

Text Blueprint Lab

Compare how informational texts are built for different jobs.

9.RI.2.A "Compare characteristics of expository, technical, and persuasive texts, including their differences in purpose, format, and text structure."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB In each paragraph, underline the phrase that gives the text's purpose, circle every format feature named, and number the structural moves in the order they appear. These marks will help you compare how each text is designed for its audience.

Three Ways to Address City Heat

- ① An expository article titled "Why City Blocks Stay Hot After Sunset" explains the urban heat island effect. Its purpose is to inform readers, not direct them to take a side. The article opens with a definition of the effect, then describes how dark pavement absorbs solar energy and how limited tree cover reduces shade. A middle section explains health and energy-use effects. The final section presents ways cities can cool neighborhoods. Headings such as "Causes," "Effects," and "Possible Solutions" help readers locate information. The article uses facts, examples, and neutral language rather than commands or emotional appeals.
- ② A technical guide, "Installing a Window Fan Safely," helps a user complete a task correctly. Its format includes a materials list, numbered steps, labeled diagrams, and a warning box. Before beginning, the guide identifies the fan, extension cord, and bracket needed. Next, each step tells the user where to place the fan, how to secure it, and how to test its position. The warning box cautions users not to run a cord under a rug or use a damaged plug. This sequence is important because skipping a step could create a safety risk. Precise verbs, measurements, and specialized terms make the directions clear.
- ③ A persuasive letter to the city council argues that the town should require shade trees in every new parking lot. The writer begins with a clear claim, then gives reasons: trees lower surface temperatures, make walking more comfortable, and can reduce stormwater runoff. To support those reasons, the letter cites a local temperature reading and a study from a university extension office. It also describes a student waiting for a bus beside an unshaded lot, an example meant to build concern. The letter ends by asking council members to approve the rule at their next meeting. Direct address, selected evidence, and a call to action aim to convince an audience.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How does the purpose of the expository article differ from the purpose of the persuasive letter?

2 Name two format features of the technical guide. How do these features help the guide meet its purpose?

3 Compare the structure of the expository article with the structure of the technical guide.

4 How do the persuasive letter's evidence and final call to action support its purpose differently from the expository article's facts and neutral language?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose a school topic other than city heat, window fans, or parking-lot trees. Write 75 to 90 words explaining how an expository text, a technical text, and a persuasive text could address that topic, including each text's purpose, two format features, and structure.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

In each paragraph, underline the phrase that gives the text's purpose, circle every format feature named, and number the structural moves in the order they appear. These marks will help you compare how each text is designed for its audience. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How does the purpose of the expository article differ from the purpose of the persuasive letter?	The article informs readers about the urban heat island effect, while the letter tries to convince city council members to approve a parking-lot tree rule.
2	Name two format features of the technical guide. How do these features help the guide meet its purpose?	Possible features include a materials list, numbered steps, labeled diagrams, and a warning box. They help users complete the task correctly and safely.
3	Compare the structure of the expository article with the structure of the technical guide.	The article moves from a definition to causes, effects, and possible solutions. The guide moves through materials and an ordered sequence of steps for completing a task.
4	How do the persuasive letter's evidence and final call to action support its purpose differently from the expository article's facts and neutral language?	The letter selects evidence to support its claim and ends by asking the council to act. The article uses facts and neutral language to explain information without trying to make readers choose a side.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

For a school recycling project, an expository article would explain what happens to paper, plastic, and metal after collection in a weekly program. It would use headings, a diagram, and facts, moving from definitions to processes and results. A technical guide would help students sort bins, using a supply list and numbered steps from setup to cleanup. A persuasive poster would urge students to recycle, with a bold claim and image, supporting its point with a statistic before a final request.

Accept equivalent comparisons that accurately identify purpose, format, and text structure using passage evidence. For the open task, accept varied topics and text forms if all three purposes, at least two features per text, and distinct structures are clear.