

Text Features

What are they?







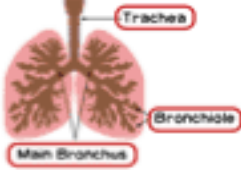
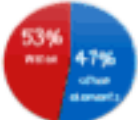
"Text Features" help organize information in nonfiction book so readers know what's important!

Text features can be "extra" word details or picture details you see in the book to help readers better



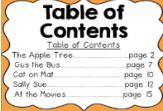
understand the topic.



Take a look below.  These are examples of "Text Features" you might find in a nonfiction (informational) book. Study them.

<u>Text Feature</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Example</u>										
Photograph	Shows what something looks like (taken with a camera)											
Illustration	Shows what something looks like (drawn by an artist)											
Caption	Explains what a photograph or illustration is about											
Labels	Tells the names of certain parts of a photograph or illustration											
Graph	Organizes and helps compare information in a visual way	<p>The human body is made of:</p> 										
Table	Organizes facts and numbers in a visual way so it is easier to read	<p>How much does your heart beat?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number of beats</th> <th>Amount of Time</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>90</td> <td>MINUTE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>129,000</td> <td>DAY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.8 million</td> <td>MONTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>47.3 million</td> <td>YEAR</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Number of beats	Amount of Time	90	MINUTE	129,000	DAY	3.8 million	MONTH	47.3 million	YEAR
Number of beats	Amount of Time											
90	MINUTE											
129,000	DAY											
3.8 million	MONTH											
47.3 million	YEAR											

© 2010 Teaching Made Practical. All rights reserved.

Map	Maps help the reader know where things are located, or where events take place.	
Close up	A close up helps the reader take a closer look at an object in the text.	
Table of Contents	The table of contents shows a list of the headings in the book.	

These are examples of Text Features in a nonfiction (informational) book

This text feature is a **“heading.”** A heading explains what a section in the book will be about. It's almost like a “main idea” of the page.

This text feature is called

“Close up.” A close up helps the reader take a closer look at a detail that is hard to see, or that is distant. Here is a close up of the shark's skin. Now the detail is magnified.

Sharks are special.

They are different from other animals, even other fish. Here are some of the things that make sharks special.

EYES: Sharks can see better in dim light than people. Some sharks like bright colors and shiny things. They look for them as they swim.

NOSTRILS: Sharks use these only to smell. Sharks breathe by taking water in through their gills and mouth.

Wow! A great white shark's tooth can be this big!

JAWS AND MOUTH: Sharks' jaws have many rows of teeth. Sharks can have thousands of teeth! They do not use their tongues to taste. They use the skin inside their mouths.

EARS: Sharks' ears are inside their head. Sharks can hear sounds that are faraway.

SKIN: Most fish have smooth scales. Sharks are covered with scales called denticles. They look like tiny teeth. Ouch! This skin is so rough that it can scratch.

GILLS: All fish have gills. But only sharks have many gill slits on each side of their head. Sharks can have five, six, or seven pairs of gill slits.

FINS: All sharks have fins. Fins help keep sharks from tipping over as they swim.

TAIL: Sharks can bend and twist their tails. That's because there are no bones in sharks' tails—of anywhere else in sharks' bodies. Instead of bones, sharks have rubbery tissue called cartilage. You have cartilage, too—in the tip of your nose, for instance!

This is the cartilage of a shark!

This could be considered a caption, and a “close-up.”

This text feature is called **Caption.**

A caption gives information about a picture.