

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Lesson 24

### Spelling Test

1. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

16. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

17. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

18. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

19. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

20. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

### Bonus Words!

12. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_



**Skill Reminder**

Authors organize their writing in several different ways. One way to organize text is by using **sequence**. Organizing texts about nature into the order in which events happen helps readers understand what they are reading.

► Read the paragraph below. Then answer the questions.

Most pink shrimp that live in the red mangrove forests off Florida's southern coast travel south to the Dry Tortugas to lay their eggs. The Dry Tortugas are islands in the Gulf of Mexico just south of the Florida Keys. Pink shrimp lay their eggs in the warm water there between April and August. Right after hatching, the baby shrimp travel north on floating pieces of sea grass. If they survive the long journey, they find plenty of food and shelter in the mangrove forest. The pink shrimp live among the mangroves until they mature. Then, as adults, they head south in the fall and winter to the Dry Tortugas to repeat the cycle.

1. How is the information in the paragraph organized?

\_\_\_ by the order of events in the life cycle of the pink shrimp

\_\_\_ by comparing young pink shrimp to adult pink shrimp

2. What happens right after the baby shrimp hatch?

\_\_\_ They find food and shelter in the mangrove forest.

\_\_\_ They travel north on floating pieces of sea grass.



3. What clue words and phrases does the author use to signal the sequence of events?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**School-Home Connection**

With your child, review the details in the paragraph. Help your child identify the sequence of events described in the paragraph.

**Focus Skill: Sequence: Story Events**

- Read the passages. Then choose the best answer for each question.

**Parade Day**

On the day of the big parade, Ida and Frank woke up early. First, the twins got dressed quickly. Then they began their morning chores around the house. Frank started putting out the cereal for the family's breakfast while Ida set the table. They wanted to make sure that there were no excuses for being late to the parade.

When she got downstairs, Mrs. Re was surprised to see the twins at work. The family finished eating breakfast earlier than usual. Ida and Frank's early work had helped a great deal.

Next, it was time to drive downtown, where they would watch the parade. The traffic was heavy, and it was hard to find a parking spot. Finally, they were ready to watch the parade. Ida and Frank had streetside spots and were able to see all the people and floats in the parade without any trouble. As the last float passed the twins, they sighed. They could not wait until next year's parade.



1. Which of the following events happens FIRST?
  - (A) Ida and Frank watch the parade.
  - (B) Mrs. Re is surprised to see the twins at work.
  - (C) Ida and Frank start their morning chores.
  - (D) Mrs. Re parks the car downtown.
  
2. What is Ida doing at the same time that Frank is putting out the cereal?
  - (A) setting the table
  - (B) getting dressed
  - (C) waking up
  - (D) watching the parade
  
3. Which word is a signal that the family members have done everything they need to do in order to watch the parade?
  - (A) first
  - (B) then
  - (C) next
  - (D) finally

**Focus Skill: Text Structure: Sequence****Digestion**

The body receives energy and nutrients from food. Before this can happen, food has to be broken down into a form that the body can use. The process of breaking down food is called digestion.

Digestion begins in the mouth. During chewing, the teeth break food apart into pieces. The body also produces a liquid in the mouth, called saliva, that breaks down the starch in food. After being chewed, the food is swallowed. Swallowing pushes food down the throat and into a long tube that leads to the stomach.

Next, the stomach breaks down food into even smaller parts. The stomach produces a liquid that helps break down proteins in the food. The stomach also contracts. This movement mixes the food and the liquid together.

Then food passes into the small intestine, a long, coiled tube. Most of the process of digestion takes place in the small intestine, where food is mixed with different kinds of liquids. These liquids help break down sugars, proteins, and fats.

After food is changed into a form the body can use, it moves into the blood. The inside of the small intestine is lined with very tiny, fingerlike blood vessels. Digested food moves into these blood vessels. The blood vessels deliver the digested food to other parts of the body.

Food that is not digested moves into the large intestine. This undigested food is called waste. After passing through the large intestine, wastes leave the body.

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4. Where does digestion begin?
- (A) in the throat
  - (B) in the stomach
  - (C) in the small intestine
  - (D) in the mouth
5. What happens to food that is not digested in the small intestine?
- (A) It returns to the small intestine.
  - (B) It moves into the blood.
  - (C) It moves into the large intestine.
  - (D) It returns to the stomach.