Interesting Passages | Reading

The tables below include categories and challenges unique to **Informational Text** and **Fiction** reading passages. Use the information to identify "interesting" passages – those that might best inform instruction.

INFORMATIONAL TEXT	
Category	**Students may struggle with …**
Text Features Authors use text features to support reader understanding (e.g., pictures, titles, bolded words, graphs, diagrams)	• lack of text features • complex/unclear text features
Organization of Information Authors organize text (and sections of text) in different ways to communicate their ideas/information (e.g., description, cause and effect, problem-solution).	• multiple and/or unclear organizational structures • lack of predictable structure • focus that is more opinion than fact • excerpt vs. full article
Language Authors use single words (and groups of words) to create clarity of ideas/information (e.g., details, facts, examples).	• literary language, dialogue, and technical language used without contextual support
Connections Probability of a reader connection (e.g., reader's background knowledge, reader's experience, familiarity with the topic)	• complex topic(s) • idea/information not connected to the reader's world • topic that is new to the reader

FICTION	
Category	**Students may struggle with …**
Elements of Fiction Authors use elements to communicate the plot (e.g., characters, setting, theme, point of view, tone).	• injection of personification • point of view change throughout the story • multiple characters and relationships
Organization of Information Authors organize stories using a sequence of main events to create a well-planned plot (e.g., presents a problem/solution, story is told in a logical order, story includes a message or lesson)	• sub-plots • foreshadowing • flashbacks • elapsed time between events
Language Authors use single words (and groups of words) to create experiences (e.g., sensory words, simile, metaphor)	• non-literal literary language • heavy dialogue • movement from dialogue to monologue
Connections Probability of a reader connection (e.g., reader's background knowledge, reader's experience, familiarity with the topic)	• complex theme • characters and/or actions not connected to the reader's world