**Name:**

**Textual Structures**

**Text Structures: refers to how the information within a written text is organized.**

Text Structures:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

**Descriptive/Spatial**

Description is a form of writing that is used to describe the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people, places, or items. Usually in descriptive writing, the main topic is introduced and then the attributes are included in the body of the paragraph. Words that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this type of text structure are

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A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, such as the Semantic Web or the bubble map from Thinking Map, may be used to map the individual characteristics or traits of the topic being introduced.

*Examples:*

1. “The earth’s crust is made up mostly of hard, rocky substances, though some of these substances have crumbled into dirt from years of exposure to wind and rain and roots of plants. That crust is many miles thick (though the part under the ocean is thinner than the part on the land). Underneath the crust is a layer called the mantle. The mantle is about 1,800 miles thick. Below the mantle is the earth’s core, which is made up of two layers called the inner core and outer core.” Christopher Lampton, Earthquake, 1991
2. "A tiny hiding place was nestled under the green vines. Inside the nook sat two benches and a small table. The table was set up to play checkers with butterflies and ladybugs. It looked like the perfect place to relax on a hot summer day".

What are the passages describing?

1.

2.

**Sequence/Order of Importance/Chronological**

Chronological (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

Sequence (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

This text structure gives readers a chronological of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_or a list of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a procedure.

Gives information\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of occurrence

*Examples*

1. "Immigrants began to arrive in Texas to farm cotton. Then Robert Munger developed a new cotton ginning process. Soon after the railroad system became a major transport of cotton."
2. "Before applying the screen protector, clean the surface of your phone's screen with a soft cloth. Once the surface of your screen is clean, remove the paper backing on the screen protector. Evenly apply the sticky side of the screen protector to your phone's screen. Smooth out any air bubble trapped on between the protector and the phone screen. Enjoy the added protection."
3. "When I got home from school after a long boring day, I took out the peanut butter, jelly, and bread. After taking the lid off of the jars, I spread the peanut butter on one side of the bread and the jelly on the other, and then I put the two pieces of bread together. After that, I enjoyed it while watching "Cops" on the TV. I swear, that was the best peanut butter and jelly sandwich I ever ate."

What is the sequence/order of steps in example #2?

 **Problem/Solution**

This type of structure sets up a problem or problems,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and then discusses the effects of the solution.

*Example(s)*

"Dr. Miller doesn't want the tigers to vanish. These majestic beasts are disappearing at an alarming rate. Dr. Miller thinks that we should write to our congress people. If we let them know that we demand the preservation of this species, maybe we can make a difference. Dr. Miller also thinks that we should donate to Save the Tigers. Our donations will help to support and empower those who are fighting the hardest to preserve the tigers. We owe it to our grandchildren to do something."

What is the Problem?

What is the solution?

**Cause and Effect**

This structure presents the causal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between an specific event, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or concept and the events, ideas, or concept that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

“Earthquakes happen all over the world in areas called seismic zones. Seismic zones

occur where the plates of crust covering the Earth’s surface meet each other. Inside

the Earth, the mantle is always moving, which in turn moves the plates. These plates

push against each other, building up tension between them. When the tension

between plates becomes too great, they grind against each other, causing the Earth’s

surface to tremble and shake.”

Robert Neumiller, Planet Earth, Creative Discoveries, 2001, p. 52

What is the cause?

What is the effect?

**Compare/Contrast**

This type of text examines the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between two or more people, events, concepts, ideas, etc.

*Examples*

1. "All matter, all things can be changed in two ways: chemically and physically. Both chemical and physical changes affect the state of matter. Physical changes are those that do not change the make-up or identity of the matter. For example, clay will bend or flatten if squeezed, but it will still be clay. Changing the shape of clay is a physical change, and does not change the matter's identity. Chemical changes turn the matter into a new kind of matter with different properties. For example, when paper is burnt, it becomes ash and will never be paper again. The difference between them is that physical changes are temporary or only last for a little while, and chemical changes are permanent, which means they last forever. Physical and chemical changes both affect the state of matter."
2. “High overhead, plants such as orchids and ferns grow. They are adapted to life on tree branches where there’s plenty of sunlight. They grew from windblown seeds or spores that once landed on the tree… These plants get the water they need from rain. They get minerals from dust and decaying leaves. They take nothing from the tree at all. Mistletoe lives in treetops, too, but it is a thief. Birds carry the plant’s sticky seeds to a tree branch. The mistletoe’s roots grow into the living wood and steal all the water and minerals the plant needs from the tree. Its leaves cast shade on the tree’s leaves. It is a good thing for trees that mistletoe does not grow very large. ” Kudlinski, Kathleen V. How Plants Survive. 2002. p. 12-13

In example #1 What are the similarities? What are the differences?

