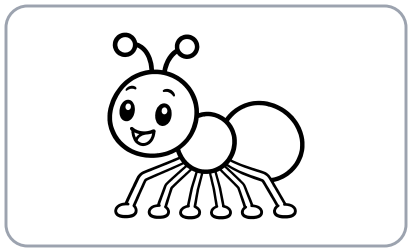
Name _____ Date _____

Sequence and Cause and Effect

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

How Ants Find Food



Have you ever seen a long line of ants marching to a crumb? In many kinds of ants, here is how that line forms.

First, a worker ant called a scout leaves the nest to look for food. It wanders until it finds something good to eat.

Next, the scout carries a bit of food home. On the way, it leaves a trail of a special scent on the ground.

Then other ants smell the trail and follow it to the food. As they carry food back, they add more scent, so the trail gets stronger.

Finally, when the food is gone, the ants stop adding scent. The scent fades away, and the line of ants breaks up.

---

1. What does the scout do first?

It adds more scent. It follows a trail. It looks for food.

2. Why does the trail get stronger?

_____

_____

3. What causes the line of ants to break up?

_____

_____

4. Which words tell the order of the steps?

_____

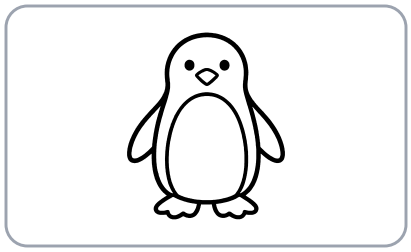
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Name _____ Date _____

Sequence and Cause and Effect

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

Why Emperor Penguins Huddle



Emperor penguins live in Antarctica, the coldest place on Earth. In winter, strong winds blow. It can get colder than -40°F (-40°C). At that temperature, both scales show the same number!

Because it is so cold, thousands of penguins crowd together in a tight group called a huddle. As a result, the penguins in the middle stay warm. The ones on the outside get cold, so the whole group keeps shuffling. Slowly, the ones on the edge move in. The ones in the middle move out. That way, every penguin gets a turn to warm up.

The fathers keep the eggs warm all winter. Each father holds an egg on his feet under a warm fold of skin, so the egg never touches the ice.

---

1. What causes emperor penguins to huddle?

the cold the sun hunger

2. What is the effect of the huddle for the penguins in the middle?

They find food. They get cold. They stay warm.

3. Why does the huddle keep shuffling?

_____

_____

4. Why does a father hold the egg on his feet?

_____

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Name _____ Date _____

Sequence and Cause and Effect

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

Sea Otters and Kelp Forests



Kelp is a giant seaweed that grows in tall underwater forests. Many fish and other sea animals live in kelp forests.

Sea urchins are spiny animals that eat kelp. If there are too many urchins, they can eat a whole kelp forest. Then the animals that live there lose their home.

Sea otters love to eat sea urchins. Where there are sea otters, there are fewer urchins. As a result, the kelp can grow tall.

Long ago, hunters killed so many sea otters that few were left. Because the otters were gone, urchins took over, and many kelp forests disappeared. People stopped hunting otters more than 100 years ago. Since then, otters have come back to many coasts, and so have kelp forests.

---

1. Sea otters eat urchins, so there are fewer urchins. What is the effect on the kelp?

_____

2. What happened when hunters killed most of the sea otters?

_____

_____

3. Why do fish need kelp forests?

They live there. They eat urchins. They hunt otters.

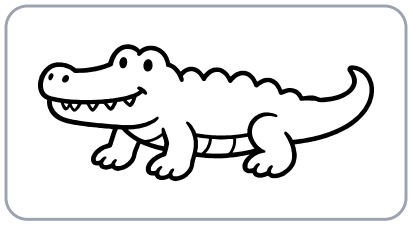
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Name _____ Date _____

Sequence and Cause and Effect

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

Alligators and Crocodiles



Alligators and crocodiles are both big reptiles. Both have long tails, tough skin and strong jaws. Both hunt in or near water. But you can tell them apart.

Look at the snout. An alligator has a wide snout shaped like a U. Compared with an alligator, a crocodile has a narrow snout shaped like a V.

Look at the teeth. When an alligator closes its mouth, you can hardly see its bottom teeth. Unlike an alligator, a crocodile shows a big bottom tooth on each side. You can see it even when its mouth is shut.

Look at where they live. Alligators live in fresh water in the southern United States and in China. Crocodiles live in many warm parts of the world. Some can live in salt water.

---

1. How are alligators and crocodiles alike?

_____

_____

2. Compared with an alligator, a crocodile's snout is

wider narrower shorter

3. Which shows a big bottom tooth when its mouth is shut?

an alligator a crocodile both

4. Which words in the text signal that two things are being compared?

_____

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Name _____ Date _____

Sequence and Cause and Effect

How does each sentence link its ideas? Circle one for each.

1. First, the bear eats lots of food. Then it crawls into its den.

order cause and effect comparing

2. The eggs were getting cold, so the mother bird sat on them.

order cause and effect comparing

3. Like bats, dolphins use echoes to find their food.

order cause and effect comparing

4. After the eggs hatch, the tadpoles swim away.

order cause and effect comparing

5. The pond dried up. As a result, the ducks flew to a new pond.

order cause and effect comparing

6. Compared with a mouse, a rat is much bigger.

order cause and effect comparing

7. Write a sentence about an animal that uses the word because.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Name _____ Date _____

Sequence and Cause and Effect

Read a nonfiction text. Write a cause and the effects it leads to, one after another.

Cause

Effect

So

Then

As a result,

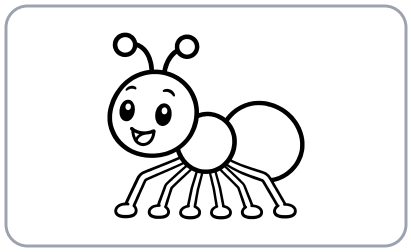
In the end

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Sequence and Cause and Effect

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

How Ants Find Food



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Next, the scout carries a bit of food home. On the way, it leaves a trail of a special scent on the ground.

Then other ants smell the trail and follow it to the food. As they carry food back, they add more scent, so the trail gets stronger.

Finally, when the food is gone, the ants stop adding scent. The scent fades away, and the line of ants breaks up.

---

1. What does the scout do first?

It adds more scent. It follows a trail. It looks for food.

2. Why does the trail get stronger?

More ants follow it and add more scent as they carry food back.

3. What causes the line of ants to break up?

The food is gone, so the ants stop adding scent, and the scent fades.

4. Which words tell the order of the steps?

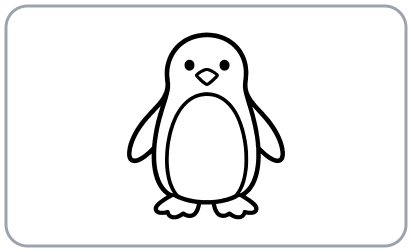
First, Next, Then and Finally

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Sequence and Cause and Effect

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

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Because it is so cold, thousands of penguins crowd together in a tight group called a huddle. As a result, the penguins in the middle stay warm. The ones on the outside get cold, so the whole group keeps shuffling. Slowly, the ones on the edge move in. The ones in the middle move out. That way, every penguin gets a turn to warm up.

The fathers keep the eggs warm all winter. Each father holds an egg on his feet under a warm fold of skin, so the egg never touches the ice.

---

1. What causes emperor penguins to huddle?

the cold the sun hunger

2. What is the effect of the huddle for the penguins in the middle?

They find food. They get cold. They stay warm.

3. Why does the huddle keep shuffling?

The penguins on the outside get cold, so they move in and the ones in the middle move out.

4. Why does a father hold the egg on his feet?

To keep it warm, so it never touches the ice.

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Sequence and Cause and Effect

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

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Long ago, hunters killed so many sea otters that few were left. Because the otters were gone, urchins took over, and many kelp forests disappeared. People stopped hunting otters more than 100 years ago. Since then, otters have come back to many coasts, and so have kelp forests.

---

1. Sea otters eat urchins, so there are fewer urchins. What is the effect on the kelp?

The kelp can grow tall.

2. What happened when hunters killed most of the sea otters?

Urchins took over and ate the kelp, so many kelp forests disappeared.

3. Why do fish need kelp forests?

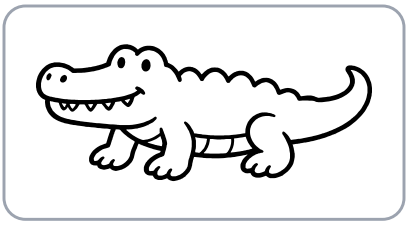
They live there. They eat urchins. They hunt otters.

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Sequence and Cause and Effect

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Look at where they live. Alligators live in fresh water in the southern United States and in China. Crocodiles live in many warm parts of the world. Some can live in salt water.

---

1. How are alligators and crocodiles alike?

Both are big reptiles with long tails, tough skin and strong jaws, and both hunt near water.

2. Compared with an alligator, a crocodile's snout is

wider (narrower) shorter

3. Which shows a big bottom tooth when its mouth is shut?

an alligator (a crocodile) both

4. Which words in the text signal that two things are being compared?

both, but, compared with, unlike

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Sequence and Cause and Effect

How does each sentence link its ideas? Circle one for each.

1. First, the bear eats lots of food. Then it crawls into its den.

(order) cause and effect comparing

2. The eggs were getting cold, so the mother bird sat on them.

order (cause and effect) comparing

3. Like bats, dolphins use echoes to find their food.

order cause and effect (comparing)

4. After the eggs hatch, the tadpoles swim away.

(order) cause and effect comparing

5. The pond dried up. As a result, the ducks flew to a new pond.

order (cause and effect) comparing

6. Compared with a mouse, a rat is much bigger.

order cause and effect (comparing)

7. Write a sentence about an animal that uses the word because.

The fox has thick fur because it lives where it is cold.

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