

compare embedded and non-embedded mean selection accuracy. The mean embedded selection was greater than mean non-embedded selection, but this difference fell short of our criterion for statistical significance of .05, ($t[2] = 3.12, p = 0.089$).

A correlation analysis between adult rating of vocabulary items and experimental accuracy was implemented to examine whether adult perception of the relevancy of vocabulary in certain scenes influenced performance on accuracy. The two variables had a weak negative correlation, $r(35) = -0.02, p = 0.41$. This suggests that the adult rating of the goodness of fit of vocabulary items did not have an effect on the learner's performance.

A correlation between baseline probe performance and experimental accuracy was implemented to examine whether comprehension of actual vocabulary items taught prior to intervention influenced performance on accuracy in the experimental task. The two variables had a weak negative correlation, $r(35) = -0.02, p = 0.39$. This suggests that the performance on the baseline probe did not have an effect on the learner's performance.

Discussion

Throughout the experimental sessions, the participants had difficulty navigating the SGD. In spite of this basal effect, the three participants were more successful locating embedded VSDs compared to non-embedded VSDs. Additionally, each of the three participants tended to locate embedded VSDs more quickly than non-embedded VSDs. Participants, for the most part, exhibited somewhat due diligence in sampling the array of choices and often took several seconds prior to making a choice (although