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### California State College San Bernardino

# A READING PROGRAM IN A SIXTH GRADE CLASSROOM BASED ON MODIFIED SELF-SELECTION OF PAPERBACK BOOKS USING CLOZE PROCEDURE TO TEST COMPREHENSION

A Project Submitted to
The Faculty of the School of Education
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the Degree of
Master of Arts
In

Education: Elementary Option

Ву

Martha J. Shaw, M.A.

San Bernardino, California 1976

APPROVED BY:

Advisor

Committee Member

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAPERBACK BOOK HISTORY	1
PAPERBACK BOOK RESEARCH	6
WHY PAPERBACK BOOKS?	15
PAPERBACK BOOK AVAILABILITY	18
USING PAPERBACK BOOKS	21
PAPERBACK BOOK SUMMARY	23
DEFINITION OF CLOZE PROCEDURE	24
CLOZE PROCEDURE RESEARCH	27
WHY CLOZE TESTS FOR COMPREHENSION?	34
PAPERBACK READING PROCEDURE	37
SUPPLEMENTAL READING PROGRAM	40
PAPERBACK BOOK SOURCE	42
FORMATION OF CLOZE TESTS	43
SELECTED PAPERBACK TITLES	46
LETTER CODING OF CLOZE TESTS	52
CLOZE TEST TITLES AND THEIR CODES	53
PREPARED CLOZE TESTS	55
CLOZE TEST ANSWER KEYS	99
CLASSROOM CHART	12
RECORD KEEPING SAMPLES	13
	•
APPENDIX	18
CELECHED DIDITOCDADUV	าา

# PAPERBACK BOOK HISTORY

Paperbound books have a long and varied history. The first ones were small, unbound, often unstitched booklets sold in England by itinerant peddlers, or chapmen, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These were popularly called chapbooks, or penny histories, since they often sold for a penny each. Most chapbooks were about 5 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches and contained from four to twenty-four pages. These chapbooks were not intended for children, but many of the adventure stories appealed to them. 1

In 1744, John Newbery, a writer and publisher, presented, along with Dr. James Fever Powders, the following title:

A LITTLE PRETTY

POCKET-BOOK

Intended for the

Instruction and Amusement

of

Little Master Tommy,

and

Pretty Miss Polly.

With Two Letters from

Jack the Giant-Killer;

As also

A Ball and a Pincushion;

The Use of which will infallibly make Tommy
a good Boy and Polly a good Girl.

To which is added,

<sup>1</sup> Encyclopedia Americana, 1973 ed., s.v. "Literature for Children," by Nancy Larrick.

A Little Song-Book,
Being
A New Attempt to teach Children
the Use of the English Alphabet,
by way of Diversion.

It was a small book, 2 1/2 by 3 3/4 inches, bound in gilt and flowered paper. It included rhyming fables, letters from Jack the Giant-Killer, and 163 rules for children's behavior.

The  $\underline{\text{Pocket-Book}}$  was so successful that Newbery published numerous children's titles, many of them old chapbook favorites.  $^2$ 

The nineteenth century found five-cent weeklies very popular. These books taught the virtues by means of heroes such as Fred Fearnot, the Liberty Boys, Jack Lightfoot, and Frank Merriwell. These five-cent weeklies were followed by the dime novel adventure stories, complete with stereotype hero and outlaw. 3

In 1860, Erasmus Beagle in New York began publishing dime novels. During the next five years, he sold more than four million copies. His best-seller, <u>Seth Jones</u>, a story of the New York wilderness of 1785, sold more than half a million copies by 1865.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>May Hill Arbuthnot, <u>Children and Books</u>, (Chicago: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1957), p. 44.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Encyclopedia Americana, 1973 ed., s.v. "Literature for Children," by Nancy Larrick.

Marta U. Gordon, "Ten in a Tote Bag," <u>English Journal</u> 57 (September 1968):837.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>C. Taylor Whittier, "Paperbacks Extend Reading Opportunities," in <u>Paperbacks in Education</u>, ed: Vivienne Anderson (New York: <u>Teachers College Press</u>, 1966), p. 30.

In 1939, the modern paperback book was introduced by Pocket Books, Inc. with ten titles. Red Arrow Books and Penguin Books opened offices in the same year.

There were seventeen publishers of paperback books in 1957. This number grew to about fifty by 1962. Industry surveys show sales of paperback books to the educational market had increased from about 22,000,000 units annually in 1961, to about 42,000,000 in 1964. In 1964 the sales of paperback books to educational buyers was estimated to be about thirteen percent of the total sales. 3

The 1965 <u>Paperbound Books in Print</u> listed 35,500 titles. <sup>4</sup> Included were 159 different dictionaries, 15 encyclopedias, 35 atlases, 4 thesauri, and 25 books directly concerned with teaching reading skills and efficient reading. <sup>5</sup>

The second largest selling paperback book in the history of the modern paperback industry is the Webster Pocket Dictionary, with 14,000,000 copies sold as of 1966.

William D. Litzinger, "Paperback Usage in Schools," The Clearing House 38 (April 1964):474.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Ibid., pp. 474-75.

Oscar Dystel, "Trends in Paperback Books," in <u>Paperbacks in Education</u>, ed: Vivienne Anderson (New York: Teachers College Press, 1966), p. 79.

William D. Boutwell, "When the Paperback Goes to School," in <u>Paperbacks in Education</u>, ed: Vivienne Anderson (New York: Teachers College Press, 1966), p. 73.

David A. Sohn, "The Use of Paperbacks for Improving Reading," Conference on Reading (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1965), p. 92.

Whittier, "Paperbacks Extend Reading Opportunities," p. 34.

The paperback publishers are also supplying reading lists, desk-top reference libraries, and total packages of thematic units, genre units, and topical units. However, the greatest gains are in the field of paperbacks for the elementary school. Until recently, most books were for junior high school and above. Recently many more titles for elementary children have been made available, ranging from original titles to reprints of successful hardbound books. <sup>2</sup>

In 1966, Margaret McNamara, wife of then Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, initiated the "Reading is Fun-damental" program in Washington, D.C. schools. She obtained a Ford Foundation grant for a pilot program for distributing quality paperbacks to sixty-one Washington schools where family income averaged under \$5,000. The purpose of the program is to provide free and inexpensive paperback books to children who come from nonreading homes in order to motivate the children to read. The enjoyment of books is stressed and children are responsible for choosing their own books. The choices may range from Charlie Brown comics, through adventure stories, career books, and ethnic-hero tales to children's classics.

As of 1973, Reading is Fun-damental was operating in 126 cities and towns, in 43 states, with 87 more beginning

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Sohn, "The Use of Paperbacks for Improving Reading," p. 92.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>"Paperback Books: Their Role in the Schools Today," School Management 11 (September 1967):105.

the program. It had given away four million books to more than 800,000 children.

A poll taken by the Reading is Fun-damental program in Houston found 92 percent of the parents said their children's home reading had increased; more than two-thirds said they had bought more books for their children; and one-half the children interviewed said they had bought other books. 1

James Daniel, "The Fun-damental Approach to Reading," American Education 9 (August 1973):23-26.

#### PAPERBACK BOOK RESEARCH

A study by the New Jersey State Department of Education was reported by Max Bogart at the Conference on Paperbacks in Education in 1966. This was an analysis of the effect of paperback books upon the English language arts curriculum in elementary and secondary schools of New Jersey. Seven questions were investigated:

- 1. At which grade levels have paperback books affected curriculum?
- 2. How early in the elementary school may paperbacks be used extensively?
- 3. To what extent are available paperback books adequate as compared with basal readers and early reading textbooks?
- 4. What proportionate use is made of paperbacks as classroom textbooks, as supplementary assignments, and as library reading?
- 5. How effective are paperback books in the development of reading habits and skills?
- 6. Where paperback books are used, what changes are evident in learning and in teacher and student attitudes?
  - 7. How durable are paperback books?

Forty-five publishers distributed over forty thousand books to the fifty participating schools without charge, with

the schools making title and edition selections. The schools were selected as a representative cross-section of school size, socio-economic level, and community type and size, with a minimum of one school from each of the twenty-one counties in the state. There was also representation of all grade levels--one through twelve--and of various types of programs. The final criterion of selection was the willingness of the teachers and administrators to participate. A total of 8,377 students were involved in the study.

A majority of students, about 58 percent, indicated their general interest in reading was greater than ever before; about 68 percent believed all their schoolwork had improved; about 46 percent found schoolwork more challenging in all subjects; and about 69 percent thought schoolwork was now more interesting.

The study found that reluctant readers are not quite so reluctant when books are available for their particular levels of interest. The books were exceedingly challenging for the academically talented and the gifted students.

Students in all grade levels reported that they were attracted to the paperback books because of the variety of subject matter, the convenient size, and the colorful, artistic covers. They also liked the factor of self-selection of books.

More than 82 percent of the teachers involved reported changing their ideas regarding approaches to reading. Many stated they now favored a thematic unit approach.

Over 85 percent reported a change in their teaching methods and 75 percent reported a planned change in curriculum with emphasis on more individualized reading, and the initiation, continuation, or expansion of classroom libraries. The reasons given for these changes were the greater variety and flexibility offered by paperback books, the modification in both student and teacher attitude toward reading, and the cost factor.

There were negative aspects reported as well. The most outstanding negative aspect noted was the unfamiliarity of many teachers with paperback editions and library reference materials which provide such information. Beyond the required textbook assignments, many teachers were themselves nonreaders.

Another negative point was the rigidity of book selection and assignment by many teachers. Despite the freedom of selection, many teachers chose the same titles and the same authors they had been using in hardback editions. Repeatedly it was found that, where this took place, little or no change was seen, either in student attitude or reading habits.

As to the question of durability, about 53 percent of the teachers found it possible to get four to ten readings from a single book. Thirty-six percent used the books for more than ten readings. It was concluded that, under "normal conditions," a paperback book collection can serve a classroom for two or more years.

There are several implications to be drawn from this study. Through an extensive paperback book program schools can gain greater curriculum flexibility and use a variety of instructional approaches. Course content can be current because of the up-to-date nature of the materials. More opportunities can be provided for creative and effective instruction with emphasis on experimentation. The reading interests of most students can be stimulated and enlarged, and the development of reading skills can be improved.

Attitudes toward learning and school can be changed. Some carry-over affecting many aspects of school activity may be expected.

The following are some of the recommendations supported by the study results.

- 1. Classrooms--elementary and secondary--should contain extensive paperback book collections.
- 2. Individualized reading programs should be expanded with the paperback book as the core of that program.
- 3. Free reading should not be graded because grades can hinder enjoyment.
- 4. There ought to be an increase in the number of paperback book fairs and book stores, and these should be established wherever feasible to encourage students to build their own personal libraries.
- 5. Local merchants should be encouraged to stock recommended paperback books, and school people ought to tell their local merchants what books they want in their stores.

- 6. Central libraries should make greater use of these paperback books.
- 7. School budgets should be flexible enough to allow teachers to order paperback books when and as they are needed.
- 8. Reading, or literature, should not be isolated from other components of the English language arts curriculum.
- 9. Colleges of education should help teachers-in-training to understand the consequences of the paperback book revolution.
- 10. School systems should make provisions for the kind of in-service education that will aid teachers to learn how to make the best use of paperback books.
- 11. Teachers, supervisors, and administrators should be alert to the many opportunities for correlation, integration and broad-field instruction afforded by the large-scale use of paperback books. 1

Studies in New York City by Loretan, <sup>2</sup> in California by Lowery and Grafft, <sup>3</sup> in Colorado by Rioux, Hunt, Quinn, Townsend, Corrick and McClain, <sup>4</sup> and nationwide as reported

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Max Bogart, "Paperback Books in New Jersey," in Paperbacks in Education, ed: Vivienne Anderson (New York: Teachers College Press, 1966), pp. 58-64.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Joseph O. Loretan, "Paperbacks in New York City," in <u>Paperbacks in Education</u>, ed: Vivienne Anderson (New York: Teachers College Press, 1966), pp. 49-56.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Lawrence F. Lowery and William Grafft, "Paperback Books and Reading Attitudes," Reading Teacher 21 (April 1968):618-23.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>J. William Rioux, "Nine Tested Reasons for Using Paperback Books," Nations Schools 70 (November 1962):74-76.

in <u>School Management</u><sup>1</sup> seem to support the New Jersey findings, particularly in regard to student attitude toward reading.

This attitude change is also the basic premise of Daniel Fader as presented in Hooked on Books.<sup>2</sup>

The studies in New York City, New Jersey, and nationwide were surveys of usage and not experimental. There have been few experimental research studies reported.

Lowery and Grafft researched the effects of paperback books upon the attitudes of fourth grade students. Their study was conducted over an eight week period using six fourth grade classrooms in Oakland, California. One control class, one Experimental I, and one Experimental II were selected from schools in the middle socio-economic area and again from schools in the low socio-economic area.

The Experimental II classes were supplied with forty hardbound books while the Experimental I groups were given the same forty titles in paperback. The control classes used the school libraries where the same titles were available among the thousands of hardbound books, however no supplementary books were placed in the control classroom.

The control groups used the libraries on a regular basis. Library tables for reading and browsing were set up in the other classrooms and their use was encouraged. The

<sup>1&</sup>quot;Paperback Books: Their Role in the Schools Today," pp. 103-7.

Daniel N. Fader and Morton H. Shaevitz, <u>Hooked on</u> Books (New York: Berkeley Publishing Corporation, 1966).

books in all classes were used as supplemental to the basic reading texts and all teachers used the same methods suggested in the teacher's manual. All forms of book reviews were used by all the classes.

A variation of the <u>Projective Tests of Attitudes</u> was given as a pre-test and post-test, administered orally to individual students with the responses taped. The post-test results showed a significant decrease in the number of clearly negative attitude responses and a significant increase in the clearly positive responses. Significant decreases were also found in the category of school or work oriented responses. It was concluded that the attitudes of the students using paperback books were significantly affected by their use. <sup>1</sup>

Hardman reported the results of using paperback books in a class of high school juniors reading from fourth to ninth grade levels. Students had freedom of selection from available books and were quizzed orally at the completion of each book.

The Nelson Denny reading tests were administered at the end of the year. The results showed a twenty-one percentile increase in comprehension, an eight percentile increase in vocabulary, and one and three-tenths percentile increase in rate. <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Lowery and Grafft, "Paperback Books and Reading Attitudes," p. 623.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Laurence L. Hardman, "Slow Readers--A Happy Experience," <u>English Journal</u> 57 (March 1968):407.

Marguerite Townsend reports of an experiment of individualized reading using four hundred paperback books from a classroom library in a senior high school English class. The control group followed the standard teaching approach.

A two-to-one increase in reading rate was shown by the experimental group over the control group at the end of one year. The paperback group showed better writing performance and fewer grammatical and spelling errors.

Linda Hunt investigated "The Effect of an Individualized Paperback Program in English on Reading Skills and Appreciation in the Seventh Grade." Two average ability seventh grade classes were chosen, with one as a control group. The control group used the regular English anthology, while the experimental group used paperback books. One full semester was used for the study. The following results were reported:

- l. On the basis of teacher observation and a specially devised opinionaire it was clear that the students using paperbacks had more enthusiasm and interest in reading. The majority preferred this approach as compared to the conventional anthology used in the first semester.
- 2. Students in the research section did more outside reading.
- 3. On the basis of reading tests, 72 percent of the students improved in vocabulary and 84 percent improved in comprehension in the research group as compared with 74 percent and 55 percent, respectively, in these areas in the control group.

<sup>1</sup> Rioux, "Nine Tested Reasons for Using Paperback Books," p. 75.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 76.

4. It would appear that there is greater interest-building potential involved in the scope of paperbacks as compared with hardbound anthologies. I

Quinn, Corrick, and McClain ran comparable experiments in eighth, eleventh, and twelfth grades. Again the studies ran for one semester. Their results found no significant differences in pre-test and post-test reading scores. However, all three reported a heightened interest in reading by the students in the classes using paperback books.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Ibid., p. 76.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Ibid., pp. 76, 88.

#### WHY PAPERBACK BOOKS?

Daniel Fader, in his book  $\underline{\text{Hooked on Books}}$ , answers the question this way.

All newspapers, most magazines, and the great majority of paperbound books are written in the knowledge that commercial disaster is the reward for creating paragraphs that people should read. . . . Students are people and should be treated accordingly when being induced to learn to read. . . .

No literature better represents that world (outside the school building) than the various periodicals and softbound books which supply the basic materials for the Saturation program. . . .

Not only do newspapers, magazines, and paperbound books enable the student to deal with the world as it is, they also invite him to do so. . . .

The physical fact of books and magazines in a child's possession is the most likely method of encouraging that child to read, especially when the reading materials closely resemble those with which he is at least vaguely familiar outside the life of the classroom.

Davis listed the following advantages obtained from teachers using paperback books for reading instruction:

- 1) Children seemed to have a greater sense of accomplishment in completing several paperbacks than a single reading text.
- 2) Children found paperbacks more interesting than other reading instruction materials.
- 3) Paperbacks raised substantial issues that made for genuine controversy and excitement in reading group discussions more often than did other reading materials.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Fader, <u>Hooked on Books</u>, pp. 15-16.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Joanne W. Davis, "Teaching Reading with Paperbacks in an Elementary School: Three Models for Classroom Organization," <u>Elementary English</u> 47 (December 1970):1115.

Kenneth L. Donelson lists eight reasons for using paperbacks:

- (1) Students do like paperbacks, and they will read them. . . .
- (2) Students can be exposed to the literary process as an entity, rather than a series of semi-organized snippets, through the paperback. . . .
- (3) Students can be taught the fine arts of underlining, of making marginal notes, of making personal indices, in a manner impossible with hardbound books. . . .
- (4) Paperbacks are inexpensive. . . .
- (5) Paperbacks can be used as a wedge to open the door to the library and hardbound books. . . .
- (6) Paperbacks can be used by teachers as parts of free reading programs, as parts of units, or parts of programs to supplement the anthology. Class sets can be purchased, either individually by the students or by the administration.
- (7) Paperbacks present a real possibility of building up over the years a rather extensive paperback library within the classroom. . . .
- (8) The paperback book allows a more extensive use of the thematic unit, a concept which is hardly new but which looms larger and larger as the real answer to interrelating the whole language arts program. . . .

The preceding quotations are representative of comments found in the current writings on paperback books in reading in answer to the question, why paperback books?

It has been suggested by Lowry and Grafft that perhaps clothbound books become symbols of scholastic failure, or may give negative feelings because they represent assignments and homework. They also are not a real part of the student's

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Kenneth L. Donelson, "Using Paperbacks: Some Why's and How's," English Journal 53 (March 1964):191-92.

world outside of school and classroom, particularly in the case of disadvantaged students. Clothbound books do not lend themselves to easy carrying in a pocket, whereas paper-back books do. This may encourage a feeling of possession. Attitude may also be affected by the colorful covers and the ease of handling of the paperback books.

 $<sup>^{1}\</sup>mathrm{Lowery}$  and Grafft, "Paperback Books and Reading Attitudes," p. 623.

#### PAPERBACK BOOK AVAILABILITY

Paperback books are easily available. They are as close as your corner store or you may choose from various book lists. One useful source is <u>Reader's Choice</u>, a catalog of more than 500 books from various publishers. Other useful sources are <u>Library Journal</u>, <u>The Paperback Goes to School</u>, and Paperbound Books in Print.

Weber recommends five sources of paperback books for the elementary grades. Included are <u>Growing Up with Paperbacks</u>; <u>A Guide to Science Reading</u>; <u>The Paperback Goes to School</u>, <u>Elementary Edition</u>; <u>Paperbound Book Guide for Elementary Schools</u>; and <u>Recommended Paperbacks for Elementary Schools</u>.

A paperback book list is available from Reading is Fun-damental, Washington, D.C. for a slight fee. This list includes all titles recommended by the Reading is Fun-damental program. <sup>2</sup>

Fleischer gives the following list of low-reading-level/high-interest-level books:

(1) Benefic Press (Westchester, Illinois): Supplementary Reading Books.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Olga S. Weber, "Paperbacks in the Elementary School," Elementary English 44 (November 1967):800-801.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Daniel, "The Fun-damental Approach to Reading," p. 26.

- (2) Follett Educational Corporation (Chicago): Just Beginning to Read Books and Beginning to Read Books.
- (3) Garrard Publishing Company (Champaign, Illinois): Dolch Basic Books, Reading Self Books, and Discovery Books.
  - (4) Random House (New York): Beginner Books.
  - (5) Harper and Row (New York): I Can Read books.

Many articles published in professional journals on the topic of paperback books in reading programs also include suggested lists for the elementary grades. Boardman, in an article in the <u>Instructor</u> includes a list of sixteen publishers, addresses, and suggested titles.<sup>2</sup>

Weiss lists six publishers, addresses, and representative titles. Another issue of the <u>Instructor</u> lists eighty titles suggested for use in grades two through six, and ten children's book clubs and their addresses in an article by Boutwell.

There are several other good sources of paperback books available to the elementary teacher. These include local book stores, local publisher's outlets, and local educational supply houses.

The following are Boardman's criteria for selection of paperback books for the elementary student.

Susan Fleischer, "Lots of Paperback Books: A Help for Reading Problems in Poverty Area Schools," <u>Journal of Learning Disabilities</u> 5 (June 1972):52-53.

Muriel Boardman, "Paperbacks for Elementary Children," Instructor 76 (November 1966):93-94.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>M. J. Weiss, "Paperbacks in the Elementary School." Instructor 71 (March 1962):99.

William Dow Boutwell, "Two New Trends...Paperbacks, Book Clubs," <u>Instructor</u> 72 (November 1962):73-76.

- 1. Size and "clarity" of print; that is, print which has light serifs and a sharp impression.
- 2. Adequate space between the lines so that page does not seem difficult to read.
- 3. Inner margins of at least one-half inch, allowing children to read all the words without having to <u>pull</u> the book open.
  - 4. Attractive illustrations and cover pictures.
- 5. Probable durability of cover. Some are quite heavy and have a tough shiny finish; others are thinner, but difficult to tear.
- 6. Price. Occasionally a 45-cent book will prove to be better suited to elementary school needs than a 60-cent book.

Funding of a paperback program can be a problem, however it should be possible to secure federal funds for paperbacks under Titles I, II, and III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

 $<sup>^{</sup>m l}$ Boardman, "Paperbacks for Elementary Children," p. 93.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Frank G. Jennings, "Synthesis of Group Discussions," in <u>Paperbacks in Education</u>, ed: Vivienne Anderson (New York: Teachers College Press, 1966), p. 106.

#### USING PAPERBACK BOOKS

Paperback books can do everything a hardbound book can do, plus more. They can be used as a primary textbook, a supplementary work, part of the library program, or as reference material. Paperback books have been found to be a high motivating influence on the children. This does not seem to be the case with hardbound books.

A teacher may use paperback books in class sets, small groups, or as an individualized reading program. Almost any classic is available for the advanced reader. For the average reader, a wide selection of high interest books can be found. Paperback books, because of high interest and varied reading levels, are excellent for use with reluctant readers.

Books may be discussed thoroughly, or read for pure enjoyment. Concepts of setting, mood, characterization, and theme can be presented during discussions. Activities including original plays, and creative writing can be a direct result of favorite books.

S. Alan Cohen presents a very thorough discussion of ways to use paperback books. The following are some of his suggestions listed under "Motivation" and "Teach Skills."

Field trips to a paperback bookstore are one way to get students and books together. . .

Classroom libraries offering light, compact, inexpensive paperbacks can help promote learning. . . .

Classroom library committees offer a number of effective teaching possibilities. . . .

For testing. . . . .

For teaching organizational skills. . . .

For teaching general study skills. . . .

For teaching vocabulary, word attack skills, word parts, and grammar. . .  $^{1}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>S. Alan Cohen, "Using Paperbacks in the Secondary School," <u>Journal of Education</u> 146 (April 1964):21-25.

#### PAPERBACK BOOK SUMMARY

Paperback books would seem to hold some of the answers to the question of how to improve the reading abilities of today's students. If children are interested in the book they are reading, they will often read successfully in a book considered to be above their reading level. The more they read successfully the better their reading will become. They will eventually become willing readers and hopefully will develop life-long reading habits.

Skills need not be neglected in a paperback reading program. They may be successfully taught using sentences, paragraphs, chapters, and entire books from the classroom paperback library.

Many teachers have wanted their own classroom library. With paperback books, that is now possible. There are many titles available at all reading levels and the cost is relatively low.

Paperback books may be the means of changing today's students into tomorrow's readers and book lovers.

#### DEFINITION OF CLOZE PROCEDURE

Cloze is a structured process of word deletion from a printed passage. The student is asked to replace the word removed. In order to replace the deleted words, a student must pay close attention to the meaning of the passage, as well as use prior knowledge, general comprehension of the material, context clues, and knowledge of language usage. 1

Cloze procedure is not the same as blank-filling, an exercise quite widely used in English and foreign language textbooks. Nor is cloze procedure the same as a sentence-completion test. In both blank-filling and sentence-completion tests, words for deletion are chosen quite subjectively. With cloze procedure words are deleted mechanically. The whole procedure is objective. For example, every nth word may be deleted (e.g., every fifth word) or words may be deleted according to a table of random numbers.<sup>2</sup>

The cloze procedure was developed in 1953 by Wilson L. Taylor, who derived its name from the "closure" concept of Gestalt psychology. This concept states that there is a human tendency to complete a familiar but not-quite-finished

<sup>1</sup> Joseph W. Culhane, "Cloze Procedures and Comprehension," The Reading Teacher 23 (February 1970):410.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>J. Anderson, "A Technique for Measuring Reading Comprehension and Readability," <u>English Language Teacher</u> 25 (February 1971):180.

pattern. He applies this same principle to language.

Taylor defines a cloze unit as: "Any single occurrence of a successful attempt to reproduce accurately a part deleted from a 'message' (any language product) by deciding, from the context that remains, what the missing part should be."

He defines cloze procedure as: "A method of intercepting a message from a 'transmitter' (writer or speaker), mutilating its language patterns by deleting parts, and so administering it to 'receivers' (readers or listeners) that their attempts to make the patterns whole again potentially yield a considerable number of cloze units." 3

Two types of cloze procedures have been developed. The structural cloze procedure is an exercise in which every nth word (usually the 5th) is deleted regardless of part of speech.

Lexical cloze procedure is an exercise in which nouns, main verbs, adjectives, or adverbs are deleted in a systematic manner.  $^4$ 

Wilson L. Taylor, "Cloze Procedure: A New Tool for Measuring Readability," Journalism Quarterly 30 (Fall 1953):415-16.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Taylor, "Cloze Procedure: A New Tool for Measuring Readability," p. 416.

Taylor, "Cloze Procedure: A New Tool for Measuring Readability," p. 416.

Wendell W. Weaver, "Theoretical Aspects of the Cloze Procedure," The Philosophical and Sociological Bases of Reading, in Fourteenth Yearbook of the National Reading Conference (Milwaukee, Wisc.: The National Reading Conference, Inc., 1965), p. 124.

The practice of deleting every fifth word is followed because it is simple and economical to use and because it provides the greatest number of items possible for a given passage and thereby provides the most reliable measure of passage difficulty. 1

<sup>1</sup> John R. Bormuth, "The Cloze Readability Procedure,"
Elementary English 45 (April 1968):432.

## CLOZE PROCEDURE RESEARCH

Much research has been done using the cloze procedure as a technique for various purposes since first developed by Taylor in 1953. Among these purposes are a measure of readability, measurement of general reading achievement, reading gain, specific reading comprehension, and validity.

Taylor used college juniors and seniors for three research studies in the original report on cloze procedure. The readability studies compared how cloze scores ranked several selected passages as compared to the ranking by Flesch and Dale-Chall readability formulae. He found no significant differences in most passages. However, passages by James Joyce and Gertrude Stein rated "easy" by the readability formulae were rated "most difficult" by cloze procedure. 2

He also tested for objective scoring versus synonym scoring in the same studies. He found synonym scoring presented higher total scores, but the relationship between the scores remained almost identical.

Learl F. Rankin, Jr., "The Cloze Procedure - A Survey of Research," The Philosophical and Sociological Bases of Reading, in Fourteenth Yearbook of the National Reading Conference, (Milwaukee, Wisc.: The National Reading Conference, 1965), pp. 133-38.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Taylor, "Cloze Procedure: A New Tool for Measuring Readability," p. 429.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 424.

When Taylor analyzed the deletion systems, he found 10 percent, 20 percent, random selection, and every nth word yielded the same results qualitatively. However, there were some quantitative differences. He concluded that the degree of significance may depend on more deletions. 1

Taylor also reported on an experiment to test the validity of the cloze procedure as a measure of specific reading comprehension by correlating cloze test results with comprehension test scores covering the same material. He obtained the following results:

.80 correlation between post-cloze, any-word deletion test and a comprehension test.

.92 correlation between a pre-cloze, noun-verb-adverb deletion test and a pre-reading knowledge test taken before reading the article covered by both tests.

.80 correlation between post-cloze, noun-verb-adverb deletion test and an immediate recall test.

Gains between pre- and post-reading cloze tests which were significant at p < .001.

Slightly higher correlations between post-cloze test and comprehension test than between pre-cloze test and comprehension test.<sup>2</sup>

He studied correlations of three forms of cloze tests. Forms studied were any-words, easy-words (conjunctions, pronouns, articles, verb auxilaries), and hard-words (nouns, verbs, adverbs). Only exact matching word responses were accepted. He found significant correlations between all three forms of cloze tests and tests of pre-reading knowledge, immediate recall, and aptitude, however the easy-word

lbid.

Wilson L. Taylor, "'Cloze' Readability Scores as Indices of Individual Differences in Comprehension and Aptitude," Journal of Applied Psychology 41 (1957):23.

correlations were the smallest. With one exception, the any-word correlations were the highest. The hard-word form correlated best with pre-reading knowledge. He concluded that the any-word form of cloze test was superior for testing comprehension, aptitude, and readability.

Bormuth studied students in grades four, five, and six using a fifty-item cloze test with a deletion form of every fifth word and a thirty-one item multiple-choice comprehension test. The latter test was specifically written to measure comprehension of vocabulary, facts, sequence, causal relationships, main ideas, inferences, and author's purpose. <sup>2</sup>

He found the correlations high between the cloze tests and multiple-choice comprehension tests. He concluded, due to these results, that cloze tests are both uniform and valid measures of comprehension ability.

There was a very high correlation between the cloze test and multiple-choice test difficulty ranks of the passages. The higher reliability of the cloze test ranks gives evidence that they are valid measures of the readabilities of the given passages. It also suggests the cloze tests are superior to multiple-choice tests when used for this purpose. 3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Ibid., p. 24.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>John R. Bormuth, "Cloze as a Measure of Readability,"

Reading as an Intellectual Activity, in Conference Proceedings
of the International Reading Association, (n.p., 1963), p. 132.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 133.

Bormuth made the following specific conclusions:

- 1. Cloze tests are valid and uniform measures of reading comprehension ability.
- 2. The cloze tests were valid and highly reliable predictors of the comprehension difficulties of the passages.
- 3. Cloze tests are appropriate for use with individuals and groups which vary widely in comprehension ability. 1

Bormuth later did a study to determine comparable scores on cloze and multiple-choice tests. Again he used a fifty-item cloze test and a thirty-one item multiple-choice test over each of several passages. The tests were administered to students in grades four and five with the intent to generalize the findings to students at every level except grades one and two. The tests were the every fifth word form and only exact matching answers were scored as correct.<sup>2</sup>

He concludes that a cloze score of 38 percent is equivalent to 75 percent on the multiple-choice test and is at instructional level. A cloze test score of 50 percent is equivalent to 90 percent of the comprehension test and is at the independent study level.

The multiple-choice test scores were then corrected for guessing and the equivalents then read - cloze score 44.67 percent equivalent to 75 percent comprehension for instructional level and cloze score 51.50 percent equivalent to 90 percent comprehension or independent level. 3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Ibid., p. 134.

John R. Bormuth, "Comparable Cloze and Multiple-Choice Comprehension Test Scores," <u>Journal of Reading</u> 10 (February 1967):293.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 296.

In a still later study, Bormuth used <u>Gray Oral Reading Tests</u> (1963) as the basis for testing paragraphs with fourth, fifth, and sixth grade students. Cloze test scores of 44 percent and 57 percent were found to be comparable to the criterion reference scores of 75 percent and 95 percent, respectively, on the oral reading comprehension tests. These agreed closely with the comparable cloze test scores found in the earlier study using multiple-choice scores. The six point difference between the independent level scores in the two studies is explained as having been due to the fact that a ceiling effect was observed on the multiple-choice test scores in the earlier study. This probably suppressed the multiple-choice scores at the upper end of the range and resulted in an artificially low comparable cloze score.

Bormuth reported the following conclusions:

- 1. The cloze scores comparable to the comprehension criterion scores of 75 and 90 per cent were about 44 and 57 per cent, respectively on the tests used in this study and these cloze scores probably do not differ greatly from those that would have been obtained had the comprehension tests been written by another author following the same item writing rules.
- 2. The cloze scores comparable to the word recognition criterion scores of 95 and 98 per cent were about 33 and 54 per cent, respectively.
- 3. There were large differences between the cloze criterion scores obtained when comprehension scores were used as the criterion and those obtained when word recognition scores were used as the criterion. This constitutes grounds for suspecting that, contrary to tradition, the word recognition and comprehension criterion scores are not comparable.
- 4. Cloze tests seem to be highly valid measures of passage difficulty. Passage difficulties determined

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>John R. Bormuth, "Cloze Test Readability: Criterion Reference Scores," <u>Journal of Educational Measurement</u> 5 (Fall 1968):193.

using cloze tests exhibited correlations ranging from .90 to .96 with passage difficulties determined using comprehension and word recognition tests. 1

Rankin and Culhane replicated Bormuth's study and obtained essentially the same results.  $^{2}$ 

In still another study Bormuth used information gain as a criterion and found that students were able to achieve a maximum amount of information gained by reading materials with a cloze score of 37 percent equivalent to 65 percent on multiple-choice comprehension tests. Little more gain was achieved by reading easier materials. He observed that students experienced some degree of reading frustration at this level. 3

Rankin tested students in grades four through eight using a fifty-item, every fifth word deletion cloze test form. Tests were scored for exact word only. The cloze tests were compared with the Fry and Dale-Chall readability formulae. The results showed a close correspondence between Bormuth's 44 percent criterion for cloze readability analysis and the two tested readability formulae.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Ibid., p. 196.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Earl F. Rankin, Jr., and Joseph W. Culhane, "Comparable Cloze and Multiple-Choice Comprehension Test Scores," <u>Journal of Reading</u> 13 (December 1969):197.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>John R. Bormuth, "Emperical Determination of the Instructional Reading Level," <u>International Reading Association Conference Proceedings</u> (1969), p. 720.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Earl F. Rankin, Jr. <u>Grade Level Interpretation of Cloze Readability</u> (Bethesda, Md.: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 046 657, 1970), p. 5.

Jones and Pikulski tested sixth grade children in a comparison of cloze tests with the <u>California Test of Basic Skills</u> using an informal reading inventory with ten comprehension questions as the placement criteria. It was found that the cloze test gave a considerably more accurate reading level placement than did the standardized test. The standardized test correctly identified 30 percent and the cloze test 80 percent of those students who met the criteria for the instructional level on the informal reading inventory. <sup>1</sup>

Schoelles studied the relationship between cloze test results and individual reading ability in grades one through six. Her criterion for reading ability was the combined raw scores of the two reading subtests of the Stanford Achievement Test, Form X--Word meaning and Paragraph meaning. A fairly strong relationship was found to exist between cloze tests graded for synonyms and the Stanford reading subtests. Correlations at grade levels varied from .64 to .76 using cloze material, with the lowest correlation at the third grade level. 2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Margaret B. Jones, and Edna C. Pikulski, "Cloze for the Classroom," <u>Journal of Reading</u> 17 (March 1974):437.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Iris Storey Schoelles. Cloze as a Predictor of Reading Placement (Bethesda, Md.: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, ED 053 868, 1971), p. 3.

#### WHY CLOZE TESTS FOR COMPREHENSION?

Gray defined three levels of comprehension as (a) the literal, at which the reader determines "what the book says":

(b) the interpretive, at which a fuller and more penetrating grasp is obtained because the reader recalls related experiences, senses implied meanings, recognizes and questions the type of material, and identifies the author's purpose, mood, and attitude; and (c) the level at which the significance and implications of the author's ideas are grasped. Gray pointed out that the complete reading act also includes the evaluation of and reaction to the author's ideas and manner of presentation and the assimilation of these ideas with previous knowledge, resulting in "new insights, fresh ideas, and new organizations or patterns of thought." 1

Culhane feels that a greater understanding of the message of printed material can be fostered among children using the cloze procedure. Since children are forced to read carefully, to use context clues, and to become actively involved with what they are reading in order to correctly predict the deleted words, they should have a better understanding

William S. Gray, "The Major Aspects of Reading," Quoted in Helen Huus, "Innovations in Reading Instruction: At Later Levels," Innovation and Change in Reading Instruction, in The Sixty-seventh Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education, pt. 2 (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1968), pp. 128-29.

of the material read. This procedure should be especially useful in training word callers since word recognition is not usually a major problem with them. 1

He also states the cloze procedure is as good as, and in many ways better then, existing methods for teaching and testing comprehension. It is also much easier to construct a cloze exercise or test than it is to develop other types of teaching and testing devices, especially multiplechoice tests. <sup>2</sup>

Bloomer studied the cloze procedure as a remedial reading exercise and found a significant increase in reading comprehension scores. He concluded that cloze procedure fosters close attention to detail, fosters awareness of the main idea of a paragraph, and develops the ability to infer from that which is written, for the answer to each cloze procedure question is an inference, and further, the answers to a selection are a series of inferences, each inter-related to the other. <sup>3</sup>

He further states:

The Cloze procedure has one very clear advantage, in terms of reinforcement of the student. In essence, each student is reinforced three times when using the Cloze procedure. The first reinforcement is a self-reinforcement occurring when the student finds a word which makes sense in the context within which he is

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Culhane, "Cloze Procedures and Comprehension," p. 413.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Ibid., p. 411.

Reading Exercise, Journal of Developmental Reading 5(3), (Spring 1962):179.

working. The second reinforcement comes when he checks his answers against his own key and finds out whether his initial estimates have been correct or incorrect. The third reinforcement occurs when the instructor returns the paper and student's sensible conjectures within the context are similarly reinforced.

In terms of the classroom teacher, cloze testing would seem to be quite valuable. It has been proven reliable, is easily constructed, and easily administered. Cloze procedure is also very easy to grade if given as a test since the responses should be exact. When used this way, the student can receive rapid feedback and reinforcement by doing his own grading. The teacher can then re-grade the responses for synonyms and discuss differences with the student as a reinforcement or for instruction.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Ibid., pp. 180-181.

#### PAPERBACK READING PROCEDURE

Each book is given a color code on the bottom right hand corner of the front cover. This code tells the children how hard the book is and tells the teacher what grade level the book is, according to Scholastic Book Services. An explanation of the code is placed on a chart so the student may refer to it as needed. 2

Each book is also color coded on the spine. This tells the student what category of book it is. Color coding is used for free reading books, no further work required; question books, previously prepared comprehension, vocabulary, and inference questions are to be answered; and cloze books, completion of a prepared cloze test is required.

A fourth category, report books, does not have a color code marker. Each of these must be completed by means of a book report summary. This coding is also posted on the classroom chart. 3

Each student is encouraged to use the "Rule of Thumb" $^4$  when selecting a book for reading. Originated by Jeannette

lmary-Ann Ballenberg, ed., Readers' Choice (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Scholastic Book Services, 1975).

The color code chart is shown in the Appendix.

 $<sup>^3</sup>$ The color code chart is shown in the Appendix.

Jeannette Veatch, How to Teach Reading with Children's Books (New York: Citation Press, 1968), p. 10.

Veatch, the "Rule of Thumb" seems to be an easy way for a student to check the reading difficulty of a book for himself. He simply opens the book at random to a full page of printing and begins reading silently. Every time he comes to a word he does not know, other than a proper noun, he raises one finger. If all fingers and the thumb of one hand are raised before he finishes the page, the book is considered too difficult and another should be chosen.

The student is permitted to choose any book in any category to begin the reading program. Consequently, he must complete one book in each area before duplicating any one category. He may continue this modified self-selection on his own, or the teacher may assign a particular grade level book to a student for a period of time. Also, some students may need to be assigned specific levels of question and/or cloze test books, as some may have a tendency to cling to the easiest levels.

Grading of all assignments is done by the teacher, with the student pre-grading the cloze tests from a master word list.

The student hands in the book and completed assignment as a packet. This is corrected and returned as soon as possible, with student-teacher discussion of the book.

Record keeping is kept as simple as possible, using 5" by 8" file cards for each student. These cards are filed alphabetically by student name in a file on the teacher's desk, where it is easily accessible to student and teacher.

Entered on the file card are book title, level, and score for each assignment. Thus, a student or teacher can see at a glance what level the student is reading and his measure of success at that level.

A student may tend initially to attempt levels above or below his ability. It has been the experience of the author, however, that the student soon recognizes his ability level and will then continue working from that level toward a higher level. Occasionally, however, a student must be gently guided to this practice.

### SUPPLEMENTAL READING PROGRAM

Although the paperback books are the backbone of the program, other activities are included.

A ten-word vocabulary list is assigned weekly. These are words compiled from student reading and prepared vocabulary word lists. Each student copies and defines each word, uses them in a crossword puzzle format, plays Tic-Tac-Toe, Fences, or a board game, and studies them silently. They may also study in pairs or small groups. A teacher-made test is administered at the end of the week to check progress. Some words may be repeated in subsequent weeks due to difficulty.

Commercial games such as Anagrams, Cross Words,
Scrabble, Password, Spill and Spell, and Sentence Cube Game,
as well as teacher-made Opposite Bingo and Vocabulary Bingo
are used for vocabulary building and drill purposes.

Science Research Laboratory kits SRA  ${\rm Ib}$ ,  $^2$  SRA  ${\rm 2a}$ ,  $^3$  and Junior  ${\rm RFU}^4$  are used for skill reinforcement. Reading for

 $<sup>^{</sup>m l}$ Directions for these games may be found in the Appendix.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Don H. Parker and Genevieve Scannell, <u>SRA Reading Laboratory</u> Ib (Chicago: Science Research Associates, Inc., 1961).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Don H. Parker, <u>SRA Reading Laboratory 2a</u> (Chicago: Science Research Associates, Inc., 1969).

Thelma Gwinn Thurstone, Junior RFU, Reading for Understanding (Chicago: Science Research Associates, Inc., 1963).

Concepts, Books C, D, and  $\mathbf{E}^{1}$  are also used for this purpose.

Students are encouraged to use the school library for at-home reading. An opportunity for library use during class is offered once a week, at which time books may be checked out and returned.

William Liddle, ed., Reading for Concepts (St. Louis: Webster Division, McGraw-Hill Book Co.).

### PAPERBACK BOOK SOURCE

Scholastic books were selected for use in this program due to their large title assortment, low price, and easy availability to the classroom teacher. Each school year they prepare a full catalog, "Readers' Choice," of available titles at all grade levels. Each title is identified as to grade level from kindergarten through Teen Shelf. The Teen Shelf designation covers grades seven through twelve. Included in the catalog are complete libraries for every grade level.

Scholastic also has a monthly book club for the students at each grade level. The selections for each month are presented in a format consisting of a picture of the cover, a short item about the book, a price usually ranging from forty-five cents to seventy-five cents, and an order blank. The teacher's material contains all of the above, plus a grade level designation for each title, at least three other available selections, and, often, posters, teaching charts, and study units. Orders are usually delivered within two to three weeks. However, they will send books with special handling if necessary.

Ballenberg, Readers' Choice.

sentence and paragraph of the new section were used as the starting point for the cloze test.

First and last sentences of the selections were left intact. Beginning with the second sentence, every fifth word was deleted and replaced with an eight space line, for a total of fifty words. An exception was made in one case, where the fifth word was in a foreign language. After fifty deletions, the unfinished sentence was completed and one more full sentence was left intact. In a few cases, of very short paragraphs, the final paragraph was kept intact for completion.

The above-mentioned sentence and word choices were marked on the copied pages, which were then used as master copies for typing the tests and master word lists. As it was typed, each test was coded for reading level and given an identifying letter which could identify the title if so desired.

The first three completed cloze tests at each grade level were dittoed and administered to selected students in the classroom situation.

The students were identified as being that boy and girl who were closest to the median point on the California Test of Basic Skills, Level R2, total reading score, administered in January, 1976. When two boys or two girls had an identical score, a coin was tossed to make the final choice.

The students, who had not previously read the book,

were given the dittoed test 'a' of their identified ability level and directed to first read the entire selection to find out what it was about. They were then to return to the beginning, read it again, and fill in the blank with the word that seemed to make sense in the context of the story. As the test was completed, it was turned in, graded for exact word, and immediately returned to the student. The other two tests were administered in the same manner at three-week intervals.

The results are summarized in the following chart.

STUDENT	CTBS	TEST	CLOZ	E TEST SCOR	ES -%
NAME	SCORE	LEVEL	a	b	c
Curtis	4.4	4	64	36	76
Shelbie	4.7	4	82	78	80
Victor	5.5	5	76	76	76
Carrie	5.5	5	76	78	74
Dawn	6.1	6	86	84	88
Billy	6.7	6	72	60	70
Scott	7.6	TeenShelf	84	80	80
Cari	7.6	TeenShelf	88	84	80

The scores show that students are generally able to perceive the sense of a passage, even though not having read it unmutilated. After a student has done so, the cloze tests should be an even better indication of comprehension. This aspect was not tested because of a lack of time due to the demands of the school program.

#### SELECTED PAPERBACK TITLES

### Grade 4

- \*ABE LINCOLN GETS HIS CHANCE, Frances Cavanah
  THE ADVENTURES OF NICHOLAS, Helen Siiteri
  THE AMAZING MR. PROTHERO, Honor Arundel
- \*BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Enid La Monte Meadowcroft CAROL BIRD'S CHRISTMAS, Kate Douglas Wiggen CATCHER WITH A GLASS ARM, Matt Christopher
- \*DAR TELLUM: STRANGER FROM A DISTANT PLANET, James R. Berry
- \*DOUBLE TROUBLE FOR RUPERT, Ethelyn M. Parkinson EDDIE NO-NAME, Thomas Fall ELBERT THE MIND READER, Barbara Rinkoff

ELLEN TEBBITS, Beverly Cleary

FOLLOW A FISHER, Laurence Pringle

- \*THE GHOST OF DIBBLE HOLLOW, May Nickerson Wallace THE GHOSTLY TRIO, Nancy Woollcott Smith THE HEART OF CAMP WHIPPOORWILL, Alice P. Miller
- \*HERE COMES CHARLIE, Lane Peters
- \*THE HIDDEN CAVE, Ruth Chew

HOW TO BE A GOOD BASEBALL PLAYER, Clare and Frank Gault

THE IMPOSSIBLE PET, Richard Parker

KING OF THE DOLLHOUSE, Patricia Clapp

LOST PONY, Nancy Caffrey

MAGIC IN THE PARK, Ruth Chew

THE MAGIC TUNNEL, Caroline D. Emerson

MARCO POLO, Charles P. Graves

THE MIDDLE SISTER, Miriam E. Mason

MISS PICKERELL GOES TO THE ARCTIC, Ellen MacGregor

THE MOUSE AND THE MOTORCYCLE, Beverly Cleary

MYSTERY IN THE PIRATE OAK, Helen Fuller Orton

NO SUCH THING AS A WITCH, Ruth Chew

POCAHONTAS AND THE STRANGERS, Clyde Robert Bulla PROJECT CAT, Nellie Burchardt REMARKABLE RAMSEY, THE TALKING DOG, Barbara Rinkoff \*RUNAWAY ALICE, Frances Salomon Murphy SECRET IN THE BARREL, Aileen Fisher THE SECRET SOLDIER, Ann McGovern THE SECRET TREE-HOUSE, Ruth Chew SHAMROCK QUEEN, Marguerite Henry SHOOTING STAR, Anne Colver THE SHY ONE, Dorothy Nathan SOCKS, Beverly Cleary \*THE STORY OF HOLLY AND IVY, Rumer Godden STRIPED ICE CREAM, Joan M. Lexau T FOR TROUBLE, Eileen Rosenbaum TOP CAT, Mary Francis Shura TOUCHDOWN FOR TOMMY, Matt Christopher TRINA, Patricia Miles Martin \*TRIPLE TROUBLE FOR RUPERT, Ethelyn M. Parkinson THE TROLLEY CAR FAMILY, Eleanor Clymer THE WEDNESDAY WITCH, Ruth Chew

### Grade 5

\*ADOPTED JANE, H. R. Daringer
ALICE IN WONDERLAND, Lewis Carroll
ALVIN'S SECRET CODE, Clifford B. Hicks
\*BED-KNOB AND BROOMSTICK, Mary Norton
\*BLITZ, Hetty Burlingame Beatty
\*THE BORROWERS, Mary Norton
THE BORROWERS AFLOAT, Mary Norton
CADDIE WOODLAWN, Carol Ryrie Brink
CLARENCE THE TV DOG, Patricia Lauber
FIRESTORM, Maurine H. Gee
FOLLOW MY LEADER, James B. Garfield
A GIFT OF MAGIC, Lois Duncan
GINNIE AND THE MYSTERY HOUSE, Catherine Woolley
GINNIE AND THE NEW GIRL, Catherine Woolley

GINNIE'S BABY-SITTING BUSINESS, Catherine Woolev

\*THE GISMO FROM OUTER SPACE, Keo Felker Lazarus

HANS BRINKER, Mary Mapes Didge

HENRY HUGGINS, Beverly Cleary

\*THE HIGH HOUSE, Honor Arundel

HOMER PRICE, Robert McCloskey

INKY: SEEING EYE DOG, Elizabeth P. Heppner

KATIE AND THOSE BOYS, Martha Tolles

KIDNAPPED BY ACCIDENT, Arthur Catherall

LASSIE COME-HOME, Eric Knight

LITTLE HOUSE IN THE BIG WOODS, Laura Ingalls Wilder

THE MAGIC OF OZ, L. Frank Baum

MARTA AND THE NAZIS, Frances Cavanah

MEMBER OF THE GANG, Barbara Rinkoff

MISHMASH, Molly Cone

MISHMASH AND THE SUBSTITUTE TEACHER, Molly Cone

MISTY OF CHINCOTEAGUE, Marguerite Henry

MRS. COVERLET'S MAGICIANS, Mary Nash

\*THE MYSTERIOUS SHRINKING HOUSE, Jane Louise Curry

MYSTERY OF THE INCA CAVE, Lilla M. Waltch

NEW GIRL, Stella Pevsner

OZMA OF OZ, L. Frank Baum

PIPPI LONGSTOCKING, Astrid Lindgren

POLLYANNA, Eleanor H. Porter

THE RIDDLE OF RAVEN HOLLOW, Mary Francis Shura

THE SECRET HORSE, Marion Holland

THE SHARK IN CHARLIE'S WINDOW, Keo Felker Lazarus

\*SNOW TREASURE, Marie McSwigan

THE SPACE HUT, Ester Wier

SPOOK, Jane Little

\*STORM ON GIANT MOUNTAIN, Frances Fullerton Neilson

TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES, Miriam Young

TWO ON AN ISLAND, Bianca Bradbury

VICKI AND THE BLACK HORSE, Sam Savitt

WHILE MRS. COVERLET WAS AWAY, Mary Nash

\*THE WILD ORPHAN, Robert Froman

THE YOUNG LONER, Bianca Bradbury

### Grade 6

BAMBI, Felix Salten
BENJI, Allison Thomas
\*THE BLUE MAN, Kin Platt
CHARLOTTE'S WEB, E. B. White
CHITTY CHITTY BANG BANG, Ian Fleming
DANGEROUS JOURNEY, Laszio Hamori
EMILY AND THE KILLER HAWK, Thomas Fall

\*ESCAPE TO WITCH MOUNTAIN, Alexander Key
THE FLIGHT OF THE DOVES, Walter Macken
FLIGHT OF THE WHITE WOLF, Mel Ellis
THE GHOST AND THE WHISTLING WHIRLIGIG, Ben Shecter
THE GHOST THAT CAME ALIVE, Vic Crume
GREEK SLAVE BOY, Lillian Carroll
THE GRIZZLY, Annabel and Edgar Johnson

\*HENRY REED'S BABY-SITTING SERVICE, Keith Robertson
HEX HOUSE, Betty K. Levine
THE HOUSE WITHOUT A CHRISTMAS TREE, Gail Rock
IN SPITE OF ALL TERROR, Hester Burton
IRISH RED, Jim Kjelgaard
JOHNNY TREMAINE, Esther Forbes
KING OF THE GRIZZLIES, Ernest Thompson Seton

\*LILLAN, Gunilla B. Norris
LITTLE BRITCHES, Ralph Moody

\*LITTLE WOMEN, Louisa May Alcott
THE LONER, Ester Wier

\*MARY POPPINS, P. L. Travers
MY SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN, Jean George

\*THE MYSTERIOUS SCHOOLMASTER, Karin Ancharsvard

\*MYSTERY OF THE FLEEING GIRL, Showell Styles
THE MYSTERY OF THE GREAT SWAMP, Marjorie A. Zopf
THE MYSTERY OF THE TALKING SKULL, Robert Arthur
QUEENIE PEAVY, Robert Burch
RABBIT HILL, Robert Lawson
RAMA THE GYPSY CAT, Betsy C. Byars
REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM, Kate Douglas Wiggin

REVOLT ON ALPHA C, Robert Silverberg
THE SECRET OF PHANTOM LAKE, William Arden
SLAVE GIRL, Betsy Haynes
THE SLAVE SHIP, Emma Gelders Sterne
THE STOLEN TRAIN, Robert Ashley
STRANGER FROM THE DEPTHS, Gerry Turner
\*STRAWBERRY GIRL, Lois Lenski
THE SUMMER OF THE SWANS, Betsy Byars
\*TRAPPED IN SPACE, Jack Williamson
TUNNEL THROUGH TIME, Lester Del Rey
THE VELVET ROOM, Zilpha Keatley Snyder
WILD MUSTANG, Lynn Hall
WILD PALOMINO, Stephen Holt
THE WORRIED GHOST, Seymour Reit
YELLOW EYES, Rutherford Montgomery

### Teen Shelf

\*THE ADVENTURES OF HOMER FINK, Sidney Offit AGAINST TIME, Roderic Jeffries AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS, Jules Verne BLACKBEARD'S GHOST, Ben Stahl THE BOATNIKS, Mel Cebulash BULLWHIP GRIFFIN, Sid Fleischman THE CALL OF THE WILD, Jack London CANDY STRIPERS, Lee Wyndham CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS, Rudyard Kipling \*THE CHANGELING, Zilpha Keatley Snyder \*DIGBY: THE BIGGEST DOG IN THE WORLD, Alan Fennell DR. SYN: ALIAS THE SCARECROW, Vic Crume THE ENDLESS STEPPE, Esther Hautzig FIRE-HUNTER, Jim Kjelgaard THE FIRST WOMAN DOCTOR, Rachel Baker GOLDEN CLOUD, Leland Silliman GOLDEN SLIPPERS, Lee Syndham THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES, Sir Arthur Conab Doyle \*I AM ROSEMARIE, Marietta D. Moskin \*THE ICEBERG HERMIT, Arthur Roth

INVINCIBLE LOUISA, Cornelia Meigs

THE INVISIBLE MAN, H. G. Wells

THE JEEP, Keith Robertson

KIDNAPPED, Robert Louis Stevenson

\*THE LIGHT IN THE FOREST, Conrad Richter

\*MAMA'S BANK ACCOUNT, Kathryn Forbes

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY, Edward Everett Hale

\*MEN OF IRON, Howard Pyle

MY BROTHER SAM IS DEAD, James Lincoln Collier and Christopher Collier

MYSTERY OF THE GREEN CAT, Phyllis A. Whitney

PETER PAN, James M. Barrie

THE PHANTOM ROAN, Stephen Holt

THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER, Mark Twain

THE REAL DREAM, Molly Cone

ROCK STAR, James Lincoln Collier

RUN WILD, RUN FREE, David Rook

THE RUNAWAYS, Victor Canning

SECOND YEAR NURSE, Margaret McCulloch

SECRET SEA, Robb White

A SMART KID LIKE YOU, Stella Pevsner

THE SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON, Johann David Wyss

THREE LOVES HAS SANDY, Amelia Elizabeth Walden

20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA, Jules Verne

\*TWO AGAINST THE NORTH, Farley Mowat

UNDERSTOOD BETSY, Dorothy Canfield

THE WATCHING EYES, Barbara Corcoran

WHITE WATER, STILL WATER, J. Allan Bosworth

THE WOLF, Michael Fox

THE WORLD'S GREATEST ATHLETE, Gerald Gardner and Dee Caruso

\*A WRINKLE IN TIME, Madeleine L'Engle

<sup>\*</sup>Prepared Cloze tests

### LETTER CODING OF CLOZE TESTS

The following cloze tests are marked as to grade level, then lettered for easy reference. This code is found immediately beneath the title of each test.

The first letter, upper case, refers to the grade level placement of the book. It is also the first letter of the name of the color that identifies it for the student as to difficulty.

The following chart will clarify the upper case code.

LETTER	COLOR	GRADE LEVEL
M	white	4
Y	yellow	5
P	pink	6
A	aqua	Teen Shelf

The second letter, lower case, is simply a reference letter - rather than a number which could be misunderstood by the student. Although the letters are alphabetical, the order has no significance other than the order in which the tests were constructed.

#### CLOZE TEST TITLES AND THEIR CODES

### Grade 4

ABE LINCOLN GETS HIS CHANCE -- W-i

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN -- W-h

DAR TELLUM: STRANGER FROM A DISTANT PLANET -- W-j

DOUBLE TROUBLE FOR RUPERT -- W-q

THE GHOST OF DIBBLE HOLLOW -- W-b

HERE COMES CHARLIE -- W-c

THE HIDDEN CAVE -- W-f

RUNAWAY ALICE -- W-d

THE STORY OF HOLLY AND IVY -- W-a

TRIPLE TROUBLE FOR RUPERT -- W-e

### Grade 5

ADOPTED JANE -- Y-e

BED-KNOB AND BROOMSTICK -- Y-C

BLITZ -- Y-b

THE BORROWERS -- Y-d

THE GISMO FROM OUTER SPACE -- Y-h

THE HIGH HOUSE -- Y-i

THE MYSTERIOUS SHRINKING HOUSE -- Y-f

SNOW TREASURE -- Y-g

STORM ON GIANT MOUNTAIN -- Y-a

THE WILD ORPHAN -- Y-j

### Grade 6

THE BLUE MAN -- P-i

ESCAPE TO WITCH MOUNTAIN -- P-h

HENRY REED'S BABY-SITTING SERVICE -- P-j

LILLAN -- P-e

LITTLE WOMEN -- P-c

MARY POPPINS -- P-d

THE MYSTERIOUS SCHOOLMASTER -- P-f

MYSTERY OF THE FLEEING GIRL -- P-g

STRAWBERRY GIRL -- P-b

TRAPPED IN SPACE -- P-a

### Teen Shelf

THE ADVENTURES OF HOMER FINK -- A-f

THE CHANGELING -- A-d

DIGBY: THE BIGGEST DOG IN THE WORLD -- A-b

I AM ROSEMARIE -- A-c

THE ICEBERG HERMIT -- A-h

THE LIGHT IN THE FOREST -- A-j

MAMA'S BANK ACCOUNT -- A-a

MEN OF IRON -- A-e

TWO AGAINST THE NORTH -- A-g

A WRINKLE IN TIME -- A-i

PREPARED CLOZE TESTS

## THE STORY OF HOLLY AND IVY

W-a

in the toyshop it was closing time.
"What does that mean?" Holly.
"That it's over," Abracadabra.
"Over?" Holly did understand.
Mr. Blossom pulled blind down on the
and put up a: "Closed."
"Closed. Hoo! Hoo!" Abracadabra.
Mr. Blossom was tired he told Peter
tidy the shop. "And can lock up. Can trust
you?" asked Mr
"Yes, sir," said Peter.
" careful of the key," Mr. Blossom.
"Yes, sir," Peter proudly. It was
first time Mr. Blossom trusted him with the
"You have been a boy," said Mr. Blossom
he was going. "You choose any toy you
except the expensive one air guns or electric
Yes, choose yourself a, " said Mr. Blossom. "Good
• <sup>n</sup>
When Mr. Blossom had gone, " toy!" said Peter,
and asked, "What does he I am? A blooming
?"
Peter swept up the of paper and string
straw and put them the rubbish bin at back
of the shop was so tired he to put the
lid the bin. Then he the counter, but he
too tired to do more, so he put his
overcoat to go He turned out the it was
no use the window now that shopping was over -
stepped, and closed and locked door. If he
had a moment he would heard a stirring, a
, tiny whimpering. "What about us? What about us?"
It was the toys

# THE GHOST OF DIBBLE HOLLOW

# W-b

ne round out a rew days rater when his rather said
gravely at the lunch table, "I was sorry to hear at the store
today that you were rude to Mr. Pratt, Pug."
"Who? Me? I never anything rude to him.
was it?"
"It seems practically told him he no
right to take of Twin Maples if Smith could
not pay mortgage when it's due you rebuked
him for Mr. Smith would be off at the County
than alone and unable care for the farm
his granddaughter."
"Well, no else said anything when
said that's where Mr ought to be. Any
know it would kill, Dad an independent old
like him. Besides, all said was that it
still Mr. Smith's farm not to be too of tak-
ing it over Mr. Smith might have money to
pay him."
His father went on as he did not hear.
" also implied, I gathered, if the
Pratts gave a home it would to a babysitting
job."
" it would," Helen cut She had been
listeningeyed to the conversation. "
Pratts have four children than Prissy," she went
rapidly. "And they can't anybody to help
them the children are such a headache."
"Calm down,, until I see this," Mr.
Allen said quietly.
"also told me that were asked if you
seen any ghosts since here," he went on,
again to Pug. "And you said you had,
it was a Dibble so it was like of the family.'
Pug squirmed. "Well, yes, I guess that's about what I
caid all right

## HERE COMES CHARLIE

### W-c

The crowd around the tree was growing larger by the
minute. Cars were stopping as passed. And Oswald
kept barking! It seemed to there was only
one to do. I had climb that tree and
Oswald down before we the whole town. For-
tunately, had on my Indian and always heard
that were good climbers. So I started.
I made all the way up the branches -
and Oswald only trouble was I that climb-
ing down a was a lot harder going up. The
people the ground seemed no than squirrels.
With the safe in my pocket Oswald on my
shoulder, chewing on a peanut, clutched
a heavy branch all my might, closed eyes
and faced the truth. I wasn't going be
able to get!
And then Charlie's voice in my ears again.
" Pete's sake, Cass. What you doing up in
tree?"
I opened my, and there was Charlie,
holding on to the branch I was. "Unbarking,"
I sighed, and handed redheaded cousin the small
, "What are you doing, Charlie?"
"When I saw crowd, I figured they
probably looking up at, so I came over.
me, Cass, how do think you're going to
down?"
"I'm not," I said "I'm going to build
nest and stay right But while I'm doing
would you please take the key and get Mrs. Stanpoole out of
that closet?"
Charlie argued for a while, insisting that, with his

help, there was no reason I couldn't get down the tree.

## RUNAWAY ALICE

# W-d

Every other Saturday, the Potters went into the city
to sell their eggs and buy supplies for the house and the
farm. Alice looked forward eagerly the following
Saturday when would buy her dungarees had
a week to what money she could day she
carried out grain and water for hens. She
still hesitated she unhooked the door the
hen yard, just enough to remind herself
it was the grain hens were interested in
not herself, but unhook she did and in
went. She set the of water down and the
grain on the She began to take in seeing
the run up cackling and down quietly to
the of eating.
Then she to the hen house an even
more fearful awaited her. She first the
eggs from the which were unoccupied, but
she had to collect eggs from the nests
hens might be sitting Potter had shown her
easy it was to the hen and slip whatever
eggs might be beneath her, but when was time
for Alice face a hen alone the first time,
she terrified. The hen looked her with
beady eyes Alice approached, but did
budge. Alice made shooing at the hen and
her hands. The hen low, gurgling noises, but
not move. At last slipped her hands under
hen and lifted her was one egg. After
had put the hen back she held the egg for some time. It felt
warm and smooth in hor hand

## TRIPLE TROUBLE FOR RUPERT

### ₩**-**e

ine gills were laughing when they ran in. "Did you
have a time?" Miss Carlman asked
Annabelle flipped her eyelashes me. "We had
a time," she said. "We miles and miles. It
very good exercise for"
Hank looked happy too.
"," Miss Carlman said, "your is coming
to see today. I am sure will give me a
good report on you."
after school, Milt had idea. "Rupert,
he said, " have not been doing manly duty. It
is time we helped clean and wash blackboards.
"You right, Milt," I said. " is our
manly duty."
we stayed to and Sylvia and Opal
the girls. After a, Hank's teacher came.
She, Miss Duncan.
The blackboard very dirty behind Miss
desk, so Milt and washed it three times.
heard what was said, we are not deaf.
Carlman said, "Henry seems be a very
fine
"Very fine," Miss Duncan . "But I am almost
to get rid of, for a while. He's
charming boy, but he have the worst luck!
do not have long, but I flipped them
best I could, at Annabelle.
Miss Duncan said, "The enjoy kickball, but due
Hank's hard luck our is now on top
the church on the, cuddled up tight against
base of the steeple near, and yet so! And
then," Miss Duncan said, "poor Henry had the hard luck to bat a
baseball through Brenner's Grocery window."
Milt put his hand over his mouth and snickered.

## THE HIDDEN CAVE

# W-f

It was even hotter in the greenhouse than outside.
They didn't stay there Alice thought again how
it would be to around in the wading
The Garden of Fragrance set apart from the
of the botanic garden a brick wall. Tom
Alice took Merlin through gate. The flower
beds waist high so that could lean over to
and smell the plants were all kinds of
smelling herbs here.
Merlin excited. He went from to
plant, sniffing and He broke off a sprigs
of tiny gray said.
Humming to himself walked all around the
of Fragrance.
Alice saw pick some berries from
bush and slyly pull a little plant by roots.
"Tom," she whispered, " he keeps this up make
us leave the"
"No they won't. Look." pointed.
Now Alice noticed other people in the
They leaned over the, buried their noses in,
pulled at them. These were blind. The Garden
Eragrance had been made them.
"Merlin isn't acting different from anybody
else ." Tom said.

When Merlin picked the herbs he,
he walked back to children. "We can leave,
he said. "I'm ready do difficult magic." His
eyes twinkled. "But I know a spell that
make a pocket in robe. Oh, it's a )))
robe," he said to Alice, "but it needs a pocket."
Merlin did not seem to like the bedspread.

## DOUBLE TROUBLE FOR RUPERT

# ₩**-**g

"I am pained to report on the cowbird," Milt said. "A
cowbird is black, a brown head. I sorry to
say it lazy. A cowbird does build her own
nest sneaks around and lays eggs in some
smaller nest. But that is the worst. The
cowbird's hatches first. The baby is big
and mean pushes the other eggs of the
nest. Or he gets all the the mother brings
because has the biggest mouth is a very
sad to see a mother feeding a hungry cow-
bird is three times her"
Smart Annabelle raised her "Miss Carlman, I
thought, not to gossip
about"
"That's right," Milt said. " will now sing the
song."
Milt tipped up head and began to
"Pipe, pipe! Pipe, pipe!"
was next. "Baltimore orioles very
beautiful birds. They sweet little hanging nests.
the mother sits on nest, the father oriole
to her. He sings this: "Come here, Peter!
here!"
Opal told us she read in the book.
"That is a talk about Baltimore orioles,"
Carlman said.
We studied every day, but Miss said
the guys were becoming bird lovers.
"Birds too worky," Dood said. "
orioles are out of nest now, and so the baby
robins. They all the water out the bird
bath, and have to break my back filling it.:
"My baby catbirds are pigs," said Clayte.

## BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

### W-h

buring the past year the quarrel between the Assembly
and the governor had grown ever more violent. At last the
Assembly decided that someone must to
England to interview Penns, and perhaps to
to the King's Council the way these proprietors
treating their colony. It Franklin who was
chosen make the journey.
He reached London in July, he and
William had lodgings with Mrs. Stevenson and
daughter in their pleasant house on Craven Street.
to lose no time, had arranged an interview
the Penns at once.
Thomas Penn's lovely house Spring
Garden, the Penn had received their American
haughtily. Franklin explained briefly he had come.
Would Penns permit the Pennsylvanians make
their own laws William Penn had promised
should? he asked. Would pay taxes on their
as the colonists did? they would agree to
two things there would no more trouble between
Assembly and whatever governor might send over in
future.
The Penns barely Mr. Franklin must put his
in writing, they said that was done, and
they had discussed the with their lawyers,
perhaps might be able to him and answer. It
unfortunate, of course, that the lawyers
were out town on vacation. They be gone
for some But when they returned Franklin
might possibly receive reply to the complaints
had presented.
Franklin was that the affairs of colony
should be treated in such an offhand manner, but there was

nothing that he could do about it. Disliking the Penns as heartily as they had disliked him, he went back to his lodgings to wait for word from them.

## ABE LINCOLN GETS HIS CHANCE

## W-i

Back at the cabin, Sarah had dinner on the table. Tom
cheered up as and Dennis started "swapping"
Both were good storytellers, each tried to tell
better story than the
Abe did not like left out of the
"Pa," he asked, "can answer me a question
something in the Bible?"
" figure I can answer question you
got sense to ask."
Johnny and nudged each other. They
what was coming? One when the preacher stopped
, Abe had asked him same question. The
preacher been downright flustered when
couldn't answer.
"It's just, Pa," Abe went on. " was
the father of children?"
Tom flushed. "Any young one can ask
question. But can he it? Suppose you tell
who was the father Zebedee's children?"
"I sort figured," said Abe, "that was."
Everyone was laughing Tom; then he laughed,
Sarah was glad. Abe told her that Mr.
was at church. She going to talk to
husband that afternoon about the children to school,
she wanted him to in a good humor.
" did the preacher have say?" she
asked.
"Well - " was trying to remember. " he
said sort of lost in the way was saying it.
How of those preachers do and skip about!"
"I to hear a preacher acts like he's
fighting," said Abe.
Sarah nodded description fitted the preacher
"like his own moccasin," she said.
"You menfolks wait outside," she added. "Soon as the gals
and I get the dishes done, we'll be out to hear Abe preachify."

# DAR TELLUM STRANGER FROM A DISTANT PLANET

## **W−**j

ine idea of paccing argae into the atmosphere was a
simple idea. The logical person to was Dad. But
how? had to thing about So I told Dar
I'd contact him the night and we said
Ms soon as I my mind relax he to
fade, just like from boiling water disappears
the air. Then I alone.
Sure, I had idea to save Earth
Fine. Good. Swell. But could I let Dad
about it? He'd want hear how I got idea.
Then I'd have tell him about Dar He
wouldn't believe me, he wouldn't like the
after that.
I sat bed, my head resting my fist.
I was as hard as I Then it hit me
had a way.
I going to tell Dad all.
I remembered that usually left his briefcase
the kitchen. Suppose I out Dar Tellum's
idea just stuck it in briefcase? He'd
find it work, and no one know I put it
hoped.
I got out bed and found some Very
carefully I printed what Dar Tellum had me,
especially the kind algae to use. Then
sneaked downstairs into the so quietly that only
stair creaked.
In the I made my mistake spotted
some of my cookies. So instead of the
note right into briefcase, I dropped it on the table
and helped myself to the cookies and milk. I had finished
the milk that was left in the container and was still munching
on one last cookie when I heard the stair creak.

## STORM ON GIANT MOUNTAIN

### Y-a

"One winter the snows were deeper than ever before, and
the drifts were like mountains. The cold came so
mighty trees broke apart running brooks froze like
. Then food became very The Indians went
out hunt, but always they back empty handed.
The were asleep in their caves; the deer
were under deep snows; and partridges and
birds had away.
"Then the chief the village came to
maiden again. 'Kal-een, our hunter,' he said, 'our
and our women are Our men have no
strength to hunt. We to you now, Kal-een;
is only you who save us with your and your
arrows.'
"So went forth alone through great
snows. Tall and she walked, and she so
light she could over the deepest drifts
her bow and her she searched. Through the
forest she traveled with speed of the wind,
she found no game her arrows to shoot.
" Kal-een went into country she had
never been stood on the shore a lake and
called moose, and a great moose came. Joy-
fully Kal-een her bow to aim the water. But
before arrow flew, a great from another
hunter rose the woods far off curved through
the air her head. The bull was struck down.
"Kal-een to a hill and a herd of deer.
saw a large buck spreading antlers and she
raised her arrow in aim. But again a great arrow from another
hunter came from far off and struck the buck down before her
arrow could fly."

## BLITZ

# Y-b

selling flowers, suddenly the old mare	Joe's last horse had died in the city streets three
Tallen down where she the old mare was and Joe was without horse. He had walked five miles from the of the city to Fair to buy one.  Blitz followed him down the road. It good to walk slowly least. At the edge the city Joe turned into a lane crowded the will be for manure and hay truck Blitz into a shed behind it. It one city window, and reek of manure and hay truck Blitz's nose he went in. The on the lirt floor wet and evidently hadn't changed for months. Joe Blitz to a ring the wall the wall moldy hay down word or a pat no threw a small armful moldy hay down word or a pat next day was Sunday, Blitz stood whom a pailful water and monther armful moldy hay, but Blitz finshed what had been him the night before. The wall was very hungry eat it when you hungry enough, for laughed "This ain't the Ritz, know. It is little to down, horse food as it is!" Blitz heard some boys playing outside, and for a	days before. Joe had been standing the sidewalk
the old mare was and Joe five horse. He had walked five one.  Blitz followed him down the road. It good to walk slowly least. At the edge into a lane crowded into a shed behind it. It one can be went in. The larged into a shed behind it. It one can be went in. The larged into a lane crowded into a shed behind it. It one can be wet and evidently hadn't changed into a shed behind it. The larged into a shed wat and evidently hadn't changed into a shed was shed a shed a shed a shed was sunday, but shed all larged into a large into a shed was sunday, but shed all larged into a shed what had been larged into a shed was very hungry.  " eat it when you hungry enough,"  " eat it when you hungry enough,"  " eat it when you hungry enough,"  " and went out site."  Blitz heard some boys playing outside, and for a	selling flowers, suddenly the old mare
was without horse. He had walked five niles from the of the city to Fair to buy one.  Blitz followed him down the road. It good to walk slowly least. At the edge into a lane crowded the city Joe turned into a lane crowded tumble-down shacks. He turned at one of them at one of them at one of them tumble-down shacks. He turned at one of them the Blitz into a shed behind it. It one in y window, and reek of manure and hay struck Blitz's nose he went in. The on the litt floor wet and evidently hadn't changed for months. Joe Blitz to a ring the wall moldy hay down we side, and went out without word or a pat next day was Sunday, Blitz stood alone in damp, dirty shed all Joe came fout once gave him a pailful water and mother armful moldy hay, but Blitz finshed what had been him the night before. Souldn't choke it down, he was very hungry eat it when you hungry enough," eat it when you hungry enough," ard enough to horse food as it is!" Blitz heard some boys playing outside, and for a	fallen down where she Joe had kicked her
miles from the of the city to Fair to buy one.  Blitz followed him down the road. It good to walk slowly least. At the edge into a lane crowded the city Joe turned into a lane crowded the city Joe one ciny window, and reek of manure and hay struck Blitz into a he went in. The on the lirt floor wet and evidently hadn't changed for months. Joe Blitz to a ring the wall moldy hay down weeside, threw a small armful moldy hay down word or a pat next day was Sunday, Blitz stood alone in damp, dirty shed all yoe came wut once gave him a pailful water and mother armful moldy hay, but Blitz fineshed what had been him the night before. Souldn't choke it down, he was very hungry eat it when you hungry enough, "  This ain't the Ritz, know. In the country is a condition of the city o	make her get up, the old mare was and Joe
Blitz followed him down the road. It good to walk slowly least. At the edge the city Joe turned into a lane crowded tumble-down shacks. He turned at one of them lead Blitz into a shed behind it. It one siny window, and reek of manure and hay struck Blitz's nose he went in. The on the lirt floor wet and evidently hadn't changed for months. Joe Blitz to a ring the wall on one find the wall armful moldy hay down leside and went out without word or a pat. In ext day was Sunday, Blitz stood alone in damp, dirty shed all Joe came but once gave him a pailful water and linother armful moldy hay, but Blitz findshed what had been him the night before. Souldn't choke it down, he was very hungry.  " eat it when you hungry enough,"  " eat it when you hungry enough,"  " and enough to horse food as it is!"  Blitz heard some boys playing outside, and for a	was without horse. He had walked five
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che city Joe turned into a lane crowded into a	a one.
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cumble-down shacks. He turned at one of them	good to walk slowly least. At the edge
shed Blitz into a shed behind it. It one in ywindow, and reek of manure and hay struck Blitz's nose he went in. The on the lirt floor wet and evidently hadn't changed for months. Joe Blitz to a ring the wall none, threw a small armful moldy hay down weside, and went out without word or a pat. next day was Sunday, Blitz stood alone in damp, dirty shed all Joe came out once gave him a pailful water and mother armful moldy hay, but Blitz finshed what had been him the night before. Souldn't choke it down, he was very hungry. eat it when you hungry enough, store laughed "This ain't the Ritz, know. It is a beard some boys playing outside, and for a	the city Joe turned into a lane crowded
ciny window, and reek of manure and hay struck Blitz's nose he went in. The on the lirt floor wet and evidently hadn't changed for months. Joe Blitz to a ring the wall on one not the wall armful moldy hay down weside and went out without word or a pat. In ext day was Sunday, Blitz stood alone in damp, dirty shed all Joe came wat once gave him a pailful water and mother armful moldy hay, but Blitz finshed what had been him the night before. Souldn't choke it down, he was very hungry. This ain't the Ritz, know. It is a being the food as it is!"  Blitz heard some boys playing outside, and for a	tumble-down shacks. He turned at one of them
truck Blitz's nose he went in. The on the dirt floor wet and evidently hadn't changed for months. Joe Blitz to a ring the wall none, threw a small armful moldy hay down weside, and went out without word or a pat.  next day was Sunday, Blitz stood alone in damp, dirty shed all Joe came wat once gave him a pailful water and mother armful moldy hay, but Blitz finshed what had been him the night before.  souldn't choke it down, he was very hungry.  "eat it when you hungry enough,"  Toe laughed "This ain't the Ritz, know.  ard enough to horse food as it is!"  Blitz heard some boys playing outside, and for a	led Blitz into a shed behind it. It one
dirt floor wet and evidently hadn't changed for months. Joe Blitz to a ring the wall none threw a small armful moldy hay down word or a pat.  next day was Sunday, Blitz stood alone in damp, dirty shed all Joe came water and mother armful moldy hay, but Blitz finshed what had been him the night before.  Souldn't choke it down, he was very hungry.  "eat it when you hungry enough,"  Toe laughed "This ain't the Ritz, know.  Hard enough to horse food as it is!"  Blitz heard some boys playing outside, and for a	tiny window, and reek of manure and hay
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lard enough to horse food as it is!"  Blitz heard some boys playing outside, and for a	
Blitz heard some boys playing outside, and for a	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Hard enough to horse food as it is!"
noment a little spark of warmth and hope came into his heart	
and the second appears of warmen and hope dame into hearty	moment a little spark of warmth and hope came into his heart,

## BED-KNOB AND BROOMSTICK

## Y-c

The witch doctor glared at her. She sat quite still;
still, thought Carey-but was happening.
The children hard. There was a between
Miss Price and ground - a space that
Miss Price, still in sitting position, had risen
feet in the air.
was a murmur of Miss Price, held
her were clenched and
her had become red. "Go, Miss Price," she
murmured. " it." She gripped Charles'
Miss Price came down, rather suddenly. From her
expression Carey guessed she bitten her
tongue, but shock had broken the that bound
her hands Price put her fingers her mouth
as if feel if her tongue still there; then
she her wrists and glanced at the children.
The doctor did a few turns round the
circle leaped into the air shouted, he
twirled the he
came too near audience, they shrank back
little. When he felt on-lookers were sufficiently
subdued suitably impressed, he stopped
caperings and flung Miss broomstick away from him.
then sat down on heels and stared at
broomstick. Nothing seemed to The man
was still so was the broomstick there
was a waiting in the air, something pre-
vented Carey from turning eyes toward Miss
"Look," said Charles suddenly was a gasp
among the spectators, an amazed murmur. The broomstick was
moving, in little jerks as if pulled by a string, toward the
witch doctor.

## THE BORROWERS

#### y-d

So Arrietty told him about borrowing - how difficult
it was and how dangerous. She told him about
storerooms under the floor; Pod's early exploits,
the he had shown and courage; she described
those, when Pod and
Homily been rich; she described musical
snuffbox of gold, and the little bird flew
out of it of kingfisher feathers, how
flapped its wings and its song; she described
doll's wardrobe and the green glasses; the little
teapot out of theroom case; the satin
and embroidered sheets "those have
still," she told, "they're Her handkerchiefs"
"She," boy realized gradually, was Great-
Aunt Sophy upstairs, since a hunting accident
twenty years before; he how Pod would borrow
her room, picking his in the firelight - among
trinkets on Her dressing, even climbing Her
bed-curtains walking on Her quilt of how
She would him and sometimes talk him
because, Arrietty explained, day at six o'clock
brought Her a decanter Fine Old Pale
Madeira, how before midnight She drink the
lot. Nobody, as
Homily would say, had so few pleasures, soul,
but, Arrietty explained, the first three glasses
-Aunt Cophy never helioged anything she saw
-Aunt Sophy never believed anything she saw.
"She my father comes out the decanter,"
"She my father comes out the decanter," said Arrietty, " one day when I'm he's
"She my father comes out the decanter,"
"She my father comes out the decanter," said Arrietty, " one day when I'm he's

#### ADOPTED JANE

## Y-е

india Maud and Jane and Emily took their turn together.
"It makes we wish could be little again
believe in fairies," said Emily. "Can't you imagine how
would love it?"
"I believed in them" said Maud bluntly.
"Nor in Claus either. I always real things
better."
"Did believe in fairies, Jane?"
wanted to know.
Jane her head somewhat regretfully. "
really, but I used pretend to myself I I
always wanted to I made little houses them
in the apple"
For a few minutes watched in silence as
little festival procession drew them faint lights
twinkling, of shallow golden candleshine on
the deepening darkness.
" suppose this is the year I'll be in
Parade." There was a of wistfulness in
Emily's it, and Ruthie
and want to have my"
"One of them can my place," India Maud
"I'm already too old it and the only I stayed
in this was because the rest you were and I
want to be left"
Jane thought to herself if she lived to
a hundred she would be too old for It felt
like the of good time you about in some of
grown-up library books - with and princesses
and lords in illustrated gardens under stars,
and sweet music from the castle, and Sir
Malcolm waiting at the garden gate for the fair Lady Beatrice.
And it would so soon be ended - not only the streetcar parade,
but the visits at Emily's house and Cissie's, and living with
Mrs Thurman as if she belonged

#### THE MYSTERIOUS SHRINKING HOUSE

## Y-f

ris. Bright was in the drining room at the front of the
house across the hall from the parlor. The heavy, lined bro-
cade that had prevented the from seeing in
were a welcome protection from eyes. Mrs.
Bright had them securely together so no
crack of light show and sat at table calmly
reading Felix by candelight.
"Good morning, dear." She twinkled as
as ever as she the book down and Mindy to
the chair, "I've waited breakfast for, you
see."
Two places been set, and in middle
of each plate a cellophane-wrapped butterscotch
"I found four pieces my sweater pocket," she
for lunch if we
arrange for something better then. I am sorry
is so little. I very reckless and searched
kitchen and pantry. There a few tins of like
deviled ham and, but
I didn't like clatter through the silverware
looking for the can If they aren't all after
fifty-odd years, I suppose they must, we will
be very and pre-
serves are ruined, course - shriveled up hard
rocks even with paraffin them and the lids"
"Well, I hope we be here past lunch."
Bright looked slightly less "Tell
me, dear, have taken a peek outside?"
"Um. From upstairs." Mindy spoke the candy.
Mrs. Bright her eyebrows. "And you weren't
surprised?"

#### SNOW TREASURE

# Y-g

Peter was cautious about approaching the cave. He was
not going walk into a trap he first came
on ski trail he warned team to silence. So
ten of them moved the snow as quietly
possible. Near the cave lined his boys and
behind a thick clump bushes that the new had
made into a blot of white. Leaving to guard
his sled quietly followed the trail the cave.
He would have been surprised to grey-
green Nazi uniforms But instead, there was
Per Garson wiping his on his sleeve.
Peter's approach was not lost old Per.
"So you frightened, eh? You think
come on the Germans? should have told you
was only us."
"There snowshoe trails, too. Down
gully beyond the trolls'"
"Na, no. Not to about them. Miles and
made them. One hour then there'll be trails
ways you can look, snowshoes, of skis and just
plain feet. No could find the way by follow-
ing the marks boys and girls make your boots
and sleds."
", I didn't know," Peter "I knew
you had across the valley but didn't think
one pair skis could make so trails. And I
didn't about the snowshoes."
"I the many ski trails I make more
when go off." Per drew a blue bandanna
handkerchief and wiped his running eyes. "You thoughtthe
Germans knew already about the cave?"

## THE GISMO FROM OUTER SPACE

#### Y-h

mitter supper serry phoned non. Histen, non, i ve got
a little problem here - my folks. They won'd let me
outside tonight."
"Yeah? Well, not the only one,"
answered. "Mom says we too noisy last night
can't sleep outside either."
" are we going to?"
"I guess we'll just to set our alarm
and sneak out atthirty," Ron suggested.
"Yeah? guess so, but it's to be
pretty hard a late
movie on Saturday nights."
"Maybe you sneak out the back between
commercials. They won't wandering around the house
• "
"Yeah, I'll try," Jerry "Meet you at the
at eleven-forty-five,?"
"OK." Ron hung up.
Jerry went to bed, set his alarm and
it under the corner his pillow. If it
too loudly someone would into his room to
what was up. But was hard going to
with the hum of electric clock so close his
ear.
Jerry lay thinking about What would he
look, he wondered. He would small like the
other, Jerry felt sure. But would his face
look ? He hadn't been able see any features
of man the night before revolving lights
from the had reflected too brightly the hel-
met surface for let
the happenings of night before slide across
mind. The great floating the silver wand
the the strange buzzing sound over his forehead
the sound wouldn't stop. It grew louder and louder.

## THE HIGH HOUSE

#### Y-i

Elizabeth was crying when we went back to our desks
but I wasn't. I was just seething fury. I stuffed
my angrily into my schoolbag stamped straight
out of the, giving Mr. Hamilton I hoped was
a look.
Just as I the main hall the rang for
the lunch, but I didn't go the dining hall.
I out of the door across the playground and
into the street. The man in his white
was standing by the stop for the primary who
mostly went homeeat.
"Going home early?" asked. He was a
cheery man.
"I'm not well," I said, and him stop
the traffic me to go across road to my bus
on the other side.
don't look so good that's a fact,"
he sympathetically. "There's a lot flu
going round."
It's that whenever you have cold or
a sore someone always tells you there's a
lot of going around.
All the home in the bus kept saying
to myself, " never go there again beast,
the absolute beast."
simply raced up the and rushed into
the the kitchen
drinking coffee reading the paper and I had
thought what was going to do say I had
flung arms round her and into tears.
Aunt Patsy utterly bewildered but she
me tightly and kept saying, "What happened, Emma? What's the
matter darling?"

# THE WILD ORPHAN

# Y-j

But he did not have to think about that now. All that
mattered was wonderful fact of having such
friends and being important to them. They
him know about his every time they felt
It was Lord Lovett first indicated that more
milk was needed. One when both the Steiners
busy at the mine took his two young
out in the meadow the barn. Lord Lovett
prowling around in his, serious way and became
in a stone about same size as himself he
managed to overturn, its base proved to
sprinkled with insect eggs grubs.
While Jeff and watched, the little skunk
up an egg and it, then did the with
a grub. They his taste test. He to stuff
himself.
Beauty to join him, but first nibble
discouraged her turned away, wrinkling her
to make it clear such food was not her.
Jeff decided, however, her interest meant she
probably was ready for solid food.
All the from the family table saved
for the pigs it was Jeff who them and
since they ate grain and any milk, it was
easy him to pick out choicest scraps for
his meat, and that
skunks almost everything.
But the time he offered a of meat
to Beauty, seemed unsure of what to do with it. First
she sniffed at it, then she batted it with her paw a couple of
times.

#### TRAPPED IN SPACE

#### P-a

Jeff had begun to feel at home in X-space. After all,
he thought, was really the same he had
always known just looked different because
he saw it in different way, with fast and
not with light had learned the charts,
at school, and now began to recognize the
faster than Lupe could them.
He got back sense of mass and and
motion. The stars their ship were masses
him now. The motions forces caused were suddenly
clear to him as motion of his own
when he closed his
The stars were no dull gray points flying
of that far gray They were old friends.
Jeff began pointing out stars, Lupe
slipped out the seat in front the scope.
"May I back to Buzz?" she Ty. "He
needs me."
" ahead." Ty gave her grateful smile.
"Now I why you were picked come with us."
He for Jeff to take place.
"You are the, Jeff," he said. "Next,
Topaz!"
Jeff slid happily the seat. Topaz was hidden
in that cloud far-off stars ahead, the sun
had faded ago into the white behind. But
he knew knew where
to look the Pleiades beyond them way to
Topaz had plain.
Jeff reached for controls to point the
toward Topaz. The little ship felt as steady as the Earth.

#### STRAWBERRY GIRL

## P-b

when they got home, they saw that the root of the
chicken house had been blown off and was leaning against the
barn. The yard around the was a great puddle
did not stop to what further damage had
done. They ran for house, where they closed
the wooden shutters and all the doors.
Indoors, looked at her new The
rain had washed the color out of paper rose
and had the straw a bright The crown was
mashed
"You're a sorry sight," Birdie. She put it
with a sigh.
Then drew a deep breath hot spell
was over.
", Semina! Giddap!"
The white was hitched to the of the
long sweep hit her over the with a stick.
She she would not balk
Summer was over and grinding time had come.
sweet potatoes had been in August and stored
layers of pine straw the floor of the
house. Fodder and corn been stowed away in
crib, along with dried and chufers - winter feed
the stock. Hogs had butchered, hams and
sides bacon smoked, and sausage
The cane crop was Pa said it would
two or three weeks grind it all. There
be syrup to sell, plenty of brown sugar
molasses to eat all
"Git that lazy ole goin'!" yelled Buzz.
Birdie Semina as hard as could.
The can mill two iron rollers set on
a pine framework, and a long, curved pine-trunk sweep fastened
on top. The mule was hitched to its lower end, while the
short upper and swing free as a halange

## LITTLE WOMEN

# P-c

The short afternoon wore away. All the other errands
done, and Meg and mother were busy at
necessary needlework, while Beth Amy got tea
and finished her ironing. But Jo did not
come began to get anxious, Laurie went
off to her. He missed her she came walking
in a queer expression which the family as
much did the roll of she gave her mother,
with a little choke her voice, "That's
my towards making Father comfortable bring-
ing him home!"
"My, where did you get? Twenty-five
dollars, Jo, hope you haven't done rash?"
"No, it's mine, I didn't beg, borrow
steal it. I don't you'll blame me, for
only sold what was own." As she spoke, took
off her bonnet an outcry arose, for hair
was cut short.
everyone exclaimed, and Beth the
cropped head tenderly, assumed an indifferent air
did not deceive anyone rumpled the brown
bush tried to look as she liked it. "It
be good for my," she said. "I was
too proud of my My head feels deliciously
and cool, and the said I could soon a curly
crop which be boyish and easy keep in
order. I'm, so please take the and let's
have supper."
" made you do it?" Amy, who would
as soon have thought of cutting off her head as her pretty
hair.
"Well, I was wild to do something for Father," replied
Jo, as they gathered at the table.

#### MARY POPPINS

#### P-d

All round her flew the birds, circling and leaping
and swooping and rising. Mary Poppins always called
"sparrers," because, she said all birds were alike
her. But Jane and knew that they were
sparrows, but doves and There were fussy
and grey doves like Grandmothers; brown,
rough-voiced pigeons like; and greeny, cackling, no
money today pigeons Fathers. And the
silly, soft blue doves were Mothers. That's
what Jane Michael thought, anyway.
They round and round the of the
Bird Woman,
as though to tease, they suddenly rushed away
the air and sat, laughing and
turning their away and pretending they know
her.
It was turn to buy a Jane had
bought one time. He walked up the Bird
Woman and out four halfpennies.
"Feed Birds, Tuppence a Bag!" the
Bird Woman, as put a bag of into his hand
and the money away into folds of her huge
skirt.
"Why don't you penny bags?" said Michael.
I could buy two."
"! the Birds, Tuppence a!" said the
Bird Woman, Michael knew it was good asking
her any questions. He and Jane often tried,
but all could say, and all had ever been
able, Tuppence a Bag!"
Just a cuckoo can only "Cuckoo," no matter
what questions you ask him.
Jane and Michael and Mary Poppins spread the crumbs in a
girale on the ground and progently one by one at first and

Jane and Michael and Mary Poppins spread the crumbs in a circle on the ground, and presently, one by one at first, and then in twos and threes, the birds came down from St. Paul's.

#### LILLAN

#### P-e

Lillan didn't know what to make of it. She felt
confused and a loss. She wished would tell
her what on her mind. They collaborators
anymore, and Lillan's seemed to be full
holes and ragged edges
Then one day Mama her she was going
for dinner with Jon the next night.
"I've," continued Mama, "that our
will see to your, Lillan, and have you
bed at the proper, won't it?"
Lillan was She hardly knew what
say. The news was awful. Not to have there
at night was
"Darling, it's only for night," said Mama in
reassuring voice. "Our tenant really a very
nice"
But Lillan hardly knew lady except to say
morning or good night felt afraid
afraid because Mama everything was empty
home.
"Oh, Mama!" said holding back the tears
all her might.
Then grew brisk and determined. ",
I haven't been out a grown-up evening a
very long time must understand. It's important
me and it's not end of the world
you."
But for Lillan seemed that way. The
next day went by a nightmare. Lillan couldn't
her mind on her The teacher had to
to her twice. And Mama come home from she
got busy getting up in her prettiest of
black silk, a dress that Papa had bought for her. She brushed
her hair until it was slook and shiny

#### THE MYSTERIOUS SCHOOLMASTER

#### P-f

How many hours had passed before Michael regained con-
sciousness? It could have been hour, but it could
as well have been Slowly, slowly his
senses back, accompanied by pain terror, at
first like dream where shadowy people and
unconnected scenes were out, somewhat like a
seen through a thick
But the throbbing in head and the ache
his limbs could not ignored. This was undisguised
. Michael's brain began to again.
He had been in the joints right the
fight with Engman his whole body was
because he had slept the hard cellar floor
a change of position badly battered head ached,
one eye was still swollen shut. His throat
, and his mouth was dry as a desert
of the gag. Worst all, he felt a of help-
less despair gripping when he thought of
fact that both the, with all the secret and
maps still intact, at large and were to
leave the country knew? By this time
might even have crossed border.
He remembered the statement that they would
" going by dawn." From? From here, Nordvik?
Michael recalled the foreign executive's
boat. Of course! That what they would use
could picture it in cloud of spray racing
Nordvik Bay, out toward sea and the outlying
and islands. Somewhere out both men, quiet and sure
of themselves, with their precious cargo under their arms,
would be picked up a foreign airplane.
The scene was so vivid to Michael that he thought he

The scene was so vivid to Michael that he thought he could almost hear the racket of the plane's motor.

## MYSTERY OF THE FLEEING GIRL

# P**-**g

Only one other vehicle, a baker's truck, passed them
before they reached the turning on the right. It was not
signposted, the lane was so and winding
that John out his map again make sure it
led a bridge over the
"This is it, all," he declared after a
"Another half hour and be finding a campsite
those woods on the side of the valley
before it's time, either."
twilight was beginning to into the
low gray overhead. The yellow leaves
fallen early from the hazel hedges that bordered
lane, and a small chilly wind stirred the
; moving like witches' fingers the darkening
sky, they somehow desolate and Still, it
was good be turning off the road, heading
toward the hills that stood along western
side of the valley.
"No police patrol come this way," John
as they trudged between hedges. "If there are
, that is. It'd be if we've been dodging
skulking for nothing - "
He speaking and looked over shoulder
toward the main, from which came the of a
car traveling the Llandrillo direction. The
had just reached the bend in the lane, the
next moment John pushing the girls urgently
it and telling them crouch down against the
He himself stooped so he could peer through
hedge.
They heard the pass the end of lane
and go on toward Bala, traveling quite slowly. John straight-
ened up.

#### ESCAPE TO WITCH MOUNTAIN

P-h

"Like I said earlier," the short man began, "what you
need is a good licking." He took something from
desk drawer and slapped lightly across his hand.
was a short piece rubber tubing. "Now, son,
want an answer to questions we asked you
•
Tony ran his tongue dry lips. The time
come to leave, but was he going to it?
He glanced at outer door. It was, and
probably locked. But window beside it was
and he could see pebbles and debris in lot
outside.
Suddenly he to Tia, then drew harmon-
ica from his pocket the first note a rose
from the path shot toward the window
directed it poorly and flew too high and
the glass. Even so, had the desired effect
diverting the chief's attention.
compressed, Ben Purdy turned to the
window and out. Muttering, he spun at a
sound behind, and stiffened as he Tia hurry-
ing for the area.
"How - how'd you in here?" the chief
hoarsely. "So help me, back in there where
belong!"
Tia ignored him ran across the room,
Tony's orders. She jerked the outer door, then
to the cabinet where things were locked.
Ben tried to catch her, the ashtray rose
threateningly the desk and struck, and
he found his barred by the broom the rain-
coat, which were longer where they had been. The
broom was suddenly clothed by the raincoat, which waved its
empty sleeves as if invisible arms were inside

## THE BLUE MAN

# P-i

What the Blue Man had done, of course, was stay with
the back roads. And he'd passed the I knew about
either he never saw it else he wanted to
it and stay off parkway as long as
could. On the parkway had to figure on
into state troopers sooner later.
Any way you of it, I'd pulled
prize goof of the year. Here I was chasing and
doing it in real brilliant way. I going
eighty miles and in front of the I'm sup-
posed to be!
The minute I passed I eased off a
on the pedal, but realized I had to smart
now, and with doing it I could it wasn't
going toeasy.
I could see far back in myview
mirror on the behind me. He was south all
right, so I'd guessed right about I
couldn't see him clearly, but I knew wasn't
wrong about the wagon. My only problem
was how to keep from spotting me! To that
I had to pretty far ahead of and if I got
far ahead of him, he couldn't see me,
I might lose him.
only chance was for to be interested
in time and keeping up me. I couldn't
cut speed too much because that Maine
Turnpike you allowed to do sixty so natur-
ally everybody does seventy. And I was afraid it might look
queer if I was just pushing it along.

# HENRY REED'S BABY - SITTING SERVICE

#### P-j

Tell your father the advertisements were wonderful,
I said.
"He's down in his if you want to
him," Craig said.
That a good idea so followed Craig
to the with a lot
of, so I stayed
quite while. As I was he showed me a
Walkie-talkie set that no bigger than two
battery radios.
"They're good about a quarter of
mile," Mr. Adams said. " a toy than anything,
Craig and I have them useful when we've
fishing together. You know, we're fishing a small
where there's no danger deep water, I can
him be off by and still keep in ."
"Would you rent those me for a few?"
I asked Mr. Adams. " might be the solution
a tough babysitting"
"You're welcome to use at no cost. Just
them back in good"
I hurried on home Agony yelping dismally as
lost ground. I telephoned as soon as I
in the house and what I had in
"I want to add extra touch," Midge said.
" over to our garage you'll find one of
polished metal balls that put on pedestals
on lawn. Somebody gave it Mom one time and
never used it. Bring with you. If you
here fast you can all set while Belinda
is still asleep."
I left Agony with Aunt Mabel and went to Midge's for
the metal globe.

# MAMA'S BANK ACCOUNT

# A-a

Mama was always good at making folks comfortable.
Now she passed the cookies and the crumbs
currant cake. She said Mary's cookies were about
nicest she had ever, and she complimented
Madeline the delicious cake. She com-
miserated with Thyra about collapse of the cucumber
, and wholeheartedly admired Hester's set.
Warm and relaxed, finally drained the last
of coffee and of Miss Grimes thanked Mama
sincerely that she seemed a different per-
son from austere principal we were used to.
She thanked serving committee too, and
that she was proud us. She said that we
had been confronted a trying situation, the
and the long wait - had acted like Little
throughout.
Mrs. Winford complimented too. And when she
leaving, she took Mama's in both of hers,
they spoke together for long time.
After Miss and the visitor had, we
began to clear table. Mama worked with
Hester started to speak times. Finally she blurted:
" would - excuse me, but would like to
tastemeat balls."
I gulped, but
Mama shook her at me. Serenely, she a
clean saucer, heaped with kjodboller, and passed
to Hester. Hester tasted "Why," she said
wonderingly, ", they're delicious."
And as rest of us passed saucers to
Mama for, she spoke of other dishes. Of
svisker grod, of the festive Yule kage, and pannkaka med lin-
gon. The girls seemed interested.

#### DIGBY THE BIGGEST DOG IN THE WORLD

#### A-b

balleson gave the matter some thought for a few seconds.
"Perhaps I'd better go and talk to him,"
decided at last.
"Perhaps the ambulances and straight,"
agreed Harz. "And may a leash!"
Masters adjusted his "I'll come too, Sir.
in case. You might protection."
Jameson headed for office door and then
thought struck him. "Um,," he said softly. "When
meet Eldon should we or - well - bark at
?"
Harz stood up, paced room, then made up
mind. "Simply spik!" he them with determination.
"Bark you never know what are saying to a
1 "
It was close to Slowly the cottage door
and Jeff glanced to and right, checking
that coast was clear. Satisfied there were
no unwelcome, the young animal man the door
wider to Digby to pass through the garden.
Jeff paused the way to the to examine
the creature was leading. The feet big and
fluffy with hair brushing the path, the
head and body a strange sight and in appear-
ance to a than a dog. In to disguise Dig-
by's unheard size, Jeff had put pantomime
horse costume over dog.
"Digby," he said, lump in his throat. "
could cry. You look like Mum and Dad."
gave a throaty bark, by the costume's
head, Jeff moved with faster to get the dog
into the horse box he had rented. Before Jeff could
drive away, another car came quietly down the lane.

# I AM ROSEMARIE

# A-c

Back home, in normal times, I probably wouldn't have
worried yet about these things. After all, I wasn't
fifteen - my God, there lots of time to
about dating and marriage here something of
Ruthie's had somehow rubbed off me. It was
so to know what the would bring. How could
tell what it was in those camps in
off Poland -wether there be a chance there
meet boys, to learn love. Maybe the only
ahead of us were and years of slave
No, I wouldn't permit such morbid thoughts.
Of my chance would come day - the war was
to end, surely, and Allies would come to
us. It couldn't be now - the war had
going on for years.
me the birthday party still in full
swing was laughing and having good time.
I got and maneuvered myself through tangle
of legs and to the other side the room where
my was perched on a case. Leaning against
him, his arm around me, suddenly felt snug
and and securé. I didn't to worry about
boys grown-up responsibilities - not,
anyway.
Ruthie's party was last good thing that
that spring. At least seemed that way. It
as if people weren't to find something hopeful
talk about. Spring, with longer days and bright
, brought new hope even Westerbork. The
trouble was that any talk about German losses, about short-
ages in war supplies or rolling stock, seemed disproved by
the management resolute describers of the trade of

#### THE CHANGELING

## A-d

The feast was to be held in the Falcon's Roost, since
it was roomy enough to hold all three of them, and low enough
so that Josie could be boosted and pulled up to join them.
The food was to from Martha's house. The
was based on what thought might be available
not too seriously missed, since there would be
a bit for one to carry, Ivy was
to help. Fortunately, it one of Grandmother Abbott's
days, and no one be home.
Ivy still home with Martha now then,
but almost always no one else was They
didn't have to why to each other make
excuses. They both knew from experience that
it was brought to adult Abbotts' attention that
was still spending a deal of her time
Ivy Carson, the Abbotts trying to find all
of other things for to do. Right at time
it was particularly not to stir things,
because one of Ivy's had just been in
paper again, and as, not for anything good.
, Martha and Ivy, and of course, entered
the yard quickly by the gate, in case Mrs.
, who was Mrs. Abbott's, and talked a lot,
be outside. They hurried Grandmother
Abbott's famous garden, Josie between them like
chubby glider not quite As they passed Grandmother
espaliered fruit trees, Ivy a face. Martha
knew notices the trees
she, "What's wrong with those?"
"They're espaliered," Martha said. " grand-
mother does it."

"I don't like it," Ivy said.

## MEN OF IRON

#### A-e

But if Myles congratulated himself upon the success of
this new adventure, it was not for long. That night, as the
of pages and squires making themselves ready
for, the call came through uproar for "Myles
Falworth! Falworth!"
"Here am I," Myles, standing up on
cot. "Who calls me?"
was the groom of Earl's bedchamber.
Seeing Myles, he came
walking down length of the room him, the
wonted hubbub subsiding as he advanced, the
youngsters turning, staring, wondering.
"My lord would with you, Myles Falworth,"
the groom, when he come close enough to
Myles stood. "Hurry and ready. He is at
even now."
The groom's fell upon Myles like
blow. He stood for while staring wide-eyed. "
lord speak with me!" ejaculated at last.
"Aye," the other, impatiently; "get
ready quickly. I must"
Myles' head was in whirl as he hastily
his clothes for a suit, Gascoyne helping him
could the Earl want him at this hour?
knew in his heart it was. The interview
concern nothing but the that he had sent
the Lady Alice that As he followed the
through the now dark silent courts, and across
corner of the great, and so to the
house, he tried to his failing courage to
the coming interview. Nevertheless, heart beat
tumultuously as followed the other down the long
corridor, lit only by a flaring torch set in a wrought-iron
bracket. Then his conductor lifted the hanging at the door of
the bedchamber, whence came the murmuring sound of many voices,
and, holding it aside, beckoned him to enter.

#### THE ADVENTURES OF HOMER FINK

#### A-f

We were in the schoolyard and Homer started to the gate.
Ninth-graders were allowed make brief visits to
candy store or to ice cream from the on the
corner. That I heard another reason leaving
the schoolyard. Mr was guarding the gate
Homer told him, "I some thinking to do,, and
I think better I walk. I'm sure are acquainted
with the philosophers."
The collar of tweed coat was rolled
and Mr. Muncrief adjusted He patted Homer lightly
the back and stared him, concentrating on
the of Homer's pants which missed catching
under the of his shoes.
Homer show for afternoon classes, at
three-thirty when Moore, Brian Spitzer, and
started to the terminal said, "I hope nothing
happened to Homer. It's like him to play"
"We have an appointment," Phillip Moore. "I
know wouldn't have made the if he didn't
intend keep it."
"I wonder Fink is up to," said Brian.
"Remember when had us all sign petition
against cutting up at hospitals?"
"Homer is antivivisectionist," Phillip tried
to to Brian. But I listen closely. I was
neither Phillip nor Brian that Homer was
going announce he was running the presidency
of the of Hoffman
Street where Deal and Patty Esposito waiting
for the bus that Phillip was an obvious candidate
and that Brian was no fan of Homer's, I decided to have the
others join us.

"We're going to hear Homer Fink make a speech," I called.

#### TWO AGAINST THE NORTH

#### A-g

At dawn the boys scrambled out of their deerskin robes.
A light breeze rolled over the plains from
northwest carrying with it faint barnyard smell.
Jamie the air curiously, wondering the smell
came from climbed a hill near and looked
across the at last!
They were south in a never stream in long,
twisting, each deer following the ahead.
Thirty or forty these strings - some of two
miles long - were sight at one time
looked like giant snakes a vast meadow.
From river edge where he getting
water, Awasin called his friend. "Come here!"
shouted. "I have something show you!"
Jamie joined and Awasin pointed to
shoreline at his feet it was a foot band
of whitish material looked like a felt It
stretched out of up and down the on both
shores.
Jamie up a handful of queer-looking
stuff. "Why, is deer hair!" he
Awasin grinned. "Do you you could make a
of it?" he asked. " old time Chipeweyans
used"
"Where did it all from?" Jamie wanted to

"From the deer. Right they are shedding
their coats and the hair loose. Somewhere up stream
from the herds are crossing river, and they
shed much loose hair that makes this mat
along riverbank for miles and"
Jamie tried to imagine the numbers of deer that must
be involved, but he found it beyond his power to estimate.

## THE ICEBERG HERMIT

## A-h

All day Allan anxiously watched the black line to the
west. By nightfall it had grown larger and had
on the appearance of body of land. Allan
fancied he could see shingled beach!
He was excited that he hardly at all
that night before sunrise he was on the
observation platform, As the night blue
into gray, the outline land gradually became firm.
it was fully light, saw that the iceberg
drifted to within less a mile of a
body of land.
Looking the high, dark, stone across
from the berg, water break on a shingled beach at
the of the cliff, Allan to curse his
stupidity not having made a boat or raft
of kind. By noon he positive that the
berg's was no longer toward He knew, or
guessed, the iceberg was a feet deep below
the and was probably now up on the shallow
that shelved out from land. But without
a of some kind, that might as well be
hundred.
In midafternoon he movement on the beach.
dark bulky figure that took to be an
woman was gathering something the rocks.
As soon she looked over, Allan up
on the platform his cave and cupped hands
around his mouth he cut loose with
loudest roar that he manage. "Halooo! Halooo!"

#### A WRINKLE IN TIME

#### A-i

meg left that she would have liked to kiss his. Whatsit
too, but that after Charles Wallace, anything that she or
Calvin did or said would be an anticlimax. She contented her-
self with at Mrs. Whatsit. Even she was
used to Whatsit's odd getup (and very odd-
ness of it what made her seem comforting),
she realized with fresh shock that it not
Mrs. Whatsit herself whe was seeing at
The complete, the true Whatsit, Meg realized was
human understanding. What she was only the
game Whatsit was playing; it an amusing and
charming, a game full of laughter and com-
fort, but was only the tiniest of all the
things Whatsit could be.
"I mean to tell you," Whatsit faltered.
"I didn't ever to let you But, oh, my
dears, did so love being star!"
"Yyouu arre sstill yyoungg," Mrs. Which said,
voice faintly chiding.
The sat looking happily at star-
filled sky in ball, smiling and nodding
chuckling gently. But Meg that her eyes were
and suddenly her head forward and she gave
faint snore.
"Poor thing," Whatsit," Meg asked, "what
now? Why are we? What do we do? Where is Father?
When we going to him?" clasped her hands
pleadingly.
"thing at a time,!" Mrs. Whatsit
said.
Mrs cut in. "As paredes tem ouvidos. That's
Portuguese. Walls ears."
"Yes, let us outside," Mrs. Whatsit said.
"Come. we'll let her sleep."

## THE LIGHT IN THE FOREST

# A-j

it was done, he suspected so he wouldn't fun away, for
no man or boy could hope to get far through the woods in such
encumbrances. Already Del Hardy had back to his
regiment first True Son welcomed going,
but once away, missed him keenly. Of
these white people he known the guard the
He was the only to Half Arrow and people
along the Tuscarawas had no one to
Lenni Lenape to any
And now all the and joyless life of
white race, its incomprehensible and heavy ways,
fell him like a plague afternoon but the
sixth seventh he must be prisoner in his
mother's learning to read, making tire-
some Yengwe marks on slate. On the seventh
he must sit, a between his father and
Kate in what they the Great Spirit's lodge,
the strong scent of white people and their
about him. The whites very childish to believe
the God of the Universe would stay in
a closed-up and place. The Indians knew
- that the Great Spirit the freedom of woods
streams where the air pure, where the birds
sweet, and nature made endless bower of
praying and worship places.
Sometimes fled the Great Spirit
utterly forgotten him in white man's land. Then
would remember what Kringas along the
Tuscarawas had them. Kringas was old rheu-
matic, a great-uncle Half Arrow. True Son
recall most every word. "Nephews. Never think the Great
Spirit forgets you."

CLOZE TEST ANSWER KEYS

₩-d

asked they said to said what she on not you me She the had thing earn possession door to Every notice Mr. get the said the attracted the so And before Ι to thinking moccasins into better you Indians long Ι Home up that Blossom to it the Ве and to and said one The it said he discovered she the Smith tree pan had you than scattered key him on ground good man larger pleasure Ι as key hens and may was settle like and happily work like sure I turned trains because with where toy the my task night dismal His collected if Α to nests he You down then think that myself the kid Priscilla sounded where bits amount For Mrs. and Well are how in in this lift the wide eyes out Не The himself lying forgot younger same it on on Oswald to dusted keep my for was because radio was any such here at Helen on the as home through were not lights They Oswald noises lighting you Tell waved the had you made outside coming get did the turning shortly Alice waited that a the have but here There noise ghost that she

W-q

W-h

,	Your			· Time
good	long		with	had
them	nice		am	go
at	splash		is	the
wonderful	pool .	-	not	report
ran	was/		She	on
is	rest		her	were
cheerleaders	by		bird's	was
Henry	and		not	to
teacher	the		egg	had
me	were		cowbird	and
she	people		He	taken
very	touch		out	her
So	There		else	little
an	sweet		food	
we	was.		he	Wishing Franklin
			It	
our	plant			with
about	touching		sight	<b>In</b>
erasers	few		sparrow	in
are	leaves		that	brothers
It	he		size	visitor
So	he		hand	why
Annabelle	Garden		we	the
and	him		birds	to
while	a		them	as
is	up		I	they
was	the		cowbird's	they
Carlman's	if	•	his	land
I	they'll		sing	If
We	garden		Opal	these
as	Tom		are	be
Miss	the		build	the
to	garden		While	they
pupil	plants		the	the
said	them		sings	listened
glad	people		like	complaints
him	of	•	Come	When
a.	for		everything	when
does	any		bird	matter
I ·	here		splendid	they
eyelashes	had		Miss	give
the	wanted		birds	was
Annabelle	the		Carlman	all
boys	now		not	of
to	to		are	would
ball	blue		My	time
of	don't		their	Mr.
corner	will		are	some
the	this			
So	beautiful		splash	he
			of	furious
Far	Alice		I	the

he tell yarns Ι that and Tellum a other next good-bye being conversation let you started about steam Ι in any was enough an Mathilda Great knew how day know by to the the had to he Tellum this and Who idea Zebedee's in uppity on thinking a answer could me I of wasn't of at Zebedee he except in too wrote had and Swaney his was at her would sending there and Ι of be What paper to out Tom told What of got I he kitchen some one hop kitchen like Ι who favorite bees putting The Dad's

that on curiously the and and something about stone had stared skill scarce stood space the to to the far but came grew birth bears dead had a deep a three the buried the There filigree the edge amazement which flown the position made of new teeth it the quietly face sang mightiest was it the children at Hold. tiny starving of arm silver off more plonk drawing with come pained bedcovers it in had we can and the him bow shabby creepers the Kal-een had Miss his the the in bedridden straight moldy to some was were as heard run rubbed straw from with was sideways way arrows been witch the whole tied wild table the in Не and but corner And for of broomstick watch Then him time to where a the every She The a they of and the of the the and and bull day his would raised and Price's blamed of across He because her of his She arrow hadn't the poor from given happen after and He And Great over although But in feeling moose You'll thinks moved get that ,of found harshly her and She you Price older with buy There me

Y-g

Y-h

Ι drapes to . sleep and Hallams When you're Emily now the Ron fairies prying his were never pinned the Ι India that over What Santa would as đо liked the he have you Holt girls clocks Emily Mindy of eleven shook cheerfully snow Ι Not put' solid going to motioned them here did opposite he watch Seometimes you into TVfor had not can tree the see way they was inside be the toffee only then past in forehead said pools explained stealthy hedge afloat do on OK can't was When last by to he the it I put trace was it of words the are buzzed for are the come Martha things tree see place pork worry it have milk Ole sleep volunteered to more an for drawer all to reason opener of Monaal spoiled year of like of as one be didn't be here spaceman out lucky you what that fruits with like be. of Well to never as said the it over come The kind sealed I spaceship read won't of on the Mrs. many that duchesses cheerful know and strolling you make the the Um myself his sounding around you spaceship young raised out spaceman

Y-i

Y-j

with the books two and so the let what importance hungry withering reached who bel1 than break afternoon into were Jeff went friends and out beside crosswalk began coat sure bus interested children the to When he it be nice and feeling Beauty let picked for nibbled the same stop passed You settled and wanted said her of She funny nose that throat for that that it too way some Ι scraps I'11 were The Since Ι fed stairs also flat left-over in for and the before friends I eat oreat my first burst scrap was she

held

this house were them world They conceitedly her It see some to now been and Michael a the Hannah not neutrinos a11 still pigeons Не braced They chatty back Birdie and and hat Uncles he find stars all and I've name the with like his stained puzzled anxious force pink as like and flat bills and said to saying flew the down in head as she contribution as the The and then fingers Giddap dear her hand mule it through longer end Ι. on out Birdie anything Paul's mist back honestly heads When hoped or didn't the today think Michael's of cane Ι bag of The my last go duq Jo to asked in and held Go on her the a potato As said had. see hugged she to the Jo crumbs nodded peanuts which tucked her for She the pilot been and black stop of if have into made will Then still good vanity Feed of take getting Bag and to wig and long would light no glow and barber more Aldebaran and have had Не year will she for mule to she The whacked satisfied to become she money Birds the had What as ship vertically asked say

P-g

P-h

n.h.	272		_
at	one	and	a 
Mama	just	narrow	it
was	ten	got	It
weren't	came	to	of
life	and	to	I
of	a -	Dee	them
again	moved	right	earlier
told	acted	moment	over
out	movie	we'll	had
Almkvist	fog	in	how
arranged	his	other	manage
tenant	in	Not	the
dinner	be	October	closed
in	reality	filter	the
time	live	clouds	open
right	stiff	had	the
dumbfounded	after	tall	the
to	Now	the	called
too	sore	but	his
Mama	on '	branches	At
unthinkable	without	against	pebble
one	His	looked	and
a	and	threatening	Не
is	completely	to	it
person	burned	main	smashed
the	as	wooded	it
good	because	the	of
She	of	river	Lips
without	sense	cars'd	quickly
at	him	said	looked
Lillan	the	the	about
with	traitors	any	him
Mama	papers	funny	saw
Lillan	were	and	cell
on	preparing	stopped	get
for	Who	his	said
You	they	road	get
for	the	sound	you
the	plumber's	from	and
for	get	three	following
if	where	first	open
whole	suddenly	and	darted
like	racer	was	their
keep	was	around	Purdy
schoolwork	Не	to	but
speak	a	bank	from
when	across	that	him
work	the	the	way
dressed	coves	car	and
dress	there	the	no ·

P-j

entrance workshop because tell seemed ormiss Ι the basement he around he electronic running interesting or think leaving the little year was little somebody for mean a hour More although guy chasing found him gone little when I stream be from me let tell himself be touch him to tail hours road They going problem anyway that them too bring Ι shape station with now he him Midge ďο get stay explained him mind too an where Go then and Мy those him people making the with to she's my on it were get five get

A-c

A-d

fancy	round	quite	come
of	he	was	menu
that	mit	think	Martha
the	jackets	But	and
tasted	be	urgency	and
on	cap	on	quite .
also	Just	hard	person
the	need	future	going
sandwiches	the	you	was
tea	another	like	club
we	Harz	far	would
drop	we	would	went
chocolate	speak	to	and
SO	him	about	when
like	the	thing	there
the	his	years	explain
SO	told	labor	or
the	and	myself	just
said	you	course	whenever
of	dog	one	the
although	midnight	bound	Martha
with	opened	the	great
cold	left	rescue	with
we .	the	long	started
Ladies	that	been	sorts
us	witnesses	Around	Martha
was	opened	was	that
hands	allow	Everyone	important
and	into	a	up
a G:	on	up	brothers
Grimes	gate	the	the
gone	he	bodies	usual
the	were	of	So
us	shaggy	father	Josie
several I	but were	packing	Abbotts'
Ī	closer	with I	back
the	horse	warm	Peters friend
indignantly	order	need	
something	of	and	might through
head	the	yet	towing
took	the	the	a
it	a	happened	airborne
it	I	it	Abbott's
bravely	- just	wasn't	made
why	Digby	trying	why
the	muffled	to	had
our			
Our	and	its	
portions		its sunshine	said
	and		

A-q

A-h

_		_	
crowd	to	in	definitely
were	the	the	taken
bed	buy	a	a
the	vendor	sniffed	even
Myles	day	where	a
cried	for	Не	
his	Muncrief		SO
(		camp	slept
It	and	river	Long
the	have	herds	out
standing	sir	moving	waiting
others	when	ending	paled
the	you	lines	of
toward	peripatetic	one	When
gradually	Homer's	of	he
and	under	them	had
and	it	in	than
speak	on	They	large
said	after	crossing	at
had	cuffs	the	cliffs
where			
	barely	was	watching
make	heels	to	low
livery	didn't	he	foot
words	and	to	began
a	Phillip	him	in
a	I	the	small
My	I	Along	some
he	has	wide	was
said	not	that	drift
you .	hookey	mat	land
return	said	sight	that
a .	Homer	river	hundred
changed	date	picked	waterline
better	to	the	hung
What	what	this	bottom
with	now	exclaimed	the
He	he	think	
what			boat
	a a	mattress	mile
could	dogs	The	a
letter	an	to	spotted
to	explain	come	A
day	didn't	know	he
groom	thinking	now	Eskimo
and	knew	summer	from
the	to	is	as
quadrangle	for	us	stood
Earl's	school	the	outside
brace	island	so	his
meet	Trudy	it	Then
his	were	the	the
he			
110	Considering	miles	could

looking gone though Αt Mrs. his the he all was had so longest a link was that his all Не Mrs. speak beyond more odious saw Mrs. the customs was game on Every both it and facet а bedroom Mrs. didn't the Mrs. mean morning captive/ know Aunt Ι called a with very her the Medium clothing the were her that and Whole noticed such drooping stuffy fell better a loved Mrs. and her blew work sang Mrs. an happens spots here he next had the are She he One back 1ove told Who and have to

could

go

## CLASSROOM CHART

COLOR CODES						
SPINE	COVER					
GREEN	SILVER EASIEST					
SILVER—QUESTIONS *	WHITE EASY					
RED	YELLOW MEDIUM					
BLACK FREE	PINK HARD					
GOLD CLOZE	AQUA HARDEST					
NO COLOR REPORT	BLACK CHANCE! **					

<sup>\*</sup> Due to tape shortage

<sup>\*\*</sup> No grade level available from Scholastic catalog.

RECORD KEEPING SAMPLES

STUDENT NAME TITLE OR COMMENTS
DATE
TEST
SCORE
TITLE OR COMMENTS
DATE
TEST
SCORE

STUDENT CARD FOR CLOZE TESTING

# INDIVIDUAL RECORD SHEET FOR CLOZE TESTING

NAME				_ GRADE	PLACEMENT		
DATE	TEST	SCORE	COMMENTS				
			·				
			,				
				······································			
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# CLASSROOM RECORD SHEET FOR CLOZE TESTING

STUDENT NAME	DATE	TEST	SCORE		DATE	TEST	SCORE		DATE	TEST	SCORE
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# STUDENT CARD FOR FREE, REPORT AND QUESTION BOOKS

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	QUESTION TITLES	
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	REPORT TITLES	
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STUDENT NAME	FREE TITLES	



#### VOCABULARY TIC-TAC-TOE

This game is the standard tic-tac-toe design using X's and O's. Draw a crosshatch - two parallel vertical lines crossed by two parallel horizontal lines.

The first player gives a definition of a vocabulary word. If the second player is able to identify the word defined, he places an X in a square. If he cannot identify it, he loses his turn. The second player then gives a definition and the first player tries to identify it.

Alternating turns, each player tries to win by being the first to have three X's or three O's in a row - vertically, horizontally, or diagonally.

The winner of each game gives the first definition of the next game.

A variation of this game is to give vocabulary words and require a definition in order to score.

#### VOCABULARY FENCES

Make a game board by placing a series of dots in rows so they make parallel lines, both vertically and horizontally. Ten columns, or ten rows, make a good game.

Player A gives a vocabulary word or definition. If
Player B can give the correct definition or vocabulary word,
he draws a line, either vertically or horizontally, between
any two dots. If he cannot respond correctly, he loses his
turn. Player B then gives the word or definition and Player
A responds and draws a line, or loses a turn. Play continues,
alternating turns. When a player can draw a line that
"fences" in a square, he claims it by writing his initial
in it. It's his turn as long as he can complete a square
with each line he is entitled to draw. When he has completed every square available, he must then draw another
line and relinquish his turn.

When there are no dots left to connect, the player who has initialed the most squares wins the game.

As a variation, play <u>Don't Fence Me In</u>, the object of which is to fence in and initial as <u>few</u> squares as possible. In this game, however, if three sides are already fenced in, the player whose turn it is must complete the square.

## BOOK REPORT FORM

NAME	DATE	
BOOK TITLE		
AUTHOR		
MHA.		
SUMMARY		
WOULD YOU RECOMMEND THIS BOO	OK TO A FRIEND?	
WHY?		
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