

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Analyzing Structure and Text Features



## Objective

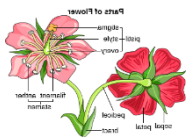
In this lesson, you will:

- identify and analyze the use of print and graphic features in informational text
- analyze how text structure and features contribute to a text's ideas and purpose
- write to analyze the use of text structure and features in informational text

## Analyzing Print and Graphic Text Features

### PRINT AND GRAPHIC FEATURES IN INFORMATIONAL TEXTS

#### Diagrams and Maps



Graphic features such as maps and diagrams **help readers visualize** \_\_\_\_\_ information in a text. Other graphic features include **photographs, illustrations** \_\_\_\_\_, **cross sections, charts, timelines, and graphs.**

#### Titles and Headings



The **title** \_\_\_\_\_ of a text either **tells readers what the text is mostly about** or grabs their attention with an interesting statement. Headings and **subheadings** \_\_\_\_\_ **organize information in a text by dividing it into sections that focus on separate key ideas.**



**Font Sizes and Styles**

Text in an *italicized font* (slanting to the side) and **bolded font** (dark and thick) call readers' attention to important words in a text. *Italicized font* is also used for caption titles and book titles. **Larger-sized bolded font** is used to help readers **easily identify titles and headings**.



**Sidebars and Captions**

Sidebars, or separate boxes of text, provide readers with facts or details related to information in the main text. Captions are short titles or descriptions located near graphic features (maps, images, diagrams) that explain to readers what the graphics show.

**ANALYZING DETAILS AND STRUCTURE IN INFORMATIONAL TEXTS**

Good readers look for the **key ideas** in an informational text. These ideas are the most important ideas and develop the central topic of the text.

A **key idea** is usually found in the first or last sentence of a paragraph, as well as the paragraph's heading or subheading if there is one.

**EXAMINING KEY IDEAS AND DETAILS: EXAMPLE**

Notice how the details and organization work together to develop a key idea.

**Limestone Bricks?**

the mystery of its construction

By using a question mark in the paragraph heading, the author gives the reader a clue about the key idea.

The author states the key idea of the paragraph in the first sentence. This idea connects back to the question mark in the paragraph heading.

there is still debate

The author **develops** the key idea by **explaining** that there is still a debate about how the pyramids were built.

Scientists did admit that they did not know

The author **further** develops the key idea by explaining that one **result** of the debate about the pyramid's construction is that scientists admitted that even the most common theory leaves questions unanswered.

## Analyzing Text Structure

Learn more about the different text structures authors use to **organize the ideas** in informational texts.



### Cause and Effect

Text is organized by describing an **event** or issue and explaining its **results**.



### Compare and Contrast

Text is organized by **comparing** two things and describing how they are the **same** or **different**.



### Problem and Solution

Text is organized by stating a problem and explaining a **solution** to the problem.



### Chronological


Text is organized in a **sequence** of logical steps or a **timeline** of events.

## Writing to Analyze Text Structure and Features

Various types of **clauses** add variety to writing. A clause is a group of related words with a **subject** \_\_\_\_\_ and a **verb** \_\_\_\_\_. Sentences can be made up of one, two, or more clauses.

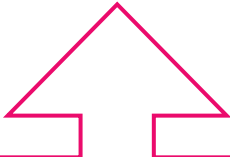
There are two types:

1. independent clause: can function as a **complete** \_\_\_\_\_ sentence



Two independent clauses can be connected by the words **and**, **but**, **so**, **or**, **nor**, **for**, and **yet**.

2. dependent clause: **adds** \_\_\_\_\_ an idea to a sentence, but **cannot** \_\_\_\_\_ function as a complete sentence



A dependent clause **needs** \_\_\_\_\_ to be connected to an independent clause to form a **complete** \_\_\_\_\_ sentence. Dependent clauses begin with words such as **because**, **in**, **after**, **since**, **when**, and **which**.