

Completion norms collected from younger and older adults for 198 sentence contexts

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Completion responses were collected from younger and older adults for 198 highly constrained sentence contexts that were designed to elicit the same response (i.e., the best completion) in the vast majority of subjects. For each context, completions and their respective frequency of occurrence are provided. Overall, individuals of all ages produced highly similar terminal words. Results of formal analyses indicated that greater socioeconomic status and higher levels of education were mildly associated with a greater probability of producing a best completion response. Although increasing age also correlated with greater probability of producing a best completion, this very weak association would not preclude use of these stimuli with a wide age range.

The influence of semantic context on performance has been demonstrated in studies of free recall, recognition (Marcel, 1983), pronunciation latency (Kintch & Mross, 1985; Kleiman, 1980), and lexical decision (Meyer, Schvaneveldt, & Ruddy, 1975). The degree of constraint imposed by a context is proportional to the amount of information it provides. Thus, single words are less constraining than sentence contexts, and individual sentence contexts vary in the degree of constraint they impose. For example, "The girl recited the _____" has several plausible completions, and therefore is less constraining than the sentence, "There are 26 letters in the _____," which is more likely to produce a highly predictable response. Obviously, as the degree of constraint imposed by the context increases, the predictability of the missing term increases as well (Bloom & Fischler, 1980). Taylor (1953) developed a method for categorizing sentence contexts according to their relative degree of constraint and for quantifying the responses (i.e., final words) that the sentence contexts elicit. According to the cloze method, subjects are asked to provide a word that has been omitted from text, which, in the present case, is the final word of the sentence. When a considerable proportion of subjects (e.g., 85%) provide an identical response, the sentence is considered "highly constrained." According to this method, the particular response would have a "cloze probability" of .85.

The ability to manipulate contextual constraint systematically can be useful in studies of semantic priming, read-

ing, and memory. Although a variety of normative studies have been published for single words, word pairs, and categories, there are relatively few sets of standardized sentences in the literature. Since its publication, Bloom and Fischler's (1980) sentence completion norms have served as the principle source of sentence contexts for the majority of experiments employing sentences as stimuli. Using a subset of the Bloom and Fischler sentence contexts and a modification of the cloze procedure, Schwanenflugel (1986) published sentence completion norms for contexts of varying constraint. However, when experiments have required stimulus materials beyond the scope of these sets, investigators have been required to develop their own. Typically, these stimuli are idiosyncratic to the particular studies for which they were developed, their utilization is not based on the outcome of rigorously controlled norming procedures, and they are not readily accessible to other investigators. This lack of standardization limits interpretation of experimental findings as well as generalization across studies.

The set of sentences described here was developed for an investigation of the relationship between cognitive event-related potentials (ERPs) and semantic processing in patients with probable Alzheimer's disease (Hamberger, Friedman, Ritter, & Rosen, 1995). Behavioral findings (e.g., Nebes, 1989) indicate that Alzheimer's patients show a predictable breakdown in semantic organization such that related items (e.g., *apple, banana, pear*) lose their distinction, whereas superordinate or more general concepts (e.g., *fruit, clothing*) remain intact. It has also been demonstrated in healthy young adults that under certain conditions, the amplitude of the N400 component of the ERP waveform (a negative peak that reaches maximum amplitude approximately 400 msec poststimulus onset dur-

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ing a semantic processing task) is highly responsive to semantic relationships. Specifically, N400 amplitude varies inversely with the extent to which a word (or concept) has been primed by the immediately preceding semantic context. The purpose of the Hamberger et al. study was to determine whether the disruption in semantic processing in Alzheimer's patients, as shown by behavioral techniques, would also be observed in their N400 response, a physiological measure. A series of highly constrained sentence contexts was needed for a sentence priming task whereby there would be a strong probability that each sentence context would prime the same final word in every subject. The final word that was actually presented varied as a function of its semantic relatedness to the most expected final word of the sentence (i.e., the "best completion"). Subjects made speeded choice (sense vs. nonsense) decisions regarding the sensibility of each sentence, which were contingent on the meaning of the final word.¹ Behavioral and ERP responses were recorded for the final word of each sentence. Concurrent recording of these measures provided information regarding the sequence and timing of cognitive events associated with the semantic processing evoked by the task.

The design of this particular study required a greater number of highly constrained sentence contexts than those provided by Bloom and Fischler (1980) and Schwaneflugel (1986), with the additional provision that all sentence completions would be nouns. Our intention was to develop a large pool of sentences that would elicit responses with a cloze probability of .85 or higher. It should be noted that our stimuli were heterogenous with respect to lexical associations within a given sentence context. Thus, for some contexts, the constraint on the final word may have been driven by a single word (e.g., "The *pen* ran out of *ink*."), whereas in others, it was driven by a sentence-level script (e.g., "The medication caused harmful side *effects*."). For our study, the means by which the sentence primed the final word was inconsequential. However, from this and other published data sets, it will be necessary for investigators concerned with the effects of lexical associations to select those contexts that are appropriate for their purposes.

The population sampled by Bloom and Fischler was limited to college-age students. Because we intended to test normal elderly, Alzheimer's patients, and young adults, cloze norms were obtained from 30 subjects over the age of 65 as well as from 100 younger subjects in order to determine the comparability of cloze norms produced by an older sample to those produced by a younger sample. Results of normative studies examining the effects of aging on measures such as confrontation naming (La Barge, Edwards, & Knesevich, 1986) and category norms (Howard, 1980) have failed to find significant differences between older and young adults. On the basis of these reports, we expected to find similar response patterns between younger and older age groups.

METHOD

Subjects

One hundred younger (72 female, mean age = 29.9 years, $SD = 8.3$ years, age range = 18–56 years) and 30 older (18 female, mean

age = 71.3 years, $SD = 4.5$ years, age range = 65–82 years) volunteers participated in the sentence completion task. For the younger group, the mean number of years of formal education (EDUC) was 16.21, ($SD = 3.0$ years, range = 9–24 years), and mean rating of socioeconomic status (SES) according to the Hollingshead-Redlich index (Hollingshead & Redlich, 1958) was 58.17, ($SD = 14.8$, range = 20–82, higher score = lower SES). For the elderly, mean EDUC was 16.3 ($SD = 11.0$, range = 8–24 years), and mean SES rating was 56.9 ($SD = 21.6$, range = 20–91). There were no significant differences between age groups in SES or in years of formal education. All subjects were native English speakers, or had learned English prior to age 4.

Stimuli

One hundred ninety-eight sentence contexts were generated by the authors and their colleagues, who attempted to construct sentence contexts that would elicit the same final word in most subjects. Guidelines similar to those used by Bloom and Fischler (1980) were employed: (1) the addition of a single word would make each context a grammatically acceptable English sentence; (2) obvious clichés were avoided; (3) sentences were no longer than 10 words; and (4) a range of syntactic structures was included, although no formal manipulation of syntactic complexity was attempted.

Procedure

All subjects received an 8-page booklet. The cover page provided space for demographic information (i.e., age, sex, occupation, and educational background) and contained the following instructions (modified from Bloom & Fischler, 1980):

On the following pages are a large number of sentences, each with the final word left blank. Your task is simply to read each sentence at your normal rate, and write down the word that first occurs to you as a likely end of that sentence. For example, if the sentence "frame" were: "The party did not end until _____," possible responses might include *dawn*, *three*, *late*, *midnight*, and so forth. Don't try to be either unique or average; just be natural. You should keep within the following bounds, however: (1) Only one response word per sentence; (2) The word should "make sense" of the sentence and be from an appropriate class of words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.); (3) English words only; (4) No proper names, hyphenated, or contracted words; (5) Try to avoid repetitions. For some of the sentences the response will seem obvious; for others, several words may seem possible. Please *print* clearly.

The succeeding pages each contained 30 sentence contexts followed by a blank underscore (with the exception of the final page, which contained the last 18 sentence contexts). Sentence order was identical for all subjects.

Data Analysis

The probability of each response was calculated for each sentence separately for the two age groups. Additionally, a frequency score was obtained for each subject, indicating the number of sentence contexts that were completed with "best completions" (i.e., the final word with the greatest cloze probability for each sentence). This score, referred to as the best completion score (BC), was the measure by which subjects were compared. The effects of age, SES, and EDUC on BC were examined via Pearson correlations and *t* tests. For *t*-test analyses of EDUC, subjects were categorized according to whether or not they had completed college (> or ≤ 16 years).² Median splits were utilized to perform *t* tests exploring the effects of SES. The effect of sentence length was assessed by correlating cloze probability with the number of words per sentence.

Illegal responses (i.e., those that violated the instructions) were defined as responses that (1) consisted of 2 words, (2) rendered the sentence ungrammatical, or (3) were semantically anomalous. The extent to which these were provided in each group was examined by comparing within-group percentages (i.e., number of illegal responses per number of subjects in each group).

RESULTS

The appendix lists the sentence contexts, their terminal response words, and their respective cloze probabilities separately for the younger and older groups. Responses provided by older subjects that were different from those provided by younger subjects are marked by an asterisk. Sentence contexts are presented in order of decreasing contextual constraint: Response words elicited by each context are listed in descending order of frequency of response. The number of words in a sentence did not correlate with the cloze probability of the final word.

Effects of Age

As can be seen in the appendix, the elicited response words and their associated cloze probabilities were remarkably similar for the younger and older subjects. Additionally, the propensity to complete a sentence with the most frequent response, as assessed by BC scores, was comparable for both groups. Mean BC scores for the younger and older groups, respectively, were 178.1 ($SD = 9.4$, range = 151–192) and 181 ($SD = 5.9$, range = 165–190) from a possible total of 198. Results of *t*-test analysis indicated that these scores were not significantly different. The distributions of BC scores for the younger and older groups are shown in Figure 1. Results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov two-sample test revealed no significant differ-

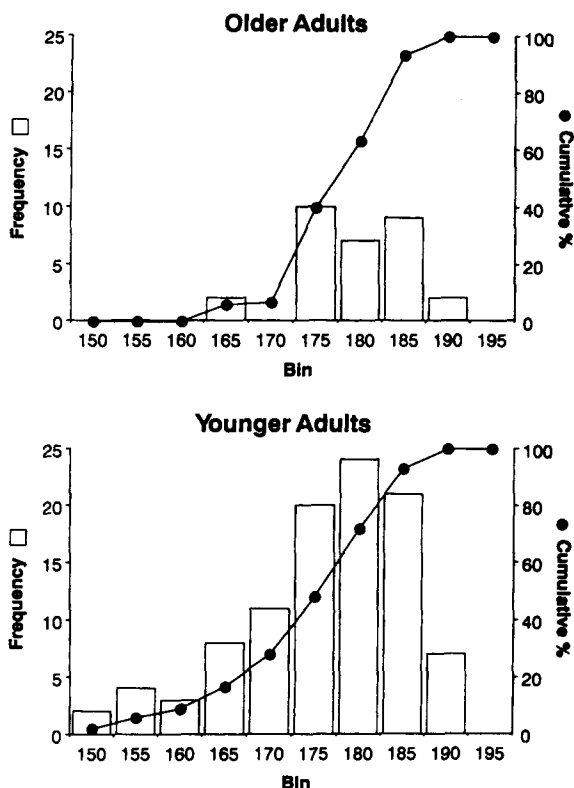


Figure 1. Frequency histograms and cumulative relative frequency distributions of best completion scores for older (top) and younger (bottom) adults. Bin size = 5.

Table 1
Mean Best Completion Scores for Younger and Older Adults as a Function of SES and EDUC

| Group | BC Score | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | <i>M</i> | <i>SD</i> |
| Younger | | |
| EDUC ≤ 16 years (<i>n</i> = 60) | 175.6 | 9.7 |
| EDUC > 16 years (<i>n</i> = 40) | 181.6 | 7.9 |
| SES below median (<i>n</i> = 57) | 175.7 | 9.5 |
| SES above median (<i>n</i> = 43) | 181.3 | 8.2 |
| Older | | |
| EDUC < 16 years (<i>n</i> = 20) | 179.8 | 4.8 |
| EDUC > 16 years (<i>n</i> = 10) | 183.2 | 7.2 |
| SES below median (<i>n</i> = 15) | 179.8 | 5.6 |
| SES above median (<i>n</i> = 15) | 182.3 | 6.4 |

Note—EDUC, mean number of years of formal education; SES, socioeconomic status.

ences between the shapes of these two distributions. The correlation between age and BC was weak, although statistically significant ($r = .18, p < .05$), probably due to the large sample size.

The number of illegal responses was tallied separately for the younger and older groups. A total of 24 (24%) and 7 (23%) illegal responses were generated by the younger and older groups, respectively. Formal analysis was not performed as these proportions were very similar.

Effects of Demographic Variables

Table 1 shows mean BC scores of subjects in the younger and older groups categorized according to EDUC and SES levels. Within the younger group, *t* tests revealed mild but significant effects of EDUC [$t(98) = 3.14, p < .01$] and SES [$t(98) = 3.12, p < .01$]; subjects with more education and higher socioeconomic status provided a greater percentage of best completions. The pattern in the older group was similar to that observed for the younger adults. Results of *t*-test analyses were not significant, however, probably due to the relatively small sample size. Results of correlational analyses including all 130 subjects were fairly consistent with the data reported above. Although the correlation between EDUC and BC was not significant, a mild but significant correlation between SES and BC was revealed ($r = -.24$), again showing a trend in which higher socioeconomic status was associated with an increased probability of producing a best completion.

DISCUSSION

As intended, the majority of sentence contexts were of high contextual constraint, and therefore can be utilized to study the effects of semantic priming and sentence processing of highly predictable words. Although the response patterns between younger and older adults were quite similar, formal analyses revealed a mild trend in which older subjects were more likely to generate a best completion response. Analyses also indicated that subjects with higher levels of education and greater socioeconomic status were more likely to produce a best completion response. Although the outcomes

of these analyses were significant, it should be noted that the correlations were relatively weak, accounting for no more than 6% of the variance. Additionally, results of *t* tests were significant only when sample size was large. Thus, the relationships between these demographic variables and performance should be considered weak at best, indicating that the current sentence contexts can be effectively utilized with individuals across the lifespan.

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6. The church had a beautiful stained glass *window* (100/100).
7. He fried an egg and two strips of *bacon* (100/100).
8. The tired runner stopped to catch his *breath* (100/100).
9. The story had a happy *ending* (100/100).
10. The Indian carried a bow and *arrow* (100/100).
11. The impatient driver honked his *horn* (100/100).
12. The dentist pulled his wisdom *tooth* (100/100).
13. The magician pulled the rabbit out of the *hat* (100/100).
14. The fly got caught in the spider's *web* (100/96.7), *nest** (3.3).
15. The pen ran out of *ink* (100).
16. The old man sat on the park *bench* (100/100).
17. Birds fly south for the *winter* (100/100).
18. She looked at herself in the *mirror* (100/100).
19. The dog buried a *bone* (100/100).
20. She won a new washer and *dryer* (100/100).
21. He looked up the word in the *dictionary* (100/100).
22. The medication caused harmful side *effects* (100/100).
23. The open window let in some fresh *air* (100/100).
24. She put fresh sheets on the *bed* (100/100).
25. He got a tissue and blew his *nose* (100/100).
26. Bob covered his pancakes with maple *syrup* (100/100).
27. He kept his wallet in his jacket *pocket* (100/100).
28. The car had a flat *tire* (100/100).
29. There are twenty-six letters in the *alphabet* (99/96.7), *mail* (1).
30. The poster was hung with masking *tape* (99/100), *paper* (1).
31. Look both ways before crossing the *street* (99/93.3), *road* (1/3.3), *gutter** (3.3).
32. The gift was in a cardboard *box* (100/99), *container* (1).
33. The boys played cops and *robbers* (99/100), *thief* (1).
34. The noise woke her in the middle of the *night* (99/100), *afternoon* (1).
35. He got a ticket for going over the speed *limit* (99/100), *zone* (1).
36. She ate with a knife and *fork* (99/100), *spoon* (1).
37. He threw a penny into the wishing *well* (99/96.7), *fountain* (1).
38. The house was surrounded by a picket *fence* (99/100), *line* (1).
39. He chopped down the tree with an *ax* (99/100), *blade* (1).
40. I sewed on the button with a needle and *thread* (99/100), *string* (1).
41. The messenger bowed to the king and *queen* (99/100), *left* (1).
42. He dried his hands on a paper *towel* (99/96.7), *cloth* (1), *napkin** (3.3).
43. The murderer received a life *sentence* (99/100), *prison* (1).
44. Jot it down on a piece of *paper* (99/100), *piece* (1).
45. She solved the crossword *puzzle* (99/100), *game* (1).
46. He sailed across the seven *seas* (99/100), *lakes* (1).
47. She let her daughter pierce her *ears* (98/100), *earlobes* (2).
48. He was condemned to the electric *chair* (98/100), *bill* (2).
49. The gambler liked to roll the *dice* (98/100), *deck* (1), *money* (1).
50. He flushed the *toilet* (98/100), *john* (1), *commode*.
51. The teller sold him a round-trip *ticket* (98/96.7), *cruise* (1), *trip* (1), *fare** (3.3).
52. She polished her finger *nails* (98/96.7), *bowls* (1), *ring* (1/3.3).
53. She was afraid of the lightning and *thunder* (98/100), *rain* (2).
54. The little boy marched like a wooden *soldier* (98/96.7), *marionette* (1), *toy* (1), *gun** (1/3.3).
55. The construction worker wore a hard *hat* (98/96.7), *helmet* (2/3.3).
56. The bowler knocked down all ten *pins* (98/96.7), *balls* (1/3.3), *wickets* (1).
57. The girls got into a pillow *fight* (98/100), *sack* (1), *talk* (1).
58. The immigrant wanted to become a *U.S. citizen* (98/100), *senator* (1), *president* (1).
59. On her diet she only lost one *pound* (98/100), *inch* (1), *ounce* (1).
60. She sang soprano in the church *choir* (98/93.3), *auditorium* (98), *chorus* (1), *balcony** (3.3).

NOTES

1. Only the sentence contexts and the final words elicited during the sentence completion task are included here. The sentence contexts and the alternative final words utilized in the Hamberger et al. (1995) study are available in Hamberger et al. or on request.

2. Instead of median splits, we explored the effect of EDUC on the basis of whether or not individuals had completed college, as we believed that this criterion was conceptually more meaningful.

APPENDIX

Sentence contexts, completions, and cloze probabilities (younger/older) for 198 sentence contexts. Sentence completions are presented in italics. First/second cloze probabilities in parentheses are based on completions of 100 younger and 30 older volunteers, respectively; * indicates a response given by subject(s) in the older group only. Illegible responses were omitted.

1. She sipped the soda through a *straw* (100/100).
2. Joe hit the baseball with the *bat* (100/93.3), *baseball bat** (3.3).
3. Don't cross the street when you see a red *light* (100/100).
4. We washed our hands with soap and *water* (100/100).
5. He put the ring on her *finger* (100/100).

61. The little girl wanted a piggyback *ride* (98/96.7), *race* (1), *bank* (1/3.3).
62. The scientist studied the bacteria under a *microscope* (98/100), *lens* (1), *slide* (1).
63. The superstitious man would not walk under a *ladder* (98/100), *plank* (1), *scaffold* (1).
64. She bought a new pair of running *shoes* (97/83.3), *sneakers* (1/13.3), *shorts* (1), *skates** (3.3).
65. The hero was given a twenty-one gun *salute* (97/100), *shot* (2), *shells* (1).
66. He couldn't see without his *glasses* (97/90), *eyeglasses* (2/10), *eyes* (1).
67. She went to the grocers to do some *shopping* (97/90), *favours* (1), *marketing* (1/6.7), *food* (1).
68. They rode down to the lobby in the *elevator* (97/100), *car* (1), *hotel* (1), *shuttle* (1).
69. They played catch with a tennis *ball* (97/86.7), *racquet* (2/13.3), *player* (1).
70. The ambulance rushed him to the *hospital* (97/96.7), *accident* (1), *emergency room* (1), *scene* (1), *clinic** (3.3).
71. The magician waved his magic *wand* (96/100), *stick* (2), *baton* (1), *bat* (1).
72. Pat blew out all the candles on the *cake* (96/93.3), *birthday cake* (3/3.3), *table* (1/3.3).
73. They enjoyed looking through the family *album* (96/100), *photos* (1), *photo album* (1), *tree* (1), *pictures* (1).
74. Let me take your hat and *coat* (96/93.5), *gloves* (3/6.7).
75. She put the flowers and water in a *vase* (96/96.7), *grave* (1), *jar* (1/3.3), *pitcher* (1), *pot* (1).
76. The boy put an apple on the teacher's *desk* (96/100), *head* (3), *table* (1).
77. The turtle pulled his head into its *shell* (96/90), *neck* (2/3.3), *back* (1), *body* (1/3.3).
78. The wound left a permanent *scar* (96/96.7), *mark* (2), *damage* (1), *limp* (1), *injury** (3.3).
79. For a headache she takes two *aspirin* (96/96.7), *Anacin* (1), *Bufferin* (1), *pills* (1), *tablets* (1/3.3).
80. She told the brat to go stand in the *corner* (96/100), *dark* (1), *line* (1), *road* (1), *street* (1).
81. The landlord came to collect the *rent* (96/100), *insurance* (2), *money* (1), *rent money* (1).
82. The athlete won a gold *medal* (96/86.7), *ribbon* (1), *glove* (1), *ring* (1), *trophy** (3.3), *chain** (3.3), *uniform** (3.3), *star** (3.3).
83. He liked the scent of her new *perfume* (96/96.7), *cologne* (1), *deodorant* (1), *flowers* (1), *fragrance* (1), *powder** (3.3).
84. The prince awakened her with a *kiss* (95/100), *jolt* (1), *song* (1), *princess* (1), *gun* (1), *yell* (1).
85. A cleaning woman scrubbed the *floor* (95/96.7), *bathroom* (1/3.3), *kitchen* (1), *rug* (1), *sink* (1), *stove* (1).
86. I look in the phone book to find the *number* (95/83.3), *address* (3), *Andrews* (1), *phone #* (1/16.7).
87. The unhappy marriage ended in a *divorce* (95/100), *separation* (2), *fight* (1), *break* (1).
88. They gossiped during their coffee *break* (95/90), *hour* (4/3.3), *clotch* (1/6.7).
89. The tree died after it was struck by *lightning* (95/96.7), *car* (5), *truck** (3.3).
90. She liked to eat buttered popcorn at the *movies* (95/93.3), *cinema* (2/3.3), *party* (2), *theatre* (1), *store* (1), *game** (3.3).
91. The bride's face was covered by a *veil* (95/100), *frown* (1), *mask* (1), *scar* (1), *smile* (1).
92. He shouted so loud he lost his *voice* (95/93.3), *hearing* (3/3.3), *balance* (1), *head* (1), *hair* (1), *breath** (3.3).
93. The poor student was expelled from *school* (95/96.7), *class* (4/3.3).
94. There wasn't any toothpaste left in the *tube* (95/96.7), *bathroom* (2/3.3), *cabinet* (2), *house* (1), *medicine chest* (1).
95. A bicycle has two *wheels* (95/93.3), *pedals* (4/6.7), *handlebars* (1).
96. She carried her lunch in a picnic *basket* (95/86.7), *box* (4/6.7), *bag* (1/6.7).
97. The sleepy man had bloodshot *eyes* (92/100), *wound* (5).
98. Instead of wine the children drank *grape juice* (94/100), *soda* (4), *cooler* (1), *drink* (1).
99. The hat was decorated with ostrich *feathers* (94/96.7), *colors* (1), *lining* (1), *pictures* (1), *shells* (1), *eggs* (1), *plume** (3.3).
100. He was murdered in cold *blood* (94/100), *night* (2), *weather* (2), *daylight* (1), *rain* (1).
101. She had to change the baby's *diaper* (94/96.7), *Pampers* (4), *clothes* (1), *name* (1), *pants* (1).
102. The glee club sang a *song* (94/86.7), *tune* (4), *chorus* (1), *hymn* (1), *concert** (1/3.3), *ballad** (1/3.3), *madrigal** (1/3.3), *melody** (1/3.3).
103. Chew before you swallow your *food* (94/100), *gum* (4), *meat* (2).
104. The first graders had milk and *cookies* (94/83.3), *cereal* (2), *crackers* (2/6.7), *biscuits* (1), *bread* (1).
105. We had bacon and eggs for *breakfast* (94/96.7), *dinner* (4), *lunch* (2/3.3).
106. He went out to warm up the *car* (94/96.7), *engine* (2), *bike* (1), *night* (1), *bar-b-que* (1), *coffee* (1/3.3).
107. The mouse ate the *cheese* (93/100), *apple* (1), *cat* (1), *fly* (1), *poison* (1), *crumbs* (1), *roach* (1), *termite* (1).
108. The unlucky gambler lost all of his *money* (93/80), *chips* (1/6.7), *savings* (1/3.3), *earnings* (1), *shirts* (1), *possessions* (1), *belongings** (3.3), *winnings** (6.7).
109. The shepherd watched his flock of *sheep* (93/100), *geese* (2), *lambs* (2), *goats* (1), *animals* (1).
110. The cop loaded his *gun* (93/80), *pistol* (4/13.3), *revolver* (3/6.7).
111. The beggar asked for some spare *change* (93/86.7), *coins* (2), *food* (2/3.3), *money* (2/6.7), *ribs* (1), *dimes** (3.3).
112. The children went to camp for the *summer* (93/96.7), *week* (2), *weekend* (1), *day* (1), *month* (1), *first time* (1), *night* (1/3.3).
113. The fireman unwound the *hose* (93/96.7), *coil* (1), *clock* (1), *cord* (1), *engine* (1), *rope* (1), *victim* (1), *fire* (1), *pipe** (3.3).
114. The car stopped when I stepped on the *brake* (93/83.3), *curb* (2/3.3), *street* (2), *gas* (1/3.3), *gas pedal* (1), *pedal* (1/3.3), *treadle** (3.3), *roadway** (3.3).
115. The cow gave birth to the *calf* (93/96.7), *baby* (3), *heifer* (2), *baby cow* (1), *cow* (1), *cow** (3.3).
116. He walked up the steps and rang the *bell* (92/90), *doorbell* (7/10), *gong* (1), *buzzer* (1).
117. The heavy rains caused a *flood* (92/96.7), *storm* (5), *downpour* (1), *puddle* (1), *flooding* (1/3.3), *jam* (1).
118. The executive dictated a letter to his *secretary* (92/100), *colleagues* (2), *dictaphone* (2), *client* (2), *people* (1), *boss* (1).
119. The cat killed a field *mouse* (92/96.7), *rat* (7), *of mice* (1), *sparrow** (3.3).
120. If you ride bareback you don't need a *saddle* (92/100), *shirt* (5), *horse* (2), *cushion* (1).
121. The interview went well and he got the *job* (91/93.3), *promotion* (3/3.3), "A" (1), *answer* (1), *information* (1), *story* (1), *hire* (1), *position* (1/3.3).
122. He ate a plate of franks and *beans* (91/96.7), *fries* (3), *hamburgers* (2), *chili* (1), *chips* (1), *eggs* (1), *rolls* (1), *sauerkraut** (3.3).

123. The campers pitched a *tent* (91/96.7), *fire* (2), *game* (1/3.3), *fish* (1), *party* (1), *water* (1).
124. She was glad they offered her *maternity leave* (91/93.3), *clothes* (5/3.3), *benefits* (1/3.3), *insurance* (1), *payments* (1), *robes* (1), *suits* (1).
125. The butcher delivered an entire side of *beef* (90/96.7), *meat* (3), *cow* (1), *lamb* (1), *pig* (1), *ribs* (1), *steed* (1), *bacon** (3.3).
126. The skater fell on the *ice* (90/100), *floor* (3), *ground* (3), *sidewalk* (1), *rink* (1), *pond* (1).
127. The earth spins on its *axis* (90/83.3), *axle* (5/10), *orbit* (2/6.7), *rings* (1), *side* (1).
128. The cereal was fortified with vitamins and *minerals* (90/66.7), *nutrients* (3), *iron* (2/3.3), *protein* (2/3.3), *bran* (1/10), *D*(1), *nutrition* (1), *calcium** (3.3), *fruits** (3.3), *fiber** (3.3), *raisins** (3.3).
129. She had a run in her *stockings* (90/93.3), *pantyhose* (2/3.3), *shorts* (1), *money* (1), *hose* (1), *nylon* (1), *shoes* (1), *stomach* (1), *tights* (1), *yard* (1), *garden** (3.3).
130. The couple applied for a *marriage license* (90/96.7), *certificate* (8/3.3), *counselor* (2).
131. The lost dog was returned to his *owner* (90/73.3), *home* (3/3.3), *master* (3/23.3).
132. We wrapped the leftovers in tin *foil* (90/93.3), *cans* (5/3.3), *paper* (3), *containers* (2/3.3), *pans* (1).
133. Please wipe your feet on the *mat* (89/83.3), *doormat* (4/3.3), *rug* (4/3.3), *newspaper* (1/3.3), *towel* (1), *floor* (1).
134. She had a cold and a sore *throat* (89/93.3), *nose* (7/3.3), *lip* (1/3.3), *muscle* (1).
135. Jane returned the books to the *library* (89/93.3), *store* (5), *shelf* (2/3.3), *owner* (1), *teacher* (1), *bookcase* (1/3.3).
136. She guessed the answer to the *question* (88/90), *problem* (4), *puzzle* (2/3.3), *quiz* (1), *riddle* (1), *test* (1/3.3), *class* (1), *game** (3.3).
137. The records were kept in a filing *cabinet* (88/100), *drawer* (3), *box* (1), *bin* (1), *case* (1), *fashion* (1), *folder* (1), *system* (1), *room* (1).
138. The man closed the curtain of the voting *booth* (88/93.3), *machine* (3/6.7), *box* (1), *blinds* (1), *screen* (1).
139. The performer bowed to the *audience* (88/96.7), *crowd* (7/3.3), *applause* (3), *ground* (1), *performance* (1).
140. He put the cigarette out in the *ashtray* (8/80), *tray* (6/6.7), *sand* (2), *water* (1), *grass* (1), *floor* (1), *toilet* (1), *street** (3.3), *lobby** (3.3), *cup** (1), *pack* (3.3).
141. The natives danced around the *fire* (87/76.7), *circle* (2), *clock* (1), *girl* (1), *flame* (1), *floor* (1), *pot* (1), *sacrifice* (1), *totem pole* (1), *visitor* (1), *camp* (1), *pole* (1/10), *maypole** (3.3), *captive** (3.3), *bonfire** (3.3), *tree** (3.3).
142. They started down the ski *slope* (87/86.7), *hill* (4/3.3), *jump* (3), *racing* (1), *lift* (1), *ramp* (1), *run* (1), *trail* (1/10).
143. The yo-yo had a knot in the *string* (87/66.7), *cord* (6/16.7), *end* (4/3.3), *middle* (2/3.3), *bottom* (1), *twine* (1), *elastic** (3.3), *rope** (3.3).
144. The ice cream was topped with a red *cherry* (86/83.3), *sprinkles* (4), *syrup* (4/3.3), *strawberries* (2), *berries* (1), *frosting* (1), *jimmies* (1), *raspberries** (36.7), *sauce* (3.3).
145. I went to the gym to get some *exercise* (86/90), *experience* (2), *muscles* (2), *weights* (2), *practice* (1), *relief* (1), *shorts* (1), *sweat* (1), *training* (1), *water* (1), *clothes* (1), *ice* (1), *equipment** (6.7), *sneakers** (3.3).
146. Raise the flag up the *pole* (86/93.3), *flagpole* (6/3.3), *mast* (6), *hill* (1), *post* (1), *salute* (1), *roof* (1), *sky* (1), *staff** (3.3).
147. The witch flew off on her *broom* (86/76.7), *broomstick* (12/23.3), *stick* (1).
148. The typist indented at the beginning of a *paragraph* (86/80), *sentence* (6/10), *letter* (2/3.3), *dictation* (1), *margin* (1), *line** (6.7).
149. His mother thought he was telling a *lie* (86/86.7), *fib* (5/6.7), *joke* (4), *story* (3/3.3), *tale* (1/3.3), *truth* (1).
150. Most watches are worn on the *wrist* (86/93.3), *arm* (6), *left* (3/3.3), *right* (2), *hand* (1), *band* (1), *edge* (1), *left arm** (3.3).
151. The pirate buried a treasure *chest* (86/80), *box* (5/6.7), *map* (2), *alone* (1), *hunt* (1), *secretly* (1), *there* (1), *underground* (1), *safely** (3.3), *trove** (3.3).
152. Doonesbury is his favorite comic *strip* (86/86.7), *book* (5), *character* (4/10), *story* (2), *actor* (1), *cartoon** (3.3).
153. All her music was on cassette *tape* (85/86.7), *recorder* (6), *player* (4/6.7), *deck* (1), *disk* (1/3.3), *disk players* (1), *records** (3.3).
154. The visitors rang the *bell* (85/83.3), *doorbell* (15/13.3).
155. Sue put on her shoes and *socks* (85/70), *coat* (3), *clothes* (1), *dress* (1), *feet* (1), *hat* (1/3.3), *gloves* (1/3.3), *left* (1/3.3), *stockings* (1/16.7), *hose** (3.3).
156. She was leaving on a two week *vacation* (85/90), *cruise* (8/3.3), *tour* (2/3.3), *trip* (1/3.3), *holiday* (1), *notice* (1).
157. She liked to paint with water *colors* (85/80), *paints* (13/16.7).
158. He cleared his throat to catch their *attention* (85/70), *breath* (5/10), *story* (2), *train* (2), *bouquet* (1), *voice* (1), *words* (1), *question* (1), *eye** (6.7), *reaction** (3.3).
159. We heard the morning news on the *radio* (85/93.3), *TV* (10/3.3), *television* (4/3.3).
160. The wolves howled at the *moon* (84/76.7), *sheep* (3), *night* (2/3.3), *campers* (1), *dog* (1), *hunters* (1), *intruders* (1), *noise* (1), *people* (1/6.7), *sound* (1), *tigers* (1), *dark* (1), *wind** (3.3), *man** (3.3), *dragon** (3.3).
161. For dessert he had apple *pie* (84/76.7), *strudel* (5), *tart* (2), *turnover* (1/3.3), *cake* (1), *crisp* (1), *crumb* (1), *custard* (1), *juice* (1), *sauce* (1/10), *cobbler** (1/3.3), *dumpling** (1/6.7).
162. He awoke from a sound *sleep* (84/100), *alarm* (4), *outside* (2), *suddenly* (1), *afar* (1), *crashing* (1), *blast* (1), *last night* (1), *of thunder* (1), *thumping* (1), *nap* (1).
163. We drink milk that comes from a *cow* (82/73.3), *carton* (9/3.3), *container* (3/10), *bottle* (2/13.3), *dairy* (2), *box* (1), *store* (1).
164. The pond was full of croaking *frogs* (82/93.3), *toads* (9), *ducks* (5/3.3), *birds* (1), *bullfrogs* (1), *fish* (1), *mud* (1).
165. She hooked the leash to the dog's *collar* (82/83.3), *neck* (16/13.3), *chain* (1), *throat** (3.3).
166. The bird of peace is the *dove* (82/93.3), *eagle* (5), *symbol* (3), *anthem* (1), *king* (1), *lovely* (1), *messiah* (1), *one* (1), *phoenix* (1), *pigeon* (1), *savior* (1), *sign* (1), *sparrow* (1), *emblem** (3.3), *prettiest** (3.3).
167. The house was made of red *brick* (81/90), *wood* (13/6.7), *clay* (2), *oak* (1), *plywood* (1), *stone* (1), *shingles* (1/3.3).
168. The farm had a red *barn* (81/90), *hen* (2/6.7), *roof* (2), *silo* (2), *tractor* (2), *chicken* (1), *cow* (1), *door* (1), *gate* (1), *hat* (1), *rooster* (1), *fence* (1), *coral** (3.3).
169. Every morning she walked the *dog* (81/70), *busstop* (2), *route* (2), *bridge* (1), *esplanade* (1), *highway* (1/3.3), *floor* (1), *lake* (1), *park* (1/3.3), *path* (1), *plank* (1), *store* (1/3.3), *street* (1), *tightrope* (1), *trail* (1/3.3), *bus** (3.3), *station** (3.3), *train** (3.3).
170. Watermelons have a lot of *seeds* (80/73.3), *pits* (16/20), *juice* (2/3.3), *vitamins* (1), *water* (1/3.3).
171. The king and queen laughed at the court *jester* (80/96.7), *clown* (3), *ball* (2), *officer* (2), *yard* (2), *beggars* (1), *case* (1), *charges* (1), *decisions* (1), *house* (1), *judge* (1),

- meeting* (1), *people* (1), *room* (1), *ship* (1), *joker* (1), *martial** (3.3).
172. The boy pulled the puppy's *tail* (79/96.7), *ears* (10), *chain* (1), *collar* (1), *paw* (1), *tongue* (1), *nose* (1), *hair* (1).
173. The dealer shuffled the *cards* (79/86.7), *deck* (19/6.7), *merchandise* (1), *paper* (1).
174. The thief was caught and sent to *jail* (78/80), *prison* (22/20).
175. He had to rake the *leaves* (77/56.7), *lawn* (13/26.7), *yard* (6/3.3), *garden* (2/3.3), *grass* (2/6.7), *coals** (3.3).
176. There were only three days until his *birthday* (77/80), *graduation* (5/6.7), *vacation* (3), *death* (2), *exam* (2/3.3), *final* (2), *xmas* (2), *departure* (1), *execution* (1), *promotion* (1), *release* (1), *resurrection* (1), *trial* (1), *wedding* (1), *test** (3.3), *school** (3.3).
177. The detectives searched for a *clue* (77/73.3), *suspect* (4/6.7), *criminal* (3/3.3), *gun* (3/6.7), *killer* (3), *motive* (2/6.7), *murderer* (2), *weapon* (2), *crook* (1), *knife* (1), *man* (1), *thief* (1/3.3).
178. It was a nice day for a walk in the *park* (76/73.3), *woods* (17/6.7), *country* (3/6.7), *sun* (3/6.7), *pasture* (1/6.7), *garden** (6.7).
179. The baseball game was canceled because of the *rain* (75/53.3), *weather* (19/33.3), *storm* (5/6.7), *heavy rain* (1), *quake** (3.3), *earthquake** (3.3).
180. The little lost girl cried for her *mother* (75/93.3), *mommy* (9), *mom* (9/3.3), *parents* (3/3.3), *dog* (1), *father* (1), *help* (1), *life* (1).
181. He loved mashed potatoes and *gravy* (75/60), *steak* (6/13.3), *meat* (4/3.3), *butter* (4), *corn* (4), *chicken* (1), *franks* (1), *hamburgers* (1), *meatloaf* (1), *peas* (1/3.3), *rice* (1), *spinach* (1/3.3), *onions** (3.3), *sour cream** (3.3), *carrots** (3.3).
182. The lion is the king of the *jungle* (74/60), *beasts* (9/23.3), *forest* (8/10), *animals* (4/6.7), *castle* (2), *desert*, *earth*, *wild*.
183. He used a screw driver to jimmy the *lock* (74/83.3), *door* (16/6.7), *board* (1), *bolt* (1), *cork* (1), *engine* (1), *ignition* (1), *lid* (1), *nails* (1), *screw* (1), *wheel* (1), *window* (1/10).
184. The salesman wanted to make a *sale* (73/93.3), *deal* (15/6.7), *profit* (3), *pitch* (2), *commission* (1), *purchase* (1), *buck* (1), *killing* (1).
185. She took a picture with her *camera* (72/86.7), *friend* (9/3.3), *boyfriend* (5/3.3), *mother* (4), *baby* (1), *daughter* (1/3.3), *doctor* (1), *family* (1), *father* (1), *husband* (1), *sister* (1), *yesterday* (1), *parents* (1), *mom* (1), *brownie** (3.3).
186. The swimmer dove into the *pool* (72/83.3), *lake* (9/6.7), *pond* (7/6.7), *water* (5/3.3), *ocean* (1), *sea* (1).
187. Paul took a bath in the *tub* (70/50), *lake* (5/10), *morning* (4/6.7), *river* (3), *water* (3/3.3), *bathtub* (2), *bathroom* (2/6.7), *rain* (2), *creek* (1/10), *evening* (1/3.3), *forest* (1/3.3), *hotel* (1), *pond* (1), *pool* (1), *shower* (1), *sea* (1), *stream* (1), *nude** (3.3), *washtub** (3.3), *basement** (3.3).
188. The surgeon scrubbed up before the *operation* (67/86.7), *surgery* (33/13.3).
189. Banks keep their money in a *vault* (67/86.7), *safe* (32/13.3), *account* (1).
190. The teenager talked on the *phone* (63/66.7), *telephone* (30/23.3), *bus* (1), *curb* (1), *microphone* (1), *mike* (1), *rope* (1), *show* (1), *track* (1), *class** (3.3), *stage** (3.3).
191. He was reading a paperback *book* (62/86.7), *novel* (37/13.3), *magazine* (1).
192. She wore a garter on her *leg* (60/76.7), *thigh* (21/13.3), *belt* (5), *stocking* (5/3.3), *date* (2), *hips* (2), *belly* (1), *girdle* (1), *shoulder* (1), *stomach* (1), *waist* (1), *knee** (3.3), *sleeve** (3.3).
193. The actress gave 10% to her *agent* (56/83.3), *manager* (14/6.7), *charity* (5/3.3), *income* (3), *mother* (2), *performance* (2), *salary* (2), *assistant* (1), *audience* (1), *boss* (1), *check* (1), *church* (1), *earnings* (1), *fans* (1), *crew* (1), *husband* (1), *income* (1), *kids* (1), *lawyer* (1), *money* (1), *promoter* (1), *time* (1), *understudy* (1), *coactresses** (3.3), *pay** (3.3).
194. The bride wore a white *gown* (52/66.7), *dress* (44/23.3), *veil* (4/6.7), *satins** (3.3).
195. The bar window had a neon *sign* (52/96.7), *light* (46/3.3), *tinge* (1), *view* (1).
196. The package was wrapped in a plain brown *bag* (49/50), *wrapper* (30/10), *paper* (15/33.3), *wrapping* (3/3.3), *box* (1), *bow* (1), *paper bag* (1), *envelope** (3.3).
197. The cabin was made of *logs* (48/73.3), *wood* (46/16.7), *brick* (2), *lumber* (1), *oak* (1), *pine* (1/3.3), *wood logs* (1), *redwood** (1/3.3), *fiberglass** (1/3.3).
198. The chicks followed their mother *hen* (38/76.7), *home* (36/10), *closely* (5/3.3), *around* (4/3.3), *everywhere* (4/3.3), *chicken* (2), *duck* (1), *example* (1), *footstep* (1), *goose* (1), *instinctively* (1), *instructions* (1), *lead* (1), *quickly* (1), *quietly* (1), *relentlessly* (1).