

HEARING AID RESEARCH LABORATORY

SPEECH INTELLIGIBILITY TESTS

Connected Speech Test (CST)



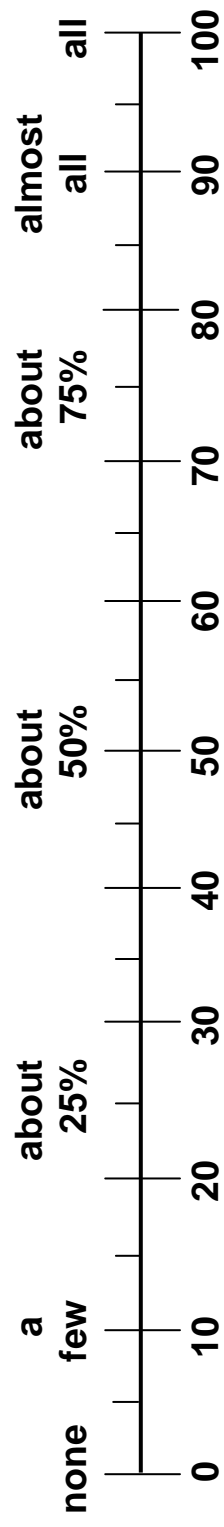
Speech Intelligibility Rating Test (SIR)



**SUPPLEMENT TO THE
AUDIO COMPACT DISK**

SIR RATING SCALE

WORDS UNDERSTOOD



CST TEST PASSAGES

Text for the CONNECTED SPEECH TEST
(scoring words are capitalized)

Test Passage Pair 1 (Window/Glove)

Psg: 1-WINDOW

Windows **PROVIDE LIGHT** and air to **ROOMS**.

Windows were **ONCE COVERED** with **CRUDE SHUTTERS**.

Later, oiled **PAPER** was **USED** for windowpanes.

GLASS windows **FIRST** appeared in ancient Rome.

COLORED glass was used in European **WINDOWS**.

SOME CHURCHES were **FAMOUS** for their **BEAUTIFUL** windows.

These windows **DISPLAYED PICTURES** from the **BIBLE**.

PIECES of glass were **HELD** together by lead.

SUCH windows **MAY** be seen in French cathedrals.

English churches also contain **STAINED** glass windows.

Psg: 2-GLOVE

Gloves are **CLOTHING WORN ON** the **HANDS**.

The **WORD "GLOVE" MEANS** "palm of the hand".

CRUDE GLOVES were **WORN** by **PRIMITIVE MAN**.

Greeks wore **WORKING** gloves to **PROTECT** their hands.

The **ROMANS USED** gloves as a sign of **RANK**.

Knights used to fasten gloves to their helmets.

The gloves **SHOWED** their **DEVOTION** to their **LADIES**.

A glove thrown on the **GROUND SIGNALLED** a challenge.

Knights threw them at their enemy's feet.

FIGHTING STARTED WHEN the enemy picked up the glove.

Test Passage Pair 2 (Umbrella/Giraffe)

Psg: 3-UMBRELLA

The **NAME** "umbrella" means small shadow.

Umbrellas **WERE** first used in **ANCIENT** Egypt.

THEY GAVE protection **FROM** the fierce **SUNSHINE**.

SLAVES held **UMBRELLAS** over their **MASTERS**.

In Egypt today, many people **CARRY** umbrellas.

In **EARLY** Rome, **ONLY WOMEN** used umbrellas.

IF a **MAN** did, he **WAS CONSIDERED** sissy.

Umbrellas were **USED** by both **SEXES** in **ENGLAND**.

TODAY, people use umbrellas to keep **OUT** the **RAIN**.

Umbrellas **USED** as sunshades are called parasols.

Psg: 4-GIRAFFE

The giraffe is the tallest wild **ANIMAL**.

It is three times taller than a man.

A full grown giraffe is eighteen **FEET** high.

The giraffe has an extremely **LONG NECK**.

The neck **HAS ONLY** seven **NECKBONES**.

The **GIRAFFE'S BODY** is about the **SIZE** of a **HORSE'S**.

The **BODY** is **SHAPED LIKE** a triangle.

Africa is the only **COUNTRY WHERE** giraffes **LIVE WILD**.

LARGE GROUPS of them are **FOUND ON** the **PLAINS**.

They live there with **LIONS** and **ELEPHANTS**.

Test Passage Pair 3 (Lung/Dove)

Psg: 5-LUNG

The lungs are the **ORGANS** of breathing.

They **LIE** in the **CENTER** of the chest.

The heart lies **BETWEEN** the lungs.

The two lungs **ARE SURROUNDED** by the **RIBS**.

BOTH ARE JOINED together by the **WINDPIPE**.

This airway **EXTENDS FROM** the mouth and **NOSE**.

The lungs **CONTAIN SEVERAL MILLION AIR** cells.

BLOOD is pumped **THROUGH** the lungs by the **HEART**.

OXYGEN is carried to the **CELLS THIS WAY**.

Psg: 6-DOVE

A dove is a small, **TRIM BIRD**.

The **BEST** known is the **MOURNING** dove.

The mourning **DOVE** lives in **NORTH** America.

Its **NAME COMES** from its **SAD MATING** call.

It is sometimes **INCORRECTLY CALLED TURTLEDOVE**.

The mourning dove is about a **FOOT LONG**.

Its **BODY** is **BROWN** with **GRAY** wings.

It **FEEDS** on **GRAINS**, grasses and **WEEDS**.

The mourning dove is a **CARELESS HOUSEKEEPER**.

Its **NEST** is just some **STICKS** tossed together.

Test Passage Pair 4 (Carrot/Grass)

Psg: 7-CARROT

A carrot is a **VEGETABLE RELATED** to parsley.

The **LONG** stem of the carrot **GROWS UNDERGROUND**.

It is **THIS STEM** that most people **EAT**.

The **LEAVES** of the **CARROT** are also eaten.

They are often used to **FLAVOR** foods.

Spring **CROPS** are **GROWN** in the western **STATES**.

The crop is **HARVESTED** in one **HUNDRED** days.

Fall crops **ARE GROWN** in the **NORTHERN STATES**.

Winter **HARVESTS** usually come from **CALIFORNIA**.

WINTER crops are also **GROWN** in **TEXAS**.

Psg: 8-GRASS

Grass **CAN GROW** in all climates.

THERE are many forms of grasses.

MANY GRASSES are important food **SOURCES**.

Some grasses **GROW** higher than a **MAN'S HEAD**.

AMONG THESE are bamboo and sugar cane.

Other types are **ONLY** a **FEW INCHES TALL**.

Some grasses **ARE AS SLENDER** as threads.

Others are stiff enough to **STAND** a heavy **SNOW**.

MOST grasses are **FLOWERING PLANTS**.

These flowers bloom **MAINLY** in the **SPRING**.

Test Passage Pair 5 (Nail/Woodpecker)

Psg: 9-NAIL

Nails are used to **FASTEN WOOD TOGETHER**.

Pioneers **USED WOODEN** pegs **INSTEAD** of nails.

One **END** of a nail is quite **POINTED**.

The **POINT** creates an **OPENING** for the **NAIL**.

It also helps **KEEP** the **WOOD** from **SPLITTING**.

At the nail's **OTHER** end is a **HEAD**.

It provides a **STRIKING SURFACE** for the hammer.

It also **COVERS** the nail **HOLE** in the wood.

There is a **SPECIAL NAIL** for every **PURPOSE**.

For **MOST** purposes a **ROUND** nail will do.

Psg: 10-WOODPECKER

The woodpecker is a bird with a **STRONG BEAK**.

It bores **HOLES** in **TREES** looking for **INSECTS**.

Woodpeckers **LIVE** in all parts of the world.

The **TOES** of woodpeckers **ARE VERY UNUSUAL**.

Two **POINT FORWARD** and two face **BACKWARD**.

This allows the **BIRD** to cling to **TREES**.

The **TAIL FEATHERS** of a woodpecker are **STIFF**.

THEY can **USE** their tails as a **SUPPORT**.

They also use their tails to grasp **TREES**.

Woodpeckers **HAVE** long **TONGUES** with pointed **TIPS**.

Test Passage Pair 6 (Owl/Vegetable)

Psg: 11-OWL

Owls **HUNT** alone at **NIGHT** for food.

THESE BIRDS kill and **EAT** small **ANIMALS**.

They are **BIRDS** of prey, like **EAGLES**.

OWLS defend our **GARDENS** by eating **MICE**.

They are **CLOSELY** related to night **HAWKS**.

There are five **HUNDRED** different **KINDS** of owls.

They live throughout **COLD** and **TROPICAL** climates.

Owls **USUALLY** live **ALONE** in the **FOREST**.

SOMETIMES they exist on remote **SEA** islands.

Owls are **KNOWN FOR** their **SOLEMN** expression.

Psg: 12-VEGETABLE

The **WORD** "vegetable" **HAS** several **MEANINGS**.

It is **USED** in the phrase "vegetable **KINGDOM**".

This **REFERS** to the entire plant **WORLD**.

SOME WILD vegetables can be eaten.

Vegetables **COME** from the **LEAVES** and **FLOWERS** of plants.

Some vegetables come **FROM** a plant's **ROOTS**.

Vegetables can be **EATEN** raw or **COOKED**.

The **BEST** way to **COOK** vegetables is by **STEAMING**.

THEY are **USUALLY** chopped or **MASHED** before eaten.

Vegetables are **VERY DIFFERENT FROM** fruits.

Test Passage Pair 7 (Lemon/Violin)

Psg: 13-LEMON

A **LEMON** is an oval, yellow citrus **FRUIT**.

It **GROWS** in Southern California and **FLORIDA**.

Lemon trees are **MEDIUM** sized, **WITH SPREADING BRANCHES**.

They have **PALE GREEN LEAVES** and large flowers.

The flowers are **WHITE**, with **PURPLE UNDERNEATH**.

The lemon **FLOWER** smells sweet.

SOME types of lemons have **NO** seeds.

OTHER types have **MANY** seeds.

Their **FRUIT** is a **SPECIAL TYPE** of **CITRUS**.

It usually has a **SOUR TASTE**.

Psg: 14-VIOLIN

The violin is the best **KNOWN** stringed **INSTRUMENT**.

EARLY VIOLINS did not produce clear tones.

These violins were **VERY ROUGH SOUNDING**.

LATER violin **MAKERS** improved their craft.

Their **VIOLINS** were **EXTREMELY** well made.

The **VIOLIN BECAME** an **INSTRUMENT** for beautiful **MUSIC**.

Only **SMALL CHANGES** have occurred in violin **DESIGN**.

Violins must be **MADE** with **GREAT** care.

The **WOOD USED** greatly influences the tone.

The parts **MUST** be glued **TOGETHER** by **HAND**.

Test Passage Pair 8 (Wheat/Ice)

Psg: 15-WHEAT

Wheat is a **CHIEF SOURCE** of food.

MILLIONS of **PEOPLE DEPEND** on wheat **PRODUCTS**.

It is the most **WIDELY** used human **FOOD**.

Americans **PRIZE** wheat **MORE HIGHLY** than **OTHER** grains.

Wheat is **GROWN** on the **PLAINS** of the United States.

More wheat is **PRODUCED** there than **RICE**.

However, rice is **CHEAPER** to **PRODUCE**.

It **CAN** be **PLANTED** and **HARVESTED** by **HAND**.

Rice is **IMPORTANT** to **OVERPOPULATED** countries.

It is their **PRIMARY** source of nutrition.

Psg: 16-ICE

Ice forms when **WATER REACHES** the freezing **POINT**.

This point **OCCURS** at thirty-two degrees.

Lower **TEMPERATURES** are needed to freeze impure **WATER**.

SNOWFLAKES and **FROST** are forms of **ICE**.

Large bodies of water **FREEZE** very **SLOWLY**.

MOVING water takes **EVEN LONGER** to freeze.

It **TAKES DAYS** for ice to form on a **LAKE**.

It **TAKES** weeks for **RIVERS** to freeze.

Ice can also **FORM** on **ROADS** and **SIDEWALKS**.

This **CAN** make **TRAVELING** very **DANGEROUS**.

Test Passage Pair 9 (Donkey/Guitar)

Psg: 17-DONKEY

Donkeys are **SMALLER**, sturdier relatives of **HORSES**.

The **WILD** donkey is **SHAPED** like a **ZEBRA**.

It is four **FEET** high at the **SHOULDERS**.

The donkey's **COAT** is **GRAY** and black.

It **HAS** a **DARK LINE** along its **BACK**.

This **ANIMAL** is **EXTREMELY INTELLIGENT**.

SURPRISINGLY, it is also a **SWIFT RUNNER**.

Man has **TAMED** donkeys for his personal use.

Donkeys are **OFTEN** used as **BEASTS** of burden.

All donkeys are **NOTED** for their **HUGE EARS**.

Psg: 18-GUITAR

The guitar is a stringed **MUSICAL INSTRUMENT**.

Guitars are used to **ACCOMPANY SINGING**.

They are played in **GROUPS** with other **INSTRUMENTS**.

A **POPULAR** style of guitar **HAS** a flat top.

It is made of wood and **HAS** six **STRINGS**.

You **TUNE** a guitar **BY** comparing **OCTAVE NOTES**.

The **FINGERBOARD** is **HELD** with the **LEFT** hand.

The **MUSICIAN'S** right hand **PULLS** the strings.

He plays **BASS NOTES** with his **RIGHT** thumb.

OTHER notes are **PLAYED** with the first **THREE** fingers.

Test Passage Pair 10 (Envelope/Grasshopper)

Psg: 19-ENVELOPE

An **ENVELOPE** is a **POUCH CONTAINING** a letter.

The **ADDRESS** is **WRITTEN** on the outside.

Envelopes **MAY** be used to **PROTECT IMPORTANT** documents.

EACH envelope is a **FOLDED** sheet of **PAPER**.

One flap is **COVERED** with **GLUE**.

The **ENVELOPE** is **GLUED** shut before mailing.

Self sealing envelopes use a **SPECIAL GUM**.

THEY NEED not be **MOISTENED** to stick shut.

Envelopes were **FIRST MADE** in eighteen **THIRTY** nine.

BEFORE that time, **LETTERS** were simply folded.

Psg: 20-GRASSHOPPER

"**GRASSHOPPER**" refers to **TWO** types of **BUGS**.

They **HAVE** long, **THIN** back legs.

Grasshoppers leap **THROUGH** fields and meadows.

They can **JUMP** many times their own **LENGTH**.

A man could never jump **THAT FAR**.

Grasshoppers include all the **INSECTS CALLED** locusts.

The **DIFFERENCE BETWEEN** the **TWO** is **THEIR** feelers.

Locusts **HAVE** much shorter **FEELERS** than **GRASSHOPPERS**.

Grasshoppers are **MORE GREEN** in **COLOR** than **LOCUSTS**.

Locusts **ARE USUALLY** brown colored.

Test Passage Pair 11 (Lettuce/Dictionary)

Psg: 21-LETTUCE

Lettuce is a **GREEN VEGETABLE** with **CRISP** leaves.

It is used to **MAKE** healthy **SALADS**.

It **GROWS** in the northern **HALF** of the **WORLD**.

There are **LOOSE** leaf and **HEAD** lettuces.

Loose **LEAF** lettuce is **POPULAR** in home gardens.

This **VARIETY** is found **MORE** often in **EUROPE**.

Its **LEAVES CURL LOOSELY** inside one another.

Most lettuce **GROWN** in America is **HEAD** lettuce.

Its **LEAVES FOLD** tightly **OVER** one another.

The leaves form a **BALL CALLED** a head.

Psg: 22-DICTIONARY

A dictionary **LISTS** the meanings of words.

IT LETS a **PERSON DEFINE** a word quickly.

A dictionary **CONTAINS** over six **HUNDRED** thousand words.

MOST educated **ADULTS** know **ABOUT TEN** thousand words.

A **FIFTH** grade child **KNOWS** two **THOUSAND** words.

Adults and children **NEED** to use dictionaries.

DICTIONARIES TELL us many **USEFUL** things about words.

Every **DICTIONARY SHOWS** the **CORRECT** spelling of a **WORD**.

It also **SHOWS** how a word is **PRONOUNCED**.

CREATIVE writing would be difficult without dictionaries.

Test Passage Pair 12 (Lawn/Cactus)

Psg: 23-LAWN

A lawn is an **AREA** planted **WITH** grass.

GREEN, trimmed lawns are a beautiful **SIGHT**.

People **LIKE** to plant lawns around their **HOMES**.

Hospitals **OFTEN HAVE** lawns **AROUND** them.

MOST public **BUILDINGS** have **LAWNS**.

Lawns **HELP** to keep **SOIL** from eroding.

A **GOOD** lawn is **VERY** thickly **PLANTED**.

There are **FOUR** hundred plants **PER** square **FOOT**.

EACH plant has several **BLADES** of grass.

There are several **DIFFERENT KINDS** of **GRASSES**.

Psg: 24-CACTUS

The cactus is a plant with **SHARP** thorns.

Five **HUNDRED DIFFERENT** kinds grow in **MEXICO**.

NEARLY all cactus **PLANTS LIVE** in America.

Cactus **LIVE** best **WHERE** there is little **RAINFALL**.

MOST CACTUS is found in the **DESERT** southwest.

PLANTS usually make food in their **LEAVES**.

The cactus does **NOT** have any **LEAVES**.

They **HAVE DISAPPEARED** so the cactus can stay moist.

The cactus stores the **WATER IN** its **STEM**.

DESERT cactus **FLOWERS BLOOM** in the spring.

Test Passage Pair 13 (Cabbage/Gold)

Psg: 25-CABBAGE

Cabbage is the **MOST COMMON** garden **VEGETABLE**.

It has **THICK LEAVES** which curl inward.

They form a **ROUND HEAD** eight inches **ACROSS**.

The **WORD** cabbage is Latin for "**HEAD**".

The **CABBAGE** plant can live through **SEVERAL FREEZES**.

It also **GROWS** in the heat of **SUMMER**.

EARLY SPRING cabbage is **PLANTED** in greenhouses.

This protects the **YOUNG PLANTS FROM FROST**.

AFTER six **WEEKS** they may be moved outdoors.

TRANSPLANTING is done before the end of spring.

Psg: 26-GOLD

Gold was one of the first known **METALS**.

For **MANY YEARS** gold has **SYMBOLIZED WEALTH**.

EVEN the early cave man knew **ABOUT** gold.

ANCIENT EGYPTIANS hammered gold into **LEAVES**.

They used these leaves to **DECORATE** their **TOMBS**.

A **SCIENCE** grew up around efforts to make gold.

It **STARTED DURING** the **MIDDLE** ages.

The ancient scientists **NEVER ACHIEVED** their **GOAL**.

Modern **SCIENTISTS** have made these **DREAMS** come **TRUE**.

THEY now **MAKE** gold by a **CHEMICAL** process.

Test Passage Pair 14 (Weed/Chimney)

Psg: 27-WEED

Weeds are considered **WORTHLESS PLANTS**.

The **DIFFERENCE BETWEEN** weeds and useful **PLANTS** is unclear.

WHERE a **WEED GROWS** determines its usefulness.

OATS GROWING in a **CORNFIELD** are considered weeds.

Oats growing in an **OATFIELD** are useful **PLANTS**.

Much crop damage is **CAUSED BY** weeds.

Experts estimate it at **FIVE** dollars per person.

FARMERS SPEND THOUSANDS of **DOLLARS** for **WEED** sprays.

Chemicals used to **KILL** weeds can be harmful.

These chemicals are **SOMETIMES** found in **DRINKING WATER**.

Psg: 28-CHIMNEY

A chimney **CARRIES SMOKE** from a **FIREPLACE**.

It **ALSO SUPPLIES** the fire with **OXYGEN**.

Warm air is **LIGHTER** than **COLD** air.

Warm air **ABOVE** the fire **TENDS** to rise.

As the **WARM** air **RISES**, cold air rushes in.

A draft is **CREATED** in the **CHIMNEY**.

The draft **PROVIDES** the oxygen **NEEDED** for the **FIRE**.

Chimneys must **STAND HIGHER** than the **BUILDING**.

Otherwise, the chimney **WILL** not **DRAW PROPERLY**.

CHIMNEYS can **IMPROVE** the appearance of a home.

Test Passage Pair 15 (Lead/Calendar)

Psg: 29-LEAD

Lead is a **SOFT, HEAVY**, metallic element.

It is **OFTEN** combined with other **METALS**.

MANY USEFUL OBJECTS contain some lead **MIXTURE**.

The Romans **USED LEAD** for **WATER PIPES**.

Their **PUBLIC** baths were lined **WITH** lead.

The **WORD** "plumber" means a **WORKER** in lead.

Lead is **ONE** of the **HEAVIEST KNOWN** metals.

It is **ELEVEN** times as **HEAVY** as **WATER**.

The **EXPRESSION** "as **HEAVY** as lead" is common.

It **DESCRIBES** an object of great weight.

Psg: 30-CALENDAR

A calendar is a **SYSTEM** for **RECORDING TIME**.

All **CALENDARS INCLUDE** the day and the **YEAR**.

THESE are two **NATURAL DIVISIONS** of time.

Both are based **ON** the **EARTH** and the **SUN**.

The **MONTH** depends on the **APPEARANCE** of the **MOON**.

The week **IS** an **ARTIFICIAL** division of **TIME**.

WEEKS are not **BASED** on observable **EVENTS**.

The calendar was a **GREAT HUMAN** achievement.

THROUGH it, men learned to measure **TIME**.

Test Passage Pair 16 (Lion/Zebra)

Psg: 31-LION

The lion is a **WILD MEMBER** of the cat **FAMILY**.
IT is related to the tiger and the **BOBCAT**.
The lion and **TIGER** are the largest **CATS**.
The **TIGER** is the **FIERCEST** of all.
The lion is a strong, **WILD CREATURE**.
It **HAS** a large, **HEAVY** and powerful **BODY**.
ITS long **MANE** gives it a proud appearance.
The lion is **KNOWN** as the "**KING** of **BEASTS**".
Lions are also **CALLED** "**LORDS** of the Jungle".
HOWEVER, they are **SELDOM FOUND** in the **JUNGLE**.

Psg: 32-ZEBRA

A zebra is an animal that **LIVES** in Africa.
It is a wild, **GRASS** eating **ANIMAL**.
It **LOOKS VERY** much like a **HORSE**.
MOST zebras **STAND** four to five **FEET** high.
The zebra has a **SURPRISINGLY** different **COLOR** pattern.
Zebras **HAVE PARALLEL** black and **WHITE STRIPES**.
The stripes are arranged in **EXACT DESIGNS**.
These stripes **RUN** all **OVER** their **BODIES**.
They even run **UP** and **DOWN THEIR** faces.
The stripes **ALSO** appear on the zebra's **EARS**.

Test Passage Pair 17 (Lizard/Wolf)

Psg: 33-LIZARD

The **LIZARDS ARE** the **CLOSEST RELATIVES** of **SNAKES**.

SOME lizards look **LIKE** snakes with **LEGS**.

Some **LARGE** ones look like **CROCODILES**.

They come in a **VARIETY** of **SHAPES** and **COLORS**.

Lizards have **MANY WAYS** of moving and fighting.

LIZARDS and **SALAMANDERS** are often **CONFUSED**.

They **LOOK** very much **ALIKE BUT** aren't related.

Up **NORTH** there are few lizards but **MANY** salamanders.

In the **SOUTHWEST**, just the **OPPOSITE** is true.

Psg: 34-WOLF

The wolf **IS** a **MEMBER** of the **DOG** family.

A wolf **LOOKS** like a **SKINNY** wild **DOG**.

It has a **WIDE HEAD** and pointed **NOSE**.

Wolves **LIVE** in North **AMERICA**, Europe, and Asia.

Wolves **USED** to **LIVE** all over the United **STATES**.

GRAY wolves are **SELDOM SEEN** nowadays.

THEY live in the Rockies and **NORTHERN** states.

Wolves **HUNT** in packs and **MATE** for **LIFE**.

The average wolf pack consists of **TEN** wolves.

A female wolf gives **BIRTH** every other **YEAR**.

Test Passage Pair 18 (Orange/Oyster)

Psg: 35-ORANGE

The orange is the most important **CITRUS FRUIT**.

It is a **GOOD** source of **VITAMIN C**.

It **CAN BE** eaten **OR** made **INTO** juice.

Eating oranges **MAY PREVENT** the common **COLD**.

There are **TWO** different kinds of oranges.

The sweet orange is **EATEN** in the United States.

It is **THOUGHT** to have **COME FROM CHINA**.

The other **KIND** of orange is **MORE** bitter.

It **IS** used often in **COOKING**.

The **TANGERINE** is often **INCORRECTLY CALLED** an **ORANGE**.

Psg: 36-OYSTER

Oysters are animals that live in **SEA** shells.

The oyster lives in many **PARTS** of the **WORLD**.

It **LIVES MOSTLY** in quiet, shallow **WATERS**.

It **IS MAN'S** most **VALUABLE SEAFOOD**.

The oyster's **SHELL** forms a **SHELTER**.

The **SHELL** is divided into two halves.

They are **FASTENED TOGETHER** at **ONE END**.

The left **HALF** is larger and **THICKER**.

A MUSCLE ATTACHES the soft **BODY** to the **SHELL**.

This muscle **HELPS** the **OYSTER** open the shell.

Test Passage Pair 19 (Dice/Eagle)

Psg: 37-DICE

DICE are cubes **USED** in games of chance.

They may be **MADE** of ivory, wood, **OR PLASTIC**.

A **SINGLE** such **CUBE** is **CALLED** a die.

Each **SIDE** of a **DIE** has **ONE** to six dots.

DOTS on **OPPOSITE SIDES** add up to **SEVEN**.

Players **TOSS** the dice on a flat **SURFACE**.

The **NUMBERS** that come up **DECIDE** the game.

The **COMBINATION** of numbers **DEPENDS** on chance.

A **GAME** of dice is **THEREFORE** a gamble.

Gambling is not legal in **MOST STATES**.

Psg: 38-EAGLE

The eagle is a large bird of **PREY**.

It has powerful **WINGS** and **SHARP** eyes.

The **EAGLE** is a **SYMBOL** of courage and freedom.

The **BALD** eagle is America's **NATIONAL BIRD**.

THERE are **SEVERAL** different kinds of eagles.

Each **TYPE IS** very **DIFFERENT** in **SIZE** and color.

Eagles **HAVE** strong beaks and **POWERFUL CLAWS**.

The eagle's **BEAK** is as long as its **HEAD**.

The beak's upper **HALF** hooks over the **LOWER**.

The eagle **USES** its **POWERFUL** beak to **CATCH** its **PREY**.

Test Passage Pair 20 (Ear/Liver)

Psg: 39-EAR

The ear is an important **SENSE ORGAN**.

The ear **HAS** two main **PURPOSES**.

It lets **MAN HEAR** and **MAINTAIN** his balance.

GOOD hearing permits **PEOPLE** to understand **SPEECH**.

Through speech, we **EXCHANGE** ideas and **OPINIONS**.

HEARING ALSO makes man **AWARE** of **DANGER**.

The ear's **BALANCE** mechanism helps us walk **UPRIGHT**.

DAMAGE to this section causes **STAGGERING**.

The **PERSON** also **GETS** disoriented and **DIZZY**.

This kind of dizziness is **CALLED VERTIGO**.

Psg: 40-LIVER

The liver is a very important **INTERNAL** organ.

Its **MAIN FUNCTION** is to filter the **BLOOD**.

The liver is the **LARGEST** organ in **MAN**.

It can **WEIGH** three to four **POUNDS**.

The liver is **DARK RED** or **CHOCOLATE** colored.

It is **LOCATED** in the **MIDDLE SECTION** of the **BODY**.

It **FITS** closely to the intestines and kidneys.

It is **POSSIBLE** to **TRANSPLANT** a liver.

This **ADVANCED** operation is **VERY** expensive.

HOWEVER, it is **RESPONSIBLE** for **SAVING MANY LIVES**.

Test Passage Pair 21 (Leopard/Eye)

Psg: 41-LEOPARD

The leopard is a **MEMBER** of the **CAT** family.

It is the **THIRD** largest cat in the **WORLD**.

ONLY the **LION** and tiger are **LARGER**.

Leopards live in the **JUNGLES** of Africa.

They are **EXCELLENT** night time **HUNTERS**.

LEOPARDS STAND ALMOST two feet high at the **SHOULDERS**.

A big **MALE MAY MEASURE** nine **FEET LONG**.

It **CAN WEIGH** one hundred and sixty pounds.

A large **FEMALE** will weigh **ONLY** seventy pounds.

LEOPARDS have only a few **CUBS** in a litter.

Psg: 42-EYE

The eye is a most **IMPORTANT SENSE** organ.

We **USE** it to **VIEW** the **WORLD**.

ALMOST EVERY ACTIVITY INVOLVES the eyes.

EYES are **OUR** windows to the **WORLD**.

The **LENS** of the eye collects **LIGHT**.

The **LIGHT** is **FOCUSED INSIDE** the eye.

This information is sent to the **BRAIN**.

The brain then begins to **PROCESS** the **IMAGE**.

Eyes help us to enjoy **BOOKS** and **PAINTINGS**.

We **SEE** beauty in **MOUNTAINS** and **SUNSETS**.

Test Passage Pair 22 (Zipper/Egg)

Psg: 43-ZIPPER

A zipper is any kind of **SLIDE FASTENER**.

ALL zippers **HAVE** two rows of **TEETH**.

The two **EDGES** of the zipper fasten **TOGETHER**.

The **TEETH HOLD** the zipper **TOGETHER**.

The edges **STAY** fastened **TILL** they are **RELEASED**.

They are released **BY DRAWING** the slide back.

Slide zippers are **OFTEN** used to **FASTEN CLOTHING**.

They **ARE USED** on **LUGGAGE** and briefcases.

The **FIRST** zipper was invented by an **AMERICAN**.

It **WAS** made of connected **HOOKS** and eyes.

Psg: 44-EGG

Many kinds of animals and **BIRDS PRODUCE** eggs.

The **MAIN PURPOSE** of eggs is to breed **YOUNG**.

Most young **ANIMALS BEGIN** as an **EGG**.

PEOPLE usually think of the egg as a **FOOD**.

Actually, **FEW** kinds of eggs are **EATEN**.

Bird's eggs are **LARGER** than **MAMMAL'S**.

Their eggs **CONTAIN FOOD** for the young **BIRD**.

Young birds **DEVELOP OUTSIDE** the mother's **BODY**.

The ostrich **EGG** is the **LARGEST** type.

The **HUMAN EGG** is **ONE** of the smallest.

Test Passage Pair 23 (Clock/Kangaroo)

Psg: 44-CLOCK

Clocks are **INSTRUMENTS** that can **MEASURE** time.

They **DIVIDE** days into regular **INTERVALS**.

Originally, **TREE SHADOWS** were **USED** to mark time.

The **SHORTEST** shadows **OCCUR** around midday.

LONGER shadows occur in morning and **LATE AFTERNOON**.

The **FIRST** clock invented was the **SUNDIAL**.

LATER, the water clock was **DEVELOPED** in **CHINA**.

It could **MEASURE** time on **CLOUDY** days.

WATER clocks were used for several **THOUSAND YEARS**.

EARLY GREEKS and Romans **ALSO** used clocks.

Psg: 46-KANGAROO

The kangaroo **CARRIES** its **YOUNG** in a **POUCH**.

The pouch is **LOCATED** outside of the **ABDOMEN**.

ANIMALS with **POUCHES** are not found in **AMERICA**.

The kangaroo's **NATIVE COUNTRY** is **AUSTRALIA**.

There are many different kinds of **KANGAROOS**.

The **SMALLEST ARE** the same size as a **RABBIT**.

The largest **ARE NEARLY** seven feet tall.

Their back **LEGS** are larger than their **FRONT** legs.

Kangaroo fossils have **RECENTLY BEEN FOUND**.

Prehistoric kangaroos **GREW** to **BE** very **LARGE**.

Test Passage Pair 24 (Camel/Goose)

Psg: 47-CAMEL

The camel is a very **UGLY** animal.

It is also **ONE** of the most **USEFUL**.

It has **BEEN** man's **SERVANT** for **MANY CENTURIES**.

Camels were **ONCE** a measure of **WEALTH**.

In the **BIBLE**, God gave camels to **ABRAHAM**.

Camels are called the "**SHIP** of the desert".

They **CAN** endure long, **HARD** desert **JOURNEYS**.

Camels can **TRAVEL** many **MILES** without **NEEDING** water.

WITHOUT the camel, man **COULDN'T TRAVEL** the **DESERTS**.

Camel **CARAVANS** are **STILL** seen in the **SAHARA**.

Psg: 48-GOOSE

The goose is a **WEB FOOTED BIRD**.

It **IS CLOSELY RELATED TO** the **DUCK**.

A goose is larger than a **DUCK**.

Its **NECK** is slightly **LONGER** than a duck's.

There are forty different varieties of **GEESE**.

Seventeen kinds of wild **GEESE** live in **AMERICA**.

GEESE ARE KNOWN to **MOVE WITH** the seasons.

They **FLY NORTH** in summer and south in **WINTER**.

Some fly as far north as the **ARCTIC**.

OTHERS fly as far south as **MEXICO**.

CST PRACTICE PASSAGES

Practice Passages

Psg: 1-LAKE--Practice Passage

Lakes are **BODIES** of water **SURROUNDED** by **LAND**.

They are **LOCATED** in **EVERY** large **COUNTRY**.

Some lakes are **FOUND** at **EXTREMELY** high altitudes.

Others are many feet **BELOW SEA** level.

MOUNTAIN lakes were **FORMED** by glaciers.

The **WORD** lake **MEANS** a large pond or **HOLE**.

The Caspian **SEA** is **REALLY** a lake.

SOME other well **KNOWN** seas are also lakes.

Lakes affect the weather for **MANY MILES AROUND**.

PEOPLE USE lakes for **RECREATION** and industry.

Psg: 2-KNIFE--Practice Passage

The knife is a very **HELPFUL UTENSIL**.

It was a **TOOL** developed by the **CAVE** man.

He **SHARPENED** pieces of **STONE** to **MAKE** knives.

The knives were **USED** for **SKINNING** and **CUTTING** meat.

The knife **ALSO SERVES** as a **WEAPON**.

MANY different knives are used in **INDUSTRY** today.

DIFFERENT knives are used for **VARIOUS TASKS**.

The knife has **BEEN** used to **CREATE ARTWORK**.

ARTISTS use **KNIVES** to paint pictures.

These knives **CREATE** wide **SPLASHES** of color.

Psg: 3-CROW--Practice Passage

Crows are commonly **SEEN WILD** birds.

They are **KNOWN** for their **UNUSUAL CALL**.

Crows are found all over the world.

CROWS LIVE in meadows and **ORCHARDS**.

THEY are large **BIRDS** with **BLACK** feathers.

DURING FLIGHT, the **FEATHERS** look **GREEN**.

Their powerful beak has a **SHARP POINT**.

The **BEAK** is **SURROUNDED** by **FEATHERS**.

The crow's feet are **ADAPTED** for **WALKING**.

FEMALES are **SLIGHTLY** smaller than **MALES**.

Psg: 4-KITE-Practice Passage

A kite is **FLOWN** at the **END** of a string.

It is made of paper on a **LIGHT FRAME**.

Kites **MAY** be **SHAPED** like **DRAGONS** or birds.

The **KITE** was **INVENTED** two thousand years **AGO**.

HISTORIANS THINK the kite was invented in **GREECE**.

The Chinese **CLAIM** that they **INVENTED** the kite.

They **ARGUE** that it was used in **WARS**.

In **CHINA** a day is set **ASIDE** as **KITE'S** day.

Kite's day **FALLS** on the **SEVENTH** of **JULY**.

Thousands of **CHINESE FLY** kites on that day.

Psg: 5-GLUE--Practice Passage

Glue is a sticky material made from **ANIMALS**.
It comes from their **SKIN**, bones, and **TISSUES**.
The **THREE TYPES** of glue are forms of **GELATIN**.
They are **BONE**, **FISH**, and hide glue.
Glue **IS USED** to join different **MATERIALS TOGETHER**.
These materials include **WOOD**, paper, and **CLOTH**.
Bone glue is **MADE** by a **STEAM** process.
FIRST, grease is removed **FROM** the **BONES**.
A **SOLUTION** is used to **DISSOLVE** the **GREASE**.
The **CLEAN** bones are **BOILED** to **FORM** glue.

Psg: 6-DOOR--Practice Passage

PEOPLE ENTER ROOMS through doors.
A **DOOR** is also **USED** to **COVER** an entrance.
A door may be **HUNG** on **HINGES**.
It **MAY SLIDE** back and forth in a groove.
There **ARE DOORS** that are **DIVIDED** into two parts.
The **COMMON** name for this is a "dutch door".
The **UPPER** half **OPENS** while the lower **STAYS** closed.
THESE are **POPULAR** doors in **EUROPEAN** homes.
The **DESIGN** provides **SECURITY** for the homeowner.
It lets him **SEE** out, without **LETTING ANYONE** in.

Psg: 7-GRAPE--Practice Passage

The **GRAPE** is a fruit that **GROWS** on a vine.

PEOPLE have grown grapes throughout **HISTORY**.

They are **MENTIONED** in **ANCIENT** myths.

GRAPES are **FOUND** all over the **WORLD**.

They are **EATEN**, and made **INTO WINE**.

They are also **MADE** into grape **JUICE**.

DRIED grapes are called **RAISINS**.

Grape **VINES** are grown **TO** provide shade.

THREE THOUSAND KINDS of grapes **EXIST**.

ONE THOUSAND of **THEM** started in America.

Psg: 8-LIME-Practice Passage

Limes are **CLOSELY** related to the lemon.

They **TASTE** more **SOUR THAN** the lemon.

Lime **SKIN** is **THICKER** than the **LEMON'S**.

Limes **GROW** on **SMALL CITRUS** trees.

These trees **GROW** in **MORE** tropical **AREAS**.

The **MAJORITY** of limes are **PRODUCED** in Florida.

Lime trees **GROW** to be **TEN** feet **TALL**.

Limes are **PRINCIPALLY** used for making **JUICE**.

Lime juice is used to **FLAVOR MANY DRINKS**.

It is also used as a **COOKING SPICE**.

CST LEARNING PASSAGES

Learning Passages

Psg: 1-WATCH--Learning Passage

Watches help us get to places on time.

A **WATCH** is **REALLY** a **PORTABLE CLOCK**.

A **CENTURY** ago watches were **VERY EXPENSIVE**.

Now, a **RELIABLE WATCH CAN** be **BOUGHT CHEAPLY**.

Watches are **NOW INEXPENSIVE ENOUGH** for **CHILDREN**.

Watches **CARRIED** by railroad **ENGINEERS** are very **ACCURATE**.

They make sure that trains run on time.

The **EARLY** watches were **LARGE** and **HEAVY**.

The first watch was **INVENTED** in the sixteenth **CENTURY**.

It was invented by a German **LOCKSMITH**.

Psg: 2-NOSE-Learning Passage

The nose is **USED FOR BREATHING** and **SMELLING**.

The nose and **LUNGS** have the **SAME** main **FUNCTION**.

AIR enters **THROUGH TWO OPENINGS** in the **NOSE**.

These are separated by a thin **BONY WALL**.

The air continues **FROM** the nose into the throat.

It **THEN** carries **OXYGEN** down to the **LUNGS**.

The nose also **ALLOWS** the detection of **ODORS**.

The sense of smell is **CRITICAL** to **ANIMALS**.

They **USE** it to identify **THEIR ENEMIES**.

Psg: 3-LEAVES--Learning Passage

Leaves are admired for their **BEAUTIFUL SHAPES**.
Their colors are brilliant in the **FALL**.
The **LEAF'S GREATEST** gift to mankind is **FOOD**.
Green **LEAVES** are **IMPORTANT** food **PRODUCERS**.
PEOPLE WOULD STARVE without leaves.
Their **FOOD** is **MANUFACTURED CONSTANTLY**.
An **INVISIBLE** process **GOES** on **INSIDE** every leaf.
Leaves **TRAP ENERGY** from **LIGHT** entering the plant.
The foods **PRODUCED** are **CALLED CARBOHYDRATES**.
CARBOHYDRATES are passed on to plant-eating animals.

Psg: 4-COTTON-Learning Passage

Cotton is the most important **SOURCE** of clothing.
Three out of four **PEOPLE** wear cotton clothing.
COTTON does **HAVE** many **USES BESIDES** clothing.
It is a chief source of many **CHEMICALS**.
It is **ALSO** used **IN BUILDING** materials.
The cottonseed is rich in **OIL** and **MINERALS**.
It **ALSO** gives **FOOD** for **MEN** and **ANIMALS**.
MILLIONS of people **DEPEND** on money from **COTTON**.
FARMER'S INCOMES DEPEND on the **PRICE** of **COTTON**.
Cotton production can be important to economic **GROWTH**.

Psg: 5-DUCK--Learning Passage

Ducks are **WEB FOOTED BIRDS**.

They live **ALONG** lakes, streams, and **RIVERS**.

Seventy different **KINDS** of ducks **LIVE** in America.

Geese and **SWANS** are **RELATED** to **DUCKS**.

There **ARE** wild ducks and **DOMESTIC** ducks.

Wild ducks are prized by hunters.

When **COOKED CORRECTLY**, they **ARE DELICIOUS** to **EAT**.

Ducks **HAVE** large heads, and slender **NECKS**.

Their **FLAT** bills have tiny **TEETH**.

The **BILLS ARE** used to **CATCH FOOD**.

Psg: 6-WATER-Learning Passage

Water is **EXTREMELY** important in our **LIVES**.

Only **AIR** is **MORE IMPORTANT** than water.

Our **BODIES** are **PRIMARILY MADE** up of water.

WITHOUT water, people and **ANIMALS** would **DIE**.

Water **IS NOT** always easy to get.

Early **PIONEERS** had to **SEARCH** for water.

HOMESTEADS could not be **BUILT** without a **WELL**.

BATTLES have been **FOUGHT** for the possession of water.

LACK of water can **CAUSE** widespread **SUFFERING**.

Without water for **CROPS**, people may **STARVE**.

Psg: 7-ONION--Learning Passage

Onions **BELONG** to the **LILY** family.

They have a **STRONG TASTE** and **DISTINCT** odor.

The **ODOR** is due to a **POWERFUL** oil.

DURING peeling, the oil **FORMS** a vapor.

The vapor affects **SENSITIVE NERVES** in the **EYES**.

That is **WHY** people **CHOPPING** onions **CRY**.

Onions **FIRST** grew in **CHINA**.

THEY were **RAISED** in America by the pioneers.

Onions are **MOSTLY GROWN** in **CALIFORNIA** and Texas.

They are **ALSO** grown in **COLORADO** and New **YORK**.

Psg: 8-OAK-Learning Passage

The oak is a symbol of great **STRENGTH**.

There are **TWO** hundred **DIFFERENT** kinds of oaks.

Oaks grow in **MANY DIFFERENT LANDS**.

In Asia they grow **WESTWARD** from China.

They **GROW** in **EUROPE** from Sicily to **SWEDEN**.

They **ARE EXTREMELY** common in **NORTH AMERICA**.

The **ACORN SETS** the oak apart from other **TREES**.

The acorn **IS** the fruit of the **OAK TREE**.

It is surrounded by a **HARD SHELL**.

SQUIRRELS COLLECT acorns for their winter food **SUPPLY**.

Psg: 9-DIAMOND-Learning Passage

A **DIAMOND** is the **HARDEST** substance **KNOWN**.

It is also **ONE** of the most **VALUABLE**.

It is the most **WANTED** of all **PRECIOUS** stones.

The **DIAMOND** is the **JEWEL** for engagement rings.

It is the **MOST LASTING** of all **GEM** stones.

Diamonds are **ALSO** used for **CUTTING** and **GRINDING**.

Diamonds are **MADE** of **ALMOST PURE CARBON**.

MOST diamonds have **EIGHT** sides.

OTHERS are **SHAPED** like a cube.

Some diamonds **EVEN** have **TWELVE** sides.

Psg: 10-LEG-Learning Passage

The legs are **LONG LIMBS** of the body.

They **EXTEND DOWNWARD** from the **TRUNK** to the **FEET**.

Legs are **USED** for **BODY** support and **MOVEMENT**.

Each leg **CONSISTS** of three **LONG BONES**.

THESE bones are surrounded by **MUSCLE** and **TISSUE**.

One leg **SECTION** is **CALLED** the **THIGH**.

The thighbone is the **LONGEST BONE** in the body.

The calf **SECTION** is **BETWEEN** the knee and **ANKLE**.

It **CONTAINS** the other **TWO** bones.

Psg: 11-ELM--Learning Passage

The elm is a **BEAUTIFUL**, large **SHADE** tree.

ELM trees are **COMMON** in **EUROPE** and **NORTH** America.

THEY have **BEEN KNOWN** to flourish in **AUSTRALIA**.

SOME elms are **SHAPED** like a **TALL** vase.

OTHERS take the **FORM** of an **UMBRELLA**.

Elm trees can **BECOME ONE** hundred feet **TALL**.

SOME elm **TREES** live for **TWO** hundred **YEARS**.

The elm's small **FLOWERS** appear in the **SPRING**.

Psg: 12-GORILLA--Learning Passage

The gorilla is the **LARGEST** of the **PRIMATES**.

It is the ape **THAT** most resembles **MAN**.

It is **ALSO** the rarest of the **APES**.

The gorilla lives in the **FORESTS** of **AFRICA**.

A gorilla is **USUALLY LARGER** than a man.

It is **NEARLY** six **FEET** tall standing **UPRIGHT**.

It **COULD EASILY** tear a man **APART**.

The gorilla is **COVERED** with coarse **BROWN HAIR**.

The gorilla's hair **BECOMES GRAY** with age.

Gorillas **SPEND MOST** days **HUNTING** for **FOOD**.

Psg: 13-DANDELION-Learning Passage

The dandelion is a yellow **WILD FLOWER**.

It grows **EVERYWHERE** in the **SPRING**.

Dandelions **GROWING** on **LAWNS** are **CONSIDERED** weeds.

The dandelion **GROWS ALL** over the **WORLD**.

THEY were **BROUGHT** to **AMERICA** by the early **SETTLERS**.

The name dandelion **MEANS** "lion's tooth".

The **NAME COMES** from the notches on the **LEAVES**.

The dandelion **HAS** a **GOLDEN YELLOW** head.

The **HEAD** is made of **MANY** flowers.

The **HOLLOW STEM** is filled with juice.

Psg: 14-DINOSAUR--Learning Passage

Dinosaurs **LIVED** millions of years ago.

These primitive creatures **RULED THEIR** world.

The **WORD "DINOSAUR" MEANS "TERRIBLE LIZARD"**.

The **NAME REFERRED** to **THEIR** tremendous **SIZE**.

MOST dinosaurs were **QUITE HARMLESS**.

Dinosaurs are divided into **TWO** main groups.

Some dinosaurs **ATE PLANTS**, while others ate meat.

These two groups were not **CLOSELY RELATED**.

However, they were **DESCENDED FROM** the **SAME ANCESTORS**.

The dinosaurs **DISAPPEARED** many years ago.

Psg:15-OCEAN--Learning Passage

OCEANS cover the surface of **OUR PLANET**.

Ocean tides are **DETERMINED** by the full moon.

The power of the **OCEAN** is amazing.

It can be beautiful when it is **CALM**.

In **THESE MOMENTS** the ocean is like glass.

However, during a **STORM** it **CAN** be terrifying.

SOME WAVES are taller than an average **BUILDING**.

The **OCEAN** is a **LARGE** and **LONELY PLACE**.

You **CAN SAIL** for days **WITHOUT SEEING PEOPLE**.

Lifeboats **HAVE FLOATED** for months **WITHOUT** being found.

Psg: 16-KIDNEY-Learning Passage

Kidneys are very **IMPORTANT** organs.

The **FUNCTION** of the **KIDNEYS** is to **CLEANSE** the **BLOOD**.

They **ACT** as a **FILTER** to **REMOVE WASTE**.

The **KIDNEYS** are located **IN** the back.

There is one on **EITHER** side of the **BACKBONE**.

They are **JUST BELOW** the eleventh **RIB**.

The kidneys are **ABOUT** four inches **LONG**.

These organs are **SHAPED** like large **BEANS**.

The **HOLLOW** side of the **BEAN** faces **INWARD**.



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