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WINSTER STORY

CODE READER



Code Reader Books provide codes with "sound keys" to help read difficult words. For example, a word that may be difficult to read is "unicorn," so it might be followed by a code like this: unicorn (YOO-nih-korn). By providing codes with phonetic sound keys, Code Reader Books make reading easier and more enjoyable.

Examples of Code Reader™ Keys

Long a sound (as in make):

a (with a silent e) or ay

Examples: able (AY-bul); break (brake)

Short i sound (as in sit): i or ih

Examples: myth (mith); mission (MIH-shun)

Long i sound (as in by):

i (with a silent e) or y

Examples: might (mite); bicycle (BY-sih-kul)

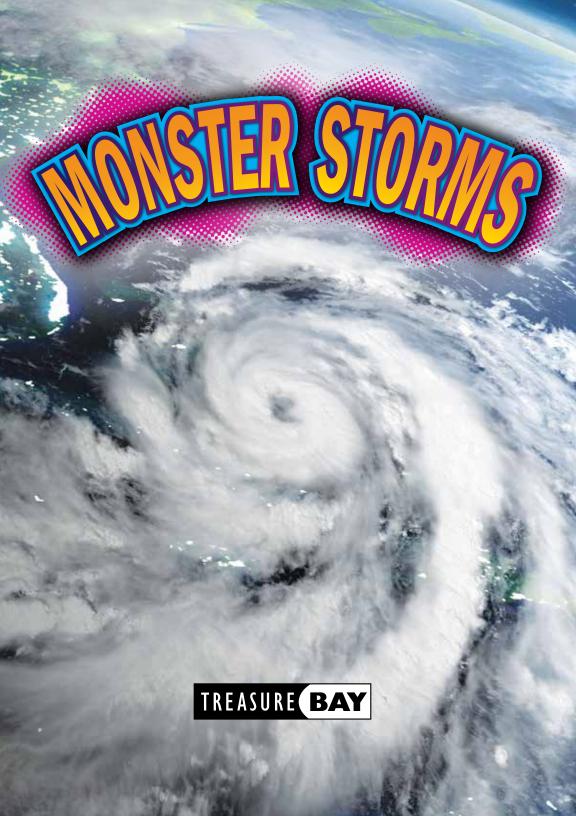
Keys for the long o sound (as in hope):

o (with a silent e) or oh

Examples: molten (MOLE-ten); ocean (OH-shen)

Codes use dashes between syllables (SIH-luh-buls), and stressed syllables have capital letters.

To see more Code Reader sound keys, see page 44.



Monster Storms A Code Reader™ Chapter Book Green Series

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Patent Pending.

Code Reader books are designed using an innovative system of methods to create and include phonetic codes to enhance the readability of text.

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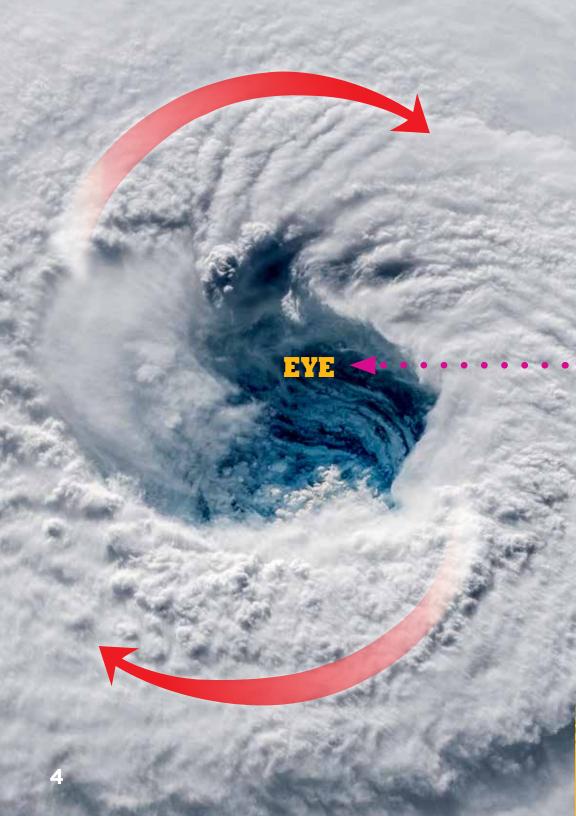


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Violent (VY-uh-lent) winds shake walls. Rain whips through (throo) the air in a constant downpour. It's a hurricane (HUR-ih-kane)—a true monster of a storm! The storm rages for hours (OW-urz) and hours. Buildings (BIL-dings) and homes flood. Windows shatter. Walls collapse. When the storm ends, only destruction (deh-STRUK-shun) remains.





What Is a Hurricane?

Hurricanes are huge (hyooj) storms powered by ocean (OH-shun) heat. They're often about 200 miles wide. The storms swirl with powerful winds around calm (kom or kolm) areas (AIR-ee-uhz) called eyes. The areas

around the eyes are the most dangerous
 (DANE-jur-us). They have the strongest winds.

Danger from the Sea

Hurricanes bring massive (MAS-siv)
destruction. Their winds destroy buildings
and snap trees. They can even start
tornadoes (tor-NAY-doze). Meanwhile, the
rain brings mudslides and floods. Hurricane
storm surges (SUR-jez) are the deadliest
(DED-lee-est) parts, though. Storm surges are
walls of seawater that rush onto land. They
can sweep away bridges, houses, and cars.



How HURRICANES Start

Hurricanes start over warm, tropical (TRAH-pih-kul) oceans. Ocean heat and water vapor (VAY-pur) rise to create clouds and thunderstorms. As more air rises (RY-zez), it grows into a tropical storm. Winds begin to swirl around the eye of the storm. As the winds go faster, the storm gets stronger. It becomes a hurricane when winds reach 74 miles per hour.