

What we already know <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-fiction - non-chronological reports 	Stage 5 and 6 English: Non-Fiction: Recount Texts	What's next <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-fiction Stage 7 - Newspaper writing
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English Golden Concepts				
Reading: Fluency	Reading: Comprehension	Speaking and Listening	Writing Transcription	Writing Composition

What is non-fiction?

Non-fiction is a genre of writing that is based on facts, real people, or actual events.
A recount text retells events that have already happened, in the order they occurred.

Key Vocabulary

Time connectives	Words or phrases used to show the order of events in a text. For example: <i>first, next, after that, finally</i>
Past tense verbs	Action words that describe something that happened in the past. For example: <i>walked, explored, saw, felt</i>
Adjectives	Words that describe a noun and give more detail about it. For example: <i>exciting, tiring, enormous, colourful</i>
Adverbs	Words that describe how a verb is done. For example: <i>quickly, slowly, carefully, happily</i>
Reflective language	Words or phrases used to share feelings or thoughts about an experience. For example: <i>enjoyed, remembered, learned, unforgettable</i>

Examples of recount texts

1. Personal Recounts
 - Diary Entry: "My First Day at School"
 - Letter: "A Letter to My Grandmother About Our Holiday"
 - Blog Post: "A Day at the Beach"
2. Factual Recounts
 - Historical Event: "The Great Fire of London"
 - Biography: "The Life of Florence Nightingale"
 - News Report: "Local School Wins Sports Day Trophy"
3. Eyewitness Accounts
 - Accident Report: "What Happened on the Playground Yesterday"
 - Event Description: "What I Saw at the School Assembly"
 - Nature Walk: "Observing Wildlife in the Forest"

Common features of recount texts

Title: Clearly states what the recount is about (e.g., "My Trip to the Zoo").

Orientation: Introduces who, what, where, when, and why (e.g., "Last Saturday, I went to the zoo with my family").

Paragraphs: Each paragraph focuses on a specific part of the recount (e.g., "Arriving at the zoo," "Seeing the lions").

Chronological Order: Events are written in the order they happened.

Past Tense: Most recounts are written in the past tense to describe events that have already happened.

First or Third Person: Personal recounts use I, we, or my, while historical or non-personal recounts use he, she, or they.

Time Connectives: Words like first, then, next, and afterwards show the sequence of events.

Descriptive Language: Adjectives and adverbs add detail to events (e.g., "The enormous lion roared loudly").