

Monday 22nd June 2020 - Day 9

LO: I can write a non-chronological report

Today, we are going to focus on writing the first three sections of our report:

Main title and introductory sentence (no subheading needed)
<u>Appearance</u>
<u>Habitat</u>


Task

1. Find the plan you completed on Thursday and the picture of your creature.

You will need these in front of you. →

Name of animal	•
What is it? Introduce the animal	• •
Appearance What does it look like?	• •
Habitat Where does it live?	• •

2. Reread the first three sections of our model Rhiswanozebtah text.



The Rhiswanozebtah

An information text
by Ted Splorer

The Rhiswanozebtah is an extremely rare, flying creature from the subfamily Rhinofelinae.

Appearance

Rhiswanozebtahs, although uncommon, are easy to identify, as they are a mixture of four distinct animals. They have the head of a rhino, the body of a swan and zebra and the tail of a cheetah. They have a wingspan of 2.8 metres and can grow to over 5 metres in length, which means they are the largest flying creatures since Pterodactyl dinosaurs. Additionally, their skin tends to be covered in feathers but as they get older, the zebra stripes become more prominent. Their tails are covered in fur and their heads are covered in leathery, grey skin. However, juveniles are born completely bald and develop their fur, feathers and colourings when they mature.

One sentence to introduce the creature. Pick out a couple of key adjectives. I.e. *rare* and *flying*.

The name of your new creature is the title and its written by the discoverer - you!

Give this section the subheading *Appearance*. Start by identifying the four distinct animals it is a mixture of. Explain which part of each animal it has.

Share some measurements. Describe any differences in the way the juveniles look.

Habitat

Most Rhiswanozebtahs are found across South Africa, although some have been known to inhabit the deepest rainforests of Venezuela. Amazingly, Rhiswanozebtahs like to burrow and therefore make their homes underground. They use their Rhino tusk to gouge the sun-baked soil and tunnel deep down, to create soil cocoons to sleep in. Some have been known to sleep in trees, but only the largest Kapok branches can support their enormous weight.

Give this section the subheading *Habitat*. Explain where your creature is found and the environment it inhabits. Describe how it builds its home and where it sleeps.

3. Follow the model text closely and change the details for your newly-discovered creature. Try to include the following skills:

relative pronouns	brackets	adverb openers	generalisers <small>(helpful words when talking about a whole species)</small>
which or that use these words to extend a sentence or to begin an embedded relative clause	(extra information in the form of a word, phrase or relative clause)	often an -ly word followed by a comma	all, the majority, most, some, a few, with the exception of

Challenge Have you included any of the key vocabulary we have recently explored to suit the text type? Tick them off below! Read through your three sections and 'up-level' any words that do not suit the non-chronological report (dig → burrow, weird → unusual). Remember, it is an informative, scientific text so you should not be using contractions. 😊

juveniles
prominent
distinct
inhabit
gouge