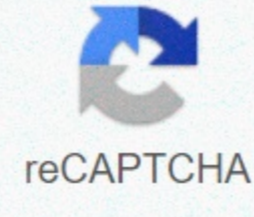




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What is author's purpose examples

(whether a menu for your favorite restaurant or Shakespeare’s Hamlet) will serve one of three purposes: 1. Writing for fun The primary purpose of texts that are written for fun is to entertain the reader. This does not mean that the text must be happy; the text might be a tragedy, but the main reason for writing the text is to entertain the reader. Examples of lyrics that are written have fun: Stories Poems Dramas Songs Of course, this does not mean that stories, poems, or games can not be informative. These texts can even express values and ideas that convince readers to look at the world differently. However, if the text is not fun, readers are unlikely to find enlightenment or be moved by such text. Therefore, the primary purpose of each text, poem, game is to entertain the reader. 2. Writing to inform the primary purpose of texts that are written to inform is to light up the reader or provide the reader with information about the topic. Examples of texts that are written to inform Expository Essays or Articles Instructions or Encyclopedia Guidelines or other reference texts again, lines separating these differences may blur. Text that is written to inform can entertain the reader. For example, many readers find reading newspapers to be very entertaining, but the main purpose of most text is to provide information. From other reference texts, some readers may learn about ninjas, dinosaurs or robots solely for fun, but the main purpose of the author when writing such texts is to inform the reader. 3. Writing to convince the author the primary purpose is to force the reader to take action, convince them of the idea through argument, or confirm their existing beliefs. Examples of texts that are written to convince campaign ads to utter compelling letters or notes, as with other writing purposes, can be a crossover with writing persuading. For example, readers or viewers may find tv advertising very entertaining. Such a video can even go viral because so many people find it enjoyable. However, the main purpose of such text is to convince people to purchase a product or service. The author’s purpose of identifying the author’s purpose can be challenging for students who haven’t had much exposure to this skill, but after a bit of practice, most of the students that I’ve had the privilege of teaching correctly identify the author’s purpose with consistency. Here are three questions you can ask to help you identify the author’s purpose: 1. Is the text a poem, a play, or a story? If the text is a poem, game, or story, then it is safe to say that the author’s main purpose is to entertain the reader. If the text is not a poem, game, or story, ask yourself the next question. 2. Does the text provide a lot of facts and information? If the text provides readers mainly with facts and information, then we can conclude that the main purpose of the author when writing the text is to inform the reader. If the text does not contain a quantity of information that appears to be factual information, go to the next question. 3. Is the text trying to get the reader to do something? If the text contains many arguments and statements, or a call where the reader is prompted to take action, then the author’s main purpose is to convince them. If the text doesn’t seem convincing, reschedule the text and repeat the process. CCSS. ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.6 - Assess how a point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of text. CCSS. ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.4 - Produce clear and coherent writing in which development, organization and style are suitable for task, purpose and audience. CCSS. ELA-Literacy.CCRA.SL.4 - Current information, findings and supporting evidence so that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and organization, development and style are suitable for task, purpose and audience. Expand the view of all common basic state standards related to the ccss author’s purpose. ELA-Literacy.RI.2.6 - Identify the main purpose of the text, including what the author wants to answer, explain or describe. CCSS. ELA-Literacy.RI.6.6 – Specify the author’s opinion or purpose in the text and explain how it is conveyed in the text. CCSS. ELA-Literacy.RI.7.6 – Determine the author’s point of view or purpose in the text and analyze how the author distinguishes his position from that of others. CCSS. ELA-Literacy.RI.8.6 – Determine the author’s point of view or purpose in the text and analyze how the author acknowledges and responds to sensitive evidence or opinions. CCSS. ELA-Literacy.RI.9-10.6 - Determine the author’s point of view or purpose in the text and analyze how the author uses rhetoric to advance that point of view or purpose. CCSS. ELA-Literacy.RI.11-12.6 – Determine the author’s point of view or purpose in a text in which rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness, or beauty of text. View common basic lesson and resource unit Understanding common core state standards author’s purpose resources Here are some helpful author’s purpose resources: Whether introducing the general idea of the author’s purpose, or working on identifying the specifics of a single purpose, a anchor chart can be a great resource for students working when independent. Building an anchor chart in collaboration with students can be an effective way for them to reconstruct and strengthen their learning.2 Gather real-life examplesThe real-life students identify and collect together real life examples of different types of writing as homework can be a great way for them to get some hands-on practice. Encourage students to collect different forms of text inexorable. They then suture through them to categorize them appropriately according to their purpose. Students will soon begin to see that all writing has a purpose. You may also want the collected text to appear as examples in the classroom.3. DIYOne’s most effective way for students to recognize the author’s intent behind a piece of writing is to gain some experience in prosthing for different purposes themselves. The design of writing tasks with it is the mind. For example, if you’re focused on writing to convince, you can invite students to submit a script for radio ads. If the focus is to entertain them, you can ask students to write a funny story etc.4. Classroom DiscussionOrganize students into small discussion groups of, say, 4 through 5. Provide each group with copies of sample texts written for different purposes. Students should have some time to read the texts themselves. They then work to identify the author’s purpose, taking notes as they go. Students can discuss their findings as a group. Remember: different purposes are not mutually exclusive, sometimes the text will have more than one purpose. It is possible to be both fun and informative, for example. It is important that students become aware of this fact. Careful selection of texts can ensure that students get the opportunity to find out for themselves. In summary, students need to understand that regardless of the text with which they are involved, each piece of writing makes some sense. It is important that they work to recognize the different features of different types of writing that reveal to the reader what it is for the purpose. Initially, the learning process will identify different types of writing and their purposes will require a conscious focus on part of the student. There should be plenty of opportunities created to make this necessary practice possible in the classroom. However, this practice does not have to be exclusively in the form of discrete lessons about the purpose of the author. Simply ask students what they think the author’s goal is when reading In any context, it can be a great way to get ‘reps’ in quickly and frequently. Eventually, students begin to recognize the author’s purpose quickly and unconsciously in writing others. Ultimately, this better understanding of writing in general will benefit students in their own independent writing. When an author writes a text, he has a sense of writing. Sometimes the purpose is just to have fun or tell an engaging story. Sometimes the purpose is to inform the reader about something. Other times, the author tries to argue or share an opinion, in the hope that he convinces the reader of his view of the topic. While authors may have many different purposes for writing when we talk about the purpose of the author, we can divide many purposes into four main categories: Describe-author trying to describe something, someone, or an event. The main purpose is to offer rich details to the reader. The narrated-author tries to tell the story. The main purpose is to tell the story by developing plots and characters. The convince-author tries to convince the reader by presenting an opinion and argument. The main purpose is to convince by presenting details and examples that support this argument. The exposure-author tries to explain or inform the reader about something. The main purpose is to provide details and information that help the reader understand the topic. Examples of texts with different purposes of Harper Lee’s Kill Mockingbird is a story, and the author’s goal is to provide storytelling from the perspective of a young girl who grows up in the segregated South and her coming of age story to confront racism. When he was almost thirteen, my brother Jem got his arm badly broken in his elbow. When things healed and Jem’s fears that he would never be able to play football were eased, he was rarely embarrassed about his injury. His left hand was slightly shorter than his right; when he stood or walked, the back of his hand was at right angles to the body, an inch parallel to his thigh. Couldn’t care less if he could pass and punt. When enough years passed to look back at them, sometimes we discussed the events that led to his accident. I’m saying the Ewells started it all, but Jem, who was four years older, said it started long before that. He said it started in the summer when Dill first came to us with an idea to get Boo Radley out. Patrick Henry’s famous Give Me Freedom or My Death Speech was a speech in order to persuade others to join the American colonists’ fight for freedom from England. No one thinks more than I do about patriotism, as do the abilities of the very good lords who have just addressed the House. But different men often the same object in different lights; therefore, I hope that it will not be considered disrespectful to these gentlemen, if, whether I am amusing, the opinions of a character who is quite opposite to theirs, I will speak openly and without reservation. This is no time for a ceremony. The question before the House is a terrible moment for this country. As far as I am at issue, I consider this nothing less than a question of freedom or slavery; and in proportion to the scope of the subject should be freedom of discussion. Our brothers are already in the field! Why are we standing idly by? What do the gentlemen want? What should they do? Is life so precious or peace so sweet that it must be bought at the price of chains and slavery? Ban it, Almighty God! I do not know in which direction others may go; but as far as I’m at, give me freedom or give me death! The following excerpt from a descriptive essay on a work of art was written to describe a work of art for analysis of a theme. The painter included a white, weather-worn farmhouse at the end of a dirt road. Small children, carrying a picnic basket and fishing sticks, go for a ride. They wave at an elderly man who stands on the porch steps wearing a plaid shirt and jumpsuit. The painting, titled Home, evokes feelings of nostalgia. The following excerpt is from an expository essay designed to inform readers about how dolphins interact. If you’ve ever heard a dolphin make a noise, the sounds you hear can be described as whistles and clicks. Scientists think dolphins even have a unique signature whistle that can be used to identify specific members of their module. Dolphins can also communicate and navigate underwater using echolocation. Echolocation is the process by which dolphins emit sound waves that bounce off other objects underwater.

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