



Fiction

Non- Fiction

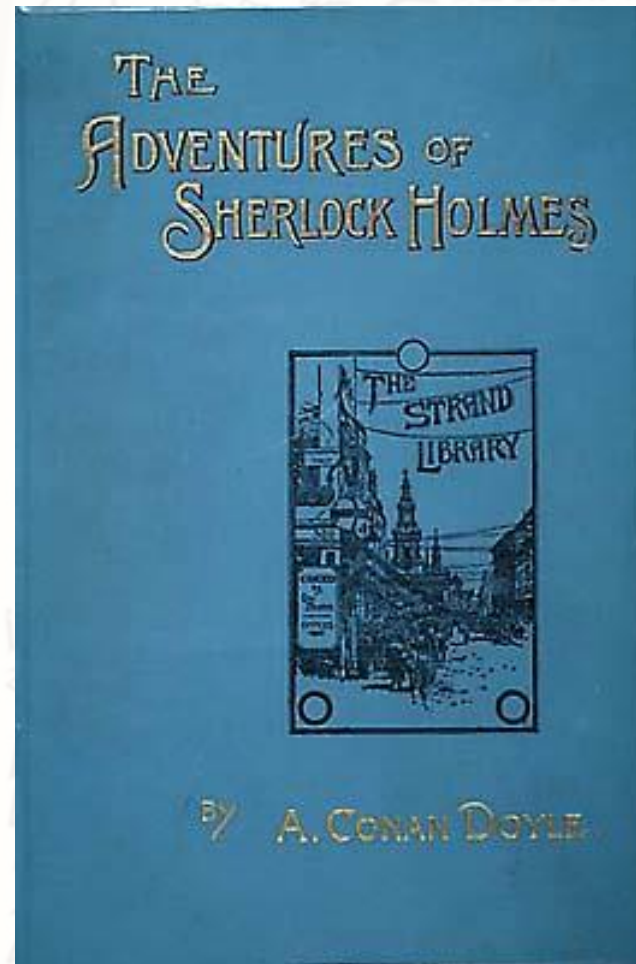
**What's the
difference?**

twinkl

Fiction

Key Features

- Tells a story
- Characters
- Illustrations
- Written in chapters
- Usually written in chronological order



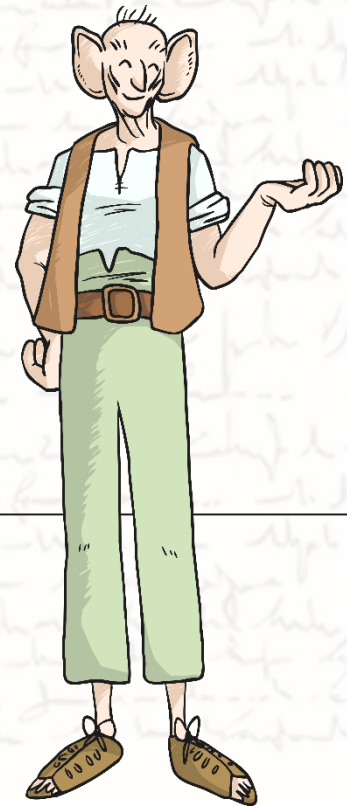
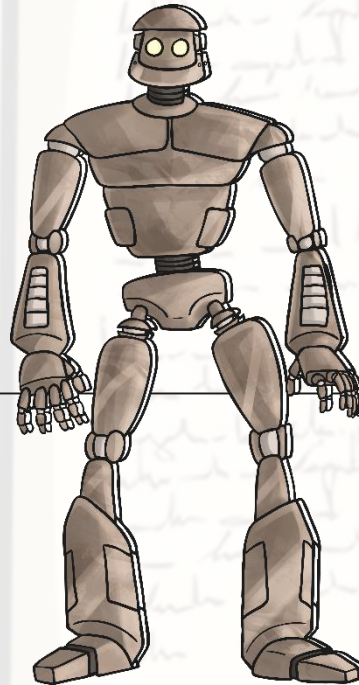
Tells a Story

- Can you think of any stories you have read recently?
- Using the pictures below as clues, think of a book which uses the characters in the story.



Characters

- What characters have you read about recently?
- Using the key words below, can you name any famous book characters?
 - Evil
 - Scary
 - Brave
 - Powerful
 - Ugly
 - Beautiful
 - Giant
 - Magical



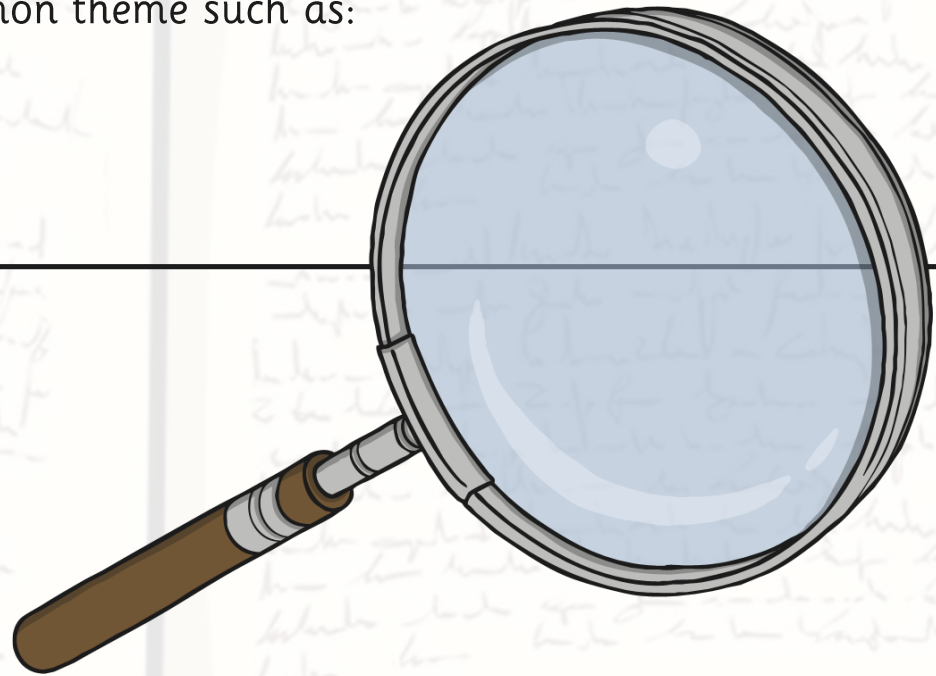
Illustrations

- Fiction books often include illustrations.
- Why do you think books include illustrations?



Written in Chapters

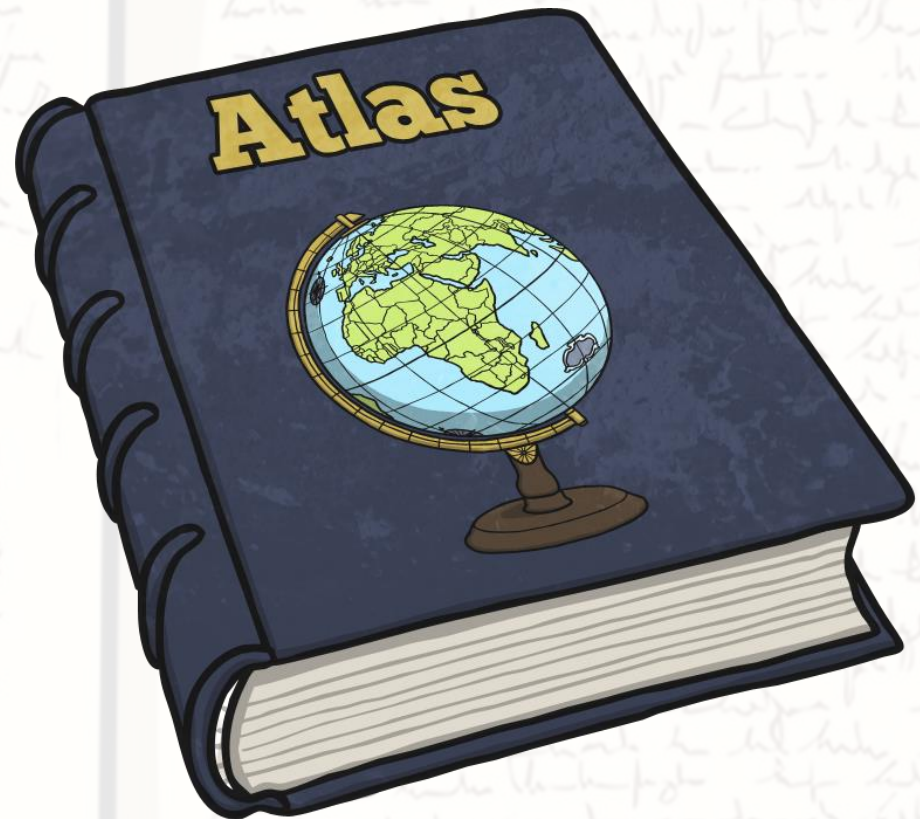
- Each chapters tells a part of the story.
- Chapters sometimes end on a cliffhanger to keep the reader interested and to build tension.
- Chapters often have a common theme such as:
 - Time
 - setting
 - characters involved.



Non-Fiction

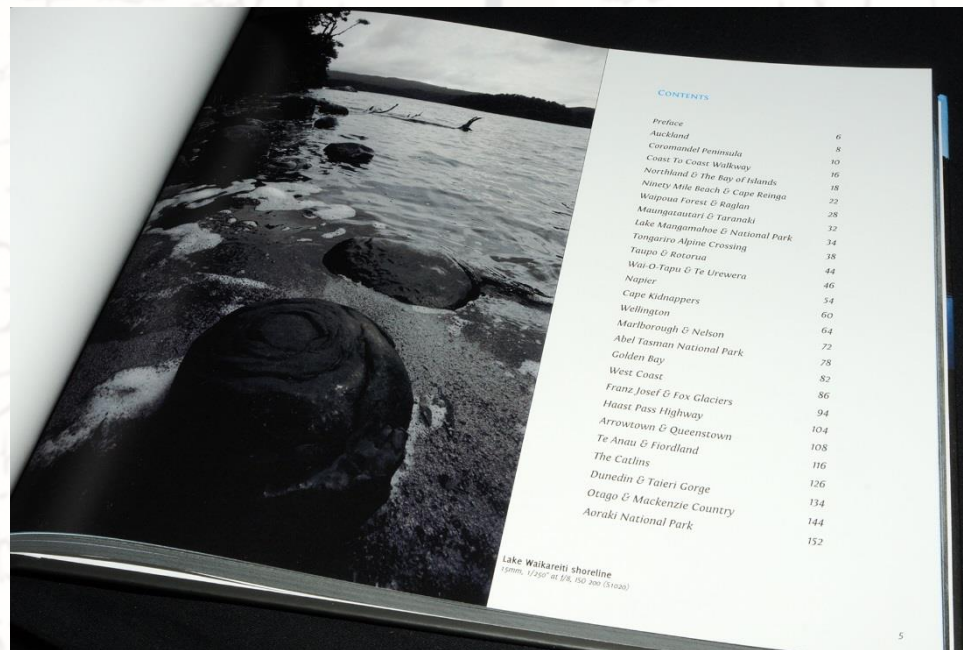
Key Features

- Tell the reader information
- Contents page
- Glossary
- Index
- Diagrams and labels
- Interesting facts



Contents Page

- A contents page lists the sections of information in the book and how to find the information.
- The reader does not need to read a non-fiction book from front to back, they can pick out the parts which interest them.



Glossary

- A non-fiction book includes lots of technical vocabulary linked to the topic.
- A glossary explains what the technical words mean.
- A glossary is in alphabetical order.

GLOSSARY

portion of an airfoil, used to vary the effective camber.

FLOAT—A completely enclosed watertight structure attached to an aircraft to give it buoyancy and stability when in contact with water.

FLOAT, inboard stabilizing—A stabilizing float placed relatively close to the main float or hull.

FLOAT, outboard (or wing-tip) stabilizing—A stabilizing float placed relatively far out from the main float or hull, usually at or very near the tip of the wing.

FLOAT, stabilizing (or side)—A float used in addition to a single float or hull and intended to provide lateral stability while the seaplane or flying boat is at rest on the water.

FLYING BOAT—A form of seaplane whose main body or hull provides flotation.

FUSELAGE—The body, of approximately streamlined form, to which the wings and tail unit of an airplane are attached.

GAP—The distance separating two adjacent wings of a multiplane.

"GILL RING"—The adjustable after portion of the cowling of a radial engine used to effect efficient air cooling.

GLIDER—An aircraft heavier than air, similar to an airplane but without a power plant.

PRIMARY-TYPE GLIDER—A ruggedly built glider designed for use in elementary training of student glider pilots.

SECONDARY-TYPE GLIDER—A glider designed to have better aerodynamic performance

than the primary type, but rugged enough for the use of pilots with limited training.

PERFORMANCE-TYPE GLIDER—A glider having a high degree of aerodynamic refinement and low minimum sinking speed.

"GREENHOUSE"—Colloquial term for the transparent canopy or hood over the cockpit.

HEIGHT—The vertical measurement of an airplane at rest, taken from the lowest point of contact to the topmost part of the airplane including the rotation arc of the propeller.

HELICOPTER—A type of rotor plane whose support in the air is normally derived from airfoils mechanically rotated about an approximately vertical axis.

HINGE LINE—The joint between a fixed and a movable surface, such as wing and aileron, stabilizer and elevator, fin and rudder.

HOOD—A covering, canopy, or cowling, usually applied to the fuselage.

HOUSING—A covering over a space used to enclose a movable part such as a retractable wheel gear.

HUB—The center portion of a propeller or wheel about which rotation occurs.

HULL, SEAPLANE—That portion of a flying boat which furnishes buoyancy when in contact with the surface of the water. It contains accommodations for the crew and passengers, usually combining the functions of both float and fuselage.

LANDING GEAR—The gear on the underside of the fuselage which supports an aircraft in take-off or landing.

LANDPLANE—An airplane which rises from and alights on land.

LENGTH (OVER-ALL)—The extreme forward-to-rear measurement of an airplane.

LOOP—Radio antenna formed of coils of wire.

MAST, RADIO—A fixed spar attached to an aircraft used for supporting a radio antenna.

MONOCOQUE—Term applied to fuselage construction which relies on the strength of the skin or shell for its structural stiffness. The shell is reinforced vertically by structural bulkheads.

MONOPLANE—An aircraft with a single plane or wing. There are four general types:

LOW-WING—A monoplane whose wing is located at—or near—the bottom of the fuselage.

MID-WING—A monoplane whose wing is located at approximately the midpoint between top and bottom of fuselage.

HIGH-WING—A monoplane whose wing is located at the top of the fuselage.

PARASOL-WING—A monoplane whose wing is above the top of the fuselage and is supported by a cabane or other connection.

MULTIPLANE—An airplane having two or more wings, superimposed.

NACELLE—An enclosed shelter for personnel or for a power plant. A nacelle is usually shorter than a fuselage, and does not carry the tail unit.

NOSE—The foremost part of the fuselage.

OVERHANG—(1) One half the difference in span of any two wings of an airplane. (2) The distance from the outer strut attachment to the wing tip.

Index

- An index page helps the reader locate information quickly.
- The reader will look for a key word in the index and it will tell them which pages that the word will be found on.
- An index is in alphabetical order.

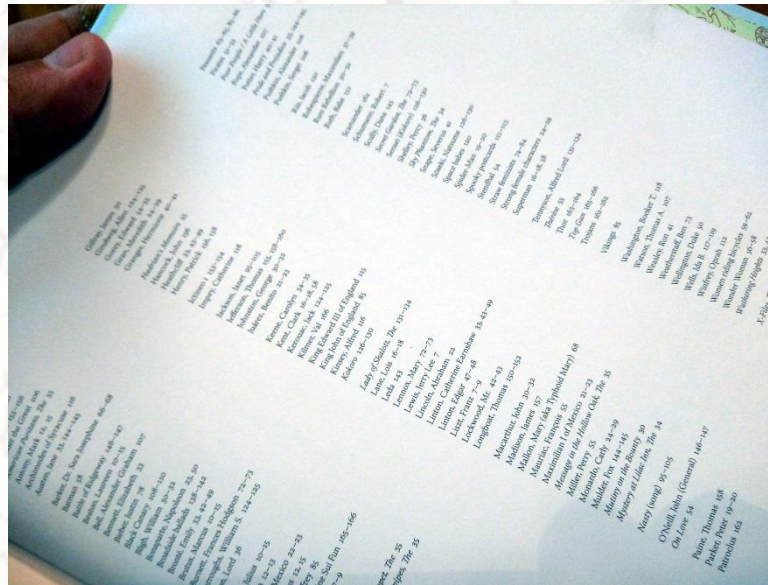
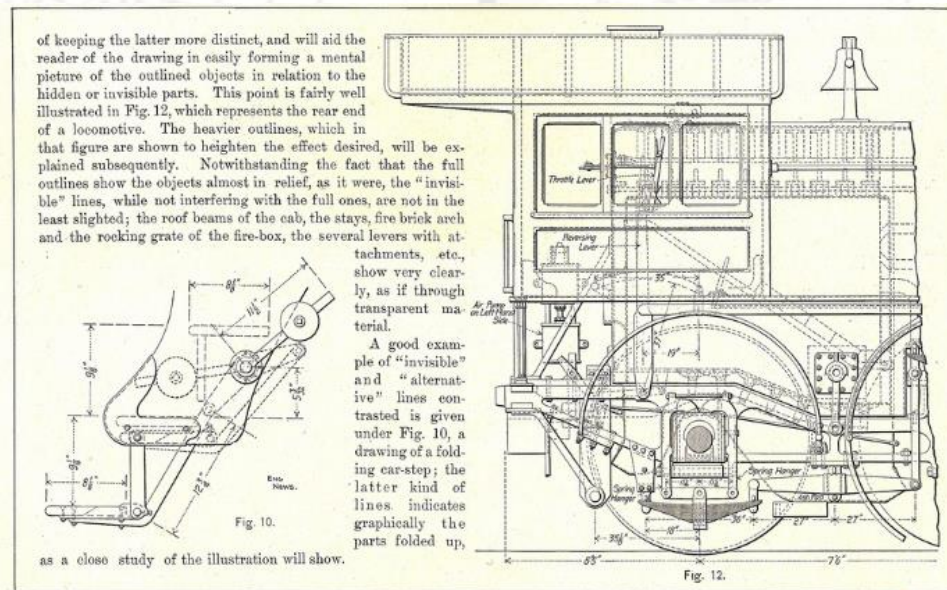


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Diagrams and Labels

- Diagrams and labels are included to help the reader understand the information.
- Labels and arrows are often used to help the reader locate the information quickly.



Fiction or Non-Fiction

Can you match these features to the correct genre?

- Has an index? 
- Has a glossary? 
- Is written in chapters? 
- Is written in a chronological order? 
- Gives the reader information? 
- Has an index? 
- May have illustrations? 
- Tells a story? 
- Has diagrams and labels? 

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