Cause and Effect

Grade 2 Reading Worksheet - Challenge Me

Name _____ Date _____

Read the text. Circle the best answer.

READ THIS FIRST

From Tree to Paper

Most paper is made from trees. Wood is full of tiny threads called fibers. When these fibers are pulled apart and pressed back together, they make paper.

First, logs arrive at a paper mill. A machine peels off the bark, because bark would leave dark specks in the paper. Then the logs are chopped into small chips.

Next, the chips are cooked in a giant pot with water and chemicals. The heat and chemicals break the wood apart into loose fibers. The result is a wet, mushy mix called pulp.

The pulp is mostly brown. For white paper, the pulp is washed and bleached. Paper that skips this step stays brown, like a paper grocery bag.

Then the pulp is sprayed onto a wide, moving screen. Water drains through the tiny holes, but the fibers stay on top. They tangle together and form a thin mat.

Heavy rollers squeeze out more water. Then hot rollers dry the paper and make it smooth.

Old paper can be turned back into pulp, so fewer trees are needed.

1. What happens when the pulp is sprayed onto the moving screen?
   - The pulp turns from brown to white in the pot.
   - The fibers drain through the tiny holes.
   - Water drains away, and the fibers form a mat.

2. Which sentence uses because the right way?
   - Because the fibers drain through the holes, the mat forms.
   - Because heavy rollers squeeze the paper, more water comes out.
   - Because more water comes out, heavy rollers squeeze the paper.

3. What must happen before heavy rollers squeeze out more water?
   - The fibers must tangle into a thin mat.
   - The long sheet must be wound into a roll.
   - The hot rollers must dry the paper.

4. How does turning old paper into pulp help?
   - Fewer trees need to be cut down.
   - It makes the bark easier to peel.
   - It turns old paper back into logs.

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Answer Key - Grade 2 Reading Worksheet - Challenge Me

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