Appendix

Four different sentence lists were used. Key words are emboldened.

Sentence List A

Topic: Grasshopper

1. Locusts **are usually** brown colored.

Topic: Lawn

2. A lawn is an **area** planted **with** grass.
3. **Green**, trimmed lawns are a beautiful **sight**.
4. People **like** to plant lawns around their **homes**.
5. Hospitals **often have** lawns **around** them.
6. **Most** public **buildings** have **lawns**.
7. Lawns **help** to keep **soil** from eroding.
8. A **good** lawn is **very** thickly **planted**.
9. There are **four** hundred plants **per** square **foot**.
10. **Each** plant has several **blades** of grass.
11. There are several **different kinds** of **grasses**.

Topic: Cactus

12. The cactus is a plant with **sharp** thorns.
13. Five **hundred different** kinds grow in **Mexico**.
14. **Nearly** all cactus **plants live** in America.
15. Cactus **live** best **where** there is little **rainfall**.
16. **Most cactus** is found in the **desert** southwest.
17. **Plants** usually make food in their **leaves**.
18. The cactus does **not** have any **leaves**.
19. They **have disappeared** so the cactus can stay moist.
20. The cactus stores the **water in** its **stem**.
21. **Desert** cactus **flowers bloom** in the spring.

Topic: Cabbage

22. Cabbage is the **most common** garden **vegetable**.
23. It has **thick leaves** which curl inward.
24. They form a **round head** eight inches across.
25. The **cabbage** plant can live through **several freezes**.
26. **Early spring** cabbage is **planted** in greenhouses.
27. This protects the **young plants from frost**.
28. **After** six **weeks** they may be moved outdoors.
29. **Transplanting** is done before the end of spring.

Topic: Gold

30. Gold was one of the first known **metals**.
31. For **many years** gold has **symbolized wealth**.
32. **Even** the early cave men knew **about** gold.
33. **Ancient Egyptians** hammered gold into **leaves**.
34. They used the leaves to **decorate** their **tombs**.

35. A **science** grew up around efforts to make gold.
36. The ancient scientists **never achieved** their **goal**.
37. Modern **scientists** have made these **dreams** come **true**.
38. **They** now **make** gold by a **chemical** process.

Topic: Lead

39. Lead is a **soft, heavy** metallic element.
40. It is **often** combined with other **metals**.
41. **Many useful objects** contain some lead **mixture**.
42. The Romans **used lead** for **water pipes**.
43. Their **public** baths were lined **with** lead.
44. The **word** "plumber" means a **worker** in lead.
45. Lead is **one** of the **heaviest known** metals.
46. It is **eleven** times as **heavy** as **water**.
47. The **expression** "as **heavy** as lead" is common.
48. It **describes** an object of great weight.

Topic: Calendar

49. A calendar is a **system** for **recording time**.
50. All **calendars include** the day and the **year**.
51. **These** are two **natural divisions** of time.
52. Both are based **on** the **earth** and the **sun**.
53. The **month** depends on the **appearance** of the **moon**.
54. The week **is** an **artificial** division of **time**.
55. **Weeks** are not **based** on observable **events**.

<u>Sentence List B</u>

Topic: Calendar

1. The calendar was a **great human** achievement.
2. **Through** it, men learned to measure **time**.

Topic: Dice

3. **Dice** are cubes **used** in games of chance.
4. They may be **made** of ivory, wood, **or plastic**.
5. A **single** such **cube** is **called** a die.
6. Each **side** of a **die** has **one** to six dots.
7. **Dots** on **opposite sides** add up to **seven**.
8. Players **toss** the dice on a flat **surface**.
9. The **combination** of numbers **depends** on chance.
10. A **game** of dice is **therefore** a gamble.
11. Gambling is not legal in **most states**.

Topic: Eagle

12. The eagle is a large bird of **prey**.
13. It has powerful **wings** and **sharp** eyes.
14. The **eagle** is a **symbol** of courage and freedom.
15. The **bald** eagle is America's **national bird**.
16. Each **type is** very **different** in **size** and color.
17. Eagles **have** strong beaks and **powerful claws**.
18. The eagle's **beak** is as long as its **head**.

19. The beak's upper **half** hooks over the **lower**.
20. The eagle **uses** its **powerful** beak to **catch** its **prey**.

Topic: Clock

21. Clocks are **instruments** that can **measure** time.
22. They **divide** days into regular **intervals**.
23. Originally, **tree shadows** were **used** to mark time.
24. The **shortest** shadows **occur** around midday.
25. **Longer** shadows occur in the morning and **late afternoon**.
26. The **first** clock invented was the **sundial**.
27. **Later**, the water clock was **developed** in **China**.
28. It could **measure** time on **cloudy** days.
29. **Water** clocks were used for several **thousand years**.
30. **Early Greeks** and Romans **also** used clocks.

Topic: Kangaroo

31. The kangaroo **carries** its **young** in a **pouch**.
32. The pouch is **located** outside of the **abdomen**.
33. **Animals** with **pouches** are not found in **America**.
34. The kangaroo's **native country** is **Australia**.
35. There are many different kinds of **kangaroos**.
36. The **smallest are** the same size as a **rabbit**.
37. The largest **are nearly** seven feet tall.
38. Their back **legs** are larger than their **front** legs.
39. Kangaroo fossils have **recently been found**.
40. Prehistoric kangaroos **grew** to **be** very **large**.

Topic: Camel

41. The camel is a very **ugly** animal.
42. It is also **one** of the most **useful**.
43. It has **been** man's **servant** for **many centuries**.
44. In the **bible**, God gave camels to **Abraham**.
45. Camels are called the "**ship** of the desert".
46. They **can** endure long, **hard** desert **journeys**.
47. Camels can **travel** many **miles** without **needing** water.
48. **Without** the camel, man **couldn't travel** the **deserts**.
49. Camel **caravans** are **still** seen in the **Sahara**.

Topic: Goose

50. Its **neck** is slightly **longer** than a duck's.
51. There are forty different varieties of **geese**.
52. Seventeen kinds of wild **geese** live in **America**.
53. **Geese are known** to **move with** the seasons.
54. They **fly north** in summer and south in **winter**.
55. Some fly as far north as the **arctic**.

<u>Sentence List C</u>

Topic: Lung

1. The lungs are the **organs** of breathing.
2. They **lie** in the **center** of the chest.

3. The heart lies **between** the lungs.
4. The two lungs **are surrounded** by the **ribs**.
5. **Both are joined** together by the **windpipe**.
6. This airway **extends from** the mouth and **nose**.
7. The lungs **contain several million air** cells.
8. **Blood** is pumped **through** the lungs by the **heart**.
9. **Oxygen** is carried to the **cells this way**.

Topic: Dove

10. A dove is a small, **trim bird**.
11. The **best** known is the **mourning** dove.
12. The mourning **dove** lives in **North** America.
13. Its **name comes** from its **sad mating** call.
14. It is sometimes **incorrectly called turtledove**.
15. The mourning dove is about a **foot long**.
16. Its **body** is **brown** with **gray** wings.
17. It **feeds** on **grains**, grasses and **weeds**.
18. The mourning dove is a **careless housekeeper**.
19. Its **nest** is just some **sticks** tossed together.

Topic: Nail

20. Nails are used to **fasten wood together**.
21. Pioneers **used wooden** pegs **instead** of nails.
22. One **end** of a nail is quite **pointed**.
23. The **point** creates an **opening** for the **nail**.
24. It also helps **keep** the **wood** from **splitting**.
25. At the nail's **other** end is a **head**.
26. It provides a **striking surface** for the hammer.
27. It also **covers** the nail **hole** in the wood.
28. There is a **special nail** for every **purpose**.
29. For **most** purposes a **round** nail will do.

Topic: Woodpecker

30. The woodpecker is a bird with a **strong beak**.
31. It bores **holes** in **trees** looking for **insects**.
32. Woodpeckers **live** in all parts of the world.
33. The **toes** of woodpeckers **are very unusual**.
34. Two **point forward** and two face **backward**.
35. This allows the **bird** to cling to **trees**.
36. The **tail feathers** of a woodpecker are **stiff**.
37. **They** can **use** their tails as a **support**.
38. They also use their tails to grasp **trees**.
39. Woodpeckers **have** long **tongues** with pointed **tips**.

Topic: Wheat

40. **Millions** of **people depend** on wheat **products**.
41. It is the most **widely** used human **food**.
42. Americans **prize** wheat **more highly** than **other** grains.
43. Wheat is **grown** on the **plains** of the United States.
44. More wheat is **produced** there than **rice**.
45. However, rice is **cheaper** to **produce**.
46. It **can** be **planted** and **harvested** by **hand**.
47. Rice is **important** to **overpopulated** countries.
48. It is their **primary** source of nutrition.

Topic: Ice

49. Ice forms when **water reaches** the freezing **point**.
50. This point **occurs** at thirty-two degrees.
51. Lower **temperatures** are needed to freeze impure **water**.
52. **Snowflakes** and **frost** are forms of **ice**.
53. Large bodies of water **freeze** very **slowly**.
54. **Moving** water takes **even longer** to freeze.
55. It **takes days** for ice to form on a **lake**.

Sentence List D

Topic: Ice

1. Ice can also **form** on **roads** and **sidewalks**.
2. This **can** make **traveling** very **dangerous**.

Topic: Crow

3. Crows are commonly **seen wild** birds.
4. They are **known** for their **unusual call**.
5. Crows are found all over the world.
6. **Crows live** in meadows and **orchards**.
7. **They** are large **birds** with **black** feathers.
8. **During flight** the **feathers** look **green**.
9. Their powerful beak has a **sharp point**.
10. The **beak** is **surrounded** by **feathers**.
11. The crow's feet are **adapted** for **walking**.
12. **Females** are **slightly** smaller than **males**.

Topic: Kite

13. A kite is **flown** at the **end** of a string.
14. It is made of paper on a **light frame**.
15. Kites **may** be **shaped** like **dragons** or birds.
16. The **kite** was **invented** two thousand years **ago**.
17. **Historians think** the kite was invented in **Greece**.
18. The Chinese **claim** that they **invented** the kite.
19. They **argue** that it was used in **wars**.
20. In **China** a day is set **aside** as **kite's** day.
21. Kite's day **falls** on the **seventh** of **July**.
22. Thousands of **Chinese fly** kites on that day.

Topic: Glue

23. Glue is a sticky material made from **animals**.
24. It comes from their **skin**, bones, and **tissues**.
25. The **three types** of glue are forms of **gelatin**.
26. They are **bone**, **fish**, and hide glue.
27. Glue **is used** to join different **materials together**.
28. These materials include **wood**, paper, and **cloth**.
29. Bone glue is **made** by a **steam** process.
30. **First**, grease is removed **from** the **bones**.
31. A **solution** is used to **dissolve** the **grease**.
32. The **clean** bones are **boiled** to **form** glue.

Topic: Lime

33. Limes are **closely** related to the lemon.
34. They **taste** more **sour than** the lemon.
35. Lime **skin** is **thicker** than the **lemon's**.
36. Limes **grow** on **small citrus** trees.
37. These trees **grow** in **more** tropical **areas**.
38. The **majority** of limes are **produced** in Florida.
39. Lime trees **grow** to be **ten** feet **tall**.
40. Limes are **principally** used for making **juice**.
41. Lime juice is used to **flavor many drinks**.
42. It is also used as a **cooking spice**.

Topic: Window

43. Windows **provide light** and air to **rooms**.
44. Windows were **once covered** with **crude shutters**.
45. Later, oiled **paper** was **used** for windowpanes.
46. **Glass** windows **first** appeared in ancient Rome.
47. **Colored** glass was used in European **windows**.
48. **Some churches** were **famous** for their **beautiful** windows.
49. These windows **displayed pictures** from the **bible**.
50. **Pieces** of glass were **held** together by lead.
51. **Such** windows **may** be seen in French cathedrals.
52. English churches also contain **stained** glass windows.

Topic: Glove

53. Gloves are **clothing worn on** the **hands**.
54. The **word "glove" means** "palm of the hand".
55. **Crude gloves** were **worn** by **primitive man**.