To get more information about the structure of our data frame we can type:

```
> str(data)
'data.frame':   10000 obs. of  4 variables:
 $ ID  : int  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
 $ WM  : int  43 51 55 38 52 52 47 47 47 45 ...
 $ IQ  : int  72 109 107 102 121 92 68 97 93 101 ...
 $ Comp: int  16 18 18 20 17 16 21 23 22 17 ...
```

So we have 10,000 observations with 4 variables associated with each observation - all of them of type integer.

If you ever need help about a function (e.g. str), just type:

```
>?str
```

or

```
>help(str)
```

in the Console window.

Imagine that 48 of these 10,000 people also took part in a reading time experiment and we have their reading data (called `dataRT`) for Simple Sentence and Complex Sentence reading conditions:

```
> str(dataRT)
'data.frame':    48 obs. of  3 variables:
 $ ID              : int  6400 457 8291 4998 2579 9122 1138 5138 5244 3160 ...
 $ Simple_Sentence : int  1902 1797 2080 1856 1997 1868 2154 1933 1900 1929 ...
 $ Complex_Sentence: int  2341 2503 2731 2375 2177 2284 2441 2349 2371 2372 ...
```

We are interested in analysing the data of these 48 people in the data frame called `dataRT` but covarying out the effect of IQ captured in our data frame called `data`.

Problem - how can we combine these two data frames so that we end up with one data frame of 48 people, their reading times plus their individual difference measures?