

# **Sample of Cover and Selected Pages**

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**Making Difficult Words Easy**

**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.

# BIGFOOT <sup>AND THE</sup> LOCH *(lock)* NESS MONSTER



TREASURE **BAY**

# **Bigfoot and the Loch Ness Monster**

**A Code Reader™ Chapter Book**

**Blue 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. Reserved rights include any patent rights.

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# 1

## CRYPTOZOOLOGY (*krip-toh-zoo-AH-luh-jee*)



**W**hat is cryptozoology (*krip-toh-zoo-AH-luh-jee*), and where did it come from?

Sometime in the 1950s, a scholar (*SKAH-lur*) named Bernard Heuvelmans (*HEE-vul-munz*) was studying animals when he began to realize that known animals were not interesting enough for him. So he began researching (*REE-sur-ching*) animals of legend instead. These are animals that some people say they have seen, but that have never been captured (*KAP-churd*) or proven to be real.

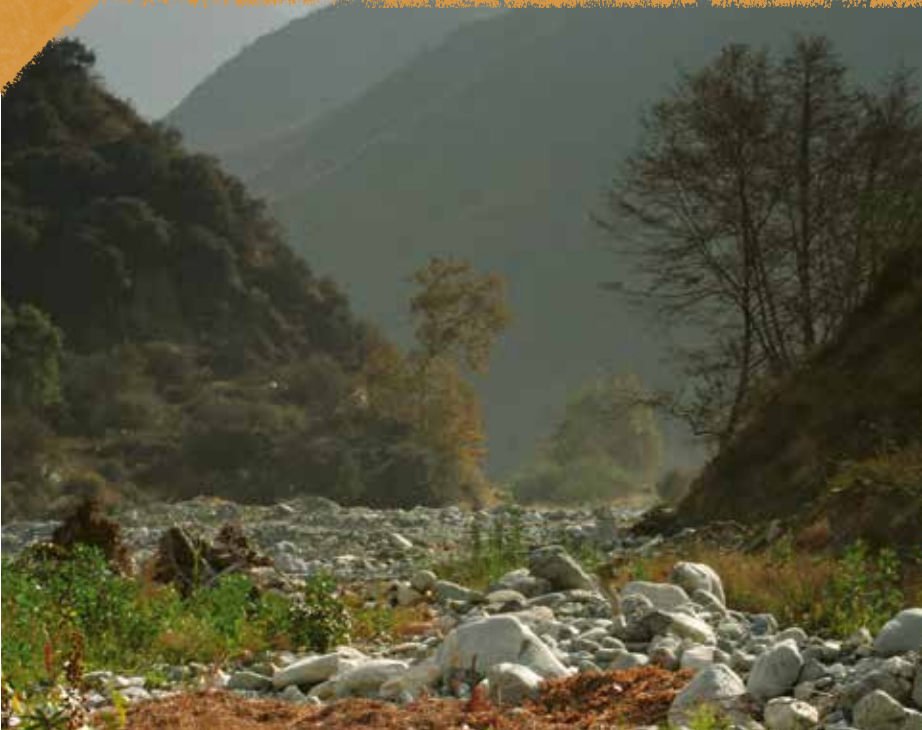
Heuvelmans's (*HEE-vul-munz*) goal was to evaluate (*ee-VAL-yoo-ate*) the possibility that these animals actually (*AK-choo-uh-lee*) existed. He called this new field of study "cryptozoology (*krip-toh-zoo-AH-luh-jee*)" and called the animals "cryptids (*KRIP-tids*)."



There are many cryptids around the world, such as the chupacabra (*choo-puh-KAH-brah*) in South America, the Yeti (*YET-ee*) in Asia (*AY-zhuh*), and werewolves (*WAIR-wulvz*) in Europe (*YUR-rup*). But perhaps the two most famous (*FAY-mus*) of these animal legends are the ape-like forest creature (*KREE-chur*) Bigfoot and the giant, lake-dwelling creature, the Loch (*lock*) Ness Monster.

# 2

## LET'S START WITH BIGFOOT



**F**or centuries (*SEN-chur-eez*), people have told stories of Bigfoot living deep in the forests of North America. Bigfoot is said to be a huge, hairy figure (*FIG-yur*) that walks like a human (*HYOO-mun*) and leaves huge footprints.


But what is it? An ape? A species (*SPEE-sheez*) of human that somehow escaped scientific (*sy-en-TIF-ik*) notice? A man, too embarrassed (*em-BARE-ust*) by his immense size, hairy body, and big feet to allow himself to be seen? These are questions that cryptozoologists (*krip-toh-zoo-AH-luh-jists*) hope to answer (*AN-sur*).





According to those who claim to have seen one, a Bigfoot could be seven to eight feet tall. They may be covered with black, brown, or reddish hair on all but their face, palms, and feet. Some say a Bigfoot can scream, grunt, or moan but most often makes a whistling (*WIS-ling*) sound.

A Bigfoot's smell is distinctively (*dis-TINKT-tiv-lee*) awful—like rotten eggs. Maybe that's why, in Florida, this type of cryptid (*KRIP-tid*) is also called a Skunk Ape!



This type of creature is thought to be very fast, having been clocked running alongside vehicles (*VEE-hik-ulz*) at 45 to 70 miles per hour. Their eyes seem to glow red, pink, green, or white in the dark, with what appears to be their own light. Their hands are believed (*bee-LEEVD*) to be like those of orangutans (*uh-RANG-uh-tanz*) and humans, with four long fingers and an opposable (*uh-POZE-uh-bul*) thumb.



Bigfoot (the plural of Bigfoot is “Bigfoot,” just as more than one moose is called “moose”) apparently (*uh-PARE-runt-lee*) eat just about anything: roots, berries (*BARE-eez*), nuts, pine needles, and even rodents (*ROH-dents*), rabbits, or chickens.

But where do Bigfoot sleep? Can they climb (*klime*) trees? How long do they live? Can one Bigfoot communicate (*kuh-MYOO-nih-kate*) with another? If they resemble (*ree-ZEM-buhl*) humans so much, why don’t they seek out contact with us?



A Bigfoot is said to have exceptionally (*ex-SEP-shun-uh-lee*) large feet and has supposedly (*sup-POZE-ed-lee*) left thousands of oversized footprints throughout forests in the United States and Canada (*KAN-uh-duh*).

The first known footprints were found in 1958 by workers building (*BIL-ding*) a road deep in the dense forests of northern California (*kal-ih-FORN-yuh*). One of the workers made plaster casts of the prints. Pictures of the 16-inch-long footprints showed up on the front page of the local newspaper, and the name Bigfoot was born.

Footprints found in forest floors are often several inches deep. That means that the creature that made them could have weighed (*wade*) from several hundred up to 1,000 pounds. Plaster casts made from some of these footprints can be found in colleges (*KOL-uh-jez*), universities (*yoo-nih-VER-sih-teez*), research offices, and the basements of Bigfoot chasers.



