

HEARING AID RESEARCH LABORATORY

SPEECH INTELLIGIBILITY TESTS

Connected Speech Test (CST)



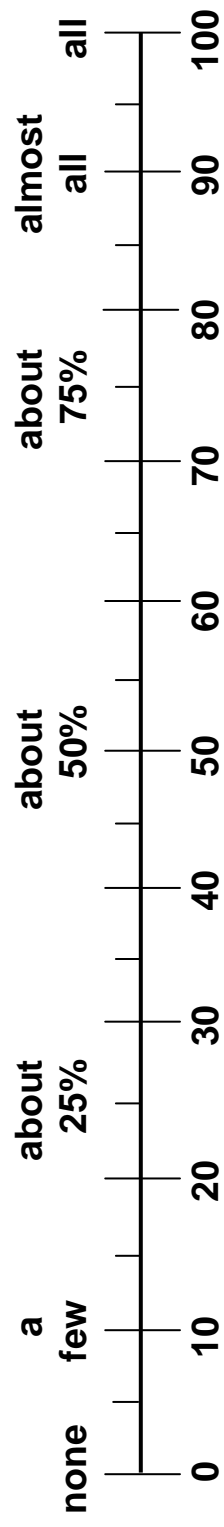
Speech Intelligibility Rating Test (SIR)



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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