






Grade 5 English Language Arts

Week of January 25 – January 29

Lesson 1: More About Text Structures

Review

In the last lesson, you explored five nonfiction text structures. You matched their definitions to their names and looked at examples of each structure. Let's review. Notice the signal words. Those are "hints" that can help you to identify a structure. Understanding structures can help you to understand an author's purpose.

Text Structure	Definition	Signal Words
Sequential or Chronological 	A series of events presented in the order they happened (chronological).	first, second, third, next, meanwhile, on [date], not long after, today, tomorrow, once, soon, final(y), at last, now, before, after, while, then, later
Compare and Contrast 	The similarities and differences between two or more subjects.	compare, contrast, also, too, between, difference, on one hand, on the other hand, unlike, even though, more, than, like, similar, while, resembles, in common, both, rather, opposed to
Cause and Effect 	Cause plus possible effects, or an effect with possible causes.	as a result, because, due to, this led to, nevertheless, if, then, in order that, unless, since, so that, thus, therefore, accordingly, so, consequently, another reason, for this reason, on account of, some consequences are
Problem and solution 	Tells about a problem and one or more possible solutions.	a problem is, a solution is, the problem is solved by, purpose, conclude, in conclusion, research shows, the evidence is, one reason is, issues are, propose, conclude, resolved by, issues are
Description 	A topic is described by giving its characteristics or attributes.	Sensory and descriptive language

Text Structure Scramble and Sort 2

To practise understanding the nonfiction text structures you were introduced to in the last week, take out your *Text Structure Scramble and Sort* from last week. (Set aside the description and it's definition - Features, characteristics, or attributes of a topic are given.... This was the focus of unit 1 so the other's will be the focus now.)

In your Learning Guide, you will find some sample text cards to cut out and add to the mix. See if you can match all the text structure name, text structure definition, and find one or two sample text cards to go (cut out today) to go with each one.

Do this now. When you are done, turn the page to compare your results.

3.8 Introducing Nonfiction Text Structures

Text Structure Scramble and Sort 2

Cut out these cards. Add them to the cards from the last lesson. Match the categories, definitions, and examples together. Then, check in the online lesson book to see if you have them all matched correctly.

<p>Cats often have lots of energy and will play for a long time. As a result, they take many naps.</p>	<p>Cats sometimes scratch the furniture. One solution is to cover the furniture.</p>
<p>Cats are similar to lions. They are both felines. They both have sharp teeth. However, a cat is much smaller than a lion.</p>	<p>When a cat is hungry, first he will look for his master. Then he will sit next to his dish until he gets fed.</p>
<p>You can tell when a cat is angry. Its ears are laid back and it may hiss.</p>	<p>If you don't get enough sleep, then it could affect your memory, ability to pay attention, and performance in school.</p>
<p>If you can't remember dreams, but want to, keep a journal by your bed so that you can record them as soon as you wake up.</p>	<p>A baby may first toss and turn when she is put in a crib for a nap. Second, she may cry. Not long after that she will likely close her eyes and drift off to</p>

	sleep.
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Compare your findings with the ones on the table. Notice the underlined words that show how signal words have given hints as to the text structure.

<p>SEQUENTIAL OR CHRONOLOGICAL</p>	<p>Shows events in order or explains steps one must follow</p> <p>first, next, after, before, last, following</p>	<p>When a cat is hungry, <u>first</u> he will look for his master. <u>Then</u> he will sit next to his dish until he gets fed.</p> <p>A baby may <u>first</u> toss and turn when she is put in a crib for a nap. <u>Second</u>, she may cry. <u>Not long after that</u> she will likely close her eyes and drift off to sleep.</p>
<p>COMPARE AND CONTRAST</p>	<p>Tells how two or more things are the same (compare) or different (contrast)</p> <p>similar to, as well as, however, on the contrary</p>	<p>Cats are <u>similar to</u> lions. They are both felines. They both have sharp teeth. <u>However</u>, a cat is much smaller than a lion.</p>
<p>CAUSE AND EFFECT</p>	<p>Shows a relationship between a cause (event) and effect (what happened as a result)</p> <p>consequently, therefore, as a result, because of, due to</p>	<p>Cats often have lots of energy and will play for a long time. <u>As a result</u>, they take many naps.</p> <p>You can tell when a cat is angry. Its ears are laid back and it may hiss. If you don't get enough sleep, <u>then it could affect</u> your memory, ability to pay attention, and performance in school.</p>
<p>PROBLEM AND SOLUTION</p>	<p>Tells about a problem and gives one or more solutions</p> <p>Consequently, therefore, leads to, because of</p>	<p>Cats sometimes scratch the furniture. <u>One solution is</u> to cover the furniture.</p> <p>If you can't remember dreams, but want to, keep a journal by your bed so that you can record them as soon as you wake up.</p>