CTJan27 Online Year 7 - Understanding Different Text Types (17062025)

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Introduction to Text Types

What Are Text Types?

In the world of writing and communication, text types are like blueprints. They define how a text is structured and what purpose it serves. Just as a builder chooses different tools for different tasks, writers choose different text types to match their purpose—whether it's telling a story, explaining information, or persuading someone.

There are three main types of texts we focus on in English:

- Narrative Texts These tell a story with characters, settings, and a plot.
- 2. **These explain, inform, or describe using facts and logic.**
- 3. Argumentative Texts These aim to persuade by presenting reasons and evidence.

Why Is Understanding Text Types Important?

Understanding different text types is like having a map when navigating through books, articles, and essays. It helps readers:

- Comprehend the message clearly
- Identify the writer's purpose
- Evaluate information and arguments critically
- Write effectively in various styles

For example:

- If you're reading a narrative, you're looking for characters, conflict, and a plot.
- In an expository article, you expect clear facts and logical organization.
- In an argumentative essay, you look for claims, reasons, and counterpoints.

Knowing this empowers you to become a stronger reader, writer, and thinker!

Examples to Illustrate

Example 1:

- Text: "The Three Little Pigs"
- Type: Narrative
- Why: It tells a fictional story with characters and a plot.

Example 2:

- Text: A science article explaining how photosynthesis works
- Type: Expository
- Why: It explains a process using facts and logical steps.

Example 3:

- Text: An editorial arguing against school uniforms
- Type: Argumentative
- Why: It presents a claim and uses reasoning to persuade.

Questions from the Introduction

- 1. What are text types, and name the three main ones?
- 2. Why is understanding text types helpful when reading or writing?
- 3. Which text type would you expect in a storybook, and why?



1. Basic Parts of a Text

Before you can understand text types, you need to be familiar with the building blocks of writing. Think of writing like constructing a house—every sentence, paragraph, and idea has a role!

Sentence

A sentence is the smallest unit of meaning. It starts with a capital letter, ends with punctuation, and expresses a complete thought.

Example: "The sun sets in the west."

Paragraph

A paragraph is a group of sentences that focus on one main idea. It usually starts with a topic sentence and is followed by supporting details.

Example:

"Recycling helps protect the environment. It reduces the amount of waste in landfills. It also saves energy and raw materials. Everyone should recycle regularly."

This paragraph discusses the main idea: Recycling is good for the environment.

Topic Sentence

The topic sentence states the main idea of a paragraph. It's usually the first sentence and tells the reader what to expect.

Example: "Recycling helps protect the environment."

Main Idea

The main idea is what the entire paragraph or text is mostly about. All other sentences should support it.

Example:

If a paragraph talks about dogs being loyal, playful, and trainable, the main idea is: Dogs make great pets.

② 2. Purpose and Audience in Writing

Purpose

Every text is written for a reason. Understanding the purpose helps you figure out the text type.

Types of Purpose:

- To entertain → Narrative text
- To inform/explain → Expository text
- To persuade → Argumentative text
- Example:

A story about a dragon is to entertain.

An article on how volcanoes erupt is to inform.

An essay on banning junk food in schools is to persuade.

Audience

The **audience** is the group of people the writer is writing for. Knowing your audience changes how you write.

- Example:
- A children's story uses simple words and fun images.
- A scientific report for adults uses technical language and data.

Examples to Clarify

Example 1:

Text: "Cats are independent and clean animals."

- Topic Sentence
- Main Idea: Cats make good pets.

Example 2:

Purpose: To persuade Text Type: Argumentative

Audience: School board members Style: Formal, respectful, with evidence

Questions from Prerequisite Knowledge

- 1. What is the role of a topic sentence in a paragraph?
- 2. How does the purpose of a text help you identify its type?
- 3. Why should a writer consider their audience when writing?



Definition and Purpose of Narrative Texts

A narrative text is a type of writing that tells a story. It can be real or imagined and often includes characters, a setting, and a sequence of events with a clear beginning, middle, and end.

- The purpose of a narrative is often to:
- Entertain the reader ***
- Share an experience

Narratives can be found in:

- Fairy tales
- Novels
- Biographies
- Personal memoirs
- Fables and folk tales

Structure of a Narrative Text

A well-written narrative usually includes these key elements:

1. 6 Characters

The people, animals, or beings who take part in the story.

- Example:
- Cinderella, her stepmother, the prince

2. XX Setting

The time and place where the story happens.

- Example:
- A magical kingdom, long ago

3. 6 Plot

The sequence of events that make up the story.

Plot usually follows this structure:

- Beginning: Introduces characters and setting
- Middle: Builds up to a problem or conflict
- End: Resolves the conflict

4. X Conflict

The problem or struggle that drives the story.

- Example:
- Cinderella is mistreated by her stepmother and can't attend the royal ball.

5. Resolution

How the conflict is solved or concluded.

- Example:
- The prince finds Cinderella and they live happily ever after.

Examples of Narrative Texts

Example 1: Fictional Short Story

"Tommy the Turtle wanted to win the race, but he had short legs. With hard work, he practiced every day. On race day, he beat the speedy rabbit!"

- · Characters: Tommy the Turtle, Rabbit
- Setting: Forest race track
- Plot: Practice → Race → Victory
- Conflict: Turtle vs. Speed
- Resolution: Turtle wins by determination

Example 2: Personal Memoir

"When I moved to a new school, I felt nervous. No one talked to me. Then, a girl named Aisha smiled and invited me to play at recess. That small act made my whole year better."

- Real-life event
- Shares feelings and experience
- Has a beginning, middle, and end

Example 3: Fable

"The fox wanted the grapes but couldn't reach them. He walked away saying, 'They were probably sour anyway.'"

- Characters: Fox
- Conflict: Wants grapes
- · Resolution: Gives up, excuses himself
- Moral: It's easy to despise what you cannot have.

Example 4: Fantasy Story

"In the land of Ember, the sun had not risen for 300 years. A brave girl named Lina found a map that could lead her people to the light."

- Imaginative setting and plot
- Characters face and overcome a big challenge

Questions from the Narrative Text Section

- 1. What is the main purpose of a narrative text?
- 2. List the five basic elements of a narrative.
- 3. In a narrative, what role does conflict play in the story?
- 4. Why is resolution important in a story?
- 5. What's the difference between a memoir and a fable?
- 6. Create a short plot outline using a turtle and a mountain.
- 7. How can a setting change the mood of a story?
- 8. If a story has no characters, can it still be a narrative? Why or why not?

1.	What is a narrative text?	(1 point)
2.	Why do authors use narrative writing?	(1 point)
3.	Identify if this sentence belongs to a narrative: "The knight raised his sword and charged at the dragon."	(1 point)

How is the purpose of a narrative different from that of an expository text?	(1 point)
Why might a narrative be a more effective way to teach a lesson than a list of facts?	(1 point)
Create a short narrative opening that introduces a setting and a character.	(1 point)
Do you think stories need to be fictional to be considered narratives? Why or why not?	(1 point)
Name the five key elements of a narrative.	(1 point)
What role does conflict play in a narrative?	(1 point)
. Identify the conflict in this plot: "Emma forgot her science project on presentation day."	(1 point)
	How is the purpose of a narrative different from that of an expository text? Why might a narrative be a more effective way to teach a lesson than a list of facts? Create a short narrative opening that introduces a setting and a character. Do you think stories need to be fictional to be considered narratives? Why or why not? Name the five key elements of a narrative. What role does conflict play in a narrative?

11. -	How does the resolution connect to the conflict in a story?	(1 point)
- - -		
12. - -	Which part of a narrative is most important and why—conflict or setting?	(1 point)
- 13. -	Design a plot outline using all five narrative elements.	(1 point)
- - 14.	Can a story be engaging without a traditional conflict? Why or why not?	(1 point)
-		

Expository Texts – Inform, Explain, and Enlighten!

Definition and Purpose of Expository Texts

An expository text is a factual piece of writing that explains, describes, or informs the reader about a specific topic. It focuses on clear communication, logical organization, and neutral tone.

- The purpose of expository writing is to:
- Inform the reader about a topic
- Explain a process or idea
- Describe something clearly
- In Present data or facts objectively

These texts are found in:

- Textbooks
- Newspaper articles
- How-to guides s
- Encyclopedias
- Scientific reports

🧱 Structure of Expository Texts

Expository writing is structured in a way that helps the reader easily understand the topic. It typically includes:

1. Introduction

- States the main idea or topic
- May include a thesis statement
- Example:

2. 📋 Facts and Details (Body Paragraphs)

- · Provide explanations, data, examples, and definitions
- Each paragraph focuses on one subtopic

[&]quot;Volcanoes are fascinating natural features that form from molten rock beneath the Earth's surface."

Example:

"There are three main types of volcanoes: shield, cinder cone, and composite. Each type differs in size, shape, and eruption style."

3. Conclusion

- Summarizes key points
- May restate the main idea in a new way
- Often ends with a final insight or connection
- Example:
- "Understanding how volcanoes work helps scientists predict eruptions and protect communities."

Examples of Expository Texts

Example 1: How-to Guide

"To grow a tomato plant, start by planting seeds in moist soil. Keep the plant in sunlight and water regularly. In 6-8 weeks, you'll see tomatoes ripening on the vine."

- Introduction: Purpose of planting
- Body: Step-by-step guide
- · Conclusion: Final outcome

Example 2: Informative Article

"The human brain is the control center of the body. It contains about 86 billion neurons that help regulate thoughts, emotions, and body functions."

- Introduction: Topic = human brain
- Details: Functions and facts
- Conclusion: Summary and significance

Example 3: Scientific Report

"According to recent studies, bees play a crucial role in pollination. Without them, many crops would not grow effectively, which could lead to food shortages."

- Clear topic: Importance of bees
- · Evidence and statistics
- Implications explained

Example 4: Compare and Contrast Paragraph

"Unlike reptiles, amphibians live part of their lives in water and part on land. While both are coldblooded, amphibians have moist skin and lay eggs in water, whereas reptiles have dry, scaly skin and lay eggs on land."

- · Compares two categories
- · Uses facts and organized logic

Questions from the Expository Text Section

- 1. What is the main purpose of an expository text?
- 2. What are the three basic parts of an expository text?
- 3. How does expository writing differ from narrative writing?
- 4. Why is it important to present facts objectively in expository writing?
- 5. What kind of tone is usually used in an expository text?
- 6. Write a short expository paragraph explaining how plants grow.
- 7. Why might a scientist use an expository format in a report?
- 8. Can an expository text include opinions? Why or why not?

15. -	What is the main goal of an expository text?	(1 point)
-		
- 16. -	How does expository writing help the reader?	(1 point)
-		
- 17.	Read this sentence: "Volcanoes form when magma rises through cracks in the Earth's crust." What type of text is this, and why?	(1 point)
-		
- 18. -	What happens if an expository text includes too many opinions?	(1 point)
=		

Why might someone prefer reading an expository article over watching a video on the same topic?	(1 point)
Write a thesis sentence for an expository paragraph about recycling.	(1 point)
Is it ever okay for an expository text to include emotional language? Why or why not?	(1 point)
What are the three basic parts of an expository text?	(1 point)
What is the role of the introduction in an expository text?	(1 point)
Which section of this paragraph is the conclusion? "Solar energy is renewable and cost-effective. It reduces pollution and can be installed in homes. As a result, more people are choosing solar power today."	(1 point)
How does organizing details by categories help in expository writing?	(1 point)
	Write a thesis sentence for an expository paragraph about recycling. Is it ever okay for an expository text to include emotional language? Why or why not? What are the three basic parts of an expository text? What is the role of the introduction in an expository text? Which section of this paragraph is the conclusion? "Solar energy is renewable and cost-effective. It reduces pollution and can be installed in homes. As a result, more people are choosing solar power today."

26. _	Which is more effective in an expository text: statistics or personal stories? Why?	(1 point)
- -		
27. - -	Create an outline for a short expository article about the benefits of reading.	(1 point)
28.	Can an expository text be interesting even if it's just facts? What makes it engaging?	(1 point)
- - -		

Argumentative Texts – Convince with Logic and Evidence!

Definition and Purpose of Argumentative Texts

An argumentative text is a type of writing that persuades the reader to accept a particular point of view or take a specific action. Unlike narratives (which entertain) or expository texts (which inform), argumentative writing is persuasive in nature.

- The purpose is to:
- Convince the reader to agree with a claim
- Use evidence and logical reasoning
- Address and refute counterarguments

These texts are found in:

- Persuasive essays
- Editorials
- Debates
- Opinion pieces
- Campaign speeches 💆

🧱 Structure of Argumentative Texts

A strong argumentative piece has a clear, logical structure that guides the reader through the writer's reasoning:

1. Claim (Thesis Statement)

- The main argument or opinion the writer is trying to prove.
- Example:

"School uniforms should be mandatory in public schools."

2. Li Evidence (Body Paragraphs)

- Factual support, statistics, examples, expert quotes, etc.
- Logical explanations that support the claim

Example:

"A recent study showed that schools with uniforms had fewer bullying incidents because students were less likely to judge each other by clothing."

3. S Counterargument and Rebuttal

- Addressing opposing viewpoints and explaining why they are less valid or flawed
- Example:

"Some argue that uniforms suppress individuality. However, students can still express themselves through hairstyles, accessories, and behavior."

4. Conclusion

- · Summarizes the argument
- Reinforces the claim with final persuasive appeal
- Example:

"School uniforms create a more focused, respectful, and equal learning environment—benefits that far outweigh the drawbacks."

📭 Examples of Argumentative Texts

Example 1: Opinion Essay

"Video games improve problem-solving skills. Studies show that gamers develop faster reaction times and better multitasking abilities. Although some worry about screen time, balanced gameplay can actually be educational."

- Claim: Games are beneficial
- Evidence: Studies, skills
- Counterargument: Screen time concern
- Rebuttal: Balance is key

Example 2: Editorial

"Banning plastic bags helps the environment. Plastic takes hundreds of years to break down, harming animals and polluting oceans. Some say paper bags are worse, but reusable cloth bags are a better option."

- Environmental argument
- Refutes common alternative concern
- Offers a stronger solution

Example 3: Persuasive Speech

"Everyone should volunteer at least once a year. Volunteering builds empathy, helps communities, and makes people feel more connected. While people are busy, even one day of service can make a huge difference."

- Emotion + logic
- Addresses common objection (time)
- Strong call to action

Example 4: Letter to the Editor

"Our town should build more bike lanes. With safer streets, more people will bike, reducing pollution and traffic. Some worry about costs, but long-term health savings will outweigh expenses."

- Local issue
- Community-focused argument
- Balanced with rebuttal

Questions from the Argumentative Text Section

- 1. What is the main goal of an argumentative text?
- 2. List the four essential parts of an argumentative structure.
- 3. How is an argumentative text different from an expository one?
- 4. What makes a strong piece of evidence in an argument?
- 5. Why is addressing a counterargument important?
- 6. Write a claim supporting longer school lunches. Provide one reason.
- 7. What is a rebuttal, and how does it strengthen an argument?
- 8. Can an argumentative text be emotional as well as logical? Why or why not?

29.	What is an argumentative text?	(1 point)
- - -		
30.	Why is evidence important in argumentative writing?	(1 point)
- - -		
31.	Identify the claim in this sentence: "School days should start later to improve student health."	(1 point)

-		
32.	How can a counterargument strengthen an essay instead of weakening it?	(1 point)
33.	Which makes a stronger argument: emotional appeal or factual evidence?	(1 point)
34.	Write a short claim about technology in education.	(1 point)
35. -	Should argumentative texts always aim to change the reader's mind? Can they serve other purposes too?	(1 point)
36.	What are the four key parts of an argumentative structure?	(1 point)
37. -	What is a rebuttal in argumentative writing?	(1 point)
38.	Read this argument: "While some say video games cause violence, studies show they help improve reflexes and decision-making." What part is the rebuttal?	(1 point)

_		
- 39. -	Why is it important to place your strongest evidence near the beginning of your argument?	(1 point)
<u>-</u>		
- 40.	A student writes an argumentative essay but doesn't include a counterargument. What is the effect?	(1 point)
- - -		
- 41. -	Write a conclusion for an argumentative text supporting renewable energy.	(1 point)
-		
42. _	Can a person write an argumentative essay on a topic they disagree with? What might be the benefits or challenges?	(1 point)
_		

Comparing Narrative, Expository, and Argumentative Texts

Feature	Narrative	Expository	Argumentative
Purpose	To entertain or tell a story	To explain, inform, or describe	To persuade or convince the reader
Tone	Creative, emotional, imaginative	Neutral, factual, informative	Logical, persuasive, confident
Structure	Beginning → Middle → End	Introduction → Details → Conclusion	Claim → Evidence → Counterargument → Conclusion
Key Features	Characters, setting, plot, conflict	Facts, data, definitions, examples	Claim, reasoning, rebuttal, persuasive language
Examples	Short stories, memoirs, fables	Articles, reports, how-to guides	Essays, speeches, editorials
Point of View	Often first or third person	Usually third person/objective	First or third person
Use of Evidence	Rare or anecdotal	Factual and objective	Factual and persuasive
Language Style	Descriptive, figurative	Clear, concise, straightforward	Assertive, reasoned, persuasive



1. Narrative vs. Expository

Narratives are story-based, while expository texts are fact-based.

Example: A memoir about a mountain climb (narrative) vs. a guide explaining how to climb a mountain (expository).

2. Expository vs. Argumentative

Both are informative, but argumentative texts try to **change your mind** using logic and counterarguments.

Example: An article explaining pollution levels (expository) vs. an editorial urging people to use bikes (argumentative).

3. Narrative vs. Argumentative

Narratives aim to **entertain or inspire** with storytelling. Argumentative texts are more formal and focus on **changing opinions**.

Example: A fable teaching a moral (narrative) vs. a speech arguing for animal rights (argumentative).

Questions from the Comparison Section

- 1. Which text type is most likely to use characters and a setting? Why?
- 2. What is the main goal of an argumentative text compared to an expository one?
- 3. How does the structure of a narrative differ from that of an expository text?
- 4. Can you think of a topic that could be written in all three text types? How would each version look?
- 5. Why is it important to recognize the differences between text types when reading or writing?

Vocabulary Words – Text Types

Narrative Text Vocabulary

- 1. Character A person, animal, or figure in a story.
 - Example: Harry Potter is a character in a popular book series.
- 2. Setting The time and place in which a story takes place.
 - Example: "In a small village, during the winter..." sets the scene.
- Plot The sequence of events in a story.
 - Example: Beginning → Conflict → Climax → Resolution.
- Conflict A struggle or problem the main character faces.
 - Example: A hero fighting a dragon is a conflict.
- 5. Resolution How the conflict is solved at the end of the story.
 - Example: The prince finds Cinderella that's the resolution!

Expository Text Vocabulary

- 6. Inform To give knowledge or facts about something.
 - Example: A weather report informs you about upcoming conditions.
- 7. Explain To make something clear or easy to understand.
 - Example: A science textbook explains how plants grow.
- 8. Detail A specific fact or piece of information that supports the main idea.
 - Example: "Tomatoes need sunlight to grow" is a detail in a gardening article.
- 9. Thesis Statement A sentence that states the main idea of an essay or article.
 - Example: "Dogs make great pets because they are loyal and fun."
- 10. Conclusion The final paragraph that sums up an explanation or idea.
 - Example: "In conclusion, recycling protects the Earth."

Argumentative Text Vocabulary

- 11. Claim The writer's main argument or position on a topic.
 - Example: "Homework should be optional."
- 12. Evidence Facts, statistics, or examples that support the claim.
 - Example: "Research shows students perform better with more sleep."

- 13. Counterargument An opposing view or objection to the claim.
 - Example: "Some people believe homework builds discipline."
 - 14. Rebuttal The writer's response to a counterargument, showing why it is weak.
 - Example: "However, studies prove too much homework causes stress."
 - 15. Persuade To convince someone to believe or do something.
 - Example: Advertisements persuade people to buy products.

43.

<u>é</u> Essay Prompt: Exploring the Power of Text Types

(1 point)

Essay Question:

"Explain how understanding the differences between narrative, expository, and argumentative texts enhances both reading comprehension and effective writing. Use examples from each type to support your response."

☑ Guidelines for Students:

- Begin with an introduction that explains the importance of recognizing different text types.
- Include three body paragraphs, one for each text type:
 - Narrative: Define and describe structure; give an example
 - Expository: Explain purpose and features; provide an example
 - Argumentative: Describe its persuasive elements; include an example
- Conclude with a reflection on how knowing these types improves your own writing and reading skills.
- Use transition words and keep a clear structure (introduction, body, conclusion).
- Aim for 300–500 words.

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Introduction to Text Types

What Are Text Types?

In the world of writing and communication, text types are like blueprints. They define how a text is structured and what purpose it serves. Just as a builder chooses different tools for different tasks, writers choose different text types to match their purpose—whether it's telling a story, explaining information, or persuading someone.

There are three main types of texts we focus on in English:

- Narrative Texts These tell a story with characters, settings, and a plot.
- Expository Texts These explain, inform, or describe using facts and logic.
- 3. Argumentative Texts These aim to persuade by presenting reasons and evidence.

Why Is Understanding Text Types Important?

Understanding different text types is like having a map when navigating through books, articles, and essays. It helps readers:

- Comprehend the message clearly
- Identify the writer's purpose
- Evaluate information and arguments critically
- Write effectively in various styles

For example:

- If you're reading a narrative, you're looking for characters, conflict, and a plot.
- In an expository article, you expect clear facts and logical organization.
- In an argumentative essay, you look for claims, reasons, and counterpoints.

Knowing this empowers you to become a stronger reader, writer, and thinker!

Examples to Illustrate

Example 1:

- Text: "The Three Little Pigs"
- Type: Narrative
- Why: It tells a fictional story with characters and a plot.

Example 2:

- Text: A science article explaining how photosynthesis works
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- Text: An editorial arguing against school uniforms
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- 3. Which text type would you expect in a storybook, and why?



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Sentence

A sentence is the smallest unit of meaning. It starts with a capital letter, ends with punctuation, and expresses a complete thought.

Example: "The sun sets in the west."

Paragraph

A paragraph is a group of sentences that focus on one main idea. It usually starts with a topic sentence and is followed by supporting details.

Example:

"Recycling helps protect the environment. It reduces the amount of waste in landfills. It also saves energy and raw materials. Everyone should recycle regularly."

This paragraph discusses the main idea: Recycling is good for the environment.

Topic Sentence

The topic sentence states the main idea of a paragraph. It's usually the first sentence and tells the reader what to expect.

Example: "Recycling helps protect the environment."

Main Idea

The main idea is what the entire paragraph or text is mostly about. All other sentences should support it.

Example:

If a paragraph talks about dogs being loyal, playful, and trainable, the main idea is: Dogs make great pets.

② 2. Purpose and Audience in Writing

Purpose

Every text is written for a reason. Understanding the purpose helps you figure out the text type.

Types of Purpose:

- To entertain → Narrative text
- To inform/explain → Expository text
- To persuade → Argumentative text
- Example:

A story about a dragon is to entertain.

An article on how volcanoes erupt is to inform.

An essay on banning junk food in schools is to persuade.

Audience

The **audience** is the group of people the writer is writing for. Knowing your audience changes how you write.

- Example:
- A children's story uses simple words and fun images.
- A scientific report for adults uses technical language and data.

Examples to Clarify

Example 1:

Text: "Cats are independent and clean animals."

- Topic Sentence
- Main Idea: Cats make good pets.

Example 2:

Purpose: To persuade Text Type: Argumentative

Audience: School board members Style: Formal, respectful, with evidence

Questions from Prerequisite Knowledge

- 1. What is the role of a topic sentence in a paragraph?
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- 3. Why should a writer consider their audience when writing?



Definition and Purpose of Narrative Texts

A narrative text is a type of writing that tells a story. It can be real or imagined and often includes characters, a setting, and a sequence of events with a clear beginning, middle, and end.

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- Entertain the reader ***
- Share an experience

Narratives can be found in:

- Fairy tales
- Novels
- Biographies
- Personal memoirs
- Fables and folk tales

Structure of a Narrative Text

A well-written narrative usually includes these key elements:

1. 6 Characters

The people, animals, or beings who take part in the story.

- Example:
- Cinderella, her stepmother, the prince

2. XX Setting

The time and place where the story happens.

- Example:
- A magical kingdom, long ago

3. 6 Plot

The sequence of events that make up the story.

Plot usually follows this structure:

- Beginning: Introduces characters and setting
- Middle: Builds up to a problem or conflict
- End: Resolves the conflict

4. X Conflict

The problem or struggle that drives the story.

- Example:
- Cinderella is mistreated by her stepmother and can't attend the royal ball.

5. Resolution

How the conflict is solved or concluded.

- Example:
- The prince finds Cinderella and they live happily ever after.

Examples of Narrative Texts

Example 1: Fictional Short Story

"Tommy the Turtle wanted to win the race, but he had short legs. With hard work, he practiced every day. On race day, he beat the speedy rabbit!"

- · Characters: Tommy the Turtle, Rabbit
- Setting: Forest race track
- Plot: Practice → Race → Victory
- Conflict: Turtle vs. Speed
- Resolution: Turtle wins by determination

Example 2: Personal Memoir

"When I moved to a new school, I felt nervous. No one talked to me. Then, a girl named Aisha smiled and invited me to play at recess. That small act made my whole year better."

- Real-life event
- Shares feelings and experience
- Has a beginning, middle, and end

Example 3: Fable

"The fox wanted the grapes but couldn't reach them. He walked away saying, 'They were probably sour anyway.'"

- Characters: Fox
- Conflict: Wants grapes
- · Resolution: Gives up, excuses himself
- Moral: It's easy to despise what you cannot have.

Example 4: Fantasy Story

"In the land of Ember, the sun had not risen for 300 years. A brave girl named Lina found a map that could lead her people to the light."

- Imaginative setting and plot
- Characters face and overcome a big challenge

Questions from the Narrative Text Section

- 1. What is the main purpose of a narrative text?
- 2. List the five basic elements of a narrative.
- 3. In a narrative, what role does conflict play in the story?
- 4. Why is resolution important in a story?
- 5. What's the difference between a memoir and a fable?
- 6. Create a short plot outline using a turtle and a mountain.
- 7. How can a setting change the mood of a story?
- 8. If a story has no characters, can it still be a narrative? Why or why not?

1.	What is a narrative text?	(1 point)	
	xplanation: A narrative text is a story that includes characters, a setting, and a plot. are experiences, or convey messages.	It is written to entertain,	
2.	. Why do authors use narrative writing?	(1 point)	

Explanation: Authors use narrative writing to engage readers emotionally, entertain them, or share

3.	Identify if this sentence belongs to a narrative: "The knight raised his sword and charged at the dragon."	(1 point)
•		
Ex for	planation: Yes, it's part of a narrative because it tells an event involving a character and action in m.	a story
4.	How is the purpose of a narrative different from that of an expository text?	(1 point)
	planation: A narrative entertains and uses storytelling elements, while an expository text presents d explanations without storytelling.	facts
5.	Why might a narrative be a more effective way to teach a lesson than a list of facts?	(1 point)
	planation: Because narratives engage emotions and imagination, making the lesson memorable atable.	nd
6.	Create a short narrative opening that introduces a setting and a character.	(1 point)
•		
	planation: "In a small village nestled between icy mountains, young Mila searched the sky every ling stars."	night for
7.	Do you think stories need to be fictional to be considered narratives? Why or why not?	(1 point)
	planation: Not necessarily. Real-life experiences told in a story format (like memoirs) are also na e key is in the storytelling elements.	rratives.

(1 point)

meaningful life experiences or fictional adventures.

8. Name the five key elements of a narrative.

Explanation: Characters, Setting, Plot, Conflict, Resolution.	
9. What role does conflict play in a narrative?	1 point)
Explanation: Conflict is the challenge or problem the main character faces. It drives the plot and makestory interesting.	ces the
10. Identify the conflict in this plot: "Emma forgot her science project on presentation day."	1 point)
Explanation: The conflict is Emma's dilemma of forgetting her project, creating tension and potentia consequences.	.1
11. How does the resolution connect to the conflict in a story? (1 point)
Explanation: The resolution shows how the conflict is resolved, giving the story closure and revealin character growth or outcomes.	ıg
12. Which part of a narrative is most important and why—conflict or setting? (1 point)
Explanation: Conflict is often more central as it drives the action. Without it, the story may lack purp direction.	oose or
13. Design a plot outline using all five narrative elements. (1 point)

14.	. Can a story be engaging without a traditional conflict? Why or why not?	(1 point)
<u>-</u>		
=		

Explanation: Character: Tim, a shy student. Setting: School during a talent show. Conflict: He's scared to

perform. Plot: Faces fear. Resolution: Gains confidence.

Explanation:

Possibly, but most stories need tension or a problem to keep readers invested. Without conflict, a story might feel flat.

Expository Texts – Inform, Explain, and Enlighten!

Definition and Purpose of Expository Texts

An expository text is a factual piece of writing that explains, describes, or informs the reader about a specific topic. It focuses on clear communication, logical organization, and neutral tone.

- The purpose of expository writing is to:
- Inform the reader about a topic
- Explain a process or idea
- Describe something clearly
- Present data or facts objectively

These texts are found in:

- Textbooks
- Newspaper articles
- How-to guides s
- Encyclopedias
- Scientific reports

Structure of Expository Texts

Expository writing is structured in a way that helps the reader easily understand the topic. It typically includes:

1. Introduction

- States the main idea or topic
- May include a thesis statement
- Example:

2. 📋 Facts and Details (Body Paragraphs)

- · Provide explanations, data, examples, and definitions
- Each paragraph focuses on one subtopic

[&]quot;Volcanoes are fascinating natural features that form from molten rock beneath the Earth's surface."

Example:

"There are three main types of volcanoes: shield, cinder cone, and composite. Each type differs in size, shape, and eruption style."

3. Conclusion

- Summarizes key points
- May restate the main idea in a new way
- Often ends with a final insight or connection
- Example:
- "Understanding how volcanoes work helps scientists predict eruptions and protect communities."

Examples of Expository Texts

Example 1: How-to Guide

"To grow a tomato plant, start by planting seeds in moist soil. Keep the plant in sunlight and water regularly. In 6-8 weeks, you'll see tomatoes ripening on the vine."

- Introduction: Purpose of planting
- · Body: Step-by-step guide
- · Conclusion: Final outcome

Example 2: Informative Article

"The human brain is the control center of the body. It contains about 86 billion neurons that help regulate thoughts, emotions, and body functions."

- Introduction: Topic = human brain
- Details: Functions and facts
- Conclusion: Summary and significance

Example 3: Scientific Report

"According to recent studies, bees play a crucial role in pollination. Without them, many crops would not grow effectively, which could lead to food shortages."

- Clear topic: Importance of bees
- · Evidence and statistics
- Implications explained

Example 4: Compare and Contrast Paragraph

"Unlike reptiles, amphibians live part of their lives in water and part on land. While both are coldblooded, amphibians have moist skin and lay eggs in water, whereas reptiles have dry, scaly skin and lay eggs on land."

- Compares two categories
- Uses facts and organized logic

Questions from the Expository Text Section

- 1. What is the main purpose of an expository text?
- 2. What are the three basic parts of an expository text?
- 3. How does expository writing differ from narrative writing?
- 4. Why is it important to present facts objectively in expository writing?
- 5. What kind of tone is usually used in an expository text?
- 6. Write a short expository paragraph explaining how plants grow.
- 7. Why might a scientist use an expository format in a report?
- 8. Can an expository text include opinions? Why or why not?

15.	What is the main goal of an expository text?	(1 point)
-		
-		
Exp	Dlanation: To inform, explain, or describe a topic using clear and factual information.	
16.	How does expository writing help the reader?	(1 point)
_		
_		
_	Dianation: It provides clear and organized facts or instructions that help the reader understand a cess.	subject or
17.	Read this sentence: "Volcanoes form when magma rises through cracks in the Earth's crust." What type of text is this, and why?	(1 point)
_		
-		

Explanation: It's expository because it explains a scientific process using facts.

18. What happens if an expository text includes too many opinions?	(1 point)
Explanation: It loses objectivity and may confuse the reader, turning it into an argumentative instead of factual.	or biased piece
19. Why might someone prefer reading an expository article over watching a video on the sar topic?	me (1 point)
Explanation: Reading allows more control over the pace, easier note-taking, and deeper focus	s on details.
20. Write a thesis sentence for an expository paragraph about recycling.	(1 point)
Explanation: "Recycling helps reduce waste, conserve resources, and protect the environmen 21. Is it ever okay for an expository text to include emotional language? Why or why not?	t." (1 point)
Explanation: Generally no, because emotional language can bias the reader. Expository writing remain neutral and fact-based.	ng should
22. What are the three basic parts of an expository text?	(1 point)
Explanation: Introduction, Body (Facts/Details), and Conclusion.	
23. What is the role of the introduction in an expository text?	(1 point)

Exp	Dlanation: It introduces the topic and may include a thesis statement to guide the reader.			
24.	Which section of this paragraph is the conclusion? "Solar energy is renewable and cost-effective. It reduces pollution and can be installed in homes. As a result, more people are choosing solar power today."			
- - -				
Exp	planation: The last sentence is the conclusion—it summarizes and reinforces the idea.			
25. -	How does organizing details by categories help in expository writing?	(1 point)		
-				
- Exp	Dlanation: It improves clarity and helps the reader understand complex information step by step.			
26.	Which is more effective in an expository text: statistics or personal stories? Why?	(1 point)		
- -				
Exp	planation: Statistics are more effective because they provide objective evidence that supports the	e topic.		
27. _	Create an outline for a short expository article about the benefits of reading.	(1 point)		
- -				
	Dlanation: Introduction: Reading develops the brain; Body: Improves vocabulary, enhances imagaces stress; Conclusion: Reading is a valuable habit.	gination,		
28.	Can an expository text be interesting even if it's just facts? What makes it engaging?	(1 point)		
-				
-				

Explanation: Yes! If it's well-organized, includes relevant examples, and connects to the reader's curiosity, it can be very engaging.

Argumentative Texts – Convince with Logic and Evidence!

Definition and Purpose of Argumentative Texts

An argumentative text is a type of writing that persuades the reader to accept a particular point of view or take a specific action. Unlike narratives (which entertain) or expository texts (which inform), argumentative writing is persuasive in nature.

- The purpose is to:
- Convince the reader to agree with a claim
- Use evidence and logical reasoning
- Address and refute counterarguments

These texts are found in:

- Persuasive essays
- Editorials
- Debates
- Opinion pieces
- Campaign speeches 💆

🧱 Structure of Argumentative Texts

A strong argumentative piece has a clear, logical structure that guides the reader through the writer's reasoning:

1. Claim (Thesis Statement)

- The main argument or opinion the writer is trying to prove.
- Example:

"School uniforms should be mandatory in public schools."

2. Li Evidence (Body Paragraphs)

- Factual support, statistics, examples, expert quotes, etc.
- Logical explanations that support the claim

Example:

"A recent study showed that schools with uniforms had fewer bullying incidents because students were less likely to judge each other by clothing."

3. S Counterargument and Rebuttal

- Addressing opposing viewpoints and explaining why they are less valid or flawed
- Example:

"Some argue that uniforms suppress individuality. However, students can still express themselves through hairstyles, accessories, and behavior."

4. Conclusion

- · Summarizes the argument
- Reinforces the claim with final persuasive appeal
- Example:

"School uniforms create a more focused, respectful, and equal learning environment—benefits that far outweigh the drawbacks."

📭 Examples of Argumentative Texts

Example 1: Opinion Essay

"Video games improve problem-solving skills. Studies show that gamers develop faster reaction times and better multitasking abilities. Although some worry about screen time, balanced gameplay can actually be educational."

- Claim: Games are beneficial
- Evidence: Studies, skills
- Counterargument: Screen time concern
- Rebuttal: Balance is key

Example 2: Editorial

"Banning plastic bags helps the environment. Plastic takes hundreds of years to break down, harming animals and polluting oceans. Some say paper bags are worse, but reusable cloth bags are a better option."

- Environmental argument
- Refutes common alternative concern
- Offers a stronger solution

Example 3: Persuasive Speech

"Everyone should volunteer at least once a year. Volunteering builds empathy, helps communities, and makes people feel more connected. While people are busy, even one day of service can make a huge difference."

- Emotion + logic
- Addresses common objection (time)
- Strong call to action

Example 4: Letter to the Editor

"Our town should build more bike lanes. With safer streets, more people will bike, reducing pollution and traffic. Some worry about costs, but long-term health savings will outweigh expenses."

- Local issue
- Community-focused argument
- Balanced with rebuttal

Questions from the Argumentative Text Section

- 1. What is the main goal of an argumentative text?
- 2. List the four essential parts of an argumentative structure.
- 3. How is an argumentative text different from an expository one?
- 4. What makes a strong piece of evidence in an argument?
- 5. Why is addressing a counterargument important?
- 6. Write a claim supporting longer school lunches. Provide one reason.
- 7. What is a rebuttal, and how does it strengthen an argument?
- 8. Can an argumentative text be emotional as well as logical? Why or why not?

29. Wha	at is an argumentative text?	(1 point)
	ation: It's a type of writing that aims to persuade the reader to agree with using logic and evidence.	h a specific opinion or point
30. Wh	y is evidence important in argumentative writing?	(1 point)

Exp	Dlanation: Because it supports the claim, making the argument more credible and convincing.	
31.	Identify the claim in this sentence: "School days should start later to improve student health."	(1 point)
=		
Evn	Dlanation: The claim is that school should start later for better student health.	
СХļ	manation: The claim is that school should start later for better student hearth.	
32.	How can a counterargument strengthen an essay instead of weakening it?	(1 point)
-		
_	planation: It shows that the writer has considered other views and has strong reasons to reject the king the argument more balanced and thoughtful.	em,
33.	Which makes a stronger argument: emotional appeal or factual evidence?	(1 point)
-		
	Dianation: Factual evidence is usually stronger in argumentative texts because it is objective and oute.	l harder to
34.	Write a short claim about technology in education.	(1 point)
-		
Exp	planation: "Technology in the classroom improves student engagement and access to information	on."
35.	Should argumentative texts always aim to change the reader's mind? Can they serve other purposes too?	(1 point)
-		
	Dianation: While the goal is often to persuade, they can also encourage critical thinking, raise as park debate—even if the reader doesn't change their mind.	vareness,
	What are the four key parts of an argumentative structure?	(1 point)

Explanation: Claim, Evidence, Counterargument, Conclusion.	
37. What is a rebuttal in argumentative writing?	(1 point)
Explanation: A rebuttal is a response that disproves or weakens a counterargument.	
38. Read this argument: "While some say video games cause violence, studies show they help improve reflexes and decision-making." What part is the rebuttal?	(1 point)
Explanation: "Studies show they help improve reflexes and decision-making" is the rebuttal to the counterargument.	2
39. Why is it important to place your strongest evidence near the beginning of your argument?	(1 point)
Explanation: It captures the reader's attention and sets a convincing tone early on.	
40. A student writes an argumentative essay but doesn't include a counterargument. What is the effect?	(1 point)
Explanation: The essay may seem one-sided or less credible because it doesn't acknowledge or re opposing views.	fute
41. Write a conclusion for an argumentative text supporting renewable energy.	(1 point)

42.	Can a person write an argumentative essay on a topic they disagree with? What might be the benefits or challenges?	(1 point)
- - -		
- - Exn	lanation: Yes—they may develop empathy, understand multiple perspectives, and refine their	critical

Explanation: "In conclusion, investing in renewable energy ensures a cleaner, more sustainable future. It reduces pollution, creates jobs, and protects the planet for generations to come."

Explanation: Yes—they may develop empathy, understand multiple perspectives, and refine their critical thinking. However, it may be harder to argue persuasively without personal conviction.

Comparing Narrative, Expository, and Argumentative Texts

Feature	Narrative	Expository	Argumentative
Purpose	To entertain or tell a story	To explain, inform, or describe	To persuade or convince the reader
Tone	Creative, emotional, imaginative	Neutral, factual, informative	Logical, persuasive, confident
Structure	Beginning → Middle → End	Introduction → Details → Conclusion	Claim → Evidence → Counterargument → Conclusion
Key Features	Characters, setting, plot, conflict	Facts, data, definitions, examples	Claim, reasoning, rebuttal, persuasive language
Examples	Short stories, memoirs, fables	Articles, reports, how-to guides	Essays, speeches, editorials
Point of View	Often first or third person	Usually third person/objective	First or third person
Use of Evidence	Rare or anecdotal	Factual and objective	Factual and persuasive
Language Style	Descriptive, figurative	Clear, concise, straightforward	Assertive, reasoned, persuasive



1. Narrative vs. Expository

Narratives are story-based, while expository texts are fact-based.

Example: A memoir about a mountain climb (narrative) vs. a guide explaining how to climb a mountain (expository).

2. Expository vs. Argumentative

Both are informative, but argumentative texts try to **change your mind** using logic and counterarguments.

Example: An article explaining pollution levels (expository) vs. an editorial urging people to use bikes (argumentative).

3. Narrative vs. Argumentative

Narratives aim to **entertain or inspire** with storytelling. Argumentative texts are more formal and focus on **changing opinions**.

Example: A fable teaching a moral (narrative) vs. a speech arguing for animal rights (argumentative).

Questions from the Comparison Section

- 1. Which text type is most likely to use characters and a setting? Why?
- 2. What is the main goal of an argumentative text compared to an expository one?
- 3. How does the structure of a narrative differ from that of an expository text?
- 4. Can you think of a topic that could be written in all three text types? How would each version look?
- 5. Why is it important to recognize the differences between text types when reading or writing?

Vocabulary Words – Text Types

Narrative Text Vocabulary

- 1. Character A person, animal, or figure in a story.
 - Example: Harry Potter is a character in a popular book series.
- 2. Setting The time and place in which a story takes place.
 - Example: "In a small village, during the winter..." sets the scene.
- Plot The sequence of events in a story.
 - Example: Beginning → Conflict → Climax → Resolution.
- Conflict A struggle or problem the main character faces.
 - Example: A hero fighting a dragon is a conflict.
- 5. Resolution How the conflict is solved at the end of the story.
 - Example: The prince finds Cinderella that's the resolution!

Expository Text Vocabulary

- 6. Inform To give knowledge or facts about something.
 - Example: A weather report informs you about upcoming conditions.
- 7. Explain To make something clear or easy to understand.
 - Example: A science textbook explains how plants grow.
- 8. Detail A specific fact or piece of information that supports the main idea.
 - Example: "Tomatoes need sunlight to grow" is a detail in a gardening article.
- 9. Thesis Statement A sentence that states the main idea of an essay or article.
 - Example: "Dogs make great pets because they are loyal and fun."
- 10. Conclusion The final paragraph that sums up an explanation or idea.
 - Example: "In conclusion, recycling protects the Earth."

Argumentative Text Vocabulary

- 11. Claim The writer's main argument or position on a topic.
 - Example: "Homework should be optional."
- 12. Evidence Facts, statistics, or examples that support the claim.
 - Example: "Research shows students perform better with more sleep."

- 13. Counterargument An opposing view or objection to the claim.
 - Example: "Some people believe homework builds discipline."
 - 14. Rebuttal The writer's response to a counterargument, showing why it is weak.
 - Example: "However, studies prove too much homework causes stress."
 - Persuade To convince someone to believe or do something.
 - Example: Advertisements persuade people to buy products.

43. **E**s

<u>é</u> Essay Prompt: Exploring the Power of Text Types

(1 point)

Essay Question:

"Explain how understanding the differences between narrative, expository, and argumentative texts enhances both reading comprehension and effective writing. Use examples from each type to support your response."

☑ Guidelines for Students:

- Begin with an introduction that explains the importance of recognizing different text types.
- Include three body paragraphs, one for each text type:
 - Narrative: Define and describe structure; give an example
 - Expository: Explain purpose and features; provide an example
 - Argumentative: Describe its persuasive elements; include an example
- Conclude with a reflection on how knowing these types improves your own writing and reading skills.
- Use transition words and keep a clear structure (introduction, body, conclusion).
- Aim for 300–500 words.

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