

Text Structure

Name Notes

Date _____

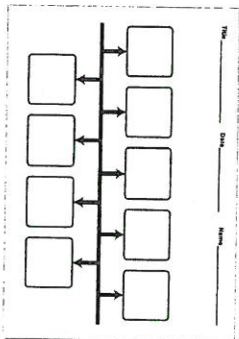
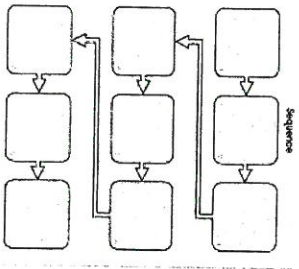
Definition: The Organizational pattern an author uses to structure the ideas in a text.

- A structure is a building or frame
- Text structure is how a piece of text is built

Five types of text structure: Chronological, Compare & Contrast, Cause & Effect, Description, Problem & Solution.

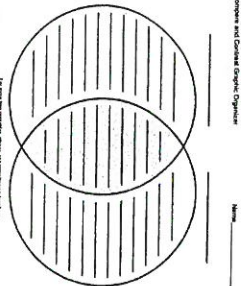
Chronological or Sequential Order

- Authors use chronological order to explain how things happen in order.
 - Chronological order refers to time and date.
 - Example: Timeline
 - Key Words to look for when reading an article in chronological order are: before, after, or references to data & times
 - Sequential order refers to a step by step process.
 - Example: Recipe
 - Key words to look for when reading an article in sequential order are: first, second, then, next, later, finally.
- Graphic organizer used to help organize information from a chronological or sequential order structured paragraph



Compare and Contrast

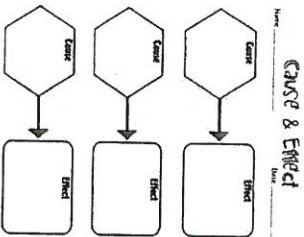
- Authors use compare and contrast structure to explain how things are similar and different.
 - When a text compares information, the text explains how the subjects are the same.
 - When a text contrasts information, the text explains how the subjects are different.



- Key words to look for when deciding if a text is using compare and contrast structure: similar, both, as well, although, even though, however, in common, yet, instead, unlike, on the other hand.

Cause and Effect

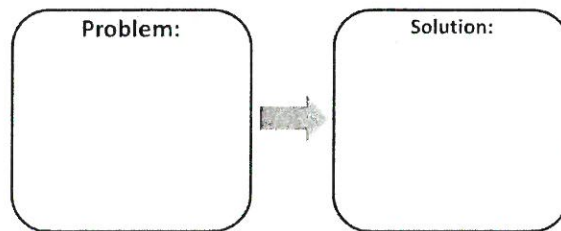
- Authors use cause and effect to explain how one event leads to another



- Cause is a reason why something happens
- Effect is what happens as a result
- Key words to look for when deciding if a text is using cause and effect: since, therefore, because, so, as a result, consequently, leading to.

Problem and Solution

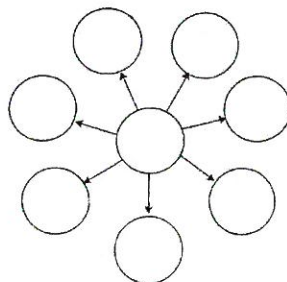
- When an author explains a problem, and then shows one or more solutions.
- Keywords to look for when deciding if a text is using problem and solution structure: "Any synonym for problem or solution"
- problem words - difficulty, struggle, uncertainty, worry, threat, trouble.
- Solution words - possibility, hope, bright spot, answer, future.



Description

- Authors use description structure to describe a particular person, place, thing, or idea. Information is organized to show the reader instead of tell the reader.
 - Example: I grew tired after dinner.
 - This sentence tells the reader that the author grew tired.
 - Example: As I leaned back and rested my head against the top of the chair, my eyelids began to feel heavy, and the edges of the empty plate in front of me blurred with the white tablecloth.
 - This sentence shows the reader that the author grew tired.

Reading Power 7
Descriptive Pattern Organizer



* Descriptive structure

focuses on the five senses.