

Non-chronological reports

1. Wolves
2. Invented animal

Supporting Texts:

1. To explore features of a non-chronological report.
2. To explore new connectives
3. To plan a non-chronological report

To write a non-chronological report

6. To use expanded noun phrases
7. To use subordinating conjunctions
8. Plan non chronological report
9. To write an introduction to a non-chronological report

To write a non-chronological report

- Prepositions
- New Connectives
- Paragraphs

- Subordinating conjunctions
- Paragraphs
- Expanded noun phrases
- New connectives

1. Read modelled text and identified features. Then look at a range of non-chron reports and identify features – what is the same and different about them? Create a class SC for non chron reports.
2. Share umbrella term of "connectives" – under that you have sub conjunctions, co-ordinating conjunctions, also another family of connectives (conjunctive adverbs – only reveal this if they ask! For their learning, just call them connectives). Share some new ones: although, if, therefore, however (latter 2 go at the start of a sentence). Explain that however and therefore are 2 from this new special family! Children read sentences - has the conjunction been used correctly? Could they correct it? Extend simple sentences with conjunctions.
3. Prepositions – generate different prepositions and how they can be used in non-chron reports. Plan non-chron, adding prepositional phrases into plan
- 4&5. Write non-chron on wolves

Reading lessons – Amazing Animal Atlas by Dr Nick Crumpton

6. What's an ENP? Show some on the board? Which ones would you see in non-fiction writing? Why would you not see some of the others? Chn sort sentences that include an expanded noun phrase and sentences that don't. Share images of mythical creatures, generate ideas around them – focusing on ENP
7. Re-cap subordinating conjunctions – what are they? What do they do? (make a subordinate clause). Focus on them in the middle of the sentence. Children join a main clause to a subordinate clause, discuss how they need to make sense together. Children extend sentences with a subordinate clause (this also builds their knowledge of their fictional animal).
8. Plan – generating facts for each section on the non chron (include subordinating conjunctions)
9. Look at an introduction – what is its purpose? What does it include? Model writing one for a werewolf. Children then draft their own introductions for their mythical creature.
- 10&11. Write report (when modelling, remember to include new connectives and encourage learners to use)

- Prepositions
- New Connectives
- Paragraphs

A preposition is a **word or group of words used before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to show direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object.**

- In
- On
- By
- Out
- At
- Under
- Over
- During

Wolves

Wolves are some of the most fascinating creatures that roam our planet. Amazingly, the wolf species has been **in** existence for over 1.5 million years. Wolves are large predators of the canine family and are carnivorous creatures. Did you know that wolves' noses are 100 times more sensitive than a human's nose? To find out more about this special creature, read on.

Appearance

Wolves are ancestors of dogs. They have large bodies, narrow eyes **by** their pointed ears and sharp canine teeth which they use to capture their prey. Interestingly, wolves have long snouts which give them a phenomenal sense of smell. There are two well-known species of wolves **in** the world which are red wolves and grey wolves. Red wolves are slightly smaller than grey wolves and they also have pointier faces. Wolves come in a range of colours of black, white, grey, red and brown which is used to camouflage them in their natural habitat.

Habitat

Although wolves are portrayed as being evil and nasty creatures, wolves are actually scared of humans and tend to live **in** quiet, remote places. Amazingly, wolves can live **in** warm or very cold temperatures in habitats all around the world but are most numerous in the USA, Canada and Arctic Russia. Wolves enjoy living **in** forests and wooded areas.

Diet

Wolves are carnivorous creatures. **Therefore,** they have to hunt in order to eat. When wolves hunt alone, they tend to catch small animals such as squirrels, hares, or rabbits. **However,** as a pack, wolves can hunt much larger animals, such as moose and yak. Unsurprisingly, wolves are excellent hunters and can run at speeds of up to 35mph when chasing their prey. Wolves are nocturnal, tending to hunt **at** night and sleep **during** the day.

Thursday 19th November
LO: To write a non-chronological

Wolf facts

Wolves have been ^{around} for 1.5 million years and they are also very interesting. Unlike other animals, they have been around so long that we have so many facts about them. Did you know, that ~~that~~ wolves are part of the canidae ^{family}?

Appearance

Wolves are related to dogs. Generally, they have large bodies and sharp canine teeth that they use to catch their prey. Amazingly, wolves have fur which helps them ^{to} camoflarge in their habitat. Interestingly, there is two kinds of wolf ^{and} that are ^{which are} red wolf and grey wolf. Generally, red wolves are slightly smaller than grey wolves.

Habitat

Interestingly, Wolves only live in packs of 6 to 8. However, they tend to live in quiet places. Historically, wolves have been afraid of humans since the very beginning. Interestingly, wolves can live in both cold or warm climates. They are also mostly found in Canada and Alaska.

Diet

Interestingly, Wolves are ^{carnivorous} carnivorous creatures. As one wolf can catch mice, birds, and fish. Amazingly, as a pack they can hunt larger animal like seals and moose. Amazingly, wolves can run upto speed of 35mph. Did you know, that wolves are actually nocturnal?

As a pack, wolves can hunt larger animal like seal and moose.

Did you know, that wolves are actually nocturnal? Although, they can wake up at day.

- Subordinating conjunctions
- Paragraphs
- Expanded noun phrases
- New connectives

Glingots are **some of the most aggressive creatures in the world**. They have been in existence for 1 million years and are believed to be descendents of the pteradactyl. It has been proven that they were once covered in spotty pattern. This has since evolved, and scientists do not understand why this changed.

Appearance

Glingots have **powerful wings** **which** allow them to fly at **great speed**. The **fastest recorded flight** was 400 km/h. This means they are **the fastest bird** in the world. **However**, they are also able to fly very slowly if necessary. They have **razer sharp talons** and beaks **which** they use to tear their prey. They can vary in colour, from a dark purple to a much brighter blue.

Habitat

Most glingots live in Europe. This means that they can live in **both hot and cold places**, **although** they do not like **extreme temperatures**. They are **solitary creatures** and they leave their young **when** they are 12 weeks old.

Diet

Glingots are omnivores **because** they also eat berries and plants as well as meat. They are **very good hunters** and can catch their prey easily. They mostly eat rabbits, squirrels and hares but they have been know to eat much larger animals, such as goats.

Monday 24 December 2020

Lo: Write a zoological report

Razor

Razor has an phenomenal sense of smell to find his home. Here's some thing that will blow you away Razors species has been around since the Jurassic period which happened over 1.5 million years ago. Therefore Razor has been around longer than humans have comend our planet. It's shown that Razors species was found in 1115.

Appearance

Razor has razor sharp teeth to rip flesh out of it's prey. Midnight black golden ^{eyes} Razor can see in the dark with his midnight vision, so it can see his prey when it is asleep. Arrow dynamic, strong wings to fly fast so they can catch their ~~very~~ fast prey like cheetahs and others. Spiked, hard tail to touch out it's prey so the big impact is so big it kills it's prey so Razor can eat ^{it's} dead prey. Strong hind legs to run fast and jump high so it can eat reptiles of the breed like gorgons it has a tough skin which is so tough it's almost invincible. They have strong, sharp horns to dig into it's prey's flesh out of it's ~~sub~~ ~~cut~~ skin.

Habitat

Razor lives in a mountain behind a water fall next to a bamboo forest, in ~~the~~ ~~mountain~~ ~~range~~ therefore it lives in America, New York

They are very ~~very~~ territorial. However they act like they are a group. Razor lives in a pack from 6-10. However they all live in different mountains. ~~Supposedly~~, Razor is solitary. However that is (quite) false.

* Diet

~~Beneath~~ Beneath the water there lies a ancient treasure in the deep an amazing, ~~in~~ ~~magical~~ ~~sea~~ ~~depths~~. Therefore ~~it's~~ ~~pirates~~ come to get it. However none of them have succeeded because the treasure is guarded by me Razor and I've killed 2 or 3 of them. Razor eat's everything because it is ~~a~~ ~~omnivorous~~ ~~omnivorous~~ so it eat's plants, meat,

Razor eat's everything because they are omnivores. It ~~eat's~~ ^{eat's} like a wild animal. However it some-times eat's meatly. Razor ~~does~~ ~~not~~ ~~need~~ ~~to~~ ~~eat~~ ~~for~~ ~~9~~ ~~weeks~~.

Suppl