing, the apt lieutenant clambered wearily over the detritus piled against the redoubts. 2. Beneath a canopy of empyrean blue lay the quiet, bucolic landscape, its pristine beauty now defiled by myriad diminutive promontories thrown up by the mortar shells, but radiating momentarily an inexplicable if spurious calm and peace.



STUDY MSC TEXT Gray TAPE 12; ID 001 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White
READING LEVEL Gray 2.8

A1 1. Look, Mother, look. 2. See me go. 3. I go up. 4. I come down. 5. Come here, Mother. 6. Come and play with me.

A2 1. A boy said, "Run, little girl. 2. Run with me to the boat." 3. They ran and ran. 4. "This is fun," said the boy. 5. "Look," said the girl. 6. "I see something in the boat. 7. It is my kitten. 8. She wants to play."

START

A3 1. One morning a boy made a boat. 2. "Where can I play with it?" he asked. 3. Father said, "Come with me in the car!" 4. We will take your boat with us." 5. Soon the boy called, "Please stop. 6. I see water. 7. May I play here?" 8. "Yes," said Father. 9. "have a good time."

A4 1. One day five children went out to play in the beautiful white snow. 2. They played for a long time and then began to make snow animals. 3. One of the animals was a dog. 4. Soon the dog next door came out of the house. 5. When he saw the snow dog he said, "Bow-wow." 6. The children laughed. 7. "Now we have a dog that can bark."

A5 1. It was pet day at the fair. 2. The children were waiting for the parade of animals to begin. 3. They had trained their pets to do many different tricks. 4. Among them was a tall boy/whose goat made trouble for him. 5. It kicked and tried/hard to break away. 6. When it heard the band it became quiet. 7. During the parade it danced so well that it won a prize.

786 100

A6 1. Airplane pilots have many important jobs. 2. They fly ^{③ c-passengers/ ④ fright} passengers, freight, and ^{and c-land} mail ^{in [s:z]} from one city to another. 3. Sometimes they make dangerous rescues in land and sea ^{incidents [ns:ns]} accidents, and drop food ^{c-where [w]} where people ^{are/ [strav:z]} or herds are starving. 4. They bring strange ^{① and ② c-odd [s:z]} animals from ^{teens} dense jungles to our zoos. 5. They also serve ^a as traffic police and spot ^{③ speeding cars on highways} speeding cars on highways.

A7 1. Hundreds of years ago, ^{c-most [mo:z]} most of Europe was a very poor region. 2. But China, a large country in eastern/Asia, had many of the ^[silv:z] comforts of a rich/civilized nation. 3. Only a few people from Europe had visited this ^{distance} distant region. 4. One was the famous Marco Polo. 5. He learned some of the languages that were ^{c-spoken [s-s:z]} spoken in China and ^{c-served [s-s:z]} served its great ruler/ for many years.

A8 1. The eager ^[spektə:z] spectators ^{who} had/cheered the ^{c-plucky warriors [pl:z]} plucky Warriors through eight ^{hard/[fɔ:rt]} hard-fought ^[ɪndʒən:z] innings were ^[ɪnʒəs] silent. ^[sɪlənt] Only a run was required to ^{different/ [m]} defeat the ^{c-much [m]} much ^[prɪvɪdʒ] feared ^[prɪz:z] Champions, who had ^[sɜ:vɪd] previously defeated all opponents. 3. The spectators had ^[ju:lən] earlier ^[kwɪstɪtɪd] criticized ^[ɪmpər,əm] the ^{empire} umpire ^{serve} severely. 4. Now their faces were ^{tense} tense with excitement as the players took their positions.

STOP

READING LEVEL Wrat-1-6.8 Wrat-2-8.1

STAAT

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather ^{c-Mother} ^{Mom} Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

reaches the ^{c-city} ^(s) city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are disappointed when he works at night, for he ^{c-frequently} ^(frikar) frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study. Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city ^(sabariz) ^{taking} suburbs takes a vacation ^{c-sometime} ^{sometimes} ^(dur) sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents ^{@ [ab, abt, ad]} ^{@ [ab, a-bi]} ^{@ [ab, abi]} to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

p. adequately
(edek-kwali)
(edekwali)

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately prepared for school. 2. When they return ^{c-sojourn} ^(sardzarn) from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within ^{two} a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them ^(skwair) ^(kwair) acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will ^(endantli) undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy ^(c-o) reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly ^(am-bi-tus) making ambitious plans for the future education of their

children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the

^{(a) (amelt)} section ultimate selection of their ^(ka) careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

mentally equipped for ^(the) professions of their choice. 4. ^(The) financial cost of the necessary

training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and

friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make ^(a) final choice. 6. Parents often

entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is

^{(a) (val) (en)} ^{(a) (val) (en)} fascinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be ^(a) ^{(a) (kindergarten)} ^(kinder) kindergarten teacher, her

family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in

choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests ^{interest} may later turn more ^{to} in the direction of an intensive ^(intensive) study of the human mind. 2. One day, while discussing ^(with) their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they discovered that human ^{mentally} mentality differs ^{chiefly} chiefly from animal ^{mentally} mentality in being ^{essential} essentially preoccupied with ^{symbol} symbols. 3. They ^{realize} realized, for the first time, that they themselves were ^a symbol ^{c-refers} employing symbols. 4. They learned that ^a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something, such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge ^{is/a} product of ^(symbolic) symbolic expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, ^{c-mathematics} mathematics, and music; ^(and) they learned that even the flag is ^a symbolic emblem of ^(patriotism) patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and ^{Jane} Jane are beginning to realize that ^(the) mind of man, which deals ^(pre-eminently) pre-eminently with these symbols, is a significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper study of mankind is man."

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

STOP

6;3 ④ P- obliged 8;4 ④ C-Financial

9;2 ⑥ P- chiefly 9;5 ⑤ [patriotizm]
④ [patriotizm]

STUDY-TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 9:1;40-60 ID 002 AGE 10.6 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL Wra+1-7.2 Wra+2-9.0

START

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation ^{is} over, Bob and Jane feel quite ^{c-adequately} adequately ^(adequately) prepared for school. 2. When they return from their ^(sojourn) sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August



their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading^o. 7. In addition to ^[skolwer-werk] schoolwork, both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ^{c-ambitious} ^[am] ambitious plans for the future education of their children, Bob and ^{Jan} Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The ^[faunse] financial cost of the necessary training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the ^{c-attitude} ^[a] attitude of relatives and friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is fascinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her ^{mother} family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think ^{that} they will eventually ^{c-comply} ^[am] comply with their parents' wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school ^{incident} ^{c-indicates} ^[in] ^[indikat] indicates that their interests may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they

discovered ^{the} ^{mentally} ^{c-chiefly} ^{the} ^{P-mentality} ^(ment, mentaliti) ^(mes, mentali) human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially ^{c-preoccupied} ^{c-with} ^{c-symbols} preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,

such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is ^{c-knowledge} ^(nail) ^(pradant) ^(pr) a product of symbolic expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of ^(pat) ^(patriotism) patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

beginning to realize that the mind of ^{c-man} ^(man) man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a significant study ^{themselves} ^{c-inherent} ⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ ^(inherent) in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper study of mankind is man."

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study ^(intrakessiz) ^(in-trp-nessiz) psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of ^(the) the human

mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in

some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus ^(c) is

^{c-axiomatic} ^(axs) ^(axiomatic) ^{P-equilibrium} ^(ixwalsorism) ^(ix, ixwale) axiomatic that emotions are a ^{fundamental} ^{fundamental and} ^{consideration} ^(ritleson, ps) ^(izaladz) fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychology has proved ^{c-conclusively} ^(KANKUS) ^{Conclusively} conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from ^(c-occurring) ^(Eart, part) ^{(Eart) (var)} occurring ^(c) ^(c) fortuitously

ly, ^(c) can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in ^{c-effect with} ^(if) other fields of

science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in ^{P-sociologist} ^(sialadz) ^(sialadz) sociology, ^{P-statistician} ^{(st) (enz)} ^(s-stetis-ti, ticsenz) statistics, and

various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

we joined the psychologist in assiduous investigation in this complex field. 7. The problems



of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscientiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

STOP Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

10;1 PSYCHOLOGY
[fiz, fiz, fizaladzi] "not [fizaladzi] what's that guy called, involved in the art? Psychiatrist? " " " " psychology"

10;4 P- [fortuitasli]
[uar]
FORTUITOUSLY

10;6 P- assiduous
ASSIDUOUS

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 10;2;20-40 ID 003 AGE 10.3 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL Wrat-6.5 Wrat-2-7.0

START

4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her work with great care.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

free time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are



793 107

disappointed when he works at night, for he ^{c-frequently} ^{the [trikant]} frequently ^{assistance} ^[osites] assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study. Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city ^[saborn] suburbs takes a vacation ^{sometimes} ^{sometime} during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, ^[juzali] usually during ^{the} July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are ^{c-obliged} ^[abli] obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many ^{c-impressive} ^{impressions} impressive scenes in the ^{mountain} mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ ^{p-adequately} ^[ad-kwat-pii] ^[ad-adekwididid] adequately

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their ^[so@-dzorn] sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them ^[akior] acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in ^{the} early September brings a stimulating program of very

challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will ^[sands@-tibli] undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane ^{entertaining} ^[intal] entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading ^o 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Rob prefers the trumpet.

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings ^{c-program} a stimulating ^[proo] program of very

challenging studies. 6. Bob's ^{c-favorite} favorite subject will ^[f] undoubtedly ^[am-d zati] be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, ^{c-but Bob prefers the} but ^{and Bob prefers the} Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their

children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play ^a part in the

^{c-ultimate} section

^[Altmet] ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

mentally ^{c-for} equipped ^[for] for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

training program must also be considered, while ^a third factor is the attitude of ^{c-relatives} relatives ^[ri] and

friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make ^a final choice. 6. Parents often

entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

enter some branch of ^[medasum] medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, ^{the} at ^{he's} present he is

fascinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane ^{c-has} has ^{was} always ^{c-aspired} aspired ^[am] to be ^a Kindergarten teacher, her

family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their ^{parents' wishes} parents' wishes in

choosing ^{and} medicine as their profession, ^a ^{c-recent} recent ^[risants] school incident indicates that their ^{interest} interests

may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, ^[ol] while

discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they discovered that human ^{c-mentality} ^[ments] mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were employing symbols. 4. They learned that ^{a c-symbol} ^[s] a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something, such as an object, \bar{A} person, or \bar{A} concept and that nearly all knowledge is \bar{A} product of symbolic expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used ^[ntɔwədz] (in) languages, mathematics, and music; and they learned that even the flag is \bar{A} symbolic emblem ^{of} ^[pætri'zɪzəm] patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals ^[pri-ɛmɛntli] pre-eminently with these symbols, is \bar{A} ^[sɪgnɪfɪkənt] significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth ^[ædɛɪdʒ] ^[ædʒ] inherent in the adage, "The proper study of mankind is man." Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study ^[f-f-ɪzəlsdʒi] psychology in college, they will further penetrate the ^[ɪn-trɪkəsɪz] intricacies of the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely ^[ɪn-ter-ri-nɪetəd] interrelated, they will discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance ^{to be an individual} to an individual are associated in some degree with his emotional life. 3. \bar{A} person's "emotional adjustment" ^{c-not} ^{is not} not only affects his own happiness and equilibrium, ^[ɪkwəlɪbrɪəm] ^[ɪkwəɪ] but also has ^[ɪnfluəns] \bar{A} profound influence on his associates; thus it is ^[æks-ɪɔmɪətik] axiomatic that emotions are ^[f-f-ɪzəlsdʒi] fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychology ^[ɪk-saɪkə-lɔ-dʒi] has ^{proved} ^[ɪk-saɪkə-lɔ-dʒi] conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from ^{c-occurring} ^[ɪk-saɪkə-lɔ-dʒi] occurring fortuitously, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in ^{the} other fields of science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians, have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscientiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems. 9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

STOP

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

STUDY TRM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 4:1:05-30 ID 010 AGE 10 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRt1-7.0 WRt2-8.7

START

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer. 2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day, they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August ^{acquire the new clothing} their mother helps them acquire the new ^(kls?) clothing and equipment which they will need later. 5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very ^(andao/li) ^(andao) challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize ^{c-several} ^(s-s) that several factors are going to play a part in the ^(altmet) ultimate selection of their ^(keri) ^(keru) careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is fascinated by ^(eviel/an) aviation. 8. Although Jane has ^{c-always} ^{all} always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that she is ^{c-ideally} ^(ideal) ideally suited for the ^{c-profession} ^(profes) nursing profession.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane ^{now} ^{think} ^{c-they} ^{know} ^{that} think they will eventually comply with their ^{c-parents'} ^(p) parents' wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their ^{c-interests} ^(intresz) interests

may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they

discovered that human ^{c-mentality} ^(men) ^(cl, f'arz) mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

^{c-employing} ^(em) employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something, such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a ^{c-product} ^(prod'k) product of ^{c-symbolic} ^(symbol) symbolic

^{c-expression} ^(im) ^{expression} expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and ^{c-symbolic} ^(st) they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a significant study in itself. 7. They ^(rek'nal'z) recognize the truth inherent in the ^(ad'edz) adage, "The proper

study of mankind is man." Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study ^{c-psychology} ^(suk'ladzi) ^(suk'plə) psychology in college, they will further penetrate the ^(intrə'siz) intricacies of the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely ^{c-interrelated} ^(inter-let'ed) interrelated, they will discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to ^{any} an individual are associated in some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

own happiness and ^(ekwilibriəm) equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is

^{c-axiomatic} ^(aks'ima) axiomatic that emotions are a ^(fandamen'tal) fundamental consideration in all ^{in all human} ^(hu) human relationships. 4. Psychology has proved conclusively that ^{c-harmony} ^(harmə) harmony or ^(disk'ord) discord among persons, far from ^(ak, ək'sjə'nəl) occurring fortuitously,

can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in ^{their} other fields of

science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians, have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscientiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

C-scholars
[s]
Scholars in
[stat, statist-sianz]*
[statist-sianz]
[statist-sianz]

[a, asiduas]

C-confront
[kon]

C-intelligent
[in]

[In-da-daag(anz)]

C-mechanisms
[mekanism]

C-psychology
[salkol]

P-anachronistic
[an-kranistik]

9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

	Time	Rate	Comp.
9:5	③	patriotism	10:4
	④	p.[patriat]	P. fortuitously [fortul, fortua-asli] [for, f-fort, fortu-tu-asli] - FORTUITOUSLY
10:6	④	P.statisticians	10:7
			P. conscientiously conscientiously - P.[kansien] : [kanses, kansentiasli] - [kans-s-s, kansantresli] - consistant - CONSCIENTIOUSLY

STUDYIAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE [4:1] 40-50 ID 011 AGE 10.2 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY white

READING LEVEL WRAT-2.8 WRAT-3.3

START
2. 1. The girl is in the yard. 2. The girl has a big ball. 3. The boy is black hack of the girl.
4. He is playing with his dog. 5. The cat looks at the girl. 6. He wants to play ball, too.
7. The girl does not see the cat. 8. She is looking at the ball.



3. 1. The name of the boy is Bob. 2. The name of his sister is ^{Jan}Jane. 3. They live with their parents in a white house near the city. 4. They are playing on the walk. 5. The dog and cat are their pets. 6. After Father has gone to work, the children will leave for school.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____
 she c-begins the housework
 brings the housework [S]

4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her ^{mother} before they go to school. 4. They ^{try to/} dry the dishes and clean their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her ^{c-pretty (paot)} flower garden. 6. She ^{tends} it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother ^{c-does all her (paot)} ^{goes all her} does all her

④ work
 ② work with great care.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. *When the train reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the ^{general} ^{central} ^(S) ^{office} offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the ^(poastan) eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of ^{anythings} ^{every} ^{thing} extra time. and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently ^{the p p} assists them with their ^{p lessons} games he often

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

STOP

5;4 WHEN THE TRAIN REACHES THE CITY AT EIGHT FORTY FIVE
 [w] c-when the train reaches the city at eight five fifty-five when the train reaches



READING LEVEL Wrat 1- 2.0 Wrat 2- 8.4
START

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city ^[sə'ba:rbz] suburbs takes ^[vz] a vacation sometime during the summer. ^{o-accompany o-their}
2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany ^[vz] their parents to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day, they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy ^[trip] trip requires two full days. 6. While at the beach ^{o-Bob and Rob and} Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite ^[ə'dəkweɪtli] adequately prepared for school. 2. When they return from their ^[sə'dʒɜ:n] sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they ^{o-they} return home, and during August ^[3ə] their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later. 5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will ^[ə'ndəʊnbətli] undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will ^{o-prefers} take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob ^[prɪf] prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the eliminate ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is fascinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a Kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something, such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is product of symbolic expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals ^(pri-zmln-tli) pre-eminently with these symbols, is a ^(s-5) significant study ⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ itself. 7. They recognize the truth ^(unherit) inherent in the ^(adels) adage, "The proper study of mankind is man." Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study ^(fizala-ali) psychology ⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ college, they will further penetrate the ^(in-trus-kiz) intricacies of the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely ^(un-voletad) interrelated, they will discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are ^{(asoo)(el)(od)} associated in some degree with his ^(mind) emotional life. 3. A person's ^{(emo)(nami)} "emotional adjustment" not only affects his own happiness and ^(ekvilibriam) equilibrium, but also has ⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ profound influence on his associates; thus it is

^(aksamachki) axiomatic that emotions are ⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ a fundamental consideration in ^(hall) all human relationships. 4. *Psychology has proved conclusively that harmony or ^(diskord) discord among persons, far from occurring ^(fortsuoti) fortuitously, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first ⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ ^(genetic) genetic in character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ various areas ^(of) study, among whom we find ^(antropologits) anthropologists, ^(statistichians) sociologists, and statisticians, have joined the ^(fizala-dust) psychologist in ^(androns) assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems of human relations which confront our present-day society are both ^(baffling) baffling and challenging; as intelligent citizens we can and should ^(kontribut) contribute to ^(eliminate the) their ultimate ^(kans-tsuoti) solution by trying conscientiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too ^(of) ^(personal) personally" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of ^(personal) personal problems.

9. However, they are little more ^(chem) ^(evydeny) ^(metfuzams) than evidence mechanisms which ignore the real causes of ^(behavor) behavior; in light of current ^(fizalaledzi) psychology they may in fact be considered ^(anekronistik) anachronistic.



10;4 PSYCHOLOGY HAS PROVED

[fuza] [fuza-kaladzj] [parsumz]

[fuza-kaladzj] c-has c-proved

STUDY TAP TEXT Gilmore TAPE 14;2;10-30 ID 013 AGE 10.4 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL Wrat 1-5.1 Wrat 2-6.1

START

c-Mother
[mat]

4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished ^{their} the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty flower garden. 6. She tends it ^{c-nearly} _(n) nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her work with great care.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

c-goes
[ga]

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

the

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are disappointed when he works at night, for he ^[frikwentli] frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

[sn'bo'rbz]
[s-3er]

1. Nearly every family living in the city ⁽ⁿ⁾ suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents



to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are ^{obligated} obliged to travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day, they can see many ^{expressive} impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The ^{c-the} exciting but ^[1engθli] lengthy trip requires two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations ^{helps} help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel ^{quite} quite ^{adequately} adequately prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their ^{c-parents} parents are delighted to see ^{the} them tanned ^{c-and} and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August their mother helps them ^{c-acquire} acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later. 5. Each year ⁱⁿ the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very ^{c-challenging} challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will ^[Andant-ab-fedli] undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ^[A-bidzutores] ambitious plans for the future ^{c-education of} education of their children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the ^{fractures} the of an ^[fizik] ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and



mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The ^{[faɪnənsəl] choice} financial cost of the necessary training program must also be considered, while ^{third c-factor} the ^{fracture} third factor is the attitude of ^{the} relatives and friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often entertain secret ^[əbɪn-ʃənz] ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane ^{will} enter some ^{c-branch} branch of medicine. 7. They ^[sɔːgərɪ] ^[sɔːgərɪ] visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is fascinated by ^[ædventʃən] aviation. 8. Although Jane has always ^[æz-pɪrd] ^[æz, ə] aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

STOP

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 142, 35-50 ID 014 AGE 10.7 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-3.5 WRAT2-3.8

START

2. 1. The girl is in the yard. 2. The girl has a big ball. 3. The boy is ^{c-back} ^{black} back of the girl. 4. He is playing with his dog. 5. ^{c-the} ^{he} The cat looks at the girl. 6. He wants to play ball, too. 7. The girl ^{does c-not} ^{doesn't} does not see the cat. 8. She is looking at the ball.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

3. 1. The name of the boy is Bob. 2. The name of his sister is ^{R-Jane} ^{Jane} Jane. 3. They ^{lived} live with their parents in a white house near the city. 4. They are playing on the walk. 5. The dog and cat are their pets. 6. After Father has gone to work, the children will leave for school.

4. 1. Mother waves good-bye to Father each morning. 2. She begins ^{c-the c-housework} ^{to [haʔ]} the housework soon after ^{he} leaves. 3. *Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her



work with great care.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He ^{P-usually} ^{also} usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train reaches ^{to} the city ^{at} eight forty-five, ^{office} Father goes to the ^{general} offices of his company. 5. An elevator carries him ^{into} to the eleventh floor. 6. His ^{P-important} ^{P-position} important position takes hours ^{P-important} ^{P-poison} of

extra time, and many evenings he doesn't ^{P-arrive} arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane ^{Jan} are ^{P-disappear} ^{P-disappear} disappointed when he works at night, for ^{P-frequently} ^{P-frequently} he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8.* Then, too, if there is time after dinner ^{for} for games, ^{he} he often ^{play} plays ^{with them} with them before they

begin to study.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

STOP

4;3 BOB AND JANE HELP HER BEFORE
Bob and Jan help him for c-before helping
Bob and c-Jane help c-her before

5;7 ④ disappointed

5;7 ⑤ frequently
④ P-[krinkwat]

5;8 THEN TOO, IF
too the if when [t] when too P. then
too if

STUDY TAP TEXT Gilmore TAPE 14;2;60-end ID 015 AGE 10.4 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY white

READING LEVEL WRAT 1-6.8 WRAT 2-7.8

START

4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her work with great care.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently ^{he} assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study. Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs ^{take} takes a vacation ^{sometimes} sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4.* If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer ^{vacation helps} vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

7. 1. ^{NT} ~~After~~ their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite /adequately

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their ^{c-sojourn at the c-seashore} ^{[so-dzərn] at the [s]} sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year ^{in c-the} ^[d] the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

^{lesson} take music ^{lessons} lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ^{c-ambitious} ^[32, 17] ambitious plans for the future education of their children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several ^{c-factors} ^{of their [faktə]} factors are going to play a part in the ^{c-selection} ^{section} ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary training program ^{will be} also be considered, while a third factor is the ⁱⁿ attitude ^{relative} ^[ri?] of relatives and ^{friend} friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final ^{change} choice. 6. Parents ^{have} often entertain secret ^{ambition} ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father ^{c-hope} ^{help} hope that Bob and ^{Jan} Jane will enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he ⁱⁿ is ^{c-aspired} ^[32] fascinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that she ^[cudəli] ^{ideal} ^{suited} ^{for} ^{ideal} ^{suited} ^{for} is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think/they/will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests may later turn more in the ^{in the} direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while ^{c-discussing} ^{the [dis]} discussing with ^{c-science} ^[32] their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they discovered that ^{the} ^[mentəli] ^[ma,mentəli] human mentality differs ^{c-chiefly} ^[tʃi:li] chiefly from animal mentality in being ^{c-essentially} ^[esentʃ] ^[es] essentially ^{c-mentality} ^[ment] preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were ^{c-symbols} ^[pləuz] ^[s] employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which ^{the} ^{prefers} refers to something, such as an object, a person, or ^[kənsɛpt] a concept and that nearly all/knowledge is a ^{c-product to} ^[prɒd] product of symbols.



expression^[disk-kavard] 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; ^[a] and ^[and]

^[they] they learned that ^[ever] the flag is ^[a] symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

beginning to realize that ^[the] mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is ^[a]

^[a] significant study in itself. 7. They recognize ^[that] the truth ^[inherent] inherent in the ^[adage] adage, "The proper

study of mankind is man."

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate ^[in] the intricacies of

the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely ^[interrelated] interrelated, they will

discover that ^[the] virtually all problems which cause disturbance to ^[an] individual are associated in

some degree with ^[his] emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not ^[only] affects his

own happiness and equilibrium, but also has ^[a] profound influence ^[of] of his associates; thus ^[it] is

^[axiomatic] and ^[c-that] that emotions are ^[a] fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-

ogy has ^[proven] proven conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from ^[occurring] occurring fortuitous-

ly, can be explained by ^[the] same principle of cause ^[and] and effect which operates in ^[other] other fields of

science. 5. There appear to ^[be] two general causes of group tensions: the first is ^[genetic] genetic in

character; ^[and] and the second, related to ^[the] cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and ^[statisticians] statisticians,

have joined ^[the] psychologist in assiduous investigations in ^[the] this complex field. 7. The problems

of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying ^[in] in



tiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts ^{to} at disposing ^{of} ^{c-personal problem [kam]} ^{person} personal problems.

9. However, they are little more than ^[əvidəns] avoidance mechanisms which ^{c-ignore} ignore the real causes of behavior ^{are} in light of current psychology ^{they} ^{may} ^{make the} ^{the [mɪ]} in fact be ^{to considerably} considered anachronistic.

STOP Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

6;4 if c-they begin their journey c-before 8;7
 if their journey [bɔ:fɔ]
 if their journey
 if they
 IF THEY BEGIN THEIR JOURNEY BEFORE

[əvɪʃən]
 [ævɪ]
 c-fascinated c-by [æv]
 [fæ]
 [fæʃəneɪʃən]
 [fæʃəneɪʃən] of [æv]
 FASCINATED BY AVIATION

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 16;1,30-50 ID 021 AGE 11 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White
 READING LEVEL WRAT1-4.4 WRAT2-5.3

START
 4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They ^{c-they dry} ^{then dry} dry the dishes and clean their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her work with ^a great care. Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives ^{to the c-general} ^{to} ^[dʒɛnərəl] ^[dʒɛ] him to the station. 4. When the train reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company. 5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position/takes hours of extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are



disappointed when he works at night, for he ^[frikentli] frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study. Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city ^[sab-bárbz] suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their ^{c-destination} destination on the shore, they are ^{obligated} obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive ^{P-scenes} scenes in the mountains. 5. The ^{the c-exciting} exciting but ^{the [aksá?]} lengthy ^[teŋbli] trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the surf and relaxing on the ^{c-sunny} sunny ^{sandy} sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite ^{c-adequately} adequately

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their ^[s, sab-dzám] sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them ^{clothes} acquire the new clothing and equipment ^{c-which they} which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

challenging ^{students} studies. 6. Bob's favorite ^{c-subject} subject will ^[st] undoubtedly ^[Andantli] be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ^{ambition} ambitious plans for the future education of their children. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the ^{part c-in c-the/ of their} ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary training program must ^{be also} also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is fascinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

STOP

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something, such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are



READING LEVEL WRAT1-6.7 WRAT2-8.4

START

6. 1. Nearly every ^{c-family} family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer. ^[fʁaʒi]

2. When the ^{c-weather} weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents ^[vɛtɛr]

to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their ^[dɛstɪnativ] destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive scenes/in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer ^{vacation} vacations help ^{keep} Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite ^[ɪdɪkwɔləʃli] adequately

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the ^{c-seashore} seashore, they are over-
^[sɪs]

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them acquire/ ^{c-new} the ^[nɔʃ] new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September ^{c-brings} brings a stimulating program of very
^[brɪŋs]

challenging ^{students} studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly ^[ɔn-ɔɑtʃəli] be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading ^{and} 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

take music lessons. 8. Jana studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

843157

1. Mother and Father are proudly making ^{ambitions} ambitious plans for the future education of their children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the ^{c-ultimate} [Almutet] ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and mentally equipped for the ^{c-professions} [pff] professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary ^{c-relatives} [erlet] and ^[erlet?] training program ^{c-must} will also be considered, while a third ^{of their} factor ^(is) the attitude of relatives and friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father ^{will} hope that Bob and Jane will enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at ^{the} present he is fascinated by ^[avelan] aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that she is ^{ideal} ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will ^[kampli] eventually comply with their parents' wishes ⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ choosing medicine as their profession, ^{as} a recent school incident ^{c-indicates} indicate that their interests may later turn ^{to} more ^(in the) direction of an ^{insensitive} intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while ^{c-discussing} [das,das] one of ^[uns-straktar] discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and ^{the} animals, they discovered that human ^{mentally} mentality differs chiefly from animal ^[si?] mentality in being ^[asentfoli] essentially preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that ^{that they} they themselves were employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or ^a word which refers to something, such as an object, a person, or a concept and that ^{and c-that e-nearly is} nearly all knowledge ^{then [ni?]} ^(is) a product of ^[simbaluk] symbolic expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and ^{158 844} ^[simbaluk] ^[ambeliam] ^[patriotizm] learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these ^{c-symbols} symbols, is a ^{c-significant} significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the ^{an} truth inherent in ^[ædɪdʒ] the adage, "The proper study of mankind is man." Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of ^[ɪndərsɪz] the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and ^[æmɪʃənz] the emotions are ^{very} closely ^[ɪntəreɪləd] interrelated, they will discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in some degree with his ^{c-emotional} emotional life. 3. A person's ^[æməʃənəl] "emotional adjustment" not only affects his own happiness and ^[iːkwɪləbrɪəm] equilibrium, but also has a ^[prəʊfʌnd] profound influence on his associates; thus ^{with it?} it is ^[æksɪəmætik] axiomatic that emotions are ^{c-fundamental} ^[f-fʌʔ] a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychology has proved ^[kɒnklʊzəvli] conclusively that harmony or ^[dɪskɔrd] discord among persons, far from occurring ^{as} fortuitously, can be explained by the same principle ^{of} ^{of effects} cause and effect which operates in other ^{c-fields} fields of science. 5. There ^{appears} appear to be two general causes of group tensions: ⁱⁿ the first is ^{a [ɡenətɪk]} genetic in character; and the second, related to the ^{c-cultural} ^[mɪljʊ] cultural milieu ^[ɪn] in which we live. 6. Scholars in ^{c-various} ^[və-riət] various areas ^{of} study, among ^{who} whom we find ^{c-psychologist} ^[sɪkələdʒɪst] anthropologists, ^[sɒsijələdʒɪst] sociologists, and ^[stætɪstɪʃən] statisticians, have joined the ^{c-psychologist} ^[sɪkələdʒɪst] psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems of human relations which ^{with} confront ^{we c-} ^[kən] our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as ^{we} ^[kən] intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to ^{our} ^[sɪ] their ultimate solution by trying ^{to consistently} ^[kən] conscientiously to ^{undertake} understand our own behavior. 8. Such ^{c-injunctions} ^[ɪnʃənʃən] injunctions as "Don't take yourself too seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts ^{to} at disposing of personal problems. ^{c-which ignore} ^[mɪtrəmɪzɪz] we ignore

9. However, ^{there} they are ^[ə] little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of ^[ɪm-ˈmɪkəm] behavior; in light ^[ə] of current psychology they may ^[ɪn] in fact be considered anachronistic.



START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane ^{@are} are

^{@disappointed} disappointed when he works at night, for he ^[frikwéntəz] frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is ^a time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study. Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

5. 1. Nearly every family living in the city ^[səbərbz] suburbs takes a vacation ^{Sometimes} sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents to the seaside. 3. In order to reach ^{the} their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over ^{c-a} ^[3] a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many ^[ɪmprɪ'səv] impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but ^{length} lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours ^[bæθɪŋ] bathing in ^{their} the

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite ^[ædɪkwətəli] adequately

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their ^[soʊ-dʒərn] sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks[ⓐ] after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them/acquire the new clothing and equipment/^{which they} which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly^[anda-pendantli] be sixth-grade science, while

Jane^{enters} entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading[ⓑ] and ^[ælaʃən] ^[ælaʃ] 7. In addition to schoolwork,[ⓐ] both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies ^{with} the violin, ^(but) Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

1. Mother and Father are proudly making ^[abæntʃəs] ambitious plans for the future ^{c-education} ^[edʊk] education of their

^{c-children} ^[tʃɪldrən] children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize ^(that) ^{several} factors are going to play a part in ^(the)

^[ʌl,altəmeɪnt] ^[ʌl-təmeɪnt] ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be ^[fɪzɪkəl] ^{physical} physically and

mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The ^[faɪnənsi] financial cost of ^{c-the} ^{their} the necessary

training program must also be ^{c-considered} ^[kən-sɪdəd] considered, while a third factor is ^(the) ^[æ-ti-tʃud] ^{c-relatives} ^[ri-leɪtɪvz] attributed attitude of relatives and

friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to ^{take} make a final choice. 6. Parents ^(often)

^[əntərteɪn] entertain secret ^{c-ambitions} ^[æb-æʃn] ambitions for their ^{their} ^{c-children} ^[tʃ] children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

enter some branch of medicine. 7. They ^{they} ^[vɪzʊəlaɪz] ^[vɪzʊəlaɪz] visualize Bob in ^[sɜːdʒəri] surgery; however, at present he is

^[æveɪʃən] ^[æv] fascinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her

family thinks that she is ideally suited for the ^[nɜːsɪŋ] ^{nursing professor} nursing profession.

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they ^{e-eventually} ^[ɪnventʃuəli] will eventually comply with their parents' ^{wishing} wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident ^[ɪlɪkɪdɪnts] indicates ^{that their} that their interests may later ^{c-later c-turn} ^[meɪlə] learn ^{later} more in the direction of an intensive ^{c-intensive student} ^[ɪn-ten-sɪv] study of ^[ən-ɪntəv] their the human mind. 2. One day, while discussing with their science instructor the ^{difference} differences between human ^{being} beings and animals, they discovered that human ^{the} ^[mentəliʃi] mentality differs chiefly from animal ^{animak} ^[mentəliʃi] mentality in being essentially preoccupied ^[prɒɔkjʊpt] ^[prɒɔkjʊpt] with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were employing symbols. 4. They learned that ^{c-is} ^{symbols are} a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something, such as an object ^[pɜːsən] ^[pɜːsən], or a person, or a concept and that nearly ^{then} ^[ɔ:l] all knowledge is a product of symbolic expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and they learned that even the flag is a ^[sɪmbəliʃk] ^{c-of [patri]-[tɪm]} symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals ^[prɪ-ɪm-ə-nəntli] ^[prɪ-ɪm-ə-nəntli] pre-eminently with these symbols, is a significant ^[sɪgnəfɪkənt] ^[sɪgnəfɪkənt] study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The ^[prɒpər] ^[prɒpər] proper

STOP ^{student} study of mankind is man." Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 16:2:35-50 ID 024 AGE 10 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-4.2 WRAT2-4.3

START
5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock ^{o'clock} / 3. In rainy weather ^{o'clock} Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general ^{office} ^[ɒfɪs] offices of his company. 5. An elevator carries him ^{up} ^[ɪm-pɔːtənt] ^[ɒz-ɪ-ʃən] to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are



disappointed ^{when he works at night} ~~when~~ he works ^{at night} ~~at night~~, for ^{the} he frequently ^{P-assists} ~~assists~~ ^[asistuz] them with their lessons.

^{then} 8. Then, too, if ^{c-it there} ~~there~~ is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study. Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

5. 1. Nearly every family living in the city ^{c-takes} ~~suburbs~~ takes ^{take} a vacation sometime during the summer ~~o~~

2.* When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

to the ~~seaside~~ 3. In order to reach their ^[desanetsan] ~~destination~~ on the shore, ^o they are ^{obligated} ~~obliged~~ to

travel over ^{the} a mountain range. 4. If they ^{if they [bi'ae']} ~~begin~~ their journey before sunrise ^{c-the first} ~~the~~ first day,

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5.* The exciting ^{c-lengthy} ~~but~~ ^{the [lign]} ~~lengthy~~ trip requires

two full days. 6. While ^{while at the beach} ~~at~~ the beach Bob and Jane spend many ^[blifal] ~~blissful~~ hours bathing in the

^{c-surf} ~~surf~~ and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____
7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane ^{feel quiet} ~~feel quite~~ ^{P-adequately} ~~adequately~~ ^[zə, zɛləkwə]

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their ^[soʊ-dʒərn] ~~sojourn~~ at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them ^{P-acquire} ~~acquire~~ ^[ækjɜr] the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings ^{the} a stimulating program of ^{of c-very} ~~very~~ ^{of [ɔr]}

challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will ^{P-undoubtedly} ~~undoubtedly~~ ^[ʌndəʊnbldi] be sixth-grade science, while ^[ʌn-dəʊ-təbli]

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading ^o 7. In addition to schoolwork, ~~both~~ will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, ~~but~~ ^{but} Bob ~~prefers~~ the trumpet.

p-ambitious
[am-be?-hves]

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their

children, [ⓐ] Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the

ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

training program must ^{be} also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and

friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often

entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is

fascinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her

family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

STOP

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

6;2 When the c-weather becomes warm usually during 6;5 THE EXCITING
when the weather when the weather becomes warm usually during
when the weather becomes warm usually during
WHEN THE WEATHER BECOMES WARM USUALLY DURING
[?o] "Is that 'exciting'?" The exciting

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 16;2:50-65 ID 025 AGE 10.8 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-3.5 WRAT2-4.2

START the name of the boy
3. 1. The name of the boy is Bob. 2. The name of his sister is Jane. 3. They live with their
parents in a white house near the city. 4. They are playing on the walk. 5. The dog and cat
are their pets. 6. After Father has gone to work, the children will leave for school.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he
leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean



5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons. 8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

5. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs ^{take} takes a vacation ^{sometimes} sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey ^{px} before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The ^{the e-exciting} exciting ^[aks] but ^[leŋθ-lɪ] lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many ^[blesfəl] blissful hours bathing in the

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite ^[ə-ten-kwəntli] adequately

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and ^{and e-equipment} ^[ɪkwɪpmənt] equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of ^{the} school in early September brings a stimulating ^{c-program} ^[prəgræm?] program of very

challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will ^[ɪn-dʌʊnbli] undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering ^(the) fourth grade, will enjoy reading^o 7. In addition to schoolwork^o, both will take music lessons^o 8. ^{c-Jane and Jan} Jane studies the violin, but Rob prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future^o education⁽ⁿ⁾ of their children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to playⁱⁿ a part^{of} in the ultimate^{c-selection [ss?]} selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and mentally^[incomplete] equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. ^{c-financial financially} The financial cost of the necessary training^{c-program [pr?]} program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and friends. 5. ^{p-obviously [obviously]} Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often^{c-entertain enter} entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, ^{at present the present} at present he is fascinated by aviation^[aveisen]. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that she is ideally suited for the ^{c-nursing nursery} nursing profession.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' ^o wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school ^{c-incident incidence} incident indicates that their interests may later turn more in the ^{c-in the c-direction into the [di?]} direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, ^{that human mentally that the human the human [me?]} they discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal^{mentally} mentality in being essentially preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they ^{that they c-themselves [lar]} themselves were ^{866 180} ^{c-word of [word?]} preoccupied with symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers ^(to) something.

such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic

expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are/

beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a

c-significant significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper

study of mankind is man."

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

STOP

6:3 BEFORE
"You skipped a line" "Yeah, that's what I was thinking"
where they are obligated to travel over a mountain
range. If they begin their journey

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 18; 1:40-50 ID 033 AGE 10.4 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT-7-6.3 WRAT-2-6.7

START

4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he

leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean

their own rooms

their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty

flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her

work with great care.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

and many evenings of he

extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

disappointed when he works at night, for he ^{c-he frequently} ^{they frequently} frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study. Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city/^{[[sɔb-bárbz]]} suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their/^{[[áblɔdʒɔ]]} destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive scenes/^{[[kɔθ-θli]]} in the mountains. 5. The exciting/^{[[kɔθ-θli]]} but lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the ^{ⓐ in the} ^{ⓑ in the}

^{ⓐ c-surf} ^{ⓑ [[sɜ]} surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

7. 1. After their ^{[[rɛst-fəl]]} fastful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite/^{[[zɪə-kwɔləli]]} adequately

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their ^{to} ^{[[sɔndʒərn]]} sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to ^{to c-see} ^{[[sɪ]]} see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them/^{to} acquires the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school/ⁱⁿ early September brings ^{simulating} [ⓐ] stimulating program/^{of} very

challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering [ⓐ] the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, [ⓐ] but Bob prefers [ⓑ] the trumpet.

3. 1. Mother and Father ^{were} are proudly making/ambitious plans for the future education ^{for} of their children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play @ part in the ultimate selection of their ^{careers} careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The ^{final/} financial ^{cost} cost of the necessary training program must also be considered, while/a third factor is the ^{altitude} attitude of relatives and friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents ^{c-often} often ^[ofta?] entertain secret/ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is/ fascinated by/aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that ^{is she's} she is ideally suited for the ^{perfection} nursing profession.

STOP

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something, such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 17.1-55-65 ID 034 AGE 10.9 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRATI-7.2 WRATA-8.1

START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

eight o'clock. 3. In ^{in c-rainy} ^[reɪni] rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When ^{when c-the} ^{train} the ^{they} ^{train} train

① c-reaches

② reach

reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices ^[ɔfɪs-ɔz] of his ^{c-company} ^[kʌm] company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

disappointed when he works at night, for he ^{c-frequently} ^[frɪkən] frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

① nearly every family living in the

② c-suburbs

③ ^{c-suburbs} ^[səbɜrbs] takes a vacation sometime during the summer

④ ^{c-suburbs} ^[səbɜrbs] takes

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many ^{c-blissful} ^[blɪsəfəl] blissful hours bathing in the

surf and relaxing on the ^a sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ ^[ɔdekwɔntəli]

c-refr. ing

[rɪfrɪʃɪŋ]

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

[sɔd-dʒɔrn]

[sɔp]

c-overjoyed

they're cool

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

c-pets

with c-their [pents]

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

-- August
[a]

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

c-Bob's [baqz] [nd, andəw-ra-bəli] [a? andəwfaɪ]

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

to additions to schoolwork both in addition to schoolwork both

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their children

children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the

ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and

[æ? -tʌtʊd] [at]

friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often

⓪ [abvju:slɪ]# ⓪ [a,abvju:slɪ] ⓪ [abvju:slɪ] a c-final [fʌnəl?]

entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is

at present [ɪ]

fascinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her

[fæʃəneɪtəd] [ævɪeɪʃən] a c-kindergarten [kɪndədʒ]

family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

is c-ideally the [ɪdɪəl]

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in

that [kəm-plaɪ]



choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they

discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially

preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,

such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic

expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a

significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper

study of mankind is man."

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of

learning that the mind and the emotions the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will

discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in

some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is

axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-

ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-

ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of



science. 5. There appear to be two general ^{cases} causes of group tensions: the first is ^{a [dʒɛnɛtɪk]} genetic in character; and the second, related to the ^{culture [mɪljʊ]} cultural milieu in which we live. 6. ^[skɔlərz] Scholars in various areas of study, among whom ^[ænθrɒpɒlədʒɪst] we find ^[sɒʃjələdʒɪst] anthropologists, sociologists, and ^[stætɪstɪʃənz] statisticians, ^{the c-psychologist} have joined the ^{psychology} psychologist in ^[æ-sɪ-dʒʊs] assiduous investigations in ^{the} this complex field. 7. The problems of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as intelligent citizens we can and should contribute ^[kɒnsɪstən-təʃl] to their ultimate solution by trying conscientiously to understand our ^{our own [bɪf-helvjər]} ^[bɪ] ^{c-such [sʌtʃ]} ^[ɔwn] behavior. 8. Such ^[sʌtʃ] injunctions as "Don't take yourself too seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of ^{our} personal problems. 9. However, they are ^a ^{bit} ^[əvəd-eldənz] ^[mækəʒnəzəmz] little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered ^[ænəʃnɪk] anachronistic.

STOP

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

8;5 © [əbvjuəsl] P-obviously
 ③ [əbvjuəsl] OBVIOUSLY
 10;1 ① [psaɪkɒlədʒi] PSYCHOLOGY
 ② [paɪsɪəl]

9;5 ① P PATRIOTISM
 10;3 ② P. psychology PSYCHOLOGY

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 18;2:35-50 ID 035 AGE 10.5 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-7.2 WRAT2-9.7

START
 6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation ^{sometimes} sometime during the summer.
 2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day, they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but ^[lɛŋθli] lengthy trip requires



two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____
c-adequately
adequate

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately prepared for school. 2. When they return from their ^[sojourn] ^[sojourn?] sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August their ^{c-mother} ^{month} mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they ^{they'll} will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a ^{c-stimulating} ^{stimulated} ^{c-program} ^[proa?] stimulating program of very challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will Undoubtedly be sixth-grade sciences, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In ^{additional} addition to schoolwork, both will take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their children, ^{Bob and Jane} ^{Bob and Jane} Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary training program must also be considered, while a third factor ⁱⁿ is the attitude of ^{c-relatives} ^[rel] relatives and friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often

entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will ^{c-enter} ^[enter] enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he ^{he's} is

fascinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that ^{she'd} she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually ^{c-comply} ^[kʌmp] comply with their parents' wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school ^{c-incident} ^[ɪnd] incident indicates that their interests may later turn ⁱⁿ more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while discussing with their science ^[ɪnstrʌktər] instructor the differences between ^{the} human beings and animals, they discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

employing symbols. 4. They learned that ^{that c-a} ^[ə] a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,

such as an object, ^ə person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a ^[prɒdʌkt] product of symbolic

expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and ^{c-and} ^[æ]

they learned that even ^ə the flag is a ^{symbol} symbolic emblem of ^[pætriəzəm] patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals ^{pre-eminently} ^[pri:emɪnəntli] with these symbols, is a

^{c-significant} ^[sɪg'nɪfɪkənt] significant study ^{in c-itself} ^[ɪtself] in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the ^{c-adage} ^[ædʒ] adage, "The proper

study of mankind is man." Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study ^{physiology} psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of

the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely ^[ɪntərrelektəd] ^[ɪntər] interrelated, they will

discover that virtually all problems ^{what} which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in

some degree with his ^[ɛm-moʊʃənəl] emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

own happiness and ^[ɪkwɪlɪbrɪəm] equilibrium, but also has a ^[prəʊfaʊnd] profound influence on his associates; thus it is

^{c-axiomatic} axiomatic that emotions are ^[ɪ] a fundamental consideration ^[ɪn] all human relationships. 4. ^{physiology} Psychol-

ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, ^{far} far from occurring ^{fortunately} fortuitously,

ly, can be explained by the same ^{principles} principle of ^{and c-effect} cause and effect which operates in other fields of

science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

various areas of study, among whom we find ^[ænθrɒpɒlədʒɪsts] anthropologists, ^{sociologist} sociologists, and ^[stætɪstɪʃənz] statisticians,

have joined the ^[sɪkələdʒɪst] psychologist in ^[æsɪdjuəs] assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

intelligent citizens we can and should ^[kən-tribju:t] contribute to their ultimate solution by trying ^{consciously} conscientiously

to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

seriously" have ^{c-have in c-the} been in the past been fashionable attempts at ^{c-disposing} disposing of personal problems.

9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of

behavior; in light of current ^{physiology} psychology they may in fact be considered ^[æn-æ-tɪkʌnɪstɪk] anachronistic.

STOP

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

STUDY JAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 18, 2, 55-65 ID 036 AGE 11.1 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRATI-5.0 WRATA-6.8

START

4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he

leaves. 3. Bob and ^{c-Jane} Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean

their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty



flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her

^{c-with}
^[ʒəʔ]
work/with great care.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by ^{training} train. ^{c-drives} 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother ^{c-mother drive} drives him to the ^{c-station} station. 4. When the train

reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company. ^{and an elevator carries}

^[əʔ]
5. An elevator carries him to the ^{eleventh} floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

^{c-doesn't}
^[dʌʔ]
extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and ^{Jean} Jane are

disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently ^{assist} assists them with their ^{lesson} lessons.

^{then too of}
^[əʔ]
8. Then, too if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study. Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

6. 1. Nearly every family ^{c-living} living in the city ^[sʌbʌrbs] suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and ^{Jean} Jane accompany their ^{c-parents} parents

to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, ^{they're} they are ^[əblɪdʒ] obliged to

^{over the mountain}
travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

^[ɪm-prɪzɪv]
they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and ^{Jean} Jane spend many ^[pɪzɪfəl] blissful hours ^[pləʔ] bathing in the

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and ^{Jean} Jane keep healthy.

STOP Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

READING LEVEL WRAT1-7.2 WRAT2-8.7

START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general ^{office} offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of extra time, and many evenings he doesn't ^{c-arrive} arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study. Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation ^{Ⓞ sometimes} sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are ^{obligated} obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive ^{c-scenes} scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy ^{c-the} trip ^{trips require} requires

two full days. 6. ^{when} While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the surf and relaxing ⁱⁿ on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy. Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

7. 1. After their ^{after their} restful and refreshing ^{c-vacation} vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite ^[adequately] adequately

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they ^{after they c-return} return home, and during August ^[ra?]

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

each year the beginning of school in
5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jan Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading ^o 7. In addition to schoolwork, ^o both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but ^{but c-Bob} Bob ^[camp] prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

3. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education ^{o of their} of their ^{o of their}

^o children ^o Bob and Jane
^o children ^o Bob and Jane
children, ^o Bob and Jane.

2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the

ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary

training ^{programs} program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of ^{c-relatives} relatives and ^[ri]

friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents ^{c-often} often ^[?]

entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

^{each} enter some ^{c-branch of} branch ^{c-medicine} of ^[medl] medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is

^{with} fascinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her

family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in

choosing medicine as their profession. a recent school/ ^{o [indent]*} incident ^{o [indent]} indicates that their interests ^{o [indent]}

turn more in the c-direction
to (LAREK)
may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

c-with c-their
(we) (be)
discussing with their science instructor the difference between human beings and animals, they
discovered that ^{the} human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially

preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,

and c-that c-nearly
they [ni] and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic

expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

is a c-Symbolic
[sam]
they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals ^[patriotizm] ^[imentzi] ^[imn-t] ^{with these} ^{with [pri-im, malz-t]} ^{with these} with these symbols, is a

significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth/^[inherent] ^[un] inherent in the adage, ^{advantage of [p]} "The proper

study of mankind is man."

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of ^[in-rar-keuz]

the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are ^[intarrelat] closely/interrelated, they will

discover that virtually all ^{the} problems which cause disturbance ^{of} to an individual are associated in

some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound ^{c-influence} influence on his associates; thus it is

antitoxic ^{emotional} axiomatic that emotions are ^{considerations} a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-

ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-
^[fortuasli] ^[for]

ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of

science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first ^a is genetic in ^{or}

character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu ^[mi:li] in which we live. 6. Scholars in various areas of study, among whom ^{we find [arə'pælədʒɪst]} ^[sə,statɪstɪkənz] ^[statɪstɪkə'ʒənz] we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians, have joined ^{in [ɒdɪns]} ^[ɒ'dɪns] the psychologist in assiduous investigations in these complex fields. 7. The ^{problem} problems of human ^{c-relations} ^[rɪleɪʒən] relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as ^{intellect} intelligent citizens ^{we} ^{should} ^{we} ^{can and} should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying ^{consequently} conscientiously to understand our own behavior.

8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing ^{at the [ɒs,dis'pɒzɪtɪŋ] of [pɜ:ʒənl]} ^{at the disappointing} ^{disappointing of [pɜ:ʒənl]} of personal problems.

9. However, they are little more than ^{c-mechanisms} ^{[ɒl-vɔ:dɪənz] [mek]} avoidance mechanisms which ignore ^{the real cause} ^[ə'næstrən] ^[æstrənɪ] ^[æn-krɒlɪstɪk] the real causes of behavior; in ^{the} ^{of} light ^{of} current ^{be} psychology they may ^{in fact} ^{be} ^{be} considered ^{anachronistic} anachronistic.

STOP

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

9;1 ④ c-incident
④ [ɪn,ɪn]

9;4 THAT
< Child goes back and corrects mispunctuation >
" Period. They learned "

INCIDENT

STUDY IAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 19;1-15-60 ID 038 AGE 10.10 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-6.1 WRAT2-8.1

START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually ^{c-leaves his} ^[ɪl?] leaves the house about

eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

reaches the city at eight forty-five, ^{office} Father goes to the general offices of his company.

5. An ^{elevator} elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jana are disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during ^{c-July} [dzula?] July, Bob and Jane ^{c-accompany} [akampan] accompany their parents ^[abli:ga:z] [abli:ga:z] to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but ^{c-lengthy} [lɛ?] lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours ^{c-bathing} [bae:] bathing in the

surf and relaxing ^{at} on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite ^[ɛdɪkwɔ:z, kwɔ:tl] adequately

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their ^{c-sojourn} [dʒɔ:n] sojourn at the ^{shore} seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment ^{c-which they} with ^{c-later} [later] they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating ^{c-program} [prɔ:m] program of very

challenging studies. 6. ^{c-Bob's} Bob's favorite subject will ^[ɪndəʊbtl] undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition ^{c-addition} [ə'dɪʃən] to schoolwork, both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Rob prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ^[æm'bɪʃəs] ambitious plans for the future education of their

children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the



[Al-tamat] selections
 ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and
 mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The ^{c-financial} financial cost of the necessary
 training program must also be considered, while ^{c-attitude} a third factor is ^{c-relatives} the attitude of relatives and
 friends. ^{Cabov-vijsli} Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents ^{offer} often
 entertain secret ^[ʌmbiʃənz] ambitious for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will
 entered
 enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in ^{c-in c-surgery} surgery; however, ^{at present} at present he is
 fascinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her
 family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____
 9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will ^[ʌventʃuəli] eventually ^[kʌm] comply with their parents' wishes in
 choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school ^{c-incident} incident indicates that their interests
 may later turn more ^{to a} in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while
 discussing ^{c-instructor} with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they
 discovered that human ^[mentəli-ʃi] mentality ^{c-differs} differs chiefly from animal ^[men-tʃəli] mentality in being ^[esəntʃəli] essentially
^[pɹə-ɔ:kju:pt] preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were
 employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,
 such as ^{c-concept} an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is ^[pɹɒdʌkt] a product of symbolic
 expression. 5. They ^{recovered} discovered that symbols are used in ^{language} languages, mathematics, and music; and
 they learned that even the flag is a symbolic ^[ɛm-bliəm] emblem of ^[patrij(-)təlmis-əm] patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are
^{c-beginning} beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals ^{c-with} pre-eminently with these symbols, is a
^[sɪgnɪfɪk] significant study in itself. 7. They recognize ^{c-they c-recognize} the truth ^{c-inherent} inherent in the adage, "The proper
 883 197
 [ʃə] [rɛk] [ɪn-herənt-əd]

study of mankind is man."

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

③ [fi:zəkələlədʒi]*
② [vɪs]
② [fɪzɪkələdʒi]

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of

[ɪn-trəˈsɪsəz]

(the) human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will

[ɪntəˈreɪlətəd]

c-virtually
[vɜ:tl]

c-disturbance
[dɪˈstɜ:bəns]

discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in

some degree with their emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

[ɪk-kuːlbərn]

[ɪnfluːns]

own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is

[ɛksəˈmætɪk]

the

c-psychology
physical

axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychol-

c-conclusively
[kɒnslʊ]

[dɪskɔ:d]
[dɪs]

[fɔ:rtʃʊəsli]
[fɔ:rtʃʊ]

ogy has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitous-

ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect* which operates in other fields of

science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

character; and (the) second, related to (the) cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

in: [kəl-tʃʊərəl]

(the) cultural milieu

P
NT

P

P

P

various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

[saɪkələdʒɪst]

[æ-sɪˈdju:əs]

the
thus

of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

[ɪnteləndʒənt] we can and c-should
[ʃ] intelligent citizens we can (and) should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscient-

[kɒnsentʃʊəli]

tiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

be

of c-personal
[dɪs-pəʊzɪŋ] of [pɜ:ˈsɒn]

[mɔ:ʃɪnəntʃəl]
[mɔ:ʃəˈmeɪ]

9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of

c-psychology
[fɪzɪˈk]

② [kræmən]*

③ [ænə-kræmənəʃ]

① [ænəʃ]

behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

STOP

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

10;1 ⑤ c-psychology
④ [salka?]
PSYCHOLOGY

10;4

will be c-operates. in their [a?]
[ap]

10;9 ⑥ P
④ [kramistk]
ANACHRONISTIC

WHICH OPERATES IN OTHER

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 19;2:0-30 ID 039 AGE 10.11 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-7.2 WRAT2-9.0
START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important ^{c-position [poz?]} position takes ^{c-hours} hours of extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently ^{c-assists c-them with their [ast?]} assists them ^{him} with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study. Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

Julie Bob and Jane

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents ^{c-seaside seashore} to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are ^{obligated to} obligated to

^{c-travel} travel ^{c-2 the} over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but ^[len?] lengthy trip ^[riks?] requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the

^{summer} surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite/adequately prepared for school. 2. When they return ^{for the} from their ^{c-sojourn [sə'dʒɔ:rn] [səʊ?]} sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their ^{the} pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they ^{turn} return home, and during August their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later. 5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a ^{c-stimulating [stɪmɪŋ]} stimulating program of very challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while ^{both c-will} Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, ^{Bob} both will take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ^[əmbɪtʃʊəs] ambitious plans for the future education of their children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the ultimate ^{section} selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary ^{they [fənaɪntʃəl]} training program must also be considered, while ^{the} a third factor is the ^{c-attitude [tə?]} attitude of ^{c-relatives [rɪleɪv]} relatives and friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a ^{c-final [faɪ-nəl]} final choice. 6. Parents often ^{c-entertain [ɛn.tən]} entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is fascinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always ^{c-aspired [æspəɪrd]} aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that she is ^{c-ideally [aɪdɪəl]} ideally suited for the nursing profession.

disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study. Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city ^(suburbs) takes a vacation sometime during the summer. 2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day, they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but ^(lengthy) lengthy trip requires two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the surf and relaxing ⁱⁿ on the sunny sand. 7. Summer ^{vacation} vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and ^{Jan} Jane feel quite adequately prepared for school. 2. When they return from their ^(sojourn) sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets ^{c-once at once} once ^{c-again} again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later. 5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In ^(in c-addition) addition to schoolwork, ⁽²⁾ both will take music lessons. 8. ^{Jan} Jane studies the violin, ^(but) Bob prefers the trumpet.

889 203 Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

8. 1. Mother and Father are ^{c-proudly} proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their children ^{Bob} children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of ^{c-relatives} relatives and ^[ripleit] friend friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often ^[en-tar-ten] entertain secret ambitions ^{of} for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will ^{c-they c-visualize} enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is fascinated by aviation. 8. Although ^{Jan} Jane has always ^[en-spaard] aspired to be a Kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that she is ideally suited for ^{for the c-nursing} the ^[n3] nursing profession.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will ^{c-comply} eventually ^[kam] comply with their parents' wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while discussing with their science instructor the ^{difference} differences between human beings and animals, they discovered that human ^{mentally} mentality differs chiefly from animal ^[ment'ulti] mentality in being ^[ment'i?] essentially ^[e-sen-tial] essentially ^{c-preoccupied} ^[pre, pri'oo] preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves ^{are} were employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which ^{prefers} refers to something, such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of ^[sim-bolik] symbolic expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are ^{are c-used} ^[i?] used in languages, mathematics, and music; and they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of ^[patrizm] patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are



beginning to realize that the mind of man, which ^{c-deals} [di?] deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a ^{study c-in} [di?] significant study ^{of} [di?] in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper study of mankind is ^{NT} ~~man~~." Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study ^{philosophy} psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely ^{c-interrelated} [inter,ter?] interrelated, they will discover that virtually all problems which cause ^[dis-turbans] [dis] disturbance to an ^{c-individual} [indjə] individual are associated in some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's ^{c-emotional adjustments} [em-əʃn] "emotional adjustment" not only affects his own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his ^{c-associates} [as] associates; thus it is

^[ak-sə-mə-ti-k] axiomatic that emotions are ^{relationship} [a] fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychology has proved ^[kan-kli:ʃvli:] [kan-kli:ʃvli:] conclusively that ^[har-mo:ni] [har-mo:ni] harmony or ^[dɪskɔ:d] [dɪskɔ:d] discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitously,

can ^{explain} [be] explained by the ^{some} same principle of ^{the} cause ^{of an} and effect which operates ^{on} in other fields of science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is ^[dʒenə-ti-k] [dʒenə-ti-k] and

character; and the second, related to the ^{c-cultural} [miliu] [kʌl-tʃrəl] cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in ^[i-skɔ:ləz] [i-skɔ:ləz] and ^{various areas of study}, among whom we find ^{anthropologists} [a-n-trə-pɒ-lə-dʒɪ-sts] anthropologists, ^{sociologists} [sɒ-si-ɒ-l-ə-dʒɪ-sts] sociologists, and ^{statisticians} [stæt-ɪ-si-ən-ɪ-ʃən] statisticians, have joined the ^{psychologist} in ^{assiduous} [ɪn-vest-ɪ-gə-tʃən] investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems

of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as intelligent citizens we can ^{we can c-and c-should} [be] [ʃ] and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying ^{to} conscientiously to understand our own ^{behavior} [be-hi-ə-vi-ə] behavior. 8. Such ^{indications} [ɪn-ʃən-ʃən] injunctions as "Don't take yourself too seriously" have in the past been ^{c-fashionable} [fə-ʃən-ə-bəl] fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

9. However, they are little more than ^{p-psychology} [psi-ʃə-l-ə-dʒi] avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of behavior; in light of current ^{psychology} they may in fact be considered ^{anachronistic} [an-ə-kron-ɪ-stɪ-k]. STOP



10;6 ④ [fɛziɔɔlədʒɪst]

PSYCHOLOGIST

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 19;2;60-65 ID 041 AGE 10.9 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-4.4 ^{20;1;5-20} WRAT2-6.7

START

4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean their own rooms. 5. After Mother ^{after Mother c-has finished} ~~has~~ ^{was finished} finished the work ^{c-indoors} ~~indoors~~, she goes out to her pretty flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her work with great care.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy ^{c-weather} ~~weather~~ ^[w, weɪ, wɔː] Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general ^{office} ~~offices~~ of his company. 5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are disappointed when he works at night, for ~~he~~ frequently ^{assist} ~~assists~~ them with their lessons. 8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them ^[bi-ɔːr] ^[bi-ɔː] before they begin to study.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city/^[s, bɜːrɪz] ~~suburbs~~ takes a ^{c-vacation sometimes} ~~vacation~~ ^[vəˈkeɪʃən] sometime during the summer. 2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane/^{c-seaside} ~~accompany~~ ^[s] their parents to the ^{c-destination} ~~seaside~~ ^[des] 3. In ^{c-obliged} ~~order~~ ^[əˈblɪɡed] to reach their destination on the shore, [⊙] they are ^[əˈblɪɡed] ~~obliged~~ to

travel over ^{the} a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive scenes ^{c-in the mountains} in the ^{of the mountains} mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy ^{c-trip} trip ^{trick} requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many ^{c-blissful} blissful hours ^[bæt] bathing ^[bæp] in the

surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite/adequately

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their ^[səʊdʒərn] sojourn ^[s-s-səʊ] at the seashore, they are over-

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them ^{c-within a c-faw} tanned ^[tæn] and healthy.

4. School opens ^{with a [f]} within a few weeks after they return home, ^[h] and during August

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school ^{in early} (in) early September brings ^{stimulating} a stimulating program of very

challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will ^[ʌndəʊnbəʊt] undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading ^[r] 7. In addition to schoolwork, ^[b] both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, ^[b] but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making/ambitious plans for the future education of their

children, ^[b] Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play ^{the} a part ^{of} in the

^{Cal-timet]} ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the ^{childrens} children must be physically and

mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The ^{the [fɪnəns]} financial ^[f-f-fan-ən-s] cost of the necessary

training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the ^{c-attitude} attitude ^[r] of ^{their [rə]} relatives and



friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often

^{e-entertain}
[entur?]
entertain secret ^{c-ambitions}
[amb?]
ambitions for their children, and ^{their}
Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

enter some branch of ^{c-medicine}
[medike?]
medicines. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is ^{he's}

fascinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her

family thinks that she is ^{c-ideally}
[ide?]
ideally suited for the nursing profession.

STOP

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

STUDY ~~TAM~~ TEXT Gilmore TAPE 20:1, 25-50 ID 042 AGE 10.3 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-8.4 WRAT2-10.1

START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train
reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices ^[p-ficez] of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of
extra time, and many ^{jobs} evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are
disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study. Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

5. 1. Nearly ^{c-every}
[ever?]
every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during ^{July} July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are ^{c-obliged}
[obl?]
obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many/blissful hours bathing in ^{ⓐ bathing in the} ^{ⓑ bathing in} the

^{ⓐ c-surf} ^{ⓑ surf} surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately prepared for school. 2. When they return from their ^[too-dzorn] sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later. 5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, [ⓐ] both will take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

1. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the ^{c-selection} ^{[Altamit] [sa]} ^[Altamit] ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of ^{this} ^{them} the necessary training program must also be considered, while [ⓐ] third factor is the ^{the c-attitude} ^[Alt] attitude of ^{c-relatives and} ^{[ri-tu-tu] and} relatives and friends. 5. Obviously, ^{c-Bob} ^[dzel] Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often

entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is fascinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always ^{c-aspired} _[a] aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that she is ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually ^{c-comply} _[kəm] comply with their parents' wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school ^[ɪndɪkənt] _[l,ɪn] incident indicates that their interests may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, ^{ⓐ they} ^{ⓑ they} they ^{c-discovered} _[dɪskʌv] discovered that human ^{mentally} mentality differs chiefly from ^{c-animal} _[mən] animal ^{c-mentality} _[mən] mentality in being essentially preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were employing symbols. 4. ^{that} They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something, such as an object, a person, or a concept ^{ⓐ all} and that nearly all knowledge is ^{ⓑ our} _ⓐ product of ^a symbolic expressions. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in ^{language} languages, mathematics, and music; and they learned that even the flag is ^a _[pætriəzəm] symbolic emblem of ^a patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are ^{c-beginning} _[saɪn,saɪn-nʌfɪsənt] ^{being} beginning to realize that the mind of ^{the} man, which deals pre-eminently ^{with} _[saɪntɪfɪs] these symbols, is a ^{c-inherent} _[saɪn] significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth ^{inherent} _[ɪn-ɪn-her-ent] in the ^{adage} _[ædʒ] "The proper study of mankind is man."

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study ^[fɪzɪkələrdʒi] _[fɪzɪ] psychology in college, they will further penetrate the ^[ɪn-trɪkəsɪz] intricacies of the human mind. 2. Learning ^[ɪn-tər-ɪl-ent] that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will



discover that virtually all problems which cause ^{disturb} disturbance ^(to) an individual are associated in some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his

own happiness and ^[ikɔ'ra:əm] equilibrium, ^(but) also has a ^[prə'fa:nd] profound influence on his associates; thus it is ^[aksə'mæti:k] axiomatic that emotions are ^(a) fundamental ^[kən'sidərə'sən] consideration in ^(all) human relationships. 4. Psychol-

ogy has ^{approved} proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring ^[fɔ:tis-θi] fortuitous-ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of

science. 5. There ^{there e-appear to be two} appear ^{[əpi] to be two} to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in character; and the second, related to the cultural ^[mɪljəu] milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in

various areas of study, among whom we find ^[ænthrə'pɒlədʒɪsts] anthropologists, ^[sə'siɒlədʒɪsts] sociologists, and ^[stætɪ'stɪʃnz] statisticians, have joined the ^[fɪzɪkəl] psychologist in ^[æ'sɪdjəs] assiduous investigation ^{the} in this complex field. 7. The ^{problem} problems

of human relations which confront our present-day ^{today} society are both baffling and challenging; as intelligent citizens we can/and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying ^[kɒnsɪjə'nʃi] conscientiously

to understand our own behavior. 8. Such ^[ɪn-ɒ'ʒʌŋkʃnz] injunctions as "Don't take yourself too seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at ^[dɪs-pəʊzɪŋ] disposing of personal problems.

9. However, ^{there} they are little more than ^{c-avoidance} avoidance mechanisms ^[æ'vɔɪdəns] which ^{with to} ignore the real ^{cause} causes of behavior; in light of current ^[fɪzɪkəl] psychology ^(they) may ^(in fact) be considered anachronistic.

STOP Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____



READING LEVEL WRAT1-8.4-WRAT2-10.5

STARTS AT PARAGRAPH 5

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day, they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but ^[lɔŋθli] lengthy trip requires two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the surf and relaxing ^{c-on the sunny sand} ^{at the sunny sand} on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite ^{ceɪdə - kwətli]} adequately

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their ^[soʊdʒərn] sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a ^{c-stimulating} ^[stɪmjul] stimulating program of very challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob ^[prɪ - fɔːz] prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ambitious plans for the future education of their children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father^{will} hope that Bob and Jane will enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is fascinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that she is ^{well} ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they discovered that^{the} human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something, such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

899 213

[102-11-127]

beginning to realize ^{c-that} ^{what} that the mind of man, which deals ^{[pri-emi-nant]'} pre-eminently with these symbols, is a significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the ^[adage] adage, "The proper study of mankind is man." Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely ^[un-ter-lated] interrelated, they will discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance to an individual are associated in some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his own happiness and equilibrium, but ^{he} also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is axiomatic that ^{his} emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychology has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring ^[fortuitous] fortuitously, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in other fields of science. 5. There appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and ^[statisticians] statisticians, have joined the psychologist in ^[assiduous] assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscientiously ^[exan-sankjuanti] to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too seriously" have in the past been ^{e-fashionable} fashionable ^{attempts} attempts ^[at] at disposing of personal problems. 9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered ^[an-akroo-nistik] anachronistic.

20; 2; 0-10

START

4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty flower garden. 6. She tends^{to} it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her work with great care. Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train reaches the^a city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general^{office} offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His^{[im-por-tan-t] [pa-satanz]} important position takes hours^[im-por-tanz] for of extra time, and many^{evening} evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are disappointed when he^{work} works at night, for he^{frantically} frequently assists them with their lessons. 8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study. Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

6. 1. Nearly every^{nearly every c-family lives [m]} family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer. ^[sə-bɜ:z] take a vaccination sometimes ^[sə-bɜ:z] takes a ^[væ-k]

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their^[dis-tin-sən] destination on the shore, they are obliged to ^[θɜ:]

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day, they can see many^[in-prɛzənz] impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The^[eks-ɪ-tənt] exciting but^[æks] lengthy^{length} trip requires^{c-requires [ri-kra:ntʃ] [ri-kra:ntʃ]}



two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

c-refreshing
[ri-fəʃ(ə)n]

c-quite [kwɪt] [advɪstɪ]
[kraɪt]

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

c-tanned
[tænd]

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

c-after
before

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

the new [kloʊðɪ]
[kloʊ]

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

c-brings
[brɪŋz]

cemetery

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

challenge students
challenging studies.

with [sɪn] is

with

6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, and Rob prefers the trumpet.

STOP

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

STUDY TAM TEXT Gilmore TAPE 20, 2, 15-45 ID 045 AGE 11.0 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRAT1-5.3 LURAT2-5.3

START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

c-house at about
[hʌ]

eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

c-to
[ti]

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are



disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

[fri-kwent-li]

[frik-li]

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

[a-kam-pani]

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

there

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

c-impressive
[e-pi]

[legoli]

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite/adequately

P-adequately
[ad]

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are over-

c-seashore
[si:z]

joyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned

and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very

c-challenging
channeled

challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

8. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ^[æm-biʃəs] ambitious plans for the future education of their children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are ^[gɔɪ] going to play a part in the ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the ^{c-relatives} attitude of relatives and friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often entertain secret/ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at ^{the} present he is ^{c-fascinated} fascinated by ^[fæz] aviation. 8. Although Jane has always aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that she is ^{ideal} ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane ^{c-now} ^{know} now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests may later turn more in the ^{c-direction} ^[dɪrəʃən] direction of an ^{c-intensive} ^[ɪn-tensɪv] intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, ^{c-while} ^{why} while discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they discovered that ^{the} ^{mentally} human mentality differs ^{c-chiefly} ^{chief} chiefly from animal ^{mentally} mentality in being ^{c-essentially} ^[esən-ʃəli] essentially ^{c-preoccupied} ^[prɔ] preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were ^{P-employing - symbols} ^[ɪm-plɔɪ, plɔɪ] employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something, such as an object, a person, or a ^{c-concept} ^[kɒn-sɛpt] concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of ^{c-symbolic} ^[sɪm-bɒl-ɪk] symbolic expression. 5. They discovered that ^{that c-symbols} ^{the [sɪm]} symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and they learned that even ^{c-the} ^{album 218} the flag is a ^[sɪm-bɒl-ɪk] ^[sɪ-bɒn] symbolic emblem of ^{at [peɪ-tri-sɪzəm]} patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

beginning to realize that the mind of ^{the} man, which deals ^[pri-imentali] pre-eminently with these symbols, is a scientific ^{c-in} significant study in itself. 7. They ^{c-recognize} recognize the truth ^{inherited} inherent in the adage, ^{ⓐ P-adage ⓑ c-the c-proper} "The proper study of mankind is man."

study of mankind is man." Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____
 10. 1. When Bob and Jane study ^[fiz-aladzi] psychology in college, they will further penetrate the ^[lin-tral-kæ-sæz] intricacies of

the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are ^[lntar-rel-ektad] closely interrelated, they will discover that virtual ^[vardarli:] y all problems which ^{causes} cause disturbance to an ^{c-individual} individual are associated in

some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional ^{adjustments} adjustment" not only affects his own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus ^[briam] it is ^[prɔofaʊnd] thus it is ^[pra] ^[æz?]

automatic ^{c-fundamental} that emotions are a ^[fan] fundamental consideration ^{c-relationships} in all human relationships. 4. Psychology has proved ^[kon-klasiv-i-ali] conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from ^[prɔvɔrtad] occurring fortuitous-

ly, can be explained by the same principle of cause and effect which operates in ^{c-there} other fields of ^{they} science. 5. There appear ^{to} be two general causes of group tensions: the first is ^[dʒen-letik] genetic in ^{in [dʒenlikaʃ]}

character; and the second, ^{relates} related ^{[kaltaral] [emliju]} to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in ^[kaltar] various areas of ^{c-milieu} study, among whom we find ^[stæʃəs, NT] anthropologists, sociologists, and ^[stæʃ-tis-ʃənz] statisticians,

have joined the ^{c-psychologist} psychologist in ^{c-assiduous} assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems of ^{the} human relations which ^[kanfart] confront our present-day ^{c-society} society are both baffling and challenging; as

intelligent ^{c-citizens} citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying ^{P-consciousness} conscientiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too ^{c-at [dʌsəpɔʊz]} seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

9. However, they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of ^{P-[mek-ənɪzmi]} behavior ^[makænaɪkɪzmi] in light of current ^{c-psychology} psychology they ^{make} may in fact be considered ^{P-anækrɔn-ɪs-tik]} anachronistic.

STOP



10;4

c-occurring [akʷ, k]
p [fɔr-tʷasli]
[fɔr-tʷas-tʷwal,tʷasli]

occurring FORTUITOUSLY

STUDY TAP TEXT Gilmore TAPE 20;2:50-65 ID 046 AGE 10.5 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY white

READING LEVEL WRAT1-7.0 WRAT2-8.4

START

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves ^{the c-house home} (the) house about eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train

reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general offices of his company.

5. An elevator carries him to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of

extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are

disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them ^{c-with their when their} with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they

begin to study. Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city ^[sa-bərbz] suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents

to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their ^{c-destination [dɔs]} destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day,

they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip ^[rɔkrɔrɔz] requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the ^{their} their

surf and relaxing ^{c-on the sunny sand at the sunny sand on the sunny sand.} on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.



7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite ^[æd·kwədli] ^[æd,ædʒ,æd] adequately prepared for school. 2. When they return from their ^[sədʒʊrn] sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them tanned and healthy. 4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later. 5. Each year the beginning of school in early September brings a stimulating program of very ^{c-challenging} ^[tʃen] challenging studies. 6. Bob's ^[fəv-rət] favorite subject will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, ^o both will take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

3. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ^[æm-biʃəs] ambitious plans for the future education of their children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and ^{c-mentally} ^[mɛntli] mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The financial cost of the necessary training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the attitude of relatives and friends. 5. Obviously, Bob and Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often ^[ɛn-tər-teɪn] ^[ɛn] entertain secret ambitions for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will enter some branch of medicine. 7. They visualize Bob in surgery; however, at present he is fascinated by aviation. 8. Although Jane has always ^{inspired} aspired to be a ^{c-teacher} ^[tʃi:] kindergarten teacher, her family thinks that she is ideally suited for the ^{c-profession} ^[pɹofɛʃ] nursing profession.

907-221

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests may later turn more in the direction of an intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they discover that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being essentially preoccupied with symbols. 3. They realized, for the first time, that they themselves were employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something, such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper study of mankind is man."

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

10. 1. When Bob and Jane study psychology in college, they will further penetrate the intricacies of the human mind. 2. Learning that the mind and the emotions are closely interrelated, they will discover that virtually all problems which cause disturbance in an individual are associated in some degree with his emotional life. 3. A person's "emotional adjustment" not only affects his own happiness and equilibrium, but also has a profound influence on his associates; thus it is axiomatic that emotions are a fundamental consideration in all human relationships. 4. Psychology has proved conclusively that harmony or discord among persons, far from occurring fortuitously

ly, can be explained by the same principle of ^{causes} cause and effect which operates in other fields of science. 5. There ^{they} appear to be two general causes of group tensions: the first is genetic in

character; and the second, related to the cultural milieu in which we live. 6. Scholars in various areas of study, among whom we find anthropologists, sociologists, and statisticians,

have joined the psychologist in assiduous investigations in this complex field. 7. The problems of human relations which confront our present-day society are both baffling and challenging; as

intelligent citizens we can and should contribute to their ultimate solution by trying conscientiously to understand our own behavior. 8. Such injunctions as "Don't take yourself too

seriously" have in the past been fashionable attempts at disposing of personal problems.

9. However, ^{there} they are little more than avoidance mechanisms which ignore the real causes of behavior; in light of current psychology they may in fact be considered anachronistic.

STOP

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

STUDY Tam TEXT Gilmore TAPE 11,2;0-25 ID 047 AGE 10.3 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY White

READING LEVEL WRATI-5.1 WRATI-6.7

START

4. 1. Mother waves good-by to Father each morning. 2. She begins the housework soon after he

leaves. 3. Bob and Jane help her before they go to school. 4. They dry the dishes and clean

their own rooms. 5. After Mother has finished the work indoors, she goes out to her pretty

flower garden. 6. She tends it nearly every day for about an hour. 7. Mother does all her

^{c-with the great} work with great care.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

5. 1. Every morning Father goes to his office by train. 2. He usually leaves the house about

eight o'clock. 3. In rainy weather Mother drives him to the station. 4. When the train reaches the city at eight forty-five, Father goes to the general office of his company.

5. An elevator carries him up to the eleventh floor. 6. His important position takes hours of extra time, and many evenings he doesn't arrive home until late. 7. Bob and Jane are disappointed when he works at night, for he frequently assists them with their lessons.

8. Then, too, if there is time after dinner for games, he often plays with them before they begin to study.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

6. 1. Nearly every family living in the city suburbs takes a vacation sometime during the summer.

2. When the weather becomes warm, usually during July, Bob and Jane accompany their parents to the seaside. 3. In order to reach their destination on the shore, they are obliged to

travel over a mountain range. 4. If they begin their journey before sunrise the first day, they can see many impressive scenes in the mountains. 5. The exciting but lengthy trip requires

two full days. 6. While at the beach Bob and Jane spend many blissful hours bathing in the surf and relaxing on the sunny sand. 7. Summer vacations help Bob and Jane keep healthy.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

7. 1. After their restful and refreshing vacation is over, Bob and Jane feel quite adequately

prepared for school. 2. When they return from their sojourn at the seashore, they are overjoyed to play with their pets once again. 3. Their parents are delighted to see them trained and healthy.

4. School opens within a few weeks after they return home, and during August

their mother helps them acquire the new clothing and equipment which they will need later.

5. Each year the beginning of school in early September ^{c-brings} brings ^{bring} a stimulating program of very

challenging studies. 6. Bob's favorite subject ^[conduc, daotedli] will undoubtedly be sixth-grade science, while

Jane entering the fourth grade, will enjoy reading. 7. In addition to schoolwork, both will

take music lessons. 8. Jane studies the violin, but Bob prefers the trumpet.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

3. 1. Mother and Father are proudly making ^(ambitious) ambitious plans for the future education of their

children, Bob and Jane. 2. They realize that several factors are going to play a part in the/

ultimate selection of their careers. 3. First of all, the children must be physically and

mentally equipped for the professions of their choice. 4. The ^{the c-financial} financial cost ^[fina] of the necessary

training program must also be considered, while a third factor is the ^[relatives] attitude of relatives and

friends. 5. Obviously, ^{Bob and Jane c-care} Bob and ^{and} Jane are not yet able to make a final choice. 6. Parents often ^{offer}

entertain ^{c-ambitions} secret ambitions ^[sem] for their children, and Mother and Father hope that Bob and Jane will

enter some branch of ^{c-medicine} medicine. 7. They ^{e-visualize} visualize ^{visually} Bob in surgery; however, at present he is ^a

^{a-fascinated} ^[fan, fantos] fascinated ^p by ^[evel, son] aviation. 8. Although Jane has always/aspired to be a kindergarten teacher, her

family thinks that she is ^{ideal} ideally suited for the nursing profession.

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

9. 1. Although Bob and Jane now think they will eventually comply with their parents' wishes in

choosing medicine as their profession, a recent school incident indicates that their interests

may later turn more in the direction of an/intensive study of the human mind. 2. One day, while

[dis-skasŋ]

discussing with their science instructor the differences between human beings and animals, they

c-mentality difference [mental, men] c-animal [men-t, men] P-essentially [isentali]

discovered that human mentality differs chiefly from animal mentality in being/essentially

preoccupied with/symbols. 3. They ^{realize} realized, for the first time, that they themselves were

employed

employing symbols. 4. They learned that a symbol is a sign or word which refers to something,

such as an object, a person, or a concept and that nearly all knowledge is a product of symbolic

discover

expression. 5. They discovered that symbols are used in languages, mathematics, and music; and

[simbeluk] [pa-troa, ra-atuam] P
symbol [pa-træi]

they learned that even the flag is a symbolic emblem/of patriotism. 6. Thus, Bob and Jane are

[pri-ementali] P
[pri, pri-emptali]

beginning to realize that the mind of man, which deals pre-eminently with these symbols, is a

in a aged [s]

significant study in itself. 7. They recognize the truth inherent in the adage, "The proper

c-mankind [mæ]

study of mankind is man."

Time _____ Rate _____ Comp. _____

STOP

START

Story # 1

c-September
[s]

③ gorgeous*
② grant
① [gr²]

It was a beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was gently blowing through the

c-visiting
[vlzɪŋ]
[vlzɪnt]

basketball
c-baseball
bass

trees. It was a perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no

children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his

the class [ukɪdɪt] around the [wɪn]
 c-out the c-window
 new desk in his new classroom and looked out the window.

He didn't hear the teacher talking.

p-wrote on the board
wrote on the board

c-dreaming
[dri:mɪŋ]
[dræ²]

He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away/dreaming of the happy summer days.

Time _____

Story # 2

⑤ P-hiking
② R-were out ④ hitting
① where out ③ hike

and c-their feet were
ways they were

James and Robert were out hiking in the forest. They had walked a long way and their feet were

tired. They were about to take a rest when they saw a big brown bear standing next to a tree.

James and Robert had never seen a real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous.

a c-moment
minute
p-decide what to do
disguise what to do
[dɪskə'ɪdɪz]

They stood very still for a moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around

and went back the way that they had come.

Time _____

STOP

STORY 1, LINE 1 ⑤ [dʒɛntəl-ɪ]
④ P-[dʒɛntən]

GENTLY 913 227

START

Story # 1

It was a beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was gently blowing through the trees. It was a perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no

Annotations:
 ③ [pɒpɪs] +
 ② [s-s-sɪf-fuk]
 ① [pɑː, pɑːs]
 visiting the
 c-visiting in
 [vɪzɪtɪ]
 ⑥ P-gently
 ② P-wind was ④ gliding ⑦ c-blowing
 ① [wɪnd] ② [glɑːdɪ] ③ below
 but no P [ʌn]

children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tommy sat at his

Annotations:
 [Kɪː]
 Tommy [tɔːm]

new desk in his new classroom and looked out the window. He didn't hear the teacher talking.

Annotations:
 of
 did not

He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away dreaming of the happy summer days.

Annotations:
 did not
 c-his [s]
 of c-the

Story # 2

Time _____

James and Robert were out hiking in the forest. They had walked a long way and their feet were tired. They were about to take a rest when they saw a big brown bear standing next to a tree.

Annotations:
 when c-they
 when then [tɪː]
 not c.brown [graː]
 the

James and Robert had never seen a real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous.

Annotations:
 bear was

They stood very still for a moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around

Annotations:
 [mɪmənt]
 c-then [p]

and went back the way that they had come.

Annotations:
 come

STOP

Time _____

STORY 1, LINE 2 ④ P-perfect PERFECT



STUDY MIY TEXT TAPE 3;2;5-12 ID 004 AGE 11.0 GRADE 05 SEX F ETHNICITY Black
READING LEVEL _____ READABILITY _____

Story # 2

START

James and Robert were out hiking in the forest. They had walked a long way and their feet were tired. They were about to take a rest when they saw a big brown bear standing next to a tree.

James and Robert had never seen a real bear before, but they knew that bears were ^[deɪn] dangerous.

They stood very still for a moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around and went back the way that they had come.

Time _____

Story # 1

It was a beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was ^[dʒentli] gently blowing through the

trees. It was a perfect day for ^[vɪzɪtɪŋ] visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no

children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his

new desk in his new classroom and ^[lʊktɪd] looked out the window. He didn't hear the teacher talking.

He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away dreaming of the happy summer days.

STOP

Time _____

START

Story # 1

It was a beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was gently blowing through the trees. It was a perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his new desk in his new classroom and looked out the window. He didn't hear the teacher talking. He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away dreaming of the happy summer days.

Time _____

Story # 2

James and Robert were out hiking in the forest. They had walked a long way and their feet were tired. They were about to take a rest when they saw a big brown bear standing next to a tree. James and Robert had never seen a real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous. They stood very still for a moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around and went back the way ^{that they} ~~that~~ ^{they} they had come.

Time _____

STOP

START

Story # 1

^{c-September [s]} It was a beautiful/September day. ^{P-clear cloudy} The sky was/clear and ^{P-the wind NT it/wide} the wind was gently blowing/through the

^{c-perfect [perf]} trees. It was a perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no ^[agusc. ak015] ^{the}

^{inside} children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. ² Tony sat at his

³ c-new ¹ net new desk/in his new classroom and looked out the window. He ^{c-didn't did} didn't hear the teacher talking.

^{c-didn't did} He didn't see what she wrote ^{on the blackboard black} on the board. His mind was far away ² dreaming/of the happy summer ^{day} days.

Time _____

Story # 2

James and Robert were out/hiking in the forest. ^{were walking} They had walked a long way/and ^{when they c-fact they felt} their feet were

^{trying} ² ^{tired} They were about to take a rest ^{a tall forest/} when they ^{were [s]} saw a big brown bear ^{streaking [kwar2]} standing next to a tree. ^{the}

^{c-real really} James and Robert had never seen a real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous.

^{c-moment minute} They stood very still for a moment trying to decide what/to do. Then they turned slowly around/

and went back the way ^{that they they} that they had ^{came} come.

STOP

917 231

Time _____

STUDY MIX TEXT TAPE 3; 2; 20-22 ID 007 AGE GRADE 05 SEX ETHNICITY Black

READING LEVEL READABILITY

Story # 2

START

James and Robert were out hiking in the forest. They had walked a long way and their feet were ^{the}

tired. They were about to take a rest when they ^{then} saw a big brown bear standing next to a tree.

James and Robert had never ^{c-seen} ^{saw} seen a real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous.

They stood very still for a moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around

and went back ^{to} the way that they ^{had c-come} ^{come} had come.

Time _____

Story # 1

* It was a beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was gently blowing through the

trees. It was a perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no

children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his

new desk in his new classroom and looked out the window. He didn't hear the teacher talking.

He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away dreaming of the happy summer ^{day} days.

STOP

Time _____

STORY 1, LINE 1 (4) it was a beautiful c-September c-day

(3) a beautiful day [septē] way
(2) it was a c-beautiful day [sep]

(1) [bjuti]

IT WAS A BEAUTIFUL SEPTEMBER DAY

918 232

Story # 1

START

c-3+
NT
NT

It was a beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was gently blowing through the

clearing

[dʒentəli]

[pəfekt]

[pəf]

trees. It was a perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no

② c-first day of [sk] ④ Tony sat c-at c-his

① fern day of school / ③ Tony sat in [hi]

children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his

new desk in his new classroom and looked out the window. * He didn't hear the teacher talking.

He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away dreaming of the happy summer days.

dreams

Time _____

Story # 2

③ hike*
② [hækiŋ]
① hunting

long c-way

[w]

James and Robert were out hiking in the forest. They had walked a long way and their feet were

tired. They were about to take a rest when they saw a big brown bear standing next to a tree.

James and Robert had never seen a real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous.

c-still

[s]

They stood very still for a moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around

and went back the way that they had come.

STOP

Time _____

STORY 1, LINE 4

③ c-he didn't hear the teacher ④ c-talking
② [li] [tel]

① he didn't hear the teacher taking the

HE DIDN'T HEAR THE TEACHER TALKING

STORY 2, LINE 1 ④ c-hiking
HIKING

START

Story # 1

^{c-September}
[sep] It was a beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was gently blowing through the trees. It was a perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his desk in his new classroom and looked out the window. He didn't hear the teacher talking. He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away dreaming of the happy summer days.

Time _____

Story # 2

James and Robert were out hiking in the forest. They had walked a long way and their feet were tired. They were about to take a rest when they saw a big brown bear standing next to a tree. James and Robert had never seen a real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous. They stood very still for a moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around and went and wait back the way that they had come.

Time _____

STOP

920

234

STUDY MIY TEXT TAPE 3:2:47-51 ID 010 AGE 11.8 GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black
READING LEVEL _____ READABILITY _____

Story # 2

START

James and Robert were out hiking in the forest. They had walked a long way and their feet were tired. They were about to take a rest when they saw a big brown bear standing next to a tree.

James and Robert had never seen a real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous. ^{why} ^{are}

They stood very still for a moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around

[ε²] went back ^{c-come} had come
went back [K]
and went back the way that they had come.

Time _____

Story # 1

It was a beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was ^[dʒε²ə/ɪ] gently blowing through the

trees. It was a perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no

children were outside in the ^{c-sunshine} ^[sʌnʃaɪn] sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his

^{he didn't hear} ^[+i²]
new desk in his new classroom and looked out the window. He didn't hear ^{the} the teacher talking.

He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was ^{c-for} ^{for} far away dreaming of the happy summer days.

STOP

Time _____

START

Story # 1

*c-September
[5]*

It was a beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was gently blowing through the

trees. It was a perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no

children were outside in the sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his *c-at c-his
set up [8/2]*

new desk in his new classroom and looked out the window. He didn't hear the teacher talking.

He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away dreaming of the happy summer days.

Time _____

Story # 2

James and Robert were out hiking in the forest. They had walked a long way and their feet were

tired. They were about to take a rest when they saw a big brown bear standing next to a tree.

a real

James and Robert had never seen a real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous.

They stood very still for a moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around

went c-back the

went [8/2]

to the

and went back the way that they had come.

922 236

Time _____

STOP

STUDY MIY TEXT TAPE 3.2-54-56 ID 012 AGE GRADE 05 SEX M ETHNICITY Black
READING LEVEL READABILITY

START

Story # 2

James and Robert were out/^[hiking] hiking in the forest. They had walked a long way and their feet were tired. They were about to take a rest when they saw a big brown bear standing next to a tree. James and Robert had never seen a real bear before, but they knew that bears were dangerous. They stood very still for a moment trying to decide what to do. Then they turned slowly around and went back the way that they had come.

Time _____

Story # 1

c-September

It was a beautiful September day. The sky was clear and the wind was gently blowing through the trees. It was a perfect day for visiting the park, riding bicycles or playing baseball, but no children were outside in the ^[sani] sunshine because it was the first day of school. Tony sat at his ^{c-his} desk ^{set} at his ^[da²] new desk in ^{the} his new classroom and looked out the window. He didn't hear the teacher talking.

He didn't see what she wrote on the board. His mind was far away dreaming of the happy summer days.

STOP

Time _____

237

923