

TEXT STRUCTURE

task cards



Text Structure Challenge

Sort the cards by the main text structure:

- Compare and contrast
- Cause and effect
- Description
- Sequence
- Problem and solution

23.

Text Structure

Drip painting is a fun and very colorful way to create art! To begin, gather materials. You will need a canvas, plastic cup, and your favorite colors of paint. Next, put colors of paint in the plastic cup. Then, dump the cup of paint in the middle of the canvas. Finally, move the canvas around until the whole canvas is covered in the swirly colors of your paint.

Which word from the passage does NOT help you understand how the sentences in the passage are connected?

- a. Carefully
- b. Next
- c. Finally

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 ideas in this passage connected?

- a. Sequence
- b. Compare and contrast

Answer Sheet

Name: _____ Date: _____



Card #	Answer	Card #	Answer
1.		16.	
		17.	
		18.	
		19.	
		20.	
		21.	
		22.	
		23.	
		24.	

Nonfiction Text Structure



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



Mag
CORE

3rd Grade



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 7th 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 was invented and decided to invent a cheaper Braille printer. After many tries, he got it to work. It took seven tries before he got the design right. The Braille printer, is made from parts of a Lego robot-but

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 is an amazing tool for catching the fish in the water. It can catch it. Then, the Pelican finally, the Pelican drowns the fish in its own stomach.

Which word does NOT connect?

- 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 colors. A butterfly has many beautiful bright colors.

Why did the author compare a moth to a butterfly?

- a. To describe a butterfly.
- b. To explain why a butterfly is beautiful.
- c. To show how a butterfly is different from a moth.
- 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 species becoming endangered?

- a. Se
- b. Co
- c. Pe
- d. Co

Nonfiction Text Structure



13. Text Structure

A 7th grade boy came up with an amazing invention - with Legos! 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



18.

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17.

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c. Persuade
d. Cause and effect

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



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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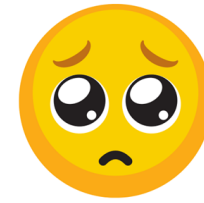


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Good to Go



Not O.K.

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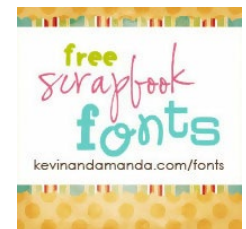
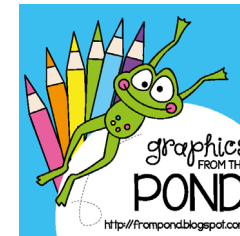


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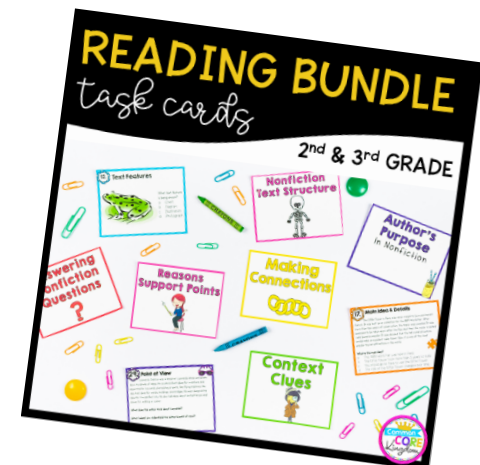
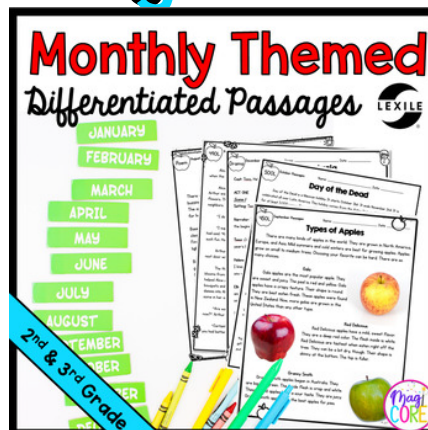


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