

## Summary of typical ingredients of non-fiction text types (Note most text is hybrid and includes elements of other text types)

Recount text	Instruction text	Information text	Explanation text	Persuasion text	Díscussíon text
Examples  Autobiography Newspaper article	Examples  Recipe Instruction manual	Examples  Dictionary Reference book	Examples  □ Encyclopaedia □ Science text book	Examples  Advert  Newspaper editorial	Examples  □ Essay on causes of something
I was always fascinated by watches when I was a child. One day, when no one was looking, Audience Someone who wants to know what happened	On arrival, sign the visitors' book and pick up your visitors' permit which must be displayed at all times  Audience Someone who wants to know how to do something	Time and how to measure it is something that has fascinated human beings across the ages.  Audience Someone who wants to know about something	The reason why the Moon rises about 50 minutes later every night is because it is orbiting Earth.  Audience Someone who wants to understand a process	Does your watch stop working just when you need it? Buy Perfectotime and never worry again. Audience Someone you are trying to influence	There is still much debate about whether global warming exists and, if it does, how to prevent it.  Audience Someone who is interested in an issue
Purpose To retell a real event in an informative and imaginative way	Purpose To tell someone how to do something in as clear a way as possible	Purpose To present information in an unbiased way that is easy to understand	Purpose To help someone understand a process or why something is	Purpose To promote a particular view in order to influence what people do or think.	Purpose To present a reasoned and balanced view of an issue.
Typical structure  chronological order Paragraphs often begin with a topic sentence	Typical structure  Strict chronological order  Often in list form Often uses diagrams	Typical structure  Logical order  Paragraphs begin with a topic sentence  Often organised into categories with subheadings	Typical structure  Series of logical (often chronological) explanatory steps Paragraphs often begin with a topic sentence	Typical structure  Logical (in this case emotive) order  A series of points building one viewpoint Paragraphs often begin with a topic sentence	Typical structure  Logical order with intro & conclusion Sometimes a series of contrasting points Paragraphs often begin with a topic sentence
Typical language features   Ist or 3rd person – if Ist, then personal   Past tense   Time connectives and sentence starters for coherence   Specific and descriptive – often in style of info or explanation   Speech	Typical language features  Simple, clear, formal English Imperative verbs Time connectives or numbers for coherence	Typical language features   Formal and impersonal   Present tense   Generalisation   Detail where necessary – often includes some explanation   Technical vocabulary   Varied connectives and sentence starters for coherence	Typical language features   Formal and impersonal   Present tense   Causal connectives and sentence starters for coherence   Generalisation   Detail where necessary – often includes information   Technical vocabulary	Typical language features Personal and direct Emotive and often deceptive language Emotive connectives and sentence starters for coherence	Typical language features    Formal and impersonal   Varied connectives and sentence starters for coherence often emphasising contrast or causal connections   Use of Point: evidence: comment