

How Texts Work

There is wide evidence that shows when readers understand how a text works:

- the purpose,
- the structure
- the features
and the form,

comprehension is greatly improved.

Recount

Recounts can be: personal retellings of an activity, factual retellings of a science experiment or news story, or imaginative retellings, for example, "A Day in Space".

<u>Beginning:</u>			
<i>who</i>	<i>where</i>	<i>what</i>	<i>when</i>



Series of Events:

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Personal Comment:

Instructions

(Procedure)

Instructions tell how to do or make something.

Goals:

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Materials:

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Method:

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Explanation

Explanations explain how or why things work.

Statement about topic:



Explanation 1:



Explanation 2:



Explanation 3:



Optional restatement:

Report

Reports classify information.

Opening statement and classification:



Facts such as habits, behavior, color, shape (diagrams and labels may be used):



Summary:

Article

Articles can be short news articles, magazine articles, feature articles, which present information and opinions about events, places or people.

Topic: Heading and subheading

Introduction or lead:

who

what

when

where

why

Facts and opinions and story elements:

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Expert opinion(s) and quotes:

Personal experience and quotes:

Concluding Summary:

Essay

An Essay can be:

- a short composition on a theme or topic
- a composition in which ideas on a single topic are explained or argued
- It can take the form of : a format essay, informal essay, photo

Beginning- Introductory sentences presenting the issue and writer's views

Explanations of, or arguments for the issue or view

Can Include:

- cause/effect
- analogies
- opinions
- persuasion
- classification
- reviews
- comparisons
- contrasts

Conclusion (restatement of position):

