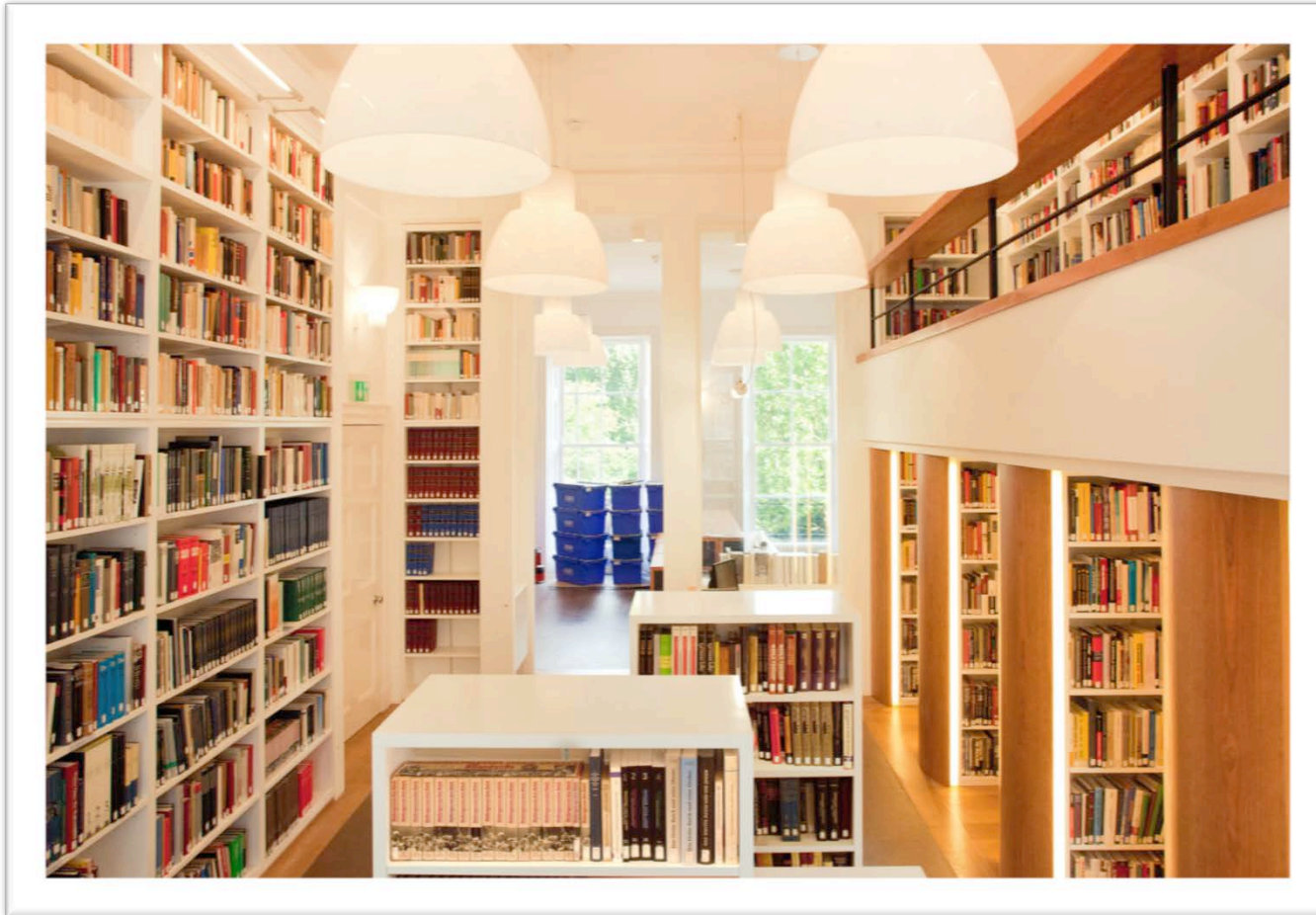




All About Books and Other Written Texts— Types of Written Texts

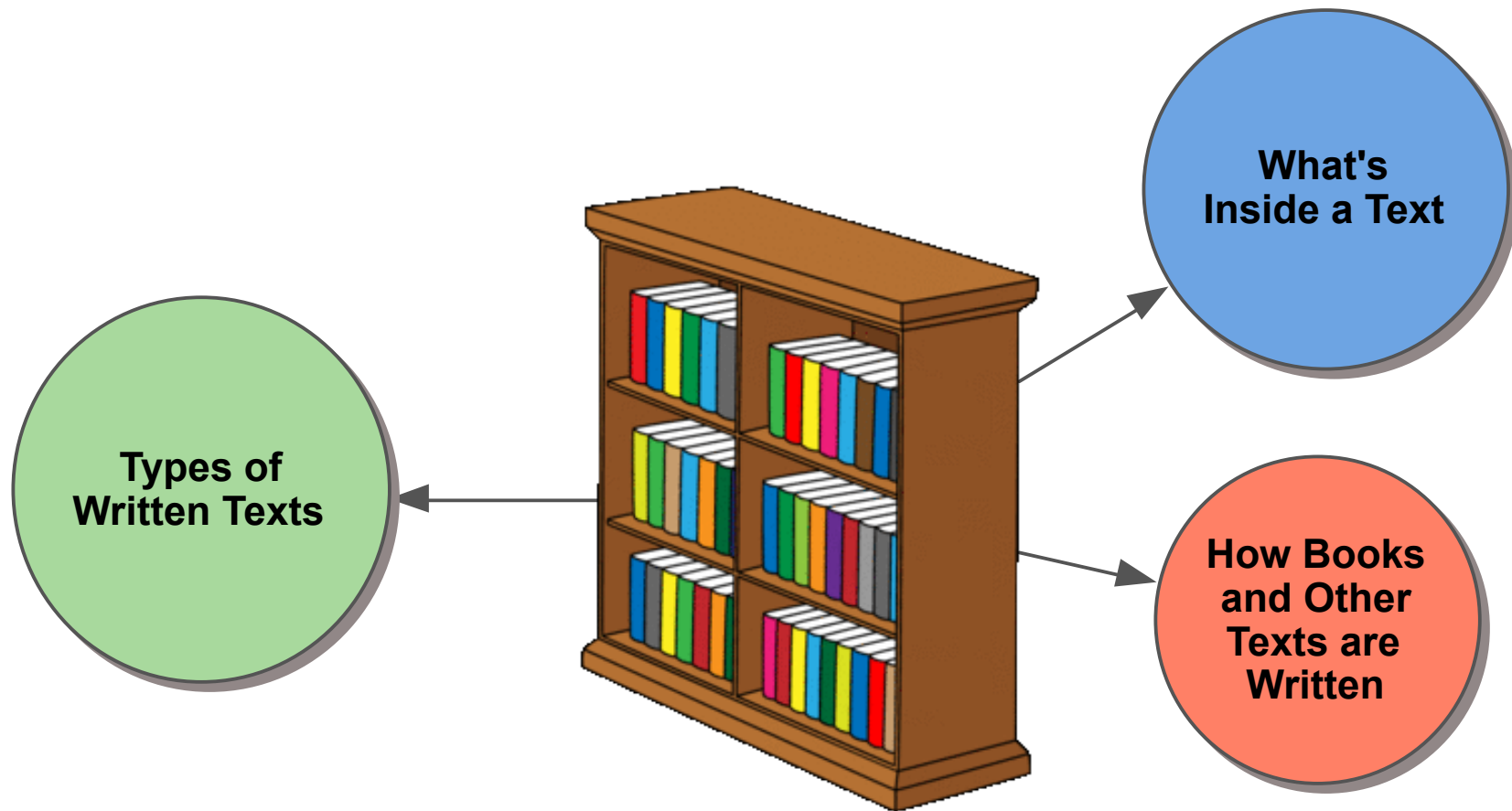


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All About Books and Other Written Texts

Everyday we encounter books and other things we read. There are many types of written texts, but what you find inside of each one may be different. How books and other texts are written is also important. There are many words used to describe books and other written texts. We've grouped these words into three groups.



All About Books and Other Written Texts

Types of Written Texts

Everyday you may come across many types of written texts. Do you like to read stories or novels? Have you ever used a dictionary at school or home? We've grouped some of these important types of written texts together.



**All About Books and Other
Written Texts—
Types of Written Texts**

**General Types
of Texts:**

- * media
- * text
- * book
- * poem
- * play

Nonfiction Texts:

- * nonfiction
- * essay
- * article
- * magazine
- * newspaper
- * speech

Reference Texts:

- * manual
- * dictionary
- * encyclopedia
- * report
- * article
- * journal

Fiction Texts:

- * fiction
- * literature
- * novel
- * legend
- * story
- * tale

**Notes and
Messages:**

- * letter
- * note
- * message

media (me·di·a)

The *media* includes television, radio, newspapers, magazines, and the Internet.



text

(text)

The word *text* is used to describe words that make up the main part of a book, magazine, newspaper, web site, etc.



The word *text* is also used to describe a whole book or other piece of writing by itself.

book (book)

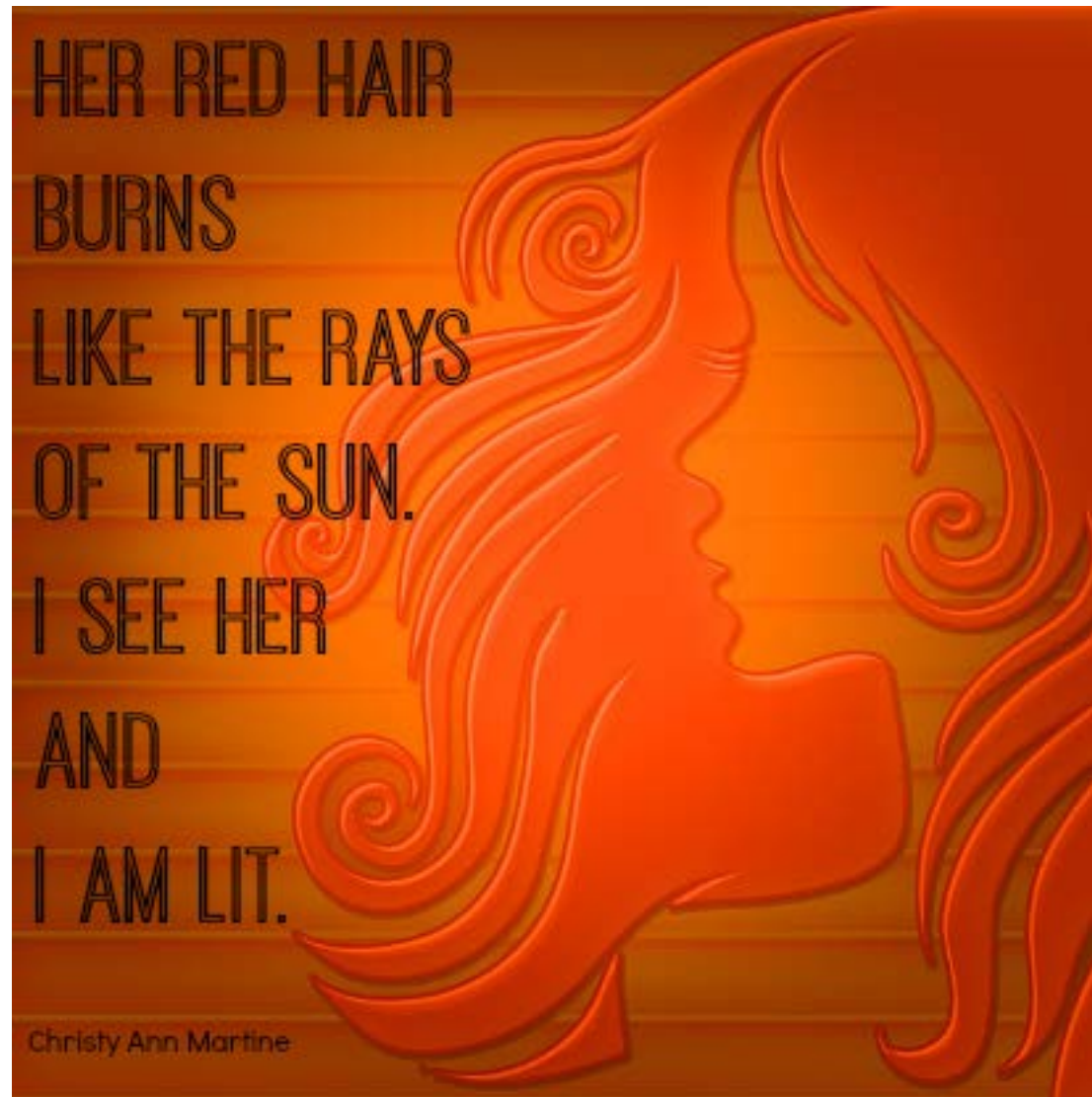
A *book* is set of printed sheets of paper that are held together inside a cover.



poem

(po·em)

A *poem* is a piece of writing that is written in separate lines, often has a repeated rhythm, and sometimes repeated rhyme.

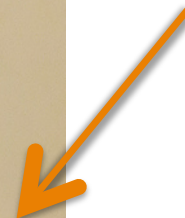


play

(play)



A *play* is a story that is acted out on stage. Actors practice their parts of the play using a script or written version of the play.



fiction (fic·tion)

Fiction refers to written stories about people and events that are not real.



literature

(lit·er·a·ture)

The word *literature* refers to written works (such as poems, plays, and novels) that are considered to be very good and to have lasting importance.



Libraries and bookstores often have a literature section.

novel (nov·el)

A *novel* is a long written story that is usually about imaginary characters and events.



legend (leg·end)

A *legend* is a story from the past that is believed by many people but cannot be proved to be true



story (sto·ry)

A story is a fictional text that is shorter than a novel.



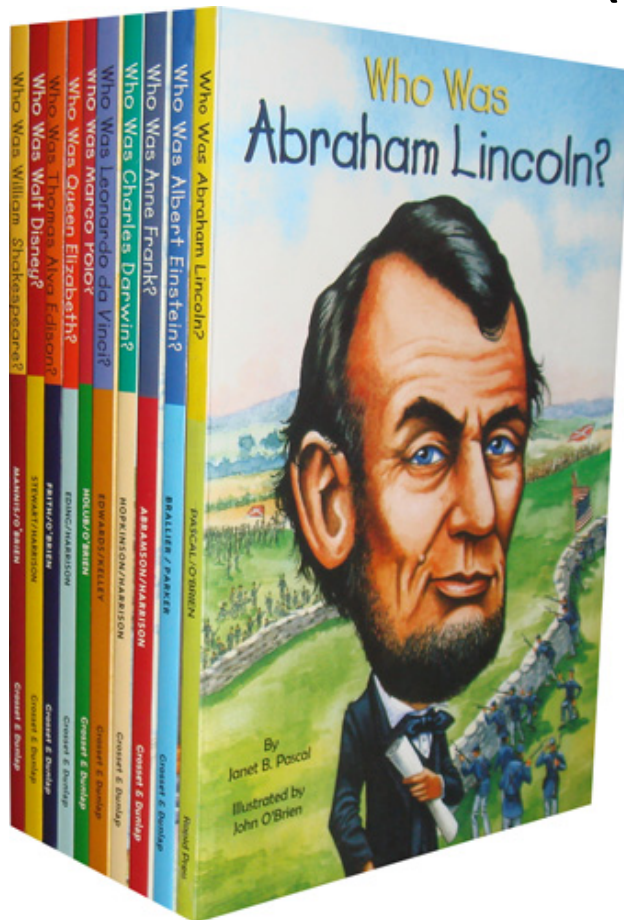
tale (tale)

A *tale* is a story about imaginary events.

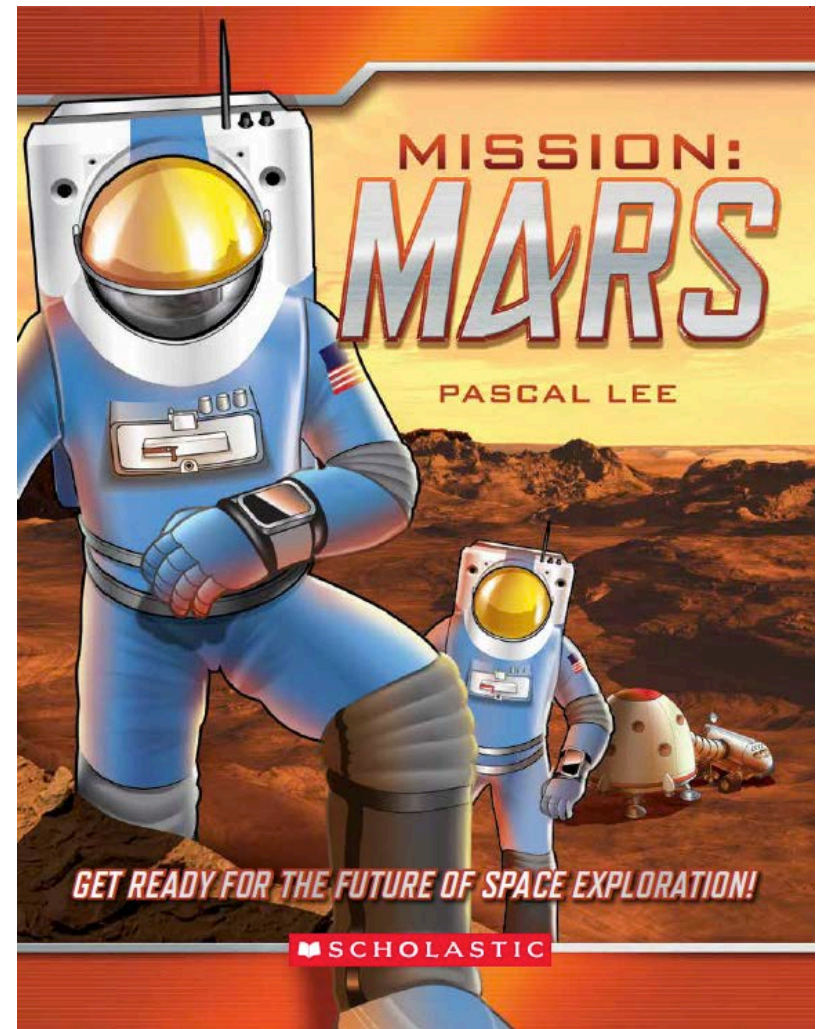


Once upon a time...

nonfiction (non·fic·tion)



Nonfiction texts are about or based on facts and real events.

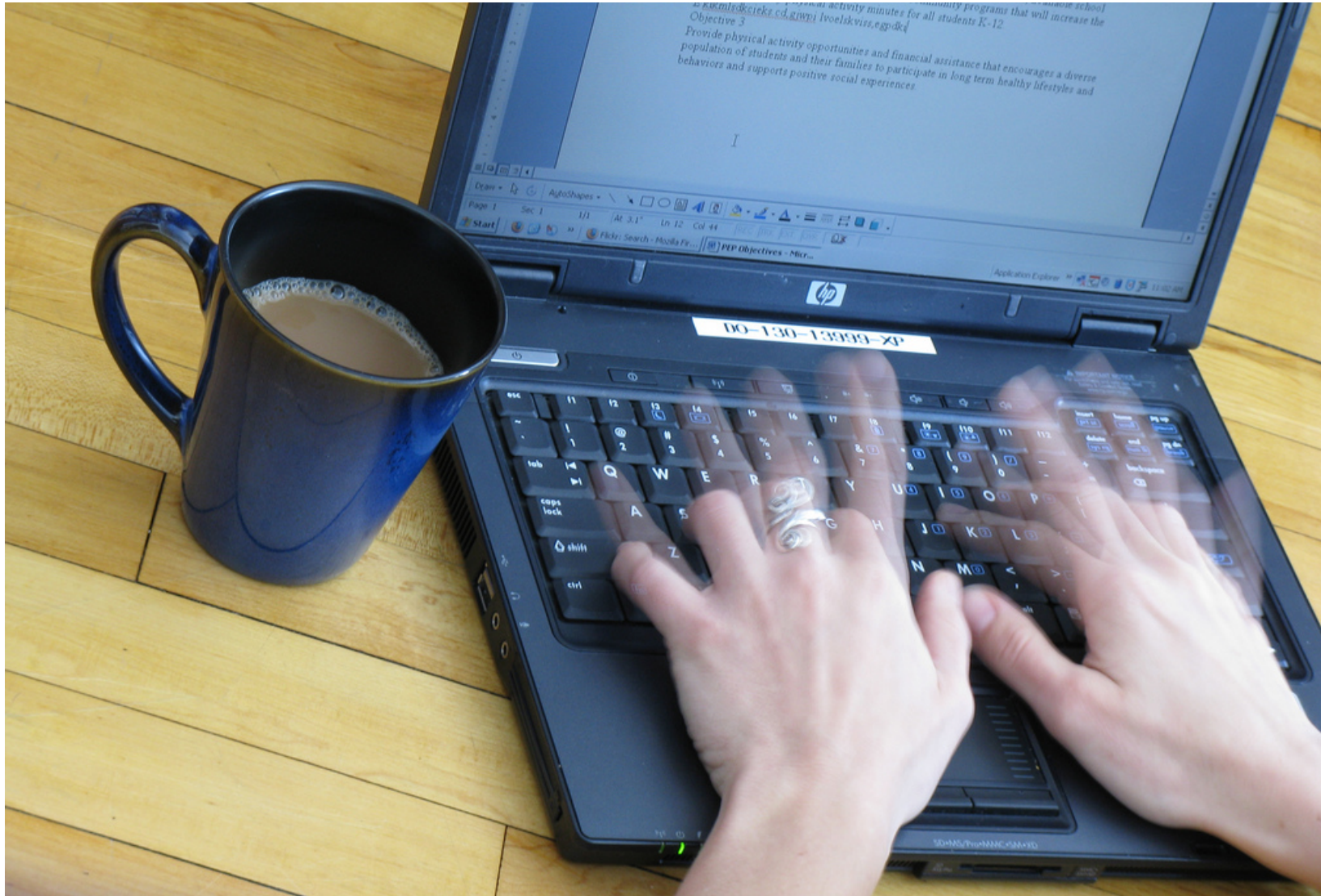


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essay (es·say)

An *essay* is a short piece of writing that tells a person's thoughts or opinions about a subject



craft fairs 101

Summertime, sunshine and blue skies can mean a lot of things, but if you're a crafty girl, it means one thing for certain: craft fairs!

Written by Marie Kare
Illustrated by Kathleen Habbley

If you're looking for a great way to meet other crafters, get some shopping done, and, of course, sell or trade your crafts, craft fairs are definitely for you. There are new fairs and venues cropping up all the time, and with a little preparation and planning, hitting the craft fair circuit can be amazingly fun, fulfilling and profitable.

GET READY...

Whether in your hometown or across the country, there are legal implications to being a vendor at any craft fair. Fortunately, becoming "legally compliant" isn't nearly as daunting a task as it may sound. In fact, many craft fair organizers do all they can in advance of an event to help you. Jenny Ryan, founder and organizer of Los Angeles' Felt Club (feltclub.com) says: "The good craft fairs will provide forms and links to the information you'll need. Ultimately, reporting the sales and collecting tax is totally up to the vendor, but a good organizer will make sure everyone is legally compliant before allowing them to participate." A quick Google search should get you the right informa-

tion, but, when in doubt, contact the organizers personally with your questions and concerns.

Once the legal issues are dealt with, you can focus on prepping your products and yourself. Just how much of your merchandise should you bring? "Bring everything," says Susie Ghahremani of boygirlparty.com. The more you bring, the more you can sell. Make sure, though, that you bring a variety of your work. You'll appeal to a much broader audience if you provide a wide range of items at varying price points. No matter how much you bring, assess your inventory beforehand. Creating an inventory helps you keep track of

how much you've sold and what items sold best, which is excellent not only for reconciling your books, but also knowing what items you should make more of in the future.

You'll also need to bring a survival kit of sorts for the booth. Fill it with things like snacks and sunscreen. Turn to page 42 for a checklist to get started.

GET SET...

Now that you've made all your logistical preparations, you can focus on presentation. How you display your products is extremely important—both as a means of presenting your goods to customers and as a visual representation of your brand.

There are lots of creative ways to show your wares—a dressform displays brooches at the Rock and Shop Market (rockandshopmarket.com) and handmade banners adorn the tables at Felt Club XL (feltclub.com).



article (ar·ti·cle)

An *article* is a piece of writing about a particular subject that is included in a magazine, newspaper, etc.



magazine

(mag·a·zine)

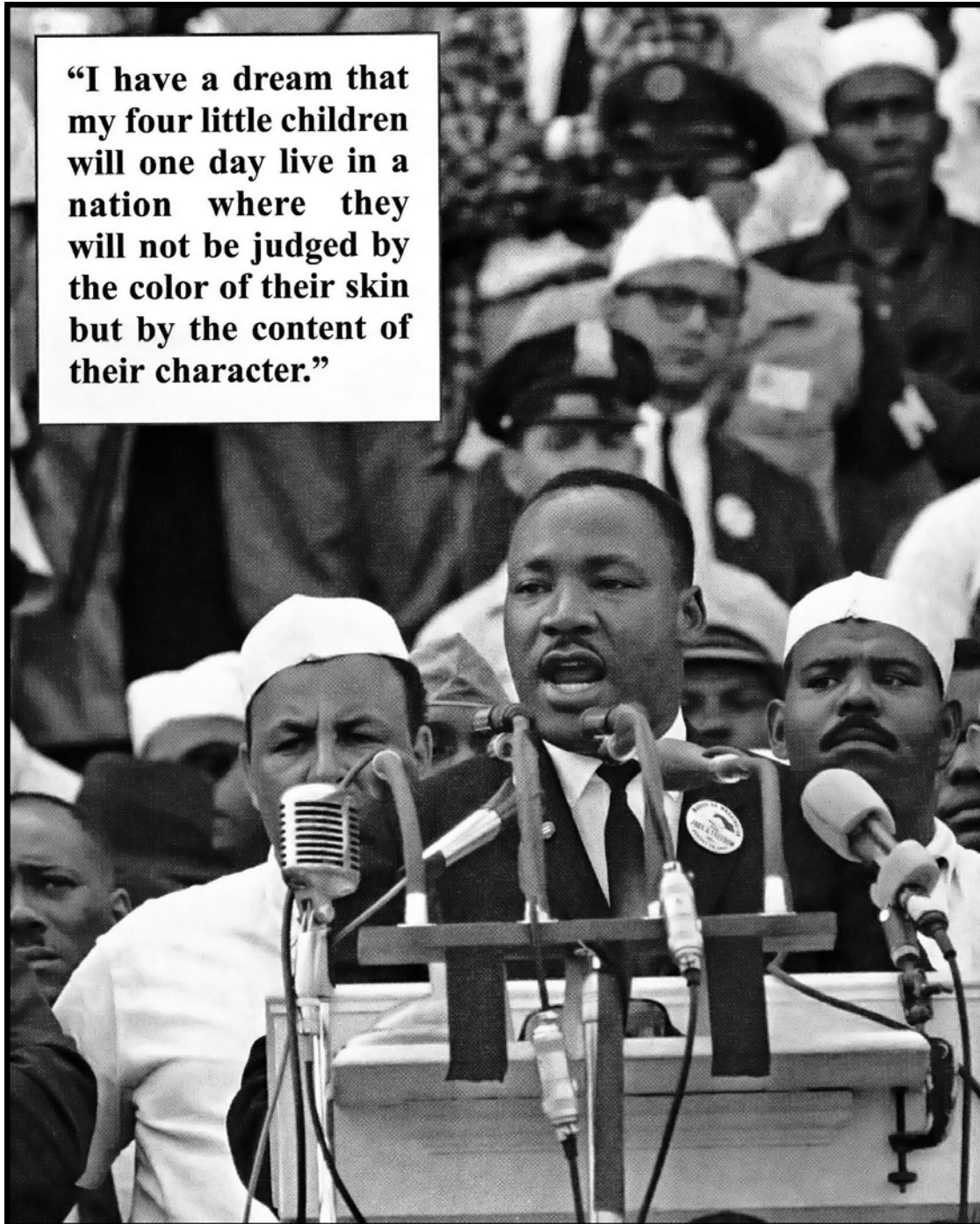
Magazines are a collection of essays, stories, and pictures that are usually published once a week or once a month.

newspaper

(news·pa·per)



“I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.”



speech

(speech)

A *speech* is spoken in front of people. Speeches are usually written before they are spoken.

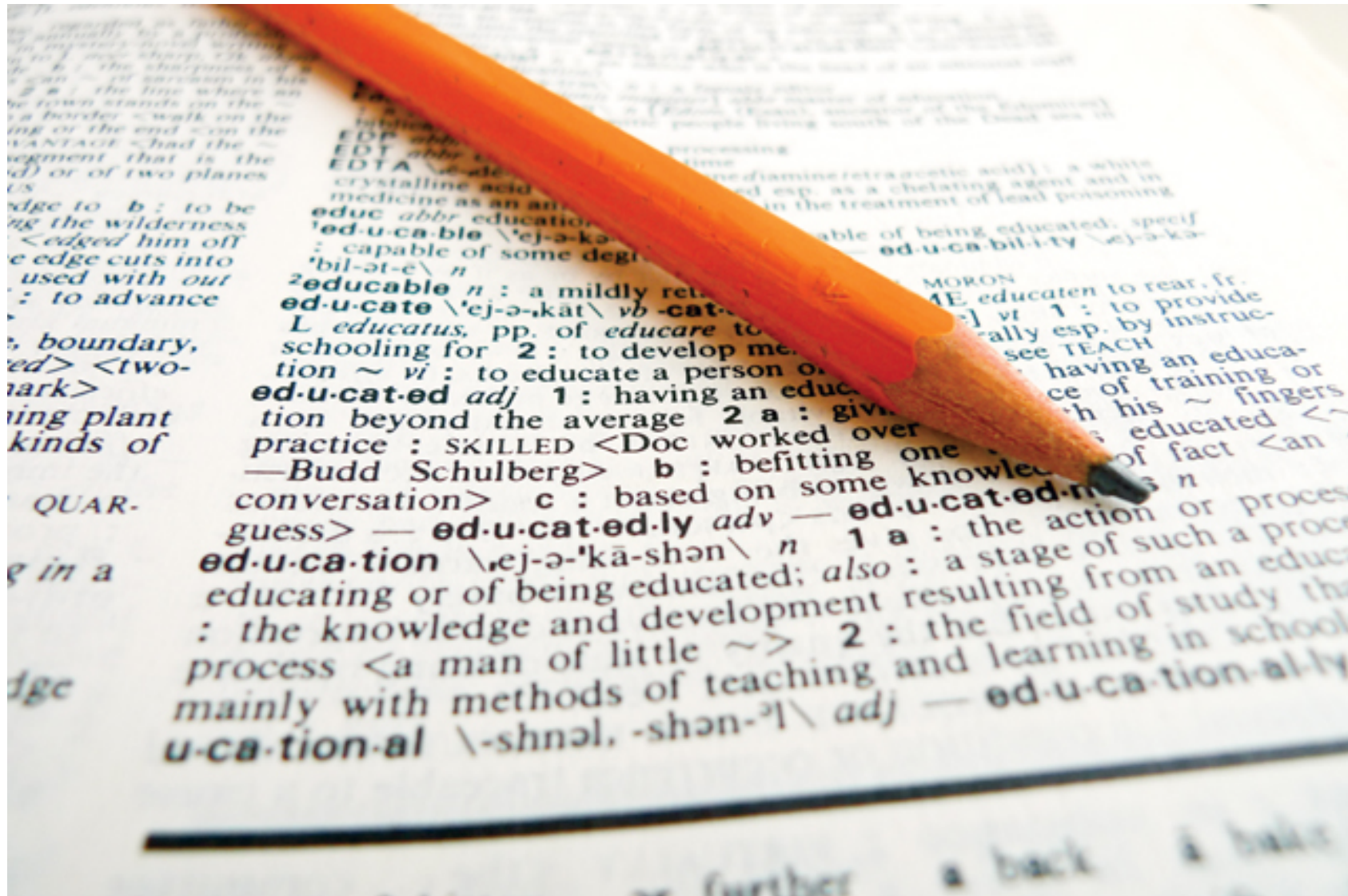
manual (man·u·al)

A *manual* is small book that is about information on something.



dictionary

(dic·tio·nary)



encyclopedia

(en·cy·clo·pe·dia)



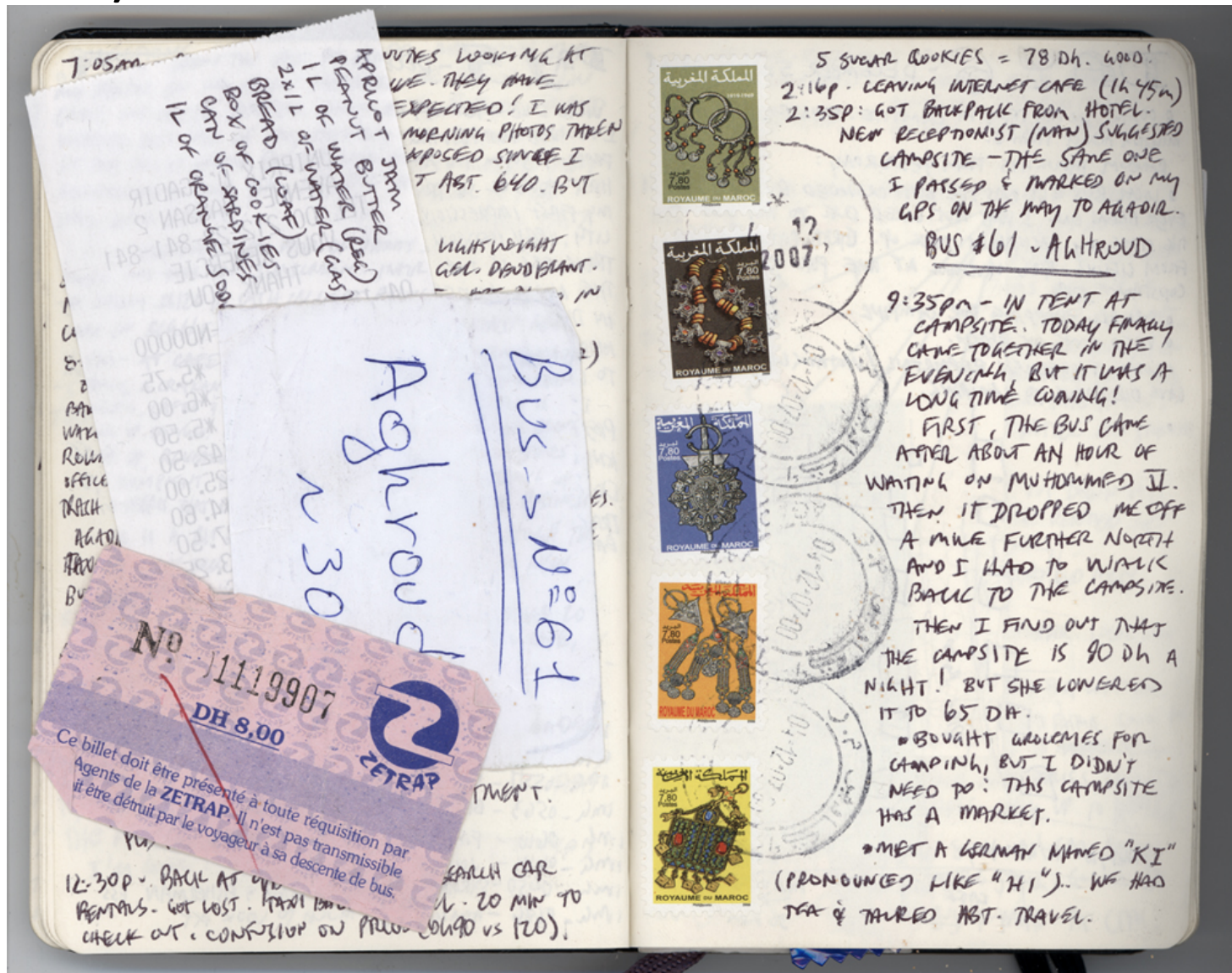
report (re·port)

A *report* is story in a newspaper or on radio or television that is about something that happened or that gives information about something.



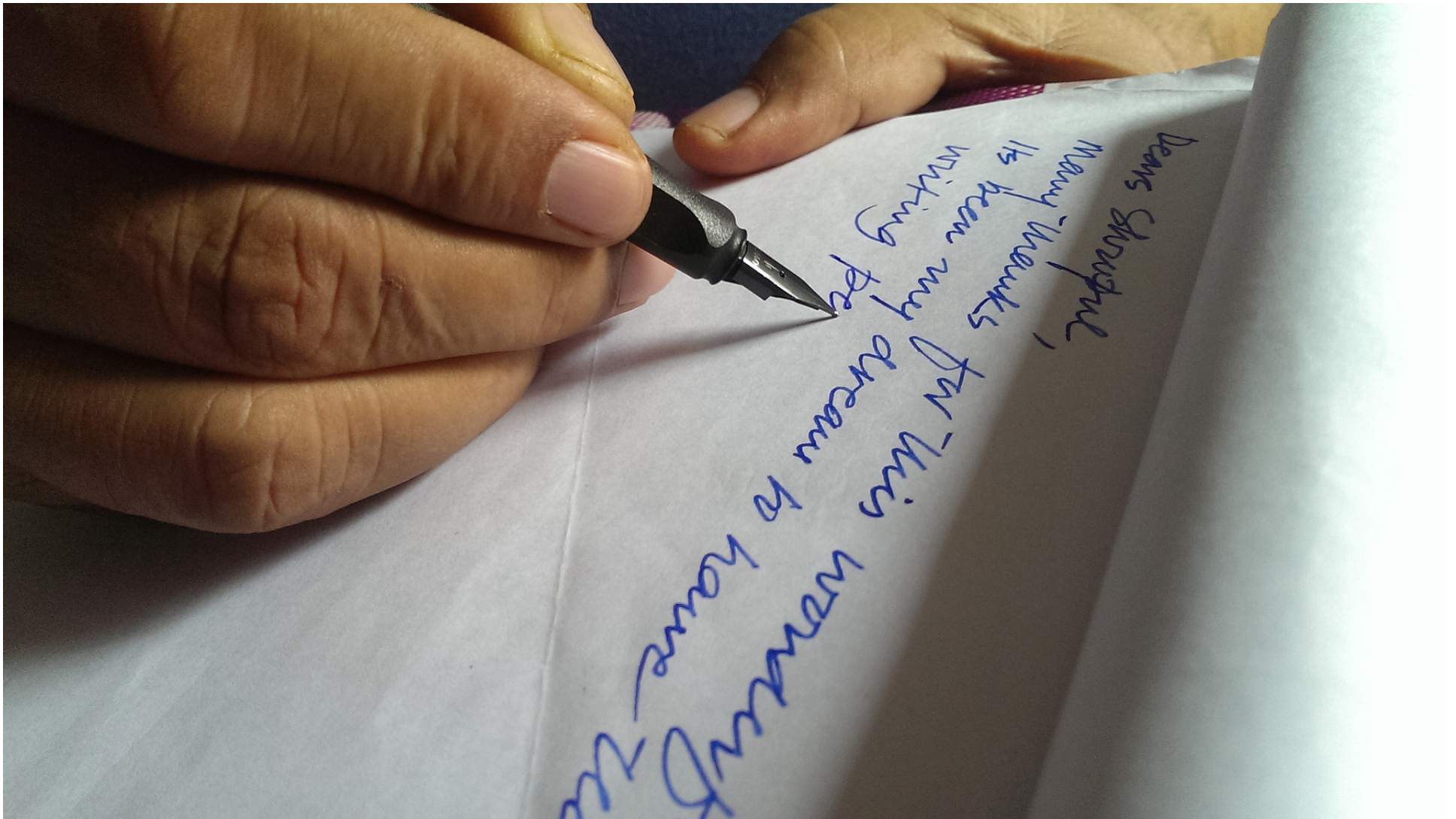
journal (jour·nal)

A *journal* is a book that you write down your personal experiences and thoughts.



letter (let·ter)

A *letter* is usually a personal message addressed to a person or organization.



note (note)

A *note* is a short piece of writing that is used to help someone remember something



message

(mes·sage)

A *message* is a piece of information that is sent or given to someone.



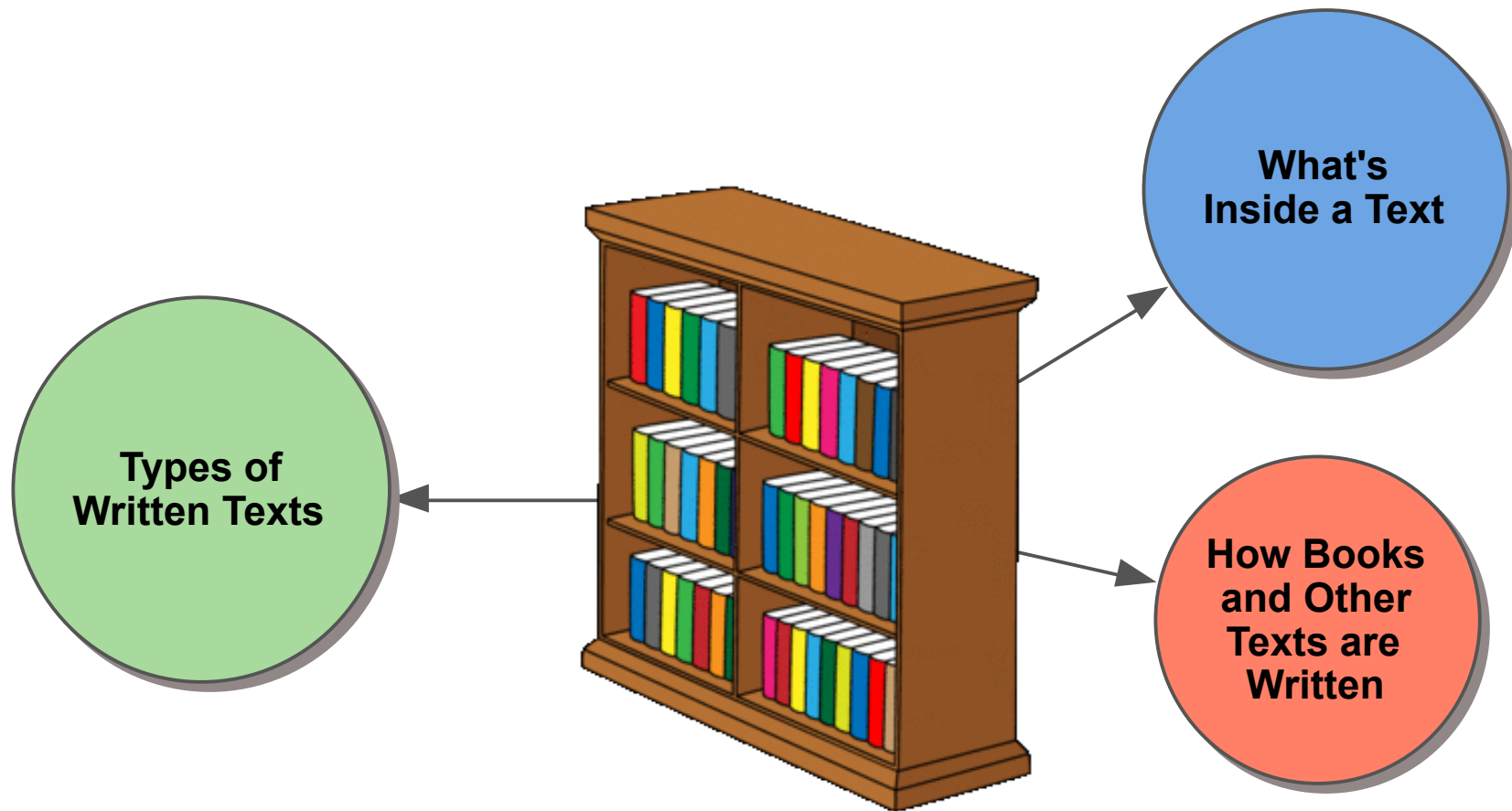


All About Books and Other Written Works— What's Inside a Text



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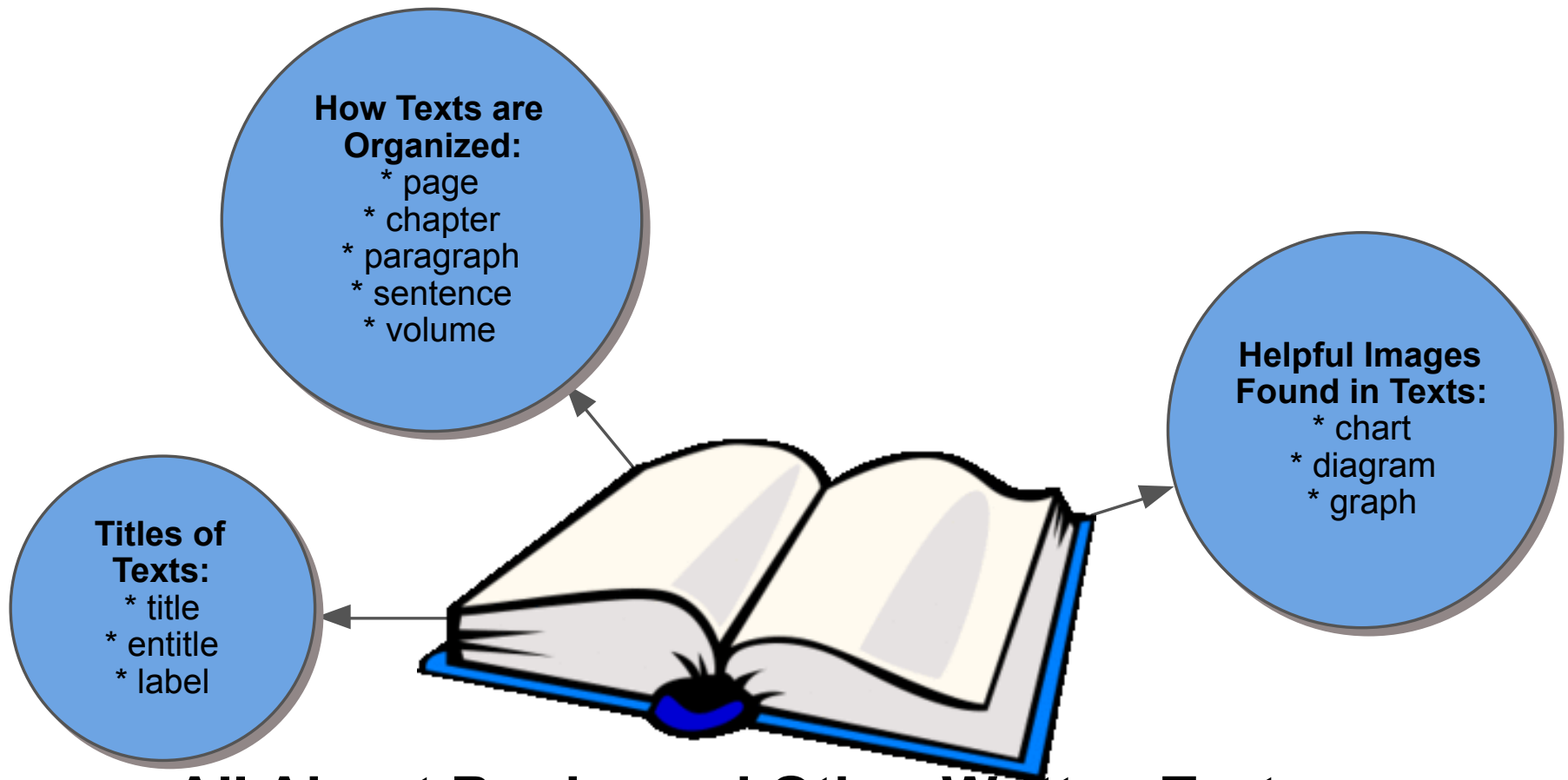
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All About Books and Other Written Texts

What's Inside a Text

Don't judge a book by its cover! The title of the text, how it is organized, and the images and illustrations in the text are all important parts of a text you are reading.



All About Books and Other Written Texts— What's Inside a Text

MOBY DICK OR THE WHALE

BY HERMAN MELVILLE

VOLUME II



ILLUSTRATED BY

ROCKWELL KENT

CHICAGO THE LAKESIDE PRESS 1930

title
(ti·tle)

A *title* is the name given to something.

entitle
(en·ti·tle)

To *entitle* means to give a text a title.



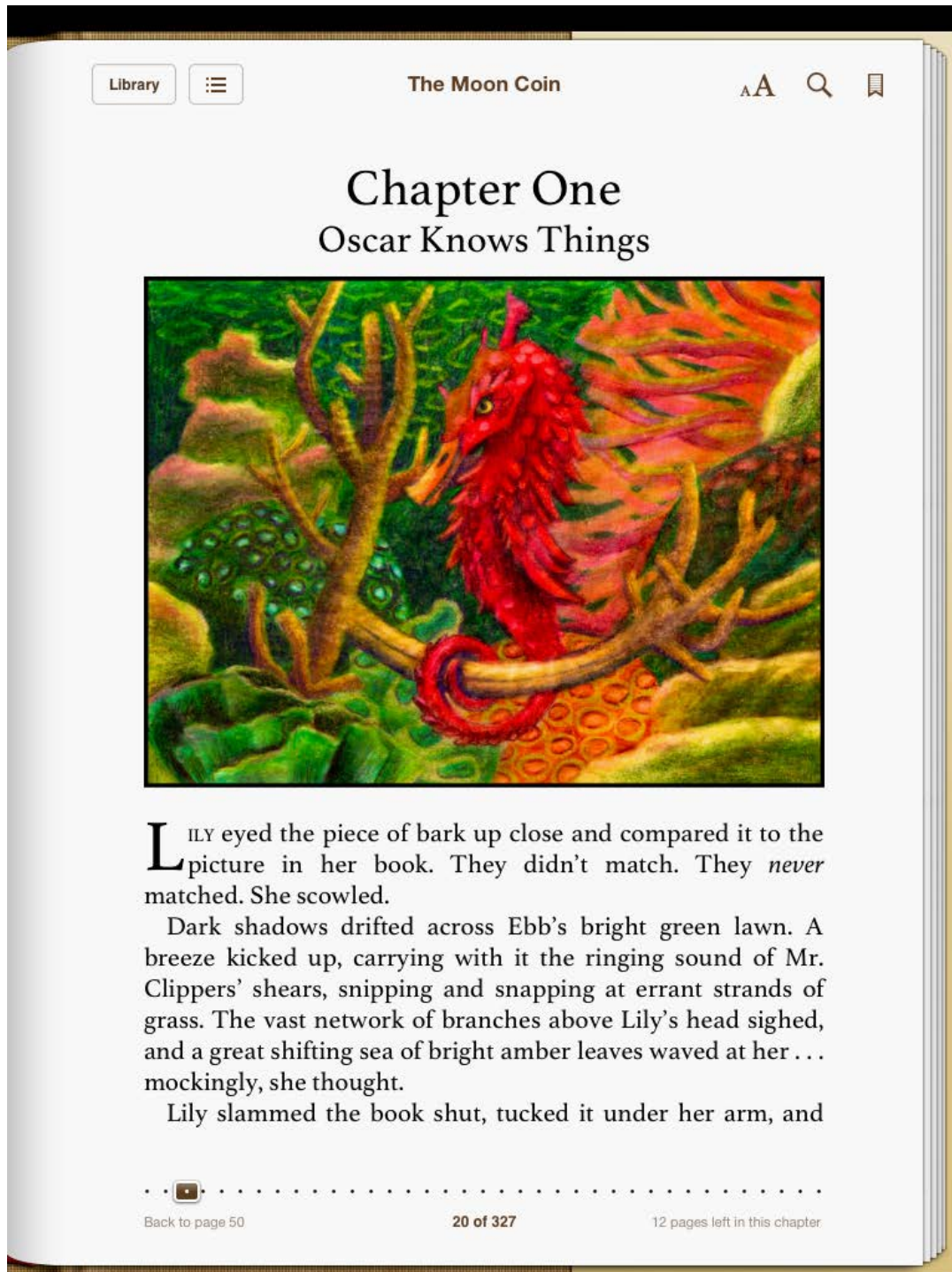
label
(la·bel)

A *label* is a word or phrase that describes or identifies something or someone.

page (page)

A *page* is a piece of paper within a text.





chapter

(chap·ter)

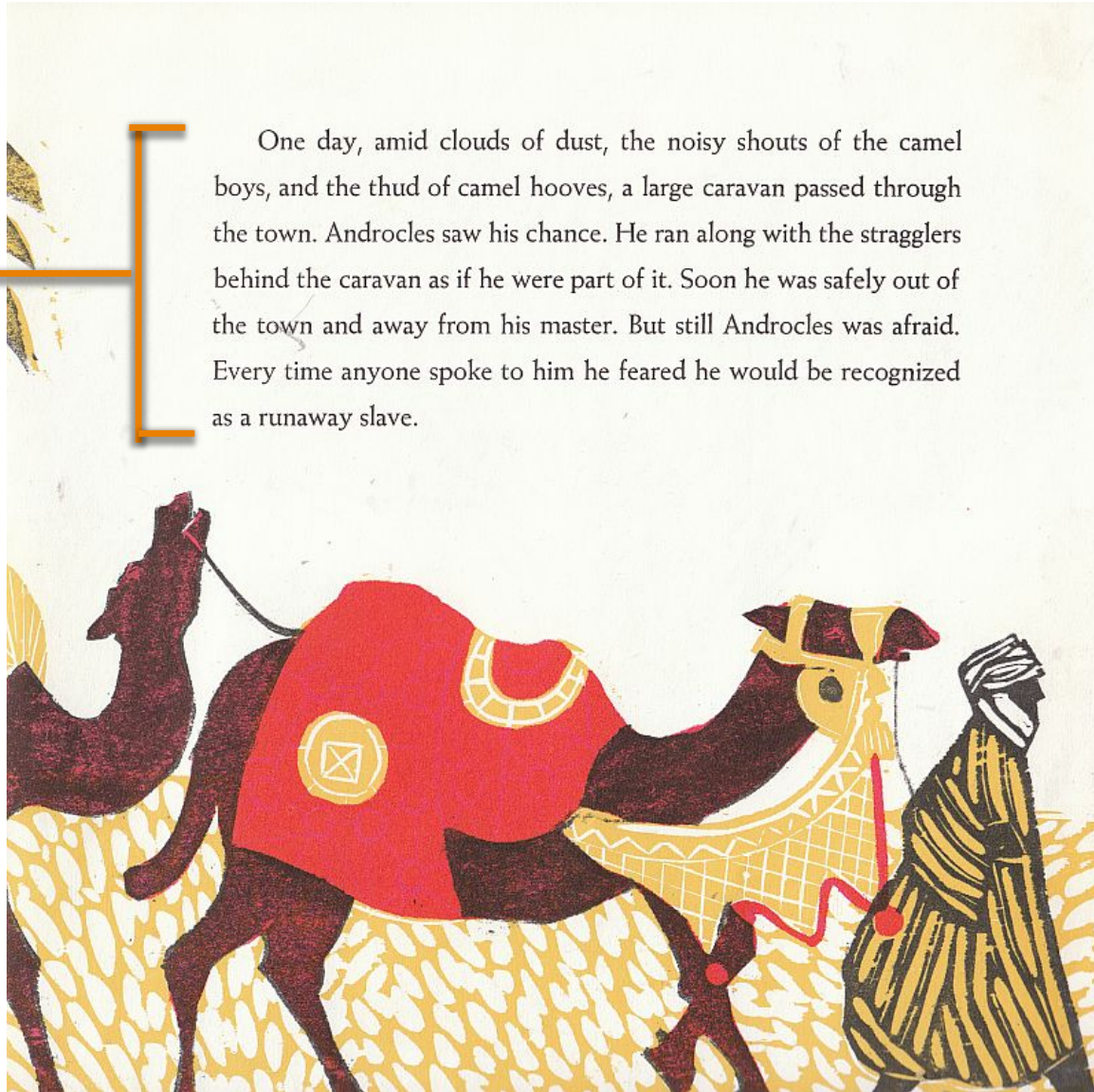
A chapter is a section of a book.

paragraph

(par·a·graph)

A *paragraph* is a part of a piece of writing that deals with one subject and that is made up of many sentences.

One day, amid clouds of dust, the noisy shouts of the camel boys, and the thud of camel hooves, a large caravan passed through the town. Androcles saw his chance. He ran along with the stragglers behind the caravan as if he were part of it. Soon he was safely out of the town and away from his master. But still Androcles was afraid. Every time anyone spoke to him he feared he would be recognized as a runaway slave.



sentence

(sen·tence)



“ They made up their minds to set out to roam ”

volume (vol·ume)

A *volume* is one of a series of books that together form a complete work or collection.





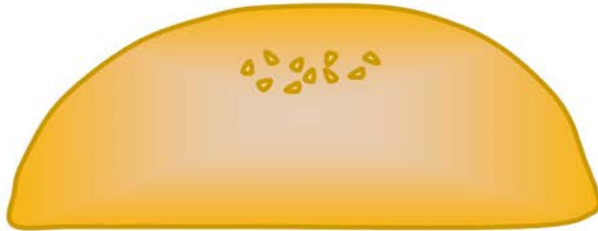
chart
(chart)

A *chart* is information presented in the form of a table and diagram.

Parts of a Paragraph

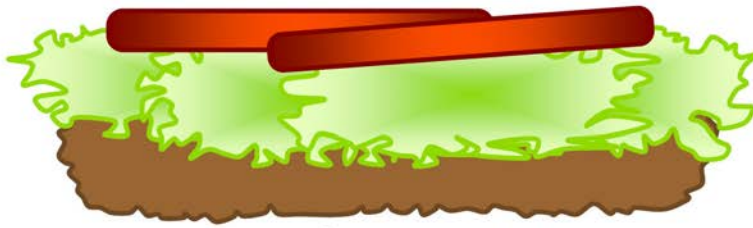
topic sentence

(top bun)



supporting details

(tomatoes, lettuce, and meat)



colourful vocabulary

(mustard, ketchup, and relish)



concluding sentence

(bottom bun)

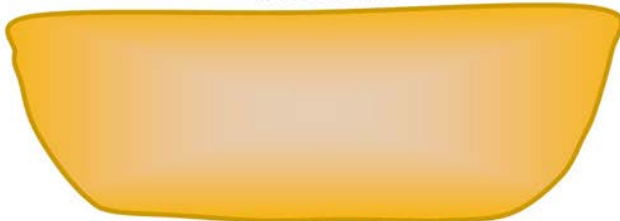
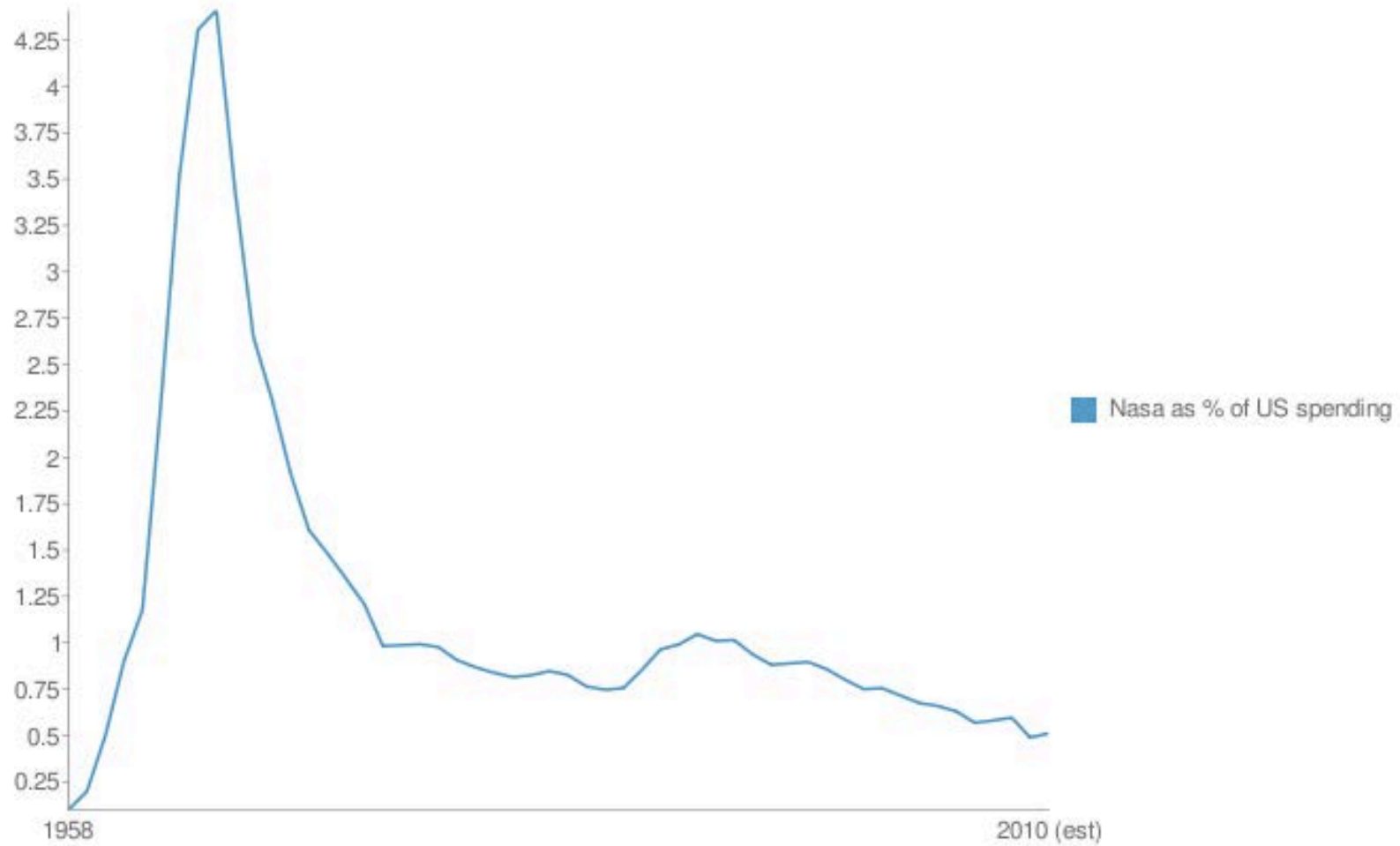
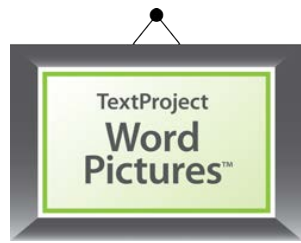


diagram
(di·a·gram)

A *diagram* is a drawing that explains or shows the parts of something.

graph (graph)





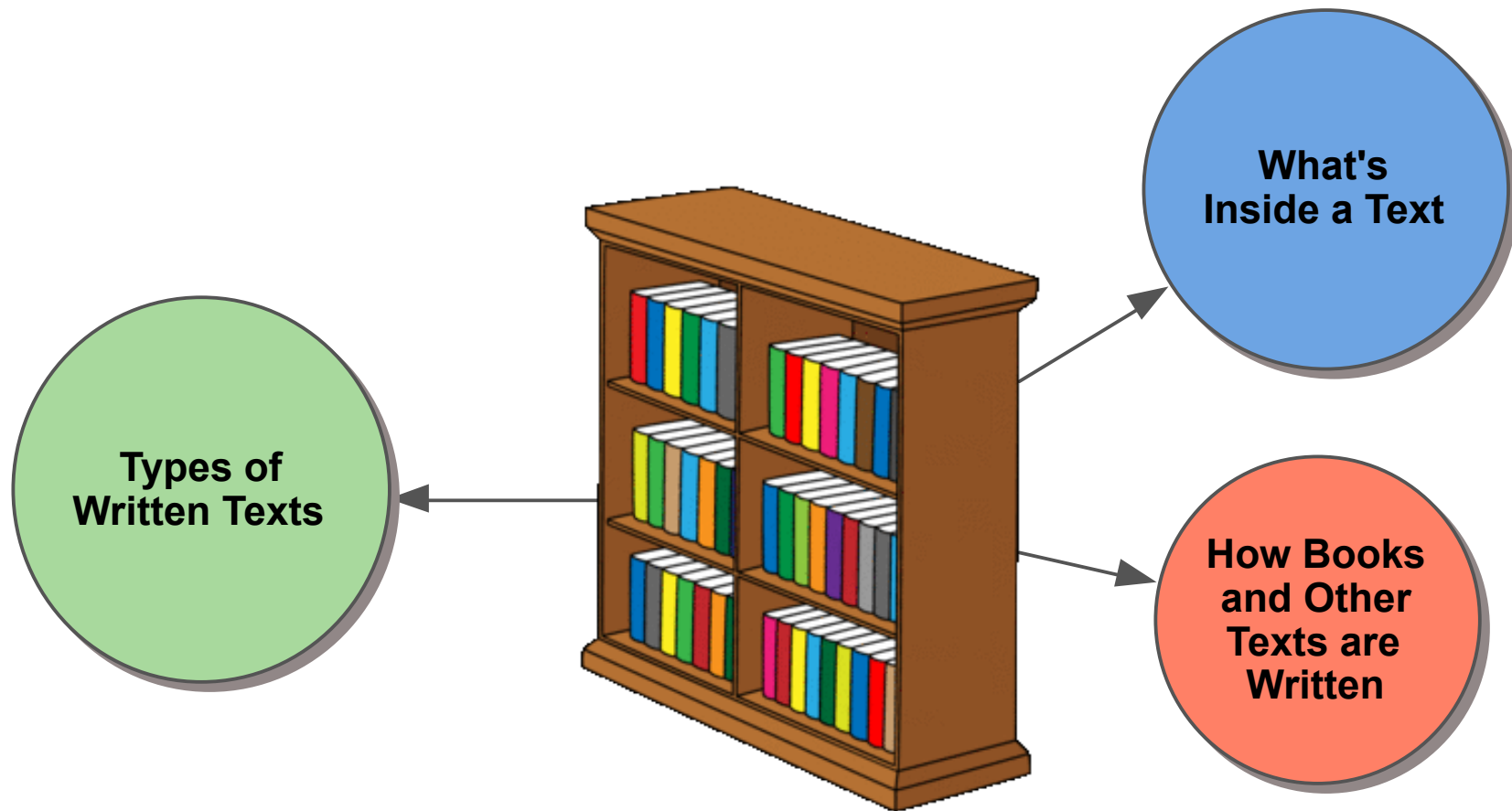
All About Books and Other Written Works—

How Books and Other Texts Are Written



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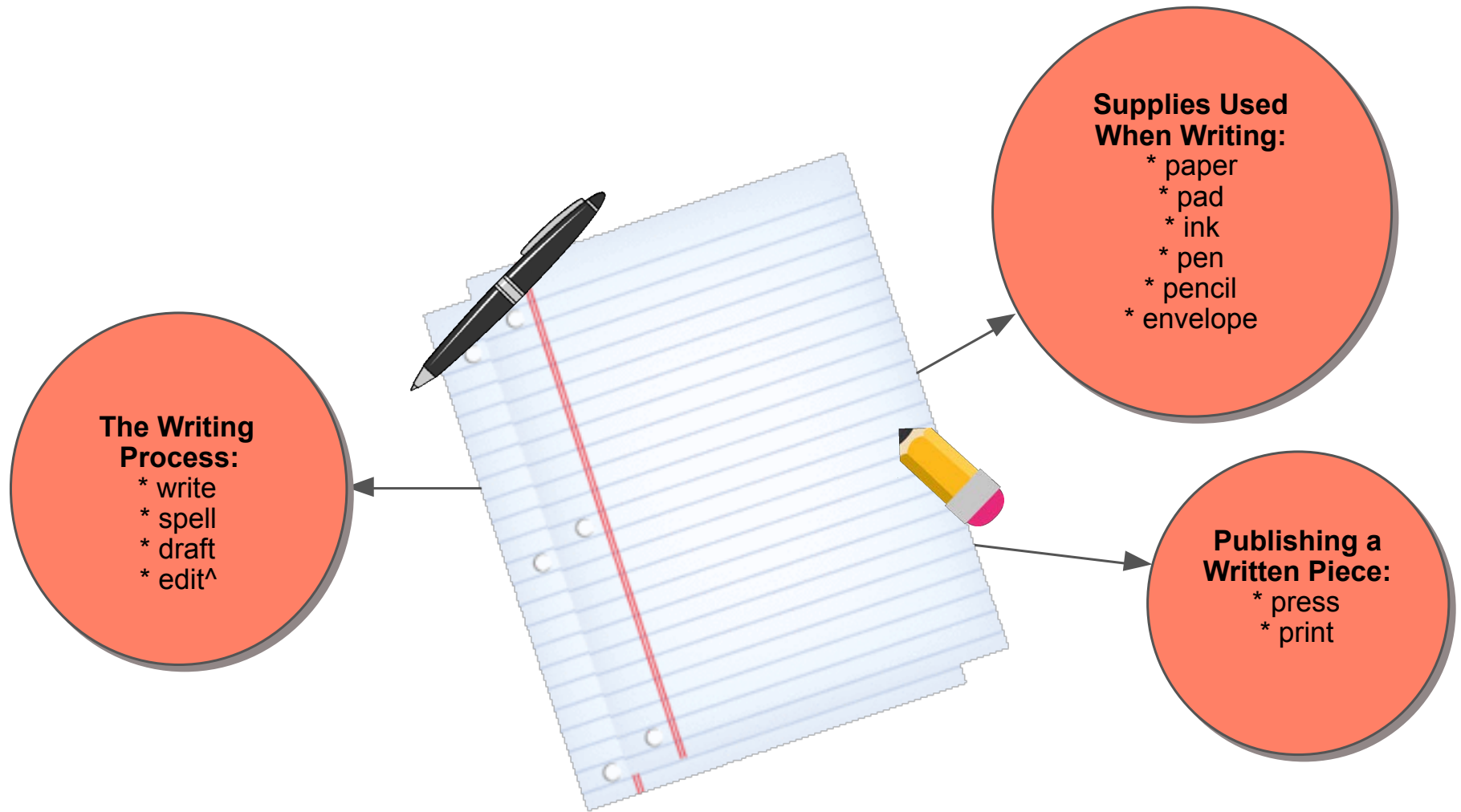
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All About Books and Other Written Texts

How Books and Other Texts Are Written

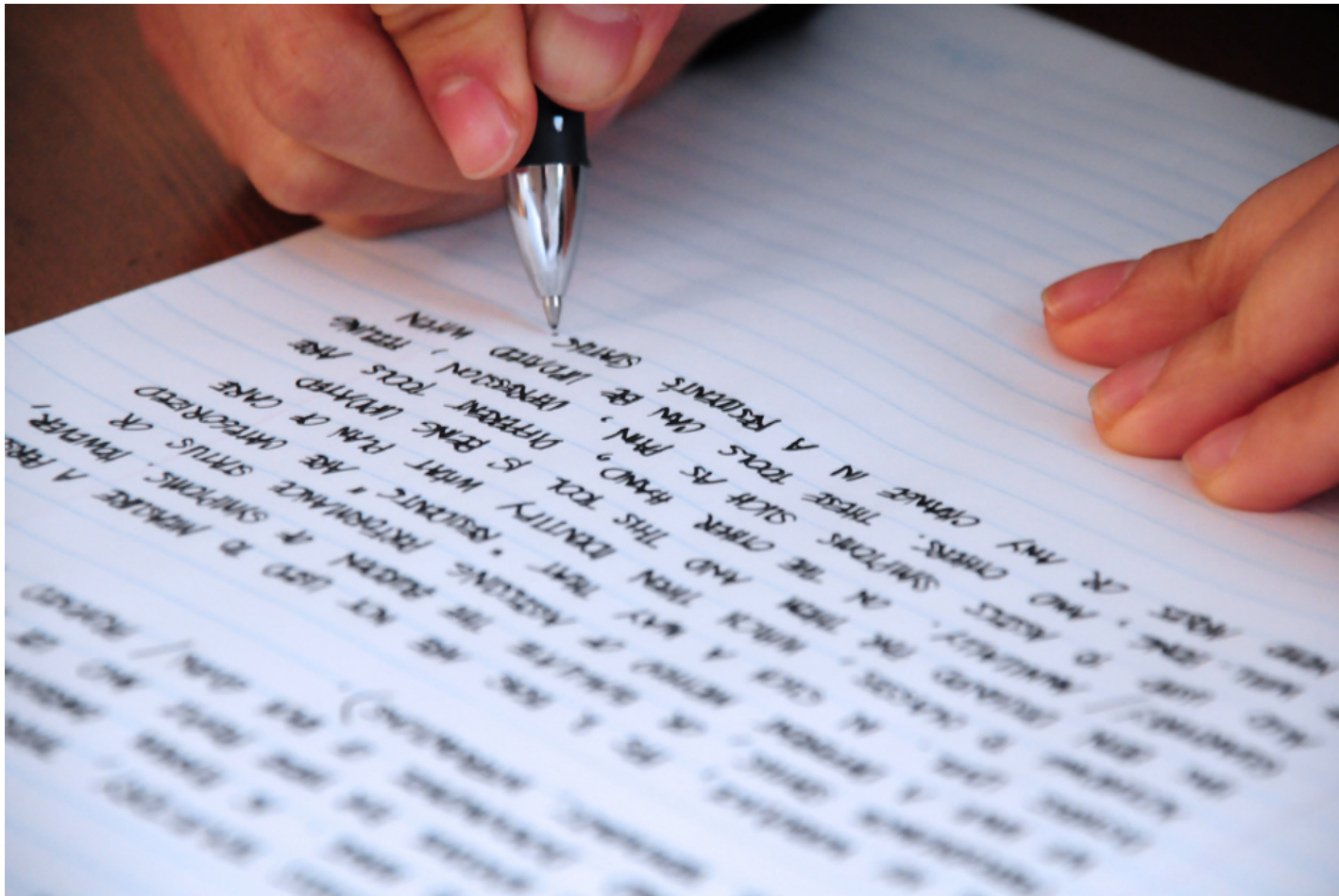
Have you ever wondered how a book is written? An author goes through a writing process and uses many supplies before his or her work is published.



All About Books and Other Written Texts— How Books and Other Texts are Written

write (write)

To *write* refers to forming letters or numbers on a surface with a pen, paper, or typing them on a computer.



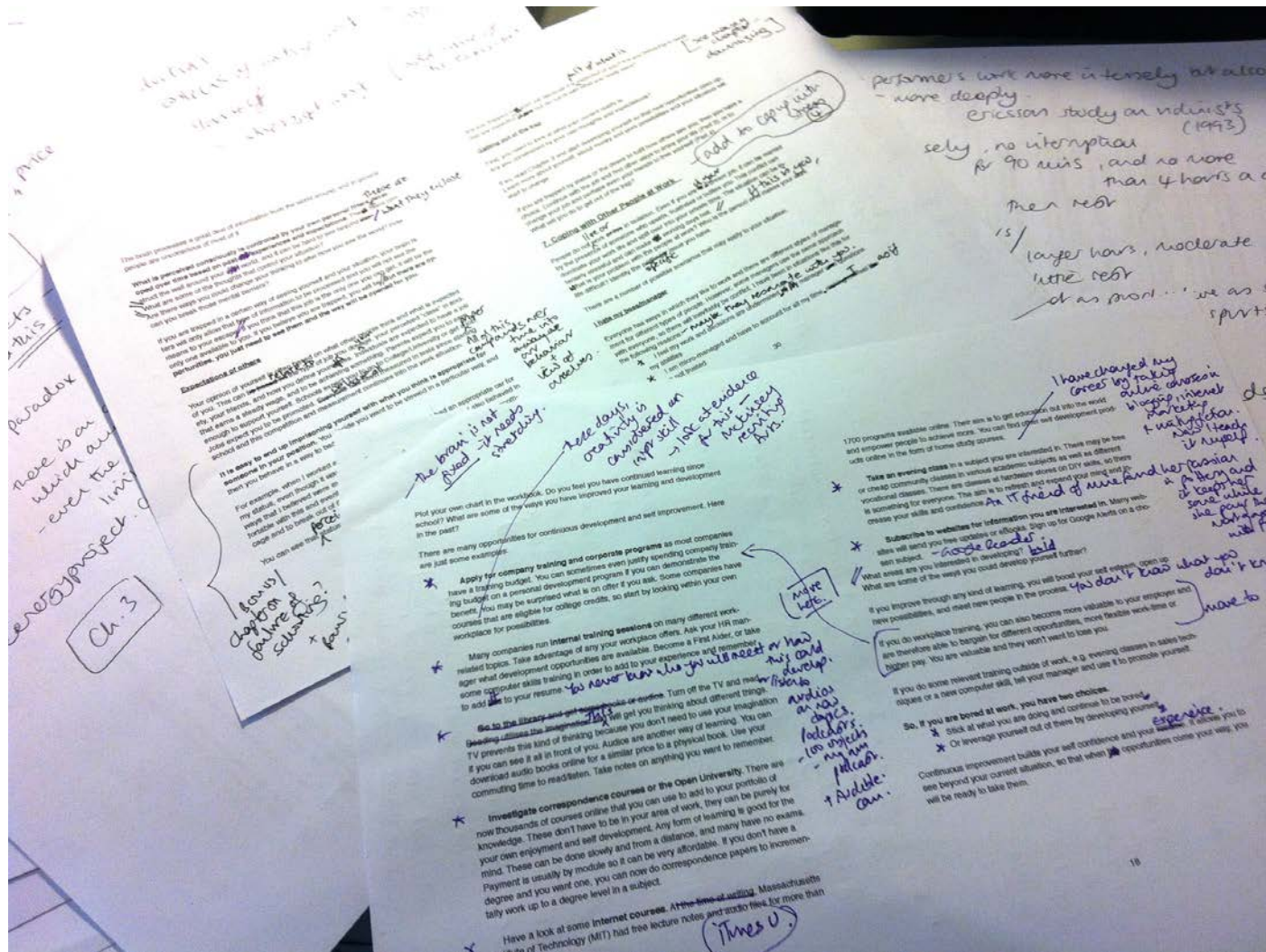
spell (spell)

To *spell* means to name, write, or print in order the letters of a word.

draft (draft)

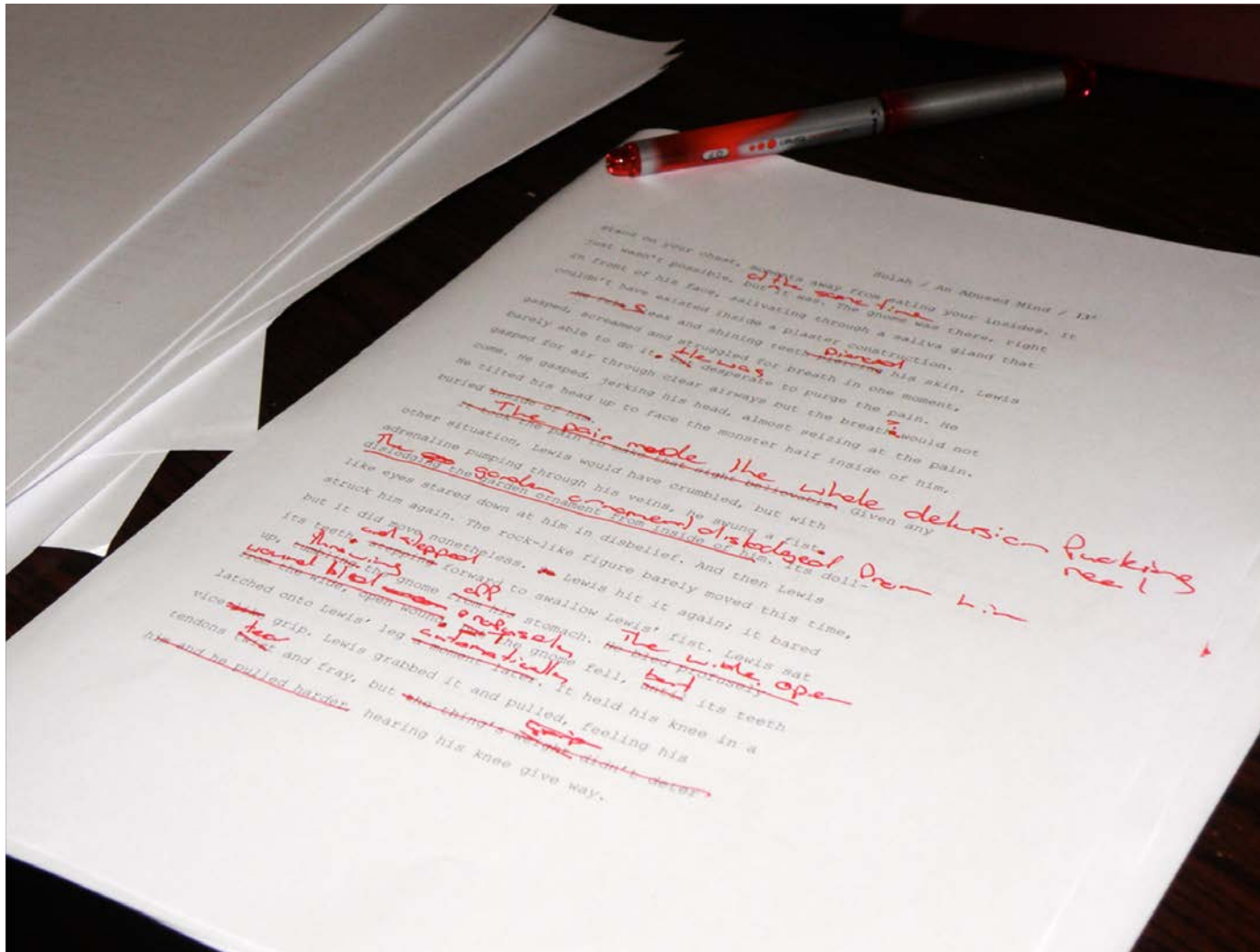
A *draft* is a version of something that you make before you make the final version.

Drafts are edited in order to make them better.

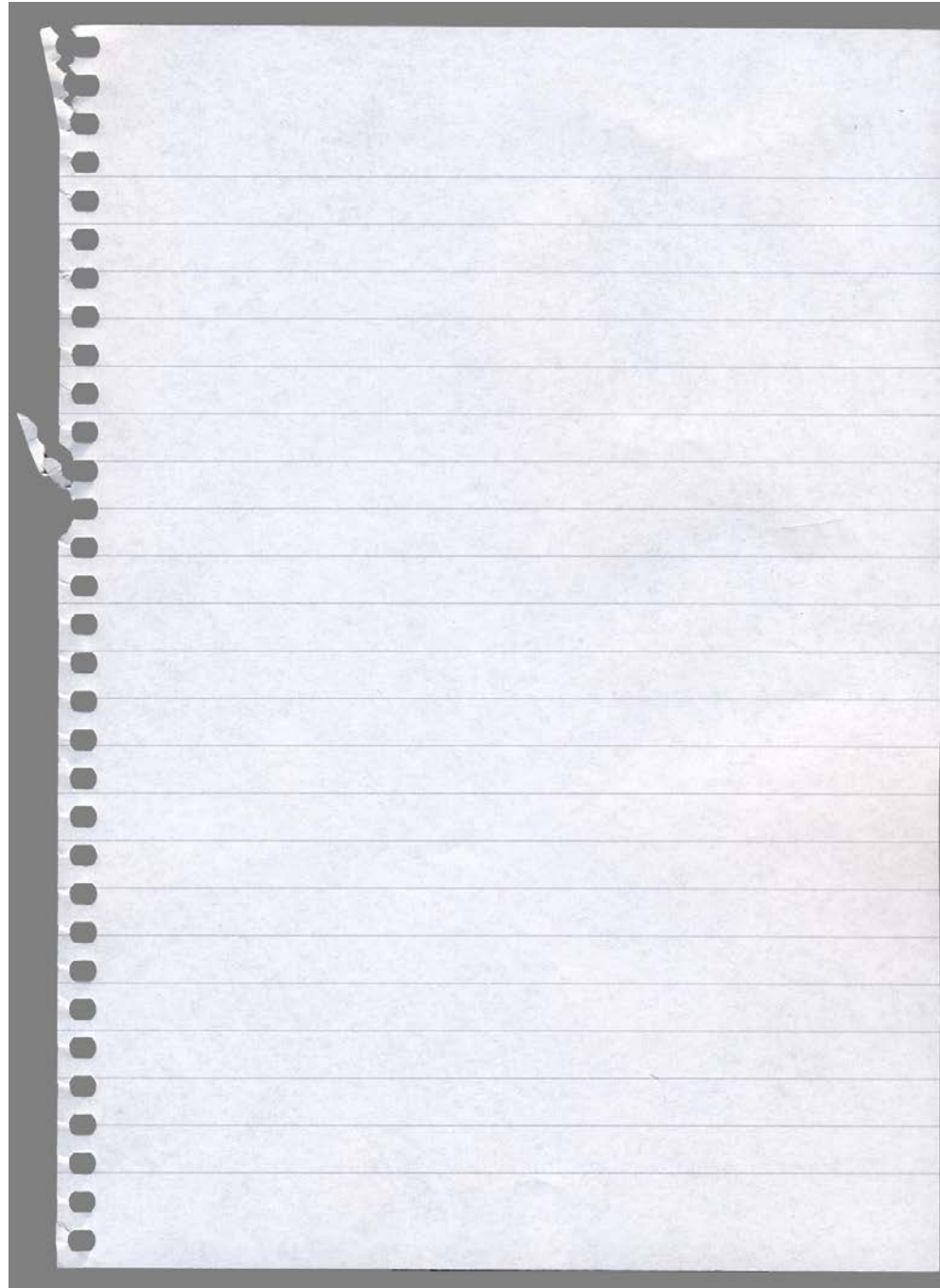


edit (ed·it)

To *edit* means to make changes and correct mistakes

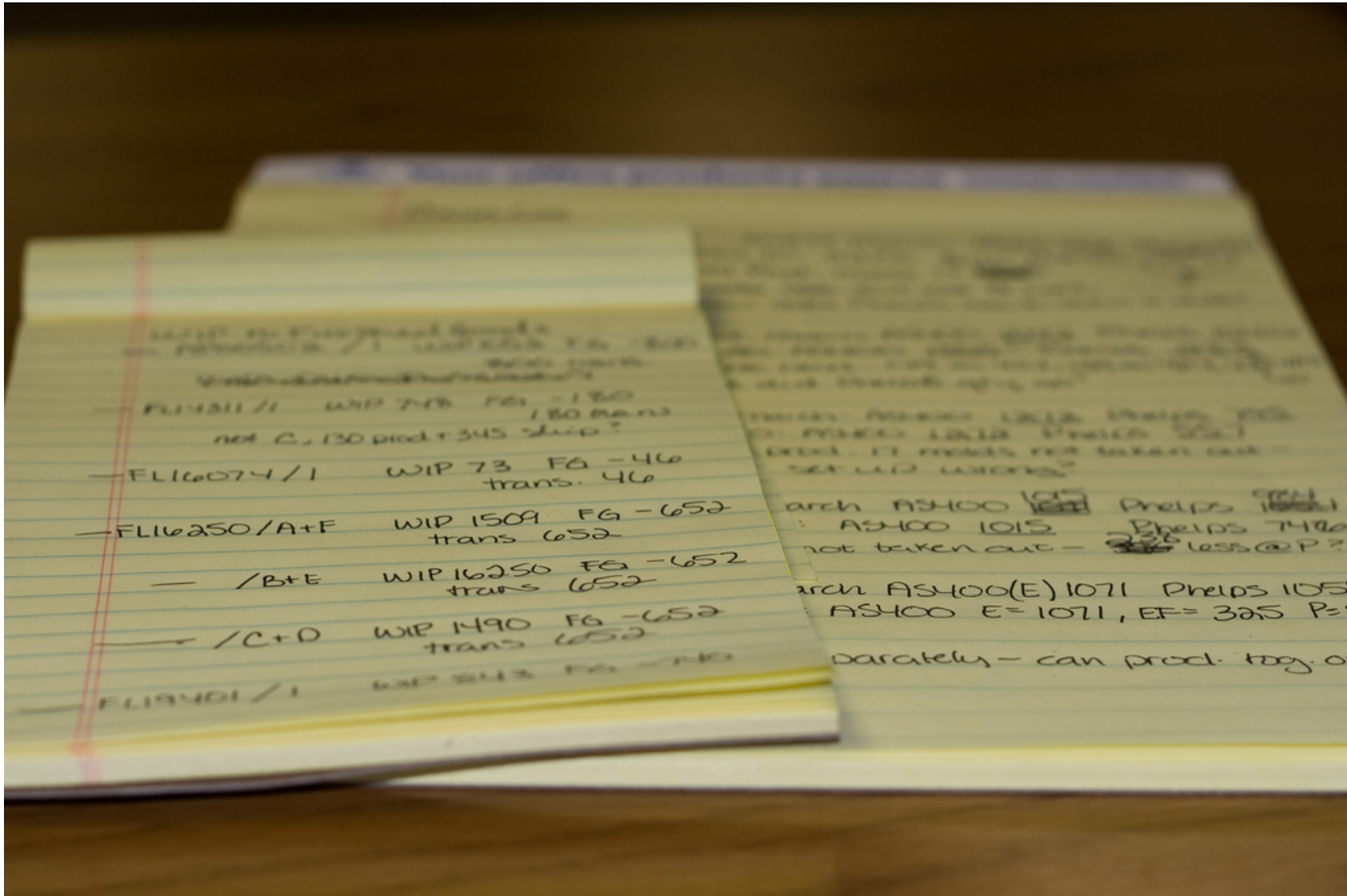


paper
(pa·per)



pad

(pad)



ink

(ink)



Ink is a colored liquid that is used for writing.

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pen (pen)



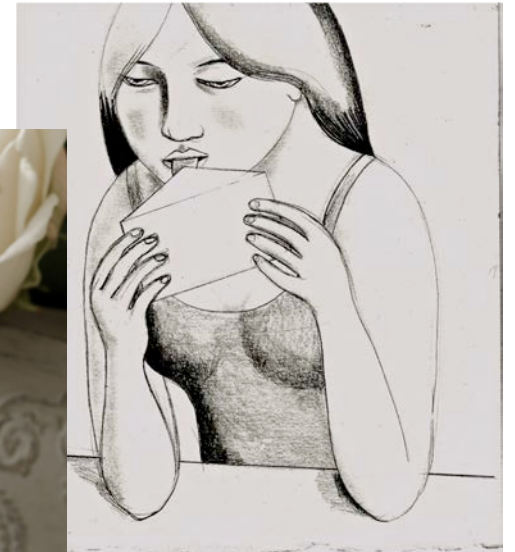
pencil

(pen·cil)



envelope

(en·ve·lope)



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publish (pub·lish)

To *publish* something that is written means that many copies of the text are printed or made available for people to read.





print
(print)

