

PUTTING SENTENCES IN LOGICAL ORDER: Label using #1-6 on the lines.

Paragraph #1 "The Egg Experiment"

(You can figure out the correct order by paying attention to words that indicate TIME or REPEAT PHRASES, which indicates what comes next in order or is connected.)

___ One week later pour off the vinegar and carefully rinse the egg with water. The egg looks translucent because the outside shell is gone! The only thing that remains is the delicate membrane of the egg.

___ Look closely at the egg covered in vinegar. Do you see any bubbles forming on the shell? Leave the egg in the vinegar for a full 24 hours.

___ You've successfully made an egg without a shell. Okay, you didn't really make the egg-- the chicken made the egg-- you just stripped away the chemical that gives the egg its strength.

___ To begin your experiment, place the egg in a graduated cylinder or tall glass and cover the egg with vinegar.

___ It's time to change the vinegar on the second day. Carefully pour the old vinegar down the drain and cover the egg with fresh vinegar.

___ Next, place the glass with the vinegar and egg in a safe place for a week, that's right, 7 days! Don't disturb the egg but pay close attention to the bubbles forming on the surface of the shell (or what's left).

PUTTING SENTENCES IN LOGICAL ORDER: Label using #1-9 on the lines.

Paragraph #2: "How to Bathe a Cat"

****You can figure out the correct order by paying attention to words that indicate TIME or REPEAT PHRASES, which indicates what comes next in order or is connected.**

****Notice the ACTION VERBS...does the action come first, second, third?**

___ **Soak the cat from the neck down**, using a wash cloth. Use a little bit of shampoo and with the water, wash your cat's neck, body, legs, belly and tail. Be sure to not get shampoo in their eyes, nose, mouth, or ears.

___ **Have shampoo and a small wash cloth ready**. Have two towels at hand for drying your cat before you begin the process.

___ **Comb the fur thoroughly** before you put the cat in the water, if the cat is long-haired or if it has burrs. Remove knots and tangles before wetting the fur, or the task will be next to impossible.

___ **Get at least two people involved** in washing your cat, especially if your cat is rather strong and can kick and wriggle its way out of your hands. One person should hold all four legs and hold the cat's jaw so it can't open its mouth to bite you. Hold your cat firmly so it cannot wriggle out from your grip

___ **Pre-treat any oily stains**. Cats stained with something greasy may be very difficult to clean with shampoo and water alone. A cat smeared with engine or axle grease, motor oil, flypaper goo, or even crisco-based cake frosting can be helped by massaging a runny edible oil into the stained area before shampooing. Once the stain has been "melted" in this way, it will lift easily with shampoo.

___ **Wear appropriate clothing**. Not only is it important to wash your cat but it is important to be safe from any possible scratches, major or minor. A jumper or a long-sleeved shirt must be worn so that your cat has no bare skin to scratch, and it is a good idea to wear clothing that isn't new.

___ **Put a rubber mat in the tub or use a towel** so the cat has a comfortable footing.

___ **Decide whether your cat really needs a bath**. There may be other ways to clean your cat, such as brushing the cat, combing or even rubbing down with a cloth.

___ **Trim all nails** before even attempting to wash a cat - this will reduce scratching.

___ **Fill the tub** no more than 4-5 inches deep with warm water (depends on size of the animal). Try to fill the tub before bringing your cat into the bathroom, since some cats can be unnerved by running water.

___ **Use a calm, quiet voice while washing your cat** and keep a good grip on the neck or shoulders. Sometimes cats, obviously, will try to get out of the tub. If they prefer to have only two of their feet in the water, face them toward the back of the tub and let them stand on two feet.

___ **Choose an appropriate shampoo**. Cat shampoo is a good choice if available. You may want to check with your vet to select a shampoo suitable for your cat's condition. Human shampoos vary widely, and aren't pH adjusted to cat skin, but baby shampoo or a mild shampoo with conditioner should be ok. Dish soap is unacceptable. Medicated shampoos may be too harsh or toxic. If your cat has fleas, use flea shampoo formulated specially for cats.

CORRECT ORDER FOR CAT PARAGRAPH

Decide whether your cat really needs a bath. There may be other ways to clean your cat, such as brushing the cat, combing or even rubbing down with a cloth.

Wear appropriate clothing. Not only is it important to wash your cat but it is important to be safe from any possible scratches, major or minor. A jumper or a long-sleeved shirt must be worn so that your cat has no bare skin to scratch, and it is a good idea to wear clothing that isn't new.

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Have the shampoo and a small wash cloth ready. Have two towels at hand for drying your cat.

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