

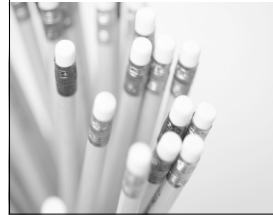
Text Structures

Why is it important that readers can recognize and understand text structures?

(Besides that it's on the state assessment!)



Pencils Down!
Get ready to analyze the image on the next slide.



You will be given one minute to study the picture on the next slide. Then you will have one minute asked to reproduce it.



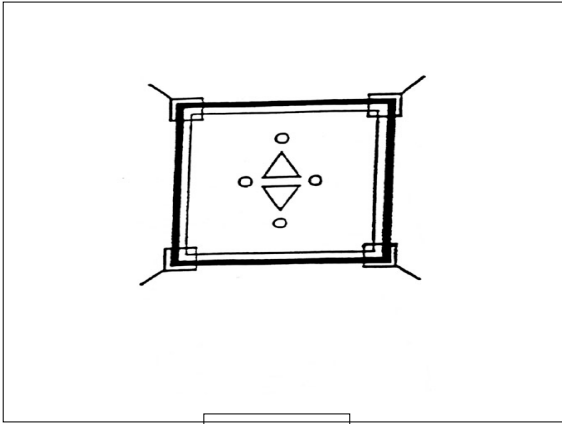
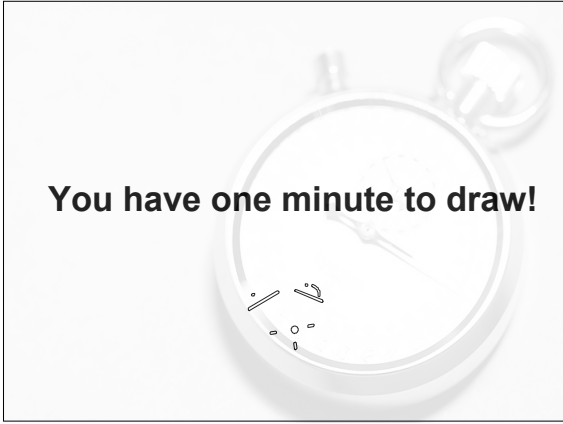
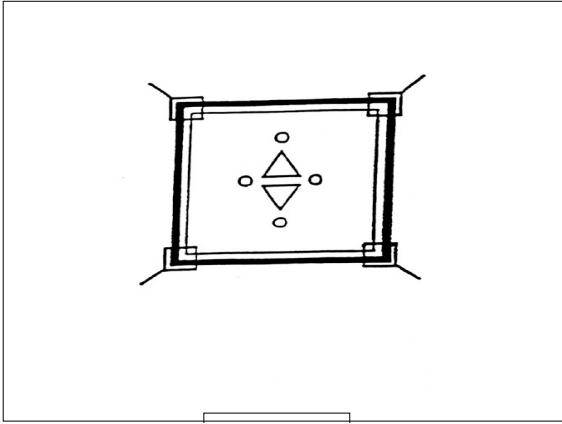
You have one minute to draw!





Pencils Down!
Let's try another one!



You will be given one minute to study the picture on the next slide. Then you will have one minute asked to reproduce it.




What does this have to do with *READING*?



Text Structures?

Pencils Down!
Let's try something else
--this time using numbers!



You will be given one minute to memorize the number on the next slide. Then you will have one minute asked to reproduce it.

17766024365911

Write the number from memory!



17766024365911

Let's try again but think . . .



American Revolution / Declaration of Independence

Minutes / hours / days

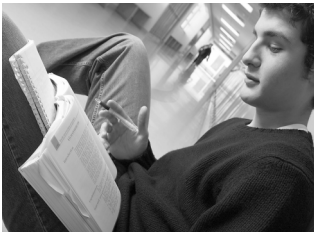


Emergency



1776
60-24-365
911

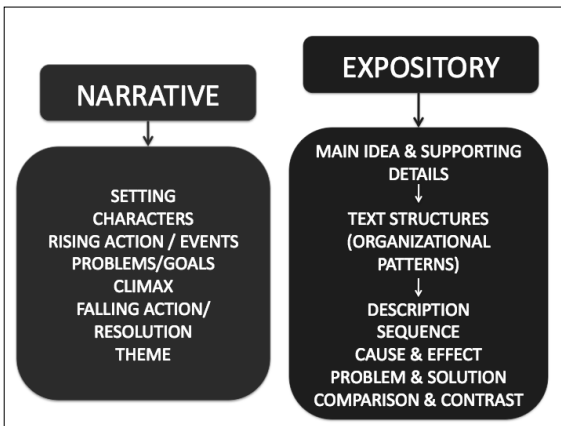
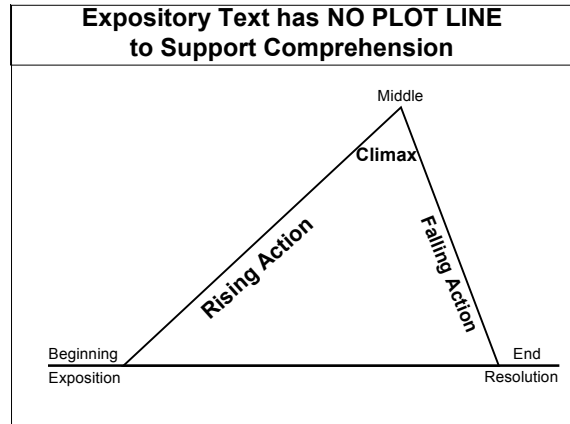
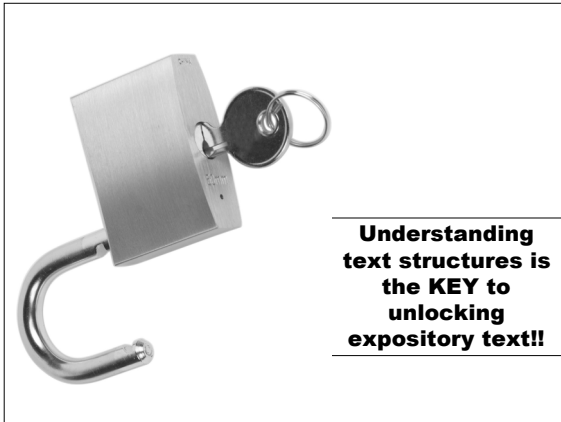
What does this have to do with **READING?**



Text Structures?

The better a reader understands text structures, the higher the comprehension.





Text Structure Research

“Many students experience problems comprehending expository text....One reason is that they can't see the basic structure of the text. Some students get lost in the words and can't see the big picture.”

Dymock, 1998; Dymock & Nicholson, 1999

Text Structure Foldable

Five-Tab Book

1. Fold a sheet of paper in half like a *hot dog*.
2. Fold the paper so that one-third is exposed and two-thirds are covered.
3. Fold the two-thirds section in half.
4. Fold the one-third section (single thickness) backward to form a fold line.

The paper will be divided into fifths when opened. Use this foldable to organize information about five countries, dates, events, and so on.

Text Structure Foldable

Label outside tabs:

- Description
- Sequence
- Compare & Contrast
- Cause & Effect
- Problem & Solution

Text Structure Foldable

Next we will review each text structure.

Make notes inside your foldable as we go.

Inside tabs:
 Left Side-
 •Visuals only
 Right Side-
 •Text Only

Description
Sequence
Compare-Contrast
Cause-Effect
Problem-Solution

Description

Describes something

looks like


tastes like

smells like

sounds like

feels like

examples are



for example
to begin with
in addition
most important
in front
about
has

Signal Words
 characteristics are
 also
 such as
 another
 beside
 is
 have

for instance
in fact
to illustrate
furthermore
near
are
does

Description

The music was blasting so loud, Marco thought his ears would burst. The stage was filled with bright blue laser beams and a shower of yellow and green paper streamers. All around him, the crowd was singing and dancing wildly.

Text Structure Foldable


Add notes to the **DESCRIPTION** section of your foldable.

Inside tabs:
 Left Side-
 •Visuals only
 Right Side-
 •Text Only


Description
Sequence
Compare-Contrast
Cause-Effect
Problem-Solution

Sequence

Provides a series or steps



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



first
on (date)
next
then






Signal Words
 second
 not long after
 at the same time

before
after that
finally

(Adapted from Tompkins, 2006)
 Shared by Becky Cox, Valley Center

Sequence

Provides a series or steps

first
on (date)
next
then

Signal Words
 second
 not long after
 at the same time

before
after that
finally

(Adapted from Tompkins, 2006)
 Shared by Becky Cox, Valley Center

Sequence

Derek finished his math homework, then worked on his science project, and saved his reading assignment for last. When he was finished reading, he closed the book, turned off the lamp on his desk, and went to bed.

Text Structure Foldable

Add notes to the SEQUENCE section of your foldable.

Inside tabs:
 Left Side-
 •Visuals only
 Right Side-
 •Text Only

Description
Sequence
Compare-Contrast
Cause-Effect
Problem-Solution

Comparison and Contrast

Compares and contrasts the similarities and differences between two things

Contrast

- different from
- in contrast
- although
- more than
- less than
- instead of
- however

Compare

- same as
- alike
- not only...but also
- either...or
- likewise
- similarly
- similar to
- compared with
- as well as
- resemble

Contrast

- on the other hand
- on the contrary
- as opposed to
- but not
- while
- unless

(Adapted from Tompkins, 2006)

Comparison and Contrast

Although both cities have experienced great tragedies, Greensburg is very different from New York City. There are no tall skyscrapers in Greensburg. All you can see are fields and sky. Instead of taxicab horns and fire truck sirens, it is so quiet at night that you can hear the crickets chirping.

Text Structure Foldable

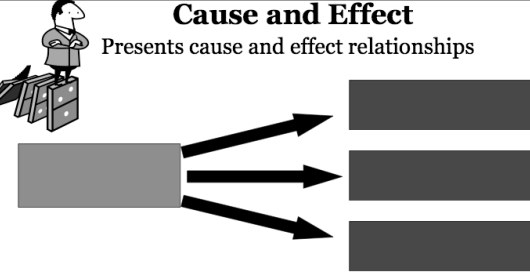
Add notes to the COMPARE - CONTRAST section of your foldable.

Inside tabs:
 Left Side-
 •Visuals only
 Right Side-
 •Text Only

Description
Sequence
Compare-Contrast
Cause-Effect
Problem-Solution

Cause and Effect

Presents cause and effect relationships



Signal Words		
because therefore this leads to accordingly may be due to for this reason	if...then since so that because of effects of	as a result consequently nevertheless in order to thus

Cause and Effect

Every spring, shortly after the tulips bloom, farmers in Holland go through the tulip fields and cut the blooms off the tulips. This seems strange, because it leaves a field full of green stems. However, it makes the colorful tulip blooms grow back even bigger and stronger later that spring.

Text Structure Foldable

Add notes to the **CAUSE - EFFECT** section of your foldable.

Inside tabs:
 Left Side-
 •Visuals only
 Right Side-
 •Text Only

Description
Sequence
Compare-Contrast
Cause-Effect
Problem-Solution

Problem and Solution

Identifies a problem and a solution to the problem

<p>the problem is the puzzle is solve question...answer one reason for the problem</p>	<p>Signal Words</p>	<p>the dilemma is the question is a solution one answer is</p>
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Problem and Solution

Identifies a problem and a solution to the problem

because since the problem is the puzzle is the dilemma is the question is	as a consequence this led to so that nevertheless accordingly one reason for the problem	if so perhaps possibly	a solution is solutions are this resulted in one answer is therefore
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Adapted with permission from Hailly & Winkler (2003).
Shared by Becky Cox, Valley Center

Problem - Solution

For many years, Mrs. Jacobs wanted to grow a vegetable garden, but she did not have enough room for a garden. Her house sat on a small piece of land, just barely big enough for the house and porch. She collected empty plastic jugs, such as from milk and large containers of snack food. She put small holes in the bottom, filled them with dirt, and planted seeds. After weeks of watering, the plants started to grow. Now she has tomatoes, peppers, lettuce, and broccoli growing on her porch.

Text Structure Foldable

Add notes to the **PROBLEM-SOLUTION** section of your foldable.

Inside tabs:
 Left Side-
 •Visuals only
 Right Side-
 •Text Only

Description
Sequence
Compare-Contrast
Cause-Effect
Problem-Solution

<h2>Let's Practice!</h2>	<p>Text Structure Practice Identify the text structure of the following passages. Underline signal words and clues that helped you determine each structure.</p> <p>1. Wild chimpanzees are rapidly disappearing. Some people are trying to solve this problem. Otherwise, chimpanzees may one day exist only in zoos. People are trying to save the rain forests and woodlands where the chimps live from being cut down. It will take many people working together to solve this problem.</p> <p>2. Chimpanzees and humans are alike in many ways. A baby chimp laughs when its mother tickles it. After chimpanzees fight, they kiss and make up. When one chimpanzee comforts another, it gives it a hug or pat on the back. There are, of course, many ways that chimpanzees and humans are different. Chimpanzees are smaller and stronger than humans. An adult male chimpanzee stands three or four feet tall and weighs about 100 pounds. But a chimpanzee can lift more weight than a man who is six feet tall.</p> <p>3. Chimps live in groups and like each other a lot, but sometimes they fight. Because they don't want to stay angry at each other after a fight, they make up by holding a hand out to the other and kissing. They show they are sorry with pats and hugs. Then the anger goes away.</p> <p>4. A chimpanzee's body is made for climbing and swinging in the trees. First, it uses its long arms to reach a branch. Next, with its flexible hands and feet, it grabs and hooks on to the branch. Finally, it swings from that branch to another branch of tree.</p> <p>5. It is fun to read about chimpanzees. All wild chimpanzees live in Africa. They live mostly in thick rain forests and in woodlands. There are two types, or species, of chimpanzees—the common chimpanzee and the bonobo, also known as the pygmy chimpanzee.</p>
<p><i>With a partner:</i></p> <p>Identify the text structure of each paragraph.</p> <p>Underline signal words and clues that helped you determine each text structure.</p>	

Example:

Wild chimpanzees are rapidly disappearing. Some people are trying to solve this problem. Otherwise, chimpanzees may one day exist only in zoos. People are trying to save the rain forests and woodlands where the chimps live from being cut down. It will take many people working together to solve this problem.

Signal Words:

Wild chimpanzees are rapidly disappearing. Some people are trying to solve this problem. Otherwise, chimpanzees may one day exist only in zoos. People are trying to save the rain forests and woodlands where the chimps live from being cut down. It will take many people working together to solve this problem.

<h2>Your Turn!</h2>	<p>Text Structure Practice Identify the text structure of the following passages. Underline signal words and clues that helped you determine each structure.</p> <p>1. Wild chimpanzees are rapidly disappearing. Some people are trying to solve this problem. Otherwise, chimpanzees may one day exist only in zoos. People are trying to save the rain forests and woodlands where the chimps live from being cut down. It will take many people working together to solve this problem.</p> <p>2. Chimpanzees and humans are alike in many ways. A baby chimp laughs when its mother tickles it. After chimpanzees fight, they kiss and make up. When one chimpanzee comforts another, it gives it a hug or pat on the back. There are, of course, many ways that chimpanzees and humans are different. Chimpanzees are smaller and stronger than humans. An adult male chimpanzee stands three or four feet tall and weighs about 100 pounds. But a chimpanzee can lift more weight than a man who is six feet tall.</p> <p>3. Chimps live in groups and like each other a lot, but sometimes they fight. Because they don't want to stay angry at each other after a fight, they make up by holding a hand out to the other and kissing. They show they are sorry with pats and hugs. Then the anger goes away.</p> <p>4. A chimpanzee's body is made for climbing and swinging in the trees. First, it uses its long arms to reach a branch. Next, with its flexible hands and feet, it grabs and hooks on to the branch. Finally, it swings from that branch to another branch of tree.</p> <p>5. It is fun to read about chimpanzees. All wild chimpanzees live in Africa. They live mostly in thick rain forests and in woodlands. There are two types, or species, of chimpanzees—the common chimpanzee and the bonobo, also known as the pygmy chimpanzee.</p>
<p><i>With a partner:</i></p> <p>Identify the text structure of each paragraph.</p> <p>Underline signal words and clues that helped you determine each text structure.</p>	

<h2>How did you do?</h2>	<p>Problem & Solution 1. Wild chimpanzees are rapidly disappearing. Some people are trying to solve this problem. Otherwise, chimpanzees may one day exist only in zoos. People are trying to save the rain forests and woodlands where the chimps live from being cut down. It will take many people working together to solve this problem.</p> <p>Comparison & Contrast 2. Chimpanzees and humans are alike in many ways. A baby chimp laughs when its mother tickles it. After chimpanzees fight, they kiss and make up. When one chimpanzee comforts another, it gives it a hug or pat on the back. There are, of course, many ways that chimpanzees and humans are different. Chimpanzees are smaller and stronger than humans. An adult male chimpanzee stands three or four feet tall and weighs about 100 pounds. But a chimpanzee can lift more weight than a man who is six feet tall.</p> <p>Cause and Effect 3. Chimps live in groups and like each other a lot, but sometimes they fight. Because they don't want to stay angry at each other after a fight, they make up by holding a hand out to the other and kissing. They show they are sorry with pats and hugs. Then the anger goes away.</p> <p>Sequence 4. A chimpanzee's body is made for climbing and swinging in the trees. First, it uses its long arms to reach a branch. Next, with its flexible hands and feet, it grabs and hooks on to the branch. Finally, it swings from that branch to another branch of tree.</p> <p>Description 5. It is fun to read about chimpanzees. All wild chimpanzees live in Africa. They live mostly in thick rain forests and in woodlands. There are two types, or species, of chimpanzees—the common chimpanzee and the bonobo, also known as the pygmy chimpanzee.</p>
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Next Task - Create Graphic Organizers

Example for #1

Text Structure: Problem and Solution

<p>Problem:</p> <p>Chimps are rapidly disappearing</p>	<p>Solution:</p> <p>Save the rain forests and woodlands</p>
	<p>Solution:</p> <p>Many people working together</p>

<p>Your Turn!</p> <p><i>With a partner:</i></p> <p>Identify the text structure of each paragraph.</p> <p>Underline signal words and clues that helped you determine each text structure.</p>	<p>Text Structure Practice</p> <p><i>Identify the text structure of the following passages. Underline signal words and clues that helped you determine each structure.</i></p> <p>1. Wild chimpanzees are rapidly disappearing. Some people are trying to solve this problem. Otherwise, chimpanzees may one day exist only in zoos. People are trying to save the rain forests and woodlands where the chimps live from being cut down. It will take many people working together to solve this problem.</p> <p>2. Chimpanzees and humans are alike in many ways. A baby chimp laughs when its mother tickles it. After chimpanzees fight, they kiss and make up. When one chimpanzee comforts another, it gives it a hug or pat on the back. There are, of course, many ways that chimpanzees and humans are different. Chimpanzees are smaller and stronger than humans. An adult male chimpanzee stands three or four feet tall and weighs about 100 pounds. But a chimpanzee can lift more weight than a man who is six feet tall.</p> <p>3. Chimps live in groups and like each other a lot, but sometimes they fight. Because they don't want to stay angry at each other after a fight, they make up by holding a hand out to the other and kissing. They show they are sorry with pats and hugs. Then the anger goes away.</p> <p>4. A chimpanzee's body is made for climbing and swinging in the trees. First, it uses its long arms to reach a branch. Next, with its flexible hands and feet, it grabs and hooks on to the branch. Finally, it swings from that branch to another branch of tree.</p> <p>5. It is fun to read about chimpanzees. All wild chimpanzees live in Africa. They live mostly in thick rain forests and in woodlands. There are two types, or species, of chimpanzees—the common chimpanzee and the bonobo, also known as the pygmy chimpanzee.</p>
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Identifying the MAIN Text Structure

- Expository text generally contains *one or more* of the five types of text structures. Being able to identify the MAIN text structure provides readers the most help in understanding the text.

Identifying the MAIN Text Structure

- Text structure can be identified at the word level:
 - "first"

This one signal words provides a clue that the structure might be SEQUENCE.

Identifying the MAIN Text Structure

- Text structure can be identified at the sentence level:
 - "Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon."*

This sentence might be SEQUENCE...or...

Identifying the MAIN Text Structure

- Text structure can be identified in multiple sentences taken as a whole unit of meaning:
 - "Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon. He had a degree in aeronautical engineering from Purdue University."*

Taken together, these sentence are DESCRIPTION.

Identifying the MAIN Text Structure

- Text structure can be identified in "chunks" - usually paragraphs or multiple paragraphs underneath a heading:
 - "Neil Armstrong was the first man to walk on the moon. He had a degree in aeronautical engineering from Purdue University. Buzz Aldren was the second man on the moon. Following in their famous footsteps, Gene Cernan became the last man to walk on the moon in 1972."*

Taken together as a chunk, this MAIN structure of this paragraph is SEQUENCE.

Let's Practice!

Text Structure Practice
 Directions: Label the main text structure of each of the following paragraphs. Underline signal words and clues that helped to determine the structure.

On your own:

Identify the MAIN text structure of each paragraph.

Underline signal words and clues that helped you determine each text structure.

- All crocodilians are reptiles with long snouts, long tails, four short legs, tough skin, and sharp teeth. Members of the crocodilian family include alligators, crocodiles, caimans, and gavials. Crocodilians live in warm weather throughout the year and they spend part of their time in the water and part of their time on land. Almost all crocodilians grow to be very large, with the largest more than twenty feet long. There are two kinds of alligators, 14 kinds of crocodiles, eight kinds of caimans, and one kind of gavial.
 Main Text Structure: _____
- Recently, scientists have gained an understanding of a crocodile's reproductive activity. Crocodiles mate in the water, where the buoyancy keeps them from crushing each other. Prior to mating, there are stylized postures, jumping, submerged bubble blowing, and snout contact. After mating, hard-shelled eggs are laid in a nest, in a hole scooped in the sand. When it is time to hatch, the infant crocodile begins a loud chirping sound that leads the female to the nest, which she excavates. Finally, when all the babies are accounted for, the mother crocodile transports them to the shallow water where they will remain under adult protection for weeks or months.
 Main Text Structure: _____
- On the river banks of the Nile River, home to some crocodiles, there are many kinds of birds, sometimes called crocodile birds because they are always hopping around crocodiles. The big crocodiles and the birds are useful to each other for several reasons. The birds eat flies and leeches that they find on the crocodiles' skin and mouths. In this way, the birds get a good meal and the crocodiles get rid of the leeches and flies. Sometimes an enemy frightens the birds who scream and fly away. As a result of the noise, the birds give the crocodiles a warning of danger.
 Main Text Structure: _____

Let's Try it with a Longer Text!

Feeling the Heat

World Report: January 12, 2007 Vol. #12 Iss. #14
 -By Kathryn R. Satterfield

Polar bears thrive in environments too harsh for most animals. For much of the year, they live and hunt on the frozen Arctic sea ice. Nature has prepared them for the harsh conditions. But nothing has prepared the bears for the danger that threatens the only home they know.

The polar bears' world is melting. Studies show that the permanent polar ice has declined by 9.8% every 10 years since 1978. Scientists blame global warming for the shrinking polar ice. They say that climate change is harming polar bear populations.

Two weeks ago, the U.S. Department of the Interior said that it was taking steps to list the polar bear as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. The action came on the heels of a World Conservation Union decision to move polar bears to threatened status on its Red List of Threatened Species. The World Conservation Union warns that polar bear populations could fall by 30% over the next 45 years.

A Bear of a Problem

Scientists estimate that 20,000 to 25,000 polar bears live in the Arctic. They are

Author's Purpose & Text Structures

There is often a connection between the author's purpose for writing and the main text structure.

Pre and Post Reading Strategies:

- Make PREDICTIONS about author's purpose and main text structure before reading
- Make CONNECTIONS between text structure and author's purpose after reading

Feeling the Heat

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A Bear of a Problem

Scientists estimate that 20,000 to 25,000 polar bears live in the Arctic. They are spread across five countries. Approximately 4,700 of the bears live in the U.S., within Alaskan waters.

Polar bears depend on the sea ice for their survival. Seals, their main prey, breed on the ice. "The sea ice is more than just this platform that the bears walk over," says Andrew Derocher, a scientist who studies North American polar bear populations. "Without it, they can't exist."

Some melting and refreezing of the polar ice is natural. But in a warmer world, these cycles speed up, and bears have less time to hunt. Normally, they have three months in the spring when they pack on the pounds. The extra fat is used later, when the bears are not actively hunting. Pregnant females depend on this stored fat to nourish their cubs.

Since the early 1990s, scientists have seen a drop in polar bears' body weight. Fewer cubs are being born, and fewer survive. In Canada's Western Hudson Bay, the polar bear population dropped 22% from 1987 to 2004.

To Protect and Save

The Department of the Interior has a year to make its final decision. If the bears gain threatened status, the department will work with businesses and international officials to set strict rules to protect the bear and spur its recovery.

The polar bear's plight may seem distant to some. But Derocher told TFK that it is up to this generation to stop global warming and its dire consequences. He urges kids to think about what they can do to help the environment. Even simple steps—turning off the lights, walking instead of riding in a car—can really make a difference. "I'm optimistic about humans' ability to deal with this," he says.

More Trouble Ahead?

Global warming is pushing many species toward extinction. Here are some animals that especially worry scientists.

Butterflies
 Researchers have tracked how the ranges of many butterflies are shifting and, in many cases, shrinking. In the U.S., scientists are studying the movements of the butterfly known as Edith's checkerspot. Though butterflies are sturdier than they look, scientists believe many species will not survive the impact of climate change.

Red-Breasted Goose
 More than two dozen bird species—including this goose, which breeds in the Arctic—are officially threatened by global warming. Half are seabirds whose food supplies are smaller because of climate change. Other coastal species are at risk because of rising sea levels.

African Elephant
 Global warming threatens to shrink the elephant's range in Africa. Climate change also affects its food supply.

More Practice!

1. Read the next passage provided by your teacher.
2. Skim and scan the article. Make predictions about author's purpose and main text structure.
3. Highlight and mark the text to identify the various text structures present in the passage.
4. Determine the MAIN text structure.
5. Decide why the author chose to use that particular MAIN text structure. How did it help support the author's purpose?