From: Richardson, J. D., & Dalton, S. G. (2016). Main concepts for three different discourse tasks in a large non-clinical sample. *Aphasiology, 30*(1), 45-73.

**Cinderella**

Essential information is ***italicized and bolded***. Each essential segment is numbered (superscript), with alternative productions (if any were produced) listed by number below. These alternative productions are not intended to be an exhaustive list, but represent some of the more common productions of the normative sample and are included to aid in scoring. Additional, but non-essential, information often spoken to complete the main concept is in normal font.

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1. ***1Dad 2remarried 3a woman*** with two daughters.
	1. *Daddy/Father*
	2. *Got married to, got remarried, married again*
	3. *A lady*
2. ***1Cinderella 2lives with 3stepmother/stepsisters.***

1. *She\**

2*. Is left with, moves in with, grows up with, has*

3*. Stepfamily, new family, the women, they*

1. *If they do not mention the word “step”, there must be a clear indication that the stepmother and stepsisters (the lady and her two daughters, the mean woman and her beautiful daughters) are a unit separate from Cinderella.*

Note 1: After Cinderella has been introduced into the story “she” is an acceptable alternative as long as there is a clear pronoun referent.

Note 2: After the stepmother and stepsisters have been introduced into the story “they” is an acceptable alternative as long as there is a clear pronoun referent.

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1. ***1Stepmother/stepsisters 2were mean 3to Cinderella.***
	1. *See 2.3*
	2. *Were cruel, were wicked, treated Cinderella poorly, were awful, hated*
2. ***1Cinderella 2was 3a servant***to the stepmother and stepsisters.

1. *She*

2*. Was forced to be, had to be*

3*. Maid, slave, domestic*

Note: If they say the sentence in another way that expresses servitude, for example “had to wait on”, they must include stepmother and/or stepsisters, because the verb requires an object. This would be the only time they are essential for this concept.

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1. ***1Cinderella 2has to do* 3*the housework.***

1. *She*

2*. Is forced to do, must do, has to take care of*

3*. Chores, cleaning, taking care of the house, everything*

1. The king thinks ***1the prince 2should get married.***

1. *He\**

2. *Needs to get married/find a wife, must get married, has to get married*

Note: After the prince has been introduced into the story “he” is an acceptable alternative as long as there is a clear pronoun referent.

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1. King announces ***1there is going to be 2a ball***in honor of son who needs to find a wife.
	1. *Will be, is to be, is*
	2. *Dance, big party, celebration, gala*

Note: Occasionally this concept was combined with number 8 in a statement like, “They got an invitation to the ball the king was hosting for his son.” This should receive full credit for concepts 7 and 8.

1. ***1They 2got 3an invitation*** *\**to the ball\*.
	1. *The women, the stepmothers and/or stepsisters and/or Cinderella, everyone in the household, the household*
	2. *Received, was delivered (if word order altered so that the invitation is delivered to the women)*

3. *No alternatives were produced for “invitation”*

Note 1: \*Not essential if clear from context or previously stated; otherwise see note for number 7.

Note 2: Alternatively, the speaker could say “They were invited to the ball” or something similar.

1. ***1They 2are excited***\*about the ball\*.
	1. *See 8.1*
	2. *Are happy, are pleased*

Note 1: \*See number 8.

Note 2: If they say something like “They are looking forward to”, they must include “the ball” because an object is required.

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1. ***1Cinderella***is told by the stepmother she***2cannot go*** \*to the ball\* unless/because (insert reason).

1. *She*

*2. Could not go, has to stay home, is not allowed to go*

Note 1: \*See number 8.

Note 2: An alternative is “If Cinderella could get all of her chores done, she could go to the ball”

1. ***1The stepsisters 2tore 3Cinderella’s dress.***

1. *They*

2. *Ruined, destroyed, ripped up, shredded*

3. *Her dress*

1. ***1Stepmother/stepsisters 2went***\*to the ball\*.
	1. *Everyone but Cinderella*
		1. *If “They went to the ball” is the sentence, the “they” must clearly exclude Cinderella in the context*
	2. *Go, left, departed*

Note: \*See number 8.

1. ***1Cinderella 2was 3upset.***

1. *She*

2. *Is*

††

3. *Crying, sad, disappointed*

1. ***1A fairy godmother 2appeared***to Cinderella.

1. *No alternative for “fairy godmother” was produced*

2. *Shows up, appears, surprises, comes*

* + 1. *Some may say “Cinderella sees” or “meets” or “finds”, in which case Cinderella then becomes an essential element*

Note: Another popular way of expressing this is “Along came a fairy godmother” (which is basically “appeared a fairy godmother”)

†

1. ***1The fairy godmother 2makes 3{item(s)} turn into {items}.***

1. *See 14.1*

2. *Turns, creates, changes, any other verb indicating transformation/creation*

* + 1. *Must be a verb that indicates some kind of transformation or creation*
1. *Pumpkin and mice OR carriage/coach and horses*
	* 1. *When producing this concept, only one pair needs to be mentioned, however, it must be correctly paired to receive full credit*
			1. *Pumpkin 🡪 carriage/coach (and horses)*
			2. *Mice 🡪 horses (and carriage)*
			3. *If they initially mention both pumpkin and mice, they do not necessarily have to mention both after the transformation occurs in order to receive full credit, and only one needs to be accurate*
			4. *Do not take points off for mentioning other transformations, such as dog 🡪 coachman as these are not incorrect, they simply did not reach significance.*

††

1. ***1The fairy godmother 2makes 3Cinderella 4into a beautiful princess.***

1. *See 14.1*

2. *Turns, creates, changes, gives*

3. *The regular girl, her regular clothes*

††

1. *Dress/shoes into gown/slippers, beautiful*
2. ***1Cinderella 2went 3to the ball***in the coach.

1. *She*

2. *Goes, arrives, reaches*

††

3. *See 7.2*

1. She knew **1*she 2had to be 3home by midnight***because everything will turn back at midnight.
	1. *Cinderella*
	2. *Must be, needs to be, must return*
	3. *Leave by midnight*

Note: An alternative could be “The fairy godmother told her that if she wasn’t home by midnight, XXX would happen” or something similar.

1. ***1The prince and Cinderella 2danced***around the room/all night/with no one else.

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* 1. *They*

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* 1. *Were dancing, kept dancing*
1. ***1Prince 2falls in love 3with Cinderella.***
	1. *He*
	2. *Is enamored with, is delighted with, is awestruck by, likes, is hooked on*
	3. *Her*

Note: If someone says “Prince/They fall in love at first sight” that individual can receive credit only if Cinderella has been mentioned before or it is clearly indicated who “they” are.

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1. Cinderella realized ***1it 2is 3midnight.***
	1. *Clock, something indicates that it is*
	2. *Is, gets to be, rings, strikes*
	3. *Twelve o’clock, twelve midnight, almost midnight*
2. ***1She 2ran 3down the stairs****.*

††

* 1. *See 18.1*
	2. *Was running, flew, rushed, sprinted, left, was leaving*

††

* 1. *Out of the ball/castle, away from the ball/castle/prince, out, away*
1. As she was running down the stairs ***1she 2lost one of the 3glass slippers.***
	1. *See 18.1*
	2. *Leaves, steps out of*
	3. *Shoes, glass shoe*
2. ***1Prince 2finds 3Cinderella’s shoe.***
	1. *Any other royal figure, king, servant, duke, prime minister, chamberlain*
	2. *Had, got, retrieved, was brought*
	3. *See 23.3*

Note: An alternative way to say this is “The servant brings the slipper to the prince.”

1. ***1Everything 2turns back 3to its original form.***
	1. *Pumpkin, mice, and/or clothes/dress*
	2. *Goes back, returns, disappears*
		1. *If the speaker uses “disappears” they do not have to specify what disappears, for example, “Everything disappears.”*
	3. *To normal (can specify what it turns back into)*

Note: The addition of “again” at the end of the sentence paired with a verb that does not indicate change is acceptable because it implies a return to the original state (e.g.,“she got home and the dress was old again.”

1. ***1She 2returned 3home***in time.

1. *See 18.1*

2. *Gets, makes it, goes*

3. *to the house*

††

1. ***1The prince 2searched***door to door **3*for Cinderella.***
	1. *See 24.1, the servant*
	2. *Was trying to find, looked for*
	3. *For the person who would fit into the glass slipper, for the girl from the ball*

Note: Alternatively, this could be stated as “The prince/his servant was trying the slipper on all the girls.”

1. ***1Prince 2comes 3to Cinderella’s house.***
	1. *See 27.1*
	2. *Arrives at, went, found, shows up at*
	3. *Her*
2. ***1The stepsisters 2try on 3the glass slipper.***
	1. *The stepsisters and stepmother, the other girls (if the reference to the stepsisters is clear), etc.*
		1. *For this concept, speakers may include the stepmother. However, the stepmother alone is not sufficient.*
	2. *Attempt to put on, cram, try to fit into, try* *their foot in*
	3. *See 23.3*

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1. ***1The slipper 2didn’t fit 3the stepsisters.***
	1. *See 23.3*
	2. *Would not go on the feet of, did not work for, couldn’t fit on*
	3. *See 29.1*
2. ***1He 2put 3the slipper on***Cinderella’s foot.
	1. *See 27.1*
	2. *Tried, slid, slipped, placed*
	3. *See 23.3*

Note 1: Though most did not specifically mention Cinderella in these concepts (31, 32), it was clear that at this point in the story, they were referring to Cinderella.

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Note 2: An alternate way to say this is “Cinderella tried on the slipper.”

1. ***1The slipper 2fits***Cinderella perfectly.
	1. *See 23.3*
	2. *Belonged to*

Note: An alternate way to say this is “The shoe slid easily onto her foot” or “The slipper was Cinderella’s”

1. ***1Cinderella and the prince 2were married.***
	1. *See 19.1*
	2. *Got married, were wed, had a wedding, had a marriage celebration*

Note: An alternate way to say this is, “The prince took Cinderella as his bride.”

††

1. ***1Cinderella and the prince 2lived happily ever after.***
	1. *See 19.1*
		1. *The speaker must include or refer to both Cinderella and the prince in order to receive an accurate and complete score*
	2. *Lived forever, lived a long time, were happy for life.*
		1. *The speaker must indicate an extended length of time in order to receive an accurate and complete score. For example, “ever after,” “forever,” “a long time,” “life”*

Note: Variations can include “They lived happily every after”, “They were together forever”, “They had a wonderful life”

† Indicates concepts produced by 50% of the normative sample.

†† Indicates concepts produced by 66% of the normative sample.