

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.

GORILLA VERSUS LION

HEAD-TO-HEAD

Written by
Noah Leatherland

TREASURE **BAY**



Gorilla versus Lion: Head-to-Head

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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Words that look like **this** are explained in the glossary or in an orange (*OR-unj*) box like this one.

ANIMAL VERSUS ANIMAL



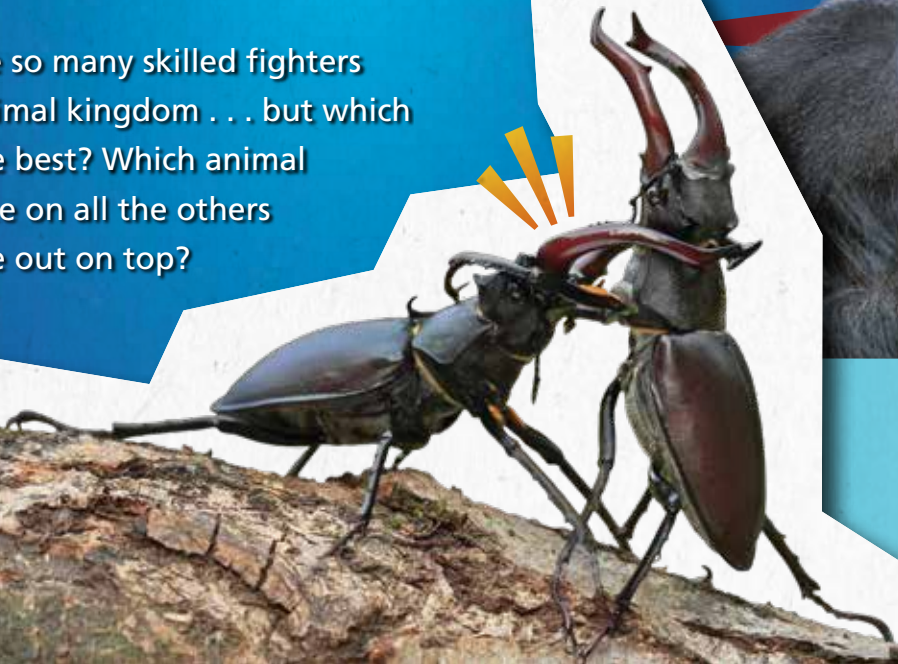
The animal kingdom is full of deadly fighters (*FY-turz*).

For lots of animals, being good at fighting is an important part of survival (*sur-VY-vul*).

They might need to fight for food, for their homes, or to protect themselves.

Sometimes, they need to fight for their lives!

There are so many skilled fighters in the animal kingdom . . . but which one is the best? Which animal could take on all the others and come out on top?



There is only one way to find out who is the best . . .

A HEAD-TO-HEAD BATTLE!

In the blue corner,
the prowling predator
of the **savannah** (*suh-
VAN-uh*) . . . **THE
AFRICAN** (*AF-rih-kin*)
LION!



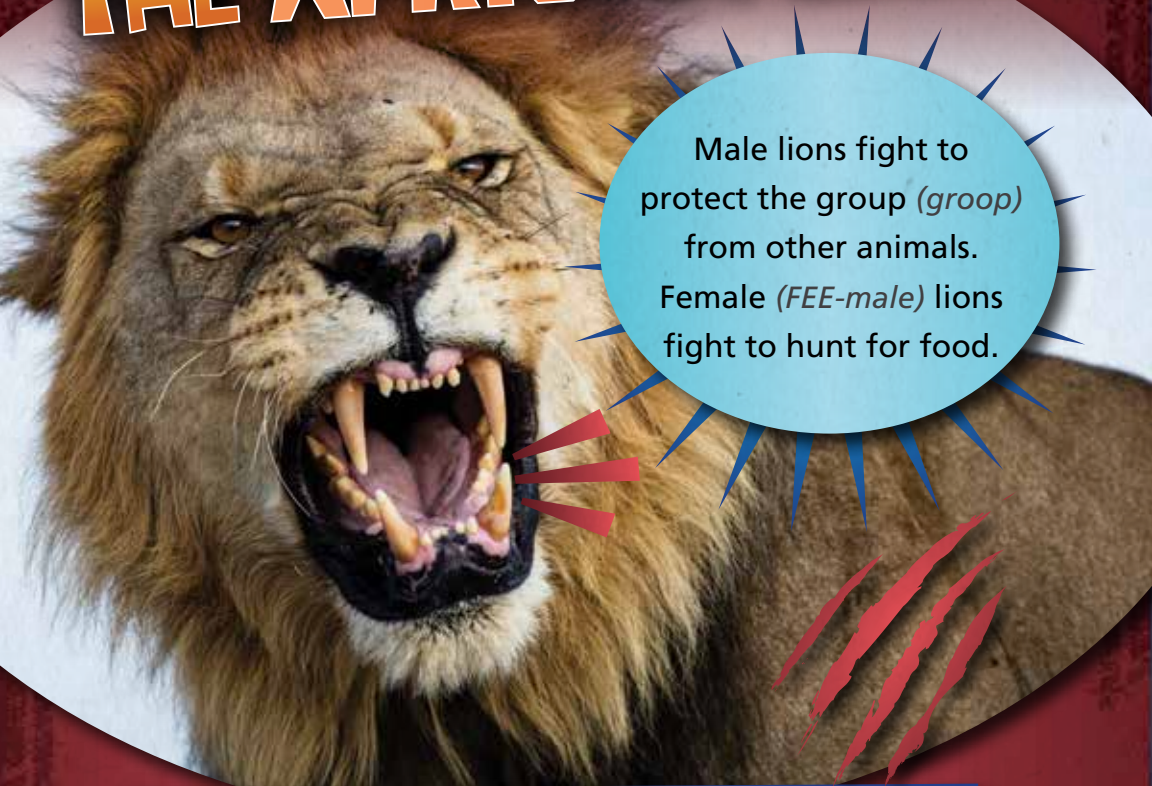
In the red corner, the **toughest** (*TUF-
ist*) **primate** (*PRY-mate*) in the jungle
. . . **THE SILVERBACK GORILLA!**



Toughest
strong and hard to break (*brake*)

It is time to find out which **competitor** (*kum-PEH-tih-tur*) is the best fighter. Let's take a look at these brutal (*BROO-tul*) beasts and see how they compare.

THE AFRICAN LION



Male lions fight to protect the group (*group*) from other animals. Female (*FEE-male*) lions fight to hunt for food.

Weight: Around 500 pounds

Length: Around 10 feet from nose to tip of the tail

Top Speed: 50 miles per hour

Aggression (*uh-GREH-shun*): High

Diet (*DY-et*): Meat

Found in: Africa (*AF-rih-kuh*)

Habitat: Savannah and grasslands

Best weapons (*WEH-punz*): Teeth and claws

Aggression

how violent (*VY-oh-lint*) or prepared to attack

THE SILVERBACK GORILLA

There are two main **species** (*SPEE-sheez*) of gorilla. They are the western gorilla and the eastern gorilla.

Species
the different types
of animals

Weight: Around 500 pounds

Length: Around 6 feet tall when standing

Top Speed: 25 miles per hour

Aggression: High, but only when angry

Diet: Plants, fruit, and insects

Found in: Africa

Habitat: Jungles and forests

Best weapons: Fangs, hands, and strength

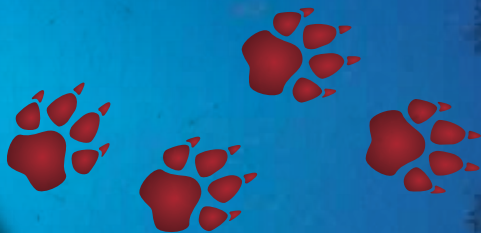


FIGHTER PROFILES

THE KING OF BEASTS



The African lion is one of the most well-known big cats in the world. Big cats have a lot of things in **common** (KAH-mun) with the cats that people (PEE-pul) keep as pets. They have whiskers, paws, and tails that all look similar to what smaller cats have.



However, big cats such as lions are much larger and are much deadlier (DED-lee-ur) beasts. Big cats have large paws, long claws, and huge (hyooj) teeth.



Lions live in groups called prides. Prides can have just a few (*fyoo*) lions in them, or they can have as many as 40 lions. African lions are found in parts of sub-Saharan (*sub-suh-HARE-un*) Africa. They live on grassy plains called savannahs (*suh-VAN-uz*).



Male lions have thick manes of fur around their necks. Female lions are called lionesses (*LY-un-es-sez*). Lionesses do not have manes.



Lions are predators (*PREH-duh-turz*). They hunt other animals for food, such as gazelles and zebras (*ZEE-bruz*).

THE SILVERBACK

Gorillas are the largest primates on the planet. Primates are a group of animals that include (*in-KLOOD*) monkeys, chimpanzees, and even humans (*HYOO-munz*).



Silverback gorillas are not a separate (*SEH-pur-et*) species of gorilla. Instead, silverback gorillas are fully grown male gorillas. They are called silverbacks because of the color of their fur. As young male gorillas get older, the fur on their back turns a silvery gray color. Silverbacks are the most powerful members of a group.



Gorillas live in groups in the forests and jungles of central (*SEN-trul*) Africa. Groups of gorillas are called troops. Troops can have just a few gorillas in them, or up to 50 gorillas.

Gorillas are omnivores (*OM-nih-vorz*). This means they eat plants and other animals. Most of their diet is made up of fruit (*froot*), leaves, and plant stems. Silverbacks can eat 40 pounds of plants in a day. Gorillas also eat small creatures (*KREE-churz*) such as ants and snails.



ANIMAL WEAPONRY

(WEH-pun-ree)

FROM TOOTH TO PAW



Lions have very deadly teeth. Their teeth help them tear (*tair*) meat apart when they eat.

They are also useful (*YOOS-ful*) weapons for fighting and hunting!



Lions have four large canine (*KAY-nine*) teeth. These canine teeth can grow to around three inches long. They are perfect for biting into **prey** (*pray*). A lion's jaws are so powerful that just one bite can kill an animal.

Prey
animals that are
hunted by other
animals for food