



Text Structure

Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade: Grade 5

Part A: Fill in the Blank

Write the missing word or number on each line.

1. Text 1 lists the rainforest's plants, animals, and weather using rich details. Its structure is _____.
2. Text 2 explains how cutting trees in the rainforest causes habitat loss and climate change. Its structure is _____.
3. Both texts cover the rainforest, but they have different _____.
4. A student writing about what a rainforest looks like should rely more on Text _____.
5. A student writing about why rainforests are in danger should rely more on Text _____.
6. Words like 'leads to,' 'causes,' and 'results in' point to a _____ structure.
7. Words like 'for example,' 'such as,' and 'including' are common in a _____ structure.
8. Reading both texts together gives a fuller _____ of the rainforest than either alone.
9. When comparing the two texts, a reader should notice which signal words and _____ each author chose.

Part B: Matching

Match each item on the left to the correct answer on the right.

1. Match each item to its correct answer.

'The canopy bursts with color: scarlet macaws, emerald frogs, and golden orchids.'

→ _____

Description

'When loggers clear trees, animals lose homes and rainfall patterns shift.'

→ _____

Cause and effect

'Unlike temperate forests, rainforests stay warm year-round, but both have layered canopies.'

→ _____

Compare and contrast

Part A: Fill in the Blank

Write the missing word or number on each line.

1. Text 1 lists the rainforest's plants, animals, and weather using rich details. Its structure is description .
2. Text 2 explains how cutting trees in the rainforest causes habitat loss and climate change. Its structure is cause and effect .
3. Both texts cover the rainforest, but they have different structures .
4. A student writing about what a rainforest looks like should rely more on Text 1 .
5. A student writing about why rainforests are in danger should rely more on Text 2 .
6. Words like 'leads to,' 'causes,' and 'results in' point to a cause and effect structure.
7. Words like 'for example,' 'such as,' and 'including' are common in a description structure.
8. Reading both texts together gives a fuller understanding of the rainforest than either alone.
9. When comparing the two texts, a reader should notice which signal words and transitions each author chose.

Part B: Matching

Match each item on the left to the correct answer on the right.

1. Match each item to its correct answer.

'The canopy bursts with color: scarlet macaws, emerald frogs, and golden orchids.'	→ <u>Description</u>	Description
'When loggers clear trees, animals lose homes and rainfall patterns shift.'	→ <u>Cause and effect</u>	Cause and effect
'Unlike temperate forests, rainforests stay warm year-round, but both have layered canopies.'	→ <u>Compare and contrast</u>	Compare and contrast
'Many rainforests shrink each year;		Problem and solution