

Non-fiction / fiction

EP = Eleven Plus, Cornelsen 49213 SC = Scope, Schöningh 400207

The term "**text form**" refers to the way in which an intention, such as to teach something, is realized, e.g. as a poem. (EP)

Non-fiction

is a category of texts in which the writer refers only to persons and places that really exist and to events that do or did take place. Common examples of non-fiction are comments and reports. (EP)

report

A report is a non-fictional text form, often told in the past tense. It provides factual answers to the questions "who ... what ... when ... where ... why?", the so-called *five w's*. These facts are verifiable, i.e. they can be checked on by the reader. The most important information based on these questions is often given in one or more introductory paragraphs. Sometimes a writer adds his or her own explanations or opinions of the facts. (EP)

essay

text form in which the writer expresses his or her personal views on some topic. Most essays can be said to represent either the argumentative or the expository text types. There are many possible varieties, from the serious to the light-hearted and entertaining.

In an expository text the writer analyses and explains some relatively complex matter.

An argumentative text deals with a controversial matter and expresses a clear opinion. (EP)

Fiction

is a category of texts in which the author creates his or her own world. The readers are expected to accept this world as existing within the context of the text, even though it may be different from their own experience of reality.

Common examples of fiction are novels, short stories, dramas, and poems. (EP)

There is a common understanding that literary texts, in contrast to scientific and journalistic texts, refer to something imagined rather than factual, are read mainly for pleasure, and make use of language in expressive and imaginative ways. (SC)