

Recounts

What are recounts and why do we write them?

A recount is written to retell past events or experiences. Depending on the event that is being recounted, the text structure may include additional components. For example, procedural recounts may include results, conclusions and/or a diagram. These recounts are usually scientific recounts.

What are the different forms of recounts?

There are many different types of recounts including:

- historical recount
- news report
- autobiography
- biography
- story retell
- scientific experiment

What are the main language features?

- **Language of position**, for example: After lunch, we walked **along** the rocky path.
- **Language to indicate time/sequence**, for example: **A short time later**, it began to rain.
- **Language of description**:
 - Adverbs, for example: He yelled **loudly** in the classroom.
 - Adverbial phrases, for example: He yelled **in a loud, angry voice** in the classroom.
 - Adjectives, for example: He was a very **sad** person.
 - Adjectival phrases, for example: The girls **from Year 4** won the school prize.
- **Language of assessment and evaluation**, for example: Advent is a **significant** period in the Christian calendar.

What other features are there?

- **Figurative language**, for example: The children tip-toed into the room **like small ghosts**.
- **Personal pronouns**, for example: he, she, I, we, they.
- **Tense**
 - Regular past tense, for example: We **visited** our grandmother.
 - Irregular past tense, for example: We **ate** at recess. We **saw** the bumblebees.