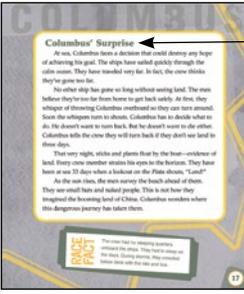
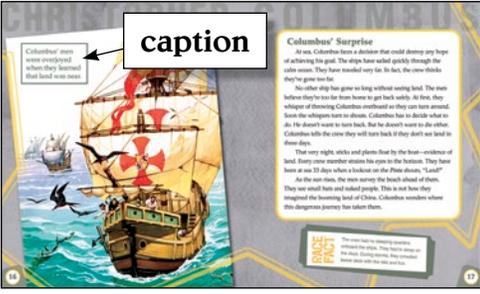
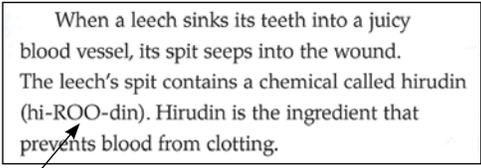
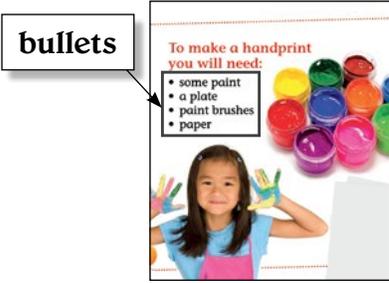
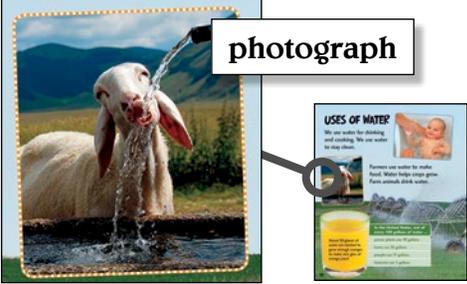
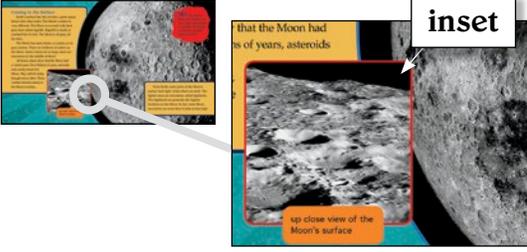
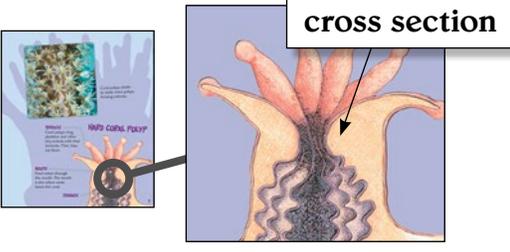
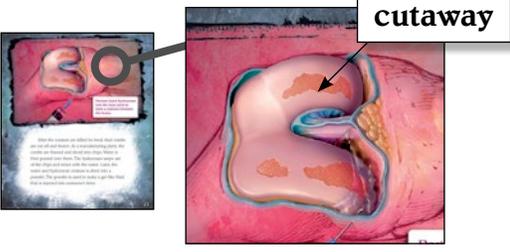
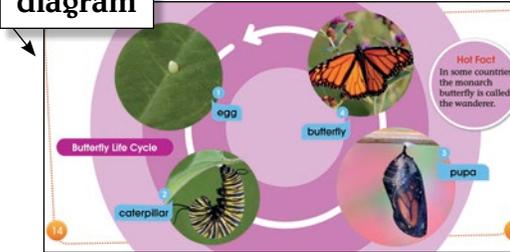
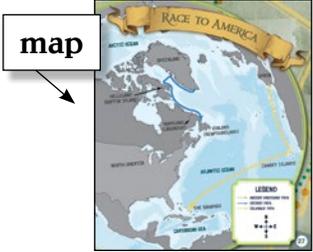
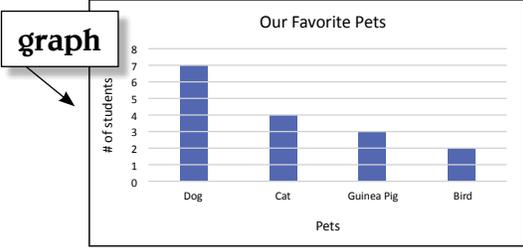
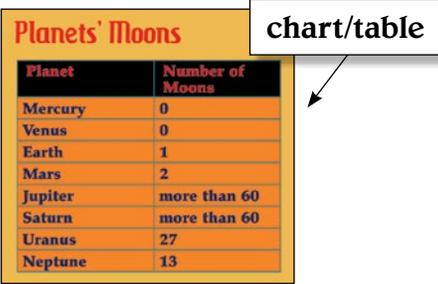
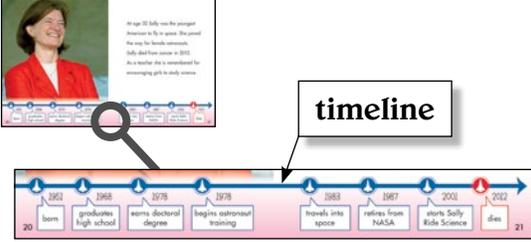
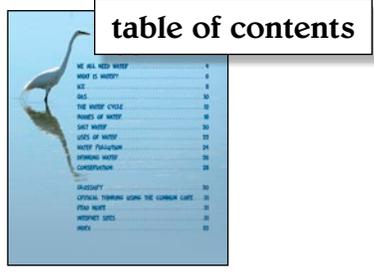


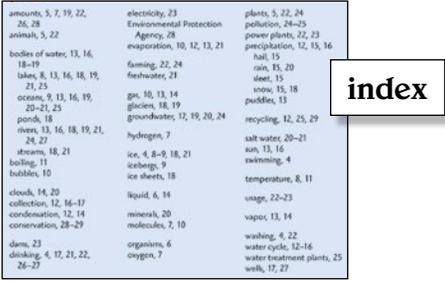
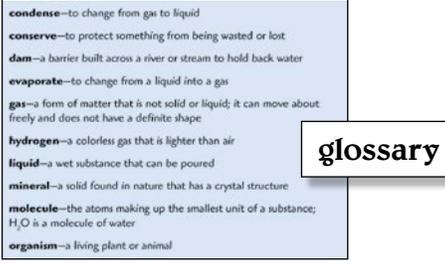
Table 1.2: Text Feature Definitions and Examples

Type of text feature and definition	How this feature helps readers	Visual example of feature
<b>Print Features</b>		
<p><b>Title</b> The name of a text located on the front cover or at the beginning of a chapter</p>	<p>Indicates the topic and/or main idea of the entire text</p>	 <p><b>title</b></p>
<p><b>Heading/Subheading</b> A secondary heading that divides a section of text; sometimes differentiated from a title by font color</p>	<p>Indicates the main idea of a section of text</p>	 <p><b>heading</b></p>
<p><b>Bold Print</b> Words written in a dark and thick print within the main body of text; often, these words are also defined in the glossary</p>	<p>Signals important vocabulary and/or a phrase that is integral to understanding the content of the text</p>	<p>Now in AD 1000, the Viking leaders decide to send someone to explore the lands Bjarni saw. They might make good settlements. Leif Eriksson is chosen to lead 35 men on this exploration. He has experience as a warrior and explorer. Eriksson knows the trip will be dangerous. In fact, he and his crew may never see their families again. But Eriksson is too curious about what he will find to back out. Eriksson boards his <b>knorr</b> for the journey to unknown lands.</p> <p><b>bold</b></p>
<p><b>Italics</b> Font slanted to the right within the main body of text</p>	<p>Indicates proper nouns and important vocabulary or that the reader should emphasize this word when reading</p>	<p><b>italics</b></p> <p>On June 22, 1807, the USS <i>Chesapeake</i> set sail off the Virginia coast. Suddenly the crew noticed that a British ship was chasing the <i>Chesapeake</i>. The other ship, the HMS <i>Leopard</i>, forced the <i>Chesapeake</i> to stop. The <i>Leopard's</i> captain, Salisbury Humphreys, demanded to come aboard the <i>Chesapeake</i>. U.S. Commander James Barron refused. The British began firing at the <i>Chesapeake</i>. The American crew fired one gun and scrambled to get off the ship. Eighteen men were injured. Three were killed. The British took four men off the <i>Chesapeake</i> and forced them to work on the <i>Leopard</i>.</p>
<p><b>Caption</b> Text located near a graphic feature (such as a picture, map, diagram, etc.) that explains what it is</p>	<p>Explains the graphic feature it is nearest to</p>	 <p><b>caption</b></p>

Type of text feature and definition	How this feature helps readers	Visual example of feature
<p><b>Pronunciation Guide</b> A phonetic representation of a word usually located in parentheses after the word has appeared in the text</p>	<p>Shows the reader how to pronounce a new or unusual word</p>	 <p>When a leech sinks its teeth into a juicy blood vessel, its spit seeps into the wound. The leech's spit contains a chemical called hirudin (hi-ROO-din). Hirudin is the ingredient that prevents blood from clotting.</p> <p><b>pronunciation guide</b></p>
<p><b>Bullets</b> Listed text that is indented and aligned using a dot, symbol, or dash in front of each idea</p>	<p>Summarizes or lists information in a text</p>	 <p><b>bullets</b></p> <p>To make a handprint you will need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• some paint</li> <li>• a plate</li> <li>• paint brushes</li> <li>• paper</li> </ul>
<p><b>Sidebar</b> Additional text (not the main body of text) within a box, often with a shaded background; located at the sides, top, or bottom of a page</p>	<p>Provides additional details, facts, or information related to the text</p>	 <p><b>sidebar</b></p>
<b>Graphic Features</b>		
<p><b>Photograph (with or without caption)</b> Picture taken by a camera; captions explain what is shown in photos</p>	<p>Helps the reader visualize real events, steps, or objects described in the text</p>	 <p><b>photograph</b></p>
<p><b>Drawing (with or without caption)</b> A hand-created sketch; captions explain what is in the drawing</p>	<p>Helps the reader visualize and better understand something from the text</p>	 <p><b>drawing</b></p>

Type of text feature and definition	How this feature helps readers	Visual example of feature
<p><b>Inset</b> A small photo, picture, or map inside or next to a larger picture; insets magnify a part of the larger picture</p>	<p>Helps the reader visualize something in the text in both large and small scale, in combination with the larger picture</p>	
<p><b>Cross section</b> A picture of a person, place, or thing that has been cut completely in half, with the open half facing forward so the entire inside is revealed</p>	<p>Allows the reader to visualize all the layers of a person, place, or thing in the text</p>	
<p><b>Cutaway</b> A picture of an object with part of the side dissolved, partially revealing the inside</p>	<p>Allows the reader to visualize both the interior and exterior of a person, place, or thing in the text</p>	
<p><b>Diagram</b> A series of pictures with captions showing steps, stages, or the progression of events</p>	<p>Explains steps in a process or how something is made</p>	
<p><b>Labeled Diagram</b> A picture with labels on lines pointing to various parts</p>	<p>Shows the different components of something in the text</p>	

Type of text feature and definition	How this feature helps readers	Visual example of feature																		
<p><b>Map</b> An aerial-view picture showing the geographic location of something or someone</p>	<p>Shows where something or someone is located, as well as trends for a geographic area, like population; helps readers quickly understand the relative location or impact of something in the text</p>																			
<p><b>Graph</b> Data in diagram form, such as a bar graph, line graph, or pie graph</p>	<p>Condenses data and/or displays numeric information important to the text; can be used to compare amounts or show changes over time</p>																			
<p><b>Chart/Table</b> Large amounts of information or data organized and condensed into columns and rows with headings</p>	<p>Allows the reader to easily read and compare data related to the text</p>	 <table border="1" data-bbox="885 934 1177 1144"> <thead> <tr> <th>Planet</th> <th>Number of Moons</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mercury</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Venus</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Earth</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mars</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jupiter</td> <td>more than 60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Saturn</td> <td>more than 60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Uranus</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neptune</td> <td>13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Planet	Number of Moons	Mercury	0	Venus	0	Earth	1	Mars	2	Jupiter	more than 60	Saturn	more than 60	Uranus	27	Neptune	13
Planet	Number of Moons																			
Mercury	0																			
Venus	0																			
Earth	1																			
Mars	2																			
Jupiter	more than 60																			
Saturn	more than 60																			
Uranus	27																			
Neptune	13																			
<p><b>Timeline</b> Events listed in linear format in the order that they occur</p>	<p>Allows the reader to understand when events in the main body of text occurred relative to other events</p>																			
<b>Organizational Features</b>																				
<p><b>Table of Contents</b> Located at the beginning of the text and lists key topics in the book with the page number in the order they are presented</p>	<p>Helps the reader quickly find the topic he/she is seeking</p>																			

Type of text feature and definition	How this feature helps readers	Visual example of feature
<p><b>Index</b>            Located at the back of the book; specific topics, events, names, and terms listed in alphabetical order with page numbers; more specific than the table of contents</p>	<p>Helps the reader quickly find where the specific information he/she is seeking is located</p>	 <p>amounts, 5, 7, 19, 22, 26, 29            animals, 5, 22            bodies of water, 13, 14, 18-19            lakes, 8, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21, 25            oceans, 9, 13, 16, 19, 20-21, 25            ponds, 18            rivers, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24, 27            streams, 18, 21            boiling, 11            bubbles, 10            clouds, 14, 20            collection, 12, 16-17            condensation, 12, 14            conservation, 28-29            dams, 23            drinking, 4, 17, 21, 22, 26-27            electricity, 23            Environmental Protection Agency, 28            evaporation, 10, 12, 13, 21            farming, 22, 24            freshwater, 21            gas, 10, 13, 14            glaciers, 18, 19            greenhouse, 17, 19, 20, 24            hydrogen, 7            ice, 4, 8-9, 18, 21            icebergs, 9            ice sheets, 18            liquid, 6, 14            minerals, 20            molecules, 7, 10            organisms, 6            oxygen, 7            plants, 5, 22, 24            pollution, 24-25            power plants, 22, 23            precipitation, 12, 15, 16            hail, 15            rain, 15, 20            sleet, 15            snow, 15, 18            puddles, 13            recycling, 12, 25, 29            salt water, 20-21            sun, 13, 16            swimming, 4            temperature, 8, 11            usage, 22-23            vapor, 13, 14            washing, 4, 22            water cycle, 12-16            water treatment plants, 25            wells, 17, 27</p>
<p><b>Glossary</b>            Located at the back of the book, an alphabetical listing of text-important words with definitions and sometimes a pronunciation guide; usually, the words in the glossary are bolded in the main body of the text</p>	<p>Helps readers understand new or text-critical words; definitions can be easily found</p>	 <p><b>condense</b>—to change from gas to liquid  <b>conserve</b>—to protect something from being wasted or lost  <b>dam</b>—a barrier built across a river or stream to hold back water  <b>evaporate</b>—to change from a liquid into a gas  <b>gas</b>—a form of matter that is not solid or liquid; it can move about freely and does not have a definite shape  <b>hydrogen</b>—a colorless gas that is lighter than air  <b>liquid</b>—a wet substance that can be poured  <b>mineral</b>—a solid found in nature that has a crystal structure  <b>molecule</b>—the atoms making up the smallest unit of a substance; H<sub>2</sub>O is a molecule of water  <b>organism</b>—a living plant or animal</p>