Lesson 3

Non-Fiction Feature Detective – Part 1

In the last lesson, you were introduced to nonfiction text features. There are many useful tools that help you to understand what is written, to find information efficiently, and to understand what is important.

Here is a video to expand on your understanding of these features and their purposes: Non-Fiction Text Features

Table of Contents

Later in this lesson, you are going to go on a search for nonfiction features to see how many you can find. First, let's look closely at a few of them. Using some excerpts from nonfiction books, we'll see what we can find. The table of contents gives the heading and the beginning page number of each section of a book.

Imagine you are an eleven-year-old girl, and the people in control say you may not go to school. What would you do? Would you go anyway? Would you speak out against your treatment? Would you risk your life for an education? Malala Yousafzai did all these things. She was born in 1997. She was shot in 2012, but survived and went on to be the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize - at only age 17 (in 2014). She is a very inspiring young person!

Here is one Table of Contents from a recently published biography on Malala.

Use it to answer the following questions:



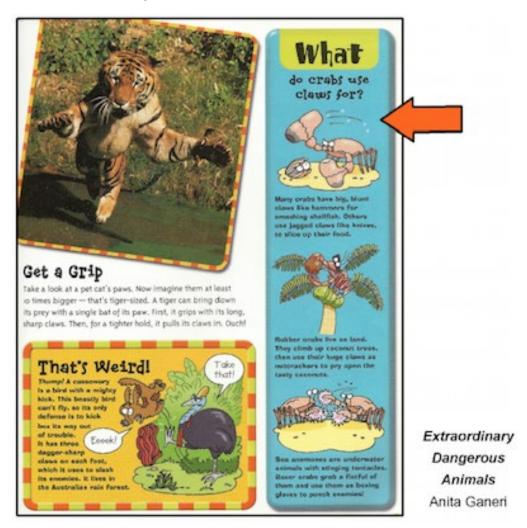
1. On what page can you find the glossary? (The glossary helps you to
find the meaning of important vocabulary. These words are sometimes bold .)
2. What is the name of the chapter that starts on page 19?
3. On what page does the chapter called "Living Among the Taliban" begin?

More Features

More important text features include:

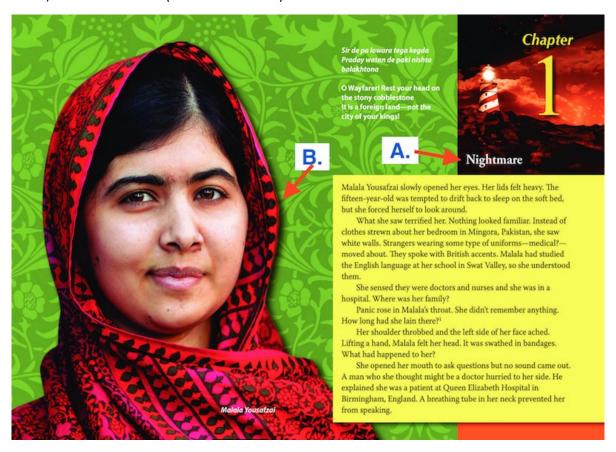
- Bibliography A list of books the author and resources used by the author to gather information.
- Bold print / coloured print Draws attention to vocabulary. If a book has a glossary, the bold words are new and important words that can be found there.
- Bullets Bullets can be dashes, circles (like the ones at the start of each idea on this list), letters, or numbers. Bullets organize and separate ideas in a list.
- Caption The words next to or under a picture that tell what the picture is about.
- Graphic aids all help the reader to visualize the text.
 - Maps
 - Diagrams (pictures, often labelled, that show parts of something)
 - Charts
 - Graphs
 - Illustrations (hand drawn pictures)
- Heading Tells the reader what a section or article is about.
- Photograph Shows how something looks in "real life".
- Sidebar Gives extra information usually in a box to one side of the page.
 (The orange arrow below points to a sidebar.)

• Subheading - Helps the reader "chunk" ideas into smaller parts that are related to the heading.



<u>Identify</u> and <u>Define Each Feature</u>

Identify each feature (A, B, C, and D) and write a definition for each.



IDENTIFY: DEFINE:			
A			
В	_		



Medical staff at Queen Elizabeth's Hospital cared for Malala after she was

Malala's mind raced. Why was she in England? No one in her family—father, Ziauddin; mother, Tor Pekai; and brothers, 13-year-old Khushal and 8-year-old Atal—had ever left Pakistan. One needed a passport to leave the country, and they didn't own passports.

When she thought of her family, her heart filled with fear. She knew they loved her and would never leave her. Were they alive?²

Malala's hospital room had no windows, but she could hear muted sounds of traffic. Thankfully, one thing she didn't hear was gunfire.

Malala had been born on July 12, 1997, at her family's home in Swat Valley in northwestern Pakistan. It was a beautiful place with snowcapped mountains and green fields.

Her father had founded Khushal School for Girls and was its principal. Malala attended the school, while her two younger brothers were enrolled in another one. (In Pakistan, girls and boys attend separate schools.) Malala's mother cared for the family at

home. Malala loved her home. In summer, birds devoured fruit from a plum tree in the family's front yard. Grapes, guavas, and persimmons grew in their garden.

All her life Malala had heard about the conflicts in Pakistan. Ever since the country was created in 1947, wars had taken place there and many leaders had attempted to rule. Malala's favorite, Benazir Bhutto, served as Pakistan's first female prime minister from 1988 to 1990. She served a second term from 1993 to 1996. "She symbolized the end of dictatorship and the beginning of democracy," Malala wrote in her book, L4m Malala.³



Benazir Bhutto served as Pakistan's first female prime minister.

Bhutto left the country in exile in 1999 but returned in 2007. A few months later, she was assassinated.

The unstable Pakistani government made it easy for enemies to take control. When Malala was ten years old, a terrorist group called the Taliban invaded. Seeing them on the streets of Mingora, carrying guns with



Pakistan was created in 1947 as an independent Muslim nation.

IDENTIFY: DEFINE:

C	<u></u>
D	_
D	