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Common Core State Standards Matrix

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What Are Organizational Text Structures?: Skill Check

			Match the terms with the co		ures?" on page 4 and then complete this page. definitions.
2	_ 1		chronological order	a.	the key concept being expressed with supporting information about that concept
	_ 2		compare and contrast	b.	tells why something happened and the result of it happening
	_ 3		description	C.	uses dates to express time order
	_ 4	. 1	main idea and details	d.	lists features, characteristics, or examples
_	_ 5		cause and effect	e.	shows likenesses and differences of two or more things
Dire	ction	ıs:	Fill in the bubble next to the	correc	ct answer for each multiple-choice question.
6.	follo	w t	text structure tells the steps to do something or make ning?	to	 For which text structure would you ask the question, "How are the two items similar or different?"
	0000	b. c.	description cause and effect sequential order main idea and details		a. cause and effect b. main idea and details c. description d. compare and contrast
7.	Wha	a. b. c.	s another name for text structure organizational patterns "key concepts" chronological order description	ctures?	9. For which text structure would you ask the questions, "When did it happen?" and "Ir what order did it happen?" a. main idea and details b. chronological order c. cause and effect d. compare and contrast
0.			it important for a reader to to ? Cite evidence from the tex		to identify which text structure is being used by ar

Cause and Effect

Some nonfiction texts have a cause and effect organization. A **cause** is why something happens. An **effect** is what happens. This structure is used when the main idea of the text is about how one thing causes another.

The Day the Earth Danced

The discovery of gold at Sutter's Creek in California in 1848 made San Francisco into a busy port. Its population increased from just a few hundred before the discovery of gold to over one-half million by 1906.

The rapid growth of the city encouraged builders to quickly erect buildings in order to accommodate the businesses and residents of the thriving community. Since it was faster and cheaper to erect wooden buildings, most were constructed this way. While these buildings were not as sturdy or as safe as brick buildings, and they were



prone to burn, not many people worried. After all, the city and its citizens were doing well.

There was one problem with this successful, modern city, however. The site, which was so beautiful and so strategically located for commerce, was right on top of what is known as the San Andreas Fault. A fault is a fracture in the earth's crust where two tectonic plates meet. The San Andreas Fault, which is about 600 miles long, reaches from the Gulf of California to north of San Francisco. It marks the separation of the North American and Pacific tectonic plates. These plates actually float and move or drift on the earth's mantle, which is composed of melted rock. When these plates collide with each other, or they suddenly pull apart, an earthquake occurs.

In 1906, the citizens of San Francisco did not know about tectonic plates, nor the San Andreas Fault. So the citizens of this beautiful community were not worried. That is, until 5:13 a.m. on April 18, 1906. The 500,000 inhabitants of San Francisco were jolted awake that morning with a foreshock that was felt throughout the area. About 25 seconds later, the earthquake began. The earth undulated violently. The quake lasted less than a minute, but the damage was horrendous.

As a result of the quake, some buildings collapsed, and gas pipes broke. Another effect was that the gas was ignited by downed power lines, causing many fires within minutes. The fires burned out of control because the quake had broken the city's water pipes. The fires raged on for days. When the smoke cleared, the survivors could finally see the extent of the damage. Nearly five square miles of the city had been burned. Nearly 3,000 people had lost their lives. Another 300,000 were left homeless. Over 28,000 buildings were destroyed. The estimated property damage was set at \$400,000,000.

San Francisco was rebuilt, and it has grown tremendously. We have learned a lot from this and other quakes.

Cause and Effect: Skill Check

Van	ne:	Date:	
	d "The Day the Earth Danced" o	n page 6 and review page 4. Th	e information will help
Dire	ctions: Answer the questions and	complete the graphic organizer be	elow.
1.	How can you tell the passage is o	rganized using the cause and effe	ct text structure?
2.	Which signal words did the author	use in the selection?	
	San Fran	cisco Earthquake of 1906	
		Effec	:ts
		a.	
3.	Cause	b.	
		C.	
		d.	
		е.	

Sequential Order

Some nonfiction texts have a **sequential order** organization. Authors use sequencing to tell the steps to follow to do something or make something. The passages below are two different examples of how authors use sequential order.

Passage #1

The Coach Who Read Cookbooks

Vince Lombardi (1913–1970) was one of the greatest football coaches in history. He gained national fame by turning the losing Green Bay Packers into a winning team. He was named Coach of the Century by ESPN.

Reading was one of Lombardi's pastimes off the football field. Although he didn't like to cook, he enjoyed reading cookbooks. He often read recipes out loud to his wife, Marie.

Lombardi's Best Football Chili

Ingredients

2 T. butter 1 qt. beef or chicken broth
1 c. chopped onion 1 pt. canned kidney beans
1/4 t. chopped garlic 2 T. red chili powder
2 lbs. ground beef 1/2 t. sugar
16 oz. can diced tomatoes 1 t. salt



Directions: Brown onion and garlic in butter in an 8 qt. pan. Add ground beef and brown until well done. Add remaining ingredients. Cover and simmer for two hours. Serve hot, Makes approximately 1 gallon.

Passage #2

Solar Collector Experiment

Solar energy can be converted to thermal (heat) energy. Solar collectors are devices that can be placed on buildings to absorb and collect solar radiation to heat water. Solar energy can be used to heat swimming pools, homes, greenhouses, and other buildings. Which colors help collect the most solar energy?

Materials

- 6 plastic bottles
- 6 different colors of spray paint, including black and white
- 6 seven-inch balloons

Procedure: Spray paint one bottle black and the other white. Next, spray paint each of the remaining bottles a different color. Then, place the open end of one balloon over the mouth of each bottle. Make sure the balloon forms an airtight seal. Finally, place each bottle in direct sunlight. Observe the bottles for 30 minutes. Record your observations.

Sequential Order: Skill Check

Nan	ne: _					D	ate:
	d the		ssages on page 10 and review p	age 4	The	info	ormation will help you complete
			Review Passage #1. Use the grap ardi's football chili.	hic org	anize	er b	elow to show the steps in making
1.	a.	99	▶ b.	•	c.		→ d.
	ction ce qu		Review Passage #2. Fill in the but ion.	oble ne	ext to	the	correct answer for each multiple-
2.	Which step comes directly after placing a balloon over the mouth of each bottle?			4.			do you spray paint the remaining tiles?
	 a. Spray paint one bottle the other white. 		Spray paint one bottle black and the other white.		0	a.	After spray painting one bottle black and the other white.
	0	b.	Spray paint each of the remaining bottles a different color.		0		After placing a balloon over the mouth of each bottle.
	0	C.	Make sure the balloon forms an airtight seal.		0		After making sure the balloon forms an airtight seal. After placing each bottle in
	0	d.	Place each bottle in direct sunlight.	,	U		direct sunlight.
3.	Wha	at is	the last step in the activity?	5.	0		cool homes
700	0		Make sure the balloon forms an airtight seal.		ŏ	b.	cool water heat soil
	0	b.	Observe the bottles for 30 minutes.		ŏ		heat water
	0	c.	Place each bottle in direct sunlight.				
	0	d.	Record observations.				
Crit	ical 1	Thin	king				
	Hov	v do					m one step in the procedure to the