

## Identifying Text Structure = Organizational Patterns

Text structure refers to how the information within a written text is organized. This strategy can help you to understand how a text might present a main idea and details. Listen to and watch the lecture to fill in the blanks about how to identify how texts and reading passages are organized. Pay close attention to the graphic organizers presented in the lecture. They are used to help identify a text's structure.

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Text structure refers to how a text is \_\_\_\_\_.

Stories are generally organized \_\_\_\_\_; however nonfiction texts have many different text structures.

### 6 types of text structures

1. **Chronological** = \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Sequence** = \_\_\_\_\_

usually used for \_\_\_\_\_

Sequence does not \_\_\_\_\_

3. **Cause and Effect** = \_\_\_\_\_

4. **Problem and Solution** = \_\_\_\_\_

it is similar to cause and effect but you look for to a \_\_\_\_\_

5. **Compare** = \_\_\_\_\_ **and Contrast** = \_\_\_\_\_

6. **Spatial** = \_\_\_\_\_

This is usually used for \_\_\_\_\_ writing.

## Identifying Text Structure = Organizational Patterns TEACHER ANSWER KEY

Text structure refers to how the information within a written text is organized. This strategy can help you to understand how a text might present a main idea and details. Listen to and watch the lecture to fill in the blanks about how to identify how texts and reading passages are organized. Pay close attention to the graphic organizers presented in the lecture. They are used to help identify a text's structure.

### Watch Video here;

<http://www.ereadingworksheets.com/text-structure-worksheets/text-structure-lesson.htm>

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Text structure refers to how a text is **organized**.

Stories are generally organized **\_chronologically\_**; however nonfiction texts have many different text structures.

### 6 types of text structures

1. **Chronological** = in order of time (chrono = time & logic = order)
2. **Sequence** = order of steps in a process or event (time not noted)  
usually used for **directions or instructions**  
  
Sequence does not **take place at any specific point in time**.
3. **Cause and Effect** = explains reasons why something happened or explains the effects of something.
4. **Problem and Solution** = Author states a problem and a solution  
it is similar to cause and effect but you look for to a **problem**.
5. **Compare** = find similarities **and Contrast** = find what's different.
6. **Spatial** = in order of space or location  
This is usually used for **descriptive** writing.