10 INCREASINGLY COMPLEX TEXT STRUCTURES

SEQUENCE-PROCEDURE



Describes a rule, procedure, or recipe. Lists steps to follow in specific order to complete a task or to make something.

EXAMPLES: rules to follow (e.g., math, decoding) to more complex tasks, such as science data collection or research steps.

TIME ORDER-CHRONOLOGY



An event or plot unfolds over time. More complex texts use literary devices, such as flashback foreshadowing, or dates, visual timelines, or graphs to establish or imply time order.

EXAMPLES: Narrative and historical texts and articles to inform.

ENUMERATION-DESCRIPTION-EVENT



An object, person, place, concept, or event is described using data, sensory features, and precise characteristics. Longer texts also apply chronology, definition.

EXAMPLES: Story settings, paragraphs that introduce topic, elaborate on ideas, summarize or conclude.

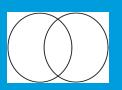
DEFINITION



A definition is followed by uses, description, or examples based on attributes or functions (types, groupings).

More narrow and specific than description. May include domain-specific word relationships, synonym-antonym.

COMPARE-CONTRAST



Describes how two <u>or</u> <u>more</u> objects, actions, or processes, for example, are alike and different.

Each paragraph or section applies less complex structures to illustrate similar, contrasting, or summary ideas.

SIGNAL WORDS, TEXT FEATURES, AND SEMANTIC CUES TYPICALLY USED WITH EACH TEXT STRUCTURE

After, At the same time, Before, Finally, First, Following that step, Last, Next, Now, Second, Then, Third, Simultaneously

"This is how to . . . "

Look for bullets, numbering, outlining, white space, arrows, diagrams, for example. Afterward, As, At last, Before, Earlier, Finally, Following that, Initially, Later on, Meanwhile, Much later, Next, Then, Not long after, Now, On (date), Previously, Soon after, Suddenly, The next day, When

Look for white space, subheadings, chapter titles, dates.

Also, Besides, First of all, For instance, For one thing, In fact, Such as . . . , To begin with, An example of this, To illustrate this

"This article describes . . ."

Look for the topic subheadings, visuals.

Also called ..., An example is, Another word for this is ..., Belongs to this ... group, Characteristics include ..., For instance, In fact, Such as ..., Is illustrated or used when, Is the opposite of, Means ...

Look for definitions embedded in text after bolded terms, inset text, footnotes, diagram, or glossary. Alike, Also, Although, As opposed to, As well as, Both, But, Conversely, Different from, Either ... or ..., For example, However, In contrast, In fact, Instead, On the other hand, Same as, Similar to, Not only ... but also, Yet

Look for T-charts, subheadings.

PROMPTS FOR UNDERSTANDING INFORMATION IN THE TEXT

What do you have to do first? Next?

Do you need special materials or equipment?

Do the steps always happen in this order?

Are there specific things to be careful of?

What led up to . . . ?
What helped you to develop a timeline of events?

Which event was the turning point?

What is being described?

How is it being described (what does it look like, how does it work, what does it do, etc.)?

What is most important to remember about it?

Is there more than one meaning for this?

What in the text helped you to determine the intended meaning?

Is the meaning literal or figurative as it is used?

What is being compared and why?

In what ways are they alike or different?

Are they more alike than different?

Which is more . . . ?

"TOP-LEVEL" STRUCTURES REQUIRE MORE TEXT AND A DEEPER, MORE HOLISTIC UNDERSTANDING OF IDEAS PRESENTED.

CAUSE-EFFECT



More complex than sequence or chronology. Cause is why something happens. Effect is what happens the consequence. Sometimes multiple effects or causes are possible.

PROBLEM-SOLUTION



Narrative texts introduce

problem or conflict facing the characters. Informational texts and articles explain why there is a problem, then offer one or more

possible solutions.

PROPOSITION-SUPPORT



Informational texts (e.g., speech, editorial) similar to problem—solution, although these include a thesis or claim to frame the side supported. An argument and counterargument are developed or elaborated on using hard facts and evidence.

JUDGEMENT-CRITIQUE



Uses a set of agreedupon criteria to evaluate data, sources, or issues that have been presented (e.g., Is this food healthy? How do you rank these? Who is a great leader? Is there bias?).

DEDUCTIVE-INDUCTIVE



Deductive: presents a generalization and follows it with examples.

Inductive: gives examples and illustrations and asks the reader to draw conclusions or generalizations from them.

SIGNAL WORDS, TEXT FEATURES, AND SEMANTIC CUES TYPICALLY USED WITH EACH TEXT STRUCTURE

According to, As a result, Because, Consequently, Effects of, For this reason, Furthermore, May be due to, Possible reason why, Since, So, Therefore, This led to, Thus

Often include data, graphs, timelines, flowcharts.

According to,
Consequently, May
be due to, Raises the
question . . . , The
dilemma or puzzle
is . . . , To solve this

One possible answer is . . . , One reason for the problem is . . . , Since, So, Therefore, Thus

Often begins with a scenario, shocking facts, a question, or quote.

Although, As opposed to, As well as, Both . . . but, Consequently, Conversely, Either . . . or . . . , For example, However, If . . . then, In contrast, In fact, Instead, On the other hand, Similar to, Not only . . . but also, While, Unless, The facts show, To begin with, If . . . then, Yet

Although, As opposed to, As well as, Both . . . but, Conversely, Either . . . or, For example, However, If . . . then, In contrast, In fact, Instead, On the other hand, Similar to, Not only . . . but also, While, The facts show, Thus, Therefore, Unless, Yet

Alike, Also, Although, Another example, Conversely, Different from, For example, For instance, In contrast, In fact, Instead, Most members . . . , Similar

Look for labeled diagrams, captions, flowcharts, subheadings.

PROMPTS FOR UNDERSTANDING INFORMATION IN THE TEXT

What event happened first?

What were the possible causes or results of . . . ?

Can you find another source that supports this?

What is the problem?

Why is this a problem? What is being done or can be done to solve the problem?

What will happen if it is not solved?

What is the author claiming?

Are the facts accurate?

Are sources credible and valid?

Can you find other sources that support either side?

What criteria are used? Are the criteria appropriate to content? Would most agree on using these criteria to

make this judgment?

What do these have in common?

Can you provide other examples?

Can you show this visually (chart it)?

online resources &

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