

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 141 739

CS 003 273

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 TITLE Field Testing and Diffusion of an Experiment in Developmental, Individualized Reading at the Middle and High School Levels. Research Monograph No. 20.  
 INSTITUTION Florida Univ., Gainesville. P. K. Yonge Lab. School.  
 PUB DATE Jan 77  
 NOTE 198p.

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.83 HC-\$10.03 Plus Postage.  
 DESCRIPTORS \*Developmental Reading; \*Individualized Reading; \*Learning Laboratories; Middle Schools; \*Program Descriptions; Program Evaluation; \*Reading Programs; \*Reading Research; Secondary Education

ABSTRACT

This volume reports on a study to investigate the effectiveness of a developmental, individualized reading laboratory program at the middle-school and high-school levels. The program was developed and evaluated over a four-year period, at the F.K. Yonge Laboratory School, located at the University of Florida at Gainesville. Promising results during the first and second years led to field testing at a county high school, a suburban middle school, and a rural middle school. In each setting, group pretesting, individual goal-setting conferences, individual programming, 15 hours of reading-laboratory time, group posttesting, and final individual conferences were provided. Evaluation of program results indicated that the average pupil in the laboratory school read about one-fourth faster and with significantly better comprehension and that pupils in the field testing schools evidenced similar gains. In addition to discussion provided in the main text--a program description and analysis of the implications of this research for other schools--appendixes provide definition of terms, materials and equipment lists, reading-test ordering information, several sample programs, and a directory of schools adapting the model. Tabulations of data and a list of references are included. (KS)

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FIELD TESTING AND DIFFUSION OF AN EXPERIMENT  
IN DEVELOPMENTAL, INDIVIDUALIZED READING  
AT THE MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL LEVELS

by

Hellen I. Guttinger

and

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January, 1977

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Gainesville 32611

This public document was promulgated to disseminate information to  
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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Without the help and support of many persons, this monograph would not be possible. We are grateful for the cooperation and participation of hundreds of pupils who served as subjects, for the hundreds of public school teachers and administrators who attended workshops and think-tank sessions, and we are especially indebted to the following who aided in research, diffusion, and the technical production of this monograph.

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Citrus County. Mr. Martin Lewis, Ms. Bennye Milton, Ms. Shirley Bostain, Ms. Bernadette Eggeart.

Clay County. Dr. Mary Zellner, Ms. Sandra Dunnavant, Ms. Gloria Douaihy, Ms. Mary Bethea, Mr. Lee Rollins.

Columbia County. Mr. David Ellis, Mr. Jack Ronkin, Ms. Andrea Patterson, Dr. Rose Smith.

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Clay County. Ms. Sandra Dunnivant, Dr. Mary Zellner, Ms. Gloria Douaihy, Ms. Sara Reese.

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State Department of Education. Hon. Ralph Turlington, Dr. Jean Morani, Ms. Lucy Westfall, Dr. Martha Check, Mr. Julian Roberts.

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Atlanta City Schools. Ms. Martha McClure, Dr. Gail Hutchinson.

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Ms. Ruth Duncan, Ms. Esther Hudson, Mr. Robert Gasche, Ms. Candy Leggett, Ms. Carol Cribbs, Ms. Jo Ann Popham, Ms. Meg Bouchard.

## PREFACE

The need for the continuation of a planned, comprehensive, and systematic developmental reading program for pupils at the secondary level has been noted frequently in the literature since the early sixties (Cawelti, 1963; Cushenbery, 1972; Freed, 1972; Goodman & Niles, 1970; Hill, 1975; Schneyer, 1964; Simmons, 1963; H. K. Smith, 1965; Squire, 1965; Summers, 1969; Weppner, 1965). The availability of federal funds in the mid-sixties stimulated the growth and development of many reading programs through the middle and high school years (Graham, 1968; Martin, 1967). However, the literature concerning experimental practices in secondary reading indicates two major concerns.

The first concern is that many programs focus on remedial instruction directed only towards those students identified as retarded in reading skills (Early, 1969; Freed, 1973; Gordon, 1968). Despite the fact that numerous studies (Peyton & Below, 1965; Cooper, 1965; Ramsey, 1963; Young, 1956) report a lag between grade norms and mean achievement scores for pupils at all levels of reading achievement, beginning in grade four and increasing throughout the middle and high school years, reading instruction for the total group is often not provided. School-wide programs that provide reading instruction for average and gifted as well as remedial students are needed (Artley, 1963; Marksheffel, 1966; N. B. Smith, 1971).

The second concern is that detailed descriptions concerning the theory, mechanics, and substance of a program's instructional operations are lacking (Burnett, 1966; Herber & Early, 1969; Hill & Barton, 1971). Objective data which may provide guidelines for establishing programs designed to promote continued growth in reading skills for secondary pupils are needed. This becomes increasingly important as many state departments of education and school districts report their commitment to providing instruction in reading beyond the elementary grades (Freed, 1973). Additionally, as educators become increasingly accountable for the performance of students (Estes & Piercey, 1973; Saretsky, 1973), knowledge of the effectiveness of specific programs becomes a necessity.

During the fall of 1970, the central mission of the laboratory schools in the State of Florida became that of "centers for research and high risk experimentation sharply focused on the search for solutions to persistent problems in teaching and learning" (SUS of Florida, 1969). One of the first extensive research projects undertaken by the

P. K. Yonge Laboratory School at the University of Florida dealt with the above concerns in secondary reading.

Research Monograph Number 1 published in May of 1972 reported the pilot project results (Guttinger, Hines, Larsen, 1972). Since that time rigorous field testing has been conducted in three public schools in three additional counties in Florida. The present monograph reports the results of four years of study of the secondary developmental, individualized reading program at the Laboratory School and in the three field test schools. Additionally, it presents information concerning technical assistance and resources which are available to assist other schools in the implementation and development of their own programs.

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FIELD TESTING AND DIFFUSION OF AN EXPERIMENT  
IN DEVELOPMENTAL, INDIVIDUALIZED READING  
AT THE MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL LEVELS

THE STUDY

The purpose of the study was to investigate the effectiveness of a developmental, individualized reading laboratory program at the middle and high school levels. The program was developed and evaluated over a four-year period at the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School, University of Florida. Promising results the first and second years led to field testing at a high school serving an entire county, a middle school in a suburban community, and a middle school in a rural community.

The reading laboratory program in each school included group pretesting, individual goal-setting conferences, the planning of an individual program based on the improvement of reading skills considered important to the learner, fifteen student hours of practice in a reading laboratory, group posttesting and final individual evaluative conferences.

The laboratory program staff included at least one teacher-counselor, student assistants and in some instances, a paraprofessional. Classroom teachers were involved as team members in the laboratory during the time their students were participants.

DID IT WORK?

The study sought to answer several questions based upon fifteen hours in the laboratory distributed over six weeks. Data collected before, during, and after show the following:

1. Which measured skills changed significantly during the program at the Laboratory School?

Reading rate gains were significant at all grade levels every year. With one exception (37.6 words per minute) gains ranged from 50 to 81 words per minute. Unweighted mean gains for grades 6, 8, 9, and 11 were 64, 71, 54, and 62 words per minute. For the four years this averaged 63 words per minute.

Sixth graders made significant gains in 16 of 22 instances on paragraph comprehension, story comprehension, word recognition, vocabulary, and total comprehension.

Pupils in grades eight, nine, and eleven had five significant gains on comprehension out of ten changes. On three occasions they made four times the expected gain. The same pupils gained significantly on three of ten occasions on vocabulary. The remaining seven differences were apparently larger than expectation.

Large gains were not expected in comprehension and vocabulary in only fifteen hours of laboratory practice. It is important that pupils read twenty to twenty-five percent faster with modest to large gains in vocabulary and comprehension. Speed was not gained at the expense of understanding.

2. Which measured skills changed during field testing?

Pupils in grades six, seven, and eight in two middle schools made a mean gain of 53 words per minute. By grade levels they gained from 36 to 79 words per minute. All of these were significant.

The same pupils made significant gains in vocabulary at both middle schools.

The experimental group significantly outgained the control group on comprehension.

In field tests, increase in rate was slightly lower than in the Laboratory School, but gains in vocabulary and comprehension were more often significant than in the Laboratory School.

Pupils in the tenth grade at the field test high school averaged about 30 words per minute gains while in the laboratory. A series of measurements on five groups over one year indicated a mean monthly gain of 14.13 words per minute while in reading laboratory and 4.10 words per minute while not in laboratory.

On total comprehension and vocabulary three groups of tenth graders gained 5.59, 7.47, and 14.46 points. These were significant at .05, .05, and .001 levels. The mean monthly gain in the laboratory was 4.44 points. While not in the laboratory, the change was .63 points per month.

3. Is there a grade level at which the approach employed in this experiment is most effective in the improvement of reading?

In the Laboratory School rate increase varied between 57 and 63 words per minute over three or four years for grades 6, 8, 9, and 11. In the two middle schools, gains were 36, 74, and 57 words per minute for grades 6, 7, and 8. Tenth graders in the field high school had the lowest gain, about 30 words per minute.

Grades 8 and 11 performed a little better than grade 9 in the Laboratory School on vocabulary. A similar trend was noticed for total comprehension. On vocabulary and comprehension, there were no significant differences by grade levels in the middle schools. Tenth graders in the field high school gained significantly in all groups on comprehension and vocabulary combined.

4. How did initially low-achieving pupils perform during the experimental period?

Sixty-four and six-tenths percent of P. K. Yonge pupils, a year or more below grade level on a pretest, gained over a year in reading rate and 66.4 percent gained a year or more in reading comprehension. This compares with 70 to 75 percent gains for pupils at all achievement levels.

In the two middle schools low achievers-- those initially below the fortieth percentile--significantly outgained control groups on comprehension. The low group from one school significantly outgained high groups in both schools in comprehension.

On vocabulary, the middle schools' low groups significantly outgained the control groups and the initially high-achieving experimental groups.

On reading rate, the initially low-achieving experimental groups significantly outgained the initially high-achieving experimental groups, the low-achieving control groups, and the high-achieving control groups.

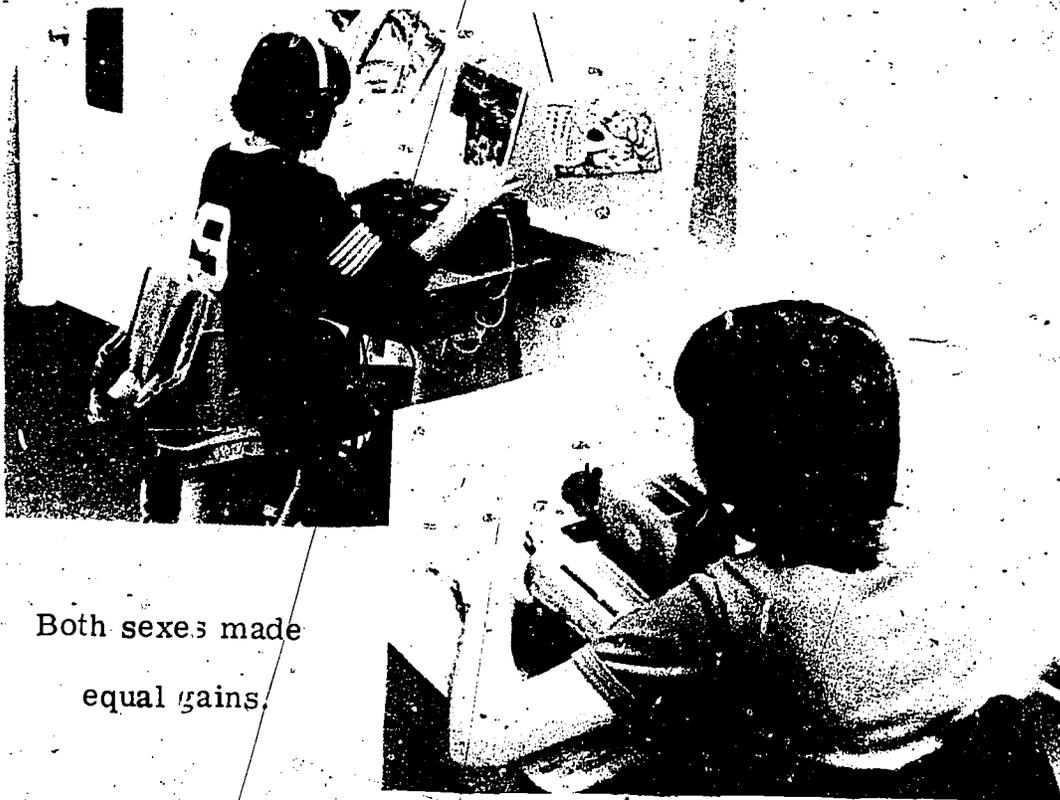
In the high school field test, a special low group (2 classes homogeneously grouped as under-achievers) gained 23 words per minute. They gained 4.21 points in comprehension but on a test not comparable to that used for other groups.

5. Are there sex differences in outcomes of the reading laboratory?

Results were carefully analyzed in the middle schools' study to see whether the traditional belief that girls tend to perform better in reading than boys would be true. Both sexes made equal gains on rate, comprehension, and vocabulary.

6. What does the program cost?

Initially the cost of the P. K. Yonge program was \$30 per pupil for the nine-week program (Guttinger, Hines, Larsen, 1972, p. 3). Current estimates (1976) of cost are less than \$40 per pupil. In a cost factor analysis of the Laboratory School Program and one of the field test middle school programs conducted by the State Department of Education, it was estimated that the cost was \$1.13 and \$1.09 (respectively) per pupil contact hour (Roberts, 1973).



## WHY DEVELOPMENTAL READING PROGRAMS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL?

Developmental reading programs at the secondary level are needed because:

1. Studies for the last 20 years have shown a high proportion of middle, high school, and college students with moderate to very serious reading problems.
2. Instruction concerned with the teaching of the more complex skills in reading is a neglected area in many middle and junior high schools; it is almost ignored in senior high school.
3. Where instructional programs do exist in secondary schools, they are usually remedial and reach only a small number of pupils. There is a growing concern for the inclusion of developmental reading programs for pupils at all ability levels.

### Pupils with Reading Problems

According to the U. S. Office of Education, Digest of Educational Statistics (U. S. Bureau, 1972) for the year 1970, one in four pupils in the United States failed to complete high school. Keppel's (1964) study of high school dropouts showed that 45 percent of those pupils failing to complete high school were reading below the sixth-grade level. Penty's (1956) comprehensive survey of pupils not completing their high school careers indicated 90 percent had reading problems.

Other studies report the large numbers of college students with reading difficulties. One national report indicated that one-third of all freshmen entering college in 1972 needed remedial help in reading (Open Admission, 1972). Publishers are producing college texts written at much lower reading levels because of reading difficulties students have encountered.

## Status of Reading Instruction in Secondary Schools

A major study of exemplary U. S. high school English department programs in the mid-sixties reported that reading received less instructional time (2 percent) than any other language arts skill (Squire, 1965). Lietwiler (1967) found that less than three-fourths of the public high schools in the United States offer one or more recognized reading programs. In 1972, Research for Better Schools\* (Freed, 1973) surveyed state departments of education and school districts selected at random throughout the United States to "augment the knowledge base before planning and designing an individualized, developmental reading system for the secondary level" (Freed, 1973, p. 195). The survey revealed that:

1. Approximately 34 percent of the junior high and 45 percent of the senior high schools surveyed offer no reading courses.
2. Only 28 percent of the junior high and 5 percent of the senior high schools required all students to take a reading course.
3. Less than 50 percent of the reading teachers and almost none of the English teachers who teach reading are certified. This was significant since reading was taught exclusively by the English teachers in 21 percent of the schools and by the reading and English teachers in 37 percent of the schools.
4. State departments set no minimum requirements for reading instruction in 90 percent of the junior high and 98 percent of the senior high schools.
5. Developmental reading alone or with remedial reading was viewed as a top priority recommendation by 89 percent of the state department respondents. School districts gave developmental reading alone or with remedial reading less of an emphasis with only 68 percent viewing it as a top priority recommendation.

Hill (1975) reported on 172 responding schools of 202 queried around Buffalo, New York. One hundred percent of the junior high schools, 90 percent of the middle schools, 77 percent of the junior-senior high schools and 62 percent of the senior high schools had some kind of organized reading activity. Sixty-five percent of those were

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\*An NIE funded organization.

started after 1965; 35 percent after 1970. Sixty-eight percent of the programs were developmental--less than the 78 percent classified as corrective and 74 percent classified as remedial. Even though found less often, developmental programs were rated of most importance to the total school program.

### Reading Programs for Secondary Pupils at All Ability Levels

Major emphasis is placed on teaching all children to read throughout their primary years. Beginning in grades four and five interests become broader in scope and accordingly content becomes increasingly the focus of instruction. Numerous studies report that at this time reading gains for pupils at all achievement levels begin decreasing in acceleration. The gap between grade norms and mean achievement scores enlarges progressively throughout the middle and high school years.

The failure of schools to provide continued instruction for pupils at all achievement levels in the secondary school years overlooks several important facts. First, experience with compensatory programs (those which only include persons classified as remedial) over the past ten years have often been disappointing. Costs have usually been high and programs have been helpful to only a few pupils.

Secondly, average and superior pupils need to be challenged to acquire the skills necessary in today's world. Many complex comprehension, rate, vocabulary, and study skills can best be taught at the middle and high school level. Teenagers at all levels of reading achievement are ready to develop reading skills that could not have been learned in the elementary grades.

The study described in this monograph demonstrates that with a modest expenditure and investment in materials and staff development, middle and senior high schools can provide an educationally sound program for improving reading skills of pupils at all achievement levels in the secondary school.



The adolescent's need to be independent, committed, and responsible is recognized and the activities and environment of the laboratory provide for those needs.



Fifteen hours of laboratory experiences are extended over a period of six weeks.

## WHY THIS APPROACH?

### The Pupil as Partner in Individualizing Instruction

During the past decade there has been considerable emphasis on improving or individualizing instruction by defining behaviors or outcomes desired. These are useful measures from which inferences may be made, and they may be valuable in determining the effectiveness of a given program. However, to limit measurement of achievement to accomplishment of behavioral objectives set by teachers and state departments of education neglects one ingredient which has often in the past resulted in successful teaching and learning. That ingredient is capitalizing on purposes identified by the learner. Studies, over the past 40 years (Aiken, 1942; Alexander, Hines, and Associates, 1967; Mayhew and Edwards, 1936) have clearly indicated that when pupils have an opportunity to act on their own purposes, guided and helped by appropriate teaching, they exhibit marked superiority in learning over pupils taught by conventional methods usually acting on the purposes of others.

Our diagnostic and prescriptive efforts in the seventies have too often been external to the person involved. The mechanical test-drill-retest, with its emphasis on fragmented skills, focuses upon narrowly conceived goals. Knowledge and skills cannot be compartmentalized. They are related to the total person's growth. Instruction must reflect the relationships between the physical, mental, psychological and spiritual aspects of the person involved. The program description which begins on page 17 emphasizes our efforts at creating a learning environment in which growth in academics is simultaneously supportive of and supported by growth in each of the other areas.

In the developmental, individualized reading laboratory program we have assumed that the pupil has valid and valuable information about self as learner and that the pupil has a major role to perform in prescribing the treatment which is to occur based on that pupil's interests and purposes for wanting to become a better reader. We have viewed the pupil as a partner in our efforts to individualize instruction.

### What is Different About This Program?\*

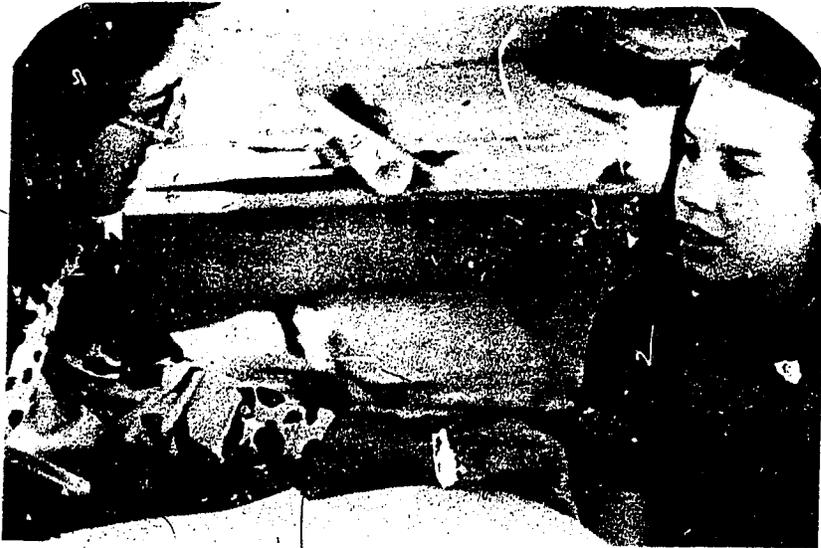
1. It is based upon the developmental tasks associated with adolescence, including independence, commitment, and responsibility.
2. Pupils are working on an activity program designed to deal with each pupil's own aspirations for change.
3. Instead of segregating and labeling those most deficient in their reading skills, this program is for all pupils in the classroom.
4. The comprehensive program includes:
  - a. Orientation to the reading program for all teachers and administrators in the school.
  - b. Intensive staff development for teachers participating as team members in the program.
  - c. Laboratory experiences for pupils (and in some instances their teachers).
  - d. Extension of the reading process into content area classrooms following participation in the laboratory...
5. The short-term laboratory portion of the comprehensive program includes:
  - a. Pretesting of pupils.
  - b. Individual conferencing of pupils for interpretation of test results and setting goals by pupil.
  - c. Six weeks of intensive skill-building activities based on needs as perceived by each pupil.
  - d. Posttesting and evaluation conferences.
6. The role of the Reading Resource Teacher is more helping than directing. The teacher facilitates reaching the personal goals set by the pupil for reading improvement.
7. There is effective integration of the Reading Laboratory Director into the school program. The program provides visibility for the reading specialist/counselor in a way that he or she

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\*A summary by J. B. Hodges, Vynce Hines, Janet Larsen, and Hellen Guttinger, in informal conference, April, 1975.

becomes a true resource person within the school. The laboratory program run by the specialist/counselor affords an opportunity for establishing credibility, assists teachers in becoming aware of what levels students are working at, what materials are available at those differing levels, and teaches teachers how to use them. We've heard about "individualizing" in education circles for many years now. This program provides opportunities for classroom teachers to see how it is done in a hands-on, easily visible manner.

8. Tangible evidence of significant growth can become a part of the ongoing program. There are many ways to provide hard data on the success or lack of success of a reading program. The program developers assume that most teachers can understand these ways and most teachers can learn to do them.



The pupil is viewed as a partner in planning and implementing a program and in evaluating personal progress.

## HOW WAS IT DONE?

### The Pupils

The study reported here covers four years. It included 724 laboratory school pupils in grades 6, 8, 9, and 11 (P. K. Yonge School), 598 pupils from grades 6, 7, and 8 in two middle schools (Schools A and B), and 416 tenth graders from an all-county high school (School C). The total number of pupils who participated was 1,738.

The Laboratory School was involved for four years. During that period data were collected from 221 sixth graders, 191 eighth graders, 129 ninth graders, and 183 eleventh graders who went through the reading program.

Pupils in Schools A and B were studied intensively for two nine-week periods during the 1973-74 school year. Pupils served in both experimental and control groups. There were 245 from sixth grade, 169 from seventh grade, and 184 from eighth grade.

The county high school (School C) provided data on 416 tenth graders who took part in the program during the 1972-73 school year.

In most instances, participation was required. In all but two cases (both in School C) classes were heterogeneously grouped and included pupils at all ability levels in reading.

### The Schools

The P. K. Yonge Laboratory School was established in 1935 as a part of the College of Education, University of Florida. It is located in Gainesville, Florida, a middle class community in the north-central part of the state. Population of the K-12 school was approximately 920 each of the four years studied. Eighty percent of the pupils in the school identified themselves as white, 18 percent black and 2 percent other. The percent of males and females was equal.

For thirty-five years pupils entered the Laboratory School on a first-come-waiting-list basis. In 1970 when the central mission of the School changed, (SUS, 1969) the procedure for admittance to the School

was changed. In order to accommodate a pupil population which was more representative of the population of the State as a whole, pupils were admitted by income level and race to achieve that balance.

The K-5 pupil population of the School was multi-aged grouped (5- and 6-year-olds, 7- and 8-year-olds, and 9- and 10-year-olds). The middle school included pupils in grades 6, 7, and 8. Here, pupils were heterogeneously grouped by grade level. The high school included grades 9 through 12 and pupils were heterogeneously grouped. In both the middle and high school, pupils participated in the reading program during their regular Core class (combination social studies and language arts).

School A, located in a predominantly white, rural, lower-middle-class community on the west coast of Florida, had been a middle-grades school for six years at the time of the study. Population of the school was approximately 1,000 of which 86 percent identified themselves as white, 8 percent black, 4 percent American-Indian, and 2 percent other. Fifty-three percent of the pupil population was male. Pupils at the fifth and sixth grade levels were grouped in self-contained classrooms. Their classroom teacher accompanied them in the reading laboratory program. Seventh and eighth graders had a departmentalized structure but remained separated by grade level. The language arts teachers accompanied them in the reading program. During the 1973-74 school year all pupils in the school completed the nine-week reading program but only those pupils who participated from November through February were included in the present study.

School B, located in a predominantly white, suburban middle-class community in Northeast Florida, was opened in September, 1973. Population of the school was approximately 1,050 of which 96 percent identified themselves as white, 2 percent black, and 2 percent other. Fifty-three percent of the pupil population was male. The school was considered innovative in its multi-aged grouping of pupils, team teaching structure, and variety of curriculum choices available. During the 1973-74 school year approximately 600 pupils completed the nine-week reading program but only those pupils who participated from November through February are included in the present study. The pupils participated in the laboratory program within their teams which were selected on a random basis. Teachers accompanying them were teachers of math, science, language arts, and social studies.

School C is an all-county high school located in a small town in Northeast Florida. Thirty-nine percent of the pupils were bussed to the school from the surrounding rural areas. Population of the school was approximately 1,500 of which 67 percent identified themselves as white, 32 percent black, and 1 percent other. Fifty-one percent of the pupil population was male. During the 1972-73 school year approximately



Pupils who have completed the program  
and received appropriate training  
assist in the laboratory.



Reading Laboratory Program Directors  
from public schools attend four-day  
workshops at the Laboratory School.

475 tenth grade pupils participated in the reading program during their regular English class period. Complete data were available on 416 of these pupils. This sample included all pupils at the tenth grade level except for approximately 75 pupils enrolled in a work-study program who were not assigned to a regular English class.

### The Staff

During the first year and one-half, the program at P. K. Yonge was staffed by a half-time teacher-counselor and a third-time graduate assistant, both trained in developmental reading laboratory procedures. In addition several eleventh grade pupils assisted in the laboratory after they had completed the program and had been given additional special training.

During the following two and one-half years a full-time teacher-counselor was assigned to the reading program. A third-time graduate or undergraduate assistant was assigned and a few pupils at the sixth through eleventh grade levels assisted as teachers in the laboratory.

Middle school language arts/social studies teachers accompanied their pupils to the laboratory. In most instances high school teachers did the same. Because of limited staff and occasional course schedulings that required other arrangements (such as mini-courses), there were a few occasions where pupils came without their classroom teachers.

Two teachers and one paraprofessional were hired to work in the Reading Program at School A during the 1973-74 school year. The director of the program had a master's degree in reading. The assistant director had a degree in physical education and had just begun university reading courses. The half-time paraprofessional was a high school graduate. Language arts teachers in School A accompanied their pupils to the reading laboratory.

A teacher with a master's degree in reading was hired to direct the Program at School B. Additionally, two school counselors with no formal reading background were assigned to work in the program two hours each day. A paraprofessional with a high school degree worked with the program four hours each day. Teachers from each content area within randomly selected school teams accompanied their pupils to the laboratory.

The Program at School C was directed by a teacher with a master's degree in reading. A paraprofessional aide with a high school degree was assigned to the program on a full-time basis. Three or four juniors and

seniors who had received special training were assistants in the RIP (Reading Improvement Program) Room each period.

The Reading Laboratory Program Director in each school participated in a four-day developmental, individualized reading workshop to become familiar with the pilot model (see Appendix IVA, for description of workshop). During a preschool planning day, the total faculty in Schools A and B attended a one-day workshop which explained the purposes of the Reading Laboratory Program and focused on understanding individual differences in teaching and learning (see Appendix V for programs). Classroom teachers who were to accompany their pupils to the reading laboratory during the school year attended for an additional day. In School C, the Language Arts Department only attended a two-day workshop during the preschool planning workdays.

In each school workshop, teachers took a diagnostic reading test and participated in individual goal-setting conferences. In the reading laboratory setting, teachers became familiar with several materials by direct use while working on their personal skills in reading. Emphasis was placed on the value of the teacher's future participation as "learner" for a portion of the class period each time they were to come to the laboratory with their pupils during the school year. The classroom teachers also learned how to help pupils with materials, equipment, directions, and evaluation so that they might be team members with the reading laboratory staff.

By the third year in the Laboratory School, a number of language arts/social studies teachers felt they were familiar enough with the materials, student conferencing and laboratory procedures to become involved in all aspects of the program for pupils. This usually meant they assumed responsibility for conferencing, folder writing, etc., for one-third of their class while the reading laboratory director assumed responsibility for two-thirds of the class.

### The Place

The reading laboratory in each school was housed in a special area. In the Laboratory School it was located in the learning resources center. In School A, it was located in two adjoining classrooms on the second floor of the original 1924 building. In School B, it was located in one of the several separate portable buildings brought on to the campus in September when the school's actual enrollment exceeded the expected enrollment by almost 200 students. Pupils in industrial arts classes at School C built the portable unit which housed the reading laboratory. The pupils wired, air conditioned, carpeted, painted and built carrels to equip the laboratory.

Each laboratory was equipped with a variety of materials such as programmed texts, controlled readers, reading kits, tapes, and pacers. Materials at the beginning-reading level through college-reading level were made available. Tables and chairs were placed informally to allow for comfort and minimum disturbance. The Laboratory School and Schools A and C also had twenty to twenty-four carrels available for student use (materials and equipment lists are found in Appendix II).

### The Program for Pupils in the Laboratory

The full treatment for pupils lasted nine weeks and included diagnostic pretesting and individual goal-setting conferences during the first two weeks. The following six weeks fifteen hours were spent in the reading laboratory. During the ninth week students took a posttest and had an individual post-evaluative conference.

At the beginning of the program, reading laboratory teacher-counselors visited each classroom to explain the procedures of the nine-week program. The procedures were begun by administering standardized reading tests to the total class (see Tables 1 and 2).

After initial group testing, teacher-counselors scheduled individual conferences with each pupil in the experimental groups. An interpretation of the pupil's reading scores was given on the basis of percentile rank within the present grade placement. This provided an opportunity for each pupil to look realistically at self as a reader. Goal-setting by the pupil based on needs the pupil felt were important was encouraged. After the pupil decided which of the skills of reading to attempt to improve during the laboratory experience, assistance was provided by the teacher-counselor in developing an individualized program focusing on those defined needs.

A pupil could choose to work on areas of strength as well as weakness. The pupil was told that he or she was the best judge of what was helping. Pupils were encouraged to let teacher-counselors know when the materials assigned were not helpful in reaching the defined goals. The responsibility for growth in reading skills was thus given to the pupil.

Pupils came to the laboratory three times per week. During the six-weeks' laboratory experience, the teacher-counselors provided continuous guidelines for the effective use of materials and methods.



In conference with the teacher-counselor,  
each pupil set goals for improvement.





The teacher-counselors were a readily available resource to pupils in selecting and using materials.



Conversation during the laboratory time helped keep communication open and establish personal relationships between each pupil and the teacher-counselor.

Table 1. --Tests Used to Measure Reading Comprehension, Word Recognition, Vocabulary, and Rate in the Laboratory School and School C

Grade	Test	Level	Score Based On	Maximum Scores	Forms Used	
6 & 7	Diagnostic Reading Test (1967 and 1969 Edition)	Booklet I & E Lower Level	Raw Scores	Comprehension	42	Pretest A
				Story Reading	15	Posttest C
				Word Recognition	40	
				Vocabulary	60	
				Words Per Minute Rate	282	Pretest A
					346	Posttest C
8 - 11	Diagnostic Reading Test (1966 and 1967 Editions)	Survey Section Upper Level	Raw Scores	Story Comprehension	20	
				Vocabulary	60	Pretest A
				Paragraph Comprehension	20	Posttest D
				Words Per Minute Rate	568	Pretest A
					628	Posttest D

Table 2. --Tests Used to Measure Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary, and Rate in Schools A and B

Grade	Test	Level	Score Based On	Maximum Scores	Forms Used
----- Comprehension and Vocabulary -----					
6 & 7	Stanford Reading Achievement (1973 Edition)	Intermediate Level II	Total Correct Scaled Score	Comprehension 221 Vocabulary 239	Pretest A Posttest A
8	Stanford Reading Achievement (1973 Edition)	Advanced	Total Correct Scaled Score	Comprehension 221 Vocabulary 239	Pretest A Posttest A
----- Rate -----					
6 & 7	Diagnostic Reading Test (1967 and 1969 Editions)	Booklet II Lower Level	Words Per Minute	282 346	Pretest A Posttest D
8	Diagnostic Reading Test (1966 and 1967 Editions)	Survey Section Upper Level	Words Per Minute	568 628	Pretest A Posttest D

Demonstrating independence in learning



pupils corrected their own work

and



charted progress.

needed to implement change. Open communication with the pupil regarding progress was maintained. Conversation during the laboratory activity time was one means of achieving this. Another means was through both pupil and teacher-counselor written responses in the pupil's folder. Pupils corrected their own answer sheets, charted progress, and evaluated achievements each time they worked in the laboratory.

Classroom language arts teachers and/or homeroom teachers who had completed the two-day workshop on the philosophy of the reading program accompanied pupils to the laboratory. The teachers became catalysts in helping pupils meet their goals. They assisted with materials and all laboratory activities but were not involved in prescriptive or evaluative procedures such as writing in student folders. Most classroom teachers who accompanied their pupils to the laboratory spent a portion of their time during each session working on their own skills in reading. It was felt that this modeling effect of "teacher as learner" could have a positive influence upon pupils in the laboratory.

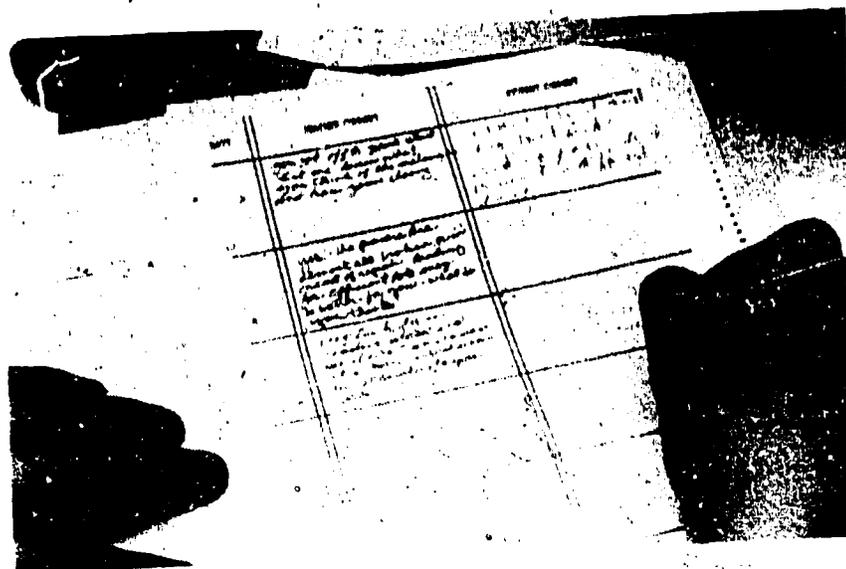
After pupils had spent fifteen hours (an average of eighteen sessions of fifty minutes each) in the laboratory working with materials and equipment designed to improve specific skills, posttests were given (see Tables 1 and 2). During a final individual conference, the teacher-counselor and pupil evaluated gains in reading achievement and success in assuming responsibility for improving personal reading skills.

### The Program for Pupils in the Control Group

Control groups in Schools A and B participated in classroom-teacher-directed programs in reading during the November-December period. The treatments for control groups differed within School A and between School A and School B.

In School A, where the sixth graders were in a self-contained classroom, the teacher of the control group used the Open Highways basal text, levels 4 through 8. The teacher reported that she stressed the skills outlined in the Teacher's Manual. Both seventh and eighth grade control groups in School A were taught by the same English teacher. She reported that they worked on grammar, spelling, and "free" reading. Texts and materials used included: Dynamics of Language, Basic Goals in Spelling, Scope Magazine, and Read Magazine. "Free" reading referred to plays, short stories, and mini-mysteries read silently and aloud.

In School B, the major emphasis for all pupils during the November-December quarter was on the improvement of reading skills. Five randomly selected heterogeneous homeroom groups were assigned



Each session, teacher-counselors and pupils also communicate in writing.



Classroom teachers assist in the laboratory and work on their own reading skills.

to the Reading Laboratory Program, and all other pupils in the school, including the two homeroom groups who were randomly chosen as control groups, chose from the following selection of mini-courses:

- The Learning Spot (Remedial reading for small groups)
- Reading the Newspaper
- Introduction to Plays
- Introduction to Poetry
- Mystery and Horror
- Greek and Roman Mythology
- Modern Rock Poetry
- Enjoying Short Stories
- Trade Books as Literature
- Reading for Meaning
- Biography

The school's curriculum guide outlines the objectives and content of each mini-course (Catalogue of Courses, 1973).

The Extension into the Content Area  
Classroom Following Participation  
in the Laboratory

The present monograph has focused on the developmental, individualized reading laboratory portion of the comprehensive program. However, what happens in the content area classroom both prior to and following participation in the laboratory has been of major concern to the staff at the Laboratory School and in the many schools which have adapted the model (see Appendix IX for directory of schools).

Our initial hunches were that in order for the program to succeed, involvement of at least a total department within a school was necessary (Guttinger, Hines, Larsen, 1972, p. 34). Because of the individualized nature of the program, more than one adult was needed to conference pupils, write in folders, manage the laboratory when pupils were there and teach the use of many different materials at many different levels. It was assumed that with a moderate number of intensive staff development sessions, classroom teachers who were committed to assisting their pupils in changing reading skills could become effective team members in the laboratory.

As many schools began adaptations of the model the impact within the classroom itself became even more evident and exciting than had been predicted. Reading laboratory directors reported that teachers who had never approached them when they were in the role of reading specialist or resource person, were now, after working as team members in the

laboratory, seeking their assistance in the classroom and within specific content areas. The laboratory program had provided visibility for the reading person and an opportunity for that person to establish credibility as a true resource person within the school. As a result of the demands for assistance within the classroom, following the laboratory experience, laboratory directors in many schools began allotting time for direct resource work with teachers in their quarterly schedules (see Appendix VII for sample schedule).

During the summer of 1974, five directors met at the Laboratory School for a three-week work session to produce handbooks of ideas for classroom teachers. Since their time was limited and they were interested in a product which could be useful to teachers, they narrowed their task to the areas of language arts, science, and social studies focusing at the middle school level. The resulting handbooks were distributed during the 1974-75 school year to classroom teachers in schools that had adapted the P. K. Yonge model. The classroom teachers' assistance was sought in revising and testing many of the suggested ideas.

The original handbooks have each been edited but, to date, only the science monograph (Guttinger, [Ed.], Garcia, Glickman, Goldstein, Kaiser, Parker, 1975) is available at a cost of approximately \$2.00 each through the Florida Educational Research and Development Council Office, 126 Building E, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, 32611. The language arts and social studies monographs will be available in the spring of 1977 through the Laboratory School Dissemination Office.

The semi-annual Think-Tank Sessions (see Appendix VIII for sample program) which are held at the Laboratory School each year continue to focus on better ways of meeting the reading needs of pupils within specific content areas. Additional materials and monographs should be forthcoming.

## WHAT DO THE DATA SHOW?

This monograph is not intended to repeat the extensive data treatment of the first monograph--An Experiment in Developmental, Individualized Reading; An Alternative to Performance Contracting (Guttinger, Hines, Larsen, 1972)--which covered the first year's experience in the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School. Rather, the data presented will build on that earlier analysis by reporting what happened for four years in the Laboratory School, for one year of field testing in an all-county high school, and for one year of field testing in two public middle schools.

### Analysis of Data

In analyzing test results, a variety of statistical procedures was used. Arithmetic means were calculated for rate, comprehension, and vocabulary. In several cases, graphs were made showing pre and post means by grade levels and by years. For testing significance of differences, change scores were used. T-scores were calculated by dividing mean changes by the standard error of the mean change.

For the two middle schools in which a number of variables were studied, control groups were used and an analysis of variance was the primary statistical tool. This was followed where appropriate by Scheffé's (1956) procedure for making multiple comparisons among means.

### Research Designs

Several experimental designs were followed. In the middle schools the design was a modification of the Campbell and Stanley (1962) institutional cycle design combined with the pretest-posttest control group design. In symbolic form it looks as follows:

	November		January		March
R	0 <sub>1</sub>		0 <sub>2</sub>		
R	0 <sub>3</sub>	X	0 <sub>4</sub>		
R			0 <sub>5</sub>	X	0 <sub>6</sub>

The R means that pre-experimental equivalence was achieved by random assignment. The 0's are tests. The X stands for treatment-participation in the reading program.

In the Laboratory School the design was less rigorous:

R	0 <sub>1</sub>	X	0 <sub>2</sub>				
R			0 <sub>3</sub>	X	0 <sub>4</sub>		
R					0 <sub>5</sub>	X	0 <sub>6</sub>
R						0 <sub>7</sub>	X 0 <sub>8</sub>

While there was initial random assignment to classes at the Laboratory School, there were some departures at the request of teachers. For example, children who tended to catalyze disruption when they were together were sometimes separated. Since the groups did not have complete pre-experimental equivalence, pre- and posttesting of experimental and control groups would have been desirable. It was done only once.

In the county high school the design was as follows:

0 <sub>1</sub>	X	0 <sub>2</sub>					
0 <sub>3</sub>		0 <sub>4</sub>	X	0 <sub>5</sub>			0 <sub>12</sub>
0 <sub>6</sub>				0 <sub>7</sub>	X	0 <sub>8</sub>	
0 <sub>9</sub>						0 <sub>10</sub>	X 0 <sub>11</sub>

The broken lines indicate that groups were not equivalent. Some additional testing (0<sub>12</sub>) was done to plot normal growth.

## Instrumentation

### Diagnostic Reading Test

The Diagnostic Reading Test (Triggs, et al., 1963) was used in pre and post evaluation of comprehension, word recognition, vocabulary, and rate in the Laboratory School and in School C. It was used to measure rate of reading in Schools A and B. This test has been extensively and somewhat critically reviewed in the fourth and sixth editions of the Mental Measurements Yearbook (Buros, 1953, 1965). Experience with the different forms (see Table 1) of the test over the four-year period at the Laboratory School indicated the forms used were comparable.

The following instrument data are given in the 1967 revision of the Diagnostic Reading Test Manual (p. 42). The reliability of each score is reported there as follows:

<u>Upper Level</u>		<u>Lower Level</u>	
Rates of Reading	.80	Booklet I - Word Attack	.85
		Comprehension	.86
Vocabulary	.89	Total	.91
Comprehension	.83	Booklet II - Vocabulary	.90
Total	.91	Rates of Reading	.80

### Stanford Reading Achievement Test

The Stanford Reading Achievement Test (1973 Edition), Form A, was used to measure changes in vocabulary and comprehension at Schools A and B. In addition to its reliability and validity as a standardized test, the Stanford Reading Achievement Test was chosen because the format of the test is more like the format of most materials in the laboratory than other tests reviewed. Hayward's study (1967) indicated this to be an important consideration in testing. Since it was a 1973 Edition, the Stanford '73 Test also contained up-to-date content information of interest to participants.

Only one review of the 1973 Edition was available at the time of the study in the middle schools (Kasdon, 1974). However, the 1968 Edition was favorably reviewed in the Seventh Edition of the Mental Measurement Yearbook (Buros, 1972). Prior editions since the original publication of the Stanford Reading Achievement Test in 1922 have been favorably reviewed in previous editions of Mental Measurement Yearbook (Buros, 1938, 1940, 1949, 1953, 1959, 1965).

Namkin's research (1966) verified the stability of the Stanford Reading and Mathematics Achievement Test scores in a longitudinal study. Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, Inc., publisher of the Stanford Reading Achievement Test reported the following instrument data in the Teacher's Manual, Part II (1973, p. 15). The reliability of each score for each level is as follows:

<u>Intermediate II</u>	<u>Advanced</u>
Reading Comprehension .95	Reading Comprehension .95
Vocabulary .90	Vocabulary .89

The selected standardization population was stratified on the basis of geographic region, size of city, socioeconomic status, and public and nonpublic schools. Norms were based on the performance of 275,000 subjects from 109 school systems in 43 states in three standardization programs (Technical Data Report, 1974). Twenty percent of the standardization population lived in the southeastern region of the United States. Since national population estimates include 22 percent of the population in the southeastern region, this was considered adequate representation for use in the present study.

#### Over-all Results from the Laboratory School Sixth Graders

The most comprehensive data available are from sixth graders at the Laboratory School. Results are reported in Tables 3 and 4 for 1970 to 1974 on paragraph comprehension, word recognition, vocabulary and reading rate. Table 3 is a composite of results for two different classes each year which went through the reading laboratory during successive nine-week periods. These data through the winter of 1973 are from different forms of the Diagnostic Reading Test (DRT), lower level. During the spring of 1974, The Stanford Achievement Test (Intermediate Level) replaced the DRT and those results are also shown.

Table 3 indicates that with one exception (paragraph comprehension in 1972-73) real or apparent gains were made in comprehension, vocabulary, and rate for all sixth grade groups.

Table 3. --Mean Changes on Paragraph Comprehension, Word Recognition, Vocabulary, Story Comprehension, and Rate for Sixth Graders at P. K. Yonge Laboratory School 1970-1974

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1973-74	
	DRT	DRT	DRT	DRT	Stan. Ach.	
	Raw	Raw	Raw	Raw	Raw	Scaled
<b>Paragraph Comprehension</b>						
Post	30.94	30.76	24.01	24.70	49.85	181.70
Pre	28.42	28.78	24.28	18.89	44.14	174.14
Change	<u>2.52</u>	<u>1.98</u>	<u>-0.26</u>	<u>5.81</u>	<u>5.71</u>	<u>7.56</u>
<b>Word Recognition</b>						
Post	22.30	22.73	18.45	18.04	33.50	168.00
Pre	19.43	19.95	17.16	14.19	29.73	161.73
Change	<u>2.87</u>	<u>2.78</u>	<u>1.29</u>	<u>3.85</u>	<u>3.77</u>	<u>6.27</u>
<b>Vocabulary</b>						
Post	37.84	38.73	31.43	31.56	38.35	185.35
Pre	36.17	36.10	30.96	31.04	34.32	181.32
Change	<u>1.67</u>	<u>2.62</u>	<u>.47</u>	<u>.52</u>	<u>4.03</u>	<u>4.03</u>
N =	(60)	(61)	(45)	(27)	(28)	
<b>Story Comprehension</b>						
Post	10.80	10.22	8.52	10.05		
Pre	8.05	7.25	8.27	7.49		
Change	<u>2.75</u>	<u>2.97</u>	<u>.25</u>	<u>2.56</u>		
<b>Rate</b>						
Post	293.71	291.41	245.22	222.38		
Pre	241.82	210.20	195.24	158.47		
Change	<u>51.89</u>	<u>81.21</u>	<u>49.98</u>	<u>63.91</u>		
N =	(60)	(61)	(45)	(55)		

Table 4. --Mean Changes in Reading Rate, Comprehension, Word Recognition, and Vocabulary for Sixth Graders at P. K. Yonge Laboratory School 1970-1974

	Rate	Total Comprehension	Word Recognition	Vocabulary
1970-71	51.9***	5.27**	2.87**	1.67*
1971-72	81.2***	4.95***	2.78***	2.62**
1972-73	50.0***	-.01	1.29	.47
1973-74	63.9***	8.37***	3.85**	.52
Control Group 1970-71				
	20.6*	3.04**	1.41	-.89

\*significant at .05  
 \*\*significant at .01  
 \*\*\*significant at .001

Table 4 summarizes, condenses, and indicates the significance of changes shown in more detail in Table 3. All rate changes are 30 or more words a minute more than the control group gain. Total comprehension, word recognition, and vocabulary changes are larger in ten of the twelve comparisons.

#### Procedure for Estimating Expected Growth

A comparison of pretest scores from Chart I (which is repeated from the first monograph for illustration purposes) shows that sixth graders at the Laboratory School had a pretest mean reading rate of 241.8 words per minute; eleventh graders had a pretest mean of 314.2 words per minute. The difference was 72.4 words per minute. This difference was used to estimate the normal growth rate per year in reading rate. Without a special program, and with a pupil population at the

WORDS  
PER  
MINUTE

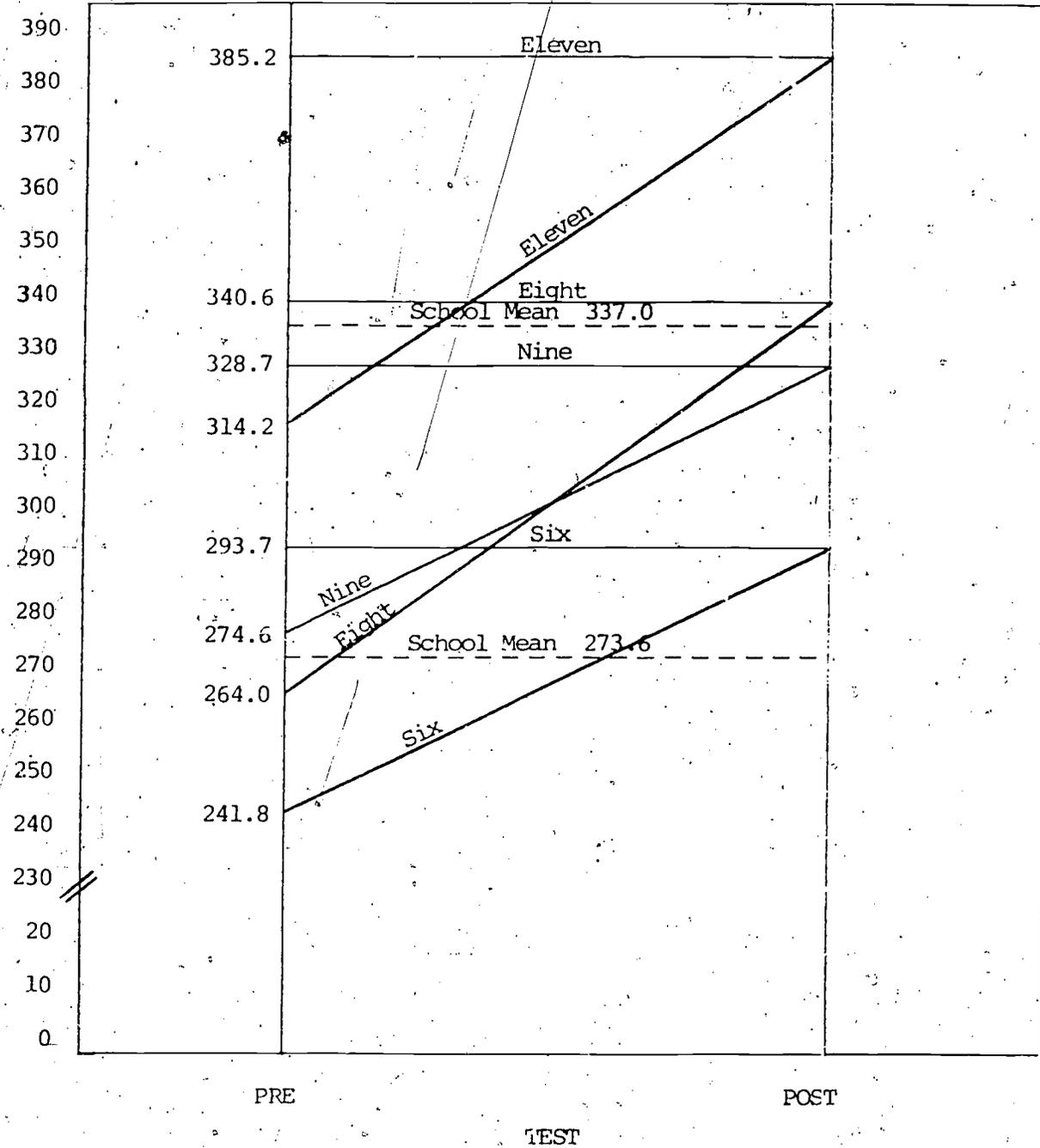
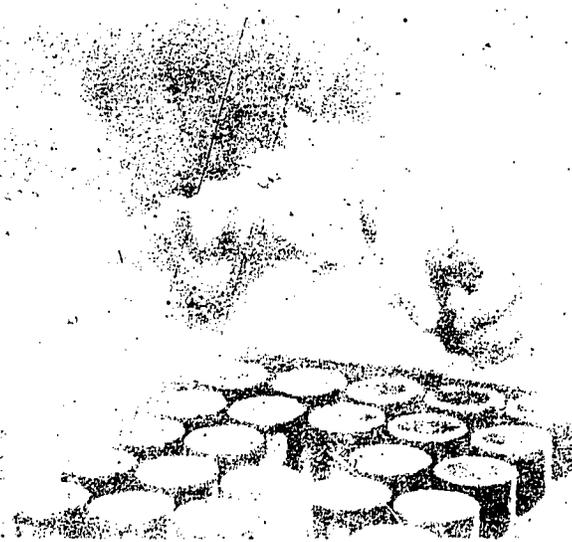


Chart 1. --Pre and post means in reading rate (words per minute) for grades six, eight, nine, and eleven at P. K. Yonge Laboratory School.

Laboratory School which changed very little over time, pupils gained 14 to 15 words per minute per year ( $72.4/5=14.48$ ). Since pupils going through the reading laboratory had about 8 weeks between pretests and posttests it was assumed they could be expected to gain  $8/36 \times 15$  words a minute or about 3.5 words per minute.



Pupils had about 8 weeks between pre- and posttests.



Using the same procedure with data from the two middle schools, annual growth rate from grade six to grade eight was 20 words per minute in one school and 22.5 in the other. Expected change over the reading laboratory period would be about 4.4 words per minute and 5.0 words per minute, respectively. The growth expectations predicted from both the Laboratory school and the middle schools' data are somewhat higher than those given in the test norms. Probably each school should calculate its own expected changes. This method could also be used to estimate expected gains in comprehension and vocabulary.

Having described how data from Chart I can be used to establish expected growth rates in the regular program, a second look is in order to see what happened to pupils who went through the reading laboratory. The information is reported by reading rate, comprehension, and vocabulary and subdivided by schools.

### Reading Rate

#### Laboratory School

During the first year of the program, the sixth graders went from 241.8 words per minute to 293.7 words per minute, a gain of 51.9 words per minute. In doing this, they exceeded the pretest means of both eighth and ninth graders. The 51.9 is 15 times the increase of 3.5 expected in the eight weeks between testing. If the 51.9 change is divided by the 15 words per minute expected yearly growth, sixth graders have gained the equivalent of 3.65 years of normal growth. Statistically this change is significant beyond the .001 level. (See Table 5.)

Eighth grade pupils pretested 264.0 words per minute and had a posttest mean of 340.6 words per minute, surpassing the ninth graders' posttest results. The change of 76.6 words per minute was 22 times the expected change in eight weeks and was equivalent to 5.1 years of normal growth.

Ninth graders gained 54.1 words per minute, 15.5 times expectation over eight weeks, and the equivalent of 3.6 years of normal growth.

Eleventh graders gained from 314.2 to 385.2 words per minute, an increase of 71.0 words per minute. This is 20 times expectation for eight weeks and the equivalent of 4.7 years of normal growth.

When grades 6, 8, 9, and 11 were combined, the school average went from 273.6 words per minute to 337.0 words per minute, a gain of 63.6. This is 18 times expectation and the equivalent of 4.2 years of expected change.

Table 5. --Changes in Reading Rate (Words Per Minute) by Grades and School Years with Eight Weeks between Testing--  
P. K. Yonge Laboratory School

Grade	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
6	51.9	81.2	50.0	63.9
7				67.1
8	76.6	59.8	53.3	60.3
9	54.1	44.0	72.5	
11	71.0	72.6	37.6	
Expected Change	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5

All changes were significant beyond the .001 level except grade 11, 1972-73, which was between .01 and .001.

#### Comparison with NAEP Results

The first report on reading from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP, 1973) showed that the national sample of 13 year olds were reading at 173 words per minute. Seventeen-year-old subjects read at 193 words a minute. This indicates an annual growth rate of five words per minute, much less than the 15 words per minute estimated in the Laboratory School and the 20 words per minute estimated in the middle schools.

When experts looked at these results they said that other studies put rates 30 to 50 words per minute faster. They also felt that reading rates could be double the rates found by NAEP in 1973.

For the 13-year-old subjects  $2 \times 173 = 346$ . For 17-year-old subjects  $2 \times 193 = 386$ . P. K. Yonge eighth graders posttested at 341 words per minute and eleventh graders posttested at 385 words per minute, close approximations to expert judgments of what was possible.

It might be questioned whether the first year's results might not be in part explained by novelty or the "Hawthorne" effect. A look at the changes which occurred in three subsequent years indicated that this is not the case. All changes are statistically significant beyond the .001 level. During the period reported above, almost all new pupils enrolled were from lower socioeconomic levels than those attending during the 1970-71 school year. Pretest scores tended to drop as the school moved to a socioeconomic composition approximating the State as a whole. Despite these drops in pretest scores, gains in rate while in the laboratory remained fairly constant. Chart 2 presents these data.

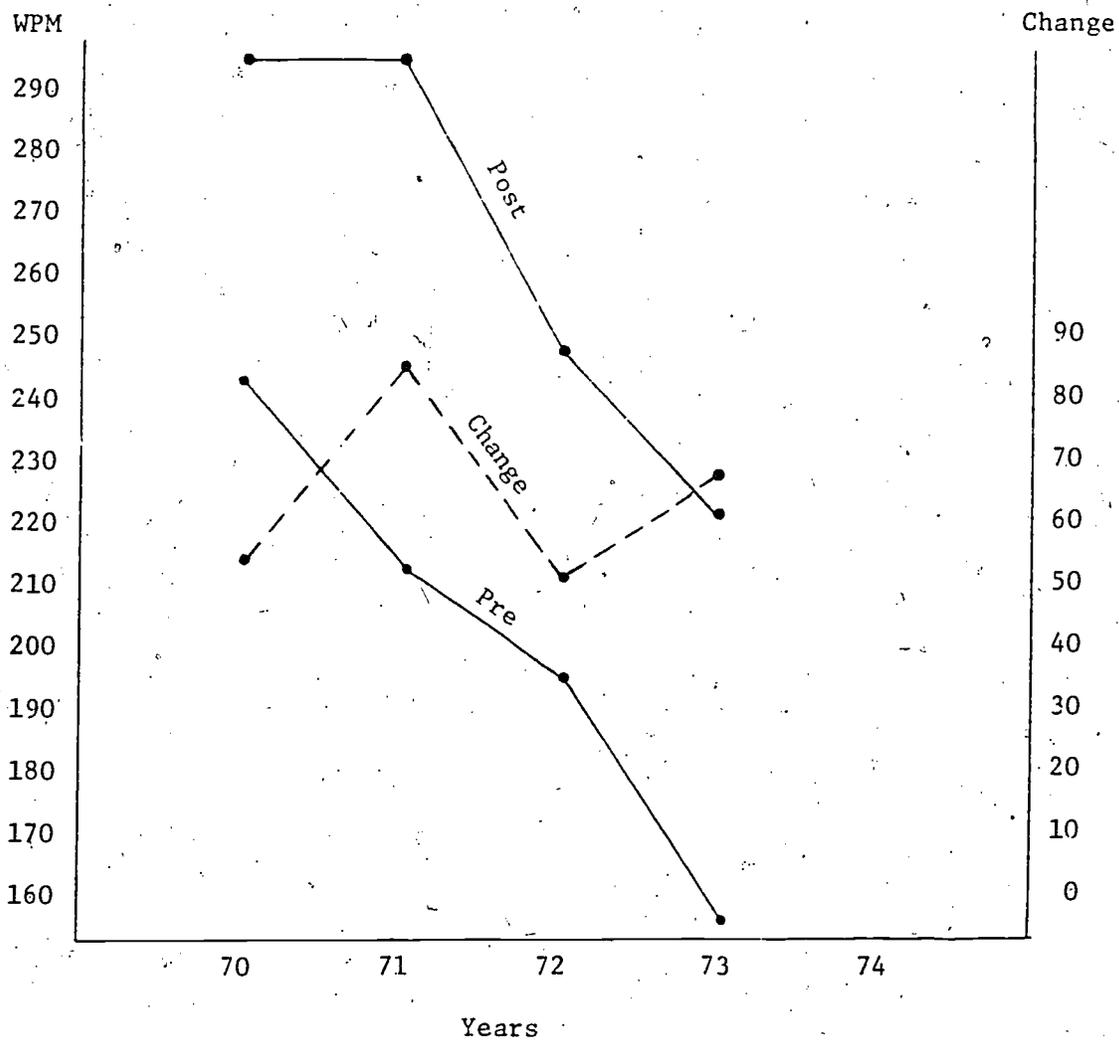


Chart 2. --Pre- and posttest reading rates for sixth graders at the Laboratory School with changes--1970 to 1973.

### Schools A and B

For the two middle schools the gains in rate were on two levels of the DRT and are reported in Table 5.

Table 6. --Changes in Reading Rate (Words Per Minute) by Grades in Schools A and B

Grade	School A		School B		Combined	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
6	143	29.62**	67	45.90**	210	35.5**
7	49	(+)	71	41.64**	71	41.6**
8	65	59.78**	78	62.63**	143	61.3**
Expected Change		5.0		4.4		4.7

+omitted because of error in timing

\*\* significant at the .01 level

The changes run from 7 to 14 times expectation. They are the equivalent of 1.3 to 3.1 years of normal growth. All are statistically significant beyond the .01 level.

### School C

The tenth graders at the county high school changed as measured by the upper level of the DRT as indicated in Table 7.

Table 7. --Changes in Reading Rate (Words Per Minute) by Tenth Graders in School C

Grade*	N	Rate
10	342	32.0**

\*\* significant at .01 level

These changes are the equivalent of more than two years of normal growth. For the period in the reading laboratory they are six to seven times normal expectation. Some additional testing was done before laboratory pretesting and for maintenance. Monthly changes out of laboratory varied from .77 to 8.4 words per minute; in the laboratory monthly changes were 16 words per minute.

### Reading Comprehension

#### Laboratory School

The evidence seems clear from the Laboratory School, the two middle schools, and the high school that reading rates increase for the classes studied. This would be worth little if comprehension decreased at the same time. What happened to comprehension? Laboratory School sixth graders' comprehension results on the lower level DRT are summarized from Tables 3 and 4 and presented in Table 8. No data are available over time to estimate expected change.

Table 8. --Changes in Combined Story-Reading and Paragraph Comprehension Raw Scores for Sixth Graders at P. K. Yonge Laboratory School by Years

Year	N	Raw Score	Level of Significance
1970-71	60	5.29	.01
1971-72	61	4.75	.001
1972-73	45	.55	n. s.
1973-74	55	8.77	.001

Another laboratory school group working with a skilled teacher on an intensive reading program in a self-contained classroom gained 3.04 raw score points in eight weeks. Three classes in the laboratory gained from one and one-half to three times as much as the self-contained control group.

Other classes, using the upper level form of the DRT, changed as indicated in Table 9.

Table 9. --Changes in Total Comprehension Raw Scores by Grades and School Years--Eight Weeks Between Testing--P. K. Yonge Laboratory School

Grade	N	1970-71	N	1971-72	N	1972-73	N	1973-74
8	49	-0.27	59	2.45**	51	2.71**	59	1.05
9	27	.63	45	.49	46	1.30*		
11	70	.53	72	1.71*	46	2.83**		

Expected Change 0.6 Points

\*significant at .05 level

\*\*significant at .01 level

Five of nine changes were significant. Eight of nine equaled or exceeded expected changes--in three cases by four or more times expectation.

#### Schools A and B

For the two middle schools, changes in total comprehension on the SAT are reported in the following table:

Table 10. --Changes in Total Comprehension Scaled Scores for Schools A and B by Grade

Grade	N	School A	N	School B
6	143	5.95***	67	11.24***
7	49	6.88***	71	10.22***
8	65	3.74***	78	6.59***

Expected Change 0.48 Points

\*\*\*significant at the .001 level

All of these gains were significant beyond the .001 level. A combined increase for control groups from each school was 3.40. All the experimental groups exceeded the control group increase--in five cases from two to three times the control group increase.

School C

Table 11. --Changes in Total Comprehension plus Vocabulary Raw Scores at School C

Group	Time of Year	N	Change During Lab
I	(Nov - Jan)	97	5.59*
II	(Jan - Mar)	44	7.47*
III	(Mar - May)	70	14.46***
Expected Change 1.20			

\* .05 level of significance

\*\*\* .001 level of significance

Since vocabulary is included in the above data, these are not comparable to data from the Laboratory School. All the changes shown are significant, however. Based upon some additional testing, the mean monthly change outside the laboratory was .60 points; in the laboratory the mean monthly change was 4.59 points, more than seven times as much.

In summary then, the question of a possible loss in comprehension when reading rate goes up can be answered with a firm "No." In almost every instance, gains in rate were accompanied by gains in comprehension. Furthermore, where comparisons with either normal growth rate or control groups were possible, the gains in reading laboratory in comprehension greatly exceeded expectation or control group changes. /

## Reading Vocabulary

Changes in vocabulary over a short period of time are difficult to assess with a norm-referenced test. If the average adolescent is acquainted with 25,000 words, then a 100-word vocabulary test represent only one-fourth of one percent of these. A pupil could learn one hundred new words while in the reading laboratory with a high probability that none of these would appear on the vocabulary posttest.

### Laboratory School

Data on vocabulary for four years for the sixth grade are summarized from Tables 3 and 4 and presented in Table 12.

Table 12. --Changes in Vocabulary Raw Scores for Sixth Graders at P. K. Yonge Laboratory School by Year

Year	N	Changes
1970-71	60	1.67*
1971-72	61	2.62*
1972-73	45	.46
1973-74	55	.52
Control Group		
1970-71	30	-.89

\*significant at the .05 level

The first two of these are significant at the .05 level. All changes for the sixth grade experimental groups exceed the slight apparent loss for the control group.

For grades 8, 9, and 11, changes are reported in Table 13.

Table 13. --Changes in Vocabulary Raw Scores by School Years and Grades--Eight Weeks Between Testing-- P. K. Yonge Laboratory School

Grade	N	1970-71	N	1971-72	N	1972-73	N	1973-74
8	49	1.62	59	1.33	51	2.81*	59	1.34
9	27	1.25	45	-.17	46	.29		
11	70	1.10	72	2.94*	46	6.76**		

Expected Change 1.2 Points

\*significant at .05 level

\*\*significant at .01 level

Two changes were apparently below expectation, others were at or above expectation. Three of the ten changes were significant at or beyond the .05 level.

### The Below Average Reader

#### Explanation of Regression Effect

If pupils were selected for a remedial program because they were well below average on Form A of a given test, and were retested three times on Forms B, C, and D, they would show an apparent gain of at least one grade equivalent on at least one of the retests--with no remedial treatment at all! The reason for this--regression effect. Similarly, subjects who scored very high the first time would tend to score lower on later tests. Again the reason would be regression effect.

What is regression effect? It is a tendency for persons who are well above or below average on a test or a trait to be nearer the mean of their group on a second test or trait. The top ten pupils on an intelligence test will not all be among the top ten on a test of mathematics, science, or English. The children of very tall parents are usually not as tall as their parents. If a class "guesses" the answers on a true-false test, the

chances are the class will average about half right. Some people will have bad luck and score low; some will be lucky and make high scores. On a second guessed test, both the low scorers and the high scorers should get about half right. This means the low scorers will increase, the high scorers will decrease. All of the above are examples of "regression" effect. Those farthest from the mean tend to "regress" most on subsequent performance.

When looking at the evidence concerning what happens to the below average reader--and the above average reader--care must be taken not to attribute all change to the laboratory experience when it might be regression or even the practice effect of pretesting. The best way to guard against these alternative explanations of change for the low and high achiever is to use a control group. If the experimental group makes a significantly greater gain than the control group, then the experimenter is on more defensible grounds in asserting that the treatment made a difference.

#### The Laboratory School

Scores were sorted for all 1970-71 P. K. Yonge subjects for grades 6, 8, 9, and 11. Pupils were identified who were either one grade level or more below the test norms for their grade or else they were below the fortieth percentile for their grade test norms. This sorting was done three times--for rate, for comprehension, and for vocabulary. Posttest scores were then divided into three groups: pupils who were lower on the posttest than the pretest; pupils who gained less than one grade equivalent; pupils who gained more than one grade equivalent. Results are shown in the following table.

Table 14. --Distribution of Changes for Pupils below the Fortieth Percentile or at Least One Grade Equivalent below Grade Level on Pretest

Grade	Rate			Comprehension			Vocabulary		
	G. E. Loss	G. E. 0-.9	G. E. 1.0 up	G. E. Loss	G. E. 0-.9	G. E. 1.0 up	G. E. Loss	G. E. 0-.9	G. E. 1.0 up
6	1	3	12	3	8	36	8	18	6
8	1	5	12	4	4	8	12	8	12
9	5	11	19	9	6	24	18	26	15
11	0	9	21	2	8	19	5	6	11
Totals	7	28	64	18	26	87	43	58	44
Percents	7.1	28.3	64.6	13.7	19.8	66.4	29.6	40.0	31.8

About two-thirds of the subjects showed gains of one grade equivalent or more on both rate and comprehension. On the basis of regression and chance or probability perhaps one-third might have gained a year or more on vocabulary. Hence the vocabulary changes above could be explained by regression. But the gains in rate and comprehension are far beyond expectation purely on the basis of regression effect.

#### Schools A and B

When the middle schools' study was planned, a more rigorous design was built into the study to see what happened to initially low-achieving pupils. That design included initially low-achieving control-group subjects.

In the following tables, where confidence intervals are given this may be interpreted as an interval which would contain the true difference (i. e., one free from "regression effect", errors of measurement, etc.) 95 times out of 100 if the experiment were replicated many times. If the upper and lower limits of the confidence interval have the same sign, the difference is statistically significant. Both differences reported in Tables 15, 16, and 17 are significantly different from zero.

Table 15. --Changes in Reading Rate (Words Per Minute) for Initially Low-Achieving Pupils in Schools A and B

Group	N	Mean Change	Confidence Interval
Low Experimental	222	74.22	64.00 to 84.44
Low Control	54	22.65	12.59 to 32.70

Both of these mean changes would include regression, the possible practice effect of the pretest, plus almost any other variable except the laboratory experience which might account for the difference. This leaves 74.22 minus 22.65 or 51.57 words per minute increase associated with practice in the laboratory. Furthermore, the lower limit of the experimental confidence interval (64.00) is 31.30 words per minute above the upper limit (32.70) of the control group confidence interval. Since the intervals do not overlap the mean change for the experimental group is significantly greater than the mean change of the control group.

Table 16. --Changes in Comprehension Scaled Scores for Initially Low-Achieving Pupils in Schools A and B

Group	N	Mean Change	Confidence Interval
Low Experimental	198	5.39	4.16 to 6.62
Low Control	46	2.39	0.07 to 4.04

Both of these changes in comprehension are significantly different from zero. The two confidence intervals do not overlap. The experimental group change exceeds the control group change by 3.00 points. This difference in changes is associated with the reading laboratory experience and is significant.

Table 17. --Changes in Vocabulary Scaled Scores for Initially Low-Achieving Pupils in Schools A and B

Group	N	Mean Change	Confidence Interval
Low Experimental	203	4.05	3.25 to 4.86
Low Control	49	2.76	1.62 to 3.89

Vocabulary changes as shown above are statistically significant. The confidence intervals overlap slightly. The difference between the changes is 1.29 points. A difference this large or larger could occur by chance seven times out of a hundred rather than the five times out of a hundred required for significance in the present study.

#### School C

A special group of 43 pupils whom teachers had identified as "underachievers" went through the reading laboratory as separate groups in the county high school field test. This group increased 22.79 words per minute on reading rate. Their increase in comprehension and vocabulary combined was 4.21 points and was not significant.

The evidence definitely shows that the below-average learners progress more in rate and comprehension than can be accounted for by regression effect or normal growth. The evidence is not quite as clear for vocabulary but most changes are in the desired direction.

#### Does the Program Work for Everybody?

Not all pupils make satisfactory gains during reading laboratory. Some study has been made of these low achievers while in the laboratory. Low achievers here may be defined as pupils whose posttest score is the same or lower than the pretest score. Another way to define such pupils would be those who gain less than one standard error of a measure. If the standard deviation of a test were 40 and its reliability was .91, then the standard error of a measure is expressed as follows:

$$S_m = S\sqrt{1-r} = 40\sqrt{1-.91} = 40\sqrt{.09} = 40 \times 0.3 = 12$$

About 16 times out of a hundred a pupil will gain this much by chance. The gain will be two standard errors (24 points here) approximately two or two and one-half times out of a hundred; just by chance. For this study, the first definition was used--pupils who made no gain on the posttest.

Most groups going through the laboratory will have from under 20 percent to 35 or 40 percent who fail to show gains on at least one test. When these pupils are studied they are usually found to be what psychologists call "affiliation" motivated rather than "achievement" motivated (Smith, 1972). They also prefer extroversion as a means of interacting with the outside world according to the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (Guttinger, 1974A; Guttinger 1975).

Several times groups of these pupils have gone through the laboratory a second time. If they go through a second time right away, results are disappointing. They tend to be bored and show little improvement. If they wait two or more months and try again, results are better as is indicated by the following tables on recycles of three different grade groups.

Table 18. --Changes in Various Skill Areas during Recycle of P. K. Yonge Laboratory School Sixth Graders

Skill Area	Changes		
	6A	6B	Mean
Rate <sup>a</sup>	35.8 **	43.7 **	39.8 **
Story Comprehension	1.13*	.79**	.96**
Vocabulary	1.78	.95	1.36
Word Recognition	1.35*	1.45	1.40*
Comprehension	.83	1.00	.92
Total Except Rate <sup>b</sup>	5.09*	4.19*	4.64*

a 56% made gains on recycle on rate

b 58% made gains on recycle on total except rate

\* significant at .05 level

\*\* significant at .01 level

All the above differences were positive. Six were significant at the .05 level and five were significant at the .01 level. While more than half gained on rate and total comprehension, about three-sevenths did not gain on the recycle.

Thirty seventh graders were recycled in 1972. Their progress is shown in Table 19.

Table 19. --Changes in Various Skill Areas during Recycle of P. K. Yonge Laboratory School Seventh Graders

Skill Area	Change	Number Gaining
Rate	100.00**	27 of 29
Story Comprehension	3.00**	24 of 30
Vocabulary	2.13	21 of 30
Word Recognition	3.00**	23 of 28
Paragraph Comprehension	1.67*	16 of 29
Total Except Rate	10.00**	26 of 28

\* .05 level

\*\* .01 level

Four of six gains were significant beyond the .01 level. Only the vocabulary change was not significant. By areas, the percent showing change varied from 55 to 93. Again, a few persons did not gain.

The last group to be recycled was an eighth grade class of 13 who had not shown gains their first time in the laboratory.

Table 20. --Changes in Various Skill Areas during Recycle of  
P. K. Yonge Laboratory School Eighth Graders

Skill Area	Pre Mean	Post Mean	Change	Number Gaining
Rate	287.4	332.6	45.2 *	9 of 13
Story Comprehension	9.57	12.07	2.50**	10 of 13
Vocabulary	25.14	30.29	5.14**	9 of 13
Paragraph Comprehension	8.93	11.07	2.14**	9 of 13
Total Except Rate	43.64	53.43	9.79**	10 of 13

\* .05 level

\*\* .01 level

From 69 to 77 percent showed real or apparent gains. All changes were statistically significant, four of them at the .01 level. Still, between one-fourth and one-third of those who were in the laboratory a second time failed to show a gain on the posttest.

## WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

### For the Average Pupil

When the first reading monograph was published, some questions were raised about whether the "average" P. K. Yonge pupil was "average" for other schools or even for P. K. Yonge. Additionally, since the reading laboratory was new, there was a possibility of "Hawthorne" effect.

During the first year of the project the average pupil gained 63 words a minute in reading rate. During the first four years of the project, the average pupil gained 63 words a minute.

During the first year, there was a difference of 72 words a minute between sixth grade pretest results and eleventh grade pretest results. During the third year this difference was 71 words a minute. With the changing character of the pupil population at the laboratory school, pretest rates had dropped about 50 words a minute. Pupils were more "average." However, "normal" annual growth rate was about the same--14 words per minute. The reading laboratory and not "Hawthorne" effect seemed to make the difference.

In the two middle schools the test data indicated that normal annual growth in reading rate from grades six through eight was slightly higher than at P. K. Yonge.

During the first year of the study a 23 percent rate of increase was reported. For the four years in the Laboratory School the average increase in rate was 24 percent. In the middle schools the average increase was 26 percent.

The question was raised before, what good is it to read faster unless comprehension at least stays constant? During the first year at P. K. Yonge the modest gains in comprehension were not statistically significant except for the sixth grade. During the next three years all changes were positive and five of seven were significant. This means that the average pupil at the Laboratory School read about one-fourth faster and with significantly better comprehension.

In the middle schools all experimental groups made significant gains and five of six significantly exceeded their control groups.

In the county high school all changes in comprehension plus vocabulary were significant.

The average pupil in the field tests was reading faster with significantly greater comprehension.

The average pupil also knew more words at the end of the laboratory Vocabulary scores increased nine of ten times in the Laboratory School and all six times among the middle school experimental groups. At every grade level, in the middle school field tests, experimental groups outgained the control groups.

It can be said again with even more confidence what was stated in the earlier monograph (Guttinger, Hines, Larsen, 1972):

This means that pupils can cover material like that used in the test at a rate twenty-three [now twenty-four to twenty-six] percent faster than they could before they went into the laboratory. They can cover, in the same time period, from a fifth to a fourth more material. They could do a project in greater depth in the same time. They could do another course if they were carrying four which required this kind of reading. They could read five books for recreational reading in the time now required for four. (p. 23)

They could do any or all of these reading tasks with greater comprehension than before.

#### For the Initially Low-Achieving Pupil

In the first reading monograph, about sixty-five percent of pupils below the fortieth percentile on the pretest gained one or more grade equivalents on the posttest. About 32 percent gained this much on vocabulary.

Some or all of this gain might have been regression effect. To control for the possible influence of pretesting on posttest scores, for maturation, and for regression, the middle school study used control groups stratified by achievement level on the pretest.

The below average experimental pupils significantly outgained the control groups on rate and comprehension. On vocabulary the probability of the difference occurring by chance was .07 in favor of the experimental group.

The below average pupil gains on rate, comprehension, and vocabulary. These gains are above and beyond the practice effect of the pretest, maturation, or the regression effect of a below average initial score.

### The Pupil Who Did Not Gain

A question asked in the first monograph was, "Would those pupils, especially the third of the initial low achievers, who did not make substantial gains at the end of the regular laboratory period gain if they went through a second, or if necessary, a third cycle?"

Two findings can be reported based on data collected since 1972:

1. Pupils do not show appreciable gains if the second cycle follows immediately after the first cycle.
2. If two or three months precede the second cycle, from 60 to 80 percent of the pupils will show satisfactory gains. Sixth, seventh, and eighth grade groups have averaged 44 to 100 word a minute increases in rate and one or more of these groups have made gains significant at the .01 level, in comprehension, word recognition, and vocabulary.

Between one-fourth and one-third failed to gain. This means that after two cycles in the reading laboratory about 90 percent of all pupils have shown gains on the posttest; about 10 percent have not.

## WHAT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH IS NEEDED?

Some of the questions raised in the first monograph about additional research needed have been answered at least partially, but other questions remain.

Thus far no long-range study has been done following the same subjects through two, three, or more grade levels where they are in the reading laboratory each year.

Another useful study would be one attempting to find the optimum time in the reading laboratory. While most programs employ nine weeks (with six weeks in the laboratory), it is possible that four weeks in the laboratory might accomplish almost as much. Also, it would be useful to know if growth would continue for eight, ten, twelve or more weeks in the laboratory. A good design to test this could be the following:

R	0	$X_4$	0
R	0		0
R	0	$X_6$	0
R	0		0
R	0	$X_8$	0
R	0		0
R	0	$X_{10}$	0
R	0		0
R	0	$X_{12}$	0
R	0		0

The subscripts refer to the number of weeks in the laboratory. The control groups would have the same interval between testing. These groups could overlap.

Some informal testing of attitudes toward reading indicated that pupils developed better attitudes when their classroom teacher went through the laboratory with them. Randomization procedures plus pre- and posttesting should yield useful information. A possible design follows:

R 0  $X_t$  0

R 0  $X_{nt}$  0

R 0 0

The subscripts indicate "teacher" and "no teacher."

It would be hoped that improved reading skills and attitudes toward reading would result in more reading. Library records before and after the laboratory could be analyzed for quantity, level, and variety of reading done.

Much more work needs to be done on pupils who apparently make little or no progress in the laboratory. Again, preliminary studies (Guttinger, 1974, 1975) indicate that they may most often be extroverts on the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator. There is also some evidence that they tend to be affiliation motivated rather than achievement motivated (Smith, 1972). If further analysis confirms these, what additional strategies might be used to motivate these pupils?

Some laboratory directors have suggested that some pupils in the first and second stanines fail to profit from the reading laboratory. A series of case studies of these pupils would provide answers to whether or not other procedures are needed such as individual tutoring and if so, where should the cut-off point be?

Case studies of pupils who fail to gain after going through the laboratory twice could provide information about the need for screening some pupils who have problems which may be outside the scope of the reading laboratory.

## HOW CAN OTHER SCHOOLS IMPLEMENT THIS PROGRAM?

The developmental, individualized reading program for the middle and high school years developed at the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School has demonstrated that reading rate, vocabulary, and comprehension can be substantially increased in six weeks of laboratory practice, both in the Laboratory School and in the public schools. Within four years, the P. K. Yonge model in secondary reading has spread to 84 schools (see Appendix IX for 1976-77 Directory of Schools). It is estimated that at least 35,000 pupils will be served during the 1976-77 school year as a result of the program's diffusion efforts.

How did the program grow from one school and 272 pupils to 84 schools serving 35,000 pupils in such a short time? How can additional schools become part of this network? What can be done to keep the innovation from dying out? Dissemination efforts have followed a carefully worked out but highly flexible plan including the following criteria:

1. Teacher-counselors must be initially prepared to start laboratories with three or four days' training. Hence, the initial investment in staff time must be very low.
2. Innovations have their best chance of acceptance when decision makers have first-hand experiences with them. Hence, the insistence that the minimum team from a school be an administrator and one or more teachers.
3. Not all problems can be solved and not all answers can be given in three or four days. Therefore, the dissemination plan must provide for a variety of ways to support the innovation over time.

With these criteria in mind, what was the dissemination model?

## A Linkage Model for Dissemination\*

The dissemination procedures used in the project provide for a continuing linkage between P. K. Yonge School as a resource and various schools who are users of the innovation (see Chart 3).

As a result of diagnosis of reading problems in the secondary school the P. K. Yonge Faculty developed a solution. These solution messages were disseminated across the State with the publication of Research Monograph #1 in April of 1972. Some schools throughout the State experiencing a similar need were searching for possible solutions. They responded to invitations to participate in one-day conferences or extended workshops. Through these workshops, a link was established between P. K. Yonge, the resource, and various user schools. The workshops were designed to assist representatives of various schools to fabricate and evaluate their own solutions. The individual conferences, held as a part of the workshops, helped participants to adapt the P. K. Yonge approach to their own situation and to make specific plans for its application in their school.

The importance of administrative thrust in supporting innovations was recognized. Accordingly, beginning in 1974, participants in the workshops were accepted on a first-come basis with top priority given to those schools who sent a team including the principal, a reading or classroom teacher, and a county level administrator.

The linkage between the user and P. K. Yonge School does not end with the workshop, however. As indicated in the chart, there is a provision for a feedback on solution effectiveness. This feedback may be in the form of responses to questionnaires, informal interaction with the reading research staff, consultative visits within the counties and/or schools, written correspondence, long-distance calls, or during the semi-annual "think-tank" sessions for reading laboratory directors and school administrators (see Appendix VIII for May, 1976 Letter and Program). Another important interaction occurs when reading laboratory directors, principals, and county office administrators serve on the staff for P. K. Yonge workshops (see Appendixes IVB and VI for sample programs).

The feedback from schools who adapt the program leads P. K. Yonge as the resource system to continue to evaluate and improve its solution. This results in improved message solutions to other schools as well as direct help to individual schools providing feedback on solution effectiveness. The history of many successful innovations is that once

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\* Hellen Guttinger, Arthur Lewis, Vynce Hines, Spring, 1975.

Linkage  
to More  
Remote  
Resources

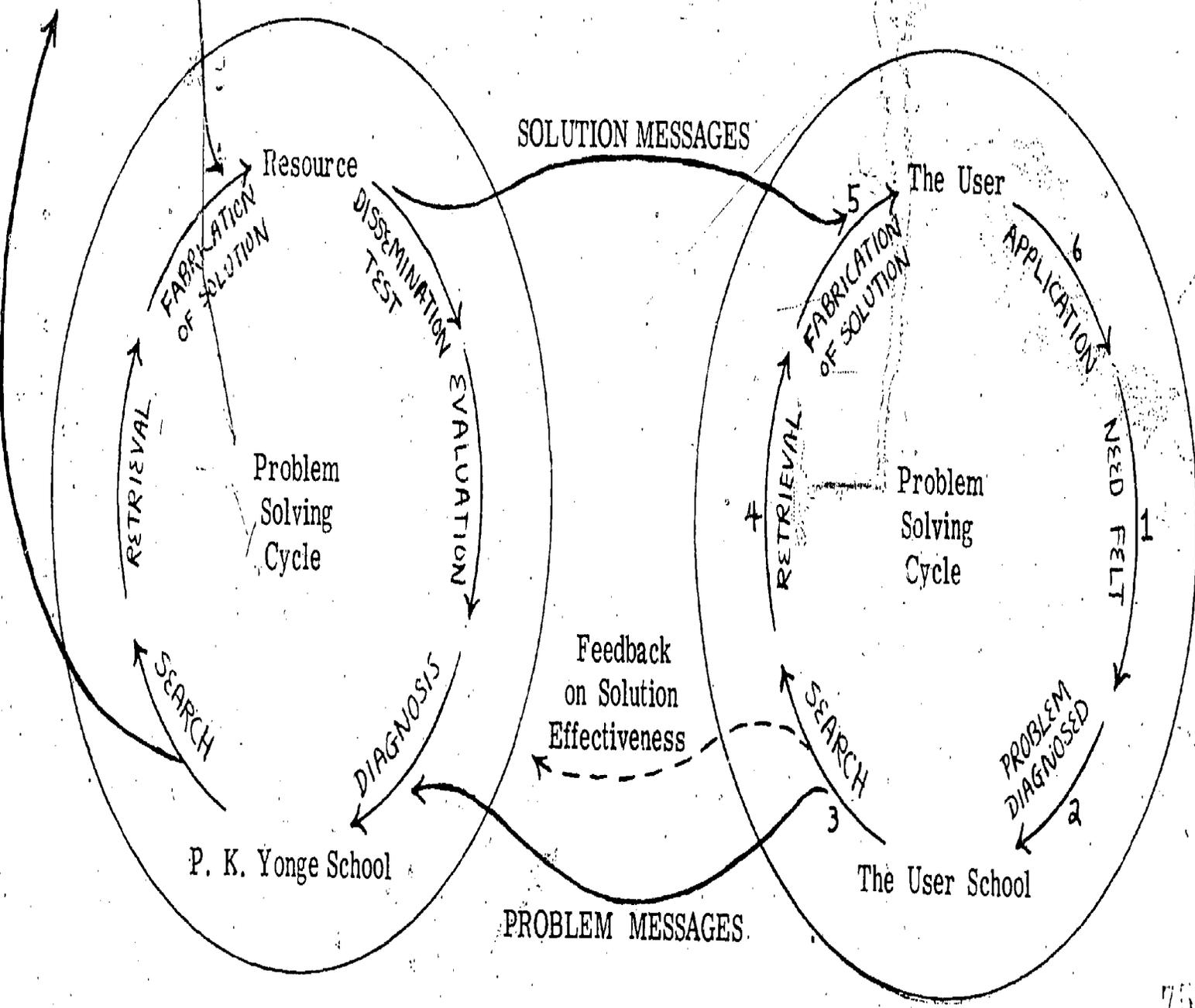


Chart 3.--A linkage view of resource-user problem-solving\*.

\*Adapted from: Havelock, Ronald G. Training of Change Agents. University of Michigan, 1972,

the link between the resource system and the user system is broken, the innovation dies. The persons involved in the development of the P. K. Yonge model for secondary reading both in the Laboratory School and in adapting schools recognize that much of the success of the program will continue to depend upon this link.

Technical Assistance Available  
in Implementation and Development

Resource persons from the Laboratory School, and other departments in the College of Education, the Department of Psychology, and the Reading and Study Skills Center, University of Florida, as well as reading laboratory directors, principals, and county level administrators from schools adapting the program continue to provide workshops both at the Laboratory School and within a school district to provide technical assistance to school personnel who wish to begin a developmental, individualized reading program.

The four-day implementation workshops (see Appendix IVB for sample program) are held on the P. K. Yonge campus approximately four times each year (usually October, January, March, and July). For the first time in July of 1976, a minimum registration fee was charged to cover the cost of materials and travel expenses for staff from out of town.

The two- to three-day semi-annual "think-tank" sessions for school personnel who have implemented the program and want to come together to share problems and possibilities are held on the P. K. Yonge campus in December and April. There is no registration fee.

Three- or four-day workshops are conducted at cost within a school or district at the request of that district (see Appendix VI for sample program). Persons who would like to be placed on the mailing list to receive information on future workshops at the Laboratory School should contact:

Director, Reading Research Project  
P. K. Yonge Laboratory School  
1080 S. W. 11th Street  
Gainesville, Florida 32611  
905-392-1558 or 1555

## Staff

Considering the amount of time required for the aspects of the program that are somewhat different from those of a regular classroom teacher (diagnosis, conferencing on an individual basis, folder writing, etc.) it is estimated that one full-time professional reading teacher-counselor and at least a one-third time paraprofessional assistant will be able to work with 90 to 120 pupils who come to the laboratory with their classroom teachers each quarter. This means that in a one-year period, approximately 400 to 450 pupils with their classroom teacher could participate for a nine-week period for each full-time reading person (plus a minimum of one-third paraprofessional assistance) assigned to the program. In schools where two full-time reading teacher counselors were employed, they shared the same laboratory and equipment but were able to stagger the schedule of pupils in the laboratory to accommodate six to eight classes per quarter (since pupils attend the laboratory only three times per week).

Additionally, in every school, pupils who had completed the program and received appropriate training assisted in the laboratory. Those pupils were not necessarily the "brightest and best" academically but were chosen on the basis of interest, industriousness, and willingness to be helpful to other pupils. Often, they were pupils who had had very positive experiences themselves while working on their own skills in the reading laboratory.

As indicated on page 15, each school described in this study employed teacher-counselors with differing academic backgrounds and degrees of experience. Beyond these variations and the time factors described above, there are a few additional generalizations that can be made about staffing of the program. These generalizations have to do with the personal and professional qualifications of the persons chosen to direct the reading program. It comes as no surprise to most educator with whom the innovation is discussed that the degree of success felt as a result of the program is often directly related to variables outside the number of credit hours a teacher possesses in a specific academic field or in years of experience in teaching.

The following excerpts from a letter of recommendation for a person who was considered an outstanding teacher-counselor in the reading laboratory express the authors' biases concerning desirable personal qualifications of the reading teacher-counselor:

Over-all, her rapport and cooperativeness with other teachers in the laboratory, her warmth and caring yet high expectations with students, and her diligent and enthusiastic efforts with our total staff established her as a valuable member of the faculty. I would gladly hire her to work in our project again for the following reasons:

1. In her teaching, she is tenacious in her efforts to create an educational environment which invites students to learn. She spends long hours when necessary in preparation and yet remains flexible in meeting the daily individual needs of students in her class.

2. In her personal relationships with students, she is sensitive and keenly aware of their reactions and needs. She responds to these needs in appropriate ways, taking time to be reflective and responsive. She is willing to risk true involvement with students. She is willing to deal directly with the pains in growing as well as the joys. She encourages students to work toward independence in achieving personal growth.

3. Professionally, she has a high degree of commitment to education and the development of people. She is enthusiastic about learning and the human potential in education. She is concerned about growth in her peers and functions in a way that allows those around her to have room for growth.

4. Personally, she has an uncanny sense of good judgment. She makes decisions based on much reflection and sound reasoning. She has an almost innate sense of right and wrong and quietly shares this with others in a responsible way. She is dependable, conscientious, and of strong moral character.



Reading  
Laboratory  
directors  
are  
resourceful.



## A Place

Schools adapting the program have housed it in a variety of places including:

- A corner of the library or media center;
- A large regular classroom;
- Two adjoining classrooms with wall between;
- Two adjoining classrooms with wall removed;
- A portable classroom built by students;
- A new building especially designed with the reading laboratory adjacent to the library and guidance offices.

## Furniture

The furniture recommended by laboratory directors is listed in Appendix II. As indicated there, each laboratory should be equipped with a minimum of twelve wired carrels and sufficient electrical outlets. In some schools, providing the rewiring that was necessary to accommodate the equipment was a major obstacle in implementation. Since carrels are an expensive item, many schools have chosen to have industrial arts classes build them at quite a savings.

Reading laboratory directors have been resourceful in decorating the laboratories. They have been known to become carpet installers and painter apprentices in the process. Hanging and standing plants, area rugs, newly covered over-stuffed chairs, bright colored pillows, and tables and chairs placed informally allow for comfort and minimum distractions in the laboratories. Several PTA's have happily taken this as a project as well.

## Materials and Equipment Costs

The first recommendation made to persons beginning a developmental, individualized reading laboratory is to take a good inventory of what is available at present in your school. Our experience has been that there are excellent materials and equipment already on hand in most schools which might be used in a laboratory. A second recommendation is that teachers and administrators visit other schools in their area which have begun a laboratory. (The names, addresses, and phone numbers of 86 Florida and Georgia schools are listed in Appendix IX).



Entering the door at the end of the hall made going to the reading laboratory no different than going to the library.



Closing the door made two full-sized classrooms.

Ask a lot questions about materials these directors would recommend if they were beginning a new laboratory. Describe your student population and their interests. Ask about materials that appeal to those interests.

Hire a director who has recently set up a laboratory to come to your school for a day and go over your inventory, making suggestions for materials and equipment already on hand which could be substituted for the "starter list" recommendations.

In the first monograph (Guttinger, Hines, Larsen, 1972), all inventoried materials and equipment in the reading laboratory at P. K. Yonge were listed. This was done in an effort to report objectively the cost and source of what had been used in the experiment and to avoid recommending specific materials or companies. Unfortunately, many schools used the information as a recommended list for ordering and equipping laboratories. This resulted in several schools' receiving some out-dated and less effective materials.

In order to combat this and yet try to remain as objective as possible in our choices, approximately 35 directors, teachers, and county office personnel who attended the May, 1976, Research and Evaluation Workshop and Think-Tank Session were asked to consider two situations in compiling a recommended materials list. The first list was to be as comprehensive as possible including the materials and equipment found most beneficial. A second list was to include those items which were basic to equipping a laboratory when only six or seven thousand dollars were available to a school.

During July, 1976, four outstanding reading laboratory directors, Ms. Anita Buck (Alachua), Ms. Coralie Glickman (Palm Beach), Ms. Barbara Kaiser (P. K. Yonge), and Ms. Bennye Milton (Citrus) met with the authors to go over the recommendations made in May. At that time, a comprehensive materials list was made complete with reading level, format of material, interest level, purchase level, catalog numbers, unit prices, number of units, and publishers' names and addresses. An equipment list included name, unit price, number of units, and company. The basic items list constructed in May was modified and became the "Starter List Recommendations for Middle and Junior High School" and the "Starter List Recommendations for Senior High". This information is presented in Appendix II.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I

DEFINITION OF TERMS

## Definition of Terms

For the purposes of this study, the following definitions are applicable:

Developmental reading refers to the process of providing for reading improvement and development of all or most pupils at a grade level or school.

Individualized refers to a major organizational focus on individual learning activities as opposed to grouping for instruction.

Initially low-achieving students refers to those students who scored below the fortieth percentile on national norms during pretesting. These are the students most likely to be included in remedial classes in other studies.

Learner's Purposes refers to the personal goals for the improvement of reading skills expressed by the student during the individual goal setting conference and throughout the reading program.

Middle grades refers to grades six, seven, and eight.

P. K. Yonge Model for Secondary Reading refers to a program for reading improvement which initially included group pretesting, individual goal-setting conferences, the planning of an individual program based on the improvement of reading skills considered important to the learner, fifteen student hours or practice in a reading laboratory, group posttesting, and final individual evaluative conferences. It has developed beyond the intensive laboratory program to include follow-up in the content area classroom. The present monograph focuses on the reading laboratory program.

Reading Laboratory refers to a specific reading environment equipped with a variety of materials at many levels of instruction.

Teacher-Counselor refers to a professional teacher or counselor who works with pupils in the Reading Program. This term is used to designate two specific functions of the adult's role: instruction and facilitation.

APPENDIX II

MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT LIST

## Materials and Equipment Lists\*

A comprehensive list of materials and equipment for a second developmental, individualized reading laboratory is presented on the following pages. Materials are divided into five sub-groups: Vocabulary, Comprehension, Rate, Study Skills, and Survival Skills. The items are coded in the following way:

READING LEVEL refers to grade levels or the range of grade levels at which the material is written as designated by publishers.

INTEREST LEVEL refers to content interest levels designated by publishers as follows:

- e - elementary
- n. - junior high or middle school
- s - senior high school
- hl - specific high interest/low reading level materials

PURCHASE LEVEL refers to either senior high school (S) or middle-junior high school (M) and are recommendations made by reading laboratory directors as the most appropriate levels for purchase and use.

FORMAT refers to type of material or equipment as follows:

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| B - book               | L - language master     |
| C - cards              | P - pacer (accelerator) |
| CR - controlled reader | PB - paperback book     |
| F - flas-x             | R - record              |
| FS - filmstrip         | T - tape                |
| G - game               | WB - workbook           |
| K - kit                | WS - worksheet          |

UNIT PRICE refers to cost for individual items listed.

# of UNITS refers to reading laboratory directors recommendations for numbers of each item needed.

PUBLISHERS refers to name of company only. Addresses for publishers are listed on pages 98 through 100.

ADDITIONAL SKILLS refers to those skill categories included in the material which are not the primary category.

\*A discussion of the criteria for placement of items contained in these lists is found on page 65 of this monograph.

MATERIALS LIST

Vocabulary

Reading Level	Format	Interest Level	Purchase Level	Material Name & Catalog Number	Unit Price	# of Units	Publisher	Additional Skills
3-12	WB, T	h/l	M/S	Target Green Vocab. Kit 46201	237.00	1	Addison-Wesley	
2.5-12	WB, T	h/l	M/S	Target Blue Structural Analysis 46101	237.00	1		
1-12	WB, T	h/l	M/S	Target Yellow Phonetic Analysis 46050	237.00	1		
1-2	WB	h/l	M	Picto-cabulary: Basic Word Set A	69.95	1	Barnell-Loft	
3-4	WB	e/m/s	M	Words to Eat	36.95	1		
3-4	WB	e/m/s	M	Words to Wear	36.95	1		
3-4	WB	e/m/s	M	Words to Meet	36.95	1		
5-9	B	e/m/s	M/S	Picto-cabulary 111	36.95	1		
5-9	WB	e/m/s	M/S	Picto-cabulary 222	36.95	1		
5-9	WB	m/s	M/S	Podunk & Such Places	36.95	1		
5-9	WB	m/s	M/S	Odd Words and Expressions	36.95	1		
4-6	WB, FS, T	e/m/s	M	Wordcraft 1	74.90	1	Communacad	
6-8	WB, FS, T	m/s	M/S	Wordcraft 2	49.90	1		
8-10	WB, FS, T	m/s	M/S	Wordcraft 3	49.90	1		
10-Coll	WB, FS, T	s	S	Bergan Evans	104.00	1		
1-3	K	h/l	M	The Sound Foundation Program	14.95	1	Developmental Learning Materials	
2-9	WB	e/m/s	M/S	Syllabication - Complete Set	21.95	1	Dexter & Westbrook	
1-2	WB	h/l	M	Rhyme Time - Complete Set	12.95	1		
1-9	WB	e/m/s	M/S	Reading Homonyms - Complete Set	52.95	1		

Vocabulary

Reading Level	Format	Interest Level	Purchase Level	Material Name & Catalog Number	Unit Price	# of Units	Publisher	Additional Skills
1-3	WB	h/1	M	Reading Homographs A	9.95	1	Dexter & Westbrook (continued)	
	WB	h/1	M	Reading Homographs B	9.95	1		
	WB	h/1	M	Reading Heteronyms C	9.95	1		
	WB	h/1	M	Mastering Multiple Meanings A	9.95	1		
	WB	h/1	M	Recognizing Word Relationships	9.95	1		
R-1	WB	h/1	M	Tach X-Word Recognition Book RA-AA	2.10	3	EDL	
R-1	C	h/1	M	Flash X-Set FX-AA 319501-4	6.50	1		
2	WB	h/1	M	Tach X-Word Recognition Book BA 319102-7	2.10	3		
2	C	h/1	M	Flash X-Set FXBA 3190502-2	4.75	1		
3	WB	h/1	M	Tach A-Word Recognition Book CA 319103-5	2.10	3		
3	C	h/1	M	Flash X-Set FX-CA 319503-0	4.75	1		
4	WB	h/1	M	Tach X-Word Book DA 319104-3	2.60	3		
4	C	h/1	M	Flash X-Set FX-DA 319504-9	4.00	1		
5	WB	h/1	M	Tach X-Word Book EA 319105-1	2.60	3		
5	C	h/1	M	Flash X-Set FX-EA 319505-7	4.00	1		
6	WB	h/1	M	Tach X-Work Book FA 319106-X	2.60	3		
6	C	h/1	M	Flash X-Set FA 319506-5	4.00	1		
7	WB	s	S	Word Clues Book C7 346007-9	2.90	2		
7	C	s	S	Flash X-Set X-27 346527-5	4.00	1		
8	WB	s	S	Word Clues Book H 346008-7	2.90	2		
8	C	s	S	Flash X-Set X-28 346528-3	4.00	1		
9	WB	s	S	Word Clues Book I 346009-5	2.90	2		
9	C	s	S	Flash X-Set X-29 346529-1	4.00	1		
10	WB	s	S	Word Clues Book J 346010-9	2.90	2		
10	C	s	S	Flash X-Set X-30 346530-5	4.00	1		
11	WB	s	S	Word Clues Book K 346011-7	2.90	2		
12	WB	s	S	Word Clues Book L 346012-5	2.90	2		
12	C	s	S	Flash X-Set X-32 346532-1	4.00	1		

Vocabulary

Reading Level	Format	Interest Level	Purchase Level	Material Name & Catalog Number	Unit Price	# of Units	Publisher	Additional Skills
13	WB	s	S	Word Clues Book M 346013-3	2.90	2	EDL	
13	C	s	S	Flash X-Set X-33 34533-X	4.00	1	(continued)	
2-3	WB, T	h/l	M	Clues No. 1			Educational Progress	
3-4	WB, T	h/l	M/S	Clues No. 2				
4-5	WB, T	h/l	M/S	Clues No. 3 Complete Set 1-5123	325.00	1		
R-1-2	WB, G	h/l	M	Mini-Veritech Board, BK 1-2	9.90	1	Educational Teaching Aids	
3-7	WB, G	e/m/s	M/S	Senior Veritech Board, Bks 3-7	11.25	1		
R-3	WB	h/l	M	Electric Company Activity Book 1	8.95	1	Electric Company	
1-4	WB	h/l	M	Electric Company Activity Book 2	8.95	1		
3-8	C	e/h/l	M	Set A Word Analysis Practice 349417-4	3.90	1	Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich	
			M	Set B Word Analysis Practice 349425-5	3.90	1		
			M/S	Set C Word Analysis Practice 349433-6	3.90	1		
Phonics Crossword Puzzles								
1	WB	h/l	M	Book A	.88	2	McCormick-Mathers	
2	WB	h/l	M	Book B	1.04	2		
3	WB	h/l	M	Book C	1.04	2		
				Teacher's Edition (Book A)	1.04	1		
				Teacher's Edition (Books B & C)	1.52	2		

Vocabulary

Reading Level	Format	Interest Level	Purchase Level	Material Name & Catalog Number	Unit Price	# of Units	Publisher	Additional Skills
Stanford McGraw-Hill Vocabulary								
6-12	WB	m/s	S	Stanford 1 07-060757-5	1.56	2	McGraw-Hill	
6-12	WB	m/s	S	Stanford 2 07-060758-3	1.56	2		
6-12	WB	m/s	S	Stanford 3 07-060759-1	1.56	2		
6-12	WB	m/s	S	Stanford 4 07-060760-5	1.56	2		
6-12	WB	m/s	S	Stanford 5 07-060761-3	1.56	2		
6-12	WB	m/s	S	Stanford 6 07-060762-1	1.56	2		
Spectrum Series								
2-6	WB	e/m/s	M	Word Analysis L1-6			McMillan	
3-7	WB	e/m/s	M	Vocabulary Development L1-6				
4-8	WB	e/m/s	M	Comprehension L1-6	152.97	1		
5	K,G	h/l	M	Learning Games - Kit E	48.75	1	Rand	
4-6	K,C	m/s	M/S	Wordpacer	35.00	1	Random House	
6	WB	m/s	S	Growing Word Power #281	.75	2	Reader's Digest	
				Teacher's Edition #282	.75	1		
1-4	K	e	M	School House Word Attack Skills Kit - 3-207700	84.65	1	SRA	
4-9	K	m/s	M/S	Vocabulab 3 Programs 3-3800	95.25	1		

# Vocabulary

Reading Level	Format	Interest Level	Purchase Level	Material Name & Catalog Number	Unit Price	# of Units	Publisher	Additional Skills
4-5	FS	h/l	S	New Adventures in Language - Complete Unit	105.00	1	Troll	
	T, WB	h/l	S	Vocabulary Development-Complete Unit	77.70	1		
	C	h/l	M/S	100 Blank Cards for Language Master	6.00	2	Trumble (Bell & Howell)	
K-12	C	e/m/s	M/S	Pre-recorded Cards for Language Master	45.00	2		
4-6	PB	m/s	M/S	Across and Down - Word Skills I	.95	2	Scholastic	
10-Adult	PB	s	S	Allen's Synonyms & Antonyms	.95	2	Scholastic	
10-Adult	PB	s	S	Basic Prefix and Root Vocabulary Builder (Nosofsky)	1.75	2	College Skills	
10-Adult	PB	s	S	1100 Words You Need to Know (Bromberg & Gordon, 1971)	3.25	1	Barron's Educational Series, Inc.	
10-Adult	PB	s	S	How to Build College Level Vocabulary (Sack-Yourman)	1.75	2	College Skills	
10-Adult	PB	s	S	New Guide to Word Power (Lewis, 1963)	1.25	2	Pyramid Books	
10-Adult	PB	s	S	Preparing for the MAT-Analogies	3.50	2	Pyramid Books	
10-Adult	PB	s	S	Short Cuts to Effective English (Shefter, 1974)	.95	2	Pocket Books	
10-Adult	PB	s	S	Six Minutes a Day to Perfect Spelling (Shefter, 1974)	.95	2	Pocket Books	
10-Adult	PB	s	S	Six Weeks to Words of Power (Funk, 1972)	.95	2	Pocket Books	
10-Adult	PB	s	S	Thirty Days to a More Powerful Vocabulary (Funk & Lewis, 1975)	.95	2	Pocket Books	
10-Adult	PB	s	S	Twenty-five Magic Steps to Word Power (Funk)	.50	2	John Wiley & Sons	

Vocabulary

Reading Level	Format	Interest Level	Purchase Level	Material Name & Catalog Number	Unit Price	# of Units	Publisher	Additional Skills
10-Adult	PB	s	S	Twenty-three Hundred Steps to Word Power (Gruber, 1976)	1.45	2	Arco	
10-Adult	PB	s	S	Vocabulary for Adults (Romine)	3.95	1	John Wiley & Sons	
10-Adult	PB	s	S	Word Master Made Simple (Waldhorn and Nieger, 1958)	1.95	2	Doubleday	
10-Adult	PB	s	S	Word Power Made Easy (Lewis, 1976)	1.95	2	Pocket Books	
4-6	PB	m/s	M/s	Word Puzzles and Mysteries	.95	2	Scholastic	
10-Adult	PB	s	S	Word Skills I	.95	2	Scholastic	
10-Adult	PB	s	S	Webster's Instant Word Guide	3.50	1	Webster	
4-6	PB	m/s	M/S	Word Power	.90	2	Scholastic	

Comprehension

Reading Level	Format	Interest Level	Purchase Level	Material Name & Catalog Number	Unit Price	# of Units	Publisher	Additional Skills
PP-3	K	e	M	Reading Development Kit A 7050	79.50	1	Addison-Wesley	
4-6	K	e/m	M	Reading Development Kit B 7109	79.50	1		
7-9	K	s	S	Reading Development Kit C 7114	107.52	1		
2-9	PB	m/s	M/S	Kaleidoscope Reader (1-8) (1 each) 40851, 53, 55, 57, 61, 63, 65	2.97	8		Vocabulary
				Kaleidoscope Reader (1-8) (1 each) 40852, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66	3.24	8		Vocabulary
1-9	WB	e/m/s	M	Understanding Word Groups	9.95	1	Barnell-Loft	
1-9	WB	e, m/s	M	Understanding Questions	9.95	1		
4-6	K	m	M	Comprehension Skills Laboratories-E	95.00	1	BFA	
6-8	K	hl	S	Comprehension Skills Laboratories-H	95.00	1		
	T, WB	m/s	M	Listening With a Purpose K-105	97.00	1	Coronet	
4-6	T, WB	e/m	M	Audio Reading Progress Lab (1-742, 752, 762)	355.00	1	Educational Progress	Vocabulary Study Skills
6-12	PB	hl/s	S	Selections from the Black Olive (701) Brown (702) Purple (703) (2 of each)	3.20	6	Jamestown	Study Skills Vocabulary
6-12	PB	hl/s	S	Voices from the Bottom (Olive (721) Brown (722) Purple (723) (2 of each)	3.20	6		Study Skills Vocabulary

Comprehension

Reading Level	Format	Interest Level	Purchase Level	Material Name & Catalog Number	Unit Price	# of Units	Publisher	Additional Skills
6-12	PB	hl/s	S	Topics for the Restless Olive (741) Brown (742) Purple (743)	3.20	6	Jamestown (continued)	Study Skills Vocabulary
10-12	PB	s	S	The Now Student	3.20	3		Study Skills
9-12	PB	s	S	Chapters	3.20	5		
6-12	PB	m/s	M/S	Six Way Paragraphs	3.20	5		
6-12	PB/T	m/s	S	Comprehension Skills Booklets (9 in series - 1 of each title)	1.00	9		
5-6	B	hl/m	M	Multiple Skill Series E1, E2, E3, E4, F1, F2, F3, F4 (1 of each)	1.60	8	Lowell & Lynwood	
				Teacher's Manual	2.00	1		
				Spirit Masters MSS-SM	2.25	1		
9-12	PB	s	S	McGraw-Hill Basic Skills System Reading to Discover Organization - 051381-3 Fisher	3.65	2	McGraw-Hill	
				Critical Reading Improvement - 051383-X Harnadek	3.65	2		
				Reading for Main Idea - 051379-1 Raygor	3.65	2		
				Reading for Significant Facts - 051380-5 Raygor	3.65	2		
4-8	PB	e/m	M	Now Age Illustrated Reading Kit #64-0001	64.95	1	Pendulum Press, Inc.	

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Comprehension

Reading Level	Format	Interest Level	Purchase Level	Material Name & Catalog Number	Unit Price	# of Price	Publisher	Additional Skills
2-4	PB/WS	hl/m	M	Phonix Reading Series. A, B, C	35.00	1	Prentice Hall	Vocabulary
7-9	PB/T	m/s	M/S	Advanced Skill Builders				
				Level 7 #371 Word Book	1.50	3	Reader's Digest	Study Skills
				#770 Audio Lessons	39.60	1		Study Skills
				Level 8 #372 Word Book	1.50	3		Study Skills
				#780 Audio Lessons	39.60	1		Study Skills
				Level 9 #373 Word Book	1.50	3		Study Skills
				#790 Audio Lessons	39.60	1		Study Skills
				Teacher's Guide #717	.90	1		
1-6	PB	m/s	M/S	Reader's Digest Readings				
				#191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196 (2 of each)	.99	12		
2-10	T	h/l/m/e	M/S	Reading Progress - Complete Set of 10 Tapes	49.95	1	Reading Progress	
2.0-2.9	T	hl/m/s	M/S	Action Unit Books 1, 2, 3 (8991, 8992, 8993) (3 of each)	1.00	9	Scholastic	Vocabulary
3.0-3.9	WB	m/s	M/S	Double Action Unit Books 1, 2 (8862, 8863) (3 of each)	1.00	6		Vocabulary
3-6	PB	h/l/s	M/S	Dimensions	.90	2		
	PB	h/l/s	M/S	Spotlight	.90	2		
	PB	h/l/s	M/S	Wide, World	.90	2		
	PB	h/l/s	M/S	Trackdown	.90	2		
4-6	PB	e/m	M	ALA Library for Grades 4-6	24.00	1		
7-12	PB	s	S	ALA Library for Grades 7-12	24.00	1		

Comprehension

Reading Level	Format	Interest Level	Purchase Level	Material Name & Catalog Number	Unit Price	# of Units	Publisher	Additional Skills
3.0-8.9	K	h/m/s	M/S	About Women 3-9700	59.95	1	SRA	
3.0-8.9	K	h/m	M	An American Album 3-9550	79.95	1		
2.0-3.5	B	h/l/e/m/s	M	Corrective Reading Program				
				Teacher Materials 7-8480	29.50	1		
				Student Materials Book 7-8483	6.50	2		
				Placement Tests 7-8484	2.00	1		
4.5-9.5	K	h/l/m/s	M	Countries and Cultures 3-5350	68.40	1		
4.0-9.0	B	h/l/m	M	Designs for Reading I and II				
				Book 7-Student Text 3-4231	6.72	2		
				Book 7-Teacher Handbook 3-4232	.80	1		
				Book 8-Student Text 3-4233	6.72	2		
				Book 8-Teacher Handbook 3-4234	.80	1		
7-12	B	h/l/m/s	M/S	How to Read Factual Literature				
				Book 1 - (7-8) 13-61	3.73	2		
				Book 2 - (9-10) 13-62	3.73	2		
				Book 3 - (11-12) 13-63	3.73	2		
				Instructor's Guide 13-65	.81	1		
4-9	K	m/s	M/S	Manpower and Natural Resources	67.50	1		
4-8	K	e/m	M	News slab I 35000	75.00	1		
5-9	K	e/m/s	S	News slab II 53100	75.00	1		
2-10	K	m/s	M/S	Reading for Understanding Junior	53.50	1		
5-14	K	s	M/S	Reading for Understanding Senior	53.50	1		
5-12	K	m/s	M	Reading Laboratory III B	99.95	1		Vocab. & Rate
8-14	K	s	S	Reading Laboratory IV A	99.95	1		Vocab. & Rate
4-8	K	e/m	M	Schoolhouse: Comprehension Patterns				
				#3-207800	84.65	1		Vocabulary
3.0-5.9	K	h/l/e/m/s	M	Thinklab #3-207740	49.50	1		
2-6	K	h/l	M/S	We are Black #35280	67.50	1		Vocabulary

Reading Level	Format	Interest Level	Purchase Level	Material Name & Catalog Number	Unit Price	# of Units	Publisher	Additional Skills
1-6	WB	e/m	M	Reading, Thinking, Reasoning Series Teacher Edition	1.26 1.56	3 1	Steck-Vaughn	
	K, T	e	M	Thinking Skills Series	66.00	1	Troll	
1.5-3.5	PB	m	M/H	Pal Paperback Kit A 501	40.00	1	Xerox	
4 5-5.5	PB	m	M/H	Pal Paperback Kit B 502	40.00	1		

Rate.

Reading Level	Format	Interest Level	Purchase Level	Material Name & Catalog Number	Unit Price	# of Units	Publisher	Additional Skills
				Controlled Reader Study Guides			EDL	
3	WB	e/m	M	SDC 311004-3	1.60	3		Vocab. & Comp.
5	WB	e/m	M	SDE 311008-6	1.60	3		Vocab. & Comp.
7	WB	m/s	M	SDG 311012-4	1.60	3		Vocab. & Comp.
10	WB	s	M/S	SDJ 311018-3	1.60	3		Vocab. & Comp.
11	WB	s	S	SDK 311020-5	1.60	3		Vocab. & Comp.
13	WB	s	S	SDM 311024-8	1.60	3		Vocab. & Comp.
2	WB	s	S	BA 319202-3	1.60	3		Vocab. & Comp.
4	WB	s	S	DA 319204-X	2.35	3		Vocab. & Comp.
6	WB	s	S	FA 319206-6	2.35	3		Vocab. & Comp.
8	WB		S	HA 319208-2	2.35	3		Vocab. & Comp.
				Controlled Reader Filmstrips				
3	WB	m	M	SDC 211034-1	85.00	1		Vocab. & Comp.
5	WB	m	M	SDE 211038-4	85.00	1		Vocab. & Comp.
7	WB	m	M	SDG 211042-2	85.00	1		Vocab. & Comp.
10	WB	s	M/S	SDJ 211048-1	85.00	1		Vocab. & Comp.
11	WB	s	S	SDK 211050-3	85.00	1		Vocab. & Comp.
13	WB	s	S	SDM 211054-6	85.00	1		Vocab. & Comp.
2	WB	s	S	BA 219202-X	130.00	1		Vocab. & Comp.
4	WB	s	S	DA 219204-6	130.00	1		Vocab. & Comp.
6	WB	s	S	FA 219206-2	130.00	1		Vocab. & Comp.
8	WB	s	S	HA 219208-9	130.00	1		Vocab. & Comp.
				Controlled Reader Cassettes				
3	WB	s	S	SDC 411004-7	80.00	1		Vocab. & Comp.
3	WB	s	S	SDG 411012-8	80.00	1		Vocab. & Comp.
3	WB	s	S	SDJ 411018-7	80.00	1		Vocab. & Comp.

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Rate

Reading Level	Format	Interest Level	Purchase Level	Material Name & Catalog Number	Unit Price	# of Units	Publisher	Additional Skills
9-12	PB	s	S	Skimming and Scanning Skills 051386-4 (Maxwell, 1969)	6.00	2	McGraw-Hill	Comprehension
9-12	PB	s	S	Reading at Efficient Rates (Raygor & Schick, 1970)	3.65	2		
10-Adult	PB	s	S	Read with Speed & Precision (Leedy, 1963)	8.50	1		
				Instructor's Manual	1.50	1		
10-Adult	PB	s	S	Speed Reading Made Easy (W. B. Smith, 1963)	1.25	2	Popular Library	
4-6	PB	h/l	M/S	Sprint 8704	.90	3	Scholastic	
				Sprint - Teacher Edition 8913	1.50	1		
7-8	PB	m/s	M/S	1013 Blue	4.00	2	BRIM	Comprehension
9-12	PB	m/s	M/S	1014 Green	3.50	2		
13	PB	s	S	1015 Orange	3.50	2		
14-15	PB	s	S	1016 Red	3.50	2		
Coll. Adv.	PB	s	S	1017 Purple	3.50	2		

Study Skills

Reading Level	Format	Interest Level	Purchase Level	Material Name & Catalog Number	Unit Price	# of Units	Publisher	Additional Skills
4-12	AV	h/l	M/S	Target Purple	237.00	1	Addison-Wesley	
10-12	PB	s	S	Scholastic Aptitude Tests Preparation	.95	2	Arco	
1-9	WB	e/m/s	M/S	Using a Table of Contents Complete Set	9.95	1	Barnell-Loft	
1-9	WB	e/m/s	M/S	Learning to Alphabetize & Using Guide Words - Complete Set	26.95	1		
3-9	WB	e/m/s	M/S	Using an Index - Complete Set	12.95	1		
10-12	PB	s	S	Barron's How to Prepare for the PSAT-NMQT (Brownstein/Weiner, 1973)	2.65	2	Barron	
9-12	PB	s	S	Listening & Note-Taking 051374-0	4.25	2	McGraw-Hill	
	T	s	S	Listening & Note-Taking Tapes	14.25	1		
	PB	s	M/S	Systems for Study 051371-6 (Raygor & Wark, 1970)	3.65	3		
	PB	s	S	Problem Solving Improvement 051372-4 (Samson, 1970)	3.65	2		
	T			Problem Solving Improvement Tapes	14.25	1		
	PB	s	S	Read, Underline, Review 051375-9 (Ward & Morgen, 1970)	3.65	2		

Study Skills

Reading Level	Format	Interest Level	Purchase Level	Material Name & Catalog Number	Unit Price	# of Units	Publisher	Additional Skills
9-12	PB	s	S	How to Remember Anything (Markoff, Dubin, & Carcel, 1974)	5.00	2	Memory School	
4-6	PB	h/l	M/S	Countdown Study Skills I	.95	2	Scholastic	
4-8	K	e/m	M	Research Lab 3-7600	90.50	1	SRA	
8-Adult	PB	s	M/S	Good Memory-Good Student (Lorayne, 1976)	4.00	1	Stein & Day	

Survival Skills

Reading Level	Format	Interest Level	Purchase Level	Material Name & Catalog Number	Unit Price	# of Units	Publisher	Additional Skills
5-6	B	h/l/s	S	The Reading for Living Set #439	4.25	1	New Reader's Press	
				Be Informed Series	4.25	1		
3.4	PB	s	S	Unit 1: Personal Credit	.75	2		
3.2	PB	s	M/S	2: Buying a Car	.75	2		
4.3	PB	s	M/S	3: Owning a Car	.75	2		
3.9	PB	s	S	5: Social Security	.75	2		
3.3	PB	s	S	6: Renting a House	.75	2		
3.7	PB	s	M/S	7: Finding a Job	.75	2		
3.8	PB	s	M/S	8: Reading Your Newspaper	.75	2		
3.4	PB	s	S	9: Taxes	.75	2		
3.6	PB	s	S	10: Banking	.75	2		
3.7	PB	s	M/S	13: Measurements	.75	2		
3.4	PB	s	M/S	14: Wise Buying	.75	2		
3.4	PB	s	M/S	16: Money	.75	2		
9	PB	s	M/S	Studying for a Driver's License #441 (Joyce, 1973)	1.50	4		
6.0	PB	s	M/S	Becoming a Car Owner #456 (Stein, 1976)	1.95	2		
4.0	PB	h/l	M/S	Read the Instructions First #444	1.50	2		
4.0	PB	h/l	M/S	Label Talk	1.50	2		
4.0	PB	h/l	M/S	Signs Around Town #442	1.50	2		
4.0	PB	h/l	M/S	Machine-Age Riddles #440	.65	3		
9	PB, T	s	M/S	Tomorrow's Drivers #92331-5	2.46	2	Rand McNally	
6-9	K	m/s	M/S	To Buy or Not to Buy #01890	99.00	1	Random House	

Survival Skills

Reading Level	Format	Interest Level	Purchase Level	Material Name & Catalog Number	Unit Price	# of Units	Publisher	Additional Skills
3-6	PB	m/s	M/S	Jobs in Your Future	.90	2	Scholastic	
4-6	PB	m/s	M/S	Consumer Sense and Nonsense	.90	2		

EQUIPMENT LIST

<u>Equipment Name</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u># of Units</u>	<u>Company</u>
Controlled Reader Junior	295.00	8	EDL
or Comoo 8 (Combination controlled reader and tachistoscope)	330.00	8	EDL
or Guided Reader	179.95	8	I/CT (Cook)
Tape Cassette Recorder	45.00	2	Trumble
Tape Cassette Player	35.00	6	
Headset	6.00	12	
Filmviewer	25.00	4	
Language Master	210.00	2	
Jack-box (4 station) with volume control	11.00	1	
Jack-box (4 station) without volume control	7.00	1	
Flash-X Machine	8.00	4	EDL
Eggtimer	1.00	4	(local)
Stopwatch	20.00	2	Zipp Co.
Reading Accelerator	92.00	4	SRA
Carrel (electrically wired) approximately	135.00	20	School Equip Dist.

FURNITURE

	<u># of</u> <u>Units</u>
Chairs	35
Small tables	3
Large tables	3
Filing cabinets	3
Book shelves	100 ft. minimum
Paperback book rack	1
Magazine display rack	1
Pencil sharpeners	2
Bulletin boards	2
Free reading corner: pillows, rugs, soft chairs, lamps, plants	

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

(Cost estimated at \$135.00)

Felt tip pens, magic markers	2 doz.
Pencils	6 doz.
Crayons	6 boxes
Thermo-fax masters	5 boxes
Construction paper	assortment
Ditto paper	8 reams
File folders	500
Scissors	2 prs.
Paste, glue, rubber cement	1 jar each
Stapler & staples	2
Stapler remover	1
Hole punch	1
Wastebaskets	3
Paper clips	6 boxes
Rubber bands	1 large box
Rubber stamp (ID)	1
Date stamp	1
Masking tape	3 rolls
Library book tape	3 rolls
Scotch tape holder	1
Scotch tape	6 rolls
Thumbtacks	2 boxes
Acetate sheets	1 box
Acetate sheet markers	3

Starter List Recommendations for Middle  
and Junior High School\*

VOCABULARY

<u>Material</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u># of Units</u>	<u>Approximate Total Cost</u>
Target Green	Addison-Wesley	1	237.00
Target Blue		1	237.00
Target Yellow		1	237.00
Pictovocabulary (Basic Word Set A)	Barnell-Loft	1	70.00
Wordcraft I	Communacad	1	75.00
Wordcraft III		1	56.00
Clues No. 1, 2, 3	Educational Progress	1	330.00
Clues Magazines (2 extra sets)			
Word Analysis Practice (Sets A, B, C)	Harcourt-Brace-Jovanovich	3	12.00
Phonics Crossword Puzzles	McCormick-Mathers		
Books A, B, C (2 each)		6	6.00
Books A, B, C (Teacher Ed. - 1 each)		3	4.00
Vocabulab 3	SRA	1	95.00
Across & Down	Scholastic	2	2.00
Word Power		2	2.00
Word Puzzles and Mysteries		2	2.00
Language Master Blank Cards (Box of 100)	Trumble	2	12.00

VOCABULARY TOTAL 1371.00

\*See Comprehensive List (pp. 71-87) for more complete ordering information.

COMPREHENSION

<u>Material</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u># of Units</u>	<u>Approximate Total Cost</u>
Reading Development Kit A	Addison-Wesley	1	80.00
Reading Development Kit B		1	80.00
Kaleidoscope Readers (1-8)		8	24.00
Kaleidoscope Readers (Teacher Ed.)		8	26.00
Comprehension Skills Laboratory E	BFA	1	95.00
Six-Way Paragraphs	Jamestown Publishers	5	16.00
Multiple Skills Series (E1-F4)	Lowell & Lynwood	8	13.00
Multiple Skills Series (Teacher Ed.)		2	4.00
Now Age Illustrated Rd. Kit	Pendulum Press	1	65.00
Audio Lessons (levels 7-9) Tapes with books and Teacher Ed.	Reader's Digest		136.00
Reading Progress Tapes (Set of 10)	Reading Progress	1	50.00
Action Unit Books 1, 2, 3 (3 of each)	Scholastic	9	9.00
Double Action Unit Books 1, 2 (3 of each)		6	6.00
Dimensions, Spotlight, Wide World Trackdown (2 of each)		8	8.00
About Women	SRA	1	60.00
American Album		1	80.00
Corrective Reading (Set)		1	43.00
Countries & Cultures		1	68.00
Designs for Reading (Set)		1	28.00
How to Read Factual Literature (Set)		1	24.00
Manpower and Natural Resources		1	68.00
Newslab I		1	75.00
RFU Junior		1	54.00
Schoolhouse: Comprehension		1	85.00
We Are Black		1	68.00
Pal Paperback Kit A	Xerox	1	40.00

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COMPREHENSION TOTAL 1305.00

RATE

<u>Material</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u># of Units</u>	<u>Approximate Total Cost</u>
Controlled Reader Study Guides (BA, SDC, SDE, FA, SDG, SDJ - 3 each)	EDL	18	33.00
Controlled Reader Filmsrips (BA, SDC, SDE, FA, SDG, SDJ - 1 each)		6	600.00
Sprint, Countdown	Scholastic	4	4.00
Rate and Comprehension Check (Blue and Green - 2 each)	BRIM	4	15.00
			<hr/>
		RATE TOTAL	652.00

STUDY SKILLS

Target Purple	Addison-Wesley	1	237.00
Research Lab	SRA	1	91.00
			<hr/>
		STUDY SKILLS TOTAL	328.00

EQUIPMENT

	<u>Company</u>	<u># of Units</u>	<u>Approximate Total Cost</u>
Controlled Reader Junior (\$1180) or Combo 8 (\$1320) or Guided Reader (\$720)	EDL EDL I/CT (Cook)	4 4 4	1180.00
Language Master	Trumble	1	225.00
Tape Cassette Recorder		1	45.00
Tape Cassette Player		3	105.00
Filmviewers		3	75.00
Headset		8	48.00
Jack-Box (4 station) w/o volume control		1	7.00
Eggtimer	(local)	4	4.00
Stopwatch	Zipp	1	20.00
Carrels (electrically wired)	Sch. Equip. Dist.	12	1620.00
			<hr/>
			EQUIPMENT TOTAL 3329.00
			<hr/>
			APPROXIMATE TOTAL -
			MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT 6985.00

SUPPLIES

See Miscellaneous List 135.00

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APPROXIMATE TOTAL \$7120.00

Starter List Recommendations for  
Senior High\*

VOCABULARY

<u>Material</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u># of Units</u>	<u>Approximate Total Cost</u>
Target Green	Addison-Wesley	1	237.00
Target Blue		1	237.00
Target Yellow		1	237.00
Pictovocabulary 222	Barnell-Loft	1	37.00
Bergen Evans Wordcraft II	Communacad	1	104.00
		1	50.00
Word Clues (G, I, K, M - 2 each)	EDL	8	21.00
Flash-X Cards (G, I, K, M - 1 each)		4	16.00
Word Analysis Practice (Sets A, B, C)	Harcourt-Brace- Jovanovich	3	12.00
Vocabulab 3	SRA	1	95.00
Language Master Blank Cards (Box of 100)	Trumble	2	12.00
Paperback Vocabulary Books (See Complete List)		35	54.00
<b>VOCABULARY TOTAL</b>			<b>1112.00</b>

\*See Comprehensive List (pp. 71-87) for more complete ordering information.

## COMPREHENSION

<u>Material</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u># of Units</u>	<u>Approximate Total Cost</u>
Reading Development Kit C	Addison-Wesley	1	80.00
Kaleidoscope Readers (1-8)		8	24.00
Kaleidoscope Readers (Teacher Ed.)		8	26.00
Paperback Books on Comprehension	Jamestown Publishers	40	108.00
Basic Skills Series (2 of each title)	McGraw-Hill	8	29.00
Now Age Illustrated Rd. Kit	Pendulum Press	1	65.00
Audio Lessons (levels 7-9) Tapes with books and Teacher Ed.	Reader's Digest		136.00
RD Readings (2 of each title)		12	12.00
Reading Progress Tapes (Set of 10)	Reading Progress	1	50.00
Action Unit Books 1, 2, 3 (3 of each)	Scholastic	9	9.00
Double Action Unit Books 1, 2 (3 of each)		6	6.00
Dimensions, Spotlight, Wide World Trackdown (2 of each)		8	8.00
ALA Library for Grades 7-12		1	24.00
About Women	SRA	1	60.00
How to Read Factual Literature (Set)		1	24.00
Manpower and Natural Resources		1	68.00
Newslab II		1	75.00
Reading Laboratory IVA		1	100.00
RFU Senior		1	54.00
We Are Black		1	68.00
Pal Paperback Kit B	Xerox	1	40.00
COMPREHENSION TOTAL			1066.00

RATE

Material

Company

# of  
Units

Approximate  
Total Cost

Rate and Comprehension Check  
(Blue, Green, Orange, Red, Purple -  
2 each)

BRIM

10

36.00

Controlled Reader Study Guides  
(BA, DA, FA, HA, SDJ, SDM -  
3 each)

EDL

18

33.00

Controlled Reader Filmstrips  
(BA, DA, FA, HA, SDJ, SDM -  
1 each)

6

590.00

Basic Skills Series  
(Maxwell, Raygor - 2 each)  
Leedy, Book

McGraw-Hill

4

20.00

1

8.00

Sprint, Countdown

Scholastic

4

4.00

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RATE TOTAL 691.00

STUDY SKILLS

Target Purple

Addison-Wesley

1

237.00

Basic Skills Series  
(see list of books)

McGraw-Hill

9

34.00

9

34.00

Research Lab

SRA

1

91.00

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STUDY SKILLS TOTAL 328.00

SURVIVAL SKILLS

<u>Material</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u># of Units</u>	<u>Approximate Total Cost</u>
Total list as shown	New Reader's Press	38	38.00
Tomorrow's Drivers	Rand McNally	2	5.00
Consumer Sense and Nonsense Jobs in Your Future	Scholastic	4	4.00
SURVIVAL SKILLS TOTAL			47.00

EQUIPMENT

Controlled Reader Junior (\$1180) or Combo 8 (\$1320) or Guided Reader (\$720)	EDL	4	1180.00
Reading Accelerator	SRA	2	92.00
Language Master	Trumble	1	225.00
Tape Cassette Recorder		1	45.00
Tape Cassette Player		3	105.00
Filmviewers		3	75.00
Headset		8	48.00
Jack-Box (4 station) w/o volume control		1	7.00
Flash-X Machine	EDL	3	24.00
Eggtimer	(local)	4	4.00
Stopwatch	Zipp	1	20.00
Carrels (electrically wired)	Sch. Equip. Dist.	12	1620.00
EQUIPMENT TOTAL			3445.00
APPROXIMATE TOTAL -			
MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT			6689.00

Publisher's Names and Addresses

Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.  
9 Dunwoody Park  
Suite 120  
Atlanta, Ga. 30341

Arco Publishing Company, Inc.  
219 Park Avenue South  
New York, N.Y. 10003

Audio-Visual Materials  
319 Monroe Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Barnell-Loft, Ltd.  
958 Church Street  
Baldwin, N.Y. 11510

Barron's Educational Series, Inc.  
113 Crossways Park Drive  
Woodbury, N.Y. 11797

BFA Educational Media  
109 Willow Tree Lane  
Longwood, Fl. 32750

College Skills  
101 West 31 Street  
New York, N.Y.

Communacad  
The Communications Academy  
Box 541  
Wilton, Conn. 06897

Cook Consultants, Inc.  
2510 S. W. 3rd Ave.  
Ft. Lauderdale, Fl. 33315

Coronet Instructional Materials  
65 S. W. Water Street  
Chicago, Ill. 60601

Developmental Learning Materials  
7440 N. Natchez Ave.  
Nills, Ill. 60648

Dexter & Westbrook  
908 Church Street  
Baldwin, New York 11510

Doubleday & Company, Inc.  
277 Park Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10017

Educational Developmental Labo-  
ratories (EDL)  
McGraw-Hill Book Company  
Division  
District Office  
2310 Parklake Dr., N. E.  
Suite 520  
Atlanta, Ga. 30345

EDL-North Florida & Orange  
County  
GFA Corporation  
P. O. Box 15262  
Orlando, Fl. 32808

EDL-Central Florida (except  
Orange)  
541 N. Terrace Dr.  
Brandon, Fl. 33511

EDL-South Florida  
Cook Consultants  
2510 Southwest 3rd Ave.  
Ft. Lauderdale, Fl. 33315

Educational Activities, Inc.  
P. O. Box 392  
Freeport, New York 11520

Educational Progress  
Educational Development Corp.  
P. O. Box 45663  
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74145

Educational Teaching Aids  
Division of A.  
Daigger and Company  
159 Kinzie Street  
Chicago, Ill. 60610

Electric Company Activity Books  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

EMC Corporation  
c/o Cook Consultants  
2510 S. W. 3rd Ave.  
Ft. Lauderdale, Fl. 33315

Eye Gate  
146-01 Archer Avenue  
Jamaica, N. Y. 11435

Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich  
757 3rd Street  
New York, N. Y. 10017

Jamestown Publishers  
P. O. Box 6743  
Providence, Rhode Island 02940

Learning Resources Co.  
P. O. Drawer 3709  
202 Lake Miriam Drive  
Lakeland, Fl. 33803

Lowell & Lynwood, Ltd.  
965 Church Street  
Baldwin, N. Y. 11510

MacMillan Company  
1586 Stoneridge Dr.  
Stone Mountain, Ga. 30083

McCormick-Mathers  
450 W. 33rd Street  
New York, N. Y. 10011

McGraw-Hill Book Company  
Distributing Center  
(Trade Order Service)  
Princeton Road  
Hightstown, N. J. 08529

Memory School Publishing  
180 Thompson Street - Suite 6B  
New York, New York 10012

New Reader's Press  
Division of Laulack International  
Box 131  
Syracuse, N. Y. 13210

Pendulum Press, Inc.  
Saw Mill Road  
P. O. Box 509  
West Haven, Connecticut 06516

Pocket Books  
Division of Simon and Schuster,  
Inc.  
630 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y. 10020

Prentice Hall  
Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632

Pyramid Communications, Inc.  
919 Third Avenue  
New York, N. Y. 10022

Rand McNally  
School Department  
Box 7600  
Chicago, Ill. 60680

Random House  
400 Hahn Road  
Westminister, Maryland 21157

Reading Progress  
Box 458  
Amherst, Massachusetts 01002

Scholastic  
11533 Starboard Dr.  
Jacksonville, Fl. 32205

Science Research Association, Inc.  
(SRA)  
259 East Erie Street  
Chicago, Ill. 60611

Simon and Schuster, Inc.  
1 West 39th Street  
New York, N. Y. 10018

Steck-Vaughn Company  
Box 2028  
Austin, Texas 73767

Stein & Day Publishers  
Scarborough House  
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. 10510

Troll Associates  
320 Rt. 17  
Mahwah, N. J. 17430

Trumble Company  
P. O. Box 50790  
Jacksonville Beach, Fl. 32250

Visual Material, Inc.  
Redwood City, California

Webster/McGraw-Hill  
Webster Division  
1221 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, N. Y. 10020

John Wiley & Sons, Inc.  
605 Third Avenue  
New York, N. Y. 10016

Xerox Education Publication  
Xerox Education Center  
Columbus, Ohio 43216

School Equipment Distributors, Inc.  
319 Monroe Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

Zipp Sporting Goods  
7250 Read Road  
South Miami, Florida 33143

BRIM (Baldrige Reading  
Instruction Materials, Inc.)  
14 Grigg St.  
Box 439  
Greeniviah, Conn. 06830

APPENDIX III

READING TEST ORDERING INFORMATION

### Reading Test Ordering Information

Stanford Reading Achievement Tests, '73 Edition may be ordered from:

The Psychological Corporation  
757 Third Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

Information on the levels and forms of each test used in the present study is presented on p. 29. The cost of pre- and posttests (2 different levels), scoring keys, manual and answer sheets for a group of 500 pupils was approximately \$250.

The Diagnostic Reading Test may be ordered from:

The Committee on Diagnostic Reading Tests, Inc.  
Mountain Home, North Carolina 28758

Information on the levels and forms of each test used in the present study is presented on p. 29. The cost of pre- and posttests, scoring keys, manual and answer sheets for a group of 500 pupils was approximately \$65.00

### Informal Reading Tests

One source used by many reading laboratory directors in diagnosing reading difficulties of pupils on an informal basis is the Reading Diagnosis Kit (C-7070-0) by Wilma H. Miller. It may be purchased for \$14.95 from:

Center for Applied Research in Education, Inc.  
P.O. Box 130  
West Nyack, New York 10994

APPENDIX IVA

WORKSHOP MODEL



In Staff-Development Workshops,  
administrators,  
supervisors,  
and teachers  
become students.



### Workshop Model\*

Personal involvement is the keynote in the training of counselor-teachers for an assignment in a reading laboratory. During the workshop, participants go through the experience of being students in a developmental reading laboratory at their own level of competency. During the first session, a standardized reading test is administered and graded. Later, there is an interpretation of scores based on college norms. Counseling and goal-setting is experienced by each participant while he is developing his own individualized reading program. The philosophy, methodology, and materials are studied within this framework during the remainder of the sessions.

As the role of the teacher is not the same in the laboratory setting, differences between a teacher-learner environment and a learner-counselor situation are clarified. This includes an analysis of the dynamics of learning and discussions of the major learning theories. A philosophical approach to counseling involves participants in understanding some of the principles of motivation and some specific techniques related to task-oriented counseling. Case study evaluations and role-playing implement assimilation of attitudes and processes that are important in the success of the program.

There is a brief review of simple statistical concepts that are related to the interpretation of test scores. This includes an understanding of evaluation instruments, percentile ranks, norms, and progress expectancies. This body of information is most effectively used to stimulate motivation and to promote general feelings of confidence in students.

An exploration of materials is likely to be more meaningful to the participants if it applies to their own needs. Later, this knowledge can be used in helping students at whatever level they are functioning. As most of the reading materials are sequentially developed for depth of ideas and difficulty of specific skills, each participant will be improving his own reading skills. He explores the degree of success that is necessary

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\* Guttinger, H. I., V. A. Hines, and J. J. Larsen, An Experiment in Developmental, Individualized Reading: An Alternative to Performance Contracting, Research Monograph #1. Gainesville, Florida: P. K. Yonge Laboratory School, College of Education, University of Florida, Volume 1, April 1972, pp. 33-34.



Professor Vynce Hines reviews simple statistical concepts related to the interpretation of test scores.



Professor Tom Fillmer discusses learning theory underlying the approach.

to enhance feelings of adequacy. He can experience unsuccessful attempts also and learn ways of utilizing "failures" to stimulate further growth.

The mechanics of running a developmental reading laboratory are important aspects of the program. During the workshop, techniques of administering tests, record-keeping, program-planning, and the setting up of individual folders is discussed. The writing of brief notes to students after reviewing daily progress seems to be particularly meaningful to them. Examples of representative folders which include chronological remarks are available. The use of confidential counseling notes and the final reporting of results to the classroom teachers is clearly defined, also.

A final session includes a discussion of the relative place of the reading laboratory experience within the total school curriculum. An individualized reading program should be visualized as a direct aid to the classroom teacher. Reading skills that are being developed need to be integrated into the classroom experience and contribute to the recreational aspects of reading. A reading laboratory can only be effective if it is a cooperative effort of the entire faculty.



The relative place of the reading laboratory experiences in the total curriculum is discussed.

APPENDIX IVB  
SAMPLE PROGRAM  
FOR FOUR-DAY WORKSHOP  
AT P. K. YONGE



# P. K. YONGE LABORATORY SCHOOL

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, GAINESVILLE 32611

May 21, 1976



Dear Instructional Leader:

Four years ago the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School developed an individualized reading laboratory program for the improvement of reading at the middle and high school levels. Through extensive field testing in several Florida schools, it was found that the program was highly effective in improving rate, vocabulary and comprehension. Through continued evaluation and utilization of in-put from the seventy-five schools in which the program has been adapted, numerous improvements and modifications have been made.

Because of widespread interest throughout the State we have conducted workshops as often as possible since May of 1972 in order to assist teachers and administrators who are interested in establishing similar programs in their schools. To date, the 52 workshops conducted have been attended by 2014 educators from 55 Florida Counties and five other states.

The purpose of this letter is to invite you to attend the workshop which is to be held on our campus, July 13-16. It has been our experience that most effective implementation of the model results when teams consisting of teachers, supervisors and principals who will be concerned with getting the program underway attend the workshop and share the common experience as a basis for follow-up planning. Consequently, as in the past, priority will be granted requests for participation by teams. It appears essential that one member of the team be the principal. You will note that only two days attendance by administrators is necessary to fulfill the team participation requirement but administrators who have attended past workshops have strongly recommended the full four-day session.

For the first time this summer there will be a minimum registration fee to help cover the cost of materials and travel expenses for staff from out-of-town. We estimate that this amount will cover 20% of the total cost of the workshop. The remaining 80% of the cost is provided as a service of the Laboratory School and the University to Florida's public schools.

A schedule of activities is enclosed. Because of the intensive program offered, registration must be limited. If you and/or other supervisors, principals and teachers from your school or school system wish to attend, the enclosed registration form and check should be returned to Dr. Guttinger by June 21. (904-392-1558) Confirmation of your registration will be mailed to you by June 30.

Very truly yours,

*J. B. Hodges*

J. B. Hodges, Director  
P. K. Yonge Laboratory School  
and Professor of Education

DEVELOPMENTAL, INDIVIDUALIZED READING AT  
THE MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL LEVELS

P. K. Yonge Laboratory School  
College of Education and the Division of Continuing Education  
University of Florida

WORKSHOP STAFF, SPEAKERS AND PANELISTS

July 13 - 16, 1976

CO-DIRECTORS:

Dr. Hellen I. Guttinger  
Assistant Professor of Education  
and Director, Reading Re-  
search Project

Dr. Janet J. Larsen  
Associate Professor of English  
and Counselor  
Reading and Study Skills Center

STAFF:

- \*Ms. June Bryant, Co-Director, Reading Laboratory, Russell High School, Fulton County, Georgia
- \*Ms. Anita Buck, Reading Resource Teacher, Lincoln Middle School, Alachua County
- Ms. Sherry Crapps, Former Director, P. K. Yonge Reading Laboratory
- Ms. Mary Ganikos, Counselor and Research Associate, P. K. Yonge Reading Research Project
- \*Ms. Coralie Glickman, Co-Director, Reading Laboratory, Conniston Junior High, Palm Beach County
- Mr. Barry Gottlieb, Teacher, P. K. Yonge Laboratory School
- Ms. Barbara Kaiser, Director, P. K. Yonge Reading Laboratory
- \*Ms. Bennye Milton, Co-Director, Reading Laboratory, Crystal River Middle School, Citrus County
- Ms. Kathy Watson, Teacher, P. K. Yonge Laboratory School

SPEAKERS AND SPECIAL TOPICS STAFF:

- \*Ms. Gwen Biddle, Principal, Seabreeze Senior High, Volusia County, Daytona Beach, Florida
- Dr. Vynce A. Hines, Professor, Chairman, Foundations Department, College of Education, University of Florida
- Dr. J. E. Hodges, Professor of Education and Director, P. K. Yonge Laboratory School
- Dr. R. Emile Jester, Associate Professor, Foundations of Education, University of Florida

Dr. Catherine A. Longstreth, Associate Director, P. K. Yonge  
Laboratory School

Dr. Mary McCaulley, Clinical Psychologist, University of Florida,  
Director, Center for Application of Type

\*Mr. Tom Mills, Assistant Superintendent, South Central Area,  
Palm Beach County Schools

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\* A special note of appreciation to the Alachua, Fulton, Citrus,  
Palm Beach, and Volusia County School Boards, and the Reading and  
Study Skills Center, University of Florida, for sharing members of  
their staff with us during these four days.

## Program Schedule

### DEVELOPMENTAL, INDIVIDUALIZED READING AT THE MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOL LEVELS

Hellen Guttinger, Janet Larsen, Co-Directors

July 13 - 16, 1976

P. K. Yonge Laboratory School  
and the Division of Continuing Education  
1080 Southwest 11th Street  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, Florida

Tuesday, July 13

- 8:00 Registration and Coffee - Learning Resources Center (LRC)  
Register - give local address - Ms. Anita Buck  
Sign up for Individual Conference - Ms. Kathy Watson  
Sign up for Content Area Stations - Ms. Coralie Glickman
- 8:30 Welcome and Announcements - Dr. Hellen Guttinger  
P. K. Yonge's Research and Development: An Agent for  
Change - Dr. J. B. Hodges
- 8:55 The P. K. Yonge Model for Secondary Reading: One  
Alternative - Dr. Guttinger
- 9:40 Rationale for the Developmental, Individualized Approach -  
Dr. Janet Larsen
- 10:00 Establish Goals for the Workshop - Ms. Sherry Crapps
- 10:15 Coffee Break
- 10:30 Introductions of Participants - Ms. Mary Ganikos
- 11:00 The Group Testing Experience - Dr. Larsen
- 11:10 Administration of Reading Test; 4-day participants take  
group diagnostic test - Ms. Barbara Kaiser, Ms. June  
Bryant, Mr. Barry Gottlieb, Ms. Bennye Milton  
\*Seminar - Evaluating the Reading Program: What Results  
Can be Expected? - Dr. Vynce Hines
- 12:30 Lunch
- 1:45 Adaptation of the P. K. Yonge Model in Other Schools -  
Ms. Gwen Biddle, Mr. Thomas Mills, Ms. June Bryant,  
Dr. Guttinger
- 2:45 Interpretation of the Testing Profile - Ms. Ganikos
- 3:15 The Goal-Setting Interview: Individual Conference with each  
to workshop participant scheduled at thirty minute intervals  
5:15 with workshop staff.

113147

The Reading Laboratory will be open during the conferencing time for browsing. Staff members will be on hand to demonstrate materials on an individual basis.

Wednesday, July 14

- 7:30  
to Continue Goal-Setting Conferences  
9:00
- 8:00 Introduction to Materials and Charting Procedures -  
Ms. Kaiser, Ms. Glickman, Ms. Buck, Ms. Bryant and  
Ms. Milton
- 9:15 Personal Laboratory I  
\*What are the Next Steps for Administrators? (Staffing,  
scheduling, materials, total faculty involvement  
consideration)
- 10:15 Coffee Break
- 10:30 Personality Characteristics and Individual Differences. An  
Explanation of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator - Dr. Mary  
McCaulley
- 12:15 Lunch
- 1:30 Developmental Reading in the Content Areas. Choose three  
from the following:
1. How to Use Readability Formulas (Fry, SMOG, or  
Dale-Chall)
  2. Standardized Diagnostic and Achievement Tests -  
Dr. Emile Jester
  3. One-to-one Clinical Testing - Dr. Larsen
  4. Informal Approaches to Evaluating Reading Levels of  
Students (Graded Paragraphs, Informal Reading Inven-  
tories, Applied Word Lists, Cloze Procedure) -  
Ms. Crapps and Ms. Milton
  5. Altering and Rewriting Materials to meet the levels at  
which Students are Reading - Ms. Kaiser
  6. Study Skills for Secondary Students - Ms. Ganikos
  7. Kits and Games and Low-Budget Materials - Ms. Watson
  8. Specific Ways Reading Teachers Can Function as  
Resource Persons to Content Area Teachers - Ms. Buck
  9. In-Service Components for Content Area Teachers -  
Dr. Guttinger
- 3:15 Personal Laboratory II  
\*The Reading Laboratory and the Total School - Dr. Larsen  
\*Evaluation of Workshop
- 4:30 Day's Sessions End

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\* These sessions are for 2-day participants only

Thursday, July 15

- 8:00 Personal Laboratory III
- 9:10 Evaluation of the Reading Program: What Growth Can be Expected? - Dr. Hines and Dr. Guttinger
- 10:15 Coffee Break
- 10:30 Conferencing the Student - Ms. Ganikos, Mr. Gottlieb, Ms. Crapps, Ms. Watson, Ms. Bryant, Ms. Buck, Ms. Milton, Ms. Glickman (Small Groups and Role Playing)
- 12:00 Record Keeping and Writing in Folders (Overview and Small Groups) - Ms. Kaiser and Ms. Glickman
- 12:30 Lunch
- 1:45 Continuing - Reading in the Content Areas - Choose Two from Wednesday's Session.
- 3:00 Personality Influences in Teaching and Learning - Dr. Larsen and Dr. Guttinger
- 3:45 Seminar: Questions, Questions, Questions!
- 4:00 Day's Sessions End

Friday, July 16

- 8:00 Personal Laboratory IV
- 9:15 Tenets Basic to the Effective Implementation of a Developmental Reading Program - Dr. Guttinger
- 9:40 Implementing Developmental Reading in Your School (Small Groups)
- 11:10 Summary of Plans to the Total Group
- 11:35 Creating Total School Involvement in Reading - Dr. Larsen
- 12:00 Evaluation
- 12:30 Workshop Ends

APPENDIX V

PROGRAMS FROM  
SCHOOLS' A AND B WORKSHOPS

## Program Schedule

Developmental, Individualized Reading Workshop  
CRYSTAL RIVER MIDDLE SCHOOL  
Crystal River, Florida

August 16 and 17, 1973

Thursday, August 16

- 8:30 Registration
- 8:45 Welcome - Ms. Bernadette Eggart, County Office
- 9:00 "A Developmental, Individualized Reading Program" -  
Dr. Hellen Guttinger, Director of P. K. Yonge Reading  
Laboratory
- 10:00 Coffee Break
- 10:20 "Place of Reading in the Total School Program" -  
Dr. Janet Larsen, University of Florida, Reading Consultant  
for P. K. Yonge Project
- 11:00 Myers-Briggs Type Indicator
- 12:00 Lunch
- 1:30 Goals for the Workshop - Personal Information Sheet
- 1:40 "Personality Characteristics and Individual Differences - An  
Explanation of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator" - Hellen  
Guttinger
- 2:25 Seminar - A Time for Questions and Interaction
- 2:45 Diagnostic Reading Test
- 3:30 End of Session

Be sure you sign up for a conference time  
for Friday morning before you leave today.

Friday, August 17

- 7:30 - 7:55 Diagnosis and Prescription of Individual Needs
- 8:00 - 8:25 Small group conferences
- 8:30 - 8:55 (Two participants at a time)
- 9:00 - 9:25 Hellen Guttinger, Janet Larsen
- 9:30 - 9:55
- 10:00 - 10:25
- 8:00 - 11:30 Exploration and Use of Materials - Ms. Bernadette  
Eggart and Ms. Benneye Milton
- 11:30 - 12:00 "Measurement in Reading" - Janet Larsen

12:00 Lunch  
1:30 "Progress and Evaluation - Student Folders" -  
Hellen Guttinger  
2:15 "Implementing the Development of Reading Skills in the  
Middle School" - Janet Larsen  
2:45 Seminar and Evaluation  
3:30 End of Workshop

## Program Schedule

Developmental, Individualized Reading Workshop  
LAKESIDE MIDDLE SCHOOL  
Orange Park, Florida  
August 29 and 30, 1973

Wednesday, August 29

- 8:30 Coffee
- 8:50 Welcome - Dr. Mary Zellner, Principal
- 9:00 "The P. K. Yonge Model - One Alternative" - Hellen Guttinger, Director, Reading Laboratory, P. K. Yonge Laboratory School, University of Florida
- 10:15 Goals for the Workshop and Personal Information Sheet
- 10:30 Coffee Break
- 10:50 Content Area Reading - Pointers for out-of-laboratory activities
- 11:15 Diagnostic Reading Test
- 12:15 Lunch
- 1:30 "Understanding Individual Differences - Use of the Myer-Briggs Type Indicator"
- 2:45 Seminar - A Time for Questions and Interaction
- 3:15 End of Day

Teachers whose students will be coming to the laboratory first should sign up for a conference time for this evening or Thursday morning before leaving today.

7:00 Individual conferences scheduled at thirty minute intervals

Thursday, August 30

- 7:00 - 9:30 Individual conferences scheduled at thirty minute intervals
- 8:30 Exploration and Use of Materials - The Controlled Reader, The RFU Kit, Wordcraft, Flash-X, and Word Clues - Middle School Reading Staff
- 9:45 The Goal Setting Interview - A major part of the helping relationship in the laboratory
- 10:40 Coffee Break
- 11:00 Seminar - What about scheduling, the helping teacher's role, and other unique problems of establishing a laboratory at Lakeside Middle

12:00 Lunch  
1:30 Writing in Student Folders and Record Keeping  
2:15 Evaluating Progress of Students  
3:00 Evaluation of Workshop

APPENDIX VI  
SAMPLE PROGRAM  
FOR THREE-DAY WORKSHOP  
IN PUBLIC SCHOOL

The Classroom Teacher and the Total High School  
Reading Program: A Developmental, Individualized Approach

Palm Beach County Schools  
John I. Leonard High School  
4701 10th Avenue, North  
Lake Worth, Florida 33460

August 20 - 22, 1975

WORKSHOP STAFF AND SPONSORS

CO-DIRECTORS:

Dr. Hellen I. Guttinger  
Assistant Professor of Education  
and Director, Reading Re-  
search Project  
P. K. Yonge Laboratory School  
University of Florida

Dr. Janet J. Larsen  
Associate Professor of English  
and Counselor  
Reading and Study Skills Center  
University of Florida

STAFF:

Ms. Mary Ganikos, Counselor and Research Associate, P. K. Yonge  
Reading Research Project, University of Florida  
Ms. Barbara Kaiser, Director, Reading Laboratory, P. K. Yonge  
Mr. Barry Gottlieb, Teacher, P. K. Yonge  
Ms. Diane Bollinger, Director, Reading Laboratory, John F.  
Kennedy Junior High  
Ms. Grace Coutant, Director, Reading Laboratory, Golfview Junior  
High  
Ms. Anna Garcia, Director, Reading Laboratory, Roosevelt Junior  
High  
Ms. Coralie Glickman, Co-Director, Reading Laboratory, Conniston  
Junior High  
Ms. Yvonne Herring, Co-Director, Reading Laboratory, Conniston  
Junior High  
Ms. Dorothy Young, Director, Reading Laboratory, Lantana Junior  
High  
Ms. Nancy Woodall, Director, Reading Laboratory, Jeff Davis  
Middle School

**SPONSORS:**

Mr. Mel Adolphson, Principal  
Mr. Joe Davis, Assistant Principal  
Mr. Ulysses Smith, Assistant Principal  
Mr. John Sheahan, Media Specialist  
Ms. Mildred Stone, English Dept. Chairperson  
Ms. Barbara Huneus, Reading Teacher  
Ms. Corinne Slade, Reading Teacher  
Ms. Joan Theut, Reading Teacher  
Ms. Terry Davis, Reading Teacher  
Mr. Tom Mills, Assistant Superintendent  
Ms. Ruth Halverson, Reading Consultant, South Central Area Office  
John I. Leonard High School

## Program Schedule

### THE CLASSROOM TEACHER AND A TOTAL HIGH SCHOOL READING PROGRAM: A DEVELOPMENTAL, INDIVIDUALIZED APPROACH

John I. Leonard High

August 20 - 22, 1975

Wednesday, August 20

- 8:00 Registration and Coffee - Media Center  
8:30 Welcome and Announcements - Mr. Mel Adolphson and  
Ms. Mildred Stone  
8:45 Rationale for the Developmental Approach - Dr. Janet Larsen  
9:10 The Reading Laboratory Component - Dr. Hellen I. Guttinger  
10:00 Coffee Break  
10:15 Establish Goals for the Workshop - Ms. Mary Ganikos  
10:30 The Group Testing Experience - Dr. Larsen  
10:45 McGraw-Hill Reading Test; Participants take a group diagnostic  
test - Ms. Barbara Kaiser, Ms. Coralie Glickman, Ms. Anna  
Garcia and Mr. Barry Gottlieb  
12:15 Lunch  
1:15 Concepts of Measurement Related to Interpretations of the  
Test - Dr. Larsen and Ms. Ganikos  
1:45 Exploration of Materials and Charting Procedures - Ms. Diane  
to Bollinger, Ms. Grace Coutant, Ms. Coralie Glickman,  
4:15 Ms. Yvonne Herring, Ms. Dorothy Young, Ms. Nancy Woodall  
1:45 The Goal Setting Interview: Individual Conferences with each  
to workshop participant scheduled at thirty minute intervals  
5:45 with workshop staff

The Reading Laboratory will be open all afternoon for browsing.  
Workshop staff members will be on hand to demonstrate materials  
between individual conferences.

REMINDER: Bring 2 textbooks that you plan to use in your  
classroom this year for Thursday's Session!!

Thursday, August 21

- 8:00 Group I - Personal Laboratory I  
Group II - Three Learning Stations in Content Area Reading  
1. The Content Area Teacher and the Reading Teacher: A  
Helping Relationship - Ms. Garcia and Dr. Larsen

2. Using Readability Formulas - Dr. Guttinger and Mr. Gottlieb
  3. Three Levels of Comprehension and Determining Suitability of Instructional Materials for specific Classroom Situations - Ms. Kaiser
- 9:30 Group I and II - Reverse Activities
- 11:00 Personality Characteristics and Individual Differences: An Explanation of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator - Dr. Guttinger
- 12:30 Lunch
- 1:30 Group I - Personal Laboratory II  
Group II - Conferencing the Student - Ms. Ganikos, Ms. Glickman, Mr. Gottlieb
- 2:30 Group I - Personality Influences in Teaching and Learning - Dr. Larsen  
Group II - Personal Laboratory II
- 3:30 Day Ends

Friday, August 22

- 8:00 Group I - Conferencing the Student - Ms. Ganikos, Ms. Glickman, Mr. Gottlieb  
Group II - Personal Laboratory III
- 9:00 Group I - Laboratory III  
Group II - Personality Influences in Teaching and Learning - Dr. Larsen
- 10:00 Coffee Break
- 10:15 General Session (Everybody)
- 10:30 Study Skills for the High School Students; (Four Stations)  
Choose one from:
1. Listening and Notetaking
  2. Underlining and Test-Taking Techniques
  3. SQ3R and PQRS
  4. Use of Time
- 11:00 Choose another Study Skills Session from above list
- 11:30 Preparing and Presenting Material in the Classroom to Reinforce Comprehension, Vocabulary, and Study Skills (Four Stations)  
Choose one from:
1. The Directed Lesson
  2. Rewriting Materials on Different Levels
  3. Basic Concepts - Survival Vocabulary Approach
  4. Reinforcing Vocabulary Skills
- 12:00 Choose another Preparing and Presenting Session from above list
- 12:30 Lunch
- 1:30 Low Budget Materials That Can Be Purchased for Teacher's Use in Preparation and for Students Use in the Classroom - Ms. Kaiser and Ms. Garcia

2:15 Teachers as Learners Too! - Dr. Larsen  
2:35 Tenets Basic to Effective Implementation - Dr. Guttinger  
3:00 Evaluation  
3:30 Workshop Ends



Workshop participants observe and interview pupils in the reading program.



APPENDIX VII  
SAMPLE NINE-WEEK PROGRAMS  
FOR PUPILS' AND  
READING LABORATORY DIRECTOR'S  
SCHEDULE



Pupils are engaged in laboratory activities the third through the eighth weeks.



## Reading Laboratory

### 9 Week Schedule

#### 1st Week

- Tues.: Discuss reading program, procedures, show student-produced slide presentation (15 min.).  
Give first part of test (35 min.).
- Wed.: Complete diagnostic test (45 min.). Answer additional questions (5 min.). [Score tests and make individual folders.]\*
- Thurs.: Explain percentiles, profiles and what can be expected in the preconference (20 min.). Teach 2 materials and charting procedures (30 min.).
- Fri.: Teach 3 additional materials and charting procedures (50 min.). (Set up learning stations.)

#### 2nd Week

- Mon.: Students come to Reading Lab every 15 minutes, alphabetically--2 at a time--Conferences (6 students). [Stuff folders with worksheets after goals are set by student and initial materials assigned.]\*
- Tues.: Conferences - 6
- Wed.: Conferences - 6
- Thurs.: Conferences - 6
- Fri.: Conferences - 6

#### 3rd through 8th Week

- Mon.: Laboratory
- Tues.: [Write notes in folders]\*
- Wed.: Laboratory
- Thurs.: [Write notes in folders]\*
- Fri.: Laboratory

#### 9th Week

- Tues.: Posttest -- 1st part (35 min.)
- Wed.: Posttest -- 2nd part (45 min.)
- Thurs.: Conferences (10 students)
- Fri.: Conferences (10 students)
- Mon.: Conferences (10 students)

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\*NOTE: Items in brackets refer to tasks of reading lab personnel, and do not require class time.

August 30 <b>1</b>	Elementary Resource MTWThF (4-5) Banks TWF (10) Corbett Th	Folder's ThF  (10) Corbett MTW	J309 6-7 MWF	Elementary Resource MTWThF  until Nov. 12	Plan-Middle School Resource	8th grade group-Tuesday US Resource/Research-ThF Consultant: CREATE/Teacher Center (Monday and Wednesday)	
November 3 November 4 <b>2</b>	(4-5) Gottlieb TThF Elementary Resource MTWThF	(4-5) Hill MTF  November 12 Elementary Resource MTWThF	↓	Begin. Nov. 15  Mini-Course MTWThF	Research/MT-Plant W-Margie Th-Guttinger F-Elementary Resource Meeting	8th grade group-Tuesday (1:05-3:00) US Resource Research-F (1:30-3:00) Churchill/Research-Th 2/3 Enrichment Lab-TF** Consultant: CREATE/Teacher Center-MW	
January 14 January 15 <b>3</b>	(10) Plant Lab-MWF Module Program TTh	(4-5) Hines TWTh  Folder's MF	↓	Elementary Resource MWF  Resource Plan TTh	↓	English Review (Churchill)-Th 2/3 Enrichment Lab-TF Consultant: CREATE/Teacher Center-MW	
March 29 March 30 <b>4</b>	Resource Research to April 26	(11-12) Mini-Course MTWThF	↓	(9) Mini-Course MTWTh	↓	Huber 6B MWF Lab Huber 6A MWF Lab	
June 9	April 26 (10) Lawrence MTWThF	Middle School Lab MTThF		Elementary Resource MTWThF		Consultant: CREATE/Teacher Center TTh	
<b>PERIODS</b>	1	2	X	3	4	5	6

(8:30-9:30) (9:30-10:30) (9:50-10:25) (10:30-11:25) (11:30-12:25) (1:05-2:00) (2:05-3:00)  
 \*Beginning October 8th \*\*2/3 Enrichment Lab T(1:45-2:20) F(12:45-1:20)

## EVALUATION FORM

The reading resources available to you, the content area classroom teacher, fall into the following specific categories. It will be of great help if you would evaluate each item in the following way:

- (a) Items that would be most useful to me
- (b) Items that seem important but not relevant to me at this time
- (c) Items that seem unimportant and/or would not meet my needs at this time

This activity has been for me this year:

- (1) most helpful
- (2) helpful
- (3) not helpful
- (4) not applicable

In this manner, the reading resource person can best understand your personal needs and interests for this school year and can also determine in which ways she has been of most assistance to you.

Thank you for your time and consideration in filling out this form and evaluating the time that we have spent together. I shall give you feedback regarding all evaluations, comments, and suggestions. Also, I would appreciate knowing when, at your earliest convenience, we might get together to make a definite schedule of time and activities for the remainder of the school year. Thank YOU!!!

Barbara

The Reading Resource Person may assist me in:

- |   |   |   |                                                                                           |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| a | b | c | 1. planning for small group activities in the classroom                                   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| a | b | c | 2. carrying out small group-language related-activities in the classroom                  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| a | b | c | 3. locating materials that would be helpful for classroom use                             | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| a | b | c | 4. organizing materials in the classroom to deal with specific language needs of students | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| a | b | c | 5. providing enrichment activities for students outside of the classroom (group)          | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

a	b	c	6. giving individual followup activities outside of the classroom	1	2	3	4
a	b	c	7. providing materials (taped modules, etc.) for small group instruction in/out of the classroom	1	2	3	4
a	b	c	8. rewriting and adapting materials in curriculum for the reluctant reader	1	2	3	4
a	b	c	9. making kits and/or creating games for classroom use	1	2	3	4
a	b	c	10. providing a 3-4 day session in the class- room to cover specific skill building needs of students (as a total class)	1	2	3	4

## EVALUATION FORM

Following is a list of the activities in which the Reading Center has been or is currently involved. In planning for the remainder of the year, it would be very helpful for you to itemize those activities in which you have been involved. If you could also estimate the number of children which you believe were involved, this would be helpful also.

Please evaluate, by circling one of the symbols in the extreme right column, the activity in terms of its significance to you.

- / would like this activity to continue throughout the school year
- + even though this activity is a once a year happening, I would like this to take place again next year
- this activity was not really helpful or significant

Space at the bottom of this page is provided for you to make any comments or suggestions that you feel would help us to better help you...

THANK YOU!

Barbara

# of students

_____	1. students participation in the six-week reading lab program (developmental)	/ / + -	-
_____	2. students participation in the once-a-week enrichment program	/ + -	-
_____	3. students participation in the middle school activities (X) program three times a week	/ + -	-
_____	4. individual followup for students in the Reading Center	/ + -	-
_____	5. classroom activities on a weekly basis (whenever possible)	/ + -	-
_____	6. informal assessment of student's individual reading and language needs	/ + -	-
_____	7. mini-courses in reading and language development (secondary students)	/ + -	-



# P. K. YONGE LABORATORY SCHOOL

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, GAINESVILLE 32611



March 23, 1976

Dear Principals, Reading Directors, and County Personnel:

The "Back to Basics" mandate is upon us. The accountability mandate is still with us. What can we do with each of these demands that can assist us in providing the most effective programs for pupils at the middle and high school levels? How can principals and teachers know that a curriculum innovation has made a difference?

During the past three years as we have worked with school systems throughout the state in implementing developmental reading programs, we have become increasingly sensitive to the need for adequate on-going evaluation of these programs. We've also learned what stimulating results can occur when we share our ideas and problems with each other! Hence, the purpose of this letter is to invite you to a research and evaluation workshop and "think-tank" session at P. K. Yonge on May 12, 13, and 14 so that we might work at both these goals.

During the three morning workshop sessions we will be looking at methods of research design and analysis which require no statistical background on the part of participants. Our belief is that one does not need a study as elaborate and complex as the Coleman Report to provide answers to the above questions. We believe that the necessary data treatment can be understood within a relatively short time. Techniques that are no more complicated than comparing averages and knowing how probable obtained differences are will be demonstrated. Although the program is primarily planned for research and evaluation of reading laboratories, the methods could be easily applied to other curriculum areas.

During the two afternoon "think-tank" sessions we will divide into job-alike groups (principals, county personnel, laboratory directors) for problem-solving-information-sharing time. The two evening sessions (what task-masters!) are designed to get to know materials and each other a little better.

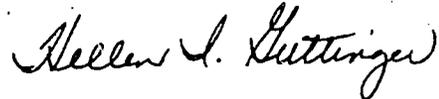
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134

"EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER"

The tentative schedule that is enclosed lists suggestions made during the December "think-tank" days plus individual concerns and ideas expressed as we've visited in various schools this year. Add your suggestions for the program to the advanced registration form and return as soon as possible so we'll know how many folks to expect. We view this session among the most important ventures in our short history and we look forward to being with you again.

Sincerely,



Hellen I. Guttinger  
Janet J. Larsen  
Vynce A. Hines  
J. B. Hodges

HIG/jp

P. S. The next All-County Four-Day Reading Workshop will be held at P. K. Yonge on July 13-16. Letters and programs will be sent out by the first week in April. Perhaps there are new faculty members in your school whom you'd like to encourage to join us. Have them return the pre-registrations as soon as they arrive. Our experience is that we usually have three times as many pre-registrations as we do spaces.

Enclosures: Tentative Schedule for May 12-14  
Advance Registration for May 12-14  
Revision of Reading Laboratory Directory

APPENDIX VIII

SAMPLE PROGRAM  
FOR THINK-TANK SESSION

Tentative Program

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION WORKSHOP AND THINK-TANK  
SESSION FOR PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN SECONDARY  
DEVELOPMENTAL READING PROGRAMS IN  
THE STATE OF FLORIDA

May 12, 13, 14, 1976

P. K. Yonge Laboratory School  
University of Florida  
1080 Southwest 11th Street  
Gainesville, Florida 32611

Wednesday, May 12

- 8:00 Registration and Coffee - Multi-Purpose Room  
8:15 Welcome - Dr. J. B. Hodges  
Announcements - Hellen Guttinger  
8:25 Staying in the Role of Learner - Dr. Janet Larsen  
8:40 Types of Educational Experiments: Causal Studies and  
Associational Studies - Dr. Vynce Hines  
10:15 Coffee Break  
10:30 Internal and External Reliability of Experiments: How to  
know that the treatment made the difference. How to know  
if the innovation will work next time - Dr. Hines  
12:30 Lunch  
1:45 Sharing time for Content Area Concerns and Successes: (Small  
Groups)  
1. In-Service Reading Components Designed for Content  
Area Teachers  
2. Activities and Materials for use in content areas including  
topical lists of lab materials related to content areas,  
survival kits, etc.  
3. Ways of getting the total faculty involved in basic skills  
development.  
4. What about adults as learners? What should be available  
in programs for adults (teachers, principals, parents)?  
3:45 Reports to Total Group  
4:00 Break to check into housing, etc.  
8:00 "Be our Guest" - Social Hour with Janet, Vynce, J. B.,  
to Hellen, Barbara, and Mary hosting at Guttinger's House -  
9:30 1606 Northwest 61st Terrace.

Thursday, May 13

- 8:00 Experimental Designs: How to control threats to internal and external validity by the way the experiment is planned - Dr. Hines
- 10:15 Coffee Break
- 10:30 Ways of Reducing Errors: Sampling. Pandom selection and random assignment. Control groups and comparison groups. Blocking. Statistical controls - Dr. Hines
- 12:30 Lunch
- 1:45 Management of the Laboratory Concerns (Reading Laboratory Directors)
1. Preparation of Students for program (Slide presentations and explanations).
  2. Ways para-professionals and student-aides may contribute.
  3. Ideas for more effective scheduling, folder-writing, organization and management of students.
  4. Student Conferencing - Facilitative Techniques for guiding and motivating Students.
  5. Newly revised or adapted forms for materials, student folders, evaluations, etc.
- 1:45 Accountability Concerns (Principals, County Personnel)
1. Why are standardized test scores declining?
  2. What does the recent legislation concerning functional literacy mean to us?
  3. What basic skills other than reading need we be concerned about?
  4. Does or could the reading laboratory include instruction in those skills?
  5. How do we communicate ideas and effectively share evaluation results with parents, school board members and legislators?
  6. How do we integrate basic skills into the total school curriculum in order to prevent a fragmented approach?
- 3:45 Reports to Total Group
- 4:00 Break
- 7:00 Materials for Upper Elementary, Middle, and High School. to Basic Skills Programs. Displays by Reading Laboratory
- 9:00 Directors and Publishers - P. K. Yonge Library.

Friday, May 14

- 8:00 How to Write an Experimental Plan: Good titles. Purposes. Related research. Sampling. Instrumentation. Validity and reliability. Planning data collection. Treatment of data. Interpreting results - Dr. Hines
- 10:15 Coffee Break

10:30 Demonstration of Data Treatment and Interpretation -  
Dr. Steve Sledjeski  
12:15 Evaluation  
12:30 Workshop Ends.



Participants informally evaluate the workshop.

APPENDIX IX

DIRECTORY OF SCHOOLS

ADAPTING THE P. K. YONGE MODEL

## 1976-77 READING LABORATORY DIRECTORY\*

### ALACHUA COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Dr. James Longstreth, Superintendent  
Mr. Joseph G. Wood, Director, Secondary Curriculum  
1817 E. University Ave., Annex A  
Gainesville, Florida 32601  
Phone: 904/372-1951 or 53

Schools: Buchholz High 5510 N. W. 27th Ave. Gainesville, Fl. 32605 Phone: 904/372-5311	Ms. Ann Henderson, Principal Mr. Robert Schenck, Asst. Principal Ms. Kay Gonsulin, Director Ms. Trudy Plunkett, Reading Resource
Eastside High 1201 S. E. 45th Terr. Gainesville, Fl. 32601 Phone: 904/372-0447	Ms. Mae Islar, Principal Ms. Lynn LaBauve, Director
Gainesville High 1900 N. W. 13th Street Gainesville, 32601 Phone: 904/372-8513	Dr. Daniel Boyd, Jr., Principal Ms. Fran Watkins, Co-Director and Coordinator IMTS Ms. Sharron Duncan, Co-Director
Lincoln Middle 1001 S. E. 12th Street Gainesville, Fl. 32601 Phone: 904/372-3627	Mr. John Spindler, Principal Ms. Vicki Welsh, Director Ms. Anita Buck, Resource Teacher
Westwood Middle 3215 N. W. 15th Ave. Gainesville, Fl. 32601 Phone: 904/372-3483	Dr. Lonnie Bryan, Principal Mr. Lester Jackson, Teacher Ms. Graylyn Martin, Teacher Ms. Edyth Melton, Teacher Ms. Betty Parrish, Teacher Ms. Lou White, A-V Specialist

### BRADFORD COUNTY

Schools: Bradford High Starke, Fl. 32091 Phone: 904/964-6092	Mr. Thomas L. Casey, Principal Ms. Rosa Brown, Director Ms. Carol Hawkins, Teacher
--------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

\*Schools adapting P. K. Yonge Model in Secondary Reading.

## BREVARD COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Dr. Luther R. Rogers, Superintendent  
Mr. John N. Forbes, Asst. Superintendent  
for Instruction  
Ms. Rhoda Kilbourn, Resource Teacher  
Ms. Agnes Godfrey, Reading Clinician  
Ms. Sue Merkhoffer, Resource Teacher  
Ms. Ann Bishop, Resource Teacher  
3205 South Washington Ave.  
Titusville, Florida 32780

Schools: Astronaut High Mr. Abe Collingsworth, Principa  
800 War Eagle Blvd. Ms. Patricia Cosby, Teacher  
Titusville, Fl. 32780 Ms. Joyce Crabtree, Teacher  
Phone: 904/269-5500

## BROWARD COUNTY

Schools: Hollywood Hills High Mr. Frank Campana, Principal  
5400 Stirling Road Ms. Barbara Kimbal, Director  
Hollywood, Fl. 33021  
Phone: 305/981-4552

Miramar High Mr. Virgil Morgan, Principal  
3601 S. W. 89th Ave. Ms. Florence Ravin, Director  
Miramar, Fl. 33025  
Phone: 305/966-2100

South Broward High Mr. Earl Stabler, Principal  
1901 N. Federal Highway Ms. Kate O'Hara, Director  
Hollywood, Fl. 33020  
Phone: 305/922-6703

## CHARLOTTE COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Dr. Thomas Benner, Superintendent  
Dr. Patricia Glasser, Coordinator of Instruction  
Mr. Pat Huntington, Asst. Superintendent for  
Curriculum  
1016 Education Avenue  
Punta Gorda, Fl. 33950  
Phone: 813/639-2121

Schools: Lemon Bay Junior High  
2201 Placida Road  
Englewood, Fl. 33533  
Phone: 813/474-1115

Mr. Robert Bedford, Principal  
Mr. John Weigman, Asst.  
Principal

Punta Gorda Junior High  
825 Carmalita Street  
Punta Gorda, Fl. 33950  
Phone: 813/639-5135

Mr. J. Keith Whitmer, Principal  
Ms. Carol O. Stumpf, Director  
Ms. Dorothy Stuart, Chr., L. A.  
Dept.

Charlotte High  
1250 Cooper Street  
Punta Gorda, Fl. 33950  
Phone: 813/639-2118

Mr. Richard C. Wells, Principal

### CITRUS COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Mr. Roger Weaver, Superintendent  
Ms. Bernadette Eggeart, Reading Supervisor  
1501 W. Main Street  
Inverness, Florida 32650  
Phone: 904/726-1931

Schools: Crystal River Middle  
344 N. E. Crystal Street  
Crystal River, Fl. 32639  
Phone: 904/795-3805

Mr. Martin Lewis, Principal  
Ms. Bennye Milton, Director

Inverness Middle  
1950 U. S. 41 North  
Inverness, Fl. 32650  
Phone: 904/726-1471

Mr. William Eldridge, Principal  
Ms. Merle Cottle, Reading Teacher  
Ms. Mary Ben Scheff, Reading  
Teacher

### CLAY COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Mr. Jesse P. Tynes, Jr., Superintendent  
Ms. Louise Porter, Supervisor  
Box 488  
Green Cove Springs, Florida 32043  
Phone: 904/284-3041

Schools: Clay High  
Green Cove Springs, Fl.  
32043  
Phone: 904/284-9824

Mr. Joseph H. Elliott, Principal  
Ms. Sandra Dunnavant, Director  
Mr. Bob Kingston, L. A. Teacher  
Ms. Linda Guibord, Teacher  
Mr. Chet Sanders, Teacher

Schools: Lakeside Middle  
2750 Moody Rd.  
Orange Park, Fl. 32073  
Phone: 904/264-0533

Dr. Mary Zellner, Principal  
Ms. Gloria Douaihy, Co-Director  
Ms. Terrie Smith, Co-Director  
Ms. Joyce Oleson, Aide  
Ms. Linda Black, Teacher

S. Bryan Jennings Ele-  
mentary  
215 Corona Drive  
Orange Park, Fl. 32073  
Phone: 904/264-4529

Ms. Sara Reese, Principal  
Ms. Pat Teller, Teacher  
Ms. LaVonne O'Shields, Teacher

### COLUMBIA COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Dr. Frank Phillips, Superintendent  
Dr. Rose Smith, Director of Elementary Edu-  
cation  
P. O. Box 1148  
Lake City, Fl. 32055  
Phone: 904/752-0787

Schools: Columbia High  
Pennsylvania Ave.  
Box 1059  
Lake City, Fl. 32055  
Phone: 904/752-2636

Mr. David Ellis, Principal  
Ms. Marcy Vining, Director

### DADE COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Mr. Johnny Jones, Acting Superintendent  
Ms. Marilyn J. Neff, Supervisor  
1410 N. E. 2nd Ave., Rm. 210  
Miami, Florida 33132  
Phone: 305/350-3011

Schools: Miami Edison Middle  
6100 N. W. 2nd Ave.  
Miami, Fl. 33127  
Phone: 305/754-4683

Dr. Ed Trauschke, Principal  
Ms. Evelyn Bullington, Teacher

Miami Jackson Senior High  
1751 N. W. 36th Street  
Miami, Fl. 33142  
Phone: 305/634-2621/

Mr. Percy Oliver, Principal  
Ms. Selma Young, Reading  
Coordinator  
Ms. Beverly Olson, Aide

Schools: South Miami Senior High  
6856 S. W. 53rd Street  
South Miami, Fl. 33155  
Phone: 305/666-5871

Dr. Warren G. Burchell,  
Principal  
Dr. Elizabeth Henry, Asst.  
Principal  
Ms. Ann Powell, Director

### DUVAL COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Dr. Herb A. Sang, Superintendent  
Dr. Frazier M. Long, Asst. Superintendent  
Ms. Esther Miles, Supervisor of Reading  
Ms. Carolyn Hadley, Supervisor of L. A.  
1741 Francis Street  
Jacksonville, Florida 32209  
Phone: 904/633-6350

Schools: Jacksonville Episcopal  
High  
4455 Atlantic Blvd.  
Jacksonville, Fl. 32211  
Phone: 904/396-5751

Dr. Horton C. Reed, Principal  
Ms. Vikki Register, Director  
Ms. Margie Whalen, Teacher

Ribault Junior High  
3610 Ribault Scenic Drive  
Jacksonville, Fl. 32208  
Phone: 904/764-2426

Mr. Ted Montgomery, Principal  
Dr. Charlotte H. Lewis, Reading  
Mr. Mike Kimberl, L. A. Chr.  
Ms. Lydia Welsh, Reading

Edward White High  
1700 Old Middleburg Rd.  
Jacksonville, Fl. 32210  
Phone: 904/786-4020

Mr. John Thombleson, Principal  
Ms. Natalie D. Guire, Teacher

### ESCAMBIA COUNTY

Schools: Pensacola Junior College  
Adult High  
1000 College Blvd.  
Pensacola, Fl. 32504  
Phone: 904/476-5410

Mr. C. M. Fillingim, Principal  
Ms. Nancy R. Thrasher,  
Director

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Mr. Leon Tucker, Superintendent  
Ms. Katherine Floyd, Supervisor of Instruction  
P. O. Box 70  
Apalachicola, Florida 32320  
Phone: 904/653-8835

Schools: Carrabelle High Mr. Clyde Holder, Principal  
Carrabelle, Fl. 32322 Ms. Linda Snell, Counselor  
Phone: 904/697-3815 Ms. Kathy Krawchuck, Librarian

## HENDRY COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Dr. George H. Steele, Superintendent  
Ms. Betty Fry, Supervisor  
P. O. Box 787  
Hendry, Florida 33935  
Phone: 813/675-4001

Schools: Clewiston Middle Mr. Larry D. Worth, Principal  
Rt. 1, Box 7  
Clewiston, Fl. 33440  
Phone: 813/983-9134  
  
La Belle Middle Mr. Luther Lay, Principal  
P. O. Box 98 Ms. Betty Meeks, Teacher  
La Belle, Fl. 33935  
Phone: 813/675-0213

## HERNANDO COUNTY

Schools: Springstead High Mr. John Donato, Principal  
1615 Mariner Blvd. Ms. Rose Mary Gray, Director  
Spring Hill, Fl. 33512  
Phone: 904/856-4562

## HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

Schools: Jefferson High Dr. Sam Horton, Principal  
4401 W. Cypress Dr. Sara Ortuski, Asst. Principal  
Tampa, Fl. 33607 Mr. Ron Seelinger, Teacher  
Phone: 813/877-0521

## MADISON COUNTY

Schools: North Florida Junior  
College  
Turner Davis Drive  
Madison, Fl. 32340  
Phone: 904/973-2288

Dr. Walter Bishop, Vice President  
Ms. Sherry Clapps, Director IMT  
Lab

## MANATEE COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Mr. William Bashaw, Superintendent  
Ms. Mary Fitzgerald, Reading Supervisor  
Mr. Dan Nolan, L. A. Supervisor  
Dr. Patrick G. Mullins, S. S. Supervisor  
215 Manatee Ave. West  
Bradenton, Florida 33505  
Phone: 813/746-5171

Schools: Harlee Middle  
6423 9th Street East  
Bradenton, Fl. 33505  
Phone: 813/756-8736

Mr. C. W. (Bill) King, Principal  
Mr. Joe Graham, Director  
Ms. Elaine Smith, Dept. Chr.

W. D. Sugg Middle  
3801 59th Street West  
Bradenton, Fl. 33505  
Phone: 813/756-9536

Mr. Rock Payne, Principal  
Mr. George Anderson, Asst.  
Principal  
Ms. Ellen Bell, Director  
Mr. Steve Grahm, L. A. Chr.

Bayshore High  
5323 34th Street West  
Bradenton, Fl. 33507  
Phone: 813/755-2601

Mr. Robert Stewart, Principal  
Ms. Nancy Bullen, Teacher  
Mr. Tom Wailand, Teacher

## MARION COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Mr. William Fish, Superintendent  
Ms. Gwen Crum, Curriculum Supervisor  
512 S. W. 3rd Street  
P. O. Box 13  
Ocala, Florida 32670  
Phone: 904/732-8041

Schools: Lake Weir Middle  
Rt. 2, Box 363  
Summerfield, Fl. 32691  
Phone: 904/288-4001

Dunnellon High  
P. O. Box 188  
Dunnellon, Fl. 32630  
Phone: 904/489-3341

Dunnellon Middle  
P. O. Box 608  
Dunnellon, Fl. 32630  
Phone: 904/489-2395

Forest High  
1614 S. E. Ft. King St.  
Ocala, Fl. 32670  
Phone: 904/629-8711

Fort King Middle  
545 N. E. 17th Ave.  
Ocala, Fl. 32670  
Phone: 904/622-5186

Howard Middle  
1108 N. W. 16th Ave.  
Ocala, Fl. 32670  
Phone: 904/629-9510

Lake Weir High  
Rt. 2, Box 363  
Summerfield, Fl. 32691  
Phone: 904/687-4040

North Marion High  
P. O. Box 299  
Sparr, Fl. 32690  
Phone: 904/622-3177

Mr. Ralph Archibald, Principal  
Ms. Shirley Nichols, Coordinator  
Ms. Vera Adams, Teacher  
Mr. Ken Van Ormon, Teacher  
Ms. Judy Gadd, Teacher

Mr. Ron Wheelis, Principal  
Ms. Kathy Joiner, Teacher  
Ms. Cheryl Wells, Teacher  
Ms. Kathy Sammons, Aide

Mr. Horace Lisenby, Principal  
Mr. George Kerutis, Teacher  
Ms. Barbara Thomas, Teacher  
Ms. Gwen Bozak, Aide

Mr. Mikey Kelly, Principal  
Ms. Pat Roche, Counselor/Di-  
rector  
Ms. Susan Morris, Teacher

Mr. Jewett Springer, Principal  
Ms. Jane McClellan, Coordinator  
Ms. Beverly Harwood, Director  
Ms. Lou Nealis, Teacher

Mr. Robert E. Jones, Principal  
Mr. Charles Gadd, Coordinator  
Ms. Emily Butler, Teacher  
Ms. Debbie Finley, Teacher

Mr. Robert G. Folsom, Principal  
Ms. Pat Hall, Teacher

Mr. Stan Toole, Principal  
Ms. Ruth Marcos, Asst. Principal  
Ms. Pat Conlon, Teacher  
Ms. Betsy Crereling, Teacher  
Ms. Reomea Unolog, Teacher  
Ms. Pat Priest, Teacher  
Ms. Judy Sphultz, Teacher  
Mr. Donald Trant, Teacher  
Ms. Vivian Lee, Teacher  
Ms. Terri Markle, Teacher  
Ms. Cheryl Baker, Aide

Schools: North Marion Middle  
P. O. Box 128  
Reddick, Fl. 32686  
Phone: 904/622-3111

Mr. William Caton, Principal  
Ms. Elaine Lane, Coordinator  
Ms. Anell Rubly (6th grade)  
Ms. Lillian Johnson (7th grade)  
Ms. Carrie Lee (8th grade)

Osceola Middle  
526 S. E. Tusawilla  
Ocala, Fl. 32670  
Phone: 904/622-5171

Mr. Nick Marcos, Principal  
Ms. Joan Mulvhill, Coordinator  
Ms. Acola Jackson, Director  
(8th grade)  
Ms. Audry Caton (6th grade)  
Ms. Lucille Ayers (7th grade)  
Ms. Dannel Bartell, Teacher

Vanguard High  
7 N. W. 28th Street  
Ocala, Fl. 32670  
Phone: 904/629-8994

Mr. Leon Rogers, Principal  
Ms. Charlotte Trentleman,  
Director  
Ms. Dorothy Nieman, Aide  
Ms. Rhonda Royston, Teacher  
Ms. Glory Williams, Teacher

### OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Dr. William Gardner, Superintendent  
Ms. Dolly Markham, Supervisor  
100 S. W. 5th Ave.  
Okeechobee, Fl. 33472  
Phone: 813/763-3155

Schools: Okeechobee High  
Rt. 1 Box 75  
Okeechobee, Fl. 33472  
Phone: 813/763-2777

Mr. Gar Earnest, Principal  
Ms. Grace Larson, Director  
Ms. Linda Coles, Librarian

Okeechobee Junior High  
610 S. W. 2nd Ave.  
Okeechobee, Fl. 33472  
Phone: 813/763-4312

Mr. Jerry T. Beggs, Principal  
Ms. Susan Smith, Director

### ORANGE COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Dr. L. Linton Deck, Jr., Superintendent  
Dr. Larry L. Zenke, Deputy Supt. for Instruction  
Ms. Joy Monihan, Reading Supervisor  
P. O. Box 271 - 434 N. Tampa Ave.  
Orlando, Florida 32802  
Phone: 305/241-4651

Schools: Edgewater High  
3100 Edgewater Drive  
Orlando, Fl. 32804  
Phone: 305/849-0130

Mr. Charles Rohrer, Principal  
Ms. Mary Eliza Wilson, Director  
Ms. Garland G. Stiles, Reading  
Specialist

Ocoee Junior High  
300 S. Bluford St.  
Ocoee, Fl. 32761  
Phone: 305/656-4133

Mr. Robert Williams, Principal  
Ms. Bess Hinson, Director

Stone Wall Jackson Junior  
High  
1103 Stonewall Jackson Rd.  
Orlando, Fl. 32761  
Phone: 305/275-1230

Ms. Ruth Isbell, Reading Teacher  
Mr. Ronald Froman, Math Teacher

### OSCEOLA COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Mr. Steven Sharpe, Superintendent  
Ms. Ervilla Walsh, Reading Supervisor  
P. O. Box 370  
401 N. Church Street  
Kissimmee, Fl. 32741  
Phone: 305/847-3147

Schools: Beaumont Middle  
W. Sumner Street  
Kissimmee, Fl. 32741  
Phone: 305/847-5249

Mr. Edward Taylor, Principal  
Ms. Bonnie E. Miller, Director

Denn John Middle  
2001 Denn John Lane  
Kissimmee, Fl. 32741  
Phone: 305/846-2742

Mr. John B. Hayes, Principal  
Ms. Cheryl Floyd, Director

St. Cloud Middle  
1975 Michigan Ave.  
St. Cloud, Fl. 32769  
Phone: 305/892-5181

Ms. Ida Faye Oglesby, Principal  
Ms. Grace Johnston, Director

PALM BEACH COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Dr. Joseph Carroll, Superintendent  
Dr. Gloria Kuchinchas, Executive Director -  
Compensatory and Developmental Programs  
3323 Belvedere Rd.  
West Palm Beach, Florida 33405  
Phone: 305/683-0050

NORTH AREA - PALM BEACH

County Office Personnel: Mr. Britton Sayles, Area Superintendent  
Dr. Nancy Jones, Asst. Superintendent  
Ms. Catherine Riffle, Reading Specialist  
1160 Ave. "O"  
Riviera Beach, Florida 33404  
Phone: 305/844-4361

Schools: Adult Education Center Mr. Mike Robbins, Principal  
1235 15th Street Ms. Phyllis Ruszat, Teacher  
West Palm Beach, Fl. 33407  
Phone: 305/683-0050

Howell Watkins Junior High Mr. J. Kenneth Schrimsher,  
9480 Garden Blvd. Principal  
Palm Beach Gardens, Fl. Ms. Ardata Ferguson, Director -  
33403 7th grade lab  
Phone: 305/622-4262 Mr. Tom Barrett, Director - 8th  
grade

J. F. Kennedy Junior High Mr. Arthur F. King, Principal  
P. O. Box 10606 Dr. Katherine Schnessler, Asst.  
Riviera Beach, Fl. 33404 Principal  
Phone: 305/842-1551 Ms. Diane Bollinger, Co-Director  
Ms. Elizabeth Sullivan, Co-Director

Jupiter Elementary Ms. Elizabeth Bardin, Principal  
Route 2 Ms. Margaret Hutchinson, Director  
Jupiter, Fl. 33458  
Phone: 305/746-4549

Jupiter Middle Dr. Carmen Archetti, Principal  
500 South Perry Ave. Ms. Sandra Hudnell, Director  
Jupiter, Fl. 33458  
Phone: 305/746-6613

Jupiter Senior High  
601 Toney Penna Drive  
Jupiter, Fl. 33458  
Phone: 305/746-7462

Dr. Joseph A. Orr, Principal  
Ms. Alma Garbarino, Director

Palm Beach Gardens High  
4525 Holly Drive  
Palm Beach Gardens, Fl.  
33403  
Phone: 305/622-3636

Mr. Luke Thornton, Principal  
Ms. Jane D. Sharrock, Director

Sun Coast High  
Hornet Blvd.  
Riviera Beach, Fl. 33404  
Phone: 305/842-3266

Mr. Martin Gold, Principal  
Ms. Penny Beers, Director

#### NORTH CENTRAL AREA - PALM BEACH

County Office Personnel: Dr. Marshall Jenkins, Area Superintendent  
Dr. John Munroe, Asst. Superintendent  
Ms. Beverly Barton, Reading Consultant  
3323 Belvedere Rd.  
West Palm Beach, Florida 33405  
Phone: 305/683-0050

Schools: Conniston Junior High  
673 Conniston Rd.  
West/Palm Beach, Fl.  
33405  
Phone: 305/832-8493

Mr. Ulysses Smith, Principal  
Ms. Coralie Glickman, Co-Director  
Ms. Yvonne Herring, Co-Director

Forrest Hill High  
6901 Parker Ave.  
West Palm Beach, Fl.  
33409  
Phone: 305/585-5592

Mr. Arthur J. Palin, Principal  
Ms. Vicki Minton, Director

Golfview Junior High  
4260 West Gate Ave.  
West Palm Beach, Fl.  
33409  
Phone: 305/683-8111

Mr. John C. Golden, Principal  
Ms. Marianne Conroy, Director

Palm Beach Public  
Cocoanut Row & Seaview Ave.  
West Palm Beach, Fl.  
33480  
Phone: 305/655-7240

Mr. Walter Burkhardt, Principal  
Ms. Mary Jane Roberts, Director

Roosevelt Junior High  
1601 North Tamarind Ave.  
West Palm Beach, Fl.  
33407

Phone: 305/833-5602

Ms. Earlene J. Watson, Principal  
Ms. Anna C. Garcia, Co-Director  
Ms. Sharon Irby, Co-Director

SOUTH CENTRAL AREA - PALM BEACH

County Office Personnel: Dr. Charles Perry, Area Superintendent  
Mr. Tom Mills, Asst. Superintendent  
Ms. Ruth Halverson, Reading Consultant  
3323 Belvedere Rd.  
West Palm Beach, Florida 33405  
Phone: 305/737-7300

Schools: Jefferson Davis Middle  
1530 Kirk Rd.  
West Palm Beach, Fl. 33406  
Phone: 305/965-3100

Mr. Herman L. Close, Principal  
Ms. Nancy Woodall, Director

Lantana Junior High  
1225 West Drew Street  
Lantana, Fl. 33460  
Phone: 305/585-5518

Mr. William Goode, Principal  
Ms. Dorothy Young, Director

John I. Leonard High  
4701 10th Ave. North  
Lake Worth, Fl. 33460  
Phone: 305/965-7550

Mr. Mel Adolphson, Principal  
Ms. Mildred Stone, Chr., L. A.  
Ms. Barbara Huneus, Reading  
Ms. Corine Slade, Reading  
Ms. Joan Theut, Reading  
Ms. Mary Davis, Reading

Lake Worth High  
101 College Street  
Lake Worth, Fl. 33460  
Phone: 305/585-4611

Mr. J. Curtis Wood, Principal  
Mr. Bill Mowry, Asst. Principal  
Dr. John Meyer, Asst. Principal  
Ms. Bobbie Church, Co-Director  
Ms. Renee Jeromino, Co-Director  
Ms. Margaret Cross, Teacher  
Ms. Virginia Weeks, Teacher  
Ms. Ardis Wells, Teacher

### SOUTH AREA - PALM BEACH

County Office Personnel: Dr. John McDonald, Area Superintendent  
Dr. Bruce McDonald, Asst. Superintendent  
Ms. Charita Snyder, Reading Consultant  
505 S. Congress Avenue  
Boynton Beach, Florida 33435  
Phone: 305/737-7300

Schools: Boca Raton Community Middle  
1251 N. W. 8th Street  
Boca Raton, Fl. 33432  
Phone: 305/391-3220  
Dr. William Pinder, Principal  
Ms. Yvonne B. Simmons, Co-Director  
Ms. Linda J. Stewart, Co-Director

Boynton Beach Junior High  
461 N. W. 2nd Ave.  
Boynton Beach, Fl. 33430  
Phone: 305/732-4014  
Mr. Renise Lansing, Principal  
Mr. George McMullen, Director

### WEST AREA - PALM BEACH

County Office Personnel: Mr. Dick Berryman, Area Superintendent  
Ms. Mary Jassoy, Reading Consultant  
1901 N. W. 16th Street  
Belle Glade, Fl. 33430  
Phone: 305/996-7617

Schools: East Lake Middle  
541 Rardin Ave.  
Pahokee, Fl. 33476  
Phone: 305/924-5286  
Ms. Gladys A. Rich, Principal  
Ms. Dorhea Kahle, Director

Lake Shore Junior High  
1101 S. W. AVE. E.  
Belle Glade, Fl. 33430  
Phone: 305/996-6591  
Dr. Kenneth G. Loveless, Principal  
Mr. Bruce King, Director

### POLK COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Dr. Homer Addair, Superintendent  
Ms. Alice Woods, Supervisor of Reading  
P. O. Box 391  
Bartow, Florida 33830  
Phone: 813/533-3101

Schools: Ft. Meade High  
700 Edgewood Dr.  
Ft. Meade, Fl. 33841  
Phone: 813/285-8174

Mr. James Paige, Principal  
Ms. Sylvia Baerhold, Director

Ft. Meade Middle  
610 S. Charleston  
Ft. Meade, Fl. 33841  
Phone: 813/285-9553

Mr. Robert E. Allison, Principal  
Mr. Thomas Rhamstine, Teacher  
Ms. Rita Stratton, Teacher  
Ms. Terry Boehm, Teacher

### PUTNAM COUNTY

Schools: Palatka Middle  
1101 Hussom Ave.  
Palatka, Fl. 32077  
Phone: 904/328-4621

Mr. O. B. Hendrix, Principal  
Ms. Nelda Newsome, Teacher

### SANTA ROSA COUNTY

Schools: Milton High  
Stewart Street  
Milton, Fl. 32570  
Phone: 904/623-3421

Mr. James E. Cook, Principal  
Mr. Clifford Parker, Curriculum  
Coordinator  
Ms. Patricia Carver, Teacher  
Ms. Marion Shepard, Teacher

### SARASOTA COUNTY

Schools: New Directions Vo-Tech  
4748 Beneva Rd.  
Sarasota, Fl. 33577  
Phone: 813/958-6326

Mr. Chuck Eaton, Supervisor  
Ms. Nancy Needham, Teacher  
Ms. Christy Hutchens, Teacher

### SUWANEE COUNTY

Schools: Suwanee High  
Pine Avenue  
Live Oak, Fl. 32060  
Phone: 904/362-1433

Mr. O. P. Warren, Principal  
Ms. Virginia Johnson, L. A.,  
Chr.  
Ms. Connie Connon, Teacher  
Ms. Shirley Alhritton, Teacher  
Ms. Laura Hodges, Teacher  
Ms. Emma Love, Teacher

## UNION COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Mr. James Cason, Superintendent  
P. O. Box 128  
Lake Butler, Florida 32054  
Phone: 904/496-2112

Schools: Union County High  
1000 South Lake Ave.  
Lake Butler, Fl. 32054  
Phone: 904/496-3551  
Mr. B. R. Foister, Principal  
Ms. Robin Bates, Director

## VOLUSIA COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Dr. Donald Gill, Superintendent  
Ms. Lynn Gold, Reading Specialist  
Ms. Evelyn Lynn, L. A. Supervisor  
P. O. Box 1910  
Education Development Center  
Daytona Beach, Florida 32015  
Phone: 904/734-7190

Schools: Holly Hill Junior High  
1200 Center Street  
Holly Hill, Fl. 32017  
Phone: 904/252-0421  
Mr. Alex Robertson, Principal  
Mr. Richard Jones, Co-Director  
Ms. Lillian Parker, Co-Director  
Ms. Nell Sloan, Counselor

## UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

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Ms. Barbara Kaiser, Director Reading Lab  
Dr. Hellen I. Guttinger, Director Reading Research Project  
Mr. John Banks, Teacher  
Dr. Wes Corbett, Teacher  
Mr. Barry Gottlieb, Teacher  
Mr. Fred Lawrence, Teacher  
Ms. Chris Morris, Teacher  
Ms. Chris Plant, Teacher  
Ms. Kathy Watson, Teacher

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Dr. Vynce A. Hines, Evaluation  
Consultant to P. K. Yonge  
Reading Research Project

### MIAMI DESEGREGATION CENTER

Florida School Desegregation  
Consulting Center  
P. O. Box 8065  
Coral Gables, Fl. 33124  
Phone: 305/284-3213

Dr. Lynn Stoll, Reading Consultant  
Dr. Marquess Smith, Consultant

### STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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Tallahassee, Fl. 32304  
Phone: 904/488-6046

Hon. Ralph Turlington, Com-  
missioner  
Dr. Jean Morani, Consultant  
Mr. Winston Childress, Consultant  
Ms. Lucy Westfall, Consultant

### GEORGIA

#### FULTON COUNTY

County Office Personnel: Dr. E. E. Baker, Superintendent  
Dr. Howard G. Dunlap, Admin. Asst. for  
Instructional Services - Fulton County Schools  
580 College Street  
Hapeville, Georgia 30354  
Phone: 404/768-3600

Schools: Russell High  
1500 Jefferson Ave.  
East Point, Ga. 30344  
Phone: 404/766-1638

Mr. Jesse Shaddix, Principal  
Ms. Martha Renfroe, Co-Director  
Ms. June Bryant, Co-Director

Headland High  
2376 Headland Dr.  
East Point, Ga. 30344  
Phone: 404/767-0505

Hapeville, High  
3440 Fulton Ave.  
Hapeville, Ga. 30354  
Phone: 404/766-7888

Mr. Garland Watkins, Principal  
Ms. Vicky Brantley, Director

Mr. John M. Givens  
Ms. Anne S. Parramore, Chr.  
English Department  
Ms. Rosa P. Wilson, S. S. Teacher

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