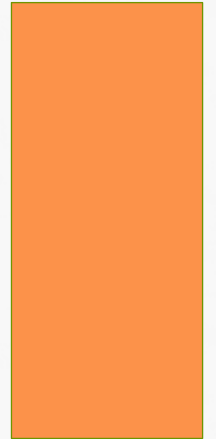


INTRODUCING NONFICTION

NOTICING AND THINKING ABOUT TEXT FEATURES
EMILY BONNEMORT



THE DIFFERENCE

FICTION VS. NONFICTION

SORTING BOOKS

- Sit in a circle. Put a big pile of books on the floor and have the class sort books into two piles. Fiction and nonfiction. Teach them how to look inside each book and think aloud about how to tell what kind of book each is.
- Pass out a book to 2 children at a time. Ask them to look at the book together and determine if it's fiction or nonfiction. Store the books in labeled bins (fiction and nonfiction).
- After books are sorted into fiction and nonfiction, work together to sort the nonfiction into smaller groups. (weather, animals, people, places, etc.)

FICTION VS. NONFICTION

- As a class discuss the characteristics of fiction and nonfiction.
- Make a Venn Diagram

FICTION	BOTH	NONFICTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Beginning, middle, end• Characters• Setting• Problem• Events• Solution• Stories• Read from beginning to end	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Illustrations• They help you learn• They are fun to read• words	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bold print• Table of contents• Index• Photographs• Captions• Information• Fun facts• Read in any order• Do not have to read entire book

TEXT FEATURES

OBJECTIVE

- Teach students to:
 - Notice text features and understand that they signal importance
 - Recognize that text features give readers more information and a more complete understanding

INTRODUCING TEXT FEATURES

- Introduce a new text feature each day. Chart the feature and its purpose.
- Show students many examples in nonfiction books.

Nonfiction Features	
Feature	Purpose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> photographs captions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to show something to tell about photo
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> labels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to name something
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> illustrations (drawings) maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to show a picture to show where something is
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> titles (name of book) Charts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to tell what the book is about to give information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> diagrams 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to show the inside and to give a picture to show what something is.

Harvey and Goutvis-
Primary Comprehension Toolkit

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Wow!

At the North Pole, the sun rises around 21 March and does not set again for six months. At the South Pole, the sun does not rise for six months from 21 March.

It's so... c-c-cold!

The coldest temperature recorded, minus 89°C, was in the Antarctic. That is four times colder than a household freezer.

Traditionally, Inuit people of the far north catch fish through ice holes.

Life in the cold

Even in these harsh places, there is life. Fish, seals, penguins and whales swim in the seas. Small plants, such as mosses and herbs, grow in the Arctic. People live here, too.

Northern forests

About 2500 kilometres from the North Pole are the northern lands of North America, Europe and Asia. The vast forests in these regions are some of the largest in the world.

Tough conifers

The forests of the far north are called boreal forests, or taiga. The trees here are mainly conifers, including pines, firs, spruces and larches. These produce their seeds in woody cones. Most are evergreen, with leaves all year round. To survive frost and snow during the long, cold winter, the leaves of these hardy trees are formed into thin needles or hard scales.

The grey wolf has a thick coat with a white undercoat.

The caribou, also called the reindeer, is only found in northern regions.

Cold, windy and dry

Antarctica is not only the coldest place on Earth, it is also the windiest. Its gale-force storms can last for weeks. It is also a desert. At the South Pole, near the middle of Antarctica, the snowfall is equal to just 2.5 centimetres of rain each year. This is not much more than the rainfall in parts of the Sahara Desert.

On 14 December 1911, Norwegian Roald Amundsen and his team were the first to reach the South Pole.

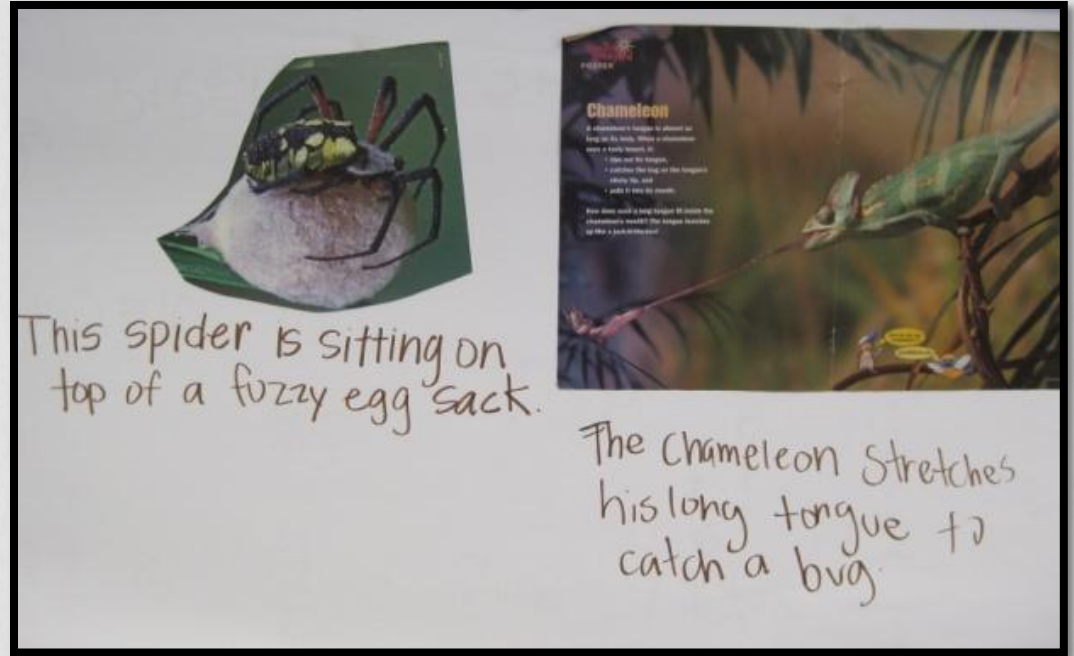
It's so... hidden!

Liesl Vostok in the Antarctic is buried under 4 kilometres of ice and has not been visible for 40 million years.

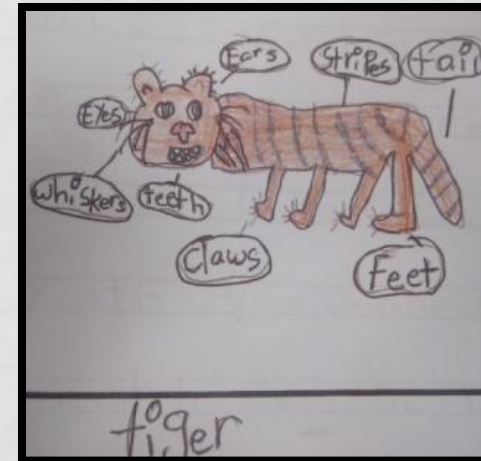
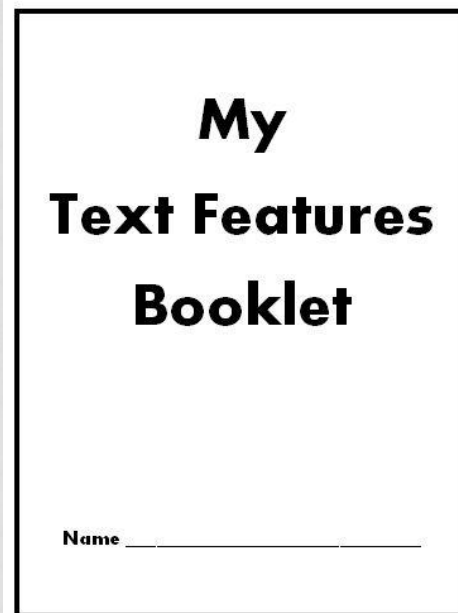
King penguins rest on ice before diving into the cold water to hunt for fish.

Antarctica's coast has steep cliffs and ice seas.

- Teacher models how to design a text feature.



- Students find their own examples of text features in books.
- Students independently write or draw text features (Can use a text-feature student booklet).



Nonfiction Text Features

Feature	Purpose
Diagram	Labeled picture that show the parts of something
Label	Word that tells about the picture
Photograph	Picture that shows how thing look in real life
Caption	Sentence that tells about a picture
Fun Facts	Tell interesting information
Types of Print	Show important words
Timeline	Chart that shows events in order
Map	Picture that shows the location of things or places
Table of Contents	Gives the topics/headings and beginning page number of each section
Index	Tells what page to find information in a book. It is in ABC order.
Glossary	Lists new or important words and shows or tells what they mean
Heading	Tells you what the section is about

SOURCES

Primary Comprehension Toolkit

by Stephanie Harvey and Anne Goudvis

