

Comprehension Module Summary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The numbered items are individual modules ✓ Video ✓ PowerPoint with Activity Guide ✓ Worksheets ✓ Articles as appropriate 	
Literature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure of Text <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Story mapping Text meaning <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Theme 3. Characterization 	Informational – Non-fiction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure of Text <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Non-fiction text structure Text meaning <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Non-fiction – main idea Non-Fiction Science and Social Studies – Text Features <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. How to find information – table of contents, headings, glossary, index 7. How to use information – maps, timelines, flow chart, tables, pictures, close ups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal Comprehension Approaches <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Building Background Knowledge 9. Vocabulary Development 	

Objectives

- Review text types
- Learn why text structure is important
- Explore instructional strategies
- Strategies to support English Learners

Informational Text Types

EXPOSITORY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textbook • News Article • Feature Article • Encyclopedia Entry • Book Review • Informational Trade Book 	PROCEDURAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recipe - Schedule - Map - Directions - Table - Graph - Time Line
PERSUASIVE or ARGUMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informational Trade Book • Journal • Speech • Simple Persuasive Essay 	

Why Text Structure is Important

- Students use organization when text becomes difficult
- Knowing the organization eases processing
- It can be used as a type of prior knowledge

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Graphic Organizers Support Comprehension

- Visually represents what goes on in a skilled reader's mind
- Temporary use only
- Select one, then expose students to others

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Text Structure	Explanation	Signal Words	Graphic Organizers
Cause and Effect	Ideas, events, or facts are presented as causes in conjunction with the resulting outcomes or effects.	• accordingly • consequently • may be due to • as a result • because • for the reason • nontheless • therefore	• as a result • if... then • since • the led to
Compare and Contrast	Similarities and differences are presented between two or more topics or concepts.	• although • but • either... or • even though • likewise • instead of • in contrast • rather than	• as well as • compared to • different from • however • likewise • not only
Description	Provides information about a topic.	• a number of • characteristics • in addition • in like • in the • in the • in the	• appears to be • for instance • including • such as • on in • for instance • including • such as
Problem and Solution	Problem is presented followed by one or more solutions.	• a problem • because • in order to • one reason for • steps involved	• a solution • for the reason • because • may be due to • as a result • the led to
Question and Answer	Question is posed and then followed by answer.	• how many • one may conclude • when • why	• how many • if... then • because • may be due to • as a result • the led to
Sequence	Events are described in numerical or chronological order.	• after • before • first • initially • next • on (today) • each • lastly • while	• afterward • during • following • later • next • not long after • preceding • first • until • when

Strategies

• *Activity handouts and instructions available in RESOURCE LIBRARY*

- 1. Determining Structure (*modeled in video*)
- 2. Writing using Structures (*modeled in video*)

Determining the Text's Structure

Text: What is Water Worth? (see activity guide)

Video of practice

Water is fast becoming more precious than gold or oil. The planet simply does not have enough usable water to go around. For one thing, most of Earth's water is salt water, which we can't drink or use to water our crops. Only about 3 percent of Earth's water is fresh, and most of that is locked away in polar ice caps, glaciers, or underground layers of rock called *aquifers*.

Moreover, water is not equally **distributed** around the world. Some countries have more water than others, but most have enough water to meet people's needs. What they don't always have is the means to make that water available to people. Rich, developed countries can tap into hard-to-reach sources of water much more easily than poor, less-developed countries, where people often don't have enough money to dig wells or build dams to create reservoirs.

Stop Here and Practice

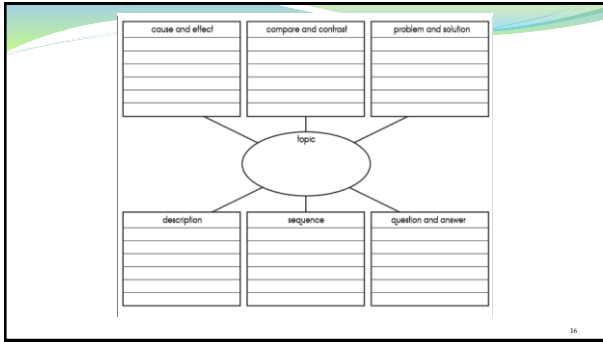
Select a text from A-Z Readers

Determine the text structure using the text structure template

Writing Using Structure

Topic: Food in the Cafeteria

Video of practice



Stop Here and Practice

Select an everyday topic
 Write stories in various structure about the topic
 Remember to use clue words

Supporting English Learners

- Help students understand the *process* of text structures:
 - Complete the text structure template for writing structure using a known topic with pictures, for example:
 - When teaching compare and contrast, compare a football to a basketball
 - When explaining cause and effect, use everyday events such as rain causes puddles
