

Appendix 2

The Reading Passages: Synopsis, Characteristics, and Tree Diagrams

Economic Expansion

This passage traces industrial growth in the United States from the Civil War until the early 1900s, by which point the United States had emerged as the leading industrial nation. Several factors of growth are discussed, including natural resources, the growth of railroads, a growing labor force, available capital, new technology, and favorable government attitudes. The passage is loosely organized, with many specific but undeveloped examples to support its main points. (Source: G. M. Linden, E. A. Wassenich, D. C. Brink, and W. J. Jones, Jr. [1979]. *History of our American republic* [pp. 431–432]. River Forest, IL: Laidlaw.)

Postwar Russia

This passage traces the political and economic history of the Soviet Union from the end of World War II through the beginning of Krushchev's rule. Topics include Stalin's five-year-plans to meet the problems of postwar reconstruction; the imposition of Communist rule in Eastern Europe; Tito's independence in Yugoslavia; and Krushchev's attempts to raise the standard of living as well as to develop heavy industry and military weaponry. (Source: T. W. Wallbank and A. Schrier. [1974]. *Living world history* [3rd ed.] [pp. 687–689]. Glenview, IL: Scott Foresman.)

The Great Depression

After describing the prosperity of the 1920s, this passage moves to the stock market crash in 1929 and the spread of the depression in the years that followed. Several conflicting explanations of the Great Depression are mentioned, with no attempt to resolve the disagreement. The passage ends with a chronology of Hoover's responses during the early years of depression, making the point that the President had accepted for the first time the idea that the federal government must assume some responsibility when the economy suffers. (Source: L. P. Todd and M. Curti. [1982]. *Rise of the American nation*, Liberty Edition, [pp. 555–558]. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.)

Twentieth Century Science

This passage details the variety of effects that modern science has had on contemporary life. Topics include new comforts and conveniences, the development of assembly-line production, medical advances, industrialization,

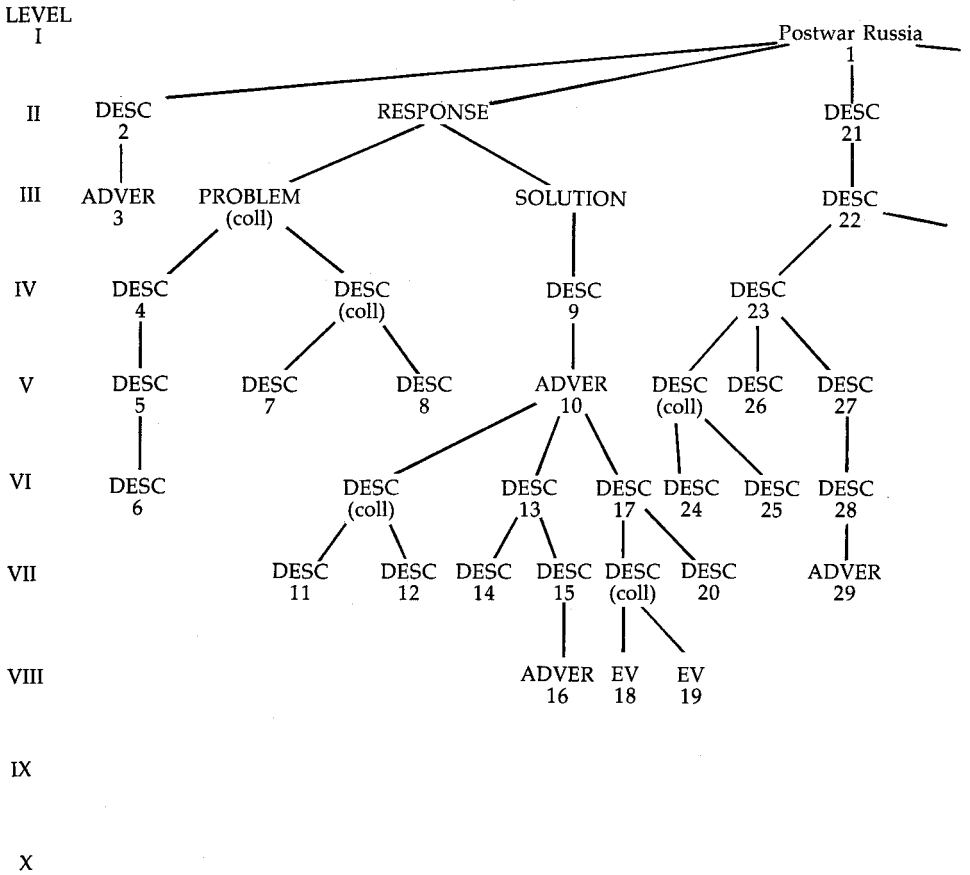
and the extent to which scientists and scientific advances have become front-page news. The passage is structured as a variety of elaborations on the central theme of scientific progress, with little connection among the sections. (Source: C. J. H. Hayes and M. Faissler. [1965]. *Modern times: The French revolution to the present* [pp. 507–510]. London: Macmillan.)

Table 21

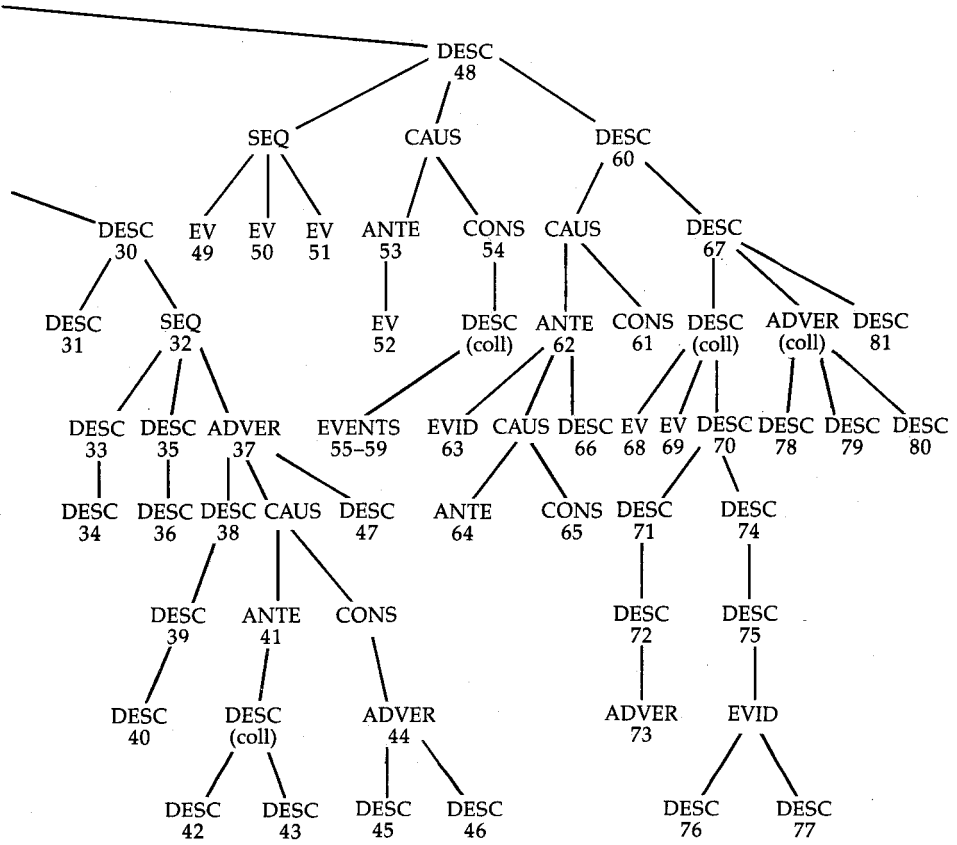
Characteristics of the Reading Passages

Short Title	Number of Words	Textbook Level	Readability Level ^a
Economic expansion	766	Grade 11	Grade 10
Postwar Russia	1,123	Grade 9	Grade 12
Great depression	1,721	Grade 11	College
Twentieth century science	837	Grade 11	Grade 12

^a Based on Fry formula.



Tree diagram 1. Key content nodes in reading passage on postwar Russia. See Fig. 1, p. 166 for key content and key to abbreviations.



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Postwar Russia | 31. Soviet-style revolution |
| 2. had army, territory | 32. two stages |
| 3. suffered destruction | 33. People's Democracy |
| 4. reconstruction | 34. Bulgaria, Romania, Poland
1946 |
| 5. suffered most | 35. Communist dictator |
| 6. millions killed, destroyed | 36. Bulgaria, Romania, Poland,
Hungary, Czechoslovakia 1953 |
| 7. critical tasks | 37. Yugoslavia exception |
| 8. consolidate Eastern Europe | 38. Tito without troops |
| 9. relaxed control | 39. Tito, resistance |
| 10. Stalin restored CCP
authority | 40. Yugoslavs united |
| 11. Stalinist beliefs, practices | 41. Stalin angry |
| 12. censorship | 42. expelled from Cominform |
| 13. 5-year plans | 43. withdrew aid |
| 14. rebuild, expand | 44. Tito did not topple |
| 15. industrial doubled | 45. turned to West |
| 16. consumer goods scarce | 46. loosened rule |
| 17. controlled agriculture | 47. Yugoslavian communist
independence |
| 18. mass collectivization | 48. Stalin's death changes |
| 19. peasants supervised | 49. Stalin |
| 20. incentive production
10% higher | 50. leadership struggle |
| 21. communist revolutions
in Eastern Europe | 51. Krushchev |
| 22. six countries | 52. speech |
| 23. common characteristics | 53. denounced Stalin |
| 24. peasants | 54. deStalinization |
| 25. poor | 55. camps |
| 26. upper classes no reform | 56. police |
| 27. discredited ruling groups | 57. writers |
| 28. peasant parties | 58. exchanges |
| 29. leaders intellectuals | 59. tourists |
| 30. Red Army | 60. Krushchev changes |

Figure 1. Key content (by node number) and key to abbreviations for postwar Russia tree diagram.

61. shortages
62. rural migration
63. in cities
64. demanded production
65. demanded incentive
66. middle class
67. desires
68. TV, clothes
69. housing
70. total production
71. industry up, agriculture
lagged
72. tried schemes
73. barely kept pace
74. emphasized military,
industrial, space
75. impressive results
76. A-bomb, H-bomb
77. satellite, spaceman, landing
78. clothes
79. housing
80. highways
81. economy not all consumer

DESC = Description

ADVER = Adversative

SEQ = Sequence

CAUS = Causal

coll = collection

EV = Event

ANTE = Antecedent

CONS = Consequence

LEVEL
I

Economic Expansion
1

II

DESC
2

DESC
11

III

SEQ

SEQ

DESC
9

DESC
12

DESC
17

DESC
27

IV

EV
3

EV
4

EV
5

EV
6

EV
7

EV
8

ADVER
10

CAUS
16

DESC
18

DESC
20

DESC
23

ADVER
24

EXPLAN
28

V

ANTE
13

CONS
14

DESC
19

CAUS

EXPLAN
25

VI

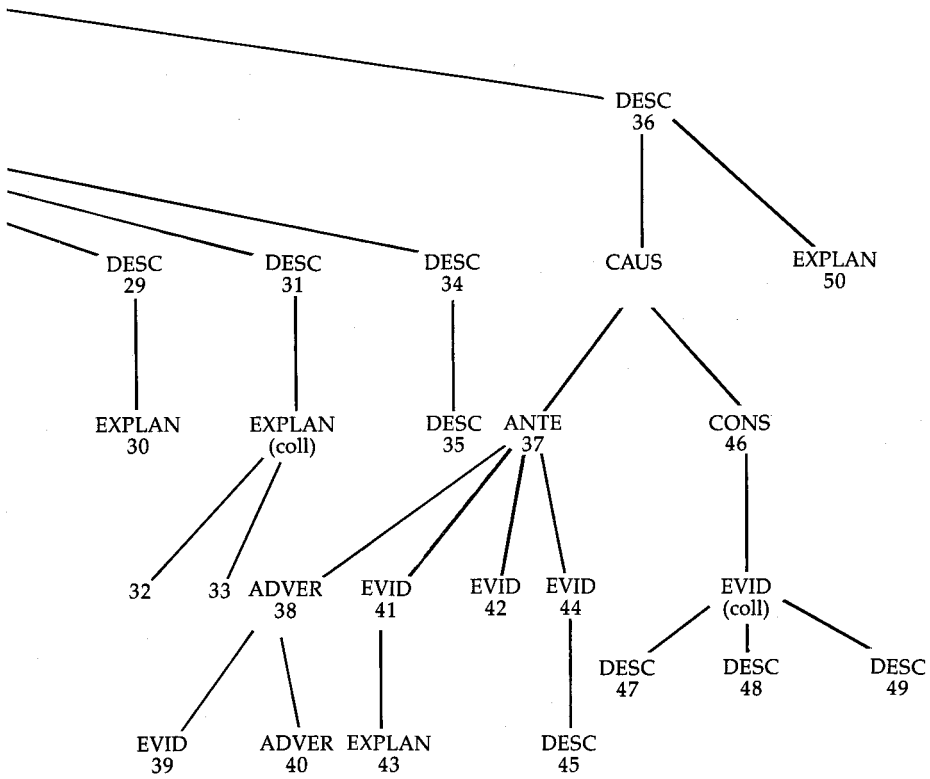
DESC
15

ANTE
21

CONS
22

DESC
26

Tree diagram 2. Key content nodes in reading passage on economic expansion. See Fig. 2, p. 170 for key content and key to abbreviations.



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Economic Expansion | 32. technology |
| 2. Industrial growth | 33. federal policies |
| 3. After Civil War | 34. combination |
| 4. Growth continued | 35. GNP |
| 5. fourth to third place | 36. Economy in early '20s |
| 6. one-third of industrial production | 37. growth continued |
| 7. France and Great Britain | 38. Although |
| 8. 24 billion | 39. Panic of 1907 |
| 9. Technology and immigration | 40. Early 1900s prosperous |
| 10. other | 41. GNP up 500% 1900-1920 |
| 11. Factors of growth | 42. amount manufactured up 32% |
| 12. Several reasons | 43. agriculture and service occupations |
| 13. Started during Civil War | 44. 100% growth in employment |
| 14. To meet demands | 45. 40 million full-time by 1920 |
| 15. factories in north | 46. Good conditions helped industry |
| 16. 79% increase | 47. meat, iron, steel |
| 17. Natural resources | 48. paper, chemicals, petroleum |
| 18. coal | 49. automobile 4 billion |
| 19. Over 30% | 50. Thus, most industries |
| 20. oil | |
| 21. Production grew | |
| 22. By 1914 | |
| 23. other raw materials | |
| 24. little use | DESC = Description |
| 25. Thus, railroads | ADVER = Adversative |
| 26. 260,000 miles | SEQ = Sequence |
| 27. Labor helped | CAUS = Causal |
| 28. workers available | coll = collection |
| 29. availability of money | EV = Event |
| 30. from profits | ANTE = Antecedent |
| 31. improved technology | CONS = Consequence |
| | EXPLAN = Explanation |

Figure 2. Key content (by node number) and key to abbreviations for economic expansion tree diagram.