

How to Write Informative

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

*Directions: On these texts, you will mark what structure the author used. Then, you will be repeating this skill in your own writing. Once you can identify the structure, you can move more fluidly between structures and have good flow in your own writing. There are many different structures in non-fiction texts, such as (1) **Cause & Effect**, (2) **Problem & Solution**, (3) **Sequential**, (4) **Description**, (5) **Main Idea & Supporting Details***

Text	Structure
The role of an animal in the modern age is primarily that of companionship or food. Older cultures, however, did not always behold animals in such a manner. In fact, cultures like that of ancient Egypt used some animals for survival purposes, and associated others with gods and goddesses, using them for sacrificial purposes. Certain animals were deified, according to their beliefs.	
Sheep, goats, cattle, pigs and geese supplied milk, wool, eggs, meat, leather, skins, horns and fat. Some species had associations with certain gods and attributes too. Cattle were an indispensable staple of agriculture in ancient Egypt. The cow was associated with female fertility and the following gods: Hathor, Isis, Nut, Mehet-Weret and Bat. The bull, on the other hand, was associated with power, masculinity, fertility and regeneration and the gods Ptah and Osiris. Consequently, the Egyptians often raised and slaughtered cows and bulls in the name of sacrificial offerings to the gods and goddesses.	

Ancient Egyptian sports included multiple team sports, all of which we recognize today. Like today, they required team work in an effort to display skill, strength and sportsmanship.	
Ancient Egyptians had a version of field hockey. Hockey sticks were pieces of palm tree branches with the tell-tale bend at the end. The inner core of the ball was papyrus. The covering was leather. Equipment makers dyed the ball different colors.	
Tug of war is a playground and fitness sport we play today with a rope. Players stand on either side of a line or pit and pull until one team goes over the line. In Ancient Egypt, tug of war was two players pulling each other's arms at the front of the line. Everyone else grabs the waist of the player in front of him and pulls until one team pulls the other team across.	
Some of the aforementioned sports would have come from hunting activities in Ancient Egypt. For example, archery was definitely done for sport, but it was also a way to hunt. The javelin likely developed from spear hunting techniques. No list of sports in Ancient Egypt would be complete without hunting and fishing. However, it was more of a survival tool than it is for modern societies.	

Ancient Egyptians had several methods for catching fish and fish were plentiful, thanks to the Nile. Woven nets, fence traps and baskets caught fish without hooking or piercing. Harpoons pierced the fish in the water. A line and hook allowed the angler to catch the fish by the mouth and pull it out of the water. Anglers beat fish they caught until they were dead and carried them away in baskets.	
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