

# TEXT STRUCTURE

## task cards

3<sup>rd</sup> GRADE

**13. Text Structure**  
A 7<sup>th</sup> grade boy came up with an amazing invention - with Lego! To begin with, Shubham Banerjee was wondering how blind people read and found out about Braille, raised dots that the visually impaired use to read. Then, he read that a Braille printer costs \$2,000, and decided to invent a cheaper Braille printer. After that, Shubham got to work. It took seven tries before he got the design right. "Braigo," a Braille printer, is made from parts of a Lego robot-building kit.

How does the author connect the parts of Shubham's story?

- a Using a great beginning sentence.
- b Telling the story backward
- c Sequencing the events
- d Describing how Braille works



**14. Text Structure**  
A Brown Pelican's beak may be funny looking, but it is one amazing tool for catching fish! To start, a Brown Pelican searches for the fish in the water. After it sees a fish, the Brown Pelican dives in to catch it. Then, the Pelican opens its large bill and scoops up the fish. Finally, the Pelican drains the water out of its throat pouch and swallows the fish in one giant gulp. Dinner served!

Which word does NOT show how the sentences in this passage are connected?

- a Finally
- b Tool
- c After
- d Then



**Nonfiction  
Text Structure**



**15. Text Structure**  
Moths and butterflies look very similar, but there are many easy ways to tell these look-alike creatures apart. Moths are active at night, while butterflies are active during the day. Butterflies have beautiful bright colors, like the orange Monarch butterfly. However, the moth has very dull colors. The moth has a very thick body, but a butterfly has a thin body.

Why did the author most likely write this passage?

- a To describe butterfly colors
- b To explain the cause of butterfly migration
- c To sequence the steps of a caterpillar becoming a butterfly
- d To compare and contrast a moth to a butterfly



**16. Text Structure**  
Lightning and thunder are both common parts of a storm, but they are very different. They have many differences. Lightning is the flash we see when electricity jumps from a cloud, while thunder is the noise lightning makes. Lightning can be very dangerous, but thunder is not. Another difference is that you will always see the lightning before you hear the thunder.

How are the ideas in this passage connected?

- a Sequence
- b Compare and contrast
- c Persuade
- d Cause and effect





# Answer Sheet



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Card #	Answer	Card #	Answer
1.	b	16.	b
2.	b	17.	a
3.	d	18.	d
4.	d	19.	d
5.	a	20.	c
6.	c	21.	b
7.	a	22.	b
8.	c	23.	a
9.	b	24.	c
10.	a	25.	b
11.	a	26.	a
12.		27.	d
13.	b	28.	a
14.	d	29.	b
15.		30.	



## 13. Text Structure

A 7<sup>th</sup> grade boy came up with an amazing invention. Legos! To begin with, Shubham Banerjee was wondering how people read and found out about Braille, raised dots that help people with impaired use to read. Then, he read that a Braille printer had been invented and decided to invent a cheaper Braille printer. After many tries, he got to work. It took seven tries before he got the design right. His Braille printer, is made from parts of a Lego robot-but

How does the author connect the parts of Shubham's invention?

- a. Using a great beginning sentence.
- b. Telling the story backward
- c. Sequencing the events.
- d. Describing how Braille works.



## 14. Text Structure

A Brown Pelican is an amazing tool for catching the fish in the water. The pelican catches the fish in the water. Finally, the Pelican drowns and swallows the fish in order to feed its young.

Which word does NOT connect the parts of the text?

- a. Finally
- b. Tool
- c. After
- d. Then

## 15. Text Structure

Moths have many easy ways to tell the night, while butterflies have beautiful bright wings. A moth has very long antennae, while a butterfly has short antennae.

Why did the author compare a moth to a butterfly?

- a. To describe the moth's appearance.
- b. To explain how a moth tells the night.
- c. To show how a moth is different from a butterfly.
- d. To compare and contrast a moth to a butterfly.

## 17. Text Structure

Destroying habitats is the biggest reason species become endangered. Species are designed to live in particular habitats and ecosystems. There are many causes of habitat destruction. One of the biggest reasons is overhunting. Other causes are pollution and taking animals out of the wild. The effect of these bad habits is that some species are becoming endangered. This means they may become extinct.

How are the parts of the text connected?

- a. Sequencing the events.
- b. Telling the story backward.
- c. Describing how Braille works.
- d. Using a great beginning sentence.

# Nonfiction Text Structure



### 13. Text Structure

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How does the author connect the parts of Shubham's story?

- a. Using a great beginning sentence
- b. Telling the story backward
- c. Sequencing the events
- d. Describing how Braille works



### 14. Text Structure

A Brown Pelican's beak may be funny looking, but it is one amazing tool for catching fish! To start, a Brown Pelican searches for the fish in the water. After it sees a fish, the Brown Pelican dives in to catch it. Then, the Pelican opens its large bill and scoops up the fish. Finally, the Pelican drains the water out of its throat pouch and swallows the fish in one giant gulp. Dinner served!

Which word does NOT show how the sentences in this passage are connected?

- a. Finally
- b. Tool
- c. After
- d. Then



## Nonfiction Text Structure



### 16.

L...  
but they a...  
the flash v...  
the noise li...  
is not. Anot...  
before you

How are th...

- a. Sequ...
- b. Com...
- c. Persuade
- d. Cause and effect



### 17.

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is not. Anot...  
before you

How are...

- a. Sequ...
- b. Co...
- c. Pe...
- d. Cause and effect



### 18.

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After th...  
floating...  
32 degre...

The wor...  
passage

- a. Co...
- b. Ca...
- c. Ex...
- d. Sequence



### 15. Text Structure

Moths and butterflies look very similar, but there are many easy ways to tell these look-alike creatures apart. Moths are active at night, while butterflies are active during the day. Butterflies have beautiful bright colors, like the orange Monarch butterfly. However, the moth has very dull colors. The moth has a very thick body, but a butterfly has a thin body.

Why did the author most likely write this passage?

- a. To describe butterfly colors
- b. To explain the cause of butterfly migration
- c. To sequence the steps of a caterpillar becoming a butterfly
- d. To compare and contrast a moth to a butterfly



# Ways to Use Task Cards

1. **Centers**
2. **Scoot:** Pass out one card for each student. Set a timer and say, “scoot!” when the timer goes off. Students move seats to the next card. They continue to rotate until they are back at their original seat.
3. **Scavenger Hunt:** Hide cards around the room. Students search for cards and answer them.
4. **Jenga:** Number Jenga blocks. Students stack the blocks, then take turns pulling blocks. Students answer the corresponding number card.
5. **Whole class practice:** Teacher displays card on the projector. Students answer on mini white boards.
6. **Exit Tickets:** Give each student a task card at the end of the lesson. Have them answer on a sticky note.



## 1. Text Structure

Have you ever looked up at the night sky and wondered why the stars twinkle? Light from a star is strong and steady, even though it might not look like that to us here on Earth. The light from the star travels to Earth and travels through cold layers of air. Because the light travels through the hot and cold air, the light is bent back and forth. The effect of bending light makes the stars look like they are twinkling.

How are the sentences in this paragraph connected?

- a. Sequence
- b. Cause and effect
- c. Compare and contrast
- d. Summary



## 2. Text Structure

Next time you call a spider an insect, you may want to think twice! A spider is an arachnid, not an insect. There are many differences between a spider and an insect. An insect has three body sections, but a spider only has two. Another difference is that spiders have eight legs, but insects have six. Insects have wings. However, spiders are without wings. So, the next time you see a creature crawling around, count the legs to see if your new friend is a spider or an insect!

What word(s) help you understand how these sentences are connected?

- a. Think twice
- b. Difference
- c. Without
- d. Next



## 3. Text Structure

What's the difference between a fruit and a vegetable? It depends on who you ask! Scientists name plant parts by how the plant uses them. Chefs, however, classify plant parts by taste. To scientists, the part of a plant that has seeds and can grow into new plants is called a fruit. Unlike scientists, a chef considers a plant food a fruit if it tastes sweet. So, scientists call the tomato a fruit, but many chefs call it a vegetable.

How are the ideas in the passage connected?

- a. Main point
- b. Cause and effect
- c. Sequence
- d. Compare and contrast



## 4. Text Structure

The 2020 Olympic games will give out Olympic medals made out of phones! The medals will be made from metal taken from recycled electronics. First, a group of Japanese scientists worked together to develop the creative idea. Next, the scientists presented the idea to the Olympic committee, and they loved it! Then, the Olympic committee launched a program to get unused electronics. In the end, 78,895 gadgets were collected, more than enough to make every single medal.

The author connects the ideas in the passage by

- a. Comparing and contrasting ways to make medals.
- b. Using creative word choices.
- c. Summarizing how recycling works.
- d. Sequencing the events.



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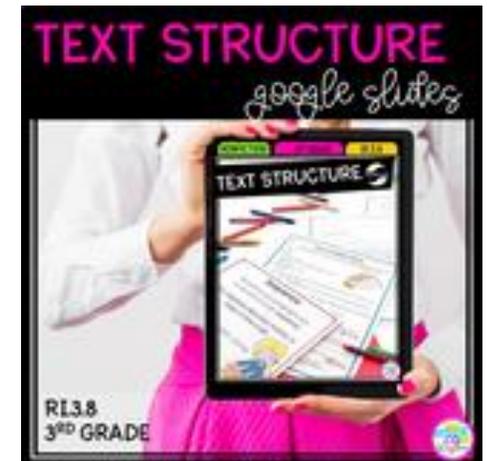
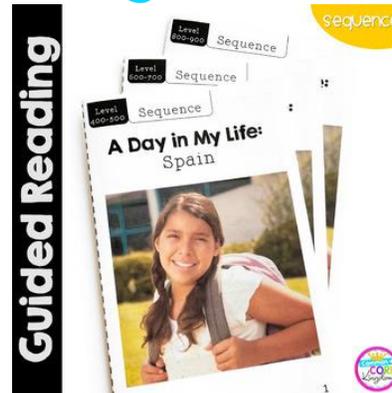
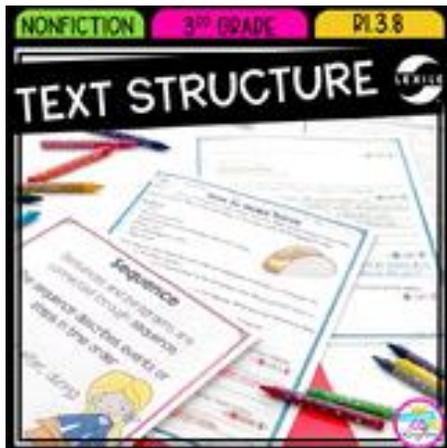


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