

# **Sample of Cover and Selected Pages**

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# CODE READER™

## 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.



# DOLPHINS AND SEA TURTLES

TREASURE **BAY**

**Dolphins and Sea Turtles**  
**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.

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# MEET THE FAMILY

It's been said that there are plenty of fish in the sea. But did you know there are also lots of mammals (*MAM-mulz*) and reptiles?

Two favorites (*FAY-vrits*) are dolphins and sea turtles!



In addition to their outer eyelids, sea turtles have a see-through inner eyelid that can close over each eye. These see-through eyelids act like swimming goggles.





#### CLOSE-UP

### Eyesight

Dolphins have excellent vision (*VIZH-un*). Their eyes can move independently of each other, allowing the dolphin to look in two different directions at once (*wuns*). Dolphins can also use both eyes together to focus (*FOH-kus*) and judge distance.

A sea turtle's body is protected by armor. The top covering is called the carapace (*KAIR-uh-pase*). The bottom is called the plastron (*PLAS-trun*). These pieces (*PEE-sez*) are held together by bones called bridges.

#### SEA TURTLE DIAGRAM





There are seven sea turtle species (*SPEE-sheez*). The leatherback (*LETH-ur-bak*) sea turtle is the largest (*LAR-jest*). Its long front flippers can span nearly nine feet, and its black carapace (*KAIR-uh-pase*) is made of rubbery skin reinforced (*ree-in-FORST*) by thousands of small, bony (*BOH-nee*) plates. The smallest species are the olive (*AH-liv*) ridley (*RID-lee*) and the Kemp's ridley, with shells less than 30 inches long.



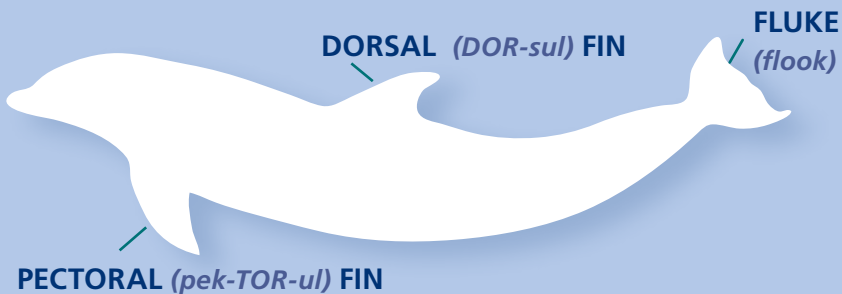
Dolphins are marine (*muh-REEN*) mammals. These are animals that live in the water, breathe air, give birth to fully formed young (*yung*), and produce (*proh-DOOS*) milk to feed them.

Like all mammals, dolphins are warm-blooded. This means that their bodies maintain a constant temperature (*TEM-pur-uh-chur*) that is usually (*YOO-zhoo-uh-lee*) warmer than their surroundings.

#### CLOSE-UP

### Appendages (*uh-PEND-uh-jez*)

The side pectoral (*pek-TOR-ul*) flippers help a dolphin slow down and steer. The dorsal (*DOR-sul*) fin, on its back, is used for balance. The tail, called the fluke (*flook*), is used to propel (*pruh-PEL*) a dolphin forward through the water.



There are about 40 species (*SPEE-sheez*) of dolphin, though this number continues (*kun-TIN-yooz*) to change as new discoveries are made. Dolphins can be found in all the world's oceans (*OH-shenz*) and in some Asian (*AY-zhun*) and South American rivers.

The largest member of the dolphin family is the orca (*OR-kuh*), or killer whale—which is not a whale at all!





# WELCOME TO THE WORLD

On the sandy shore of Sikopo (*sih-KOPE-oh*), night has fallen, and a full moon hangs in the sky. A mound of dry sand stirs. Dozens of tiny brown hatchlings emerge from beneath the sand. Their vision is weak, but they see the round, white moon reflecting on the ocean's surface. Running across the sand with their little flippers, the hatchlings race toward the moonlight.



Female (*FEE-male*) turtles go ashore at night to dig holes in the sand and lay a clutch, or group (*groop*), of about 65 to 100 eggs. Then the turtle covers (*KUH-vurz*) the eggs with sand and returns to the sea. The baby sea turtles, called hatchlings, are left on their own. They will never know their parents.





Only about

**ONE** IN  
**3,000**

hatchlings survives from  
the nest to adulthood.

