

C TEXT TYPES DEFINITIONS

Text Types	
<p>Narrative: This tells a story and its main purpose is to entertain readers. There is an introduction, a climax and a resolution at the end.</p>	<p>Science Fiction: These stories include backgrounds or plots based upon possible technology or inventions, experimental medicine, life in the future, environments drastically changed, alien races, space travel, gene engineering, dimensional portals or changed scientific principles. Science fiction encourages readers to suspend some of their disbelief and examine alternate possibilities.</p> <p>Horror Story: Stories of this type aim to make the reader feel fear, disgust or horror. A number of horror stories have become classics. These include 'Frankenstein' by Mary Shelley, 'Dracula' by Bram Stoker and 'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde' by Robert Louis Stevenson.</p> <p>Mystery: Stories of this kind focus on suspense and the solving of a mystery. Plots of mysteries often revolve around a crime, such as murder, theft or kidnapping. The hero must solve the mystery, overcoming unusual events, threats, assaults and often unknown forces or enemies. Stories about detectives, police, private investigators, amateur sleuths, spies, thrillers and courtroom dramas usually fall into this genre.</p> <p>Fable: A fable is a short story which states a moral. Fables often use talking animals or animated objects as the main characters. The interaction of the animals or animated objects reveals general truths about human nature.</p> <p>Fractured Fairy Tale: A fractured fairy tale parodies the traditional one in a humorous way. To understand the humour in a fractured fairy tale, students have to know what the original story is about.</p> <p>Fantasy: A fantasy may be any text or story which is removed from reality. Stories may be set in nonexistent worlds such as an elf kingdom, on another planet or in alternate versions of the known world. The characters may not be human (dragons, trolls etc) or may be humans who interact with non-human characters.</p> <p>Folk Tale: Stories which have been passed from one generation to the next by word of mouth rather than being written down are folk tales. Folk tales may include sayings, superstitions, social rituals, legends or lore about the weather, animals or plants.</p> <p>Play: Plays are specific pieces of drama, usually enacted on a stage by a number of actors dressed in make-up and appropriate costumes.</p> <p>Adventure: Exciting events and actions feature in these stories. Character development, themes or symbolism are not as important as the actions or events in an adventure story.</p> <p>Legend: Legends are told as though the events were actual historical events. Legends may or may not be based on an elaborated version of a historical event. Legends are usually about human beings, although gods may intervene in some way throughout the story.</p>
<p>Poetry: This makes use of a particular style and rhythm to tell a story. It could include metre (high and low stressed syllables), syllabification (the number of syllables in each line), rhyme, alliteration, or a combination of these. Poems often use figurative language.</p>	<p>Rhyme: Such poetry follows a particular rhyming pattern such as the 'abab' pattern.</p>

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<p>Personal Recount: This describes events that the writer is involved in.</p>	<p>Biography: An account of a person's life written by another person is a biography. The biography may be about the life of a celebrity or a historical figure.</p> <p>Humorous Recount: A humorous recount is a series of amusing events which the writer is involved in. It promotes laughter, pleasure or humour in the reader.</p> <p>Diary Entry: A diary entry is a text written by a person about his/her life experiences and events. A diary entry may include descriptions of the events that happen on a particular day as well as thoughts and emotions.</p> <p>Letter: A letter provides information that is written to communicate with others that is sent by post or by electronic means.</p>
<p>Factual Recount: This is a record of the facts and details of an event that has happened that the writer might not necessarily have been involved in.</p>	<p>Newspaper Article: A newspaper article is a written document describing what has happened. It reports about the events in detail. Sometimes, witnesses or people involved are interviewed and what they have said is written in the newspaper article.</p>
<p>Procedure: This gives instructions on how to do something.</p>	<p>Instructions: Instructions tell people how to do or use something. The method is described in a brief way and sometimes diagrams are included.</p>
<p>Information Report: This provides facts about a particular subject. The information is usually detailed and without personal opinions.</p>	<p>Passage: This provides information on a particular animal, event etc. The information deals with facts and not fictional descriptions. The information, presented in paragraph form, is written as a series of information about the subject that might not necessarily be in chronological order.</p>
<p>Explanation: This explains how or why something happens or has happened. This includes cause and effect and usually a summarising paragraph.</p>	<p>Letter: The information in this kind of letter explains how or why something happens. It also explains what needs to be done.</p> <p>Flow Chart: It is a diagram using shapes and lines to show how the different stages in a process are related to one another.</p>
<p>Exposition: This is usually written to persuade others to a particular point of view. It begins with a statement of the writer's position on an issue. This is followed by arguments with supporting details such as evidence and examples. Rhetorical questions are included to encourage the reader to agree with the writer's point of view.</p>	<p>Film Review: A film review is a concise summary or evaluation of a film. It gives an opinion about the film and often ends with a suggestion of audience appreciation.</p>