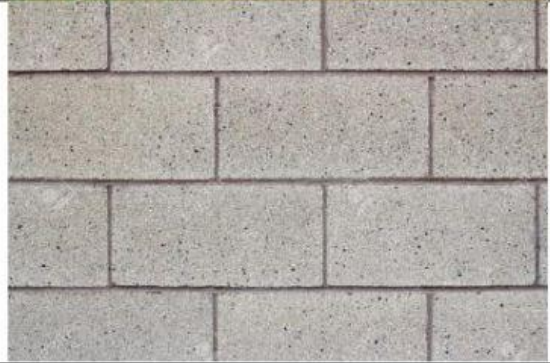


TEXT STRUCTURES

Structures are the things that mostly keep a building or object together. For example, our school is made of cinderblocks. A barn is built from wood. These two buildings serve different purposes.



Text Structures are the way a piece of writing is built. They are the way that the author organizes their ideas. Text structure also has to do with what the author is trying to accomplish.



There are five major text structures:

DESCRIPTION	Description text structure describes a place, thing, or event by using examples, characteristics, etc. It tries to tell you what something appears, smells, feels, tastes, or sounds like.	Description sometimes uses the following signal words/phrases: such as, for example, looks like, for instance, consists of.	My Uber driver looked like a deflating airbag and sounded like talk radio on repeat.
CAUSE AND EFFECT	Cause and effect text structure describes some event, as well as what happens as a result.	Signal words/phrases: because, if, as a result, resulting from, after that, thereafter, resulting from, caused by, as an effect, after, before.	The dodo bird used to roam in large flocks across America. Interestingly, the dodo wasn't startled by gun shot. Because of this, frontiersmen would kill entire flocks in one sitting. Unable to sustain these attacks, the dodo was hunted to extinction.
SEQUENTIAL/CHRONOLOGICAL	Sequential order texts are written (mostly) in order from what events happened first to what happened last. Sometimes authors	Signal words: first, second, next, then, after, before, and then, following, before.	Eating cereal is easy. First, get out your materials. Next, pour your cereal in the bowl, add milk, and enjoy.

	will put things slightly out of order.		
COMPARE AND CONTRAST	Compare and Contrast text structure tells about the similarities and differences of two things. Authors often try to organize by similarities first, then differences.	Signal/clue words: alike, different, both, similar, related, differ, in contrast, same, as well, however. Words like "fewest," "taller," "better."	Similarities: -Computers can be used to communicate easily, for example via email. Similarly/Likewise, the mobile phone is a convenient tool for communication. -Both computers and mobile phones can be used to communicate easily with other people. -Just like the computer, the mobile phone can be used to communicate easily with other people. The computer is similar to the mobile phone in the way it can be used for easy communication. Differences: -Computers, although increasingly small, are not always easy to carry from one place to another. However, the mobile phone can be carried with ease. - Computers are generally not very portable, whereas the mobile phone is. -Computers differ from mobile phones in their lack of portability. -Computers are unlike mobile phones in their lack of portability.
PROBLEM AND SOLUTION	This text structure talks about a problem or conflict, as well as steps taken to solve the problem. Look for the author to suggest possible ways to solve a problem.	Signal words and phrases: problem, as a result, solution, resolve, made better, helped, resolution, etc.	Although for most people COVID-19 causes only mild illness, it can make some people very ill. Problem: How do you protect the most vulnerable individuals in crowded cities and refugee camps? And how do you keep infected individuals from spreading the disease? Solution: Health authorities are trying out a somewhat controversial strategy: separating the sick and those at high risk, moving them from the homes where they might live alone or with an extended family into vacant homes or taking over facilities previously used for other purposes, such as learning centers. The

			people being targeted include the elderly and those with preexisting health conditions that make them susceptible to COVID-19 — as well as the homeless.
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Read the following definitions of text structures and write the number of the text structure according to the structure of the text:

1. Description
2. Cause and Effect
3. Sequential/Chronological
4. Compare and Contrast
5. Problem and Solution

Text	Text structure number
This type of text examines the similarities and differences between two or more people, events, concepts, ideas, etc. EXAMPLE: A book about ancient Greece may explain how the Spartan women were different from the Athenian women.	
This text structure gives readers a chronological of events or a list of steps in a procedure. EXAMPLE: A book about the American revolution might list the events leading to the war. In another book, steps involved in harvesting blue crabs might be told.	
This type of text structure features a detailed description of something to give the reader a mental picture. EXAMPLE: A book may tell all about whales or describe what the geography is like in a particular region.	
This structure presents the causal relationship between an specific event, idea, or concept and the events, ideas, or concept that follow. EXAMPLE: Weather patterns could be described that explain why a big snowstorm occurred.	
This type of structure sets up a problem or problems, explains the solution, and then discusses the effects of the solution. EXAMPLE: In Ghana, bikes are in high demand. Few people have enough money to afford a car. So bikes are used to transport most of the country's food and material goods.	