











# Text Structures Chart

<p><b>Text Structure:</b> The author organizes the text to give the audience more clues as they search for meaning.</p> 		
<p><b>Cause &amp; Effect</b> To say or do something that results in an outcome.</p> 	<p><b>Main Idea</b> The most important idea in the text.</p> 	<p><b>Problem &amp; Solution</b> The main character has a problem to overcome. Many struggles are experienced to solve the problem.</p> 
<p><b>Supporting Details</b> Facts or examples that support the main idea.</p>		
<p><b>Point of View</b> A character or outside observer is telling the story.</p> 	<p><b>Generalizations</b> Using clues from the story to draw conclusions.</p> 	<p><b>Compare &amp; Contrast</b> Two or more things which have similar or different qualities.</p> 
<p><b>Fact or Opinion</b> A fact is something that can be proven. An opinion is a belief or feeling.</p> 	<p><b>Foreshadowing</b> A symbol or happening that forecasts a problem, conflict, disaster, or event.</p> 	<p><b>Flashback</b> A scene inserted in a story showing events that occurred in the past to explain a current action.</p> 

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Purpose: This chart displays nine common literary techniques. These words, phrases, or figures of speech are accompanied with a drawing and definition.

Directions: Students keep a copy of this chart in their reading folder or notebook. During a read aloud, when the teacher mentions a word, phrase, or figure of speech that is on the chart, then she may point to the chart for the drawings and the definitions to clarify the type of literary device and its meaning. Also, when using any of the response to literature organizers in this section, this handy chart aides students needing reminders about the different types of literary devices.

# Text Structure:

The author organizes the text to give the audience more clues as they search for meaning.



## Cause & Effect



To say or do something that results in an outcome.

## Main Idea

The most important idea in the text.



## Supporting Details

Facts or examples that support the main idea.

## Problem & Solution



The main character has a problem to overcome. Many struggles are experienced to solve the problem.

## Point of View



A character or outside observer is telling the story.

## Generalizations



Using clues from the story to draw conclusions.

## Compare & Contrast



Two or more things which have similar or different qualities.

## Fact or Opinion



A fact is something that can be proven. An opinion is a belief or feeling.

## Foreshadowing



A symbol or happening that forecasts a problem, conflict, disaster, or event.

## Flashback



A scene inserted in a story showing events that occurred in the past to explain a current action.