Grade 5 English Language Arts Week of January 18 – January 22

Lesson 2: Intro to Non-Fiction Text Structures

Introduction

You have been learning different ways to determine what is most important in informational text. We are going to begin looking at text structure, or the way a piece of text is designed. Knowing how a text is designed or structured can help you to figure out what is most important.

Like an architect designs buildings, an author organizes and puts ideas together. Let's say an architect is designing a house. A house has some basic structure to it - a roof, walls, doors, windows. Each house may look different but the basic structure is the same. However, if an architect is designing a skyscraper, the structure will be different - more floors, more windows, elavators, stairways.

A writer does something very similar, but instead of designing buildings for different purposes, a writer designs text for different purposes. A story has a plot structure - an exposition that introduces the setting, characters and problems, rising action, a climax, falling action, and a resolution. A nonfiction text has structures, too. Nonfiction has several different text structures, , depending on the purpose. Knowing the different nonfiction structures can help you become a better reader and can also help you when you are writing.

Text Structure Scramble and Sort

In your Learning Guide, you will find a page with cards to cut out: *Text Structure Scramble and Sort*. Cut out these cards now. When you are done cutting them out, watch the video below. It includes an activity that uses these cards. After the video, put the cards in a ziploc or envelope. You will use them again.

Are your cards cut out and ready?



You can watch the video. https://youtu.be/Eq7IDawqrTw

3.7 Introducing Nonfiction Text Structures

Text Structure Scramble and Sort

Cut out these cards. When you are asked to pause the video, try to match the text structure title with the definition. SAVE THESE CARDS TO REUSE IN THE NEXT LESSON.

Ī	T
	Tells how two or more things are the same (compare) or different (contrast)
	(compare) or different (contrast)
DESCRIPTION	
	Hamburgers S Cows
	similar to, as well as, however, on the contrary
	Shows a relationship between a cause (event) and effect (what happened as a result)
	and enect (what happened as a result)
SEQUENTIAL OR	
CHRONOLOGICAL	
	consequently, therefore, as a result, because of,
	due to Tells about a problem and gives one or more
COMPARE AND CONTRACT	solutions
	/[
	<u> </u>
	Consequently, therefore, leads to, because of
	Features, characteristics, or attributes of a topic
	are given.
	Detail
CALICE AND PERFOR	Detail Detail
CAUSE AND EFFECT	Topic
	Detial Detail
	for example, for instance, specifically
	Shows events in order or explains steps one
	must follow
PROBLEM AND SOLUTION	
	()*()*()*()

	first, next, after, before,
	last, following