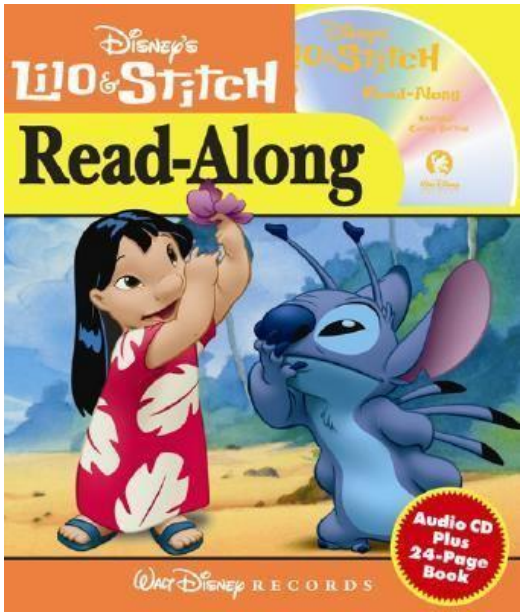
Read-along Training Session



Part I: 1 November 2018

Presenter: Anna Lim (HRCLD)

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What will be covered?

- Part I: The basics
  - What is a read-along and why are they so difficult to catalog?
  - How to choose which record to import
  - What needs to be included in a read-along record
- Part II: Delving deeper
  - Understanding fixed-length data fields (006/007/008)
  - How to create a 006 field

What will you learn?

- How to evaluate items with multiple components in determining record type
- How fixed-length data fields are coded and what they tell us about the item being cataloged
- How to modify/create fixed-length data fields

What is a read-along?

- Book + audio recording of the text
  - Audio recording: most typically a CD (previously cassette or vinyl disc)
- Fiction or non-fiction
- Usually a picture book or reader
- Designed to help early learners
  - Reading comprehension
  - Listening skills

Similar items
….but not read-alongs!

- Books with a digital audio download link
- Playaways

- Go readers
- Foreign language instruction material

Cataloging read-alongs: Challenges

- Multiple components
  - Varied content/combinations of content
    - Text
    - Songs
    - Videos
    - Activities
- Format changes
  - Book + cassette >>> book + cd
    - Previously cataloged as “kit” (when book + cassette)

Importing records for read-alongs

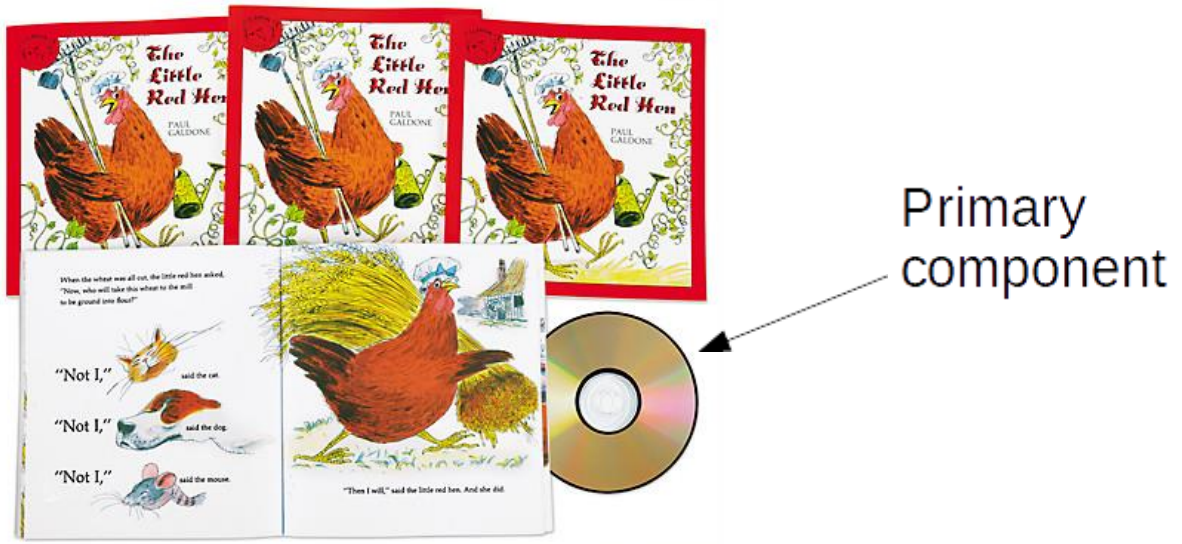
- Step 1 : Evaluate item
- Step 2 : Choose record type to import
- Step 3 : Verify and edit record elements

Evaluating the item (Step 1)

- Check the contents of the book and the CD
  - Text, songs, music, activities?
- Identify the PRIMARY component
  - Are the book and CD identical in content?
  - Does one serve as more of a supplement to the other?

General rule for read-alongs

All else being equal, the sound recording is generally considered the primary component since the book is furnished so the user can "read along" while listening to the audio recording.



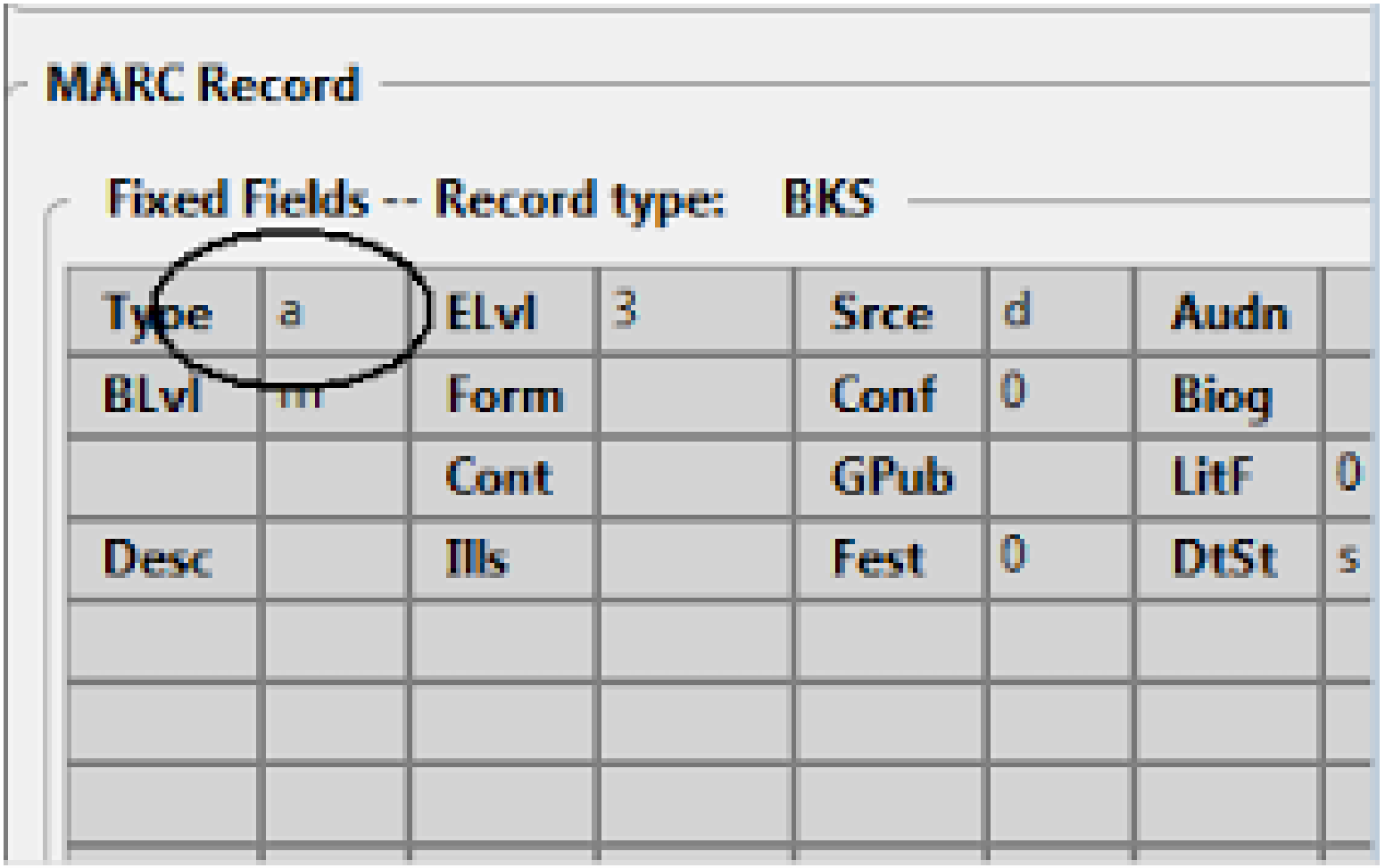
Identifying primary component

- Book and CD contain identical material
  - CD is primary component
- CD contains all material in the book, plus additional material (e.g., songs, activities, etc.)
  - CD is primary component
- Book contains significantly more material than the CD
  - Book is primary component

Choosing type of record (Step 2)

- Record types:
- Book (type “a”)
- Non-musical sound recording (type “i)
- Musical sound recording (type “j”)
- Kit (type “o”)
  - Should only be used for items with **3 or more** different components and no single component is identifiable as primary component.

Record type fixed field


MARC Record

Fixed Fields -- Record type: BKS

Type	a	ELvl	3	Srce	d	Audn	
BLvl	m	Form		Conf	0	Biog	
		Cont		GPub		LitF	0
Desc		Ills		Fest	0	DtSt	s

Choosing type of record

- Book and CD contain identical material
  - Record type “i” (non-musical sound recording), or
  - Record type “j” (musical sound recording)
- CD contains all material in the book, plus additional material (e.g., songs, activities, etc.)
  - Record type “i” (non-musical sound recording), or
  - Record type “j” (musical sound recording)
- Book contains significantly more material than the CD
  - Record type “a” (book)

Example: Type “a” record

- Book is primary component
  - Book has significantly more content than CD

A Child's Introduction to Poetry

  - Book discusses different types of poetry, highlights different poets, and offers examples.
  - CD only contains poetry verses (book indicates corresponding audio tracks).

A Child's Introduction To
POETRY

Listen While You Learn About the Magic Words That Have Moved Mountains, Won Battles and Made Us Laugh and Cry

Michael Driscoll
Illustrated by Meredith Hamilton

Black Dog & Leventhal Publishers
New York

Hood River County Library District
502 State Street
Hood River, OR 97031

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This text not included on CD

Rhymes That Prompt Laughter (If That's What You're After)

NONSENSE VERSE

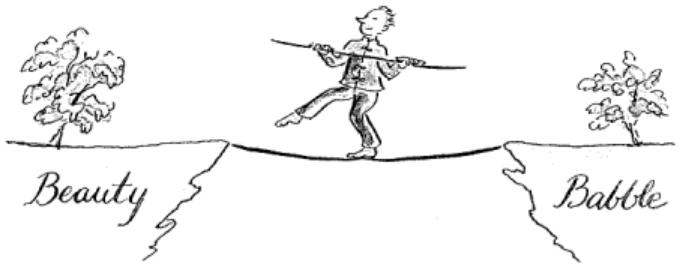
While most nursery rhymes were written as entertainment for children or filled with secret meaning for adults, nonsense verse is just what its name says. Pure nonsense.

That doesn't mean it is gibberish, however. This unusual type of poetry takes familiar things and puts them in unfamiliar settings. Poets first began writing nonsense verse in the late eighteenth century. It is said that kids often enjoy these poems more than adults, because they have better imaginations!

Nonsense verse also often features words that the writer has completely made up but that we can somehow understand,

usually because a crafty poet provides clues to what they might mean elsewhere in the poem. The wild stories and outrageous images in nonsense-verse poems usually leave readers smiling—which is what the poet is after.

This style of poetry walks the fine line between utter beauty and utter babble. And most of the time, it's funny, too.



If You're a Poet, You Should Know It

nonsense verse: A type of poetry featuring fantastic images or made-up words that entertains through its wild silliness.

PLAY TRACK 9

Some poets spent hours, weeks—who knows, years, maybe!—finding the right word. Others couldn't be bothered and decided to just make up their own. Lewis Carroll's "Jabberwocky" is the most famous example of this technique.

You can figure out some of the strange words in "Jabberwocky" from the way they sound. (Don't you think "burbled" must be a combination of "bubbled," "babbled," and "gurgled"?) Of course, it's anyone's guess what a "Bandersnatch" is, or what exactly makes woods "tulgey." But you get the feeling Lewis Carroll wanted it that way. After all, here we are, 150 years after the poem was written, wondering what it means!

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CD only includes reading of poetry

Jabberwocky

by Lewis Carroll

'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.

"Beware the Jabberwock, my son!
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch!
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun
The frumious Bandersnatch!"

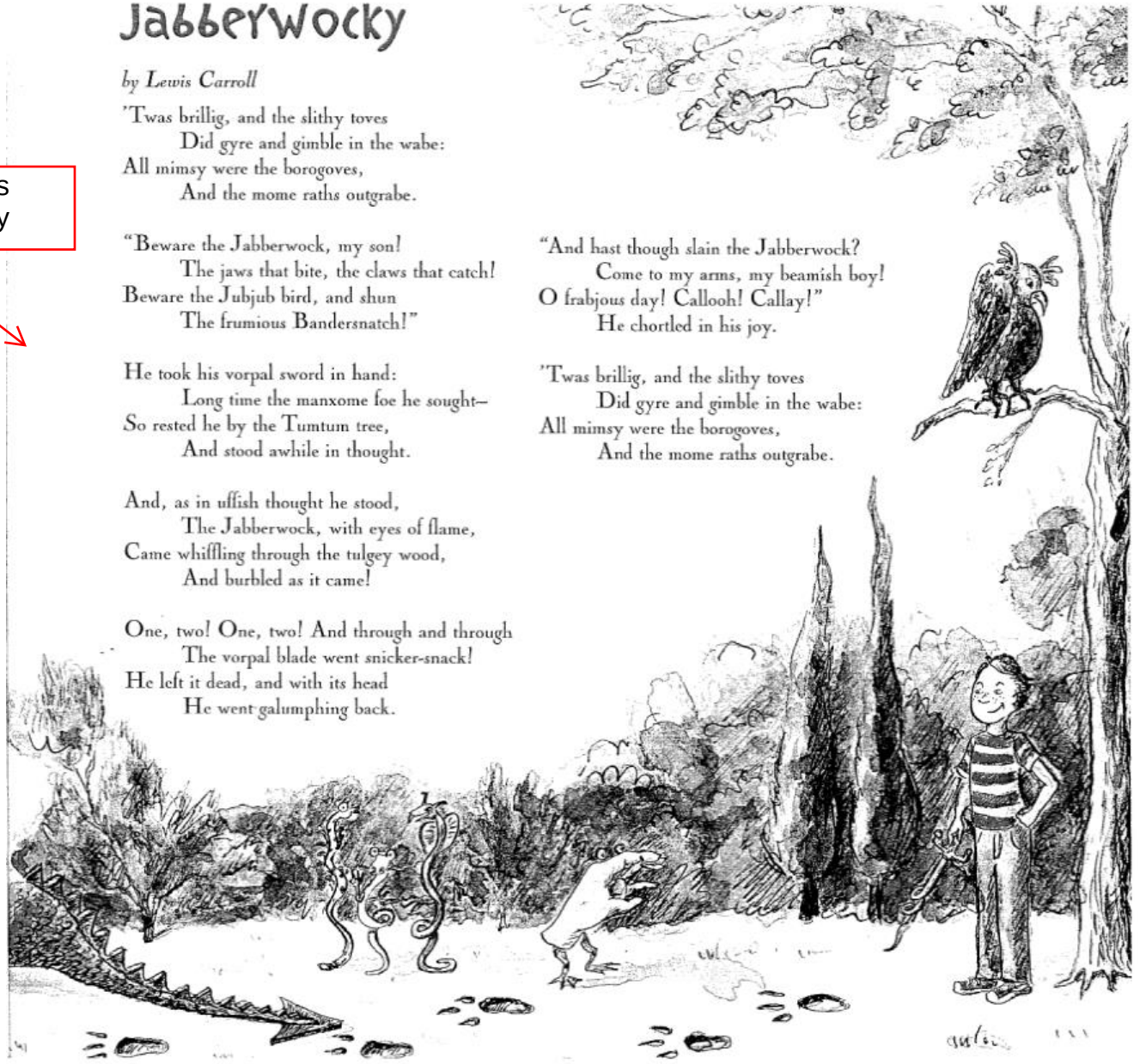
He took his vorpal sword in hand:
Long time the manxome foe he sought—
So rested he by the Tumtum tree,
And stood awhile in thought.

And, as in uffish thought he stood,
The Jabberwock, with eyes of flame,
Came whiffling through the tulgey wood,
And burbled as it came!

One, two! One, two! And through and through
The vorpal blade went snicker-snack!
He left it dead, and with its head
He went galumphing back.

"And hast though slain the Jabberwock?
Come to my arms, my beamish boy!
O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!"
He chortled in his joy.

'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:
All mimsy were the borogoves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.



Example: Type “i” record

- Book and CD contain identical material
  - Remember general rule for read-alongs: CD considered primary component, all else being equal

Trapped! A Whale's Rescue

- Non-fiction picture book containing a story and supplemental information.
- All of the contents of the book are included on the CD (even the supplemental informational material).

TRAPPED!

A Whale's Rescue

ROBERT BURLEIGH PAINTINGS BY WENDELL MINOR

Charlesbridge

Hood River County Library District
502 State Street
Hood River, OR 97031

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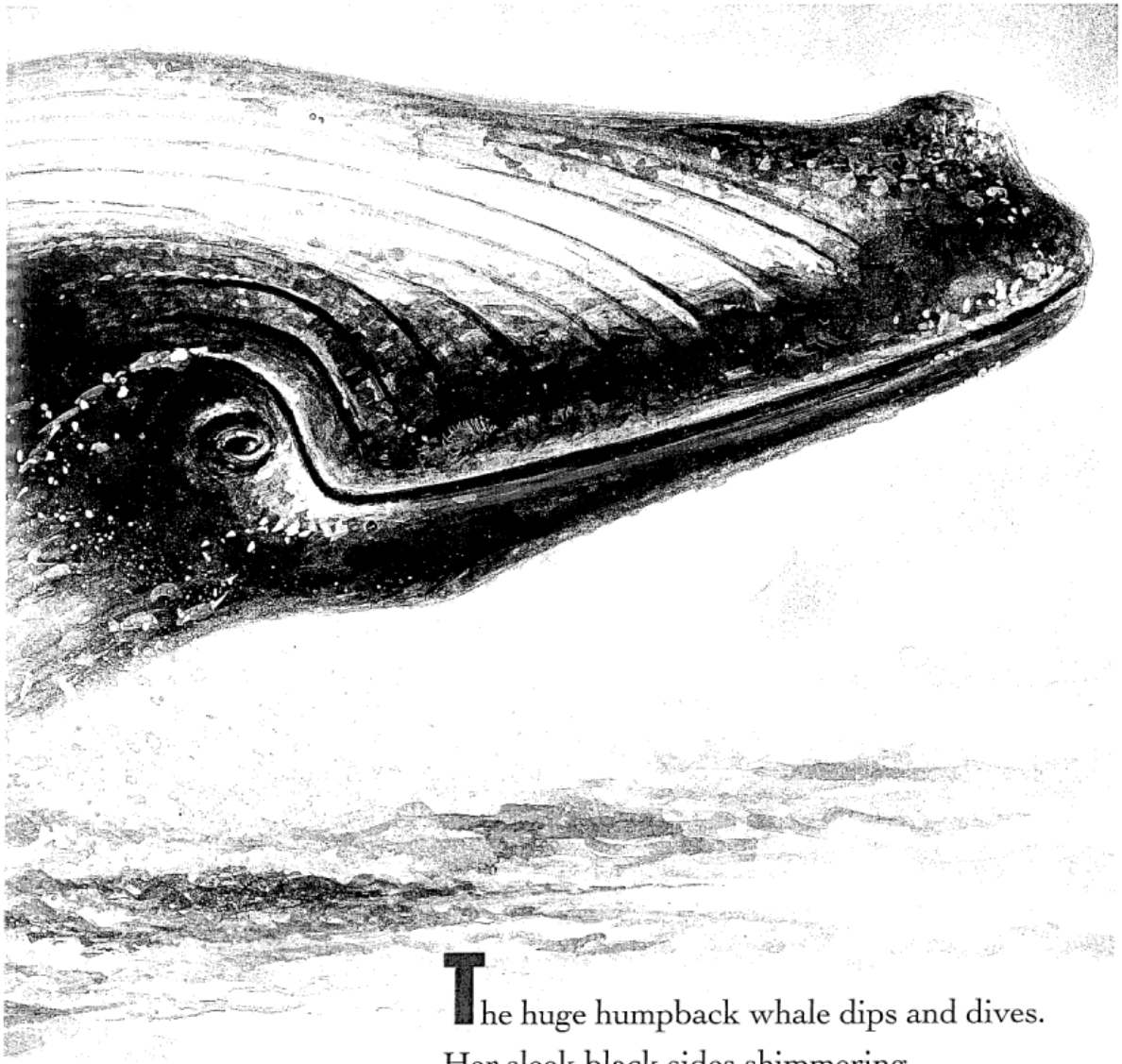

The huge humpback whale dips and dives.
Her sleek black sides shimmering,
she spyhops, lobtails, flashes her flukes.

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Supplemental information included on CD

More About Humpback Whales

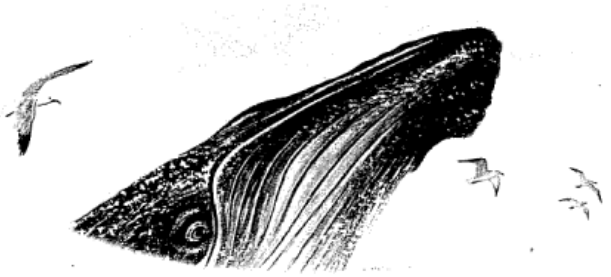
Humpback whales, which can live to be forty-five to fty years old or older, are big: their huge hearts alone ypically weigh more than four hundred pounds. As you ight expect, they have amazing appetites. An average- ze humpback whale eats about five thousand pounds hat's right, pounds!) of plankton, krill, and small fish ch day during the summer. This helps the whale build a layer of thick fat, or blubber, that keeps it warm all inter by trapping heat inside its body.

Whales are mammals, not fish. They breathe air at the rface of the water through blowholes located near the p of their head. But these mighty creatures are well lapted for aquatic life—they are strong swimmers and n even leap out of the water. Some people call mpbacks "the acrobats of the deep."

Both female and male humpback whales grunt, oan, yelp, slap the water, and make other sounds, but mpbacks are most known for their songs. Sung almost clusively by males, the songs combine squeaking, mming, sighing, chirping, clicking, and howling in angely melodic patterns. The songs travel for great stances underwater and often continue for many nutes—or even hours. Scientists think humpbacks y sing to communicate with one another.

Did You Know?

- Humpbacks are athletic and playful. Sometimes they pop their head above the water to look around (spyhopping) or slap their tail on the ocean's surface (lobtailing).
- Groups of humpback whales often "bubble-net fish," blowing a swarm of bubbles that confuses their prey.
- Each humpback whale can be identified by the unique pattern on its fluke, or tail.
- An adult humpback's lung is the size of a small car.
- The humpback's scientific name, *Megaptera,* means "giant wing" and refers to the whale's long fins.
- According to traditional Inuit and Polynesian beliefs, whales are divine beings.
- Female humpback whales can grow to be 50 feet long and weigh almost 50 tons.
- While normally gentle and curious, a humpback whale—like all wild creatures—is unpredictable when threatened.
- A humpback whale can see up to 400 feet underwater.
- When whales migrate between cold and warmer waters, they may travel more than 1,000 miles every month.
- When it sings, a male humpback can make up to 1,000 different sounds.



Which type of record would you choose?

- Book and CD contain mostly the same material
  - Book contains a few pages of supplemental material not on the CD

Type "a" record probably best choice. In this case, in particular, because of supplement material, but also because captions on images don't make sense without images.

The Scrambled States of America

- Book was clearly written as a read-along (“OK, turn the page!”)
- 2 pages of statistical information at the end of the book are not on CD, but the dialogue and captions on the images are included on the CD.

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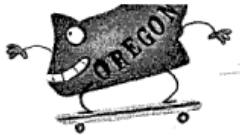
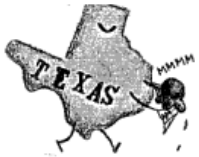
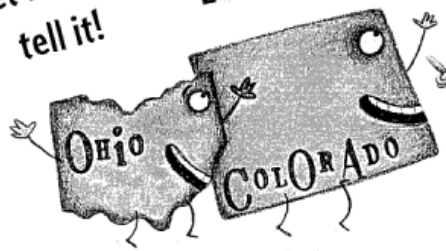
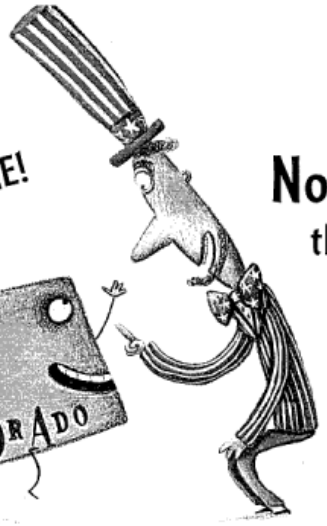




Let ME tell it!

Oh, oh, let ME! Let ME!





No, no, you two– that part is my job. Now get back in your places. We're about to start the story.

Let's give them a couple of seconds to get back into position. One thousand ONE. One thousand TWO. One thousand THREE.

OK, turn the page!

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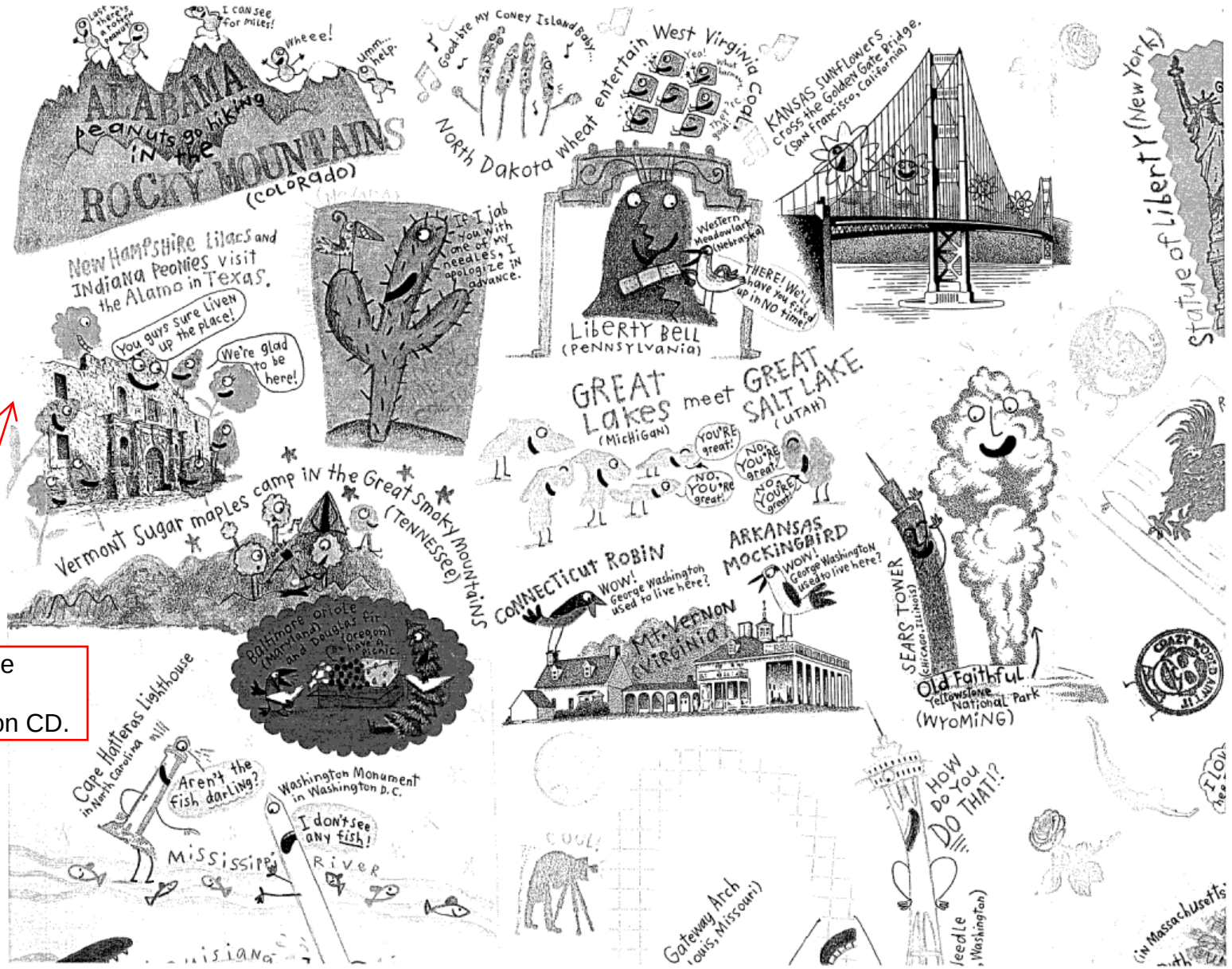
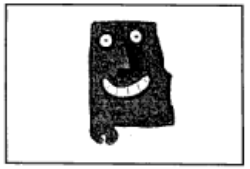


All of these captions included on CD.

This is only text not included on CD.

"Heart of Dixie"
ALABAMA

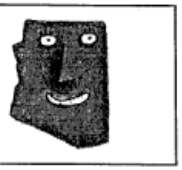


Capital: Montgomery
Square Miles: 50,767
Population: 4,083,000

"The Last Frontier"
ALASKA

Capital: Juneau
Square Miles: 570,830
Population: 525,000

"Grand Canyon State"
ARIZONA



Capital: Phoenix
Square Miles: 113,508
Population: 3,386,000

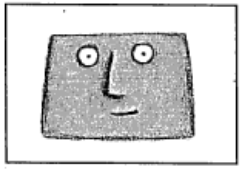
"Land of Opportunity"
ARKANSAS

Capital: Little Rock
Square Miles: 52,078
Population: 2,388,000

"Golden State"
CALIFORNIA

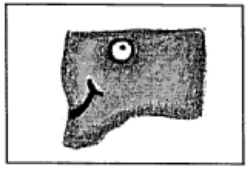
Capital: Sacramento
Square Miles: 156,299
Population: 27,663,000

"Centennial State"
COLORADO



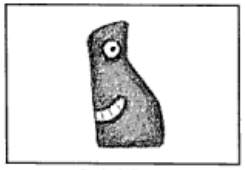
Capital: Denver
Square Miles: 103,595
Population: 3,296,000

"Constitution State"
CONNECTICUT



Capital: Hartford
Square Miles: 4,872
Population: 3,211,000

"First State"
DELAWARE



Capital: Dover
Square Miles: 1,932
Population: 644,000

"Sunshine State"
FLORIDA

Capital: Tallahassee
Square Miles: 54,153
Population: 12,023,000

"Empire State of the South"
GEORGIA

Capital: Atlanta

"Aloha State"
HAWAII

Capital: Honolulu

"Gem State"
IDAHO

Capital: Boise

Other read-along examples

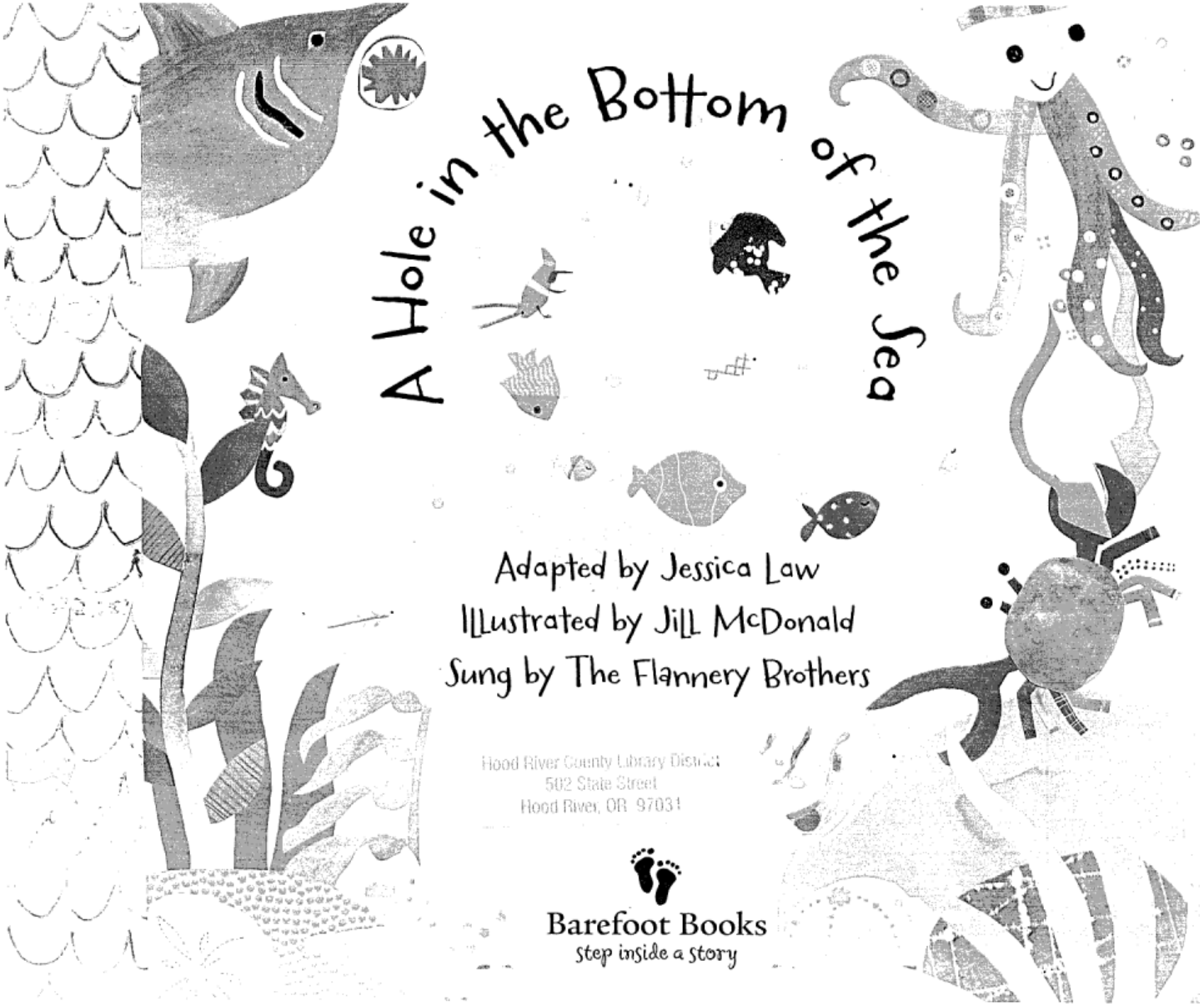
- Sing-alongs & Read-alongs with music
  - Read-alongs with text set to music
  - Story + songs
  - Sing-alongs (text itself is a song)

Example: Sing-along (type “j” record)

- Text itself is a song

A Hole in the Bottom of the Sea

  - Lyrics of the song are treated as text in a picture book format.
  - Book includes musical notation.
  - Book also includes some informational material about oceans (not included on the CD).



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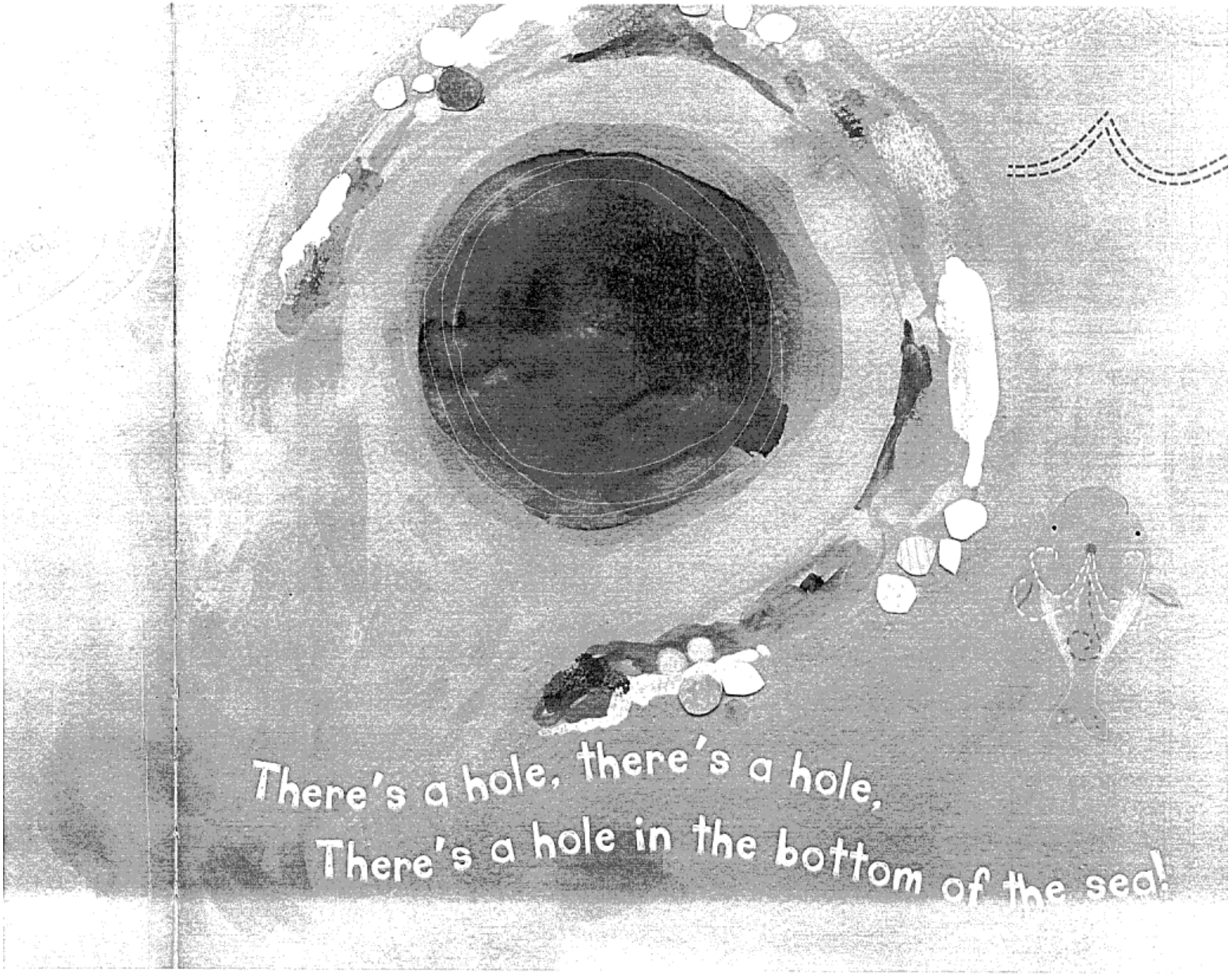

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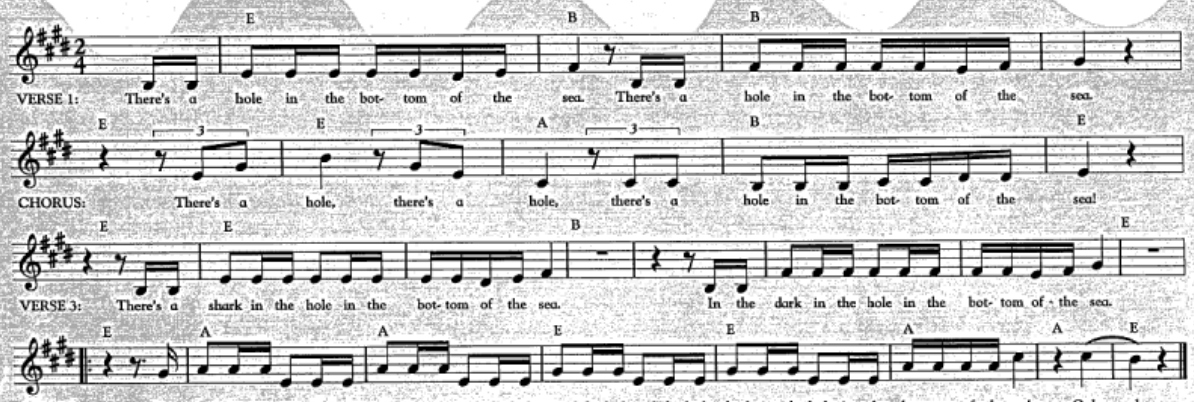
A Hole in the Bottom of the Sea



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Barefoot Books, 2067 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02140

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Backing vocals by Clara Lofaro; trumpet by Jackie Coleman; saxophone by Mike Buckley;
trombone by Ric Becker; drums by Andrew Clifford
Recorded, mixed and mastered by Mike Flannery, New York City. Score transcribed by Jacob Lawson
Animation by Karrot Animation, London

First published in Great Britain by Barefoot Books, Ltd and in the United States of America by Barefoot Books, Inc in 2013
The hardback edition with enhanced CD first published in 2013. The paperback edition with enhanced CD first published in 2013
The paperback edition first published in 2013
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Graphic design by Penny Lamprell, Lymington, UK
Reproduction by B&P International, Hong Kong. Printed in China on 100% acid-free paper
This book was typeset in Cartoflower, Take Out the Garbage and Goudy Children
The illustrations were prepared in gouche and collage and assembled digitally in Photoshop and Painter

Hardback with CD ISBN 978-1-84686-861-0
Paperback with CD ISBN 978-1-84686-862-7
Paperback ISBN 978-1-84686-948-8

British Cataloguing-in-Publication Data: a catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library
Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data is available under LCCN 2012013763

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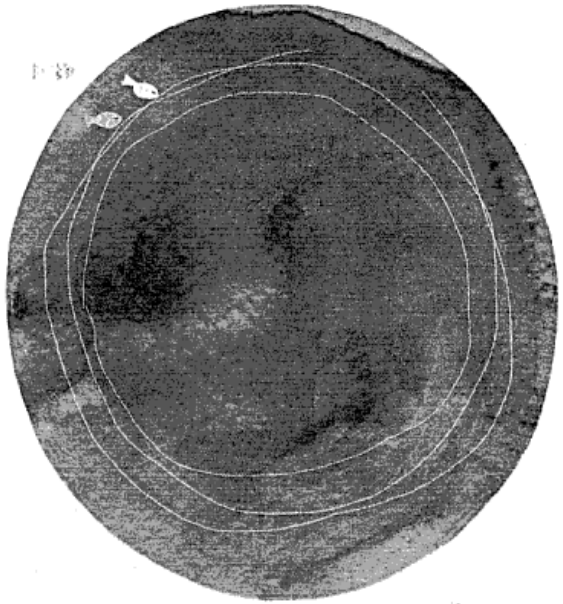
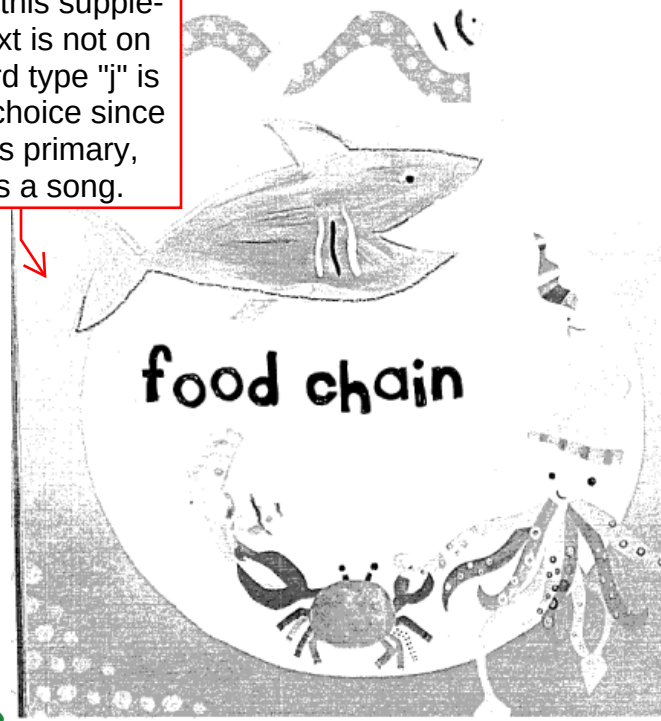
Blue Holes

There really are holes in the bottom of the sea! Blue holes are made when chemicals in the water dissolve the seafloor. The Great Blue Hole off the coast of Belize, in Central America, is the largest blue hole in the world. It is two hundred times deeper than an Olympic swimming pool!



Although this supplemental text is not on CD, record type "j" is still best choice since CD seems primary, and text is a song.



Who Eats Whom?

This picture shows how the food chain under the sea works. At the top of the chain are large meat eaters, or carnivores. These animals are predators; the smaller creatures they eat are their prey. Smaller carnivores eat herbivores, or plant eaters.

Herbivores eat the plants at the bottom of the food chain. Plants make their energy from sunlight.

Sharks are
Most shar
rows of tee
front row
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teeth are

Snails lea
mucus bel
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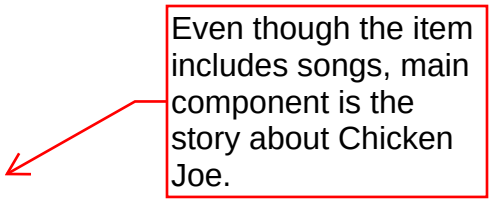
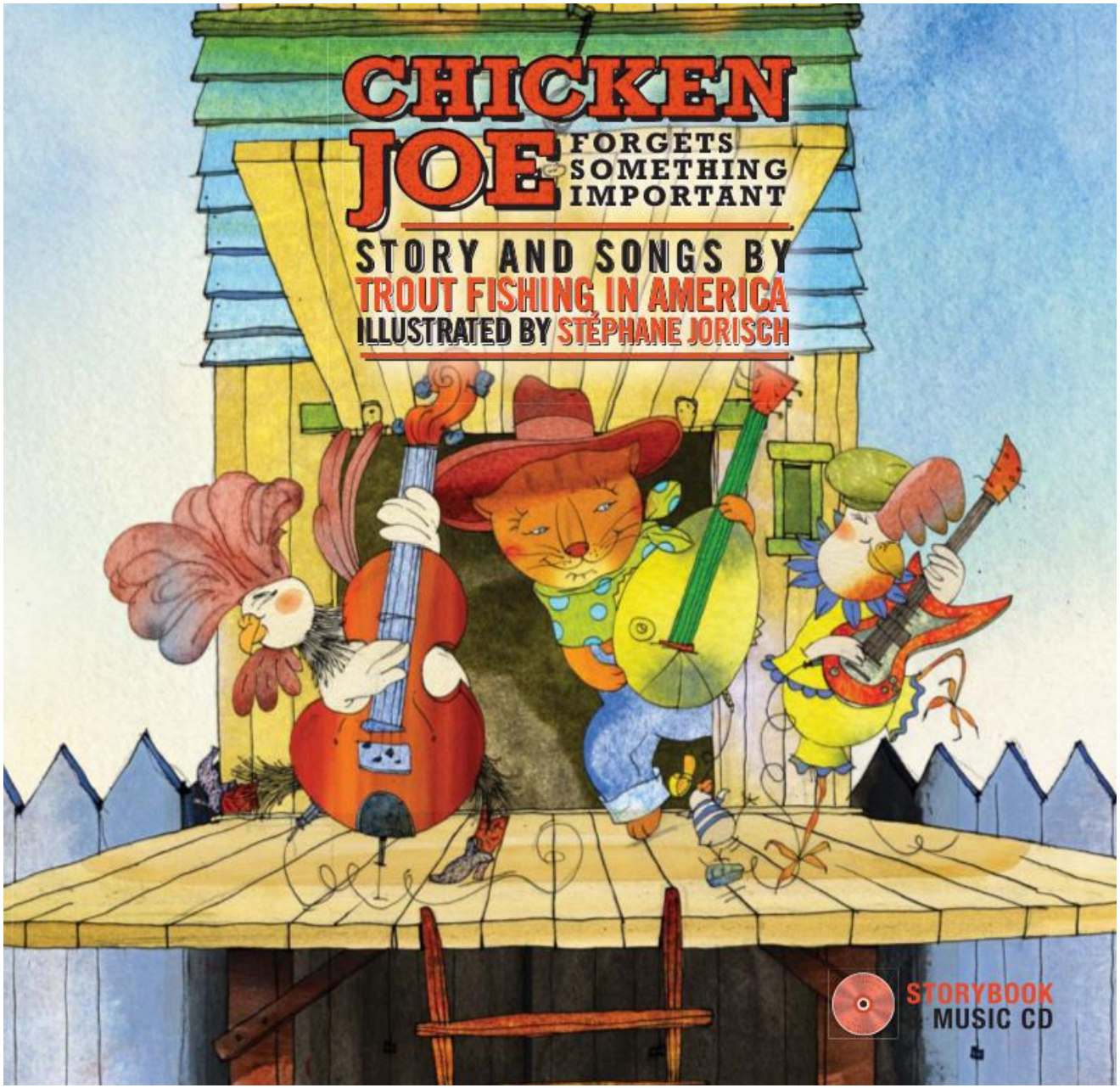
Example: Story + Songs (type “i” record)

- Both book and CD include the story (songs may only be on CD)



Chicken Joe Forgets Something Important

  - Book includes the story of Chicken Joe, plus the lyrics of the songs on the CD.
  - CD contains the story, the songs, plus a video about the band and the Original Chicken Joe Song.



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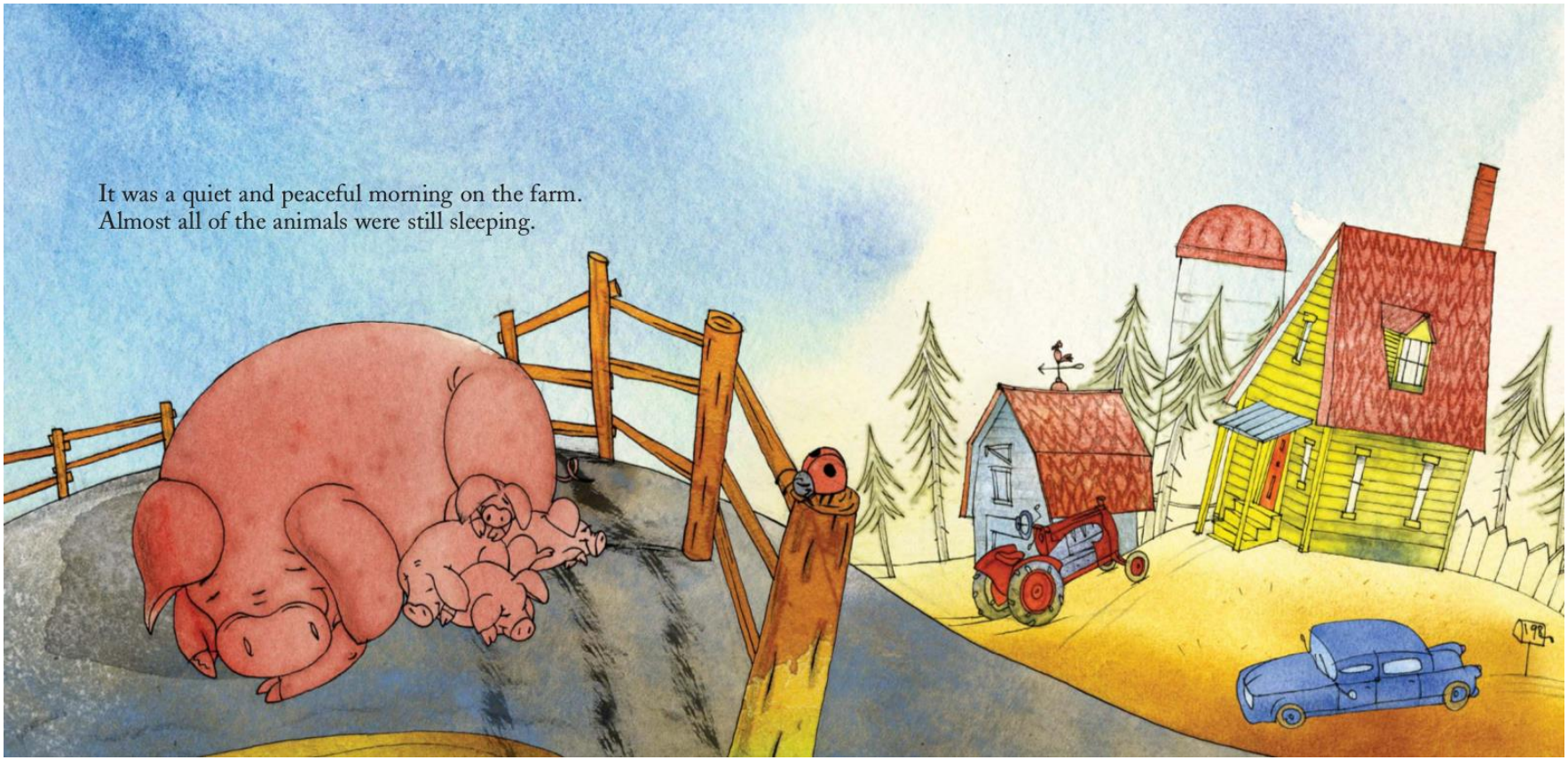

It was a quiet and peaceful morning on the farm.
Almost all of the animals were still sleeping.

Rock and Roll Roosters

Some folks like to rock and roll
When the sun goes down
They get ready to party, all dressed up
Get out and paint the town
When it gets dark we count sheep
Close our eyes and just go to sleep
Cause when the sun comes up
That's when we get down

Yeah, in the morning light
We like to strut our stuff
We're Rock and Roll Roosters
And we never get enough
Flap our wings, dance around
Rock the world with a mighty sound
Yeah, when the sun comes up
That's when we get down

Listen to us sing, we go like this
Rock and roll, rock and roll, rock and roll!
Rock and roll, rock and roll, rock and roll!
Flap our wings, puff up proud
Take a deep breath and scream right out loud
Rock and roll, rock and roll, rock and roll!

Lazy cats lay around
They like to sleep all day.
Rock and Roll Roosters gotta to get things done
We don't have time to waste
Flap our wings, dance around
Rock the world with a mighty sound
When the sun comes up
That's when we get down

We go just like this, we say,
Rock and roll, rock and roll, rock and roll!
Rock and roll, rock and roll, rock and roll!
Flap our wings, puff up proud
Take a deep breath and scream right out loud
Rock and roll, rock and roll, rock and roll!

16 or 17 Hours of Sleep

I need 16 or 17 hours of sleep
At least 16 hours of sleep
To have a good day, I've got to say
I had 16 hours of way down deep
16 or 17 hours of sleep
At least 16 hours of sleep
On a feather bed I'm going to lay my head
And get 16 or 17 hours of sleep

1 hour – That's feeling fine
2 hours – It's a really good time
3 hours - Don't wake me up
There's not enough coffee in a coffee cup
4 hours - I'm picking up steam
5 hours - Starting to dream
But 6 got scared 'cause 7 ate 9
I love that joke so I used that line

10 hours – That's better than none
11 hours - I'm getting it done
12 and 13 and 14, too
My eyes won't open they're stuck like glue
15 hours – That's baby stuff
15 and a half - Still not enough
16 or 17 hours for me
I'd sleep longer but I've got to eat!

Notice that "story-book" is listed first, and the music CD is treated as supple-mental.

Example: Text set to music (type “i” record)

- Book and CD should contain the same text (CD may contain additional musical tracks)

The Carnival of the Animals

  - A series of verse set to an orchestral composition (Saint-Saens' The Carnival of Animals).
  - Each track on CD is a reading of a verse followed by one piece of Saint-Saens' composition.
  - CD also contains the full orchestral composition.

The Carnival of the Animals

Music by CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS

New verses by JACK PRELUTSKY • Illustrated by MARY GRANDPRÉ

with a fully orchestrated CD of the Camille Saint-Saëns music

Hood River County Library District
502 State Street
Hood River, OR 97031

ALFRED A. KNOPF NEW YORK

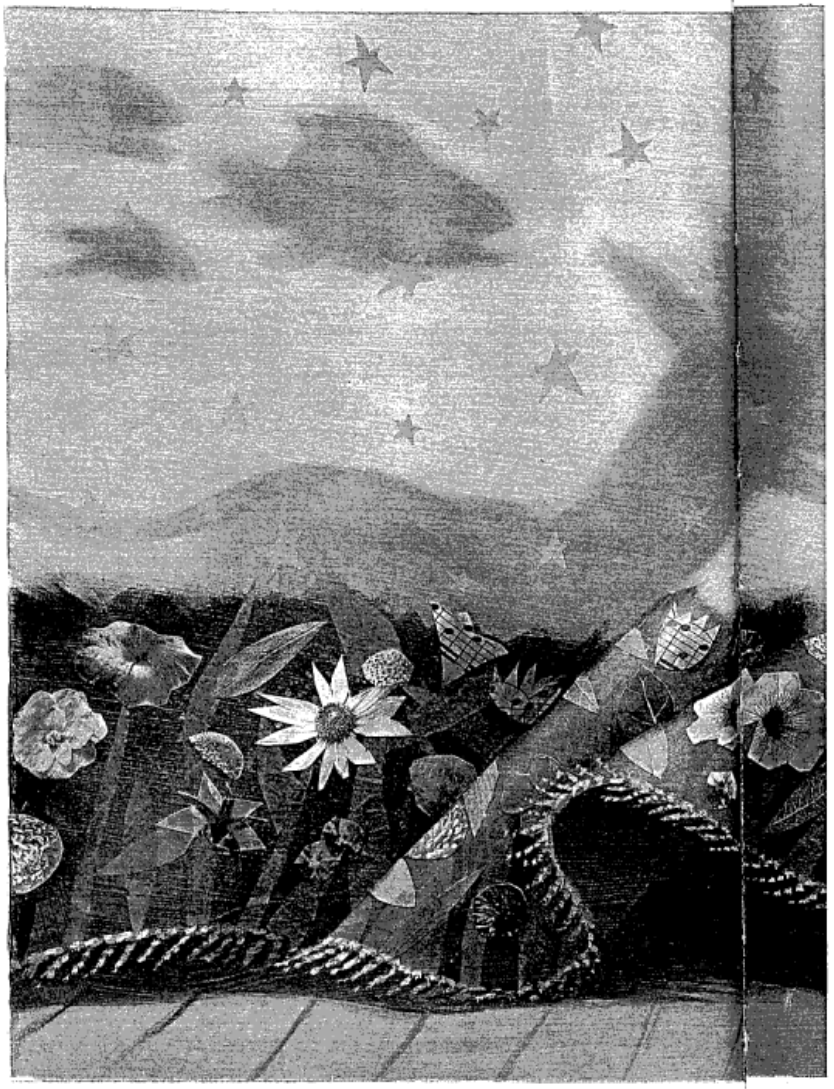
Record type "i" chosen (instead of "j") because the main component is the verse (set to music) as opposed to the music itself. Also, the creator of this manifestation really is Prelutsky, not Saint-Saens.

Introduction

Welcome to our carnival,
Where birds and beasts and such
Behave a lot like people do,
At times a bit too much.

You'll meet the regal lion
And the captivating swan,
The irritating donkeys
That prattle on and on.

You'll meet a tortoise, and some fish
With undulating fins.
Welcome to our carnival—
The music now begins.



SAGE LIBRARY SYSTEM

A Note to Parents and Teachers

A versatile musician and prolific composer, Camille Saint-Saëns wrote the captivating *The Carnival of the Animals* in 1886. Since then it has been widely used to introduce children to classical music.

Saint-Saëns was born in Paris in 1835. He began piano lessons at the age of three and was soon amazing audiences with his virtuosity. At thirteen he became an organ student at the Paris Conservatoire and also began his career as a serious composer. His opera *Samson and Delilah* was a triumph in Paris in 1890. In his long life, he composed over three hundred works and was the first major composer to write music for the cinema.

The Carnival of the Animals is a set of orchestral character pieces, each describing a particular animal. Saint-Saëns allowed the composition to be performed only twice in his lifetime (once publicly and once privately for his close friend Franz Liszt). Because it was written with humor and was most likely a parody of the all-too-human characteristics of his friends, he feared that this work might hurt his reputation as a serious composer. Only one of the pieces, "The Swan," was published before his death in 1921.

As a music educator for forty years, I believe that this edition, with all-new verses by America's first Children's Poet Laureate, Jack Prelutsky, and beautiful illustrations by Mary GrandPré, makes Saint-Saëns's charming composition all the more appealing to children.

Kindergarten-age children will move with the rhythm of the music, imitating the animals. They'll walk like an elephant, swim like a fish, march like a lion, hop like a kangaroo, and so on.

With increased musical awareness, the older child will begin to hear and identify the various instruments used to exemplify the animals. He or she might also recognize familiar themes by other composers that Saint-Saëns has incorporated: "Can Can" from Offenbach's *Orpheus in the Underworld* in the tortoise's piece and "Dance of the Sylphs" from Berlioz's *The Damnation of Faust* in the elephant's piece.

SAGE LIBRARY SYSTEM

SAGE LIBRARY SYSTEM

Verifying and editing records (Step 3)

NOTE: If the correct TYPE of record is not available for import, please contact the mentors.

- Most records to be imported, even if the correct *type* of record, will not be complete
  - You will need to add to and possibly modify the record

Elements to add

- **245 gmd**

  Insert: $h[book with CD]

- **690 (local subject added entry)**

  =690 \4 $aRead along

- **999**

  =999 \\ $eAudiobook CD $eBook

  Note: if includes significant music, may need to use

  =999 \\ $eAudiobook CD $eBook $eMusic CD

Elements to verify and add/modify

- **008** *(fixed-length data elements)*
- **006** *(fixed-length data elements - additional material characteristics)*
- **007** *(physical description fixed field)*

- **300** *(physical description)*
- **336/337/338** *(content/media/carrier type)*

300 field

Type “i” and type “j” records

- Physical description showing CD as primary item; book as accompanying material

=300 \\$a 1 audio disc :$b digital ;$c 4 3/4 in. +$e 1 book (93 pages) : color illustrations ; 23 cm.

Type “a” record

- Physical description showing book as primary item; CD as accompanying material

=300 \\$a 93 pages :$b color illustrations ;$c23 cm. +$e 1 CD (digital ; 12 cm.)

336/337/338

Type “i” record

=336 \\$aspoken word$bspw$2rdacontent
=336 \\$atext$btxt$2rdacontent
=336 \\$astill image$bsti$2rdacontent
=337 \\$aaudiobs2rdamedia
=337 \\$aunmediatedbn2rdamedia
=338 \\$aaudio discbsd2rdacarrier
=338 \\$avolumebnc2rdacarrier

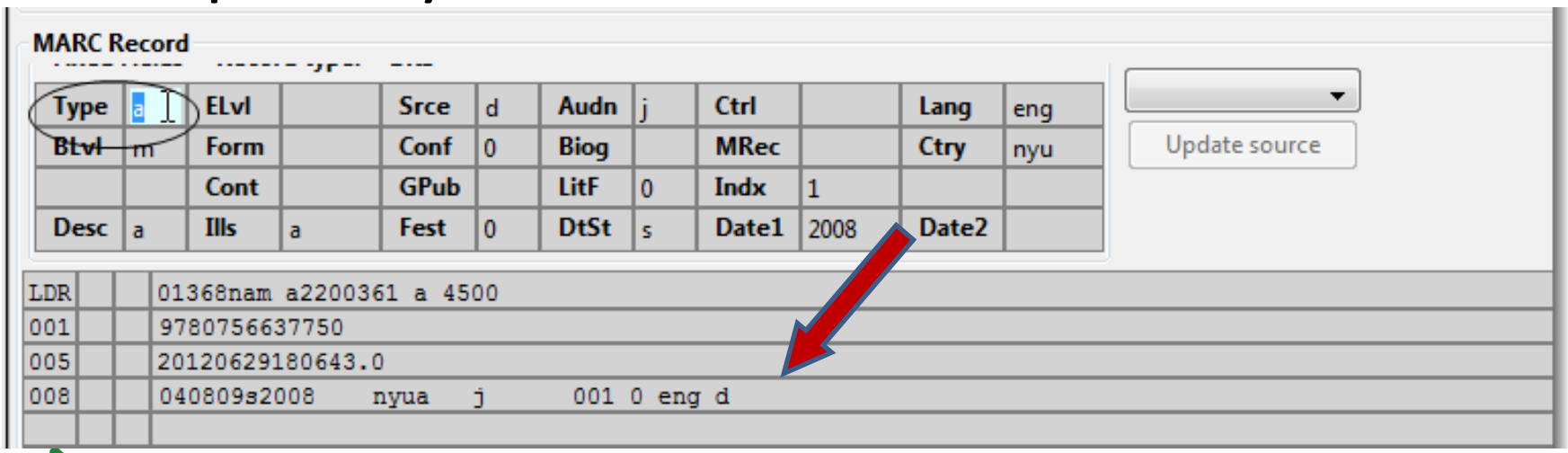
Type “a” record

=336 \\$atext$btxt$2rdacontent
=336 \\$astill image$bsti$2rdacontent
=336 \\$aspoken word$bspw$2rdacontent
=337 \\$aunmediatedbn2rdamedia
=337 \\$aaudiobs2rdamedia
=338 \\$avolumebnc2rdacarrier
=338 \\$aaudio discbsd2rdacarrier

- At least 2 sets of each (one set for CD, one set for book).
- Order should correspond with record type.

008

- Will always be present in a record because automatically generated.
- But varies depending on what is considered the primary element.



Sample 008s

- Type “a” record example:

008s for same item. Note differences in red depending on record type.

=008 160930s2016\\\\cau a\\\j\\\\\\000\1\eng\d

- Type “i” record example:

=008 160930s2016\\\\cau nnnnj\s\\\\f\\n\eng\d

- Type “j” record example:

=008 160930s2016\\\\cau uunnj\d\\\\\f\\n\eng\d

006

- Provides information about the accompanying material.
- All read-alongs will need at least one 006.
- Will vary depending on the record type:
  - If record type “i”, the 006 provides info about the book
  - If record type “a”, the 006 provides info about the cd (which may contain both non-musical and musical sound)
  - If record type “j”, the 006 provides info about the book

Sample 006s

- Type “a” record example:

=006 innnna\\\\\\f\\n\

- Type “i” record example:

=006 aa\\\a\\\\\\000\1\

- Type “j” record example:

=006 aa\\\a\\\\\\000\1\

006s for same item. Note differences depending on record type.

For record types "i" & "j", because the 006 is for the book portion, it is identical for both records.

007

- Provides information specifically about the cd/sound recording.
- Should be the same regardless of type of record.

Example: =007 sd\fungnn|||ed

- Use the Physical Characteristics Wizard in Evergreen to create, if not already present in record.

A Child's Introduction to Poetry

Sample record. Green highlighted text = additions/modifications.

```
=LDR 01124cam a22003495a 4500
=001 500402
=003 SAGE
=005 20150325163047.0
=008 040429s2003\\\\nyua\\\\\b\\\\000\0\eng\d
=010 \\$a  2004271973
=020 \\$a1579122825
=020 \\$a9781579122829
=035 \\$a(OCoLC)ocm52822448
=040 \\$aOCO$cOCO$dDLC$dUtOrBLW
=042 \\$alccopycat
=100 1\$aDriscoll, Michael,$d1973-$0(SAGE)1128936
=245 12$aA child's introduction to poetry$h[kit] /$cMichael Driscoll ;
illustrated by Meredith Hamilton.
=264 \1$aNew York :$bBlack Dog & Levinthal Publishers,$c[2003]
=264 \4$c©2003.
=300 \\$a90 pages :$bcolor illustrations ;$c27 cm. +$e1 sound disc (digital ;
4 3/4 in.)
=336 \\$athree-dimensional form$2rdacontent
=337 \\$aunmediated$2rdamedia
=338 \\$aobject$2rdacarrier
=504 \\$aIncludes bibliographical references.
=650 \0$aChildren's poetry.$0(SAGE)783932
=700 1\$aHamilton, Meredith.$0(SAGE)879102
=907 \\$a.b9807640$bmf7  $cz
=902 \\$a101123
=997 \\$aRDAENRICHED
=994 \\$amf7
=945 \\$lmfjmk$ajMKT Drisc
=999 \\$b0$c041124$dm$g2$fa$eBook
=901 \\$ai1579122825$blSxN$c500402$tbiblio
```

```
=006 innnnj\b\\\\\p\\n\
=007 sd\fungnn|||ed
=008 040429s2003\\\\nyua\\\\\b\\\\000\0\eng\d

=245 12$aA child's introduction to poetry$h[book
with CD] /$cMichael Driscoll ; illustrated by
Meredith Hamilton.

=300 \\$a90 pages :$bcolor illustrations ;$c27
cm. +$e1 sound disc (digital ; 4 3/4 in.)

=336 \\$aspoken word$bspw$2rdacontent
=336 \\$atext$btxt$2rdacontent
=336 \\$astill image$bsti$2rdacontent
=337 \\$aaudio$bs$2rdamedia
=337 \\$aunmediated$bn$2rdamedia
=338 \\$aaudio disc$bsd$2rdacarrier
=338 \\$avolume$bnc$2rdacarrier

=690 \4$aRead along

=999 \\$eBook$eAudiobook CD
```

End of part I

- Next session:
  - How to create a 006
  - Closer look at the 008