Criteria for fiction and non-fiction genres

This is a suggested overview for each genre, giving a list of grammar and punctuation. It is not a definitive list. It will depend on the age group as to what you will include or exclude. For each genre you will work on vocabulary such as prefixes, suffixes, antonyms, synonyms, homonyms, etc.

Where possible, different sentence structures should be taught. This will be developed through the year and throughout the Key Stage.

Narrative genres							
Narrative text	1.	Adventure and mystery stories – past tense					
First or third person	2.	Myths and legends – past tense					
Inverted commas	3.	Stories with historical settings – past tense					
Personification	4.	Stories set in imaginary worlds – past or future tense					
Similes	5.	Stories with issues and dilemmas – past tense					
Metaphors	6.	Flashback – past and present tense					
Onomatopoeia	7.	Traditional fairy story – past tense					
Noun phrases	8.	Ghost story – past tense					
Different sentence openers (prepositions, adverbs, connectives, "-ing" words, adverbs, "-ed" words, similes)							
Synonyms							
Antonyms							
Specific nouns (proper)							
Semicolons to separate two sentences							
Colons to separate two sentences of equal weighting							
Informal and formal language							
Lists of three – adjectives and actions							
Indefinite pronouns							
Emotive language							

Non-fiction genres									
Explanation text	Recount text	Persuasive text	Report text	Play scripts	Poetry text	Discussion text			
Present tense	(This includes genres such	Present tense	Formal language	Exclamation sentences with	Personification	Present tense			
Modal verbs	as newspaper/journalistic	Past tense	First/third person	exclamation marks	Similes	Statements			
Adverbials of time	writing, biography,	Future tense	Past/present tense	Colons	Metaphors	Rhetorical questions			
Subordinating conjunctions	autobiography and diary)	Modal verbs	Subordinating conjunctions	Stage directions	Abstract nouns	Causal connectives			
Formal language	Past tense	Imperative verbs	Adverbials of time	Informal speech	Sentence openers	Adverbials of frequency			
Technical vocabulary	Adverbials of time	Subordinating conjunctions	Adverbials of degree of	Brackets	(prepositional, adverbs,	Adverbials of time			
Third person	Formal language	Adverbials to clarify	possibility	Hyphens	conjunctions,"-ing" words,	Comparing-and-contrasting			
Rhetorical questions	Third/first person	Rhetorical questions	Comparing-and-contrasting	Short sentences	"-ed" words, similes)	adverbials			
Proper nouns	(pronouns) Colons	Comparative and superlative	adverbials		Adjectives	Imperative verbs			
Past tense	Proper nouns	adjectives	Future tense (when offering		Repetition	Third person			
Active and passive	Formal language	Exaggerated language	suggestions)		Antonyms	Formal language			
Relative clauses	Adverbial phrases	Repetition	Similes		Synonyms	1 ormananguage			
Colons	Prepositional phrases	Groups of three	Metaphors		Alliteration				
Semicolons	Similes	First/second/third person	Technical language		Onomatopoeia				
Parenthesis using hyphens,	Similes	Indefinite pronouns	Parenthesis using hyphens,		Prepositions				
commas and brackets		Generalisation/quantifiers	commas and brackets		Powerful verbs				
commus and brackets		Emotive language	commas and brackets		Specific nouns				
		Giving statistics			Collective nouns				
		Making opinion appear as			Expanded noun phrases				
		fact			Expanded flouri pili ases				
		Formal language							
		Statements							
Non-chronological report	Newspaper	Biography	Diary	Letters	Instructions	Autobiography			
Third person	Newspaper headlines	Third person	Informal language	(What is featured in this	Adverbials of time	First person			
Formal language	Subheadings	Past tense	First person	genre depends on the genre	Imperative verbs	Past tense			
Passive and active sentences	Reported speech	Proper nouns	Adverbials of time	being taught. For example,	Present tense				
Proper nouns	Dashes/hyphens	Abstract nouns	Past tense	if it is to persuade then you	Second person	Proper nouns			
Specific nouns	Present tense	Informal language	Present tense	would follow the success	Technical language	Abstract nouns			
Move from general to	Past tense	Different types of sentence	Emotive language	criteria for a persuasion	Adverbs to start sentences	Informal language			
specific	Quotation using inverted	openers	Proper nouns	text)	Colons	Different types of sentence			
Commas in a list	commas and colons	Adverbials of time	Specific nouns	First person	Bullet points	openers			
Colons	First/third person	Fronted adverbial phrases	Fronted adverbial phrases	Formal language	Formal language	Adverbials of time			
Bullet points	Technical language	Relative clauses	Relative clauses	Informal language	Simple sentences	Fronted adverbial phrases			
Hyphens	Proper nouns	Personification	Personification	Layout	Commas to separate lists	Relative clauses			
Present tense	Specific nouns	Metaphors	Metaphors	Layout	Modal verbs	Personification			
Past tense	Formal language	Alliteration	Alliteration		Proper nouns	Metaphors			
Semicolons	Adverbials of time	Similes	Similes		Parenthesis using hyphens,	Alliteration			
Relative clauses	Adverbiais of titlle	Emotive language	Abstract nouns		commas and brackets	Similes			
Starting a sentence with the		Quotation	Informal language		Commas and brackers	Emotive language			
continuous/progressive		Quotation	Different types of sentence						
tense ("-ing")			openers						
Rhetorical questions			openers						
Parenthesis using hyphens,									
commas and brackets									
COMMAS AND DEACKETS	l	1	i .		I				