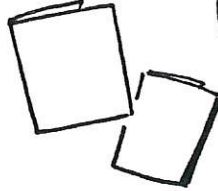
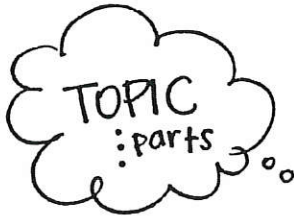


Planning ...

u3/L2

Getting Ready to Write an Informational Book

1. Think about the topic and about parts of the topic you'll write about.



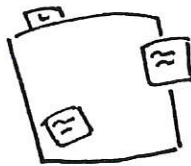
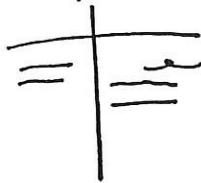
Sometimes your resources or a mentor text can help!

2. Think about how your writing might go.



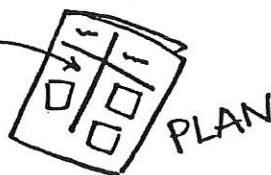
What kind of writing might each part be?

3. Plan a way to take notes and jot ideas

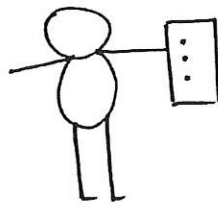


Make your plan match your image

4. Take notes, fitting what you learn in your plan



5. Plan for teaching others



Do the teaching!

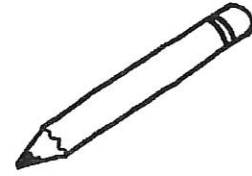
6. DRAFT!



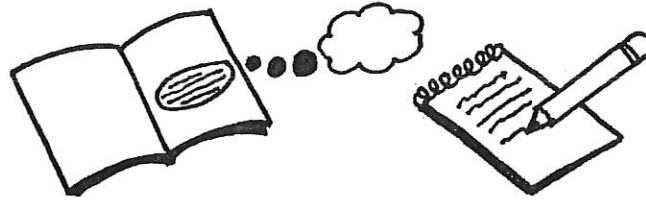
Taking Notes



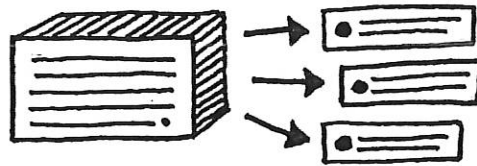
Tips on Notetaking



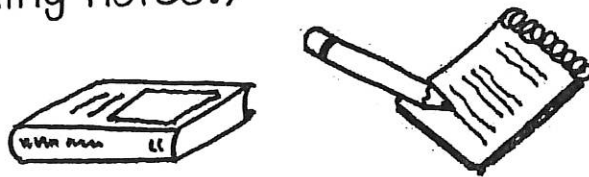
- ✓ Read a section of text, pause to think about what is important, and then write your notes.



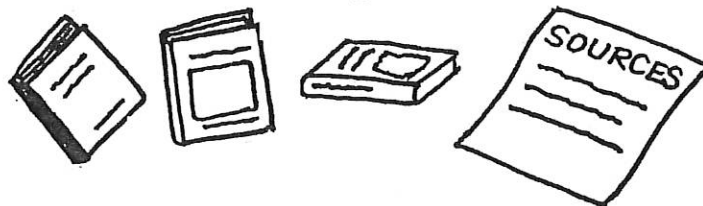
- ✓ Consider the main ideas and supporting details as you read. A structure like boxes and bullets can help you organize your notes.



- ✓ Instead of copying from the text, put the information in your own words. (If this is hard, don't look at the original text when recording notes.)



- ✓ Keep track of your source so you can return later to confirm or get more information.



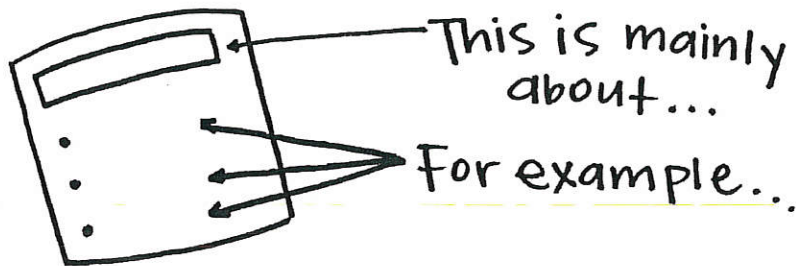
Taking Notes

u3/l10

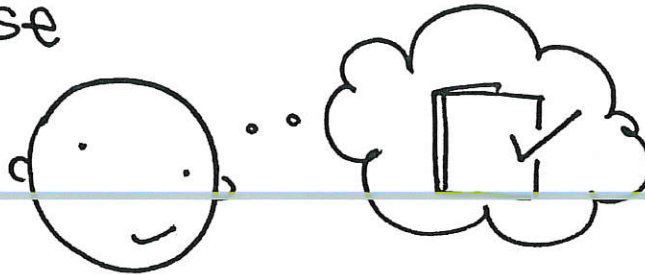
How to Take Notes



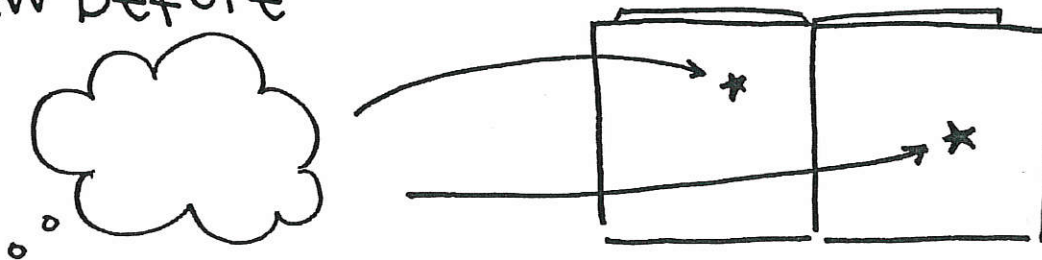
Organize information



Think about the new information until it makes sense

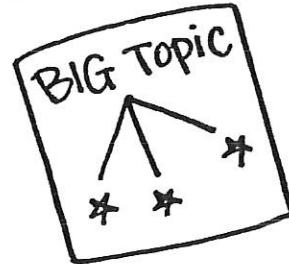


Connect new information with what I knew before



Suggestions for Drafting

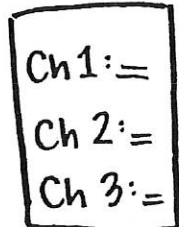
* Make sure your chapter isn't too broad. Break big topics into several subtopics.



* Start by drafting information you know especially well.

* Think, "What kind of a text will this be?"

* If it's an all-about chapter, make a table of contents for the chapter.



* Start the chapter with a hook, then let readers know how the chapter will go.



* Use words such as first and later.

* Say your plan: I'll first talk about—then I'll...

* When writing, remember to say more about a subtopic and to write in paragraphs.

* Am I teaching information (or is my writing full of a lot of hot air, and not that many facts, statistics, quotes, names, dates, stories...)?



* Will my writing make sense to a reader or will readers go, "Huh?"



* Is my writing written in my own voice (or did I end up copying from a book)?

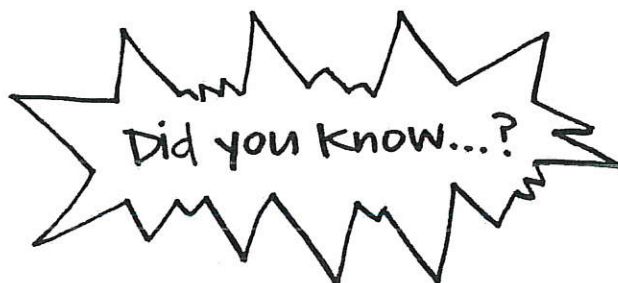
Ways to Begin a Chapter in an Informational Book



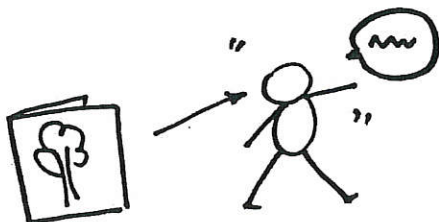
Asking and answering a question



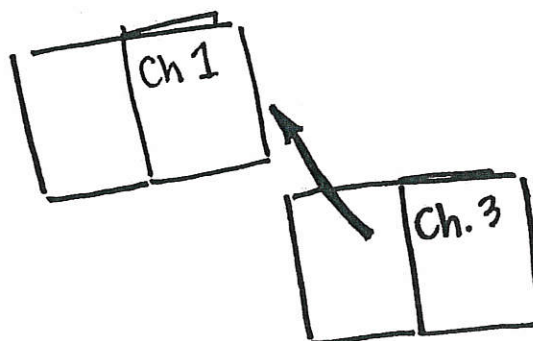
With a shocking fact



With a small story (someone doing or saying something)



With a connection to an earlier chapter



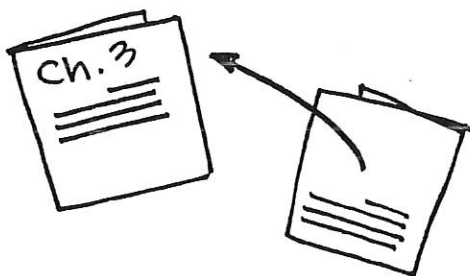
End a Chapter...

u3/u12

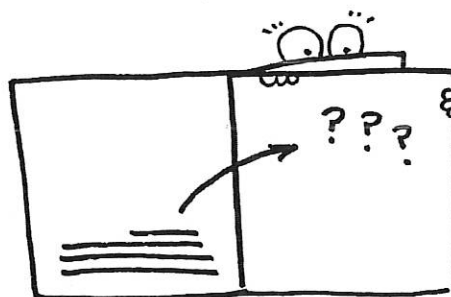
Ways to Conclude a Chapter in an Informational Book



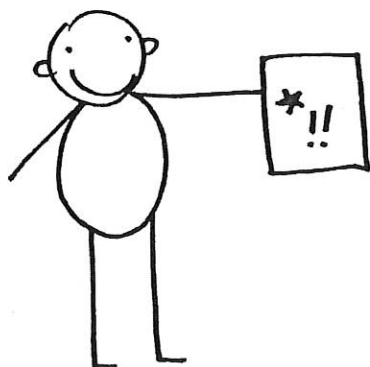
With a connection to the beginning of a chapter



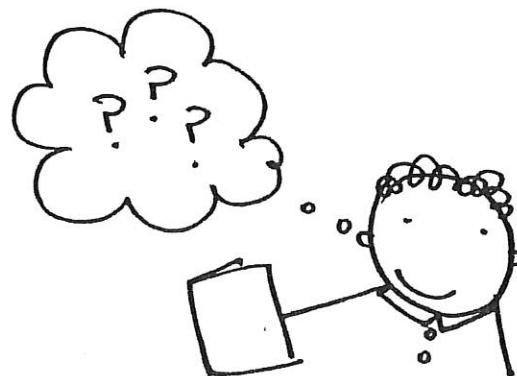
With a sneak peek at what the next chapter (or next event in history) might be



Explaining why this matters today



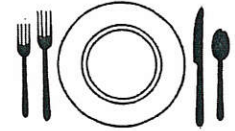
Leaving readers with something to think about



Chapter Titles



Ways to Make Matches and Patterns



- ★ Make all titles questions.

1. *What is...?*
2. *Why do...?*
3. *Where did...?*
4. *How was...?*

- ★ Make all titles common misconceptions.

- Not so easy...*
Not all...
Far from...

- ★ Make all titles contain a rhyme.

*The right to fight
with all their might*

- ★ Make all titles contain the same key word or phrase.

The____
The____
The____

- ★ Make all titles start with an "est" word.

Biggest Tallest
Widest Longest
Hardest Shortest

- ★ Make all titles have the same grammatical structure.

1. *Realizing the...*
2. *Negotiating for the...*
3. *Purchasing the...*
4. *Exploring the...*

- ★ Make all titles name parts of, kinds of, or reasons for the main topic.

Main Topic



BOOK Introduction

Crafting an Introduction "Hooks" the reader ↻

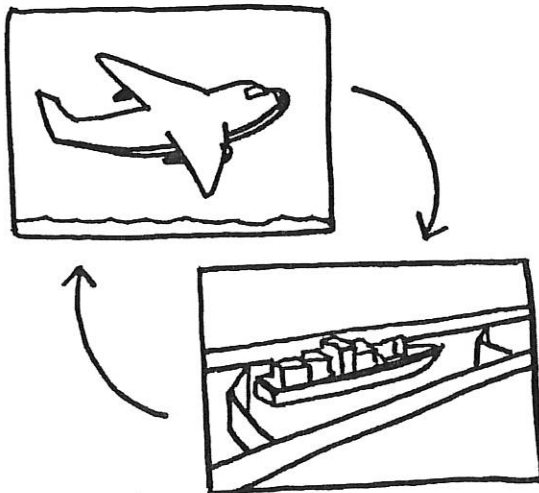
*Highlight something
unique or
attention-getting*



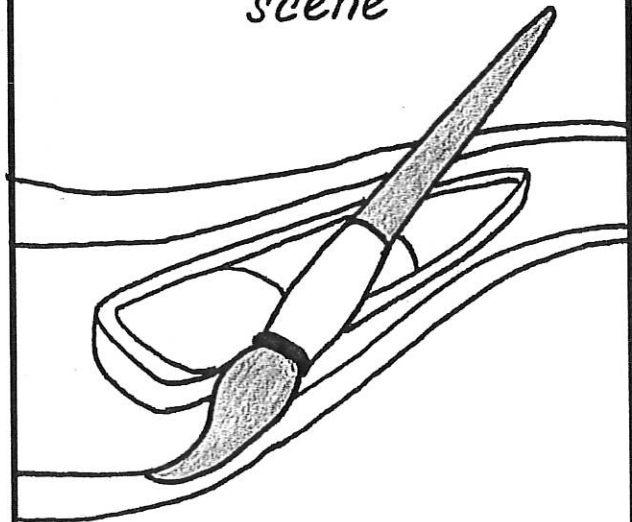
*Begin with an
interesting quote*

“ ”

*Contrast a difference
between
then and now*



*Describe a
scene*



Book Conclusion

u3/l19

Coming UP With Life Lessons

Conclusion summarizes the important parts and leaves readers with something to think about



What is this text (or part of a text) really about?



What does this text (or part of a text) say about the world?



What do I think the author is trying to say?



Whose story is being told?



What are the big ideas I have been identifying so far?



What parts of the text do not fit with those ideas?



If the author has written his or her point in ten words instead of all these thousands of words, what would it have said?



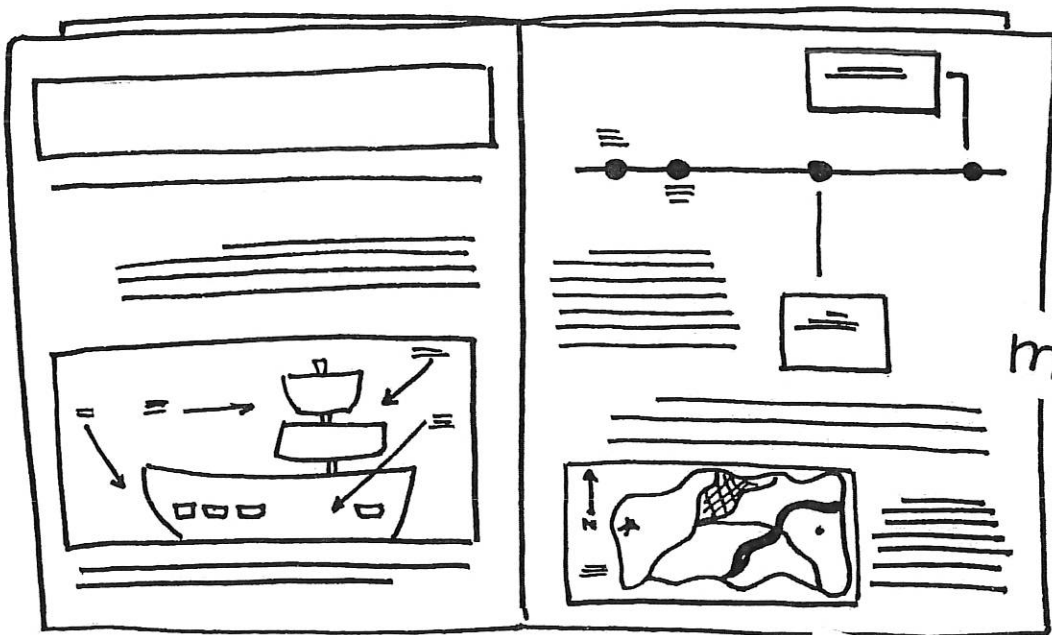
What is the lesson from this book that fits not just this story but also lots of other ones? And my life?

Possible Text Features

subtitles

timelines

text boxes



diagram

captions

maps

Text Features

Text Features

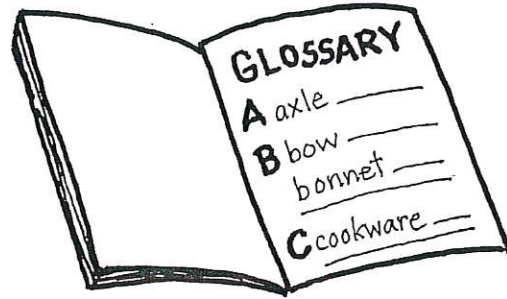
Text Boxes

Small descriptions

Stories

Examples about the topic

Glossaries



Headings and Subheadings

1. _____

a. _____

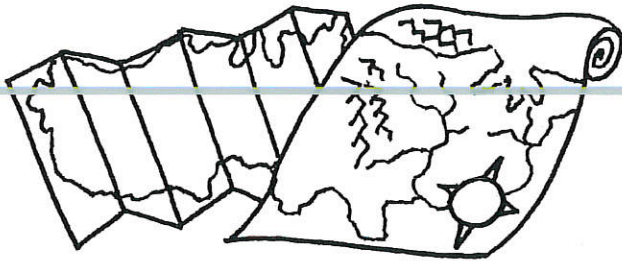
b. _____

c. _____

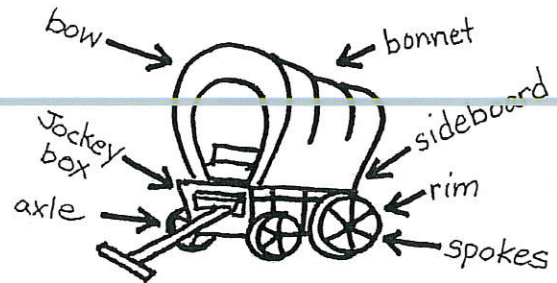
Tables, Charts, Graphs



Maps



Illustrations & Diagrams

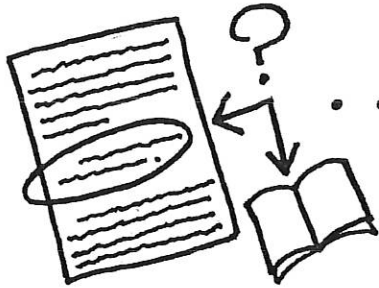


Photographs



Revise ...

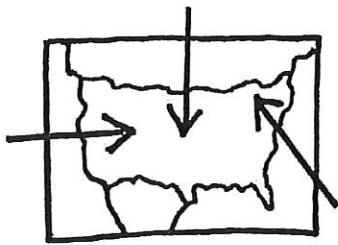
Researchers write and revise by...



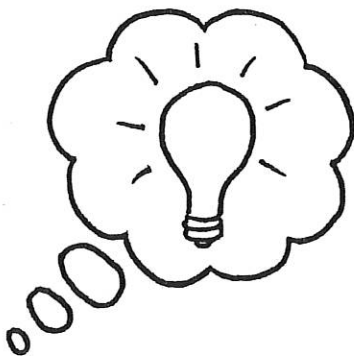
... identifying sections that need more information and conducting quick research to fill the gaps.



... assessing their work against a checklist of expectations.



... thinking like historians and studying maps to include specific details about places.



... pushing ourselves to grow ideas!

Revise ...

History writers revise by...



Asking questions

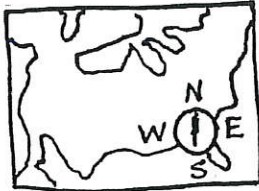


For example...

"Why were people willing to leave home? How could they go off, not knowing what they would face?"



Studying geography

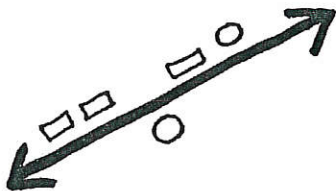


For example...

"Gold mines weren't just in California. There were mines all over the West - in Arizona, Nevada, and Utah."



Looking for patterns and changes across a timeline of events



For example...

"Again and again, the U.S. added land that helped to expand the country. People moved further and further west because they wanted a better life."

Revise ...

What Makes This Powerful Information Writing/Viewing?

- (1. Lists reasons why this event was important and intense.
- (2. Uses dramatic language.
- (3. Starts by telling a bit about the whole event, then goes back to inch through the story more slowly.
- (4. Brings out the action-filled, emotion-filled parts.
- (5. Creates scenes that capture life then.
- (6. Uses quotations from lots of people, including colorful language.
- (7. Tells history like it is a story (quirky characters with big dream faced with troubles, one after another).

Edit !!

Ways to Make Writing More Formal

1. Avoid contractions.



did not

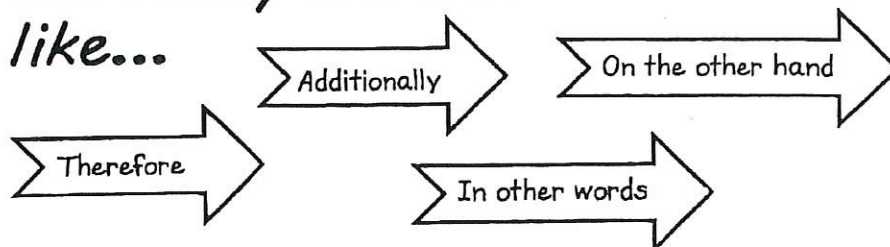


were not

2. Use expert language from your research.



3. Use fancy transition words like...



4. Be authoritative!



