

**Includes
Both Print &
Digital**

Illustration

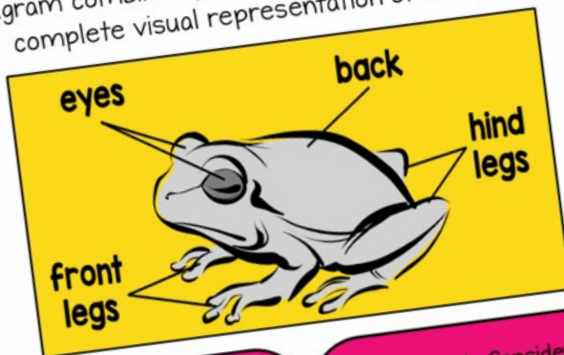
What is it?

An illustration is a picture drawn by an illustrator. It shows an example of what real life content is like. Sometimes illustrations look like cartoon drawings.

Diagram

What is it?

A diagram is a photograph or illustration that has labels. A diagram combines pictures and words to provide a complete visual representation of a topic.



How does a diagram help the reader?

A diagram can help readers understand the important parts of a text.

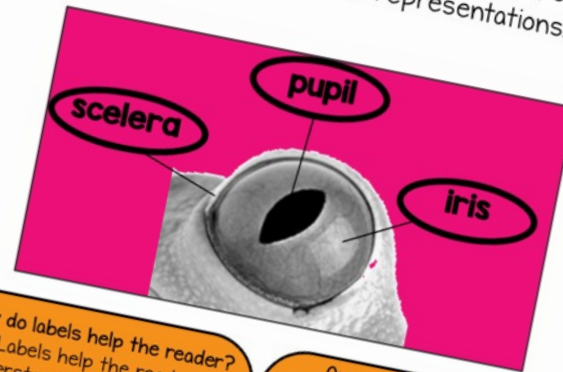
Questions to Consider:

- What is the most important attribute of a diagram?
- When would an author want to use a diagram?
- What does a diagram tell you about the text?

Labels

What is it?

A label is one word that names a part of something. Labels can be included in diagrams, maps, charts, graphs or other visual representations.



How do labels help the reader?

Labels help the reader understand diagrams, charts, graphs, or other visual representations. When readers aren't familiar with the topic, they can use the labels to help them improve their understanding of the topic.

Questions to Consider:

- How is a label different from a caption?
- How is a label different from a keyword?
- What other non-fiction text features is a label related to?
- How can labels help you understand the topic?

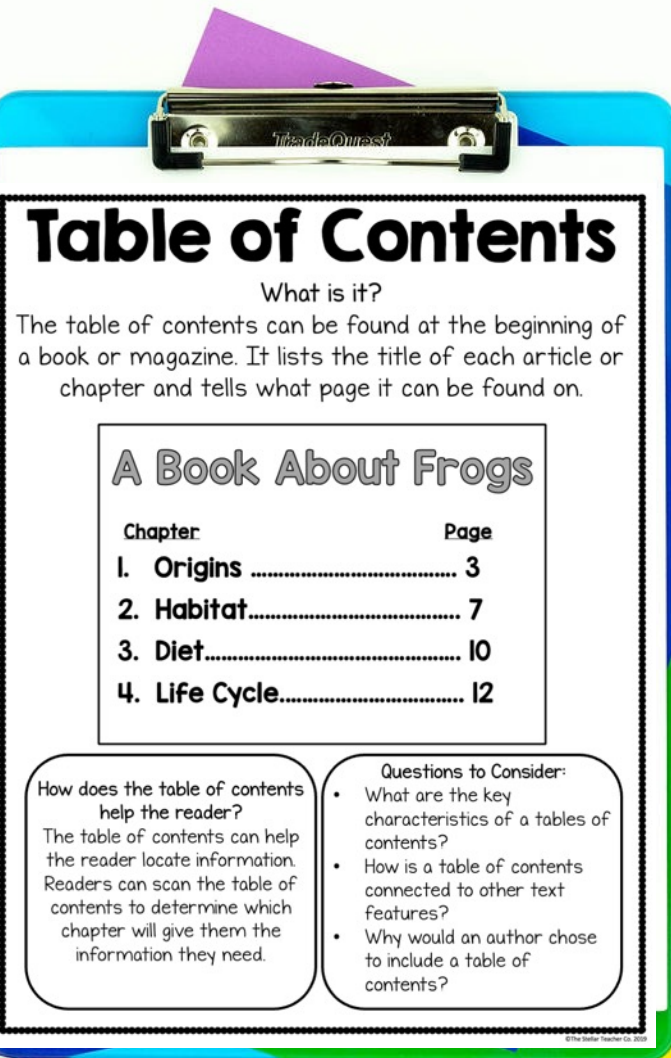
TEXT FEATURES

20 Classroom Anchor Charts

3

REASONS TO LOVE

THESE ANCHOR CHARTS



TIME-SAVING

These anchor charts are seriously **READY-TO-PRINT**. You won't have to spend hours after school or at home creating anchor charts for your lessons.

CLEAR & CONCISE

Not only will these anchor charts help your students understand how to identify and use nonfiction text features, but these charts will help you be a more effective teacher. You can use the language on the anchor charts to help teach your reading lessons in a clear and concise way.

MULTI-USE

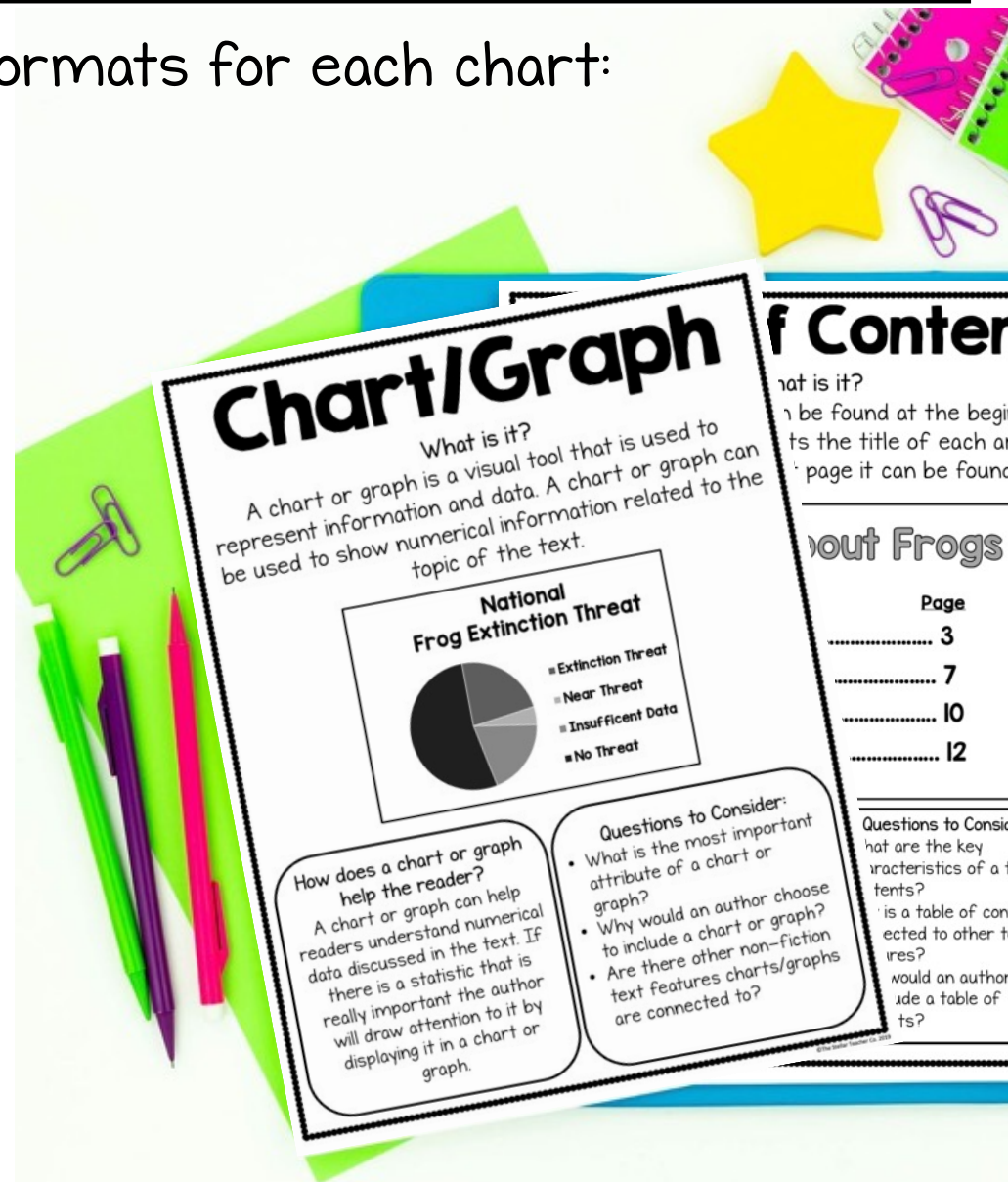
You can use these anchor charts in a variety of ways. Use them to model and teach a new skill. Give students a copy for their journals, or place a copy in a center.

WHAT'S INCLUDED?

20 POSTERS TO TEACH TEXT FEATURES

You get access to all these different formats for each chart:

- Half Page Anchor Charts for Journals
- Fill-In Charts for Notetaking
- Full Page Anchor Charts for Classroom Display
- Digital Version
- Color & Black & White Options



WHAT'S INCLUDED?

20 POSTERS TO TEACH TEXT FEATURES

- Caption
- Chart/Graph
- Diagram
- Heading
- Hyperlink or Icon
- Illustration
- Index
- Glossary
- Guide Words
- Key Words
- Labels
- Maps
- Photograph
- Subheading
- Subtitle
- Table of Contents
- Textbox
- Timeline
- Title
- Title Page



TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

CHARTS ARE CLEAR & CONCISE

Teaches a common nonfiction text feature.

Uses student-friendly language to describe each text feature.

Provides a visual example.

Questions to help students use this feature when reading.

You can also print a fill-in version so students can take their own notes.

Map

What is it?

A map can show places, landforms, and bodies of water related to the topic of the text. All maps should have a legend or key. The author will use the legend or key to highlight regions of the map that are most important to the topic.

Northern Cricket Frogs
Acris crepitans

Blanchard's Cricket Frog
Eastern (Northern) Cricket Frog
Coastal Cricket Frog

How do maps help the reader?
Maps can help readers understand what regions or parts of the world are related to a specific topic. Readers will be able to identify how close they are located to the part of the

Questions to Consider

- What attributes useful for the r
- Do all non-fiction to include a map
- When might an c

How do maps help the reader?

Questions to Consider

TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

CHECK OUT THESE CHARTS!

Chart/Graph

What is it?

A chart or graph is a visual tool that is used to represent information and data. A chart or graph can be used to show numerical information related to the topic of the text.



How does a chart or graph help the reader?

A chart or graph can help readers understand numerical data discussed in the text. If there is a statistic that is really important the author will draw attention to it by displaying it in a chart or graph.

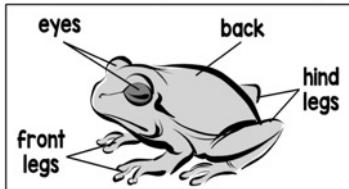
Questions to Consider:

- What is the most important attribute of a chart or graph?
- Why would an author choose to include a chart or graph?
- Are there other non-fiction text features charts/graphs are connected to?

Diagram

What is it?

A diagram is a photograph or illustration that has labels. A diagram combines pictures and words to provide a complete visual representation of a topic.



How does a diagram help the reader?

A diagram can help readers become familiar with new vocabulary words. A diagram can also help readers better understand the important parts or systems described in the text.

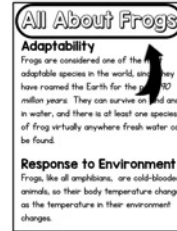
Questions to Consider:

- What is the most important attribute of a diagram?
- When would an author want to include a diagram?
- What other non-fiction text features is a diagram connected to?

Heading

What is it?

A heading is a word or phrase that is used to separate the different sections of text. Usually the heading will be bolded or underlined and will contain the main idea for that section.



How does a heading help the reader?

Headings help readers scan the text for relevant information. If the reader is conducting research on a specific topic, he/she might not need to read the entire text, but only the section related to the topic.

Questions to Consider:

- What makes a heading different from a subheading? Which one is more important? Why?
- Do all non-fiction texts have to include headings? Explain.
- When would an author decide to use headings?

Hyperlinks or Icons

What is it?

A hyperlink or icon is a tool used in an online resource that helps connect the reader to other web resources similar to the content they are reading.

This website is an excellent source of kid-friendly information on frogs:
www.kiddyhouse.com/Themes/frogs



How do hyperlinks or icons help the reader?

Hyperlinks and icons can help readers continue their research or quest to find information related to what they are currently reading. It helps them extend their learning beyond one text.

Questions to Consider:

- What is the connection between hyperlinks and icons?
- Do all non-fiction texts include hyperlinks or icons?
- When would an author want to include a hyperlink or icon?

Illustration

What is it?

An illustration is a picture drawn by an illustrator. It shows an example of what real life content might look like. Sometimes illustrations look like cartoons.



How does an illustration help the reader?

Illustrations are a helpful way to help keep the readers interested in the text. Illustrations might not always show a real-life example, but they can help the reader create his/her own mental image.

Questions to Consider:

- What is the most important characteristic of an illustration?
- How is an illustration similar to and different from a photograph?
- Do all non-fiction books have to have illustrations?

Index

What is it?

The index can be found at the back of a non-fiction text. It provides the reader with a list of all the pages a certain keyword can be located on. Indexes are organized in alphabetical order.

A	S
Amphibian...1-3, 14, 21	Skin...14, 21, 35
	Shed...14, 21
B	Spawn...7-9
Bulges...17	
C	T
Capillary...27	Tadpole...17
Cold-blooded...12-13, 15, 31	

How does the index help the reader?

The index is really helpful to readers who are conducting research. If readers are trying to decide if a text will be helpful to their research on a certain topic, they can turn to the index to see how many times a certain keyword is mentioned in that text.

Questions to Consider:

- What are the key characteristics of an index?
- How is an index connected to other text features?
- When would you need to use an index?
- Which one is more useful, an index or table of contents?

Glossary

What is it?

A glossary is located at the back of a non-fiction text. A glossary is similar to a dictionary. It provides a definition of all the keywords found in the text. If a word is bolded or italicized, you can probably find the definition in the glossary.

A	B
Aerobic (ē rō bēk) describes an organism that needs oxygen to live.	Bask (bask) to lie in a warm, calm place.
Amphibian (ēm [b] rō) a small, cold-blooded animal that spends part of its life cycle in water and part of its life cycle on land. It hatches in water and breathes with gills, then develops lungs as an adult.	Batrach (bah-TRAK-ak) the Greek term for frog.
Amphibious (ēm [b] rō) able to live on land and in water.	

How does the glossary help the reader?

A glossary will help readers understand the meaning of key words used in the text. If readers can't figure out the meaning of a keyword they can look it up in the glossary to help improve their understanding.

Questions to Consider:

- What is the key characteristic of a glossary?
- Why would an author choose to add or leave out a glossary?
- Do all non-fiction books need a glossary?

Guide Words

What is it?

Guide words can be found in the glossary. They are located at the top of each page and they indicate the range of words located on that specific page.

Food * Fruit

Food (fud) n. material consisting of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins used in the body of an animal or human to sustain growth and furnish energy.
Fork (fōrk) n. A tool with two or more prongs used especially for taking up (as in eating), prying, or digging.
Frolic (frōl) n. A person who you like and enjoy.
Frog (frōg) n. a small animal that spends much of the time in water and has smooth skin, webbed feet, and long back legs for jumping.
Fruit (fru) n. 1. a usually sweet food (such as a blueberry, orange, or apple) that grows on a tree or bush.

How do guide words help the reader?

Guide words help readers locate a specific word in the glossary. If the glossary of a text is really large, the reader can look at the guide words at the top of the page to quickly locate the keyword.

Questions to Consider:

- What are the defining characteristics of guide words?
- Where would you see guide words in non-fiction texts?
- What other text features are guide words connected to?

TAKE A CLOSER LOOK...

CHECK OUT THESE CHARTS!

Keywords

What is it?

Keywords are special words to the topic the author is writing about. Most of the time the author will draw attention to these words by making them bold or *italics*.

Frogs are considered one of the most adaptable **species** in the world, since they have roamed the Earth for the past 300 million years. They can survive on land and in water, and there is at least one species of frog virtually anywhere fresh water can be found. Frogs, like all **amphibians**, are cold-blooded animals, so their body temperature changes as the temperature in their environment changes.

How do keywords help the reader?

Keywords help the reader focus in on the most important words. The bold or italicized words help remind the reader to pay special attention to the meaning of a specific word.

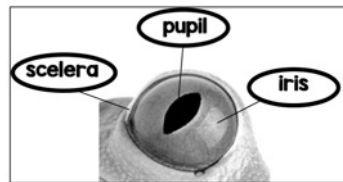
Questions to Consider:

- Why are keywords important?
- What other non-fiction text features are keywords related to?
- Why would an author want to use a keyword?
- How does an author indicate a word is a keyword?

Labels

What is it?

A label is one word that names a part of something. Labels can be included in diagrams, maps, charts, graphs or other visual representations.



How do labels help the reader?

Labels help the reader understand diagrams, charts, graphs, or other visual representations. When readers aren't familiar with the topic, they can use the labels to help them improve their understanding of the topic.

Questions to Consider:

- How is a label different from a caption?
- How is a label different from a keyword?
- What other non-fiction text features is a label related to?
- How can labels help you understand the content of text?

Map

What is it?

A map can show places, landforms, and bodies of water related to the topic of the text. All maps should have a legend or key. The author will use the legend or key to highlight regions of the map that are most important to the topic.



How do maps help the reader?

Maps can help readers understand what regions or parts of the world are related to a specific topic. Readers will be able to identify how close they are located to the part of the world that is related to the topic.

Questions to Consider:

- What attributes make maps useful for the reader?
- Do all non-fiction texts have to include a map?
- When might an author want to include a map?

Photograph

What is it?

A photograph is a picture taken with a camera. It can show a real life example of the content of a non-fiction text.



How do photographs help the reader?

Photographs help readers create a mental image for the topic of the text. Sometimes it's difficult to picture what the author is explaining. When they include a photograph the reader gets a real life example of what the author is writing about.

Questions to Consider:

- What is the most important attribute of a photograph?
- How is a photograph similar to an illustration?
- How is a photograph different from an illustration?
- Why would an author want to include a photograph?

Subheading

What is it?

A subheading is another tool that authors can use to separate sections of text. If the section of text under a heading can be divided into smaller sections, authors will use subheadings. They are kind of like mini titles.

All About Frogs

Adaptability

Frogs are considered one of the most adaptable species in the world, since they have roamed the Earth for the past 300 million years. They can survive on land and in water, and there is at least one species of frog virtually anywhere fresh water can be found.

Response to Environment

Frogs, like all amphibians, are cold-blooded animals, so their body temperature changes as the temperature in their environment changes.

How does a subheading help the reader?

Like headings, subheadings help readers scan the text for important information. Subheadings help readers identify sections of the text that are relevant to their interests or research topics.

Questions to Consider:

- What is the most important attribute of a subheading?
- What part of the text would you find a subheading?
- What other text features is a subheading connected to?

Subtitle

What is it?

A subtitle is a short phrase that is directly connected to the title. It is usually right below the title and will provide the reader with a little more information about what they can expect in the text.

Frogs:

From the Beginning

Frogs are amphibians that have existed on Earth for hundreds of millions of years. They are found all over the world, but the largest variety of frog species can be found in tropical rainforests.

How does a subtitle help the reader?

A subtitle can give readers more information that will help them determine if this is the right book for them to read. The subtitle will help the reader know if this book matches their interests and needs.

Questions to Consider:

- How is a subtitle different from a title and heading?
- How do author's use subtitles?
- Are subtitles required in all non-fiction texts?
- What other text features is a subtitle related to?

Table of Contents

What is it?

The table of contents can be found at the beginning of a book or magazine. It lists the title of each article or chapter and tells what page it can be found on.

A Book About Frogs

Chapter	Page
1. Origins	3
2. Habitat.....	7
3. Diet.....	10
4. Life Cycle.....	12

How does the table of contents help the reader?

The table of contents can help the reader locate information. Readers can scan the table of contents to determine which chapter will give them the information they need.

Questions to Consider:

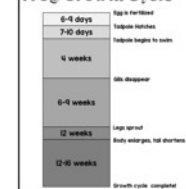
- What are the key characteristics of a table of contents?
- How is a table of contents connected to other text features?
- Why would an author chose to include a table of contents?

Timeline

What is it?

A timeline is a visual representation of the passage of time. A timeline will include important events related to the topic.

Frog Growth Cycle



How does a timeline help the reader?

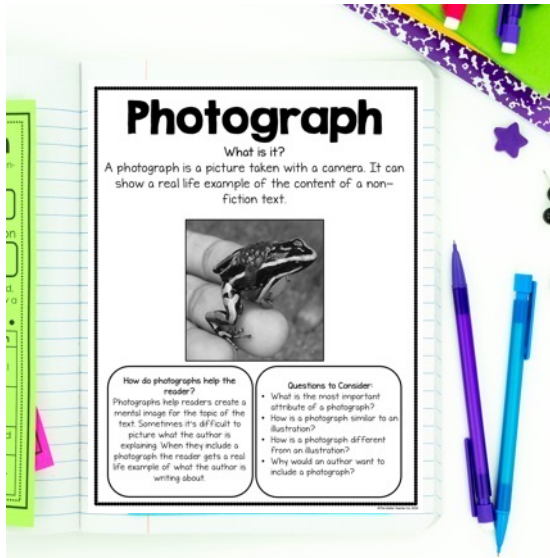
A timeline can help readers better understand the topic. Timelines provide readers with important dates or time frames that are critical to the topic. Readers can quickly look at timelines and get a lot of information.

Questions to Consider:

- What are the characteristics of a timeline?
- What information can you get from a timeline?
- What other text features is a timeline connected to?
- When would an author decide to include a timeline?

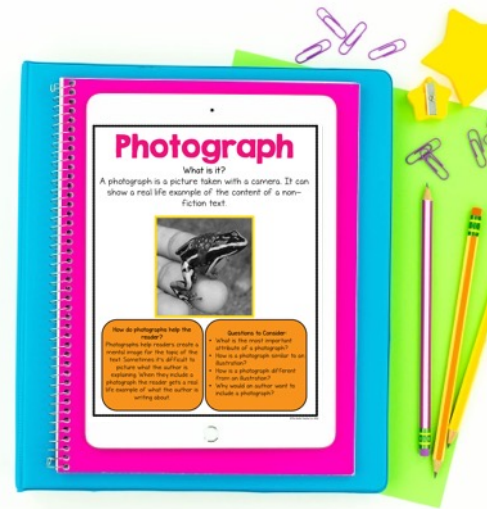
SO MANY OPTIONS...

EACH CHART INCLUDES 4 PRINTING OPTIONS...



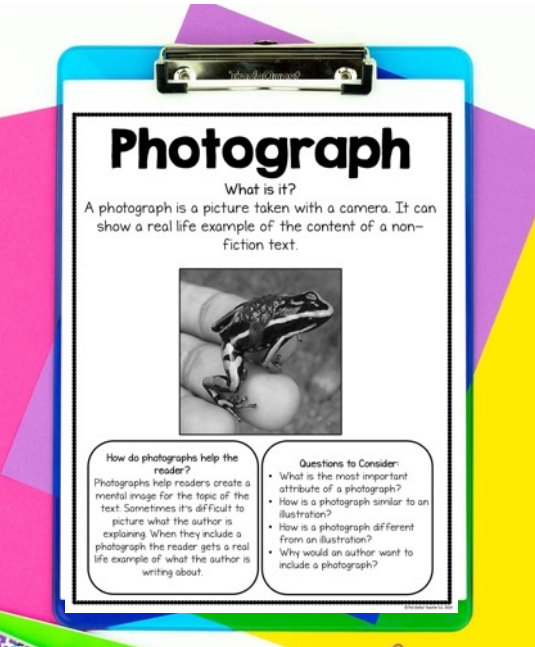
HALF PAGE OPTIONS

Each chart can be printed as a half page. They are the perfect fit for student journals.



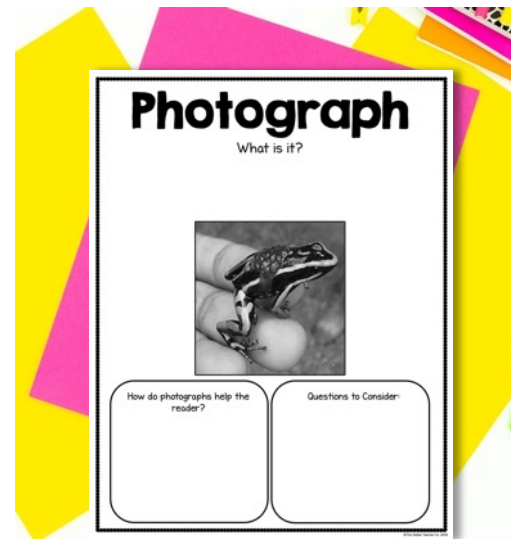
DIGITAL VERSION

A digital option created using Google Slides is included to make it easy to tech virtually.



FULL PAGE OPTIONS

The full page options work great for your whole group lessons or to display on a bulletin board.



FILL-IN OPTION

You have the option of printing a fill-in template so students can take their own notes during a lesson.



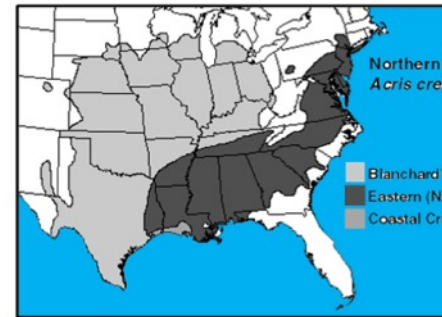
“I loved having these anchor charts as a visual to help students learn text features! The half sizes are perfect for interactive notebooks.”

- Paige R.

Map

What is it?

A map can show places, landform, water related to the topic of the text. Maps often have a legend or key. The author will use a key to highlight regions of the map that are important to the topic.



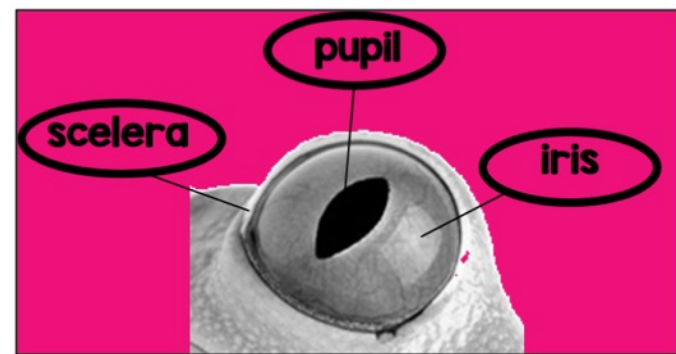
How do maps help the reader?
Maps can help readers understand what regions or parts of the world are related to a specific topic. Readers will be able to identify how close they are located to the part of the world that is related to the topic.

- Questions**
- What are the most useful features?
 - Do all maps need to include a legend?
 - When making a map, what should you include?

Labels

What is it?

A label is one word that names a part of something. Labels can be included in diagrams, maps, charts, graphs or other visual representations.



How do labels help the reader?

Labels help the reader understand diagrams, charts, graphs, or other visual representations. When readers are not familiar with the topic, they use the labels to help them improve their understanding of the topic.

Questions to Consider:

- How is a label different from a caption?
- How is a label different from a keyword?
- What other non-fiction text features is a label related to?
- How can labels help you understand the content of text?



Save Time
NEVER CREATING
AN ANCHOR CHART
AGAIN!



works in both

VIRTUAL & In person CLASSROOMS

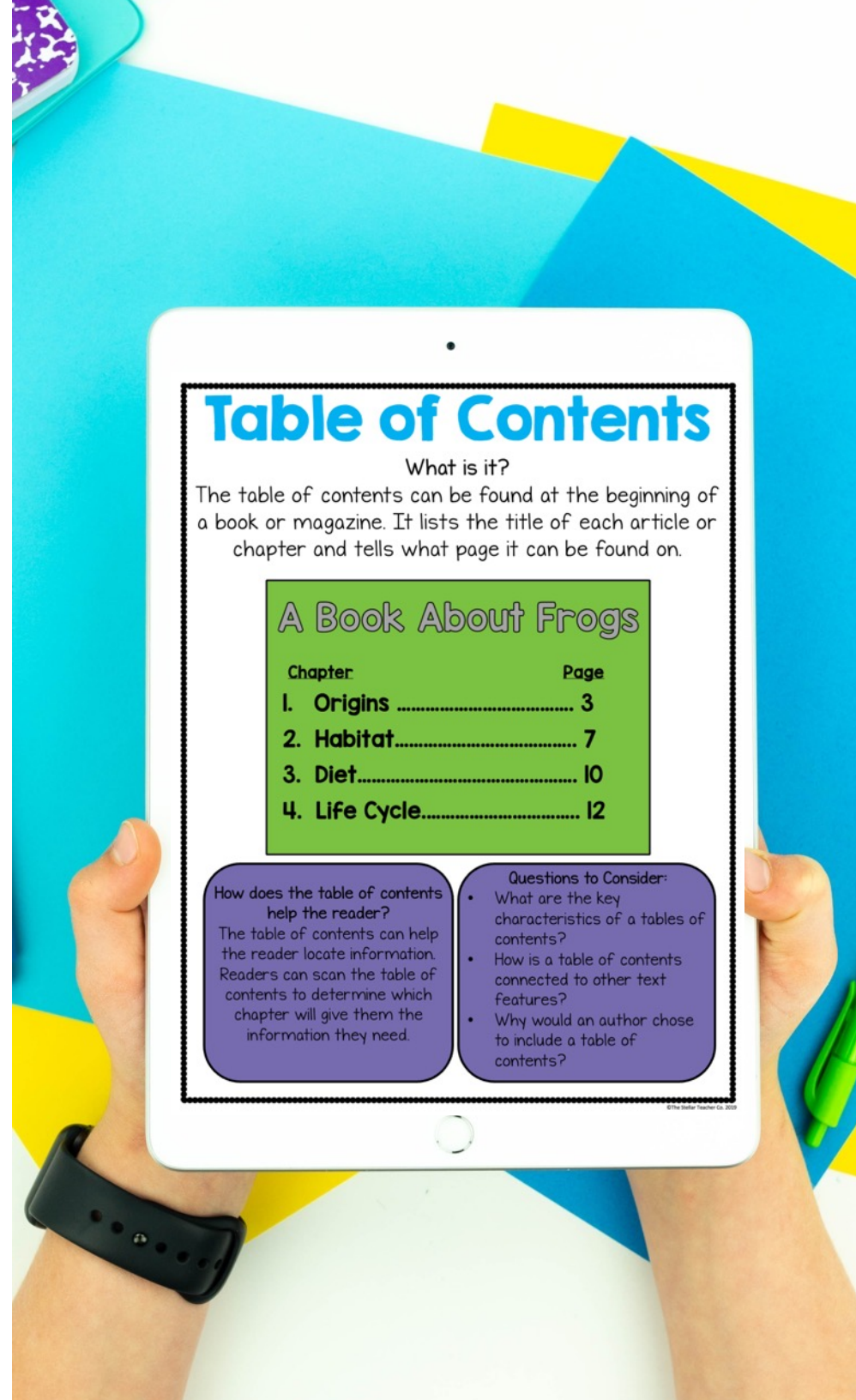


Table of Contents

What is it?

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A Book About Frogs

Chapter	Page
1. Origins	3
2. Habitat.....	7
3. Diet.....	10
4. Life Cycle.....	12

How does the table of contents help the reader?

The table of contents can help the reader locate information. Readers can scan the table of contents to determine which chapter will give them the information they need.

Questions to Consider:

- What are the key characteristics of a table of contents?
- How is a table of contents connected to other text features?
- Why would an author choose to include a table of contents?

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Click the icon below to follow me on social media.



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