

PUBLISHED TEXTS

EXACT TEKS WORDING (FROM TEA)

“explain the author’s purpose and message within a text”

“compose literary texts such as personal narratives and poetry using genre characteristics and craft”

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

Published texts are real stories, poems, and books written by real authors and published for the world to read.

An author writes with a purpose, and the author’s message is the idea the text teaches or shows.

When I study what an author did, I can try that same craft in my own writing.

THIS WEEK’S FOCUS

Contrast Between Two Worlds in a Poem

from “The Land of Nod” by Robert Louis Stevenson (1885)

Two worlds: the safe daytime and the strange nighttime of dreams.

This deck teaches **author craft and composition** across the five RPLD thinking levels:

NOTICE → CHOOSE → SHOW → OWN → DEFEND.



Read the published text.

Read it, then read it again. Notice the craft move the author uses.

The Land of Nod

From breakfast on through all the day
At home among my friends I stay,
But every night I go abroad
Afar into the land of Nod.

All by myself I have to go,
With none to tell me what to do—

All alone beside the streams
And up the mountain-sides of dreams.

The strangest things are these for me,
Both things to eat and things to see,
And many frightening sights abroad
Till morning in the land of Nod.

SOURCE • PUBLIC DOMAIN

From *A Child's Garden of Verses* (public domain, Project Gutenberg #136)

ICAN | I can read a published text and notice the author's craft move.



PUBLISHED TEXTS

TODAY'S THINKING JOB

NOTICE

“I can notice the two worlds.”

EXACT TEKS WORDING

“explain the author’s purpose and message within a text”

“compose literary texts such as personal narratives and poetry using genre characteristics and craft”

Notice the two worlds.

What are the two worlds?

Daytime: home, friends, safe. Nighttime: alone, strange, frightening.

I CAN | I can notice the two worlds..



PUBLISHED TEXTS

TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

“I can choose the sharpest contrast.”

EXACT TEKS WORDING

“explain the author’s purpose and message within a text”

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Choose the sharpest contrast.

Which line shows the biggest difference?

A “At home among my friends” (safe)

B “All by myself I have to go” (lonely shift)

C “Both things to eat and things to see” (details)

I CAN | I can choose the sharpest contrast..



PUBLISHED TEXTS

TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

“I can show how contrast builds meaning.”

EXACT TEKS WORDING

“explain the author’s purpose and message within a text”

“compose literary texts such as personal narratives and poetry using genre characteristics and craft”

Show how contrast builds meaning.

What does the contrast teach?

Sleep is an adventure taken alone. The safe daytime makes the strange nighttime feel bigger.

I CAN | I can show how contrast builds meaning..



PUBLISHED TEXTS

TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

“I can own it. write a two-world poem.”

EXACT TEKS WORDING

“explain the author’s purpose and message within a text”

“compose literary texts such as personal narratives and poetry using genre characteristics and craft”

Own it. Write a two-world poem.

One safe stanza, one strange stanza.

**In class I sit beside my friends, / We share our jokes and notes. / But when
school ends, / I walk through fields of floating boats.**

I CAN | I can own it. write a two-world poem..



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TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

"I can defend two-world structure."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"explain the author's purpose and message within a text"

"compose literary texts such as personal narratives and poetry using genre characteristics and craft"

Defend two-world structure.

Why start at home before going to Nod?

Starting at home gives familiar ground. The reader feels the distance when the poem moves.

I CAN | I can defend two-world structure..



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Write a poem with two contrasting worlds.

Start in one. Shift to another.

Use what you learned this week about contrast between two worlds in a poem.

Write your own text that uses this craft move.

I CAN | I can use contrast between two worlds in a poem in my own writing.



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Answers, across the five thinking levels.

NOTICE Daytime: home, friends, safe. Nighttime: alone, strange, frightening.

CHOOSE B. “All by myself I have to go” (lonely shift)

SHOW Sleep is an adventure taken alone. The safe daytime makes the strange nighttime feel bigger.

OWN Answers vary. One example: **In class I sit beside my friends, / We share our jokes and notes. / But when school ends, / I walk through fields of floating boats.**

DEFEND Starting at home gives familiar ground. The reader feels the distance when the poem moves.

YOUR TURN Answers vary.



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READ THIS PASSAGE EXCERPT • FROM “A GOOD BOY” (ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON)

I woke before the morning, I was happy all the day,
I never said an ugly word, but smiled and stuck to play.

And now at last the sun is going down behind the wood,

And I am very happy, for I know that I’ve been good.

My bed is waiting cool and fresh, with linen smooth and fair,
And I must be off to sleep sin-by, and not forget my prayer.

What is the author’s purpose?

- A** To give behavior rules
- B** To explain why children need sleep
- C** To prove good children never have bad days
- D** To show a full day through a child’s contented view



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The answer is D.

- A To give behavior rules**
Not about rules.
- B To explain why children need sleep**
Not about sleep science.
- C To prove good children never have bad days**
One good day, not a rule about all days.
- D To show a full day through a child's contented view**
Correct.
The poem tracks one day from waking to bedtime. Simple contentment.

