

Appendix 1

Overview of text types for learning

This appendix contains descriptions and examples of the information, literary and persuasive text types we have explored throughout the book. The example texts presented in the appendix have been written by students.

Factual description

Social purpose

Factual descriptions describe the characteristic features of particular people, places or objects. These texts do not always stand alone and are often embedded in other longer texts.

Structure

- Identification – gives a general orientation to the topic.
- Description – a simple description of features or characteristics of the topic.

Key grammatical features	
Language for expressing ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relating processes (verb groups) to define, describe and classify • action processes (verb groups) to describe activities and behaviours • particular and generalised concrete participants • detailed noun groups to describe features or characteristics • circumstances expressed as adverbials to express details (eg place, time, manner)
Language for connecting ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simple, compound and some complex sentences • logical relationships of addition expressed through coordinating conjunctions
Language for interaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • statements expressed as declarative clauses with little evaluation
Language for creating cohesive texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lexical cohesion achieved largely by repetition, class/sub-class and whole/part relations

Text 1 Factual description

The Dentist

Identification	A dentist is a special kind of doctor who helps clean your teeth and lets you know if there is something wrong with them.
Description	He pulls out your teeth if they are too sick. Sometimes you can just go to the dentist to check your teeth but sometimes you go for fillings. A dentist works in a dentist surgery. A dentist uses a drill and toothbrush, mirror, a bib, lamp, tap, sucker, pick and water.