

## Chapter 1 : Nonfiction Genre Study | Scholastic

*Genre categories: fiction and nonfiction. A Genre may fall under one of two categories: fiction and nonfiction. A work of fiction (nonfactual descriptions and events invented by the author) or a work of nonfiction (a communication in which descriptions and events are understood to be factual).*

SWBAT differentiate between fiction and nonfiction texts. SWBAT list features of fiction and non-fiction texts. Lesson Plan Fiction vs. Nonfiction 5 min. Mini lesson 10 min. Name the teaching point: Good readers can tell the difference between fiction and nonfiction texts. They choose each for different purposes. Today we will sort books into categories by fiction and nonfiction. This should also be copied onto chart paper. See the lesson files for a picture of the notes. By the end of the unit they will have a list of everything they learned. Good readers can tell the difference between fiction and nonfiction. The t-chart should be labeled fiction text features and nonfiction text features. Have students brainstorm elements of fiction characters, setting, plot, initiating event, problem, resolution, story triangle, etc. My students should know this from previous units. Third, have students brainstorm elements of nonfiction texts and add this information to the chart. If necessary jump in to help with brainstorming. The students may not have enough background knowledge to readily provide elements. Students practice reading strategy 15 min. With students in partners have them sort a bin of books into fiction and nonfiction using the notes in their RNB. They can make a separate pile for books they are unsure of. After about minutes have students stop sorting and pick out an exemplar book from the fiction and nonfiction piles. Have pairs briefly present their exemplar choices 4. Have kids choose a nonfiction book that interested them while they were doing their sort. They should read for 10 minutes noticing what is different about reading nonfiction. Exit slip 5 min. Have students define fiction and nonfiction in their own words. What would you change? The entire class was really engaged during the lesson and the reading pairs did a great job sorting their books. I was especially impressed with their explanations for how they sorted the books into piles and their thoughtfulness around sorting tricky texts. They left class clamoring to begin using the nonfiction books for independent reading and wanted to know what we would be learning tomorrow. Despite the kids engagement and enthusiasm, many of the exit slips did not have a clear definition of nonfiction. The unit will focus on nonfiction text features and strategies good nonfiction readers use when they read. I use a document camera. It projects anything you put under it using a VPU. It allows me to project books, notes, and student work without making overheads.

### Chapter 2 : Nonfiction Books

*Nonfiction opposes fiction and is distinguished from those fiction genres of literature like poetry and drama which is the next section we will discuss. Genres of Fiction: Drama is the genre of literature that's subject for compositions is dramatic art in the way it is represented.*

Literary fiction and nonfiction can both have a story, setting and characters. They can both be told in the first person. And, they can both sound like the truth. Nonfiction Works of nonfiction are meant to be factual. This means magazine articles, newspaper stories, encyclopedia entries, interviews and textbooks are all nonfiction. Many aisles in bookstores are full of nonfiction -- the cooking, art, travel, science, religion, true crime, psychology and decorating sections all contain factual works. While there are no hard-and-fast rules about what makes a piece of nonfiction "literary," a good bet is that a piece of literary nonfiction will have a bit more of a story than, say, a recipe or a paragraph in a textbook. Biographies, autobiographies, essays and memoirs are among genres that may be considered creative or literary nonfiction. Fiction Works of fiction are primarily invented or imaginary. Short stories, novels and novellas of various subgenres -- romance, science fiction, historical fiction, mystery -- are considered fiction. Fiction usually contains elements of a story: Many works of fiction have facts in them; for example, historical fiction uses information about a particular time to create a meaningful and realistic setting for an invented story. Fiction is "literary" if it has a reputation of merit, usually due to superb style or characterization. Crossover The line between fiction and nonfiction can be blurry, particularly in memoirs or novels based on fact. There is some consensus that a certain level of consolidation or rearranging of a story is allowable in certain works of nonfiction for narrative effect and flow, even if this means the work does not technically stick to all of the facts. In "The Line Between Fact and Fiction," author Roy Peter Clark explains that nonfiction writers often use the tools of novelists and that even as recently as 50 years ago, journalists would create details and invent quotes to make a story more interesting. Nowadays, there are stricter guidelines about lying in journalism, and while there is still some room to stretch the truth in creative nonfiction, such as memoirs and essays, there is a point at which misrepresenting the facts is unacceptable. Books such as "A Million Little Pieces" and "Three Cups of Tea" were marketed as nonfiction, but were later found to diverge considerably from the facts, resulting in public outrage. Telling Them Apart The best way to separate fiction from nonfiction is to identify which works stick to the facts. Nonfiction tends to adhere better to chronological time and presents information in a more straightforward way -- often using years and dates as well as proper names of buildings, cities and people. Fiction is written to create the illusion of truth. This illusion is traditionally created more by creating images through description than by presenting specific information about wheres and whens. Cite this Article A tool to create a citation to reference this article Cite this Article.

### Chapter 3 : Here's The Main Difference Between Fiction and Nonfiction | Book Riot

*Mark now helps authors of all genres (fiction, nonfiction, and children's books) get top literary agents, publishers, and book deals through his company Literary Agent Undercover and The Bestselling Author. Mark's authors have gotten six-figure book deals, been on the NYT bestseller list, and published with houses such as Random House.*

Freelance Writer Literary Fiction vs. Genre Fiction In reality, neither of the two categories of writers necessarily deserve the distinction of being better writers. Different writers is a better word choice. An argument can be made that there are two types of fiction when it comes to novels: Genre Fiction and Literary Fiction. The latter is more difficult to classify or break apart into subcategories. To put it simply, Literary Fiction is anything that does not fit into a genre. There are certainly high brow literary readers who believe that genre fiction does not deserve any merit. Then there are the types who exclusively read one or two subtypes of genre fiction and automatically classify any "serious" works of literature as pretentious or boring. While changing opinions on reading tastes is not easily controllable, the war between Literary Fiction and Genre Fiction is one that will probably continue for years to come. The main reason for a person to read Genre Fiction is for entertainment, for a riveting story, an escape from reality. Literary Fiction separates itself from Genre because it is not about escaping from reality, instead, it provides a means to better understand the world and delivers real emotional responses. All of the most prestigious awards for fiction each year are given to works of Literary Fiction, which makes it sometimes easy to say that writers who write literary sorts of books are better writers. In reality, neither of the two categories of writers necessarily deserve the distinction of being better writers. Yes, across the bestseller lists there are novels that contain poor writing, and those lists are normally dominated by Genre Fiction. That does not mean that all Genre Fiction writers cannot form competent and engaging prose. Martin, and many others are written with great prose that shows a sound grasp on the written word. Do these types of writers sweep a reader down into their fictionalized world? But do they provide a means to stay inside reality, through the trials and tribulations of every day life, and deliver a memorable experience that will stick with you emotionally for the rest of your life? In my opinion, no. The works that are well written by genre writers are the ones that provide the best form of entertainment and escapism that fiction has to offer. There is a sense of accomplishment and fulfillment from finishing a "serious" book and the most important aspect in determining if the novel was indeed a remarkable escape not from reality, but into reality, is if a reader reflects on the words after the last page is turned. With really great pieces of Literary Fiction, this reflection can last for days, weeks, months, even years, until the novel pulls you back in to experience the magic all over again. In essence, the best Genre Fiction contains great writing, with the goal of telling a captivating story to escape from reality.

## Chapter 4 : Nonfiction Genre Study

*Mysteries, science fiction, romance, fantasy, chick lit, crime thrillers are all fiction genres. Examples of classic fiction include To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee, A Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens, by George Orwell and Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen.*

A secondary plot that reinforces this kind of conflict is sometimes included. Biographical Novel A life story documented in history and transformed into fiction through the insight and imagination of the writer. This type of novel melds the elements of biographical research and historical truth into the framework of a novel, complete with dialogue, drama and mood. A biographical novel resembles historical fiction, save for one aspect: Characters in a historical novel may be fabricated and then placed into an authentic setting; characters in a biographical novel have actually lived. Ethnic Fiction Stories and novels whose central characters are black, Native American, Italian-American, Jewish, Appalachian or members of some other specific cultural group. Ethnic fiction usually deals with a protagonist caught between two conflicting ways of life: The writer of fictional biographies strives to make it clear that the story is, indeed, fiction and not history. Gothic This type of category fiction dates back to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Contemporary gothic novels are characterized by atmospheric, historical settings and feature young, beautiful women who win the favor of handsome, brooding heroes—simultaneously dealing successfully with some life-threatening menace, either natural or supernatural. Gothics rely on mystery, peril, romantic relationships and a sense of foreboding for their strong, emotional effect on the reader. The gothic writer builds a series of credible, emotional crises for his ultimately triumphant heroine. He composes slow-paced, intricate sketches that create a sense of impending evil on every page. Historical Fiction A fictional story set in a recognizable period of history. Horror Howard Phillips H. These facts few psychologists will dispute, and their admitted truth must establish for all time the genuineness and dignity of the weirdly horrible tales as a literary form. A certain atmosphere of breathless and unexplainable dread of outer, unknown forces must be present; there must be a hint, expressed with a seriousness and portentousness becoming its subject, of that most terrible concept of the human brain—a malign and particular suspension or defeat of the fixed laws of Nature which are our only safeguards against the assaults of chaos and the daemons of unplumbed space. Juveniles, Writing for This includes works intended for an audience usually between the ages of two and sixteen. The use of suspense and the interplay of human relationships are two features of effective juvenile fiction. Books and stories are told almost exclusively from a single viewpoint in first or third person, as this technique helps to establish and sustain a sense of reader identity. Commercial Fiction To the writer of literary, or serious, fiction, style and technique are often as important as subject matter. Mainstream Fiction Fiction that transcends popular novel categories—mystery, romance or science fiction, [etc. Using conventional methods, this kind of fiction tells stories about people and their conflicts but with greater depth of characterization, background, etc. It is not, however, experimental in style as are more avant-garde works. Mystery A form of narration in which one or more elements remain unknown or unexplained until the end of the story. The modern mystery story contains elements of the serious novel: Nonfiction Novel A work in which real events and people are written [about] in novel form, but are not camouflaged, as they are in the roman a clef. In the nonfiction novel, reality is presented imaginatively; the writer imposes a novelistic structure on the actual events, keying sections of narrative around moments that are seen in retrospect as symbolic. In this way, he creates a coherence that the actual story might not have had. Popular Fiction Generally, a synonym for category or genre fiction; i. Psychological Novel A narrative that emphasizes the mental and emotional aspects of its characters, focusing on motivations and mental activities rather than on exterior events. The psychological novelist is less concerned about relating what happened than about exploring why it happened. Romance Novel Also known as the category romance, the romance novel is a type of category fiction in which the love relationship between a man and a woman pervades the plot. The story [is often] told from the viewpoint of the heroine, who meets a man the hero, falls in love with him, encounters a conflict that hinders their relationship, then resolves the conflict. Although she may not be a virgin, she has never before been so emotionally aroused.

Despite all this emotion, however, characters and plot both must be well-developed and realistic: Contrived situations and flat characters are unacceptable. Throughout a romance novel, the reader senses the sexual and emotional attraction between the heroine and hero. Lovemaking scenes, though sometimes detailed, are not generally too graphic, because more emphasis is placed on the sensual element than on physical action.

**Romantic Suspense Novel** The romantic suspense novel is a modern emergence of early gothic writing. This genre evolved in the s with writers such as Mary Stewart and Victoria Holt. It is not a detective mystery story because the law police rarely gets involved in the action. It also differs from traditional suspense novels because it moves more slowly and has more character interplay and psychological conflict than the fast-paced violence of [most] suspense thrillers.

**Fantasy** Science fiction can be defined as literature involving elements of science and technology as a basis for conflict, or as the setting for a story. The science and technology are generally extrapolations of existing scientific fact, and most though not all science fiction stories take place in the future. There are other definitions of science fiction, and much disagreement in academic circles as to just what constitutes science fiction and what constitutes fantasy. This is because in some cases the line between science fiction and fantasy is virtually nonexistent. Despite the controversy, it is generally accepted that, to be science fiction, a story must have elements of science. Fantasy, on the other hand, rarely utilizes science, relying instead on magic, mythological and neo-mythological beings and devices, and outright invention for conflict and setting. Since science is such an important factor in writing science fiction, accuracy with reference to science fact is important. Most of the science in science fiction is hypothesized from known facts, so, in addition to being firmly based in fact, the extrapolations must be consistent. Science fiction writers make their own rules for future settings, but the field requires consistency.

**Techno-Thriller** This genre utilizes many of the same elements as the thriller, with one major difference. In techno-thrillers, technology becomes a major character.

**Thriller** A novel intended to arouse feelings of excitement or suspense. Works in this genre are highly sensational, usually focusing on illegal activities, international espionage, sex and violence. A thriller is often a detective story in which the forces of good are pitted against the forces of evil in a kill-or-be-killed situation.

**Young Adult** A term used to refer to the books published for young people between the ages of twelve and seventeen. These tips came from the course Fiction Writing

**Advanced Novel Writing** Whether you write short fiction, nonfiction, memoir or poetry, chances are there is a novel yearning to get out. The idea of actually writing something as long and complex as a novel can seem overwhelming. You can set your novel free by developing a plan with someone who has successfully negotiated this literary minefield. The components of a completely developed novel idea

**Character building and the selection of both your viewpoint character s and main characters** Functions of setting, and how to use setting to generate plot To use dramatic and nondramatic scenes To keep readers holding on until the very end.

### Chapter 5 : A List of Genres for Non-fiction - Terrance Zepke

*While each of these nonfiction book genres may be broken down into further sub-categories, these are the main genres most educators agree are important to introduce in the classroom. Look no further than Bright Hub to find information on the different types of genre in fiction.*

Sameer 6 Comments Earlier, we had covered why non-fiction sells better than fiction. It provides a short introduction to the different types of non-fiction books that you can write. Find out which one you are most qualified to take up. Different types of non-fiction books In some of the categories, we are combining several independent genres for brevity. Academic books Think about all the books you read in school, college. You had no choice in choosing what you read, did you? Whether it was related to science, arts, engineering, medical, maths or any other discipline, the educational institution dictated the syllabus and the recommended text books. All you had to do was meekly follow instructions. Across other schools and colleges, hundreds of thousands of students did exactly the same. Imagine the number of copies sold for those books. Not all academic books find their way into the mandatory reading category though. There are publishers like Tata McGraw Hill that primarily focus on academic books. But a whole of instructions on accomplishing a particular task or comprehensive information about a particular topic. Unfortunately, real people will buy and read your work. Journalism Real life can often be stranger than fiction. And it takes a special type of skill to report news in its myriad forms events, analysis, information in a way that makes it interesting to a niche or mainstream audience. Though audio visual journalism has exploded over the last few decades, the original form of journalism writing still constitutes the biggest chunk. With the explosive growth in the internet, the traditional model of print journalism is being supplemented with online journalism where the rules of the game in gathering, packaging and disseminating journalistic content are constantly evolving. We have covered many aspects, related to careers in Journalism, in a separate series. This may be either to educate others who might be interested in treading the similar paths or to support themselves i. Travel writing can also take the form of tour guide books. And many of them are looking for ways to tackle those. There are very few who can afford expensive personal advisors. For the vast majority, books are an easier, cheaper and more accessible way to tap into the wisdom of experts, in the comfort of their homes. Write a self-help book and make a bigger impact. And yeah, make some decent money too. It could also launch or boost your career as a guest speaker, coach and consultant. Do you think any of these would interest you? Let us know in the comments?

**Chapter 6 : How to Distinguish Between Fiction & Non-Fiction Literary Genres | Pen and the Pad**

*fiction/nonfiction genres only. Reading Passages and Genres The genres for the included passages are listed below. Where noted, passages have been excerpted and adapted.*

The Five Main Genres of Literature written by: It helps to be able to break it down into categories, for ease of understanding and analysis. Here are 5 genres of literature commonly taught in the classroom, with explanations and examples. Nowadays the list of possible types and genres of literature can seem endless. But it is still possible to narrow down the vast amount of literature available into a few basic groups. The five genres of literature students should be familiar with are Poetry, Drama, Prose, Nonfiction, and Media—each of which is explained in more detail below. Before writing was invented, oral stories were commonly put into some sort of poetic form to make them easier to remember and recite. Poetry today is usually written down, but is still sometimes performed. A lot of people think of rhymes and counting syllables and lines when they think of poetry, and some poems certainly follow strict forms. But other types of poetry are so free-form that they lack any rhymes or common patterns. There are even kinds of poetry that cross genre lines, such as prose poetry. In general, though, a text is a poem when it has some sort of meter or rhythm, and when it focuses on the way the syllables, words, and phrases sound when put together. Poems are heavy in imagery and metaphor, and are often made up of fragments and phrases rather than complete, grammatically correct sentences. And poetry is nearly always written in stanzas and lines, creating a unique look on the page. Poetry as experienced in the classroom is usually one of three types. There are the shorter, more modern poems, spanning anything from a few lines to a few pages. Often these are collected in books of poems by a single author or by a variety of writers. And finally there are the ancient, epic poems transcribed from oral stories. The most typical varieties of prose are novels and short stories, while other types include letters, diaries, journals, and non-fiction also discussed below. Prose is written in complete sentences and organized in paragraphs. Instead of focusing on sound, which is what poetry does, prose tends to focus on plot and characters. Prose is the type of literature read most often in English classrooms. Some of these genres revolve around the structure of the text, such as novellas, biographies, and memoirs, and others are based on the subject matter, like romances, fantasies, and mysteries. Students respond best to dramas, and grasp their mechanics more fully, when exposed to film or theater versions or encouraged to read aloud or act out scenes during class. The dramas most commonly taught in classrooms are definitely those written by the bard. Popular choices from his repertoire include Hamlet, Taming of the Shrew, and Romeo and Juliet, among others. Then there is non-fiction, a vast category that is a type of prose and includes many different sub-genres. Non-fiction can be creative, such as the personal essay, or factual, such as the scientific paper. Some genres of non-fiction include histories, textbooks, travel books, newspapers, self-help books, and literary criticism. A full list of non-fiction types would be at least as long as this entire article. But the varieties most often used in the classroom are textbooks, literary criticism, and essays of various sorts. Most of what students practice writing in the classroom is the non-fiction essay, from factual to personal to persuasive. This categorization was created to encompass the many new and important kinds of texts in our society today, such as movies and films, websites, commercials, billboards, and radio programs. More and more educators are coming to recognize the importance of teaching media in the classroom. Students are likely to be exposed to far more of this type of literature than anything else throughout their lives, so it makes sense to teach them how to be critical and active consumers of media. Internet literacy is a growing field, for example, since the skills required to understand and use online information differ in important ways from the skills required to analyze printed information. Teaching media literacy is also a great way for educators to help students become participants in their own culture, through lessons on creating their own websites or home movies or commercials. Here are a few more that are sometimes used in classrooms: The oldest type of literature, and the foundation on which culture was built. Now most oral texts have been written down, of course, and are usually taught in the form of epic poems or plays or folk tales. A distinction is often made between regular prose and folklore. Most folk tales were originally oral literature, and are short stories meant to pass on a particular lesson or moral. They

often have a timeless quality, dealing with common human concerns that are just as relevant to us today, while still being products of a very specific culture and time period. Graphic Novels and Comic Books: It used to be that most educators saw comic books as the lowest form of literature, not suitable or valuable for children. But times have changed, and many teachers have come to realize that comic books and the more modern graphic novels are both appealing to kids and are a valid form of literature in their own right.

### Chapter 7 : Literary Fiction vs. Genre Fiction | HuffPost

*A genre of fiction in which action is the key element, overshadowing characters, theme and setting. The conflict in an adventure story is often man against nature. A secondary plot that reinforces this kind of conflict is sometimes included.*

Genres of Literature Genres of literature are important to learn about. The two main categories separating the different genres of literature are fiction and nonfiction. There are several genres of literature that fall under the nonfiction category. Nonfiction sits in direct opposition to fiction. Examples from both the fiction and nonfiction genres of literature are explained in detail below. This detailed genres of literature list is a great resource to share with any scholars. Narrative Nonfiction is information based on fact that is presented in a format which tells a story. A short literary composition on a particular theme or subject, usually in prose and generally analytic, speculative, or interpretative. Generally delivered in the form of an address or discourse. Finally there is the general genre of Nonfiction. This is Informational text dealing with an actual, real-life subject. This genre of literature offers opinions or conjectures on facts and reality. This includes biographies, history, essays, speech, and narrative non fiction. Nonfiction opposes fiction and is distinguished from those fiction genres of literature like poetry and drama which is the next section we will discuss. This genre is stories composed in verse or prose, usually for theatrical performance, where conflicts and emotion are expressed through dialogue and action. Poetry is verse and rhythmic writing with imagery that evokes an emotional response from the reader. The art of poetry is rhythmical in composition, written or spoken. This genre of literature is for exciting pleasure by beautiful, imaginative, or elevated thoughts. Fantasy is the forming of mental images with strange or other worldly settings or characters; fiction which invites suspension of reality. Humor is the faculty of perceiving what is amusing or comical. Fiction full of fun, fancy, and excitement which meant to entertain. This genre of literature can actually be seen and contained within all genres. A Fable is a story about supernatural or extraordinary people Usually in the form of narration that demonstrates a useful truth. In Fables, animals often speak as humans that are legendary and supernatural tales. Fairy Tales or wonder tales are a kind of folktale or fable. Sometimes the stories are about fairies or other magical creatures, usually for children. Science Fiction is a story based on impact of potential science, either actual or imagined. Science fiction is one of the genres of literature that is set in the future or on other planets. Short Story is fiction of such briefness that is not able to support any subplots. Realistic Fiction is a story that can actually happen and is true to real life. Folklore is a genre of literature that is widely held, but false and based on unsubstantiated beliefs. Historical Fiction is a story with fictional characters and events in a historical setting. Horror is an overwhelming and painful feeling caused by literature that is frightfully shocking, terrifying, or revolting. Fiction in which events evoke a feeling of dread in both the characters and the reader. A Tall Tale is a humorous story with blatant exaggerations, swaggering heroes who do the impossible with an here of nonchalance. Legend is a story that sometimes of a national or folk hero. Legend is based on fact but also includes imaginative material. Mystery is a genre of fiction that deals with the solution of a crime or the unraveling of secrets. Anything that is kept secret or remains unexplained or unknown. Mythology is a type of legend or traditional narrative. This is often based in part on historical events, that reveals human behavior and natural phenomena by its symbolism; often pertaining to the actions of the gods. A body of myths, as that of a particular people or that relating to a particular person. Fiction in Verse is full-length novels with plot, subplots, themes, with major and minor characters. Fiction of verse is one of the genres of literature in which the narrative is usually presented in blank verse form. The genre of Fiction can be defined as narrative literary works whose content is produced by the imagination and is not necessarily based on fact. In fiction something is feigned, invented, or imagined; a made-up story. The Oxford English Dictionary is a great place to consult for any further definitions of the different genres of literature explained here.

### Chapter 8 : Genre Study by Irene Fountas, Gay Su Pinnell. Teaching with Fiction

## DOWNLOAD PDF FICTION AND NONFICTION GENRES

*For writers and readers alike, it's sometimes hard to tell the difference between fiction and nonfiction. In general, fiction refers to plot, settings, and characters created from the imagination, while nonfiction refers to factual stories focused on actual events and people.*

### Chapter 9 : Examples of Nonfiction Book Genres: Information for Students, Parents and Educators

*Non-fiction is an account or representation of a subject which is presented as fact. This presentation may be accurate or not; that is, it can give either a true or a false account of the subject in question.*