

<p>What we already know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-fiction - recount texts 	<h2>Stage 7 English: Non-Fiction: Newspaper</h2>	<p>What's next</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-fiction Stage 8 and 9 - Media adverts
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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.
Newspaper articles are writing to inform, explain, or entertain readers about current events, opinions or issues.

Key Vocabulary	
Bias	A one-sided perspective that favours one side of a story.
Representation	Action words that describe something that happened in the past. For example: <i>walked, explored, saw, felt</i>
Audience	The people the article is written for
Statistics	Numerical data used to support facts.
Alliteration	The repetition of the same consonant sound at the beginning of closely connected words. For example: <i>Flood Fears for Families</i>
Emotive language	Words or phrases designed to evoke an emotional response from the reader. For example: <i>Heart-breaking scenes as homes are destroyed</i>
Third-person narrative	Writing from an outside perspective using "he," "she," or "they" to maintain objectivity.

Representations in the Media

Representations:

- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Social Class
- Age

What to look for

- Are stereotypes reinforce or challenge?
- Are all groups represented fairly, or are some portrayed negatively or excluded?
- Are certain groups depicted as victims, heroes, or perpetrators more often?
- Are older or younger people shown in stereotypical ways (e.g., "teen troublemakers")?
- Is the article neutral, or does it favour one side? How does this shape the reader's understanding?

Common features of recount texts

Headline: A short, attention-grabbing title that summarizes the article's main idea. (e.g., "Local Hero Saves Family from Fire").

Lead Paragraph: Introduces the most important information: who, what, where, when, why, and how. (e.g., "Yesterday, a brave teenager rescued a family from a house fire in Manchester.")

Body Paragraphs: Provides details, background, and additional information in a logical order.

Quotes: Statements from people involved or experts to add credibility and interest.

Images and Captions: Photographs or illustrations with short descriptions to support the story.

Facts and Statistics: Accurate details to support the story and make it believable.

Bias or Representation: How the media portrays people, events, or groups, influencing reader perception.