



Criteria for fiction and non-fiction genres - Year 4

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
Inverted commas
Personification
Similes
Metaphors
Onomatopoeia
Noun phrases
Different sentence openers (prepositions, adverbs, conjunctions, “-ing” words, adverbs, “-ed” words, similes)
Synonyms
Antonyms
Specific nouns (proper)
Informal and formal language
Lists of three – adjectives and actions
Indefinite pronouns
Emotive language
Paragraphs

1. **Myths and legends** – past tense
2. **Stories with historical/locational settings** – past tense
3. **Stories with issues and dilemmas (a theme)** – past tense



Non-fiction genres

Non-fiction genres						
<p><u>Explanation text</u> Present tense Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs / fronted adverbials Variety of conjunctions Formal language Technical vocabulary Third person Rhetorical questions Proper nouns Past tense Commas after fronted adverbials Paragraphs</p>	<p><u>Recount text</u> (This includes genres such as newspaper/journalistic writing, biography, autobiography and diary) Past tense Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs fronted adverbials Formal language Third/first person (pronouns) Proper nouns Formal language Adverbial phrases Prepositional phrases Similes Commas after fronted adverbials Paragraphs</p>	<p><u>Persuasive text</u> Present tense Past tense Future tense Imperative verbs Variety of conjunctions Rhetorical questions Exaggerated language Repetition Groups of three – triadic structure First/second/third person Emotive language Making opinion appear as fact Formal language Statements Commas after fronted adverbials Paragraphs</p>	<p><u>Report text</u> Formal language First/third person Past/present tense Time/temporal adverbs Variety of conjunctions Future tense (when offering suggestions) Similes Metaphors Technical language Commas after fronted adverbials Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs Present perfect tense Paragraphs</p>	<p><u>Play scripts</u> Exclamation sentences with exclamation marks Colons Stage directions Informal speech Brackets Realistic, character-based dialogue Commas after fronted adverbials</p>	<p><u>Poetry text</u> Personification Similes Metaphors Abstract nouns Adjectives Repetition Antonyms Synonyms Alliteration Onomatopoeia Prepositions Powerful verbs Specific nouns Collective nouns Expanded noun phrases Commas after fronted adverbials</p>	<p><u>Discussion text</u> Present tense Statements Rhetorical questions Variety of conjunctions Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs Imperative verbs Third person Formal language Commas after fronted adverbials Paragraphs</p>
<p><u>Non-chronological report</u> Third person Formal language Proper nouns Specific nouns Move from general to specific Commas in a list Present tense Past tense Rhetorical questions Commas after fronted adverbials Paragraphs</p>	<p><u>Newspaper</u> Newspaper headlines Subheadings Reported speech Present tense Past tense Quotation using inverted commas First/third person Technical language Proper nouns Specific nouns Formal language Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs Commas after fronted adverbials Present perfect tense Paragraphs</p>	<p><u>Biography</u> Third person Past tense Proper nouns Abstract nouns Informal language Different types of sentence openers Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs Fronted adverbial phrases Personification Metaphors Alliteration Similes Emotive language Quotation Commas after fronted adverbials Paragraphs</p>	<p><u>Diary</u> Informal language Chronological order First person Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs Past tense Present tense Emotive language Proper nouns Specific nouns Fronted adverbial phrases Personification Metaphors Alliteration Similes Abstract nouns Informal language Different types of sentence openers Commas after fronted adverbials Present perfect tense Paragraphs</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 Commas after fronted adverbials Paragraphs</p>	<p><u>Instructions</u> Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs Imperative verbs Present tense Second person Technical language Adverbs to start sentences Formal language Simple sentences Commas to separate lists Proper nouns Commas after fronted adverbials</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD NOT BE A FULL UNIT OF WORK – THESE SHOULD BE TAUGHT IN A TOPIC/SCIENCE CAPACITY AS ALL SKILLS SHOULD BY NOW BE EMBEDDED</p>	<p><u>Autobiography</u> First person Past tense Proper nouns Abstract nouns Informal language Different types of sentence openers Time and cause conjunctions and adverbs Fronted adverbial phrases Metaphors Alliteration Similes Present perfect tense Paragraphs Commas after fronted adverbials Emotive language</p>