

Name: _____

Date: _____

Text Structure- CO & CC

Team: _____

Directions: Read the following passages and identify the text structure. Be sure to identify the key words that helped you decide!

Harry Houdini

Harry Houdini was born in Hungary in 1874 and moved to Wisconsin when he was four years old. As a young boy, he became captivated by magic when he saw a magician perform. Harry directed his energy to becoming a magician, but some of his first shows were a flop. After five years he almost gave it up. But the “needle trick changed all that. In this trick he swallowed needles and thread and coughed them back up with all the needles threaded through their eyes. Harry was on his way up! Harry went on to perform amazing stunts and tricks including in 1910 escaping out of the mouth of a cannon just before it blew up. No wonder Harry Houdini became a household name. Harry Houdini died on Halloween in 1926.

Identify the text structure: _____

What are the key words that indicated the structure? _____

Different Schools for Aztec Kids

Aztec children went to one of two different kinds of schools. One kind was for the sons and daughters of nobility, or wealthy people high up in society. There, children learned to read, write, and do math. They learned to play musical instruments. Some children studied to be priests. They learned the secret language of the priesthood, how to predict eclipses and comets, and how to keep track of the days on the sacred calendar. Other children learned how to work with silver and how to carve wood and stone. The priests were strict with the children at these schools, giving harsh punishments if a child broke a rule.

Children of common people went to a different kind of school. The priests were less strict with these children, and they allowed the children to go home sometimes. In both kinds of schools, children learned about religion and war. They learned songs, poems, and dances to honor their gods. They memorized stories of the gods and how they ruled the earth.

Identify the text structure: _____

What are the key words that indicated the structure? _____

Diary of the Monarch Butterfly

February 19, 2007 — It's too early for spring migration, but monarch butterflies are on the move! They are spreading down the rivers in search of water. These early signs mean the winter season is coming to a close. Monarch butterflies have been in Mexico since November. Can they survive all winter with little or no food? Let's find out.

March 1, 2007 — It's March. The days are getting longer and temperatures are rising in Mexico. Within the month these butterflies will leave their winter home and begin the trip to North America. Get ready to track the spring migration.

March 10, 2007 — Here come the monarchs! Spring migration begins every March in a flurry. The monarchs are in a race against time. They can't stay in Mexico any longer. They can't move north too quickly either. The timing of their spring migration must be precise. How do they know when to leave, and why do they leave now?

Identify the text structure: _____

What are the key words that indicated the structure? _____

TURN OVER... THERE IS A BACK!

Beastly Bee-havior

Scientists have a joke about killer bees: How can you tell the difference between a regular honeybee hive and a "killer" bee hive? Kick the hive and see how far you run! "Regular bees might buzz you for 100 feet or so," explains insect expert Margaret McMichael. "But 'killer' bees might chase you for two miles!"

In many ways, killer bees and honey bees are similar. A killer-bee sting is no more deadly than a regular bee sting. Like killer bees, all honeybees have venom (poison) in their stingers. In many ways, killer bees also behave like regular honeybees. For example, all bees attack when they think their hive is in danger.

But some differences in behavior make killer bees more deadly than honey bees. Compared to ordinary honeybees, killer bees have:

quick triggers — Unlike a honey bee, it takes very little to get killer bees riled up. "They can sense you walking from about two car-lengths away," says Margaret.

big colonies — Killer beehives can hold more than 50,000 bees, that is many more than in a honey bee hive. When a killer bee hive is disturbed, there are many more bees to react.

staying power — when killer bees get angry, they will chase you for much longer than honey bees will if they are angry.

smoke them out: "Smoke makes them think their house is on fire," says Margaret. "To get energy to fly away, they swallow a bellyful of honey. It's hard to sting with a full belly!"

Identify the text structure: _____

What are the key words that indicated the structure? _____