

Calling All Pollinators!

¹ A plant needs to trade **pollen** with other plants to make seeds. Insects help plants do that. When insects land on flowers, the fuzz on their bodies makes pollen stick to them. As they fly, the pollen falls onto other plants. Insects that do this job are called pollinators.

² Plants **attract** pollinators in many ways. Flowers with **nectar** give off a sweet smell. The smell makes butterflies and bees land on them. The insects follow the smell because they know they will find nectar to drink.

³ Other flowers have a deep tube shape. Those flowers attract insects that have long tongues or those small enough to crawl inside. The tube is **narrow** so the insects get very close to the **bloom**. As they rub against the flower, they get covered in pollen.

⁴ Some flowers are shaped like an insect's body. Their shape tricks insects. Insects come to the flowers because they think they are going to meet a mate! Flowers can't move around to trade pollen. But they have **clever** ways of making insects do the job for them!

Text Structure Clues

<p>Compare and Contrast</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses comparison words: <i>alike, like, similar, both, too, but, unlike, different, more than, less than</i> • Tells how things are alike and different • Example _____ 	<p>Cause and Effect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses cause-and-effect words: <i>so, because, make, cause, leads to</i> • Tells how one thing makes another happen • Example _____
<p>Description</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses <i>descriptive words and phrases</i> to tell when, where, how, which, how many, and what kind • Helps reader imagine or picture something • Example _____ 	<p>Sequence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses order words: <i>first, second, next, then, finally, last</i> • Tells about events in the order in which they happen • Example _____

Learn about text structures. Then read the descriptions of texts below.

Write the letter in the chart to show which example matches each text structure.

Example A

An article that tells step-by-step how a caterpillar turns into a butterfly

Example B

An article that tells what causes the pupils of your eyes to get big in the dark

Example C

A traveler's letter about what she saw and heard on a visit to the rain forest

Example D

An article that explains how lions and tigers are alike and different

Which Kind of Text?

Read each part of the passage. In the box on each row, write signal words and the main thing the author tells in that part of the text. In the last box, tell what text structure you think the author used.



Dogs and cats are both great pets, but each needs special care.

A dog needs food and water every day. It also needs to be bathed and brushed.

1. Signal words:

both but

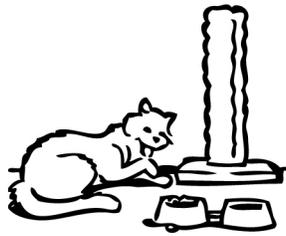
This part is mainly about pet dogs.



If you get a dog, you should help it stay active. Dogs need exercise more than cats do. They love to go for a walk or fetch a ball. When you play with your dog, it feels loved and happy. It shows those good feelings by wagging its tail.

2. Signal words:

This part is mainly about _____ .



Like dogs, cats need food and water every day. Unlike dogs, they care for their own coat. They don't need bathing or brushing, but they do need a rough post for scratching.

3. Signal words: _____

This part is mainly about _____ .



If you get a cat, it won't need to go for walks, but it will need to play. Cats love to chase and attack moving toys. Like dogs, cats need to feel loved. You'll know your cat feels that way when it sits in your lap and purrs.

4. Signal words:

This part is mainly about _____ .

What is this text mainly about?
Draw a picture.

Use the Clues: Look at the signal words you found.
Decide how the ideas in the text are connected.

What is the text structure of the passage?

_____ .

Use the Clues

Passage 1: “Insects”

1. Which signal words or other clues did you find?

2. How are the ideas in the passage connected?

3. What is the text structure of the passage?

Passage 2: “From Egg to Frog”

1. Which signal words or other clues did you find?

2. How are the ideas in the passage connected?

3. What is the text structure of the passage?

Insects

¹ There are many kinds of **insects**. Insects have bodies with three parts and six legs. They have a **hard shell** on the outside. It protects the soft parts inside. Insects have **feelers** on their head. The feelers help them find food.

² Many insects **fly**. Others stay on the **ground**. Some insects can even swim.

³ Baby insects come out of **eggs**. When they grow up, they make **nests** in many places.

From Egg to Frog

Tree frogs change a lot in their life. First, a mother frog lays little eggs on a plant by a **pond**. Then tiny **tadpoles** grow inside the eggs. Next, the tadpoles **hatch** and drop into the water. Soon the tadpoles grow legs and lose their tails. They change a little more each day. Then one day, they are frogs! The little frogs have a lot to learn. First, they get out of the water and learn to jump. After that, they learn to **climb** trees and find insects to eat. At last, the frogs are all **grown up!**

Picture Glossary

insects



hard shell



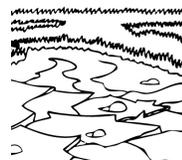
feelers



fly



ground



eggs



nests



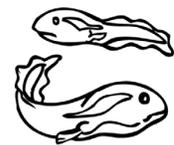
tree frog



pond



tadpoles



hatch



climb



grown up

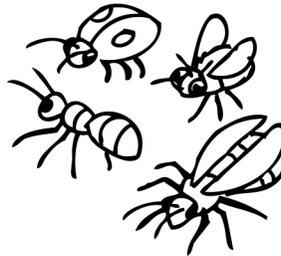


Insects

¹ There are many kinds of **insects** in the world. Insects have three main body parts. They also have six legs that **bend**. Insects have a hard shell that **protects** their inside body parts. Insects have **feelers** on their head. The feelers help them find food.

² Many insects have two sets of wings. Some use their wings to fly. Others just **creep** over the ground. Some insects can even swim.

³ Baby insects **hatch** from eggs, then grow and change. When they are **adults**, they make nests in many places.



From Egg to Frog

Red-eyed tree frogs go through many changes. First, a mother frog lays little eggs on a plant next to a **pond**. Then tiny **tadpoles** start to grow inside the eggs. When they get too big for their eggs, the tadpoles hatch and drop into the water. Soon the tadpoles grow legs and start to lose their tails. They keep changing until they look like frogs. Then they get out of the water. The first thing the young frogs learn is how to jump. After that, they learn to **climb** trees so they can find insects to eat. Finally, they stop changing. They are all grown up!



Word Study

insects bugs

bend to make a curve in something that was straight

protects keeps from getting hurt

feelers long, thin body parts that a bug uses to feel things

creep to move slowly

hatch to break out of an egg

adults grown-ups

pond a little lake

tadpoles tiny water animals that have a long tail and a round head

climb to go up something

Insects

¹ There are many kinds of insects in the world. Insects have three main body parts. They also have six jointed legs that help them get from place to place quickly. Insects have hard shells that protect their inside body parts. They have long antennas, or feelers, on their head. The feelers help them locate things to eat.

² Many insects have two sets of wings. Some use their tiny wings to fly. Others prefer to creep over the ground. Some insects can even swim.

³ Baby insects hatch from eggs and grow to become adults. When they are grown, they make nests in many places.

From Egg to Frog

Red-eyed tree frogs go through many changes in their life. First, a mother frog lays little eggs on a leaf that hangs over a pond. Then tiny tadpoles start to grow inside the eggs. When they get too big for their eggs, they hatch and drop into the pond water below. Soon the tadpoles begin to grow legs and their tails start to disappear. They continue to change until they look like frogs. Then they leave the water. The first thing the young frogs learn is how to jump. After that, they learn to climb trees and find insects to eat. Finally, they are adult frogs. Many will lay eggs and begin the cycle of life again!