

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

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

# NAME THAT TEXT STRUCTURE!

**DIRECTIONS:** Pick a card and read the passage. Use the clues to determine the text structure of the passage. Fill in the chart below.

Title	What is the Text Structure?	How do I know?
Butterflies and Moths		
The Life of a Genius		
Día de los Muertos		
The Human Wall		
Soccer Ball Secrets		
Cold vs. Flu		
Soccer Team Rescue		
Science Fiction		
Why We Feel Dizzy		
Ice Cream Dreams		
Hurricane Katrina Warning		
The Corpse Flower		
Building a Robin's Nest		
Meghan Markle...		
School's Out for Summer		

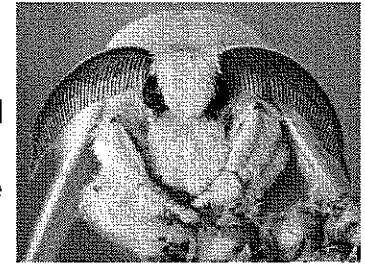
## BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS

Both butterflies and moths have a four-stage lifecycle – egg, larva (caterpillar), pupa, and adult.

As caterpillars, moths and butterflies molt (shed) their skin four to six times in order to grow. When a butterfly caterpillar moves into the pupa stage, it molts its skin a final time revealing a green chrysalis underneath. This chrysalis starts off soft but gradually hardens. The butterfly goes through its metamorphosis from caterpillar to adult butterfly inside the chrysalis.

On the other hand, most moth caterpillars don't form a chrysalis. Instead, they spin a protective case of silk threads around themselves. This silky case is called a cocoon. Once wrapped up inside its cocoon, the moth caterpillar molts its skin so its metamorphosis into an adult moth can begin.

Once butterflies and moths emerge as adults, how can you tell them apart? Butterflies have smooth, thin bodies and long, thin antennae with balls at the tips. Moths have thick, fuzzy bodies and their antennae are typically feathery. In general, butterflies have larger and more colorful wings than moths. At rest, butterflies hold their wings vertically, pointed upward. Moths rest with their wings out flat. Another clue as to whether it's a moth or a butterfly is the time of day. Butterflies usually are most active during the daytime, while moths are generally most active at night.



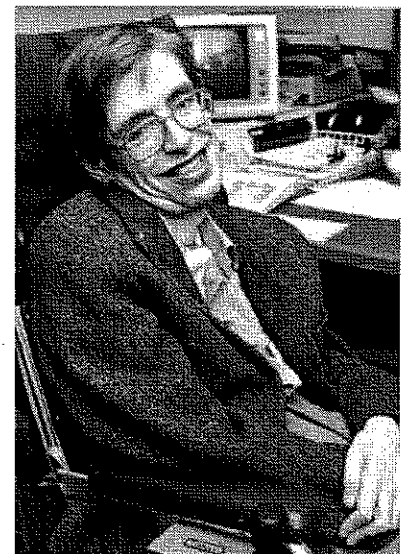
➤ Close-up of a silk moth

## THE LIFE OF A GENIUS

Stephen Hawking was born in 1942 in Oxford, England. As a young child, he enjoyed taking apart clocks and radios to see how they worked. Stephen wasn't a very hardworking student, but he picked up concepts very quickly. At age 17, he began attending Oxford University where he studied chemistry and physics. Upon graduating, he went on to Cambridge University for postgraduate studies in cosmology (study of the universe).

At age 21, Stephen started to stumble and drop things. His speech became slurred. Doctors diagnosed him with ALS, a disease which left him mostly paralyzed. His illness did not affect his brilliant mind. Stephen did not let his disability keep him from what he wanted to accomplish in life. He got married and had children. He went on to become a world-renowned physicist and best-selling author. His research and theories expanded our understanding of black holes and the universe.

When he was originally diagnosed, doctors had given Stephen only two to three years to live. He ended up living for another 55 years. On March 14, 2018, Stephen Hawking passed away at the age of 76.



➤ Hawking at NASA's StarChild Learning Center

## DÍA DE LOS MUERTOS: DAY OF THE DEAD

Día de los Muertos (pronounced DEE-ah deh lohs MWER-toess) is a Mexican holiday celebrated October 31 – November 2. Some people mistakenly interpret Día de los Muertos as “Mexican Halloween.” Día de los Muertos is an entirely different holiday that celebrates and honors deceased loved ones.

The multi-day festival is joyous, not a sorrowful funeral. People hold a party at their relative’s gravesite. The grave is cleaned and decorated with marigold flowers. Families set up candlelit altars that include photographs, an ancestor’s favorite foods, and cherished items from when they were alive. As family members enjoy a huge feast, they laugh, sing songs, and share happy memories of their loved one.

During Día de los Muertos, skeletons and skulls aren’t scary. Painting their face like a skeleton is just part of the happy occasion. Treats and toys are decorated as brightly colored skulls. Life-sized paper mâché skeletons are posed as if they’re partaking in the celebration.



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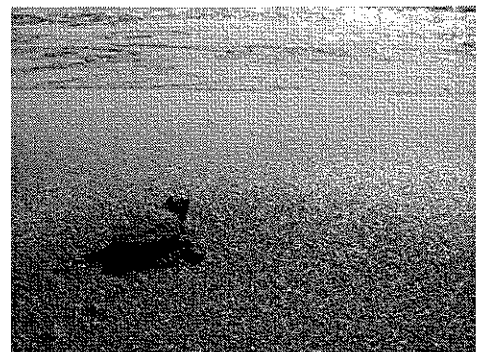
## THE HUMAN WALL

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Every spring, female Loggerhead sea turtles lay their eggs on the sandy shores of the Caribbean island of Bonaire. The baby turtles hatch 45 – 95 days later. They’re born with the innate instinct to head toward the brightest light. Usually, this bright light is the moonlight reflecting off the ocean. So, guided by the moonlight, hatchlings trek across the sand into the waves.

Tragedy struck when newly hatched turtles were drawn to the bright lights of an airport near the beach. Rather than head towards the moonlit ocean, the baby turtles stumbled inland. A whole group of newborn turtles perished when they crawled onto a busy street toward the man-made light.

The people of Bonaire had a dilemma to solve. They came up with a plan to ensure future hatchlings headed in the right direction toward the sea. When the turtle eggs began hatching, volunteers formed a human wall. This wall of people successfully blocked out the artificial light from the airport. The wall extended in two parallel lines from the sandy shores down to the ocean waters. Lining the beach in this way, the volunteers created a pathway that safely guided the baby turtles into the sea.



## SOCCER BALL SECRETS

Kicking a soccer ball seems simple, but how and where a ball is kicked affects how the ball moves. There are tricks to kicking a ball that can impact its speed and direction.

A fast ball is harder for the goalie to stop than a slow one. For this reason, players want the ball they kick to travel quickly. For a fast-moving ball, players kick the ball with the top of their foot rather than with their toes. This kicking method delivers a more powerful strike, and therefore, the ball goes faster.

Sometimes players want the ball to go in a straight line. Other times, like when a wall of opponents is blocking the goal, a player wants the ball to curve. To make the ball travel straight, players kick the ball right in its center. To cause the ball to curve, players kick the ball off-center (closer to the side of the ball). Kicking a ball in this spot gives the ball lots of spin. Due to the spinning, the ball curves as it flies through the air. As a result, the ball can travel around the blockers and into the net. Goal!



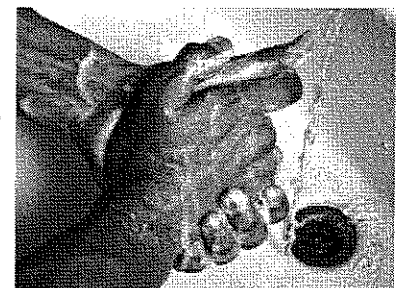
## COLD VS. FLU

When you're sick, how do you know if you have a cold or the flu? They're both highly contagious viruses that infect the respiratory system (the system responsible for breathing). They have overlapping symptoms, but there are ways to tell the two illnesses apart.

The beginning stage of a cold is very different from the onset of the flu. Cold symptoms develop slowly and get progressively worse. For example, you may have mild sniffles or a scratchy throat for a day or two before the rest of the cold symptoms kick in. On the other hand, the flu hits hard from the start. Flu symptoms come on suddenly and all at once.

Common cold symptoms include sore throat, runny nose, nasal congestion, sneezing, coughing, fatigue, and mild body aches. A person with the flu may show these same symptoms. However, their coughing, sore throat, fatigue, and body aches are typically more severe. People with the flu usually have a high fever, headache, and chills, but those symptoms are rare with a cold. In general, a cold is a milder virus than the flu.

Health officials recommend getting an annual flu vaccine to decrease your chances of contracting that year's flu. There is no vaccine against a cold. However, frequent and thorough handwashing is one of the best ways to protect yourself from both a cold and the flu.



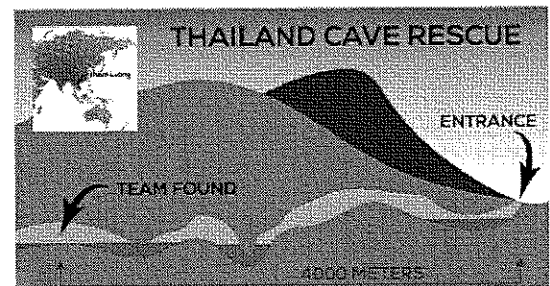
## SOCCER TEAM RESCUE

On Saturday, June 23, 2018, twelve soccer players, age 11 – 16, and their coach venture into the Tham Luang cave in Thailand. Reportedly, the boys planned to write their names on the cave wall at the end of the tunnel and then make their way back out. However, a heavy afternoon rainstorm flooded their exit route. They were trapped!

That night, a park ranger discovers the team's bicycles chained near the cave entrance. A massive search effort is launched to find the missing soccer team. Military personnel and cave diving experts from around the world join the search. On Monday, July 2, nine days after the team's disappearance, two British divers find the boys and their coach alive, 2.5 miles from the cave entrance.

The next day, divers deliver blankets, food, water, and medical supplies to the team. Over the next several days, divers prepare to rescue the boys and their coach. Divers rig a guide rope through the flooded cave. They place oxygen tanks along the route. The team and coach are given basic scuba lessons. They are fitted with a full-face scuba mask, a wetsuit, booties, and a helmet.

On Sunday, July 8, 18 expert divers enter the cave. They emerge 11 hours later with the first four boys. On July 9, four more boys are rescued. The rescue mission ends with success on Tuesday, July 10, as the final four boys and their coach are brought safely out of the cave.

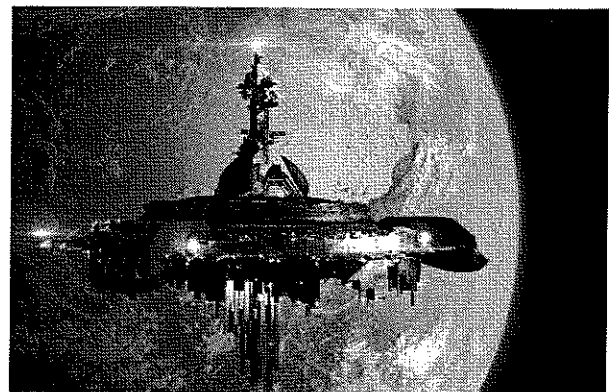


## SCIENCE FICTION

Science fiction is a category of fiction that revolves around science or technology that doesn't currently exist. Science fiction (or "sci-fi" for short) might include actual technology and science of today, but it advances these things into what might be possible in another time or place.

Common settings of science fiction stories include the future, outer space, and another world or dimension. While sci-fi stories may have human characters, they often feature non-human characters such as robots, aliens, clones, and mutants. Plot elements of science fiction include time travel, space exploration, alien encounters, robot revolts, and how a scientific or technological advancement might go wrong.

Amazing things can happen in sci-fi stories. Time travel, teleportation, invisibility, and living on other worlds are all possible in science fiction. When cool stuff like that occurs in science fiction, it's because of scientific or technological advancements, not magic. In science fiction, there's a technology or scientific discovery that makes things that are presently impossible, possible.



## WHY WE FEEL DIZZY

It can be fun to spin around in circles, but when we spin too much, we can feel dizzy. The reason we feel dizzy is because of how spinning affects our ears.

Inside our ears, there are three curved tubes. These tubes are filled with liquid and lined with tiny hairs. Whenever we move or spin, the liquid moves, too, and flows over the hairs. These tiny hairs act like mini motion detectors. When liquid flows over them, the hairs send signals to the brain that we are moving.

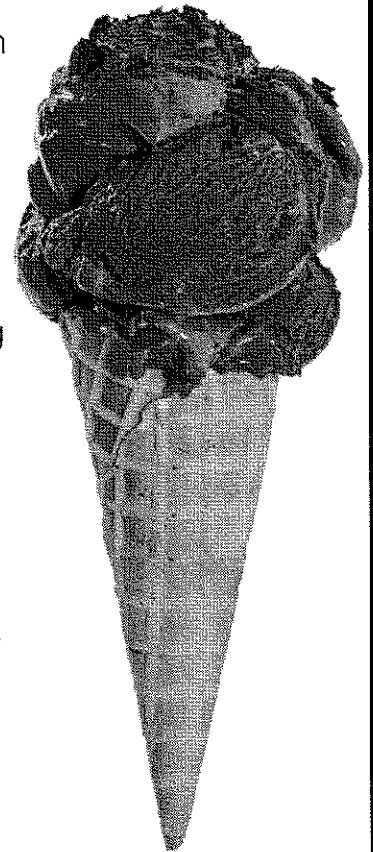
If we spin around really fast and then stop suddenly, it takes a little while for the liquid to stop sloshing about. Thus, the hairs continue to indicate to the brain that we're moving even though we've stopped. This mixed signal to the brain is what causes us to feel dizzy. Usually, once the liquid settles a few seconds later, the dizziness goes away.



## ICE CREAM DREAMS

Business was good for ice cream vendor Italo Marchiony in the summer of 1902. New York City is hot in the summer, and plenty of people wanted a cool treat. Marchiony would station his pushcart at a busy corner and scoop ice cream into glass bowls for customers. People were supposed to give the glass dishes back. But sometimes they forgot, and sometimes the dishes broke. Even when the bowls were returned, washing them was a chore. Marchiony loved selling lots of ice cream, but he didn't love the problems that came with glass dishes.

Marchiony decided it would be better if ice cream came in a dish that could be eaten along with the ice cream. He experimented with making an edible ice cream holder using a waffle maker. He learned he could fold the waffle while it was still warm to form an easy-to-carry cup. As the container cooled, it hardened and retained its shape. People loved eating Marchiony's crunchy creation along with their ice cream, and Marchiony loved not having to deal with glass dishes.

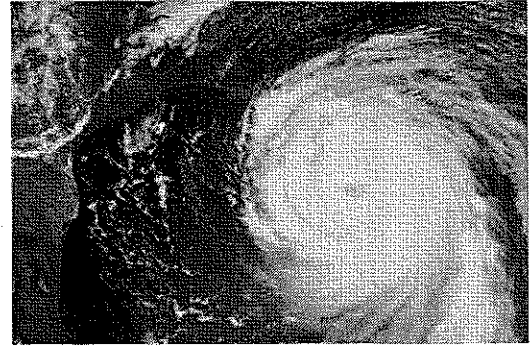




## HURRICANE KATRINA WARNING

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Hurricane Katrina was approaching New Orleans. Robert Ricks, of the National Weather Service, issued an urgent weather bulletin. He didn't just say "Warning, a hurricane is coming." His bulletin gave specific examples of the destruction and damage the hurricane would cause.



"...Homes will have roof and wall failure."

"High-rise office and apartment buildings will sway dangerously...a few to the point of total collapse. All windows will blow out."

"Power outages will last for weeks...as most power poles will be down."

"The vast majority of native trees will be snapped or uprooted."

"Livestock left exposed to the winds will be killed."

His bulletin gave people a clear understanding of just how dangerous Hurricane Katrina would be. As a result, 90% of those who lived in the hurricane's path evacuated the area.

## THE CORPSE FLOWER

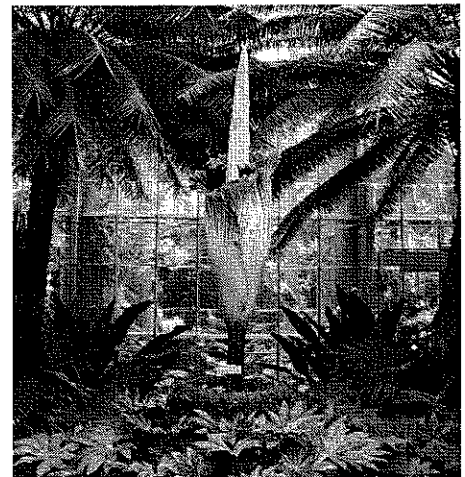
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The corpse flower is one of the rarest, largest, and stinkiest plants in the world.

The corpse flower only grows wild in the tropical rainforest of Sumatra. While the corpse flower is found in botanical gardens around the world, it is one of the most challenging plants to grow outside of its native habitat.

It's the largest flowering plant in the world. The root alone can weigh over 200 pounds. It can grow more than 8 feet tall! The corpse flower's dark red blossom doesn't bloom every year. On average, it only blooms every seven to ten years. The bloom only lasts about 24 to 36 hours.

The most notable feature of the corpse plant is its fragrance. When in bloom, it gives off the foul odor of rotting flesh. This stench explains the corpse flower's name because corpse means "dead body". To humans, the corpse flower stinks, but its aroma is irresistible to insects like dung beetles and flesh flies. The corpse flower is not a carnivorous plant. It doesn't lure bugs in so it can eat them. The corpse flower relies on insects for pollination.



## BUILDING A ROBIN'S NEST

The female robin is the primary nest builder. Before the building can begin, she needs to find a good site for her nest. She'll look for a spot that is protected from sun, rain, and wind. It's important that the nest location is close to a feeding spot so she can hunt for worms without flying too far from her nest.

After a location is chosen, she'll start the building process. First, she'll build the outer wall using dried grass and small twigs. She might also use paper, string, or cloth that she finds nearby. Using the crook of her wing, the female bird presses her building material into the shape of a cup.

Next, the robin will bring hundreds of beakfuls of soft mud back to the nest. She uses the mud to bond the materials together. To help ensure the nest doesn't fall from its perch, she also uses the mud to cement the nest to its supporting branch or windowsill.

Lastly, she lines the inside of the nest with soft grass and hairs. This creates a cozy cradle that will keep her eggs warm.

The nest-building process usually takes 2-6 days.



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## MEGHAN MARKLE CLEANS UP A DISH SOAP COMMERCIAL

Meghan Markle, who married Prince Harry on May 19, 2018, has been an advocate for gender equality since childhood. Gender equality is when people are given the same opportunities and rights now matter if they are male or female. When Meghan was 11 years old, she had a problem with a commercial for Ivory Dish Soap. The TV ad featured the line, "Women all over America are fighting greasy pots and pans." Meghan was bothered by the word "women" because it implied that only women did the dishes. She did not think that was fair or accurate. So, Meghan wrote a letter to Proctor & Gamble, the manufacturer of Ivory dish soap, asking them to change the wording in their commercial. Shortly after receiving her letter, Proctor & Gamble edited their commercial. They replaced the word "women" with the word "people."

In an interview with Nickelodeon about her experience, young Meghan offered the following advice, "If you see something that you don't like or are offended by... write letters... you can really make a difference, not just for yourself but for lots of other people."



➤ Photo of Meghan Markle  
photo credit: [Genevieve](#)

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## SCHOOL'S OUT FOR SUMMER!

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When the school year is over, how will you spend your summer break? Do you stay home on a "staycation," or travel away from home on vacation?

With staycations, you can have fun without actually going anywhere. You can enjoy sleeping in, reading, watching TV, and playing video games. However, a staycation doesn't mean you're anchored to your house. You can check out local sites, attractions, and activities that are within driving distance, and then come home to spend the night in your comfortable bed. You still do some of the same activities you would on a vacation like swimming, hiking, and exploring, but at local spots instead of far away. It's easier, and less expensive, to include friends on staycation activities than to bring them on your vacation.

On the other hand, vacations offer a chance to go someplace different from home. Many people who don't live near the ocean, plan a vacation to the beach. Those who live in the city might enjoy getting away to a forest campsite. Popular tourist spots, like Disney World, Broadway, and The Grand Canyon, attract visitors from all over the world. Unless you're lucky enough to live near these places, you'll have to go on vacation to visit them.

What's your ideal way to spend your summer break? Vacation, staycation, or a mix of both?

