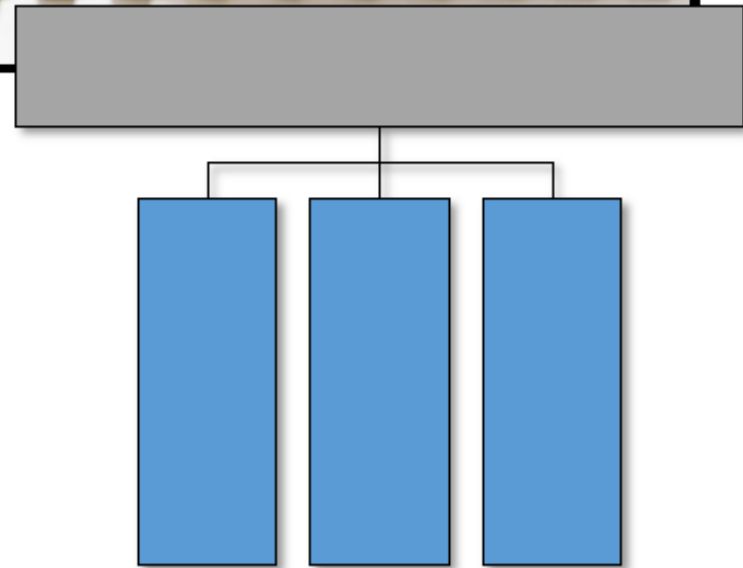
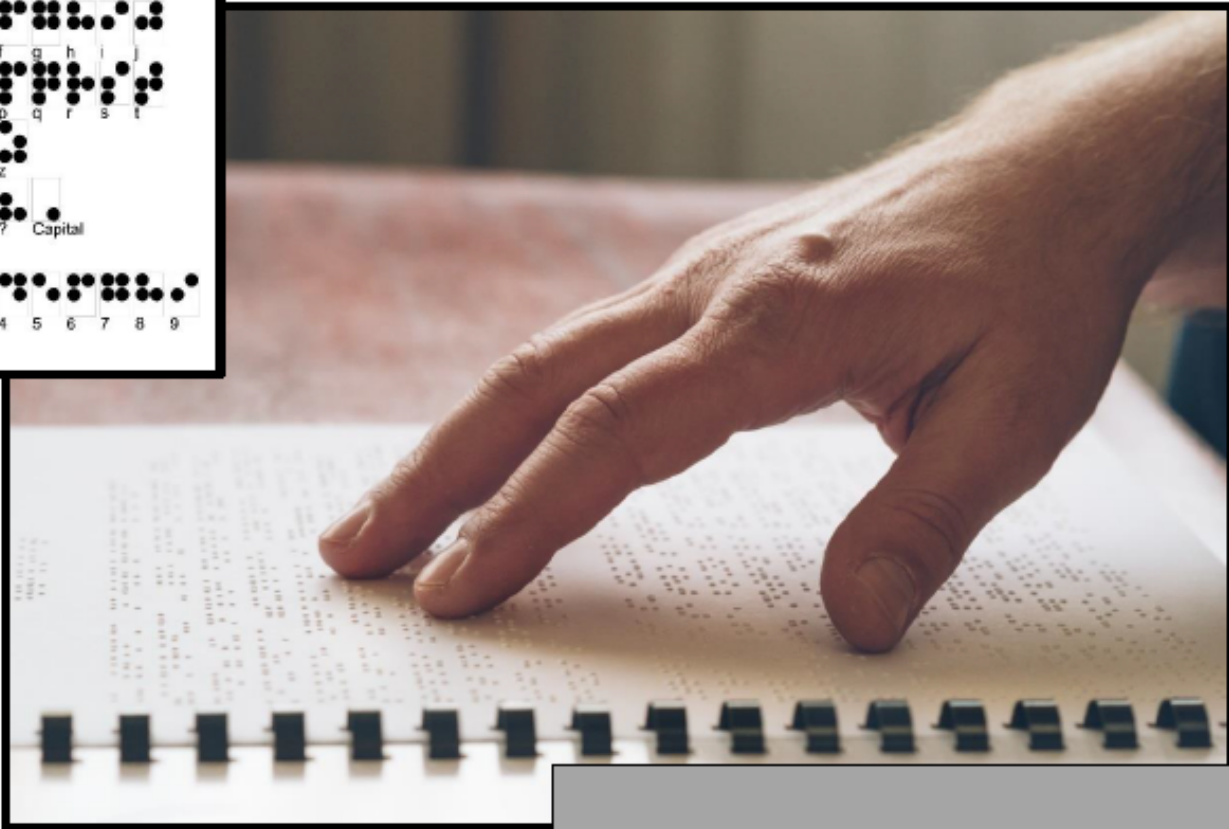
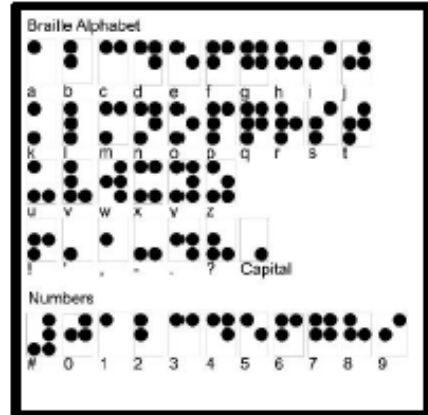


Problem and Solution

When authors are writing about a solution or solutions to a problem, they will use this text structure.



How could this graphic organizer help when describing the solutions to a problem? An example would be when Louis Braille developed a way for blind people to read.

Clue words: problem, dilemma, solve, solution, because, since, fix, repair, resolve, answer

Cause and Effect

When authors write about events that cause changes or that lead to other events, they use a cause and effect structure.

Cause
The REASON-
WHY something
happened.

Effect
The RESULT-
WHAT happened.

Clue words: cause, because, effect, therefore, as a consequence, as a result, if...then, due to, since, reason, led to



How could this graphic organizer help when describing the effects of global warming?

SUMMARIZING INFORMATIONAL TEXT

When you are summarizing informational text, you are giving a BRIEF retelling of a text. A good summary will give you the main idea, along with a few of the most important details.

To write a summary, start with the MAIN IDEA sentence.



To do this, think TACO!!!

Text- Begin the sentence by naming the text

Action- State the author and their action in the text

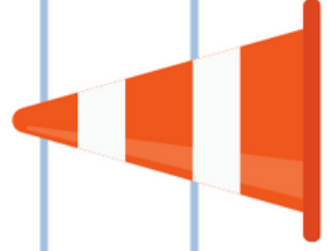
Central Idea- Give the central idea or topic

Objective- End with the author's purpose for writing the piece

For example: "In the article, "Bats", author Jan Jennings examines

the habitats of bats and how global warming is affecting them.

Once you have the main idea sentence finished, add two or three DETAILS from the text that support the main idea and then you've got a summary!



Use caution when selecting the details you use. Be sure to pick details that are important to the main idea. Some details may be interesting, but do not support the main idea.