

Tuesday 19th January 2021

LI: To identify key features of a non-chronological
report

Watch this clip and then make a mind map of the features you would expect to see in a non-chronological report.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/english-ks1-ks2-how-to-write-a-non-chronological-report/zvbtscw>



Now see how many of these features you can find in the examples we have given you on the next slides.

<u>The Octopus</u>
The octopus is an animal that lives in the sea. There are about 300 different species of octopuses in the world that come in many different sizes. They can be as small as 30cm and as big as 4m.
<u>What it looks like</u>
Many people believe that the octopus has eight legs but in fact it has eight arms. It also has two eyes and most octopuses have a sharp beak. Octopuses do not have a skeleton on the inside or outside of their bodies which makes it easier for most of them to squeeze into small spaces to hide from predators. Most octopuses have circular sucker pads, also known as suction cups, on their arms.
<u>Where it lives</u>
Octopuses live in different types of habitat in the ocean. The many species can be found in every ocean in the world. Some live in coral reefs, some in pelagic waters (water that is not close to the ocean floor or near the top) and some live on the ocean floor.
<u>What it eats</u>
Octopuses that live near the bottom of the ocean eat crabs, whelks and clams. Octopuses that live in the open waters eat prawns and fish. Before eating their prey they usually inject it with saliva that paralyses the prey and then they use their sharp beak to pull the prey apart and eat it.
<u>How it protects itself</u>
The octopus is good at camouflaging itself when a predator is near. They have special cells in their skin which change colour. They can also hide by squeezing into a tight space. It can also swim away fast with its arms trailing behind. Most octopuses can squirt a thick, black ink into the water to form a large cloud to confuse predators. Some known predators of octopuses are eels, sharks and dolphins.
Octopuses are very intelligent creatures and are known to be good at problem solving. Generally, they have a short life span with some living for six months and others for five years. This is mainly because many octopuses die months after mating.

Read the following non-chronological report inspired by the Roald Dahl character Crocky-Wock.

Crocky-Wock Factfile

Imagine a revolting, horrifying beast that can eat a whole child in less than ten seconds flat. This beastie is an unusual type of crocodile due to its sheer deadliness and sneakiness. This creature is none other than Crocky-Wock – nature's perfect snapping machine.



Appearance:

Crocky-Wock is the ugliest of all crocodiles. He has scales as thick as steel and he is green, slimy, greasy and slippery. His teeth are as sharp as daggers and they can slice through juicy children very easily. Unbelievably, Crocky-Wock measures in at a staggering six metres!

Habitat:

Crocky-Wock lives in sewers because he prefers dark, smelly climates. Interestingly, he can also be found in rivers and swamps. These hideaways provide a perfect place for him to attack unsuspecting children. However – beware! Crocky-Wock also likes hiding under beds, under blankets and even in the bin!

Diet:

It will come as no surprise to you to learn that the Crocky-Wock is a carnivore who loves to eat children owing to their tender, juicy meat.

Behaviour:

Crocky-Wock can often be found running around the park, weightlifting cars, swimming in swamps and even chasing children. He needs to have a high level of fitness so that he can catch his prey swiftly and easily. Children are especially fast and energetic, this means Crocky-Wock needs to be one step ahead.

Fun fact!

Did you know that Crocky-Wock can cover the length of a football pitch in under 30 seconds due to his muscular, speedy legs?

So if you're looking for a fine hunter, who is both unusual looking and ferocious, then look no further than Crocky-Wock. He is truly nature's most terrifying predator.

Types of Elephants

There are two main types of elephants; the African elephant and the Indian elephant.

- African elephant - The African elephant is bigger than the Indian elephant. It has larger ears too. Both the males and females have tusks. The African elephant has wrinkly gray skin, a swayed back, and two tips at the end of its trunk that it can use like fingers to pick stuff up.
- Indian elephant - The Indian, or Asian, elephant is smaller than the African elephant and has smaller ears. They have more of a humped back and only one fingerlike tip at the end of their trunk. Also, their skin tends to be less wrinkly than the African elephant.



Just how big are they?

Elephants are truly gigantic animals. They can grow to 11 feet tall and can weigh up to 13,000 pounds. The largest elephant ever was 13 feet tall and weighed 24,000 pounds! Elephant's appetites are as big as their size. They can eat up to 400 pounds and drink up to 30 gallons of water each day.

What do they look like?

Elephants have many interesting features including giant ears, long tusks, and a huge trunk. Elephants flap their giant ears to cool off. Their tusks can be up to 10 feet long. Elephants use their tusks to dig or scrape the bark off of trees. Sometimes they use them to fight. Their tusks continue to grow for their entire life.

Marvellous Mars

Introduction

Have you ever wanted to find out more about the Red Planet, Mars? If so, this is the report for you!



Mars from Space

Appearance

Mars is often called The Red Planet because of its colour. Interesting, it is a special mineral on the planet's surface that causes this colour. Mars' surface is covered in towering mountains and deep craters caused by crashing asteroids and meteorites.

Size

Mars is the second smallest planet in our solar system. It is half the size of the Earth. However, because Mars is a desert planet it has the same amount of dry land as the Earth.

Pandas

Pandas are the national animal of China. They are related to bears and have black eye patches.

What do pandas look like?

There are two different types of panda. The giant panda is the most well known but the red panda also lives in the mountains in China. The red panda has a long tail and is the same size as a cat. The giant panda is much bigger and has black and white fur. Both the red and giant pandas have long, sharp claws that they use to climb trees and strip bamboo.



What do pandas eat?

Pandas are very fussy eaters. Most pandas only eat bamboo, a type of grass. A giant panda will eat half their own weight in bamboo every day.



A giant panda eating bamboo.

What do pandas do?

Pandas spend most of their time eating or sleeping. Young pandas like to play with each other and can be very naughty.

Did you know?

Pandas are endangered and if they are not looked after could become extinct.

Spain



Geography

Spain is Western Europe's second largest country. It is situated in the South Western corner of Europe between France and Portugal. On one side of it is the Mediterranean Sea and on the other the Atlantic Ocean.

Climate

The temperature varies between 31°C in July, and 9°C in January. The centre of Spain is generally hotter than it is on the coast. It does not rain very heavily in Spain but it is more likely to rain in Spring and Autumn.

Tourism

Spain is one of the most popular places to go on holiday. It has beautiful beaches and many hotels which are particularly popular with the British. Spain also has many beautiful old towns and a number of Roman ruins left over from when Spain was part of the Roman empire.

Industry

Spain grows many of the vegetables and fruit that we see in our supermarkets. They also make cars and tractors and many electrical goods.

