

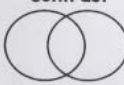




nonfiction Text Structures Chart

nonfiction
Text Structures Chart

Nonfiction
Text Structures
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Problem/Solution 	The author will introduce a problem and tell you how the problem could be (or has been) fixed. There may be one solution to fix the problem or several different solutions mentioned. <i>Real life example:</i> advertisements in magazines for products
Cause & Effect 	The author describes something that has happened which has had an effect on or caused something else to happen. It could be a good effect or a bad effect. There may be more than one cause and there may also be more than one effect. <i>Real life example:</i> A newspaper article is written about a volcano eruption, which had an effect on flights and tourism.
Compare & Contrast 	The author's purpose is to tell you how two things are the same and how they are different by comparing them. <i>Real life example:</i> A bargain hunter writing an article about buying store-brand items and how it compares with buying name-brand items.
Description or List 	With this structure, the author often tells a lot of information (or lists facts) about a certain subject. It's up to the reader to determine what he thinks is important and sometimes even interesting enough to remember. <i>Real life example:</i> A soccer coach writes a letter, describing to parents exactly what kind of cleats to buy for their kids.
Time Order or Sequence 	Information in the text is written in a specific order or timeline format. <i>Real life examples:</i> recipes, directions, events in history

**It is important to note that not all nonfiction texts strictly follow one text structure!*

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What a great visual for teaching nonfiction text structures!
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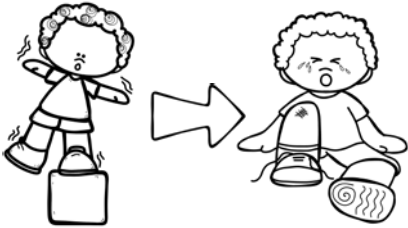
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The author will introduce a problem and tell you how the problem could be (or has been) fixed. There may be one solution to fix the problem or several different solutions mentioned.

Real life example: advertisements in magazines for products

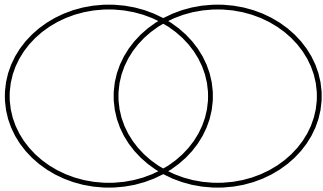
Cause & Effect



The author describes something that has happened which has had an effect on or caused something else to happen. It could be a good effect or a bad effect. There may be more than one cause and there may also be more than one effect.

Real life example: A newspaper article is written about a volcano eruption, which had an effect on flights and tourism.

Compare & Contrast



The author's purpose is to tell you how two things are the same and how they are different by comparing them.

Real life example: A bargain hunter writing an article about buying store-brand items and how it compares with buying name-brand items.

Description or List



With this structure, the author often tells a lot of information (or lists facts) about a certain subject. It's up to the reader to determine what he thinks is important and sometimes even interesting enough to remember.

Real life example: A soccer coach writes a letter, describing to parents exactly what kind of cleats to buy for their kids.

Time Order or Sequence



Information in the text is written in a specific order or timeline format.

Real life examples: recipes, directions, events in history

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nonfiction Text Features Chart

Nonfiction Text Features

Captions are words near a picture or photograph to help readers better understand it.	Comparisons help readers picture things in their head. Example: This shark is as big as a school bus.	Glossary Similar to a dictionary, a glossary helps readers define words from the book. *Hint: look towards the back of the book.
Graphics may include charts, graphs, or cutaways. They are used to help readers better understand what the author is saying.	Illustrations & Photographs help readers see exactly what something or someone looks like.	Index is an alphabetical list of ideas that are in the book. It tells readers what page the idea is on. friction - p. 15
Labels help readers identify a picture or a photograph and its parts.	Maps help readers understand where something is in the world.	Special Print When a word is bold , in <i>italics</i> , or <u>underlined</u> , it is an important word for readers to know.
Text Features help organize information in the book so readers know what's important!	Subtitles are special headings that help readers know what the next section of text will be about.	Table of Contents helps readers identify key topics in the book in the order they are presented. *Hint: look towards the front of the book.

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free Fiction Text Structure chart

Fiction Text Structure

Although not all Fiction follows this plot structure, the most common structure for fiction is the problem/solution or rise/fall structure.

Beginning
The characters, setting, and problem are introduced.

Climax
The character faces the problem head-on. The tension is the highest.

Fall in Action

Resolution
Problems are resolved. The "good guy" usually wins.

6 Kinds of Problems in Fiction Texts

Character vs. Character A problem occurs between two of the characters in the story. The other character (antagonist) tries to stop the main character (protagonist) from reaching his goal.	Character vs. Society The main character (protagonist) struggles against unjust laws or other traditions from society that conflict with his/her sense of justice or ethics.
Character vs. Self The main character has an inner struggle with a personal character flaw, desire, or belief.	Character vs. Nature A problem between the main character and nature, mainly in the form of severe weather or animals.
Character vs. Supernatural The main character has to overcome something or someone that has supernatural characteristics, like characters with magical powers.	Character vs. Technology Technology or a machine causes problems and the main character has to overcome it, often times destroying it.

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