

Non-chronological reports

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Year 5

LC - ***I can identify features of a non-chronological report***

You will need:

- Pen or pencil
- Piece of paper to make notes throughout the presentation
- Coloured pens or highlighters
- Printed or digital copy of the task

What is a non-chronological report?

What does chronological mean?

So what does non-chronological mean?

Can you remember what a non-chronological report is?

A non-chronological report is a text which isn't written in time order. They are normally non-fiction texts which give information on a subject or event, without referring to the order in which things happen. Generally, non-chronological reports should cover a single topic or theme.

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.

Shark Fact File

Sharks are a type of fish but instead of having bones, their skeleton is made of cartilage. This is what your ears and the tip of your nose are made from. There are more than 500 different species of shark, including the great white shark, grey reef shark, hammerhead shark and tiger shark. Scientists believe that sharks have been in our oceans for around 455 million years. Some species of sharks prefer to live alone while others live in groups called a school or shoal.

Where do they live?

Sharks can be found in all of the Earth's five oceans: the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Southern. Some sharks can even be found in freshwater lakes and rivers. Different species of shark live in different oceans depending on the temperature of the water. Most prefer warmer temperatures though polar sharks prefer colder water.



What do they eat?

What a shark eats depends on its species and where it lives. Most sharks are carnivores because they like to eat fish and other sharks. Some larger sharks eat dolphins, sea lions and small whales. Smaller sharks eat smaller prey such as clams, crabs and squid.

Some types of shark can be deadly, but only about 12 species have ever attacked humans. In fact, shark attacks are not very common. More people die from bee stings and natural disasters such as earthquakes and volcanoes each year than from shark attacks.

Shark Senses

Sharks have all the senses that humans have; smell, sight, touch, taste and hearing. The strongest is their sense of smell. Sharks can smell a single drop of blood in the water from 400 metres away. They can also hear fish moving from around 500 metres away. Sharks have very good eyesight and they can see in low levels of light.

Amazing Fact!

Most shark species would die if they stopped moving. As long as they keep swimming, water keeps moving over their gills, which keeps them alive.

Did You Know...?

A baby shark is called a pup.



Features of a non-chronological report

Can you recall any of the features that are evident in a non-chronological report?

- Third person – he, they, it
- Past/present tense
- Conjunctions – coordinating and subordinating
- Adjectives
- Punctuation – () , , - - to mark parenthesis
- Cohesion – through the use of pronouns e.g. The planets were extremely large. They were...
- Relative clauses to add further detail
- Conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions to express time, place and cause

Relative clause

Third person

Conjunction

Adjective

Appropriate
punctuation

Shark Fact File

Although a type of fish, a shark's skeleton is made of cartilage. This is the same material that your ears and the tip of your nose are made from. There are more than 500 different species of shark, including the great white shark, grey reef shark, hammerhead shark, tiger shark, blue shark, bull shark and many others. Scientists believe that sharks have resided in our oceans for around 455 million years. Some species of sharks prefer to live alone while others live in groups called a school, shoal or shiver.

The smallest shark is the dwarf lantern shark which is usually around 17cm in length. In comparison, the largest fish in the world is the whale shark, which can measure up to a massive 14 metres long.

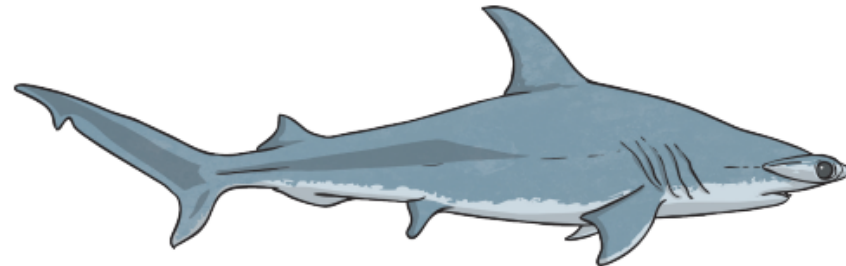
Where do they live?

Sharks can be spotted in all of the Earth's five oceans: the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Southern. Some sharks can even be found in freshwater lakes and rivers and the bull and river sharks can actually live in both freshwater and seawater. Different species of shark live in different oceans depending on the temperature of the water. Most prefer warmer temperatures although polar sharks prefer colder water.

What do they eat?

A shark's diet depends on its species and where it lives. Most sharks are carnivores because they like to eat fish and other sharks. Some larger sharks eat dolphins, sea lions and small whales. Smaller sharks eat smaller prey such as clams, molluscs, squid, lobster and crabs. Sharks have many replacement teeth, which grow on the inside of their jaws and move forward when needed – a bit like a conveyor belt.

Although some types of shark can be deadly, only about 12 species have ever attacked humans. In fact, shark attacks are actually very rare. More people die from bee stings and natural disasters such as earthquakes and volcanoes each year than shark attacks.



Task

Read through the next non-chronological report. Which features are present? Highlight the features in a different colour and create a key to support.

Once finished, email your work to me at
lwrigley@victoriousacademies.org



Relative clause



Third person



Conjunction



Adjective



Appropriate
punctuation

Ancient Greece

Nearly four thousand years ago, in the countries that we now know as Greece, Turkey and Bulgaria, the earliest Greek civilisations prospered. Between 2000BC and 146BC, their dominant empire spread throughout most of Europe, as far as France.

The Government

The Greeks developed a new idea for a government- democracy. As a result, Ancient Greece was split into many different states (territories of land), which were each ruled in their own way. Moreover, each state had its own laws, government and money however they shared the same language and religion. At this time, the two important states in Greece were Athens and Sparta.

Greek Gods

Religion was important to the Greeks because they believed that it would make their lives better while they were living. Furthermore, many Greeks believed that the gods would care for them when they died. The Ancient Greeks believed in a large number of influential gods and goddesses. In fact, they believed that these gods and goddesses controlled everything in their lives and the environment. In addition, the almighty Zeus, whose symbol was a lightning bolt, was known as the ruler of the Greeks and - along with eleven other gods or goddesses - was believed to have lived on Mount Olympus (the highest mountain in the country). Other Greek gods and goddesses included Aphrodite (the goddess of beauty and love), Poseidon (the god of the sea) and Ares (the god of war).

Greek Writing

Amazingly, the Ancient Greeks played a vital part in the development of the alphabet we use today because their alphabet was the first with vowels. Did you know that the first two letters of the Greek alphabet 'alpha' and 'beta' gave us the word alphabet? Unlike our alphabet, the Greek alphabet consisted of unusual symbols such as Γ (gamma) and Δ (delta). Interestingly, this alphabet is still used in Greece today.

Greek Buildings

To show the gods how important they were, the Greeks built colossal temples in every town for one god or goddess. The temples were not like modern places of worship- they were homes for statues of god, cared for by priests. As a result, religious ceremonies and festivals were held outside the temples. A few of these temples can still be found today around Greece including The Parthenon (dedicated to the goddess Athena), which can be found in Athens, Greece.