



Criteria for fiction and non-fiction genres - Year 2

This is an overview for each genre, giving a list of grammar and punctuation which should be taught. It is not a definitive list. For each genre you will work on vocabulary such as prefixes, suffixes, antonyms, synonyms, homonyms, etc.

Different sentence structures should be taught. This will be developed through the year and throughout the Key Stage.

Narrative genres

Narrative text

First or third person
Personification
Similes
Onomatopoeia
Expanded noun phrases
Different sentence openers
Synonyms
Prepositions

1. **Myths and legends – past tense**
2. **Stories with recurring literary language**
3. **Traditional fairy story – past tense**



Non-fiction genres

<p><u>Explanation text</u> Present tense Variety of conjunctions Formal language Technical vocabulary Third person Rhetorical questions Proper nouns Past tense Expanded noun phrases</p>	<p><u>Recount text</u> (This includes genres such as newspaper/journalistic writing, biography, autobiography and diary) Past tense Conjunctions Formal language Third/first person (pronouns) Formal language Capital letters, full stops, questions marks, exclamation marks</p>	<p><u>Persuasive text</u> Present tense Past tense Imperative verbs Variety of conjunctions Rhetorical questions Formal language Capital letters, full stops, questions marks, exclamation marks</p>	<p><u>Report text</u> Formal language First/third person Past/present tense Variety of conjunctions Similes Technical language Capital letters, full stops, questions marks, exclamation marks</p>	<p><u>Play scripts</u> Exclamation sentences with exclamation marks Colons Informal speech Apostrophes for contraction</p>	<p><u>Poetry text</u> Similes Abstract nouns Adjectives Repetition Antonyms Synonyms Onomatopoeia Powerful verbs Specific nouns Collective nouns Expanded noun phrases</p>	<p><u>Discussion text</u> Present tense Rhetorical questions Variety of conjunctions Imperative verbs Third person Capital letters, full stops, questions marks, exclamation marks Formal language Expanded noun phrases</p>
<p><u>Non-chronological report</u> Third person Formal language Commas in a list Present tense Past tense Capital letters, full stops, questions marks, exclamation marks Headings and subheadings Expanded noun phrases</p>	<p><u>Newspaper</u> Newspaper headlines Subheadings Present tense Past tense First/third person Technical language Formal language Capital letters, full stops, questions marks, exclamation marks Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs</p>	<p><u>Biography</u> Third person Past tense Informal language Different types of sentence openers Capital letters, full stops, questions marks, exclamation marks Expanded noun phrases</p>	<p><u>Diary</u> Informal language Chronological order First person Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs Past tense Apostrophes for contraction Proper nouns Informal language Different types of sentence openers Capital letters, full stops, questions marks, exclamation marks Present perfect tense</p>	<p><u>Letters</u> (What is featured in this genre depends on the genre being taught. For example, if it is to persuade then you would follow the success criteria for a persuasion text) First person Formal language Informal language Layout Capital letters, full stops, questions marks, exclamation marks</p>	<p><u>Instructions</u> Temporal /time adverbs Imperative verbs Present tense Second person Technical language Adverbs to start sentences Formal language Simple sentences Commas to separate lists Proper nouns</p>	<p><u>Autobiography</u> First person Past tense Informal language Apostrophes for contraction Different types of sentence openers Similes Capital letters, full stops, questions marks, exclamation marks Commas in a list</p>