



Purpose

To list and describe past experiences by retelling events in the order in which they happened.



English writing genres

Recounts UKS2



Useful words and phrases

Useful constructions:

After	Afterwards,
At precisely	Before long,
By this time,	Eventually,
First,	Finally,
In a flash,	Just then,
Later on,	Meanwhile,
Moments later,	Seconds later,
Within minutes,	Soon,
When this was complete,	

More advanced language constructions:

As a result of
 As it happened,
 Consequently,
 Subsequently,
 To begin with,
 For the next five minutes,
 At that very moment,
 For the duration of the session,
 Once the...had finished,

Additional language features

Evidence of viewpoint:

I didn't enjoy
 I found it interesting when
 I was surprised that
 The greatest challenge was
 The easiest bit was
 I was pleased that
 I didn't expect that

Questions to stimulate thought:

How did you feel?
 What happened first?
 What happened next?
 What was the most interesting bit?
 Why did we...??

Features of recounts

- Types of recounts: personal (an event in which the author was involved - trip or visit), factual (recording an incident - science experiment) and imaginative (fictitious).
- Recounts are organised chronologically, like a story. There is an ordered sequence of events.
- The most important events are mentioned taking care not to describe less important events in detail.
- The opening should briefly set the scene and explain what will be written about (signposting).
- The first person is used if the writer is actively involved in the events. Otherwise, it should be told in the third person.
- The past tense is normally used.
- Specific descriptive details are vital to bring the incident alive.
- Plenty of use is made of verbs and adverbs to describe or add more detail to the verbs.
- Recounts end with a comment on what has been written about, including a personal opinion or reaction.