Narrative

Narratives construct a pattern of events with a problematic and / o unexpected outcome that entertains and instructs the reader or listeners. Narratives entertain because they deal with the unusual and unexpected development of events. They instruct because they teach readers and listeners that problems should be confronted, and attempts made to resolve them. Narratives incorporate patterns of behaviour that are generally highly valued.

Vocabulary Needed	Narrative Structure
Personal point of view – *I, we* ..(first person) <u>OR</u> Third person, *eg he, she, they* Emotive words Descriptive words	**Orientation**
	Complication
	Sequence of Events
	Resolution
GRAMMAR Action Verbs Usually written in past tense Direct speech is often used Descriptive colourful words	**Coda**

Description

Descriptions focus our attention on the characteristic features of a particular thing. The subject might be a person or thing, it may be impressionistic, imaginative or it may be an objective description. Descriptions can be stand alone texts they can also be part of a longer text as part of another text type.

Vocabulary Needed	Structure of the Description
Adjectives and adverbs to describe Impersonal language No personal opinions	An introduction to the subject
	Characteristic Features – physical appearance, qualities, habitual behaviour, significant attributes (Sub-Topics)
GRAMMAR <u>Simple present tense verbs</u> to describe what people do <u>Passive verbs</u> to describe habitual events <u>Active verbs</u> to describe actions	

Vocabulary Needed	Structure of the Description
	An introduction to the subject

Information Report

Information reports are used to present information about something. They generally describe an entire class of things, whether natural or constructed: mammals, the planets, rocks, plants, computers, countries of the world, transport and so on …

Vocabulary Needed	Structure of the Information Report
Focus on groups and categories Subject words Technical terms	Opening Statement – the subject Matter of the report, defining, classifying
	Description of facts organized around "topic sentences"
GRAMMAR Present tense Verbs to be and to have *eg is, were, have, had* Passive verbs Cause and effect connectives *eg because, so, as a result of*	Concluding Statement – summing up the report

Procedure / Instructions

Procedures tell how to do something. This might include instructions for how to carry out a task or play a game, directions for getting to a place, and rules of behaviour.

Vocabulary Needed	Structure of the Procedure
Vocabulary related to the topic (jargon) Impersonal language – (second person – *you understood*)	Aim or purpose (goal)
	List of materials used to achieve the goal
	Steps to accomplish the goal 1.
GRAMMAR Short sentences that begin with a command Action verbs to give the instruction or command *eg pour, bake …* Steps are numbered and put into a sequence.	

Recount

Recounts tell what happened. The purpose of a *factual recount* is to document a series of events and evaluate their significance in some way. The purpose of a *literary or story recount* is to tell a sequence of events so that it entertains, it has expressions of attitude and feeling made by the narrator about the events.

Vocabulary Needed	Structure of the Recount
Personal, emotive and descriptive words are used Personal – *I, we* Emotive – *spectacular, terrible …* Descriptive – use of adjectives, adverbs, simile, metaphor, personification, onomatopoeia	**Orientation** – who, what, where, when …
	A record of events in chronological order
GRAMMAR Action verbs Past tense Cause and effect structure – *due to, because of, as a result …*	**Finishing off – re-orientation**

Explanation

The purpose of an explanation is to give reasons why, or outline how, events occur or tasks are done. Explanations are used to explain natural phenomena such as earthquakes, stars, volcanos. Visual images can help explain what is referred to in the text.

Vocabulary Needed	Structure of the Explanation
Unbiased, exact language Impersonal language 'Time' words to indicate stages of the event – *first, then, finally …* Adverbs – descriptive words to indicate HOW something occurred Adjectives – descriptive words to explain the process	**Statement about what is being explained.**
	Sequence of the Explanation
GRAMMAR Simple present tense – simple past *eg was* Passive verbs Action verbs	**Finishing off**

Exposition (Argument)

Expositions are used to argue a case for or against a particular position or point of view. The present one side of the argument.

Vocabulary Needed	Structure of the Exposition
Formal, clear and persuasive language Well chosen emotive words	Position – defining the topic and pointing out the main points
	Justifying the Argument in logical order
GRAMMAR Use of present tense Use of verb to be Verbs to describe mental process *eg think, believe* Use of causal connectives *eg then …* Use of words to tie arguments together *eg firstly, finally …*	Summing up

Discussion

Discussions are used to look at more than one side of an issue. Discussions allow us to explore various perspectives before coming to an informed decision.

Vocabulary Needed	Structure of the discussion
Words related to the issue: Emotive and unbiased language Impersonal language Examples	Statement outlining the issue – background information
	Arguments for …
	Arguments against
GRAMMAR Relational verbs Tense either past or present Lists	A conclusion

Response

Reponses are used to summarise, analyse and respond to literacy texts. They may be a personal response or a review.

Vocabulary Needed	Structure of the Response
Opinionated language Persuasive words Emotive words Descriptive words	**Context**
	Text description / opinion / reaction
	Judgment / recommendation
GRAMMAR Verbs – relating, action, saying, thinking Present tense Temporal sequence of events Use of 'reference' to titles, composers …	