#### Recount

### What is a recount?

A recount is a retelling of past events or relating of past experiences. Although this will focus on an expository recount where the purpose is to inform using facts, there are many other types of recounts each with a different purpose. Some of these different recounts are: personal; imaginative; procedural; literary. Recounts are often found in subjects such as History and Science where a chronology of events or steps used are important.

#### Voice

In a recount which is based around your own actions, such as an autobiography or an account of your day, the first person is used (I, me, my). In all other cases third person is used (they, he, she).

# Language & Grammar

In the orientation phase of writing basic facts of the recount are explored. For example, who, what, where, when, why, how. As recounts are about discussing events that have already happened past tense action verbs are used (eg. captured, banned, decided, proposed).

Important events are used to frame the piece and the events are also told in chronological. This means that sequence or transition words such as after, then, next are used to order the text. Key vocabulary from the topic is also used. For example if creating a scientific recount of an experiment words such as pipette or titration may be used.

## Structure and Organisation

Introduction	Often a heading or title is included
	Introduction of the topic or event
	Normally start with who, what, where, when, why
Body	Details a series of events which occurred told in chronological order
Conclusion	<ul> <li>This paragraph brings the reader back to the main focus for the recount</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>An evaluation of the person, place or series of events can also be included here. This is based on conclusions that have been drawn throughout the recount and is based on the facts</li> </ul>

Exemplar Years 7 – 9