

Identifying Text Structure #1

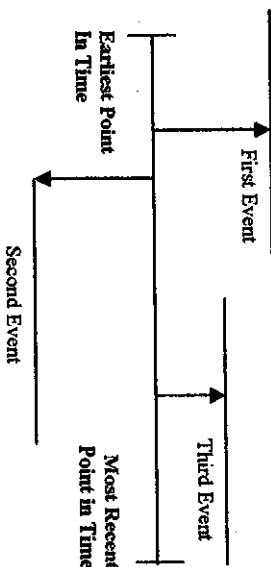
Name: _____

Directions: Read the passages. Identify the text structure. Write information from the passage into the appropriate graphic organizer.

Which passage is **chronological**?

Put information from the passage onto the graphic organizer.

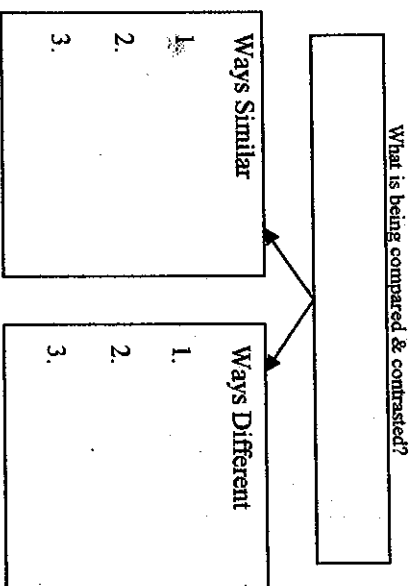
Passage Name: _____



Which passage is **compare and contrast**?

Put information from the passage onto the graphic organizer.

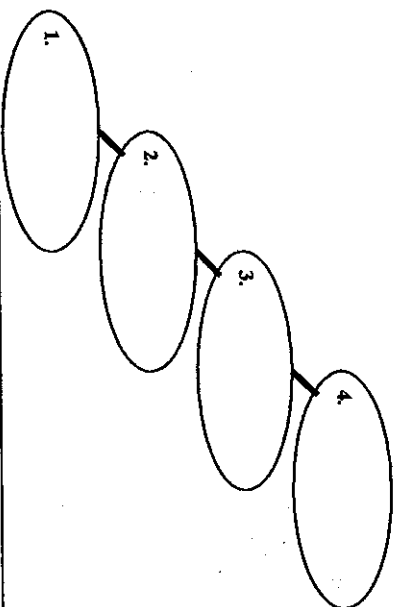
Passage Name: _____



Which passage is **sequence**?

Put information from the passage onto the graphic organizer.

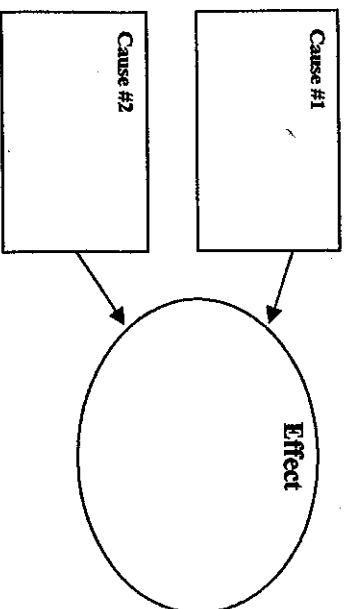
Passage Name: _____



Which passage is **cause and effect**?

Put information from the passage onto the graphic organizer.

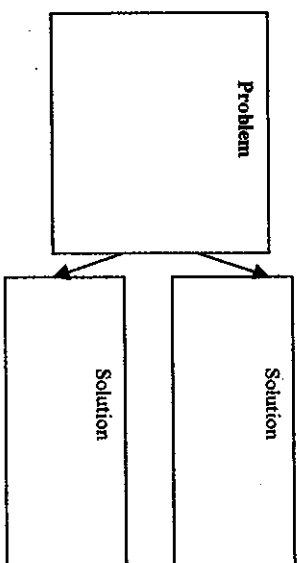
Passage Name: _____



Which passage is **problem and solution**?

Put information from the passage onto the graphic organizer.

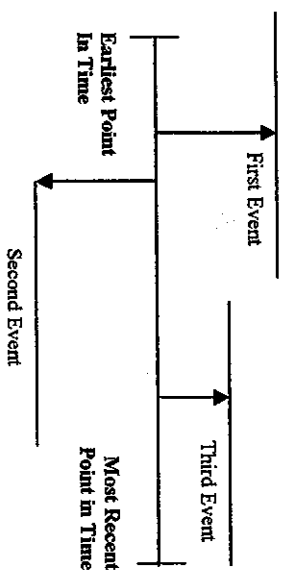
Passage Name: _____



Which passage is **chronological**?

Put information from the passage onto the graphic organizer.

Passage Name: _____



Passage #1 – Chemical and Physical Changes

All matter, all things can be changed in two ways: chemically and physically. Both chemical and physical changes affect the state of matter. Physical changes are those that do not change the make-up or identity of the matter. For example, clay will bend or flatten if squeezed, but it will still be clay. Changing the shape of clay is a physical change, and does not change the matter's identity. Chemical changes turn the matter into a new kind of matter with different properties. For example, when paper is burnt, it becomes ash and will never be paper again. The difference between them is that physical changes are temporary or only last for a little while, and chemical changes are permanent, which means they last forever. Physical and chemical changes both affect the state of matter.

Passage #2 – The Best PB & J Ever

When I got home from school after a long boring day, I took out the peanut butter, jelly, and bread. After taking the lid off of the jars, I spread the peanut butter on one side of the bread and the jelly on the other, and then I put the two pieces of bread together. After that, I enjoyed it while watching "Cops" on the TV. I swear, that was the best peanut butter and jelly sandwich I ever ate.

Passage #3 - Gail Devers

Devers experienced the highlight of any sprinter's career, as she stood on the huge platform in the giant stadium and received an Olympic gold medal.

Eighteen months earlier she wasn't thinking about running. She was hoping that she would be able to walk again.

Just four years earlier, in the summer of 1988, as Devers was training for the Olympic Games, to be held in Seoul, South Korea, she began to feel very tired all the time and failed to make the Olympic finals.

Passage #4 – Restoring Toads

Dr. Knapp doesn't want people to sit back and let the toad vanish. He believes that everyone is responsible for restoring the toad species. Dr. Knapp thinks we could help restore the toad population if we stop mowing parts of our lawns and let the grass grow wild to reserve space for the toad. He also believes we need to stop using pesticides and fertilizers. The chemicals kill the insects that toads eat. If we preserve some spaces in our lawns and stop using fertilizers, Dr. Knapp believes we can save the toads.

Passage #5 – City Growth

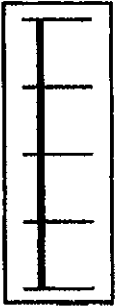
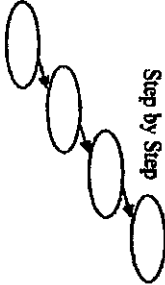
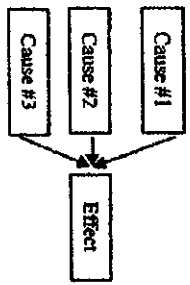
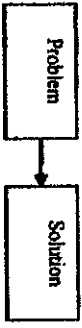
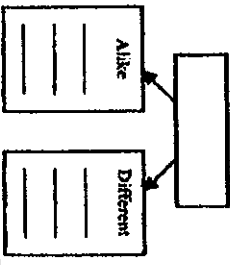
In recent decades, cities have grown so large that now about 50% of the Earth's population lives in urban areas. There are several reasons for this occurrence. First, the increasing industrialization of the nineteenth century resulted in the creation of many factory jobs, which tended to be located in cities. These jobs, with their promise of a better material life, attracted many people from rural areas. Second, there were many schools established to educate the children of the new factory laborers. The promise of a better education persuaded many families to leave farming communities and move to the cities. Finally, as the cities grew, people established places of leisure, entertainment, and culture, such as sports stadiums, theaters, and museums. For many people, these facilities made city life appear more interesting than life on the farm, and therefore drew them away from rural communities.

Passage #6 - Microscope

1. Plug in the lamp.
2. Place a sample of what you wish to observe on a slide.
3. Adjust the mirror so it reflects light from the room up into the objective lens.
4. Place your slide with the specimen directly over the center of the glass circle on the stage.
5. With the LOW POWER objective lens placed over the slide, use the coarse focus knob.
6. Look through the eye piece with one eye while closing the other eye.

Text Structure 2

Directions: Read the passages and on a sheet of paper, put the information from each passage into an appropriate graphic organizer. The following graphic organizers are examples. Feel free to make changes if necessary. Each is used at least once.

Chronological	Sequence	Cause and Effect	Problem and Solution	Compare and Contrast
 <p>Time Line</p>	 <p>Step by Step</p>			

1. The Age of the Dinosaurs

Dinosaurs existed about 250 million years ago to 65 million years ago. This era is broken up into three periods known as the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. The Triassic Period lasted for 35 million years from 250-205 million years ago. Planet Earth was a very different place back then. All the continents were united to form one huge land mass known as Pangaea. The Jurassic Period was the second phase. The continents began shifting apart. The time scale for this famous period is from 205 to 138 million years ago. The Cretaceous Period was the last period of the dinosaurs. It spanned a time from 138 million to about 65 million years ago. In this period the continents fully separated. However, Australia and Antarctica were still united.

2. Vicious Predators

The Cretaceous Period was filled with dangerous predators, but two of the most feared hunters were the tyrannosaurus rex and the velociraptor. The tyrannosaurus rex was one of the largest carnivores to ever walk the Earth. He was 20 feet tall and weighed seven tons. His jaws could crush down with 3,000 lbs. of force, enough to smash the bones of his prey. The velociraptor was very small compared to rex. Raptors only stood three feet tall and were seven feet long, weighing merely 35 pounds. But the velociraptor was fast. Scientists think that raptors could run 24 miles per hour and turn on a dime. Both dinosaurs used their jaws to kill prey, but the raptor had a secret weapon: a retractable toe claw that he pulled out like a knife to slash at his prey. Both dinosaurs had eyes on the front of their heads, which helped them track prey. If these two dinosaurs had fought, it would be difficult to say which would win, however since raptors died over ten million years before the first tyrannosaurus was born, scientists don't believe such a fight ever occurred.

3. Creating a Faux Dinosaur Fossil

Materials: plaster of Paris, mixing bowl, large spoon or other mixing utensil, sand paper bowl or cup, objects to fossilize, paint

Look for or collect an object to fossilize. This can be anything from a plastic toy dinosaur to a leaf. Pour about an inch of sand into a paper bowl or cup. Press the object into the sand. Do not bury it. Mix the plaster of Paris according to the manufacturer's directions. Parents should do this step for their children. Pour the plaster onto the sand. Let it set overnight. Once the plaster has set remove it from the paper bowl or plate. You may need to peel or tear the paper away. Remove or brush off the sand and object to reveal the fossilized imprint. Optional: Paint if desired.

4. What Happened to the Dinosaurs?

There are many theories about why the dinosaurs vanished from the planet. One theory that many people believe is that a gigantic meteorite smashed into the Earth. Scientists believe that the meteorite was very big and that the impact may have produced a large dust cloud that covered the Earth for many years. The dust cloud may have caused plants to not receive sunlight and the large plant eaters, or herbivores, may have died off, followed by the large meat eaters, or carnivores. This theory may or may not be true, but it is one explanation as to why these giant reptiles no longer inhabit the Earth.

5. Fossil Mishap

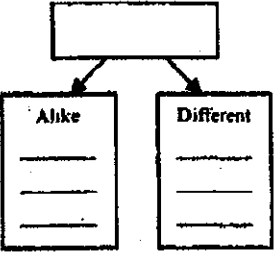
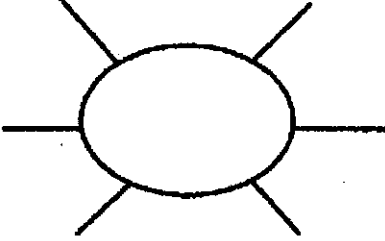
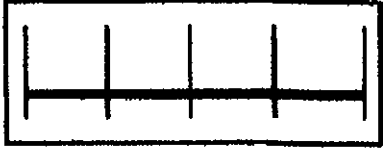

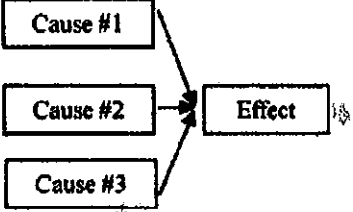
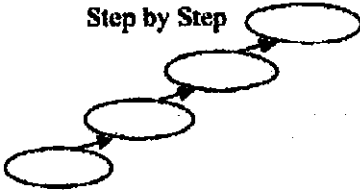
The fossil record can give us large amounts of knowledge, but there are many other ways that the fossil record is incomplete or misleading. For example, the brontosaurus is a type of dinosaur that never really existed. Many people still believe in the brontosaurus today, but the "brontosaurus" is actually the body of an apatosaurus with the head of a camarasaurus. The brontosaurus was made up from these two mismatched fossils. That's why it is important to think critically about information that people tell you, even if it's information you find on a book or in a worksheet. Keep these problems in mind when studying fossil records to come to conclusions about dinosaurs and their lifestyles.

6. Dino the Dinosaur

One day Dino the Dinosaur decided to go for a walk to the watering hole. It was a sunny day and the sky was blue and clear. Dino was thinking about his girlfriend Dina when he saw a pack of wild lizards and animals running through the plains in a frenzy. Dino tried to ask the critters why they were running, but they just kept running. Dino scratched his dinosaur head and continued walking toward the watering hole. Soon after, Dino heard a loud thumping noise like the slow beat of a drum. The earth shook and fruit fell from the trees, but Dino was so deep in thought over his girl Dina that he didn't even notice. The thumping grew louder and louder as Timmy the Tyrannosaurus Rex approached Dino. Dino kept thinking about his girl Dina until the moment Timmy ate him.

Identifying Text Structure #3

Directions: read the following passages and determine the text structure. Then, put information from the text into the appropriate graphic organizer. Remember to focus on the main idea of each paragraph.

Compare and Contrast	Spatial	Chronological
		<p data-bbox="1057 380 1195 411">Time Line</p> 
Problem and Solution	Cause and Effect	Order of Importance / Sequence
		<p data-bbox="1138 674 1276 705">Step by Step</p> 

1. The surface of the Earth is divided into pieces called "tectonic plates." These plates move. When the plates rub against each other, they do not move smoothly. When the plates do not move smoothly, earthquakes result. Some parts of the world get more earthquakes than other parts. The parts of the earth that get most earthquakes are near the edges of these plates.

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:
Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

2. Some countries, such as Japan, or parts of a country, like California in the United States, have a lot of earthquakes. In these places it is a good practice to build houses and other buildings so they will not collapse when there is an earthquake. This is called seismic design or "earthquake-proofing".

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:
Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

3. The ability of a building to withstand the stress of an earthquake depends upon its type of construction, shape, mass distribution, and rigidity. Different combinations are used. To reduce stress, first, the building's ground floor must be flexible. One method is to support the ground floor with extremely rigid, hollow columns, while the rest of the building is supported by flexible columns located inside the hollow columns. A different method is to use rollers or rubber pads to separate the base columns from the ground, allowing the columns to shake parallel during an earthquake. Next, the outdoor walls should be made with stronger and more reinforced materials such as steel or reinforced concrete. Then, to help prevent collapsing, the roof should be made out of light-weight materials.

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:
Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

4. A hurricane is a large storm with heavy winds and rain that begins in the ocean and builds up strength as it moves across the water. While some of the damage caused by hurricanes is from high winds, most of it is usually from tidal surge, flooding entire cities, and killing large numbers of people. A tornado is a storm that develops on land, with no warning, and moves in a circular motion with heavy winds with a funnel shape, picking up and carrying dirt, dust, and even objects. The damage caused by tornadoes is from the high velocity winds, which are extremely destructive and deadly. They can demolish entire neighborhoods in a matter of a few seconds to a few minutes. Tornadoes can form when hurricanes make landfall, as their winds at ground level slow down, while the winds near the top keep their momentum, but a hurricane cannot be created by a tornado.

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:
Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

5. Hurricane Katrina began as Tropical Depression Twelve over the southeastern Bahamas on August 23, 2005. The depression later strengthened into a tropical storm on the morning of August 24 where the storm was also named *Katrina*. Katrina continued to move into Florida, and became a Category 1 hurricane only two hours before it made landfall around Hallandale Beach on the morning of August 25. The storm weakened over land, but became a hurricane again while entering the Gulf of Mexico.

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:
Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

6. Fire needs three things to burn: oxygen, fuel, and heat. Fuels can be wood, tinder, coal, or any other substance that will easily oxidize. Therefore, a fire can be stopped in three different ways, by removing any of the three things it needs to burn.

- **The fuel can be removed.** If a fire burns through all of its fuel and extra nearby fuel is removed, the fire will stop burning.
- **The oxygen can be removed.** This is called "smothering" a fire. Fires cannot burn in a vacuum or if they are covered in carbon dioxide.
- **The heat can be removed.** The most common way to remove heat is to use water to absorb that heat, putting the fire out.

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:

Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

7. A volcano is a mountain from where lava (very hot, molten rock) erupts. The lava comes from a magma chamber located in the ground, under the bedrock of the earth's crust. Lava travels through the conduit (pipe) that runs from the magma chamber to the top of the volcano. Most volcanoes have a crater at the top. Volcanoes are also found on planets other than Earth, like the Olympus Mons on Mars.

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:

Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

8. When a river receives a lot of extra water it may flood. During a flood there is plenty of water, but it is mostly polluted and not safe to drink. If people drink the contaminated water they may suffer from illnesses or diseases such as typhoid. People can prepare for flooding by filling many containers with fresh clean drinking water or using sandbags (to protect their houses and soak up the water).

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:

Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

9. Lightening and thunder are related events. Lightning is a sudden, violent flash of electricity that occurs between a cloud and the ground or between two clouds in the sky. A lightning bolt can be several miles long and can be straight or forked. It is very hot, with an average temperature of 34 000 degrees Celsius. This causes the air around the electric bolt to expand, producing lots of sound energy. It is this sound energy that we hear as thunder. So, lightning and thunder are caused by the same event, but lightning is light energy, or electromagnetic energy, whereas thunder is sound energy. Thus, we see lightning and hear thunder.

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:

Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

10. Tsunamis are very long waves in the ocean, sometimes hundreds of miles long. Usually, a tsunami starts suddenly. It will begin as normal waves and change to a very big wave very quickly. The waves travel at a great speed across an ocean with little energy loss. The water will then draw back from the coast before the tsunami gets to the coast. If the slope of the coast is shallow, the water may pull back for many hundreds of feet. People who do not know of the danger will often remain at the shore. Tsunamis can remove sand from beaches, destroy trees, damage houses and even destroy whole towns.

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:

Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

11. Avalanches (when a lot of snow falls from a mountain) may bury people under them. If the people are not found rapidly enough by rescue teams they will die of suffocation (not getting enough air) or of hypothermia (freezing cold). The chance of surviving an avalanche is as follows:

- 92% if found within 15 minutes
- 30% if found within 35 minutes (victims die of suffocation)
- nearly zero after two hours (victims die of injuries and hypothermia)

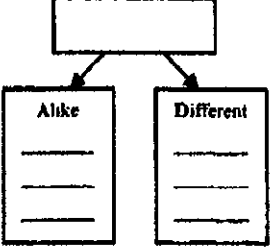
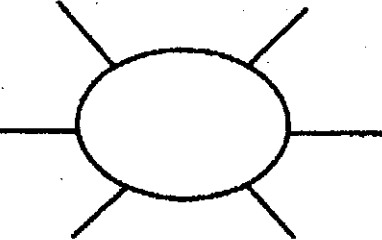
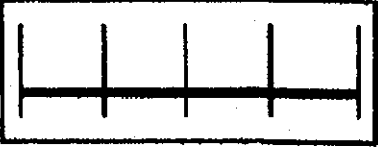

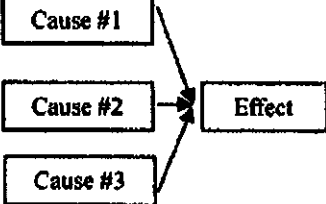

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:

Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

Identifying Text Structure 4

Directions: read the following passages and determine the text structure. Then, put information from the text into the appropriate graphic organizer. Remember to focus on the main idea of each paragraph.

Compare and Contrast	Spatial	Chronological
		<p>Time Line</p> 
Problem and Solution	Cause and Effect	Order of Importance / Sequence
		<p>Step by Step</p> 

1. Now consider why your two eyes are located on the front of your face. Think of other animals with this same arrangement. Some examples are lions, wolves, and owls. What do these creatures have in common? They are all animals that hunt. These animals have eyes facing directly in front of them. This provides a field of vision that is about 180 degrees wide, like a half-circle. This kind of sight is called binocular vision. On the other hand, animals that are hunted have eyes on the sides of the head. This provides nearly a 360-degree field of vision. Because these animals need to be on the alert in order to stay alive, they need to see things coming from the sides and from behind. However, without stereoscopic vision, these animals have a more difficult time determining how far away a threat is.

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:
 Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

2. HOW TO USE THE MICROSCOPE: 1. Plug in the lamp. 2. Place a sample of what you wish to observe on a slide. 3. Adjust the mirror so it reflects light from the room up into the objective lens. When the mirror is correctly adjusted, a complete circle of light will appear when you look through the eyepiece. 4. Place your slide with the specimen directly over the center of the glass circle on the stage. If it is a wet slide, be sure the bottom of the slide is dry. 5. With the **LOW POWER** objective lens placed over the slide, use the coarse focus knob to lower the lens to the lowest point. 6. Look through the eyepiece with one eye while closing the other eye. Slowly raise the lens until the focus is relatively clear. 7. Use the fine focus knob to fine-tune the focus. 8. Without changing the focus knobs, switch to the **HIGH POWER** objective lens. Once you have switched to **HIGH POWER**, use only the fine focus knob to make the image sharper.

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:

Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

3. Though toads are still around, they no longer are as common in some areas as they were a few decades ago. The growing use of insecticides has reduced their numbers. The chemical sprays usually do not harm frogs or toads, but cut down the animals' food supply. The urban gardener who decides that a toad would be useful in the backyard will probably have to go out into the woods or the countryside to fetch one.

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:

Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

4. Knapp and Matthews' research has confirmed that over all, when lakes hold nonnative trout they generally have no frogs, and vice versa. They also found that frogs persisted in the national park, while they have virtually disappeared from the wilderness area. They believe that fishless refuges must be established in the Sierra to restore the frog species. "If we do it right," says Knapp, "I don't think fishermen will lose much but the frog will gain a tremendous amount."

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:

Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

5. Then Miss Hopley did a formidable thing. She stood up. Had she been standing when we entered she would have seemed tall. But rising from her chair, she soared. And what she carried up and up with her were firm shoulders, a straight sharp nose, full cheeks slightly molded by a curved line along the nostrils, thin lips that moved like steel springs, and a high forehead topped by hair gathered in a bun. Miss Hopley was not a giant in body but when she mobilized it to a standing position she seemed a match for giants. I decided I liked her.

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:

Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

6. It is a good idea to "turn" your compost pile occasionally. This process introduces oxygen into the pile, which is beneficial to the bacteria. Also, keep your pile moist, about as moist as a damp sponge. When it has become a dark brown color and has a composition like dirt, add the compost to your garden or lawn. You will be thrilled by the results.

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:

Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

7. If you join our club, you will receive a certificate for 3 free books. These are yours to keep, even if you decide to cancel your membership. However, if you decide to purchase just one book at regular club price, you will receive a certificate for an additional 3 free selections after your first order is placed. As our member, you can benefit from all of our super sales and our Bonus Program. You accumulate 2 bonus points with each cash purchase of one book. Every 6 bonus points will earn you a certificate for one free book!

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:

Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

8. If someone describes seeing a four-foot tall, grayish-blue bird slowly stalking on stick-thin legs through shallow water, its long, S-shaped neck and pointed bill poised to strike an unsuspecting fish or frog, that person is most likely looking at North America's largest heron, the great blue heron. Growing to a height of four feet and having a wingspan of up to six feet, this majestic wading bird is easy to distinguish from other birds. Its body is covered primarily with grayish-blue feathers. However, its neck is brown; its thighs are tinted reddish-brown; its throat is white; and the crown of its head is covered with striking bluish-black feathers. The great blue heron has a yellow bill and pale brown legs.

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:

Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

9. Naturalist Paul Zahl says either a toad or a frog can do the job equally well, and both are "strategically located" to snare at ground level insects that birds sometimes miss. Dr. Zahl views faster-moving frogs as more aggressive, but acknowledged that since frogs prefer to stay near a pond, toads may be better suited to most gardens. He pointed out that both amphibians need moisture, and suggested that to keep a toad in a garden, it is a good idea to provide it with a shallow pan of water. Being kind to a toad may not come easily to some people. Even a frog is good-looking alongside the average toad, with its blotched, warty appearance. The lumps on a toad are poison sacs, which cause most animals that clamp their jaws around a toad in hopes of an easy meal to quickly spit it out. Yet the poison will not harm humans, although it can sting if it comes into contact with a cut or with the eyes.

How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:

Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

10. Decorating a window with a painted scene from nature might be of interest to you. If you like to see nature outside your window, but you don't have a scene of real nature, you may want to try this idea. Before you begin, be sure to ask your parents if it is okay. The first plan you should have is to locate a paintbrush and powder paints in the colors that you enjoy. When you have your supplies, mix the paints, place newspaper on your windowsill, and make sure your window is clean. On the inside of your window, it is important to do your decorating because rain may wash away outdoor painting. Use your imagination and begin painting a scene from nature on your window. A sun, grass, trees, and flowers are good things to paint. If you have a big window you may want to paint other things. Painting people, balloons, and playground equipment on a window might be a fun idea. When you are finished, stand back and look at your decorated window. If you like the results, share the idea of window painting with someone else.


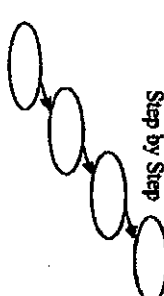
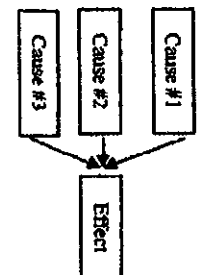
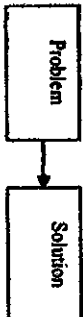
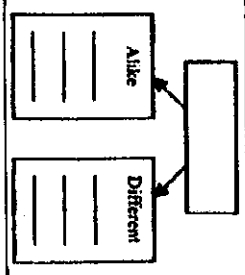
How is the text structured? _____

Put information from the passage into the graphic organizer:

Use a separate sheet of paper if you need more room or make a mistake.

Text Structure 5

Directions: Read the passages and on a sheet of paper, put the information from each passage into an appropriate graphic organizer. The following graphic organizers are examples. Feel free to make changes if necessary.

Chronological	Sequence	Cause and Effect	Problem and Solution	Compare and Contrast
 <p>Time Line</p>	 <p>Step by Step</p>	 <p>Cause #1 Cause #2 Cause #3 Effect</p>	 <p>Problem Solution</p>	 <p>Alike Different</p>

1. Tornadoes and Hurricanes

Hurricanes and tornadoes are both amazing yet deadly natural phenomena. Both generate deadly conditions, but in different ways. Tornadoes are likely to damage people and property with their high winds, which go up to 300 miles per hour, but hurricanes are generally more feared for their flooding. Also, hurricanes can produce tornadoes, which makes them quite dangerous indeed.

2. Where Did This Tornado Come From?

No one knows exactly what causes tornadoes, but some scientists believe that when warm air meets cold air, a tornado may form. The reason for this is that the warm air is lighter than the cold air, so it rises up fast and meets different winds moving different directions. Under the right conditions, this can cause a tornado. Though there is still much mystery surrounding tornadoes, many people believe that when warm moist air meets cool dry air, tornadoes can result.

3. Twista

Carl Terrell Mitchell, better known by his stage name Twista, was born in 1972. Nineteen years later Mitchell's first album, "Runnin' Off at da Mouth," debuted. In 1997, after appearing on Do or Die's hit "Po Pimp," Twista was signed to Atlantic Records. Under that label he released "Adrenaline Rush" and formed the group Speedknot Mobstaz in 1998. His 2004 album Kamikaze went to number-one on the U.S. Billboard 200 album chart.

4. The Twist

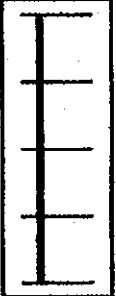
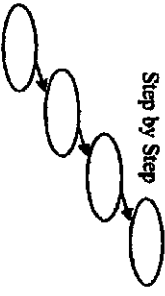
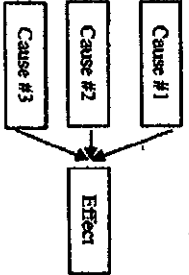
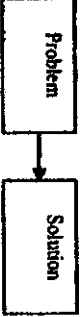
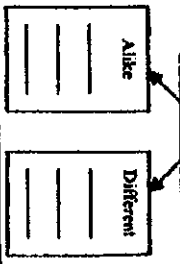
The twist is a dance inspired by rock and roll music. To do the Twist, first stand with your feet approximately shoulder width apart. The torso may be squared to the knees and hips, or turned at an angle so one foot is farther forward than the other. Then, hold your arms out from your body, bent at your elbow. Next, rotate your hips, torso, and legs as a single unit with your arms staying more or less stationary. Every so often lift one leg off of the floor for styling. Now you're doing the twist!

5. Dancing

There are many reasons why people dance. Some people dance for fun, just because they enjoy dancing. At other times, people dance for exercise or for weight loss, because dancing can really get your heart beating. Also, sometimes people dance to try to get boyfriends or girlfriends. Some people think that good dancing is attractive. There are many reasons why people dance.

Text Structure 6

Directions: Read the passages and on a sheet of paper, identify the main pattern of organization used in each paragraph and put information from each passage into an appropriate graphic organizer. Feel free to make changes to the graphic organizers if necessary.

Chronological	Sequence	Cause and Effect	Problem and Solution	Compare and Contrast
 <p>Time Line</p>	 <p>Step by Step</p>	 <p>Cause #1 Cause #2 Cause #3 Effect</p>	 <p>Problem Solution</p>	 <p>Alike Different</p>

1. Why Do We Have Schools?

Education in our society serves many purposes, but there are three main functions. First, students learn skills that will help prepare them for society. Writing, reading, and mathematics are essential in today's workplace and many people learn these skills in school. Second, schools serve communities. Whether by functioning as polling locations during elections, or providing safe havens for students in temporary living situations, public schools add value to communities. Third, public schools provide a structured environment for children to engage in productive activities during many days of the year while their adult caretakers may be working. In other words, public schools also provide day care. These are three of the primary reasons why we have schools in our society.

2. Milestones

In 1821 the first public high school in the United States was started in Boston. By 1900, 31 states required children to attend school from the ages of 8 to 14. As a result, by 1910 72 percent of American children attended school. Half the nation's children attended one-room schools. In 1918, every state required students to complete elementary school. In 1954, the Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education* unanimously declared that separate facilities were unconstitutional and desegregation began.

3. Have a Great Day

There is more than one way to have a successful school day, but a great way is to be well prepared. The first thing you should do is complete your homework the night before. Don't try to do your work in the morning, it will be too stressful and you may not have enough time. Next, you need to go to bed at a reasonable time. If you stay up too late, you will not be able to focus on assignments or instruction as well and you may even fall asleep during class. Lastly, you should wake up early. This will give you time to get ready and feel good about yourself, and you'll also be able to get something to eat before the day begins. So remember, one way to have a successful school day is to do your homework the night before, go to bed early, and wake up early. Have a great day.

4. Attendance

Having good attendance is important because attendance determines the school's funding. Some students have poor attendance, and the school has tried many ways of addressing this: teachers have talked to parents on the phone and the school has mailed letters. Yet, some students still maintain poor attendance. Next, the staff will attempt to schedule parent/teacher/administrator conferences with students who are habitually absent. Hopefully, this will help more students get to school everyday.

5. Are Charter Schools Harder Schools?

These days, students and their caretakers have more choices when it comes to selecting a public school. In addition to the traditional neighborhood schools, charter schools have popped up in major cities across the country. Both charter schools and neighborhood schools fill traditional roles like providing instruction, serving lunch and other meals, and administering the state tests. But charter schools and neighborhood schools differ in many important ways. One key difference is the amount of time students spend in school. In Chicago, students who attend neighborhood schools do so for around 180 days in a year, and each day is slightly over six hours long. On the contrary, students who attend charter schools do so for around 200 days in a year, and most charter school days are over eight hours long. While both neighborhood and charter schools provide free public education to students meeting enrollment criteria, students who attend charter schools spend much more time in class.

Paragraph One

You are walking along a pond when you see a frog – or is it a toad? How can you tell the difference? Frogs and toads have many physical attributes that can be used to identify which is which. Frogs have smooth skin, and rely on their large, powerful legs. Frogs are also, slimmer, smaller, and more streamlined than toads. Toads have warty skin in contrast to frogs. Toads are fatter and slower than frogs. Unlike frogs, toads can puff themselves up with air. Although frogs and toads are different, they also have some similarities. Both frogs and toads are classified as amphibians. They both have lungs, but can breathe through their skin. Using sounds to attract their mates is another similarity between the two. Toads and frogs both have diets that consist of insects, worms and more. As you can see, frogs and toads can easily be mistaken for one another, but when you know what to look for, telling the difference becomes easy.

What was the author's purpose in writing this text?

What text structure did the author use? How do you know?

What steps did you use as a reader to figure out the text structure?

Paragraph Two

Have you ever thought about what makes a volcano erupt or what happens afterward? When the temperature rises deep under the Earth's crust, it becomes hot enough to melt rock and turn it into magma. Sometimes this melted rock blasts through the Earth's surface, which causes rock, ash, and deadly gases to fly into the air. The lava that flows out of the volcano can knock down trees and destroy houses and even whole towns. Although volcanoes can cause lots of destruction, the volcano's eruption also creates new land. Many times this new land forms an island in the ocean. You might even live on land created by a volcano!

What was the author's purpose in writing this text?

What text structure did the author use? How do you know?

What steps did you use as a reader to figure out the text structure?

Paragraph Three

Astronauts face many difficulties in space caused by weightlessness. One of the challenges is floating around the cabin. To solve this problem, astronauts wear shoes that are coated with a special adhesive. This adhesive sticks to the floor of the cabin. Serving food is another difficulty. It won't stay on the table! Experts solved this problem by putting food and drinks in pouches and tubes. Food is preprocessed and only needs to be mixed with water. Weightlessness makes the simple task of turning a doorknob or a wrench a real problem. Since there is no gravity to keep the astronaut down, when he exerts a force one way, the opposite force may flip him over completely. Being very careful about how much force one exerts to do these simple tasks usually solves these problems. On earth, life is much simpler, thanks to gravity.

What was the author's purpose in writing this text?

What text structure did the author use? How do you know?

What steps did you use as a reader to figure out the text structure?

Paragraph 4

A coconut is a tropical fruit. It comes from Asia originally, but it grows in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Central America, and South America. A coconut grows on a coconut palm, which looks like a palm but actually is taller and has more leaves. The coconut appears to be shades of brown and has a hairy shell. On the inside, there is a watery liquid called coconut milk. After you break through the shell, you find what is called the coconut meat. Both the meat and the milk are white. Dried coconut meat is called copra. The coconut is a very interesting fruit.

What was the author's purpose in writing this text?

What text structure did the author use? How do you know?

What steps did you use as a reader to figure out the text structure?

Paragraph Five

Fast food gets bad press these days, especially since it often contains too much fat, sodium and calories, but it brings much needed convenience to our stressful busy world. Fast food is easily found and varied. At any mall, for example, customers have many choices at the food court. To avoid too much fat or salt, they can choose healthier options: salads, turkey sandwiches and so on. On a busy Saturday, with two hungry kids, a mother out shopping is happy to find exactly the right food to eat. Not only that, but the food will be ready quickly, thus reducing the stress on her from demanding children. Fast food is also inexpensive; most menu items offer a full meal for under ten dollars. It is easy to see why fast food is so popular these days—it is convenient and reduces our stress.

What was the author's purpose in writing this text?

What text structure did the author use? How do you know?

What steps did you use as a reader to figure out the text structure?