



Organizing Idea Overview

TEXT FORMS & STRUCTURES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS & LITERATURE
GRADE 4-6



Alberta Regional Consortia



Charlie Kraig

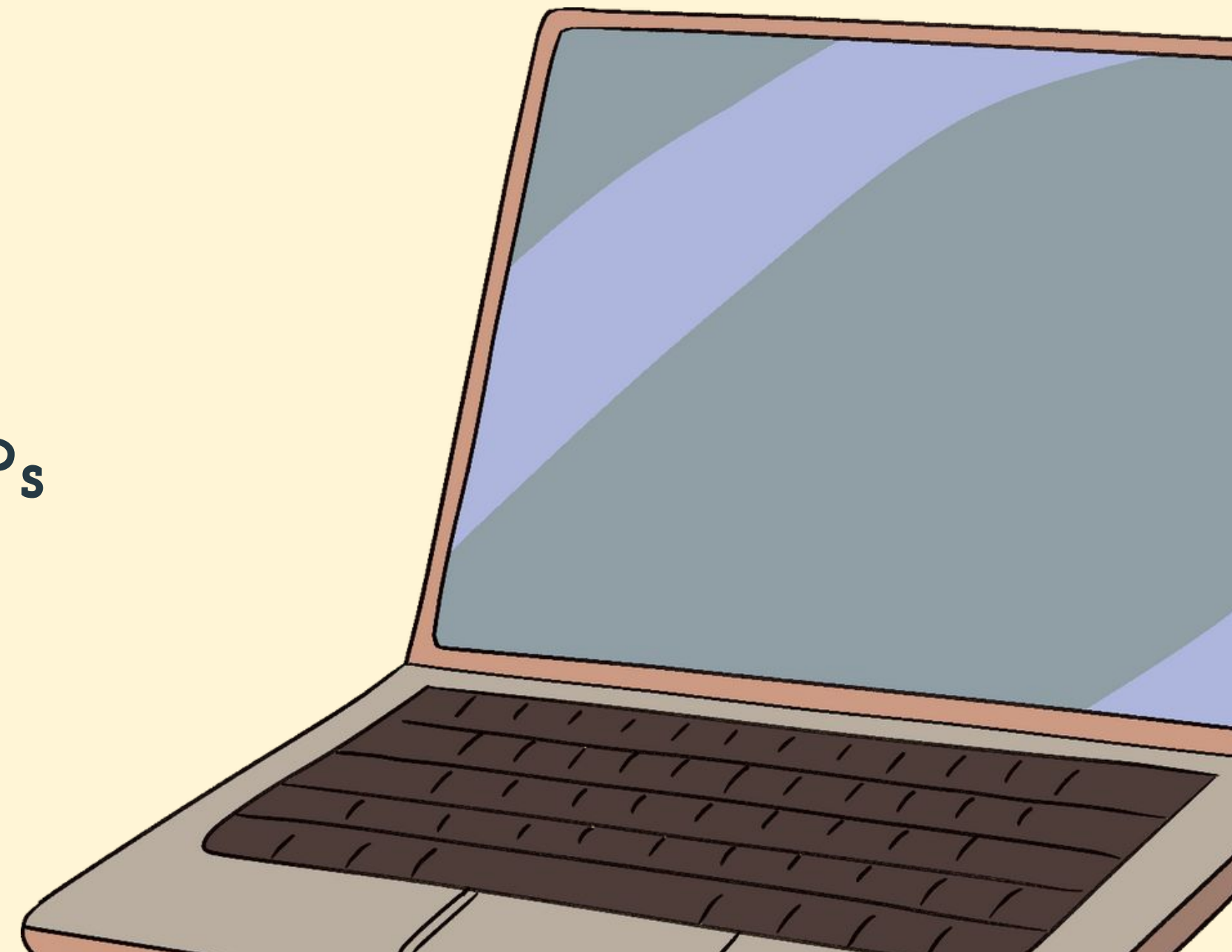
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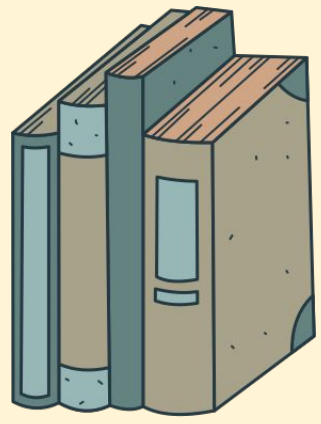
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New LearnAlberta

- Log in with your teacher account to access boards and resources.
- Digital curriculum for detailed KUSPs

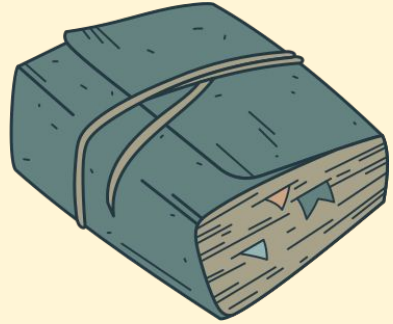




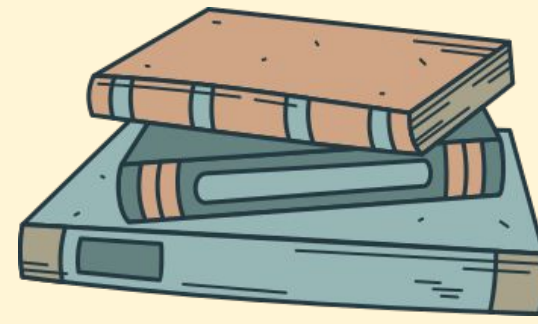
**ORGANIZATION &
COMMUNICATION**



**TEXT
FEATURES**



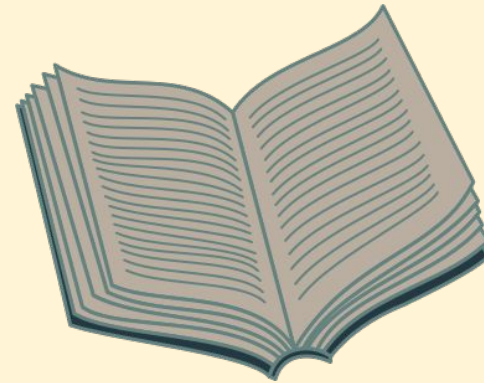
FICTION



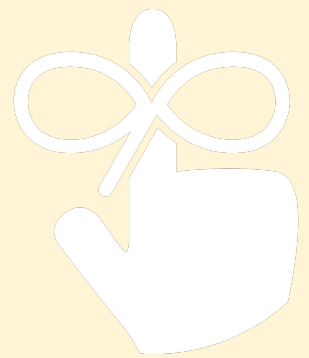
**NON-
FICTION**



POETRY





DRAMA



*concept sequencing
ELAL K-6*



LAND



Students analyze how text form and structure clarify information and support connecting with self, others, and the world.

6



Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.

5

Students examine how the form and structure of texts can support the communication of ideas and information.

4






FORM

Format. The way the text is presented to the reader. Examples include short story, poem, script, or essay.




STRUCTURE

Organization. The way the writer has organized their ideas. Examples of structure include compare/contrast, description, chronology, paragraph, epilogue, or flashback.






ELEMENT



Building blocks of the form. The elements work together to communicate ideas and purpose of the text.


Examples of elements of fiction include character, plot, setting, theme, conflict, point of view, author's voice/style, figurative language, and literary devices.






GENRE

Category. Developed over time, texts in the category share common features. Big categories for literature include poetry, short story, fiction, or nonfiction. Sub genres offer greater specificity of characteristics.



TEXT

Anything that conveys meaning to the person examining it. Not just written words, texts include songs, art, advertisements, dance, or speeches.



TEXTS are...

NOVELS (INCLUDING GRAPHIC NOVELS AND VERSE NOVELS). SHORT STORIES. FOLK TALES. FAIRY TALES. LEGENDS. PICTURE BOOKS. ESSAYS. ARTICLES. LETTERS. BLOG POSTS. TRANSCRIPTS. INFOGRAPHICS. DIAGRAMS. BROCHURES. PRINT POETRY. SLAM POETRY. SHORT FILM. FEATURE FILM. TV EPISODES. SKETCHES. MUSIC VIDEOS. ADVERTISEMENTS. CARTOONS. PODCASTS. SONGS. LYRICS. SPEECHES. TED TALKS. PLAYS. INTERVIEWS. LIVE PERFORMANCES. NEWS SEGMENTS. POLITICAL CARTOONS. COMIC STRIPS. SOCIAL MEDIA. POSTERS. PHOTOGRAPHS. DRAWINGS. PAINTINGS. ILLUSTRATIONS. AND MORE...

fiction

*learning
through
imagination*

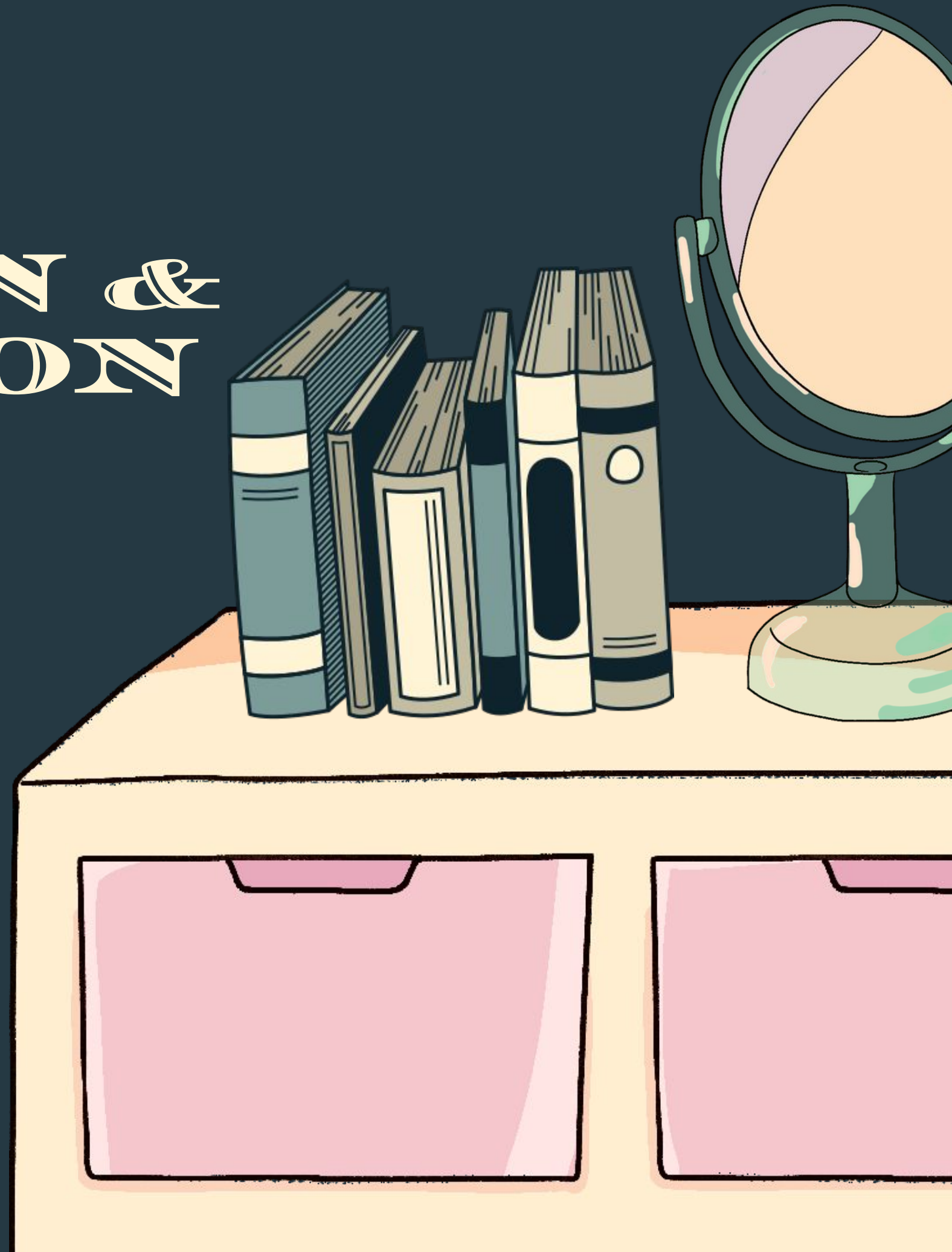



non-fiction

*learning
through
information*



ORGANIZATION & COMMUNICATION





Text genres, forms, and structures can enhance and influence the enjoyment and communication of ideas and information.

6

Text genres, forms, and structures can support the enjoyment and communication of ideas and information.

5

Text form or structure can support the enjoyment and communication of ideas and information for a variety of purposes.

4

The purpose, form, or structure of texts can help organize the expression and understanding of ideas and information.

3



Text genres, forms, and structures can enhance and influence the enjoyment and communication of ideas and information.

6

Text genres, forms, and structures can support the enjoyment and communication of ideas and information.

5

Text form or structure can support the enjoyment and communication of ideas and information for a variety of purposes.

4

students will learn/understand...

form
structure
genre
(elements)



enjoyment
&
communication of
ideas/information



Students examine how the form and structure of texts can support the communication of ideas and information.

Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Texts can be communicated for a variety of purposes, including to inform, persuade, or provide enjoyment.</p> <p>Texts read for enjoyment can inspire, fascinate, or expand understandings.</p> <p>A genre is a category of text that has a specific content or style and includes fiction and non-fiction.</p> <p>Literary forms of fiction and non-fiction texts include novels, journal entries, and media.</p> <p>Media texts can be digital or non-digital and can combine sounds, words, images, and graphics.</p> <p>Narrative texts can be fiction or non-fiction and can follow a structure, including beginning, problem, events, solution, and ending.</p>	<p>Text form or structure can support the enjoyment and communication of ideas and information for a variety of purposes.</p>	<p>Confirm the author's or text creator's purpose based on information in the text.</p> <p>Explain how personal preferences for texts inspire, fascinate, or expand understandings.</p> <p>Examine a variety of literary forms used to communicate ideas and information.</p> <p>Examine the structure of a variety of narrative texts.</p> <p>Determine how the structure of texts can support the organization and communication of ideas or information.</p>

Students examine how the form and structure of texts can support the communication of ideas and information.

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SUPPORT

- 15 Anchor Charts to Teach Author's Purpose
- Connect the KUSPs → choose a fantasy novel to explore narrative text structures AND elements of fiction
- Text Recap assignment
- Exit Slip
- Media Texts Teacher Resource



Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.

Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Texts can be digital or non-digital.</p> <p>Texts can have more than one purpose, including to inform, entertain, persuade, or inspire</p> <p>Reading stamina can be developed through engaging with text forms, genres, or structures that are personally enjoyable.</p> <p>Literary text forms can be fiction or non-fiction and include photo essays, news articles, and hybrids</p> <p>Hybrid is a type of text that includes both fiction and non-fiction text forms.</p> <p>Narrative texts can be fiction or non-fiction and can be structured in a variety of ways, including beginning, problem, multiple events with many details, resolution of problem, and ending.</p>	<p>Text genres, forms, and structures can support the enjoyment and communication of ideas and information.</p>	<p>Examine the purpose of a variety of digital or non-digital texts.</p> <p>Engage with a variety of genres of literary texts.</p> <p>Determine the form and structure of a variety of literary texts.</p> <p>Develop reading stamina by engaging with text that is personally enjoyable.</p>

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SUPPORT

- 15 Anchor Charts to Teach Author's Purpose
- Explore texts with more than one purpose
- Text Recap

- Hybrid Texts
- Photo Essays (coming soon)
- Let them read. Build stamina. Talk to them about their reading.

- Daily Book Talks and Talking About Reading: How-To (Penny Kittle)
- Reading Conference videos (Kittle)
- Tracking Thinking While Reading Prompts (student reflection)



Learning Outcome

Students analyze how text form and structure clarify information and support connecting with self, others, and the world.



Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Texts can have more than one purpose and may have one that stands out.</p> <p>Reading a variety of texts for enjoyment can support academic development.</p> <p>Literary texts can be categorized by genre, including fiction and non-fiction.</p> <p>Literary text forms can be digital or non-digital and include articles, speeches, and hybrids</p> <p>Narrative texts can be fiction or non-fiction and can be structured in a variety of ways to create effect.</p>	<p>Text genres, forms, and structures can enhance and influence the enjoyment and communication of ideas and information.</p>	<p>Analyze the purpose of a variety of digital or non-digital texts.</p> <p>Categorize a variety of texts according to genre.</p> <p>Examine the form and structure of a variety of literary texts.</p> <p>Make connections between texts read for enjoyment and academic development.</p>

Learning Outcome

Students analyze how text form and structure clarify information and support connecting with self, others, and the world.



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<p>Texts can have more than one purpose and may have one that stands out.</p> <p>Reading a variety of texts for enjoyment can support academic development.</p> <p>Literary texts can be categorized by genre, including fiction and non-fiction.</p> <p>Literary text forms can be digital or non-digital and include articles, speeches, and hybrids</p> <p>Narrative texts can be fiction or non-fiction and can be structured in a variety of ways to create effect.</p>	<p>Text genres, forms, and structures can enhance and influence the enjoyment and communication of ideas and information.</p>	<p><u>Analyze</u> the purpose of a variety of digital or non-digital texts.</p> <p><u>Categorize</u> a variety of texts according to genre.</p> <p><u>Examine</u> the form and structure of a variety of literary texts.</p> <p><u>Make connections</u> between texts read for enjoyment and academic development.</p>

SUPPORT

- 15 Anchor Charts to Teach Author's Purpose
- Explore texts with more than one purpose
- Text Recap
- Hybrid Texts
- Let them read. Build stamina. Talk to them about their reading.
 - Daily Book Talks and Talking About Reading: How-To (Penny Kittle)
 - Reading Conference videos (Kittle)
 - Tracking Thinking While Reading Prompts (student reflection)

- Connect speeches to Oral Language
 - Complete a Guide to Success as a class after viewing/listening to several speeches. What do they notice about the structure? How does it support communication of ideas and information? How does it make it enjoyable for the listener?
 - 10 Inspiring TED Talks by Kids for Kids
 - Amanda Gorman - The Hill We Climb - spoken word
 - Single Point Rubric: Oration (Oral Language)



A FEW MORE IDEAS

- Book talks - by teachers and students
 - Sticky note recommendations
 - School, classroom, public libraries → visit them
- Share what you are reading. Build a culture of readers within your school.
 - Encourage conversations (oral language) about books they are reading



THE NEXT IDEAS TOURS





Text features are used to navigate, enhance, or create complex information in an efficient manner.

6

Text features can help organize content and identify information that is most important.

5

Text features can organize and enhance information in the main body of a text.

4

Text features can provide information that is not in the main body of a text.

3

Learning Outcome

Students examine how the form and structure of texts can support the communication of ideas and information.



Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Text features can be digital or non-digital, including images and graphics, and indexes.</p>	<p>Text features can organize and enhance information in the main body of a text.</p>	<p>Examine a variety of text features that provide important information in a text.</p> <p>Include a variety of text features to organize, clarify, or enhance information.</p>

Students examine how the form and structure of texts can support the communication of ideas and information.

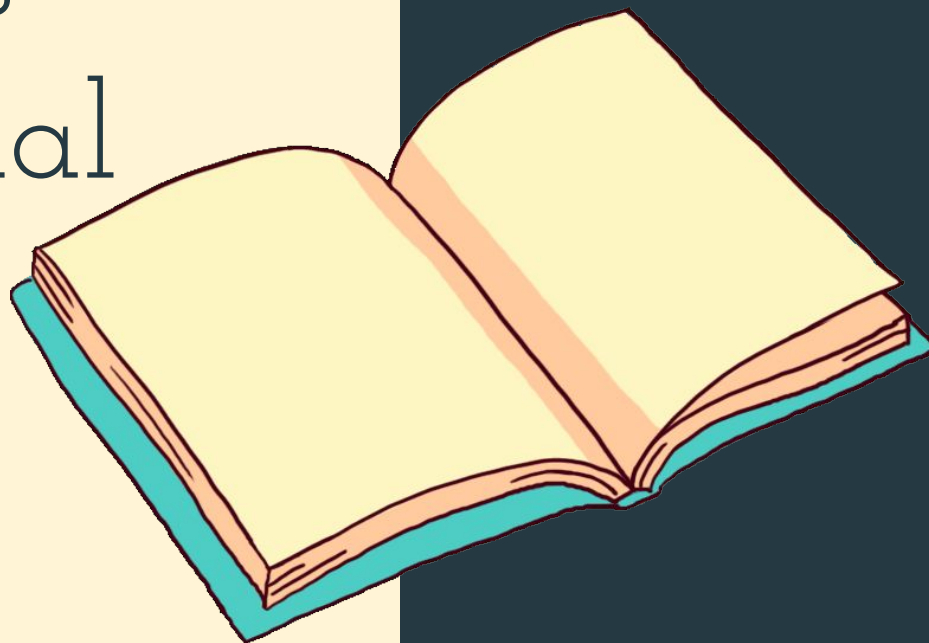
Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Text features can be digital or non-digital, including images and graphics, and indexes.</p>	<p>Text features can organize and enhance information in the main body of a text.</p>	<p><u>Examine</u> a variety of text features that provide important information in a text.</p> <p><u>Include</u> a variety of text features to <u>organize</u>, <u>clarify</u>, or <u>enhance information</u>.</p>

CONNECT

Non-fiction texts include **autobiographies**, **procedural texts**, and **land**.

Literary forms of fiction and non-fiction texts include novels, journal entries, and **media**.

- Images
- Graphics
- Indexes



Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.

Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Text features can be digital or non-digital and include sidebars and glossaries.</p>	<p>Text features can help organize content and identify information that is most important.</p>	<p>Examine a variety of text features that organize content and emphasize information that is most important.</p> <p>Include a variety of text features to organize content and to identify information that is most important.</p>

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CONNECT

Non-fiction texts include persuasive texts, such as **editorials** and **opinion pieces**.

Literary text forms can be fiction or non-fiction and include **photo essays**, **news articles**, and **hybrids**

- Sidebars
- Glossaries



Learning Outcome

Students analyze how text form and structure clarify information and support connecting with self, others, and the world.

6

Knowledge

Text features can be digital or non-digital and can organize and present important content, enhance comprehension of content, and expand vocabulary.

Understanding

Text features are used to navigate, enhance, or create complex information in an efficient manner.

Skills and Procedures

Examine a variety of text features that organize content, identify important information, and enhance understandings of texts.

Include a variety of text features to help organize content, identify important information, and enhance personal expression.

Learning Outcome

Students analyze how text form and structure clarify information and support connecting with self, others, and the world.

6

Knowledge

Text features can be digital or non-digital and can organize and present important **content**, enhance **comprehension** of content, and expand **vocabulary**.

Understanding

Text features are used to navigate, enhance, or create complex information in an efficient manner.

Skills and Procedures

Examine a variety of text features that organize content, identify important information, and enhance understandings of texts.

Include a variety of text features to help organize content, identify important information, and enhance personal expression.

CONNECT

Literary text forms can be digital or non-digital and include **articles**, **speeches**, and **hybrids**

Non-fiction texts include **speeches**.

Explore with oral language understanding around oracy

- Pictures, font (size, colour, format), titles, headings, captions, charts, images, table of contents, maps, graphs, graphics, indexes, sidebars, glossaries



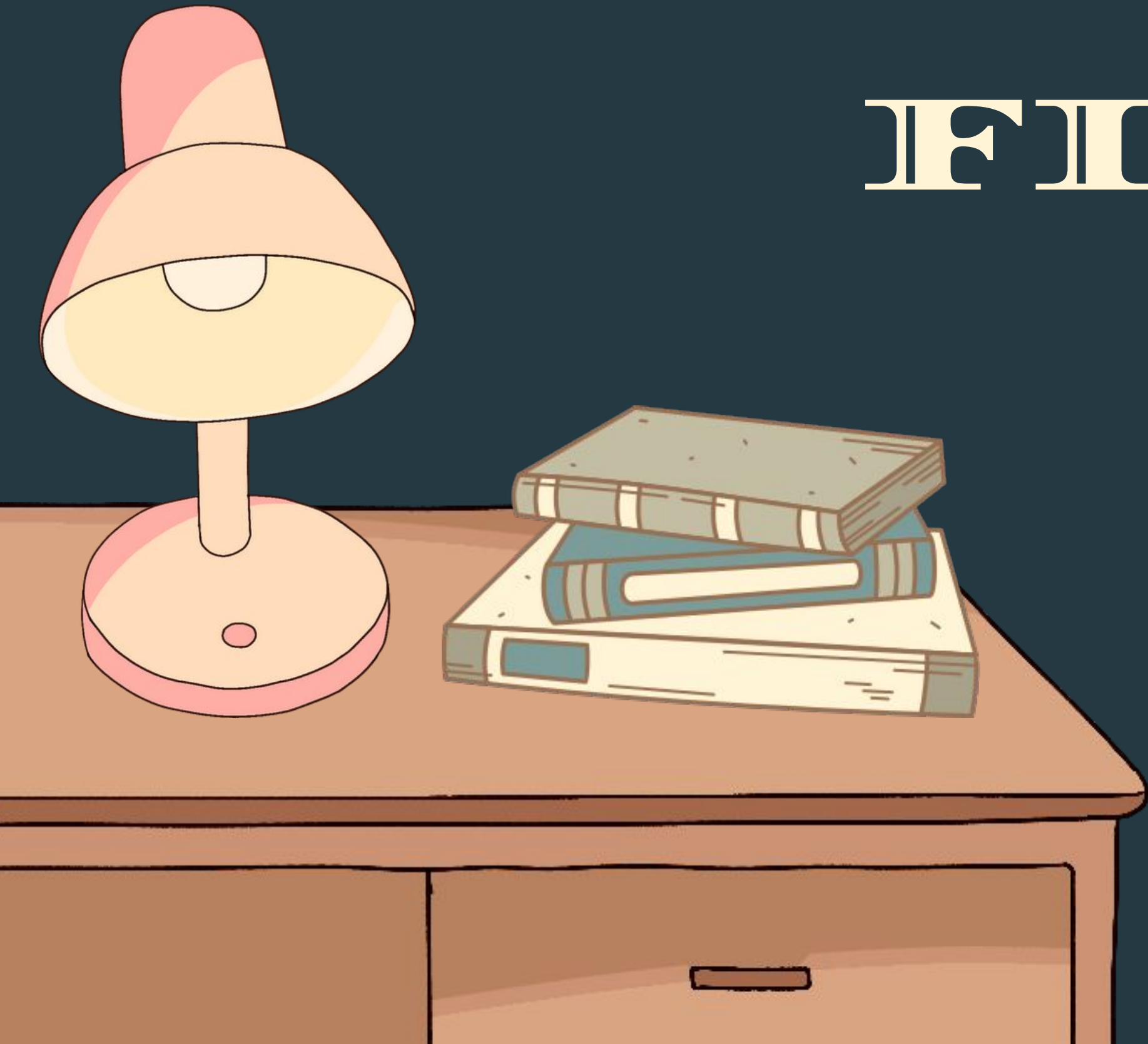
A FEW MORIE IDEAS


- Use texts with these features as mentor texts whenever possible while students are crafting their own work, to include particular text features

- Explore text features in other subject areas, particularly in textbooks as this can help students better understand the content



FICTION





Engaging with fictional texts can develop empathy and inspire creativity.

6

Engaging with fictional texts can help to analyze the world through the eyes of others.

5

Fictional texts can open minds to new possibilities and ideas.

4

Fictional texts are often products of a text creator's imagination and are not factual.

3

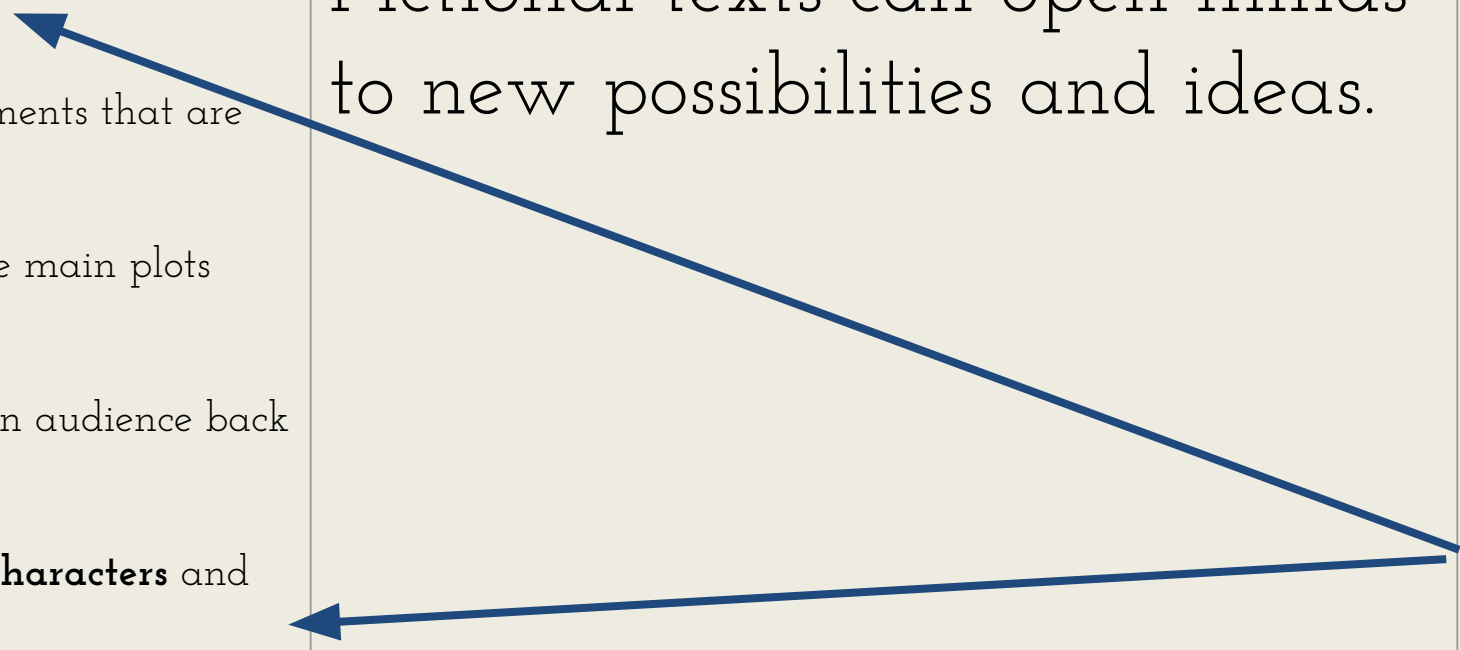


Students examine how the form and structure of texts can support the communication of ideas and information.

Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Fictional texts can be categorized by sub-genres, including traditional literature and fantasy.</p> <p>A fantasy is a fictional text that contains elements that are highly unreal.</p> <p>Fictional texts can have structures that include main plots with subplots and flashbacks.</p> <p>A flashback interrupts the story plot to take an audience back in time to past events in a character's life.</p> <p>Elements of fiction include major and minor characters and point of view</p> <p>A minor character is a character in a story who is not the main focus and is less developed.</p> <p>Fictional texts include characters who can be known by what they say, think, or do.</p> <p>Point of view is the way an author or text creator chooses to tell or narrate a story and includes first person.</p> <p>First person is where the author, text creator, or narrator relates information from their own point of view, often using the word I.</p>	<p>Fictional texts can open minds to new possibilities and ideas.</p>	<p>Differentiate between a variety of fiction sub-genres, considering content, characters, time, or place.</p> <p>Examine fictional text structures that include main plots with subplots or flashbacks.</p> <p>Examine elements within a variety of fictional texts, including point of view.</p> <p>Determine if characters in fictional texts are major or minor.</p> <p>Create imaginative representations or dramatizations of fictional texts that depict point of view.</p> <p>Examine the narrator's point of view in texts.</p>

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SUPPORT

- Traditional Literature and Fantasy could be novels, novels in verse, short stories, or picture books

- Examine a variety of texts for
 - main plots
 - sub plots
 - flashback
 - point of view
 - major characters
 - minor characters



IDEA

- Connect to media text (colour analysis) and watch Ratatouille (2007). Students will look for elements of fiction (listed above) as well as how colour is used in the film. This could also be done with Big Hero Six (2014), Incredibles (2004), or Up (2009).



FANTASY

Novels

- Chronicles of Narnia series
- Harry Potter series
- Roald Dahl's books
- A Wrinkle in Time
- Peter Pan
- Alice in Wonderland
- Page & Co series (Tilly and the Bookwanderers is the first)
- When You Trap a Tiger
- The Girl Who Drank the Moon
- The Inkheart series
- Sweep
- Amari and the Night Brothers

Consider **picture books** as well...

- Tuesday by David Weisner
- Knight Owl by Christopher Denise)

Fantasy **Novel in Verse**

- Zorgamazoo by Robert Weston
(read aloud)



Learning Outcome

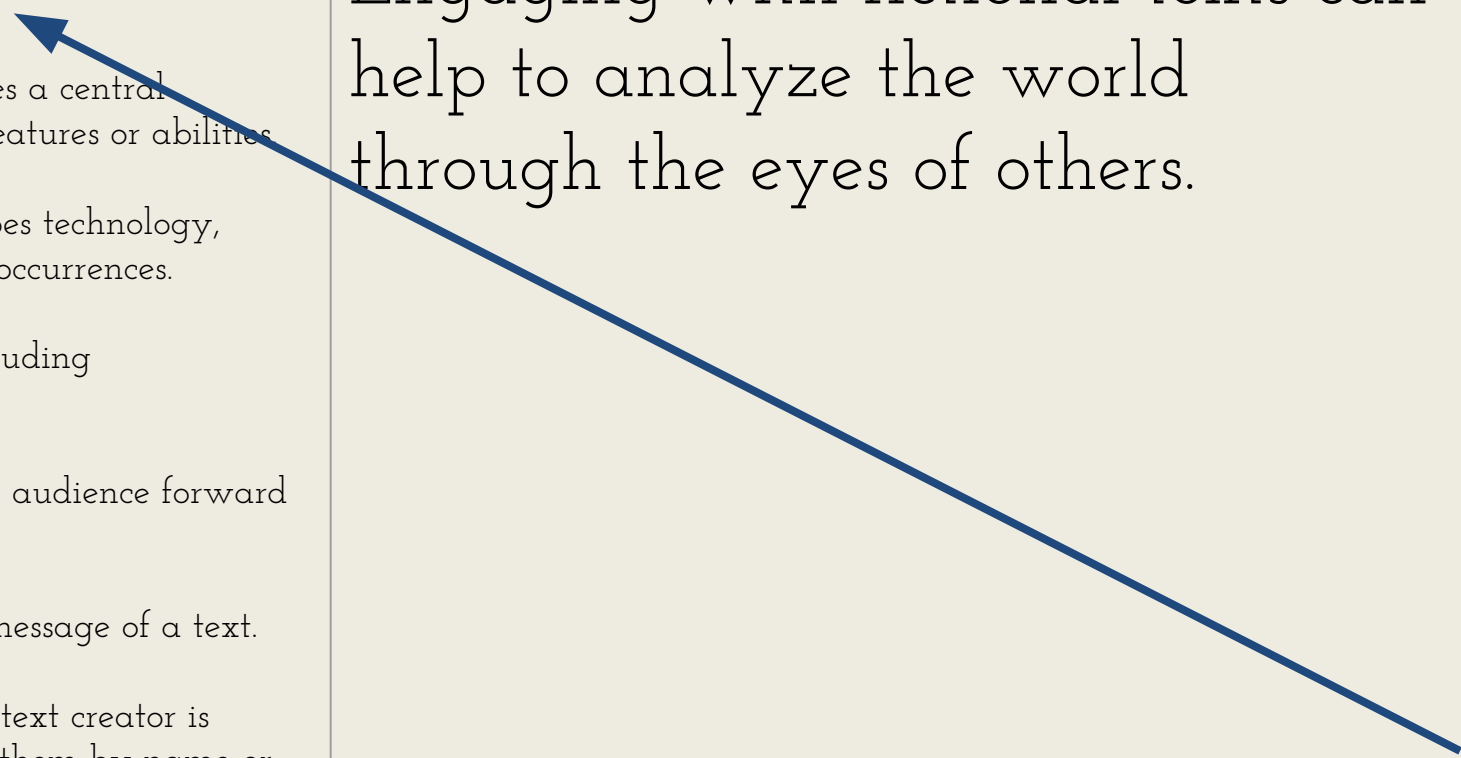
Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.



Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Fiction sub-genres include science fiction, tall tales, and traditional literature.</p> <p>A tall tale is an exaggerated folk tale that describes a central legendary character with extraordinary physical features or abilities.</p> <p>Science fiction is a modern fantasy text that describes technology, futuristic situations, and real or imagined scientific occurrences.</p> <p>Fictional texts can have a variety of structures, including flash-forward.</p> <p>A flash-forward interrupts the story plot to take an audience forward in time to events in the future.</p> <p>Elements of fiction include theme, the underlying message of a text.</p> <p>Third person point of view is where the author or text creator is narrating a story about the characters, referring to them by name or using pronouns.</p> <p>Types of characters include round and flat.</p> <p>A round character is interesting and layered and may change throughout a story.</p> <p>A flat character does not change throughout a story.</p> <p>Fictional texts can contain characters with multiple dimensions revealed by what they say, think, or do what others say and think about them.</p>	<p>Engaging with fictional texts can help to analyze the world through the eyes of others.</p>	<p>Categorize texts according to a variety of fiction sub-genres.</p> <p>Examine a variety of fictional text structures, including flash-forward.</p> <p>Examine elements within a variety of fictional texts, including theme.</p> <p>Describe characters based on what they say, think, or do or what others say and think about them.</p>

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SUPPORT

- Traditional Literature and Science Fiction could be novels, short stories, or picture books.

- Examine a variety of texts for
 - flashforward
 - theme
 - point of view
 - round/flat characters
 - characterization



IDEA

- Flashforward Texts

A Christmas Carol by Charles Dickens

Final episode of Arthur features flashforward of characters all grown up

- Science Fiction Short Stories

All Summer in a Day by Ray Bradbury

Rain, Rain, Go Away by Issac Asimov



Learning Outcome

Students analyze how text form and structure clarify information and support connecting with self, others, and the world.



Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Fiction sub-genres include traditional literature and comedy.</p> <p>Comedic text is amusing in tone and often has a cheerful ending.</p> <p>Fictional texts can have a variety of structures, including a story within a story.</p> <p>Elements of fiction include conflict, which is a struggle between individuals, groups, or forces that prevents the protagonist from achieving a goal.</p> <p>Types of characters include stock, protagonist, or antagonist</p> <p>A stock character is a stereotypical figure who is recognized from familiar literature and traditions.</p> <p>A protagonist is the main character at the centre of a story who makes decisions, deals with consequences, and faces obstacles.</p> <p>An antagonist is an opponent of or force acting against the protagonist and often gets in the protagonist's way or creates challenges.</p>	<p>Engaging with fictional texts can develop empathy and inspire creativity.</p>	<p>Examine mentor texts to deepen understandings of fiction sub-genres.</p> <p>Examine a variety of fictional text structures, including a story within a story.</p> <p>Examine elements within a variety of fictional texts, including conflict.</p> <p>Examine characters based on what they say, think, or do or what others say and think about them.</p> <p>Describe the protagonist and antagonist in a variety of fictional texts.</p>

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Students analyze how text form and structure clarify information and support connecting with self, others, and the world.



Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Fiction sub-genres include traditional literature and comedy.</p> <p>Comedic text is amusing in tone and often has a cheerful ending.</p> <p>Fictional texts can have a variety of structures, including a story within a story.</p> <p>Elements of fiction include conflict, which is a struggle between individuals, groups, or forces that prevents the protagonist from achieving a goal.</p> <p>Types of characters include stock, protagonist, or antagonist</p> <p>A stock character is a stereotypical figure who is recognized from familiar literature and traditions.</p> <p>A protagonist is the main character at the centre of a story who makes decisions, deals with consequences, and faces obstacles.</p> <p>An antagonist is an opponent of or force acting against the protagonist and often gets in the protagonist's way or creates challenges.</p>	<p>Engaging with fictional texts can develop empathy and inspire creativity.</p>	<p><u>Examine</u> mentor texts to deepen understandings of fiction sub-genres.</p> <p><u>Examine</u> a variety of fictional text structures, including a story within a story.</p> <p><u>Examine</u> elements within a variety of fictional texts, including conflict.</p> <p><u>Examine</u> characters based on what they say, think, or do or what others say and think about them.</p> <p><u>Describe</u> the protagonist and antagonist in a variety of fictional texts.</p>

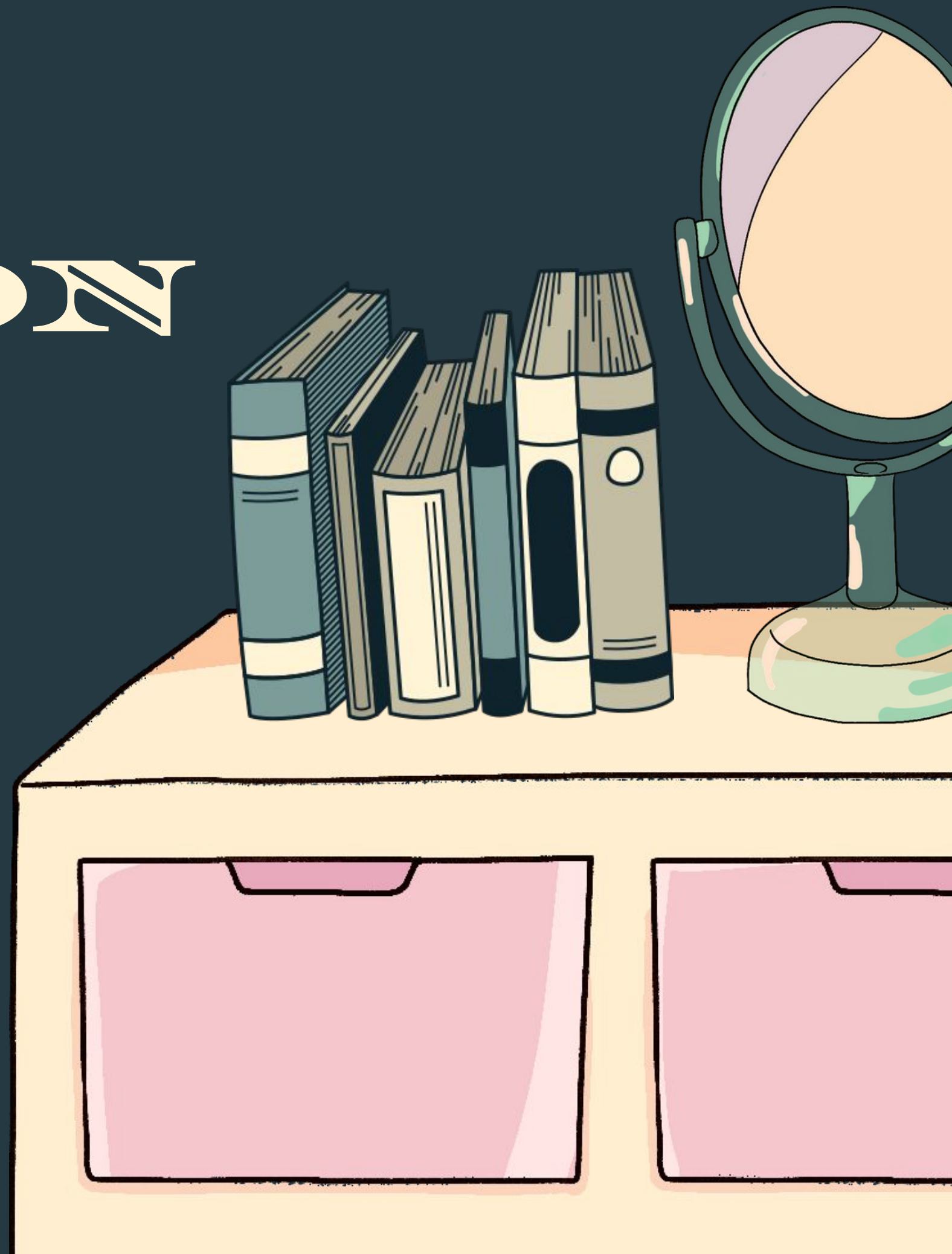
SUPPORT


- Traditional Literature and Comedy could be novels, short stories, dramatic works, poetry, or picture books.
- The Barren Grounds
Novel Study

- Examine a variety of texts for
 - story within a story
 - conflict
 - protagonist
 - antagonist
 - stock characters
 - characterization



NON FICTION





Non-fiction texts have structures that support factual information that can be analyzed for accuracy.

6

Engaging with non-fiction texts can help to analyze the world through the eyes of others.

5

Non-fiction texts can open minds to new possibilities and ideas.

4

Non-fiction texts have structures that support the sharing of factual information to explain or describe real people, places, things, or events.

3



Students examine how the form and structure of texts can support the communication of ideas and information.

Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Non-fiction texts include autobiographies, procedural texts, and land.</p> <p>Procedural texts include recipes or instruction manuals.</p> <p>Non-fiction texts can have structures that include introduction, main idea or topic, supporting details, conclusion, and compare and contrast.</p> <p>Non-fiction texts can share opinions regarding information.</p>	<p>Non-fiction texts can open minds to new possibilities and ideas.</p>	<p>Investigate ways that non-fiction texts can be organized to support sharing of information.</p> <p>Discuss a variety of facts and opinions expressed in non-fiction texts.</p>

Students examine how the form and structure of texts can support the communication of ideas and information.

Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Non-fiction texts include autobiographies, procedural texts, and land.</p> <p>Procedural texts include recipes or instruction manuals.</p> <p>Non-fiction texts can have structures that include introduction, main idea or topic, supporting details, conclusion, and compare and contrast.</p> <p>Non-fiction texts can share opinions regarding information.</p>	<p>Non-fiction texts can open minds to new possibilities and ideas.</p>	<p><u>Investigate</u> ways that non-fiction texts can be organized to support sharing of information.</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> a variety of facts and opinions expressed in non-fiction texts.</p>

Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.

Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Non-fiction texts include persuasive texts, such as editorials and opinion pieces.</p> <p>Structures within non-fiction texts include larger topics and subtopics, and cause and effect</p> <p>Non-fiction texts can be examined to help the reader form opinions based on the structure, content, or source of information.</p>	<p>Engaging with non-fiction texts can help to analyze the world through the eyes of others.</p>	<p>Examine organizational structures of non-fiction texts.</p> <p>Discuss a variety of opinions regarding the structure, content, or source of information expressed in non-fiction texts.</p>

Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.

Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Non-fiction texts include persuasive texts, such as editorials and opinion pieces.</p> <p>Structures within non-fiction texts include larger topics and subtopics and cause and effect</p> <p>Non-fiction texts can be examined to help the reader form opinions based on the structure, content, or source of information.</p>	<p>Engaging with non-fiction texts can help to analyze the world through the eyes of others.</p>	<p><u>Examine</u> organizational structures of non-fiction texts.</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> a variety of opinions regarding the structure, content, or source of information expressed in non-fiction texts.</p>

Learning Outcome

Students analyze how text form and structure clarify information and support connecting with self, others, and the world.



Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Non-fiction texts include speeches.</p> <p>Non-fiction texts can have a variety of structures, including problem and solution.</p> <p>The content and source of information should be analyzed for factual accuracy.</p>	<p>Non-fiction texts have structures that support factual information that can be analyzed for accuracy.</p>	<p>Investigate ways that non-fiction texts can be organized to enhance the presentation of factual information.</p> <p>Provide personal opinions regarding the structure, content, or source of information expressed in non-fiction texts.</p> <p>Confirm the accuracy of information presented in non-fiction texts.</p>

Students analyze how text form and structure clarify information and support connecting with self, others, and the world.



Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Non-fiction texts include speeches.</p> <p>Non-fiction texts can have a variety of structures, including problem and solution.</p> <p>The content and source of information should be analyzed for factual accuracy.</p>	<p>Non-fiction texts have structures that support factual information that can be analyzed for accuracy.</p>	<p><u>Investigate</u> ways that non-fiction texts can be organized to enhance the presentation of factual information.</p> <p><u>Provide</u> personal opinions regarding the structure, content, or source of information expressed in non-fiction texts.</p> <p><u>Confirm</u> the accuracy of information presented in non-fiction texts.</p>

POETRY



FINDING POEMS

Go Poems – Brett Vogelsinger's Annual Project; blog post style

Twitter: #TeachLivingPoets; website

Poetry 180

Favourite Poem Project

Poetry Foundation


Children's Poetry Archive

The Poetry Farm (Amy Ludwig VanDerwater)

Poetry 4 Kids (Kenn Nesbitt)

Poets.Org – Subscribe to poem-a-day





Poetry can be explored to build a foundation of cultural knowledge and a sense of historical continuity.

6

Poetry can be experienced for its beauty and emotion.

5

Poetry engages the imagination and can encourage individuals to connect with other people, places, ideas, or emotions.

4

Poetry is a form of expression that encourages creativity and new ways of thinking about ideas and feelings.

3



Students examine how the form and structure of texts can support the communication of ideas and information.

Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Poetry includes figurative language to create a desired effect.</p> <p>Poetic structures include verse, free verse, and concrete.</p> <p>Verse is text structured with a rhythm and typically has a rhyme.</p> <p>Free verse is a type of poetry that does not rhyme or have a regular rhythm.</p> <p>A concrete poem creates an image with words or symbols that matches the topic of the poem.</p>	<p>Poetry engages the imagination and can encourage individuals to connect with other people, places, ideas, or emotions.</p>	<p>Investigate figurative language used in imaginative ways.</p> <p>Examine how a variety of poetic structures contribute to creative expression of ideas.</p> <p>Experiment with creating verse, free verse, or concrete poetry.</p>

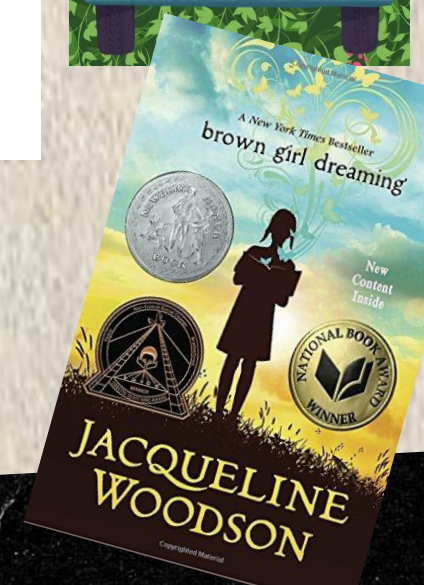
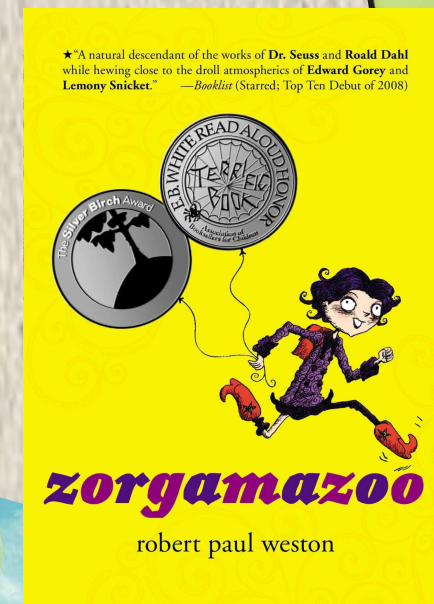
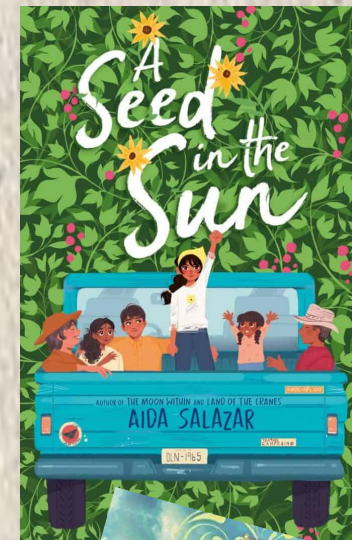
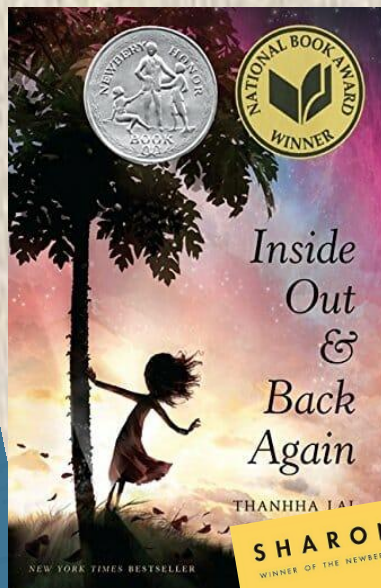
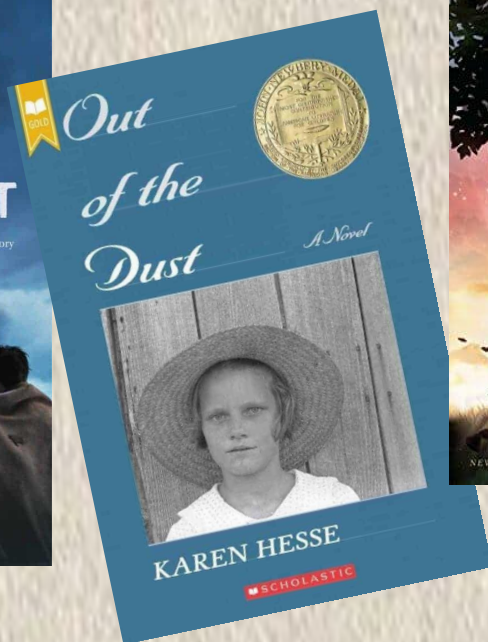
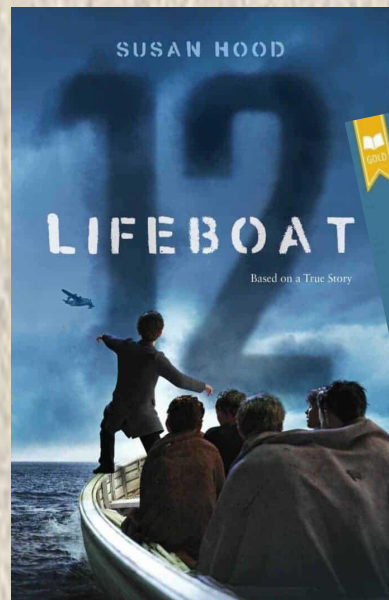
Students examine how the form and structure of texts can support the communication of ideas and information.

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TYPES OF

POETRY

VERSE has rhythm and usually rhyme



TYPES OF

POETRY

FREE VERSE *no rhyme, no rhythm, just awesomeness*

Fog by Carl Sandburg

The Red Wheelbarrow by William Carlos Williams

This Is Just to Say by William Carlos Williams

Theme in Yellow by Carl Sandburg

Follow the Moon by Marie Tully

Harlem by Langston Hughes

51 Must Read Free Verse Poems for Middle and High School

Free Verse Poems: Children's Poetry Archive

TYPES OF

POETRY

CONCRETE *poems in the shape of the object/idea*

Wet Cement: A Mix of Concrete Poems by Bob Raczka

A Poke in the I: A Collection of Concrete Poems Editor Paul Janeczko

Ode to a Commode: Concrete Poems by Brian P. Cleary

A DAZZLING DISPLAY OF DOGS by Betsy Franco

TECHNICALLY, IT'S NOT MY FAULT by John Grandits



Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.

Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Poetry can be experienced when it is read, listened to, or spoken.</p> <p>Poetic structures include lyric poetry and stanzas.</p> <p>Lyric poetry expresses personal emotions or feelings.</p> <p>A stanza is a series of lines grouped together in a poem that relate to a similar idea.</p>	<p>Poetry can be experienced for its beauty and emotion.</p>	<p>Listen to poems to identify beauty or emotion.</p> <p>Recite or sing a poem from memory.</p> <p>Examine figurative language that can be experienced for its beauty or emotion.</p> <p>Investigate poetic structures that contribute to creative expression of ideas, including stanzas.</p> <p>Experiment with creating lyric poetry.</p>

Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.

Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Poetry can be experienced when it is read, listened to, or spoken.</p> <p>Poetic structures include lyric poetry and stanzas.</p> <p>Lyric poetry expresses personal emotions or feelings.</p> <p>A stanza is a series of lines grouped together in a poem that relate to a similar idea.</p>	<p>Poetry can be experienced for its beauty and emotion.</p>	<p><u>Listen</u> to poems to identify beauty or emotion.</p> <p><u>Recite or sing</u> a poem from memory.</p> <p><u>Examine</u> figurative language that can be experienced for its beauty or emotion.</p> <p><u>Investigate</u> poetic structures that contribute to creative expression of ideas, including stanzas.</p> <p><u>Experiment</u> with creating lyric poetry.</p>

TYPES OF

POETRY

LYRIC *feelings and emotions*

- Shortish (usually no more than 60 lines)
- Emotional; something deeply felt by the human experience (love, death, hope, identity...)
- Playful uses of figurative language, punctuation, senses, etc.
- Originated in ancient Greek literature, set to music (lyre)
- Traditional lyric poetry had many rules but over time different forms of lyric poetry developed
- Popularized by Shakespeare in 16th century (sonnet)



KEY FEATURES

LYRIC POETRY



FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE
VIVID IMAGERY

MUSICAL QUALITY
CREATES A MOOD

ELEGIES - ODES - SONNETS

EXPRESSES THE SPEAKERS' EMOTIONS & FEELINGS

The infographic is a green rectangular box with white text and illustrations. It features a central title 'LYRIC POETRY' in large white letters. Above the title is a small green oval with the words 'KEY FEATURES' and a white star. Below the title is an illustration of a woman in classical attire playing a lyre. To the right of the illustration are three stacked green ovals containing the text 'FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE', 'VIVID IMAGERY', and 'MUSICAL QUALITY'. Below these is another green oval with the text 'CREATES A MOOD'. At the bottom of the infographic, the text 'ELEGIES - ODES - SONNETS' is written in white, followed by 'EXPRESSES THE SPEAKERS' EMOTIONS & FEELINGS' in a larger white font.

Learning Outcome

Students analyze how text form and structure clarify information and support connecting with self, others, and the world.



Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Poetic structures include ballads, poems, or songs narrating stories in short stanzas.</p>	<p>Poetry can be explored to build a foundation of cultural knowledge and a sense of historical continuity.</p>	<p>Listen to, recite, or sing poetry.</p> <p>Analyze figurative language that can develop empathy and inspire creativity.</p> <p>Investigate poetic structures that contribute to creative expression of ideas, including ballads.</p> <p>Experiment with creating poetry of various structures.</p>

Learning Outcome

Students analyze how text form and structure clarify information and support connecting with self, others, and the world.



Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Poetic structures include ballads, poems, or songs narrating stories in short stanzas.</p>	<p>Poetry can be explored to build a foundation of cultural knowledge and a sense of historical continuity.</p>	<p><u>Listen to, recite, or sing</u> poetry.</p> <p><u>Analyze</u> figurative language that can develop empathy and inspire creativity.</p> <p><u>Investigate</u> poetic structures that contribute to creative expression of ideas, including ballads.</p> <p><u>Experiment with creating poetry</u> of various structures.</p>

TYPES OF

POETRY

BALLAD tells a story, has catchy rhythm and rhyme scheme

May have quatrains

Rhyme Scheme might be ABCB or ABAB

Musical quality; may or may not be put to music

Vivid imagery



Do an online search for modern ballads and songs by artists your students know will come up - start here with exposing them to this poetry form.

TYPES OF

POETRY

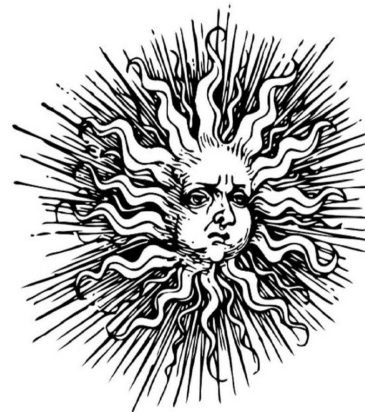
BALLAD tells a story, has catchy rhythm and rhyme scheme

The Raven



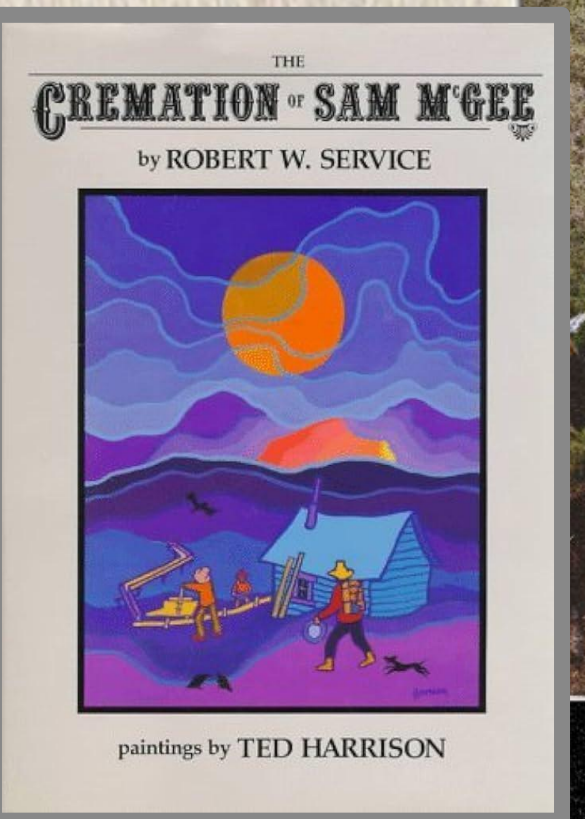
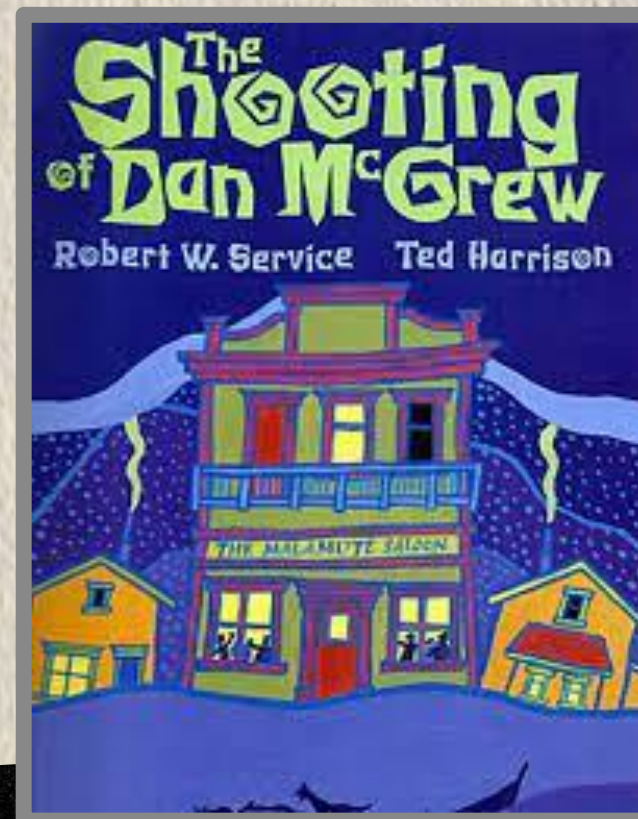
Edgar Allan Poe

Twas the Night
Before Christmas



Clement C. Moore

Start Classics



TYPES OF

POETRY

IDEAS - BALLAD

Take a familiar story (fairy tale) to retell as a ballad. Students can work in small groups to tell the story in this form. Each group can take a plot point and then compile them into a class ballad.

Use *Somebody-Wanted-But-So* to build a four stanza ballad/narrative poem that tells a story with rhythm and rhyme scheme.



The opening song of *The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air* is a ballad!

TYPES OF

POETRY

LIST POEMS

Words that Make My Stomach Plummet by Mira McEwan
How to Be Alone by Tanya Davis
Museum of Stones by Carolyn Forché
My Mother's Colander by Dorianne Laux



use one of these list poems as a mentor text for students to write their own

poetry pauses

Teaching With Poems to Elevate Student Writing in All Genres



brett vogelsinger

CORWIN Literacy

TYPES OF

POETRY

THE GOLDEN SHOVEL POEMS

Find an intriguing line of text. Copy the line vertically down the right side of a page, and craft a golden shovel poem based on the line.

The Golden Shovel by Terrence Hayes (using Gwendolyn Brook's *We Real Cool*)

A Collection of Golden Shovel Poems

The Whale Already by Kimiko Hahn

poetry pauses

Teaching With Poems to Elevate
Student Writing in All Genres



Includes
100+ poems
online

brett vogelsinger

CORWIN Literacy

TYPES OF

POETRY

ABECEDARIAN POEMS

The first line starts with A and each line continues with the next letter in the alphabet

Can explore a topic in detail (animals in the jungle) or ponder a broader concept (making the world better)

Hummingbird Abecedarian by Aimee Nezhukumatathil

Abecedarian Dangerous Animals by Catherine Pierce

Dictionary for a Better World by Irene Latham and Charles Waters (book)

poetry pauses

Teaching With Poems to Elevate
Student Writing in All Genres



Includes
100+ poems
online

brett vogelsinger

CORWIN Literacy

TYPES OF

POETRY

WORD COLLECTING

Students string together favourite vocabulary around a topic of choice

Word Collection by Amy Ludwig VanDerwater



Share a brief analysis type article with students around a topic (sports, movie review, current event) and have them select vocabulary that shows the writer knows what they are talking about - in other words, tune into the interesting words.



Have students brainstorm all the words associated with a chosen colour.

poetry pauses

Teaching With Poems to Elevate Student Writing in All Genres



brett vogelsinger

CORWIN Literacy

TYPES OF

POETRY

METAPHOR MAD LIB WITH TAYLOR MALI

POETRY FRAMES BY JOSEPH FASANO

use these
for any
grade

ASSESSMENT OF

POETRY

Single Point Rubric Poetry ELAL 4


Single Point Rubric Poetry ELAL 5

Single Point Rubric Poetry ELAL 6



IDIRAMA





Forms of drama can influence the outcome of the story being represented.

6

Drama is a literary form that can artfully express stories and ideas.

5



Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.

Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Dramatic works can activate the imagination and provide information about people in various times, places, and situations.</p> <p>In dramatic works, plot and characters are developed through dialogue and action.</p> <p>In dramatic works, ideas and information can be expressed through verbal, non-verbal, and paraverbal language</p>	<p>Drama is a literary form that can artfully express stories and ideas.</p>	<p>Listen to, read, or view dramatic works to learn about artful expression of stories and ideas.</p> <p>Examine main characters and events in a variety of dramatic works.</p>

Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.

Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Dramatic works can activate the imagination and provide information about people in various times, places, and situations.</p> <p>In dramatic works, plot and characters are developed through dialogue and action.</p> <p>In dramatic works, ideas and information can be expressed through verbal, non-verbal, and paraverbal language</p>	<p>Drama is a literary form that can artfully express stories and ideas.</p>	<p><u>Listen to, read, or view</u> dramatic works to learn about artful expression of stories and ideas.</p> <p><u>Examine</u> main characters and events in a variety of dramatic works.</p>

CONNECT

- Extend understanding from *OI: Oral Language* (verbal, non verbal, paraverbal) to examine artful expression of stories and ideas. In other words, how do these three things contribute to the story?

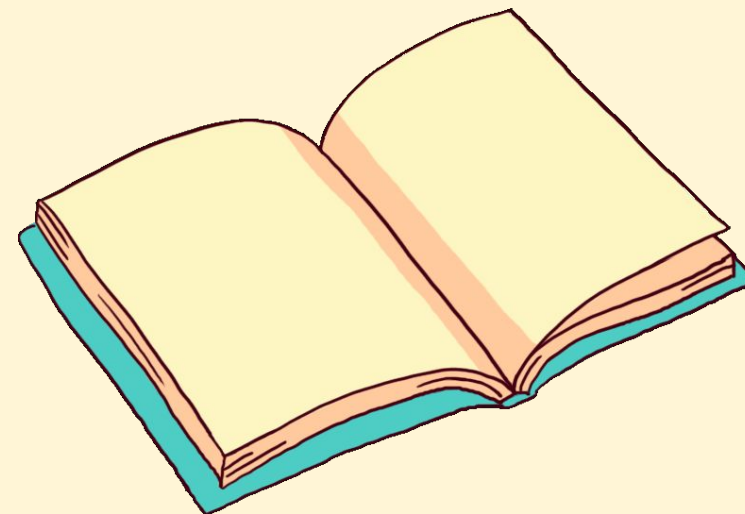
- As you watch, read, or listen to the dramatic work, examine how dialogue and action help us understand the plot and get to know the characters.



IDEA

- Plays for Kids and Teens (for purchase)
- Vintage Radio Scripts
- The Radio Adventures of Dr Floyd (podcast in radio play style)
- Connect to science fiction and listen to War of the Worlds

- Check out local theatres for performances that you could attend for a field trip or consider booking Alberta Musical Theatre Company to come to your school.



Learning Outcome

Students analyze how text form and structure clarify information and support connecting with self, others, and the world.



Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Forms of drama include comedy and tragedy.</p> <p>A comedy is a humorous story with a happy ending.</p> <p>A tragedy is a serious story with an unhappy ending.</p>	<p>Forms of drama can influence the outcome of the story being represented.</p>	<p>Listen to, read, or view dramatic works, including comedy and tragedy.</p> <p>Examine narrative structures in dramatic works.</p>

Learning Outcome **Students analyze how text form and structure clarify information and support connecting with self, others, and the world.**

Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Forms of drama include comedy and tragedy.</p> <p>A comedy is a humorous story with a happy ending.</p> <p>A tragedy is a serious story with an unhappy ending.</p>	<p>Forms of drama can influence the outcome of the story being represented.</p>	<p><u>Listen to, read, or view</u> dramatic works, including comedy and tragedy.</p> <p><u>Examine narrative structures</u> in dramatic works.</p>

CONNECT

- Narrative structures for dramatic works

- exposition
- rising action
- climax
- falling action
- resolution

- Narrative text structure (from ELAL 5)

- beginning
- problem
- multiple events with many details
- resolution of the problem
- ending



A MORIE

- Forms of drama can include movie, play (visual or audio), or script.
- It's not black and white; many stories include elements of comedy and tragedy.
- Not about teaching Shakespeare. If students can understand these forms of drama then they may be better prepared for more sophisticated texts.



A FEW TODDIEAS

- Connect back to Learning Outcome
 - How does the text form and structure clarify information?
 - How does the text form and structure support connections you can make to self, others, and the world?




IDEA

- Stranger Than Fiction Sequence: Comedy or Tragedy? Harold Crick suddenly starts hearing a voice that is narrating his life and has said that he will die. He needs to determine what kind of story he is in.
- Explore how the timing the 'end' of the story can impact if we see it as a comedy or tragedy. Frozen (2013) would be a tragedy if it ended when Anna gets frozen. Big Hero 6 (2014) would be a tragedy if it ended when his brother is killed.
- Possible movies that you can use to explore comedies include The Mitchells vs The Machines (2021), Big Hero 6 (2014), Penguins of Madagascar (2014). While not 'technically' a tragedy, Toy Story 4 (2019) has a sadder ending than most as Woody chooses to stay behind with Bo. You could have students chart examples of comedy and tragedy throughout the film.



ILANID





Land literacy can be enhanced through examining human-made structures of land.

6

Meaning is derived through personal experiences with various features of land.

5



Learning Outcome

Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.



Knowledge

Understanding

Skills and Procedures

Land can be understood through personal connections to its features, such as living things in the natural world, human-made structures, patterns and cycles, or stories of place.

Meaning is derived through personal experiences with various features of land.

Make connections between features of land and personal experiences.

Learning Outcome

Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures support and enhance communication.



Knowledge

Understanding

Skills and Procedures

Land can be understood through **personal connections** to its features, such as **living things** in the **natural world**, **human-made structures**, **patterns** and **cycles**, or **stories of place**.

Meaning is derived through personal experiences with various features of land.

Make connections between features of **land** and **personal experiences**.

CONNECT

- Connect to OI: Oral Language
 - discuss cultural contexts of oral traditions
 - discuss the meanings of stories and lessons shared orally
- Find a sit spot on school property that you visit regularly. Take time to notice with all senses. Ask students to write/draw/tell about connects they make during these visits.



A MORIE

- Share images of land and/or invite students to bring in pictures of their favorite places and/or seasons. What do these images make them think of? What experiences can they recall when they see this pictures?



A FEW IDEAS

- As part of your ongoing classroom conversations explore questions related to the land
 - What privileges does this season afford us?
 - What might the land be teaching us today? What can we learn from the land?



Learning Outcome

Students analyze how text form and structure clarify information and support connecting with self, others, and the world.



Knowledge	Understanding	Skills and Procedures
<p>Human-made structures of land convey meaning, such as First Nations pictographs, First Nations petroglyphs, Inuit inuksuit, Métis lobstersticks, Coastal First Nations totem poles, Pyramids (Egyptian and Mesoamerican), Stonehenge, Neolithic burial mounds, Cave paintings at Lascaux and Chauvet, or Mesopotamian dams and dikes.</p> <p>Land is a text that can be read for multiple meanings and understandings.</p>	<p>Land literacy can be enhanced through examining human-made structures of land.</p>	<p>Describe how meaning is conveyed through human-made structures of land by First Nations, Métis, or Inuit and peoples from other parts of the world.</p>

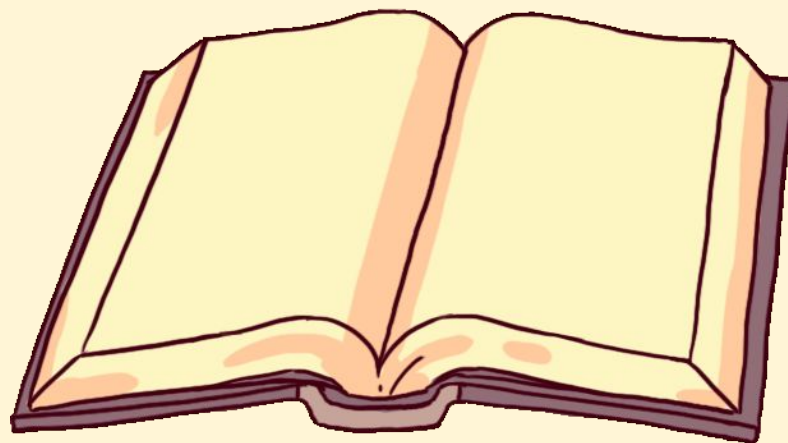
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SUPPORT

- Students break into small groups to investigate one of the human-made structures, answering the question *'How is meaning conveyed through this structure?'*
 - Human-Made Structures of Land



4E

Students examine how the form and structure of texts can **support** the communication of ideas and information.

communication of ideas and information



form structure

5

Students examine how text genres, forms, and structures **support** and **enhance** communication.

communication of ideas and information



form structure

6

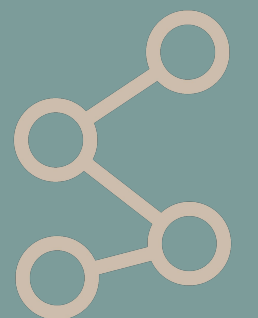
Students analyze how text form and structure **clarify** information and **support connecting** with self, others, and the world.

information



form structure

self others world





Alberta **Regional** Professional
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*English Language
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