

Wednesday: At school

Narrative text

Look at the structure of a narrative text, fill in the blank spaces on the planning page with details about the narrative you will be writing about an event that happens in the book 'Home to Mother'.

Molly, Gracie and Daisy have run away from the home they were taken to after they removed from their families.

The girls have to cross a river 'The girls reached the slippery bank and stared into the river's swirling currents. "We're gunna cross here,' Molly said as she climbed the large gum that had been uprooted during the recent storms, It made a natural bridge. Gracie and Daisy stood back, shaking their heads. 'Come on, don't be frightened,' Molly said. 'Just follow me.'

Daisy and Gracie were terrified to cross the raging river, imagine you are one of the girls and write a narrative about having to cross the river using the tree as a bridge. Include details about your feelings, what you are seeing, hearing, touching. You need to include detailed descriptions so that the reader feels like they are there with you. You may include dialogue, remember how to use direct speech punctuation from yesterday's lesson. The text should be between 1-2 pages of an exercise book.

You may write your narrative by hand or use a Word document. You will need to bring the narrative with you when you return to school or email it to me.

Adding detail

What do you or your character/s:



see



hear



smell



feel



taste

Give two strips
meeting here



think



do
(actions)



feel
(inside)



say

Thursday: At school

Information reports

Examine the structural features and the vocabulary associated with information reports.

Read the poster: writing an information report and the informative text checklist.

Explain how you think an information report should be written. You may write your notes by hand or use a Word document.

Read the following information and check with the notes you made about the structure and vocabulary.

Structure of an information text

The introduction: what's included, how does the author introduce the topic, what information is important in the introduction

The paragraphs: the paragraphs break the information into sections, what's included (should have at least 3 paragraphs)

Subheadings: gives a heading for the information that is included in the paragraph, keeps your report in a logical state and ordered. It also helps the reader find key information quickly.

Topic sentence: the first sentence in the paragraph that explains what the paragraph will be about what's included (**TEE** Topic sentence, Evidence, Elaboration)

Concluding statement: one sentence that makes a comment about the importance of the animal

Details: what information does the author include, (important details and ones that are interesting to the reader)

Vocabulary: technical words (subject specific nouns), descriptive verbs, present tense

Additional information: maps, graphs, illustrations,

Read the information report about turtles. Relate the text to the structure of an information text. You could add subheadings, write these on the text. The first one has been done (appearance)

Read the information report and note on the report the different parts of a report. Highlight introduction, write subheadings for the paragraphs, underline the technical language (the words associated with the topic), circle examples of present tense and highlight any adjectives.

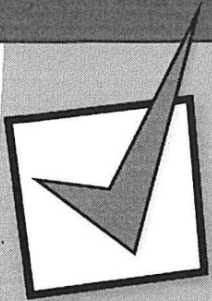
Read the information about Zebras and answer the questions.

Use the information to write an information report about zebras. You may write your notes by hand or use a Word document.

Writing An Information Report

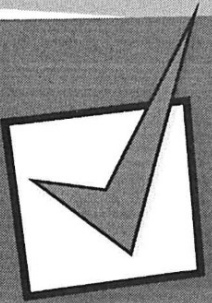
Purpose

To classify and/or describe



Classification

Introduce your topic



Description

Organise your information in paragraphs using topic sentences



Conclusion

Name: _____

Date: _____

Informative Text Checklist

Structure

- ✓ My informative text begins with a general statement which introduces and classifies the subject.
- ✓ My informative text contains a series of factual paragraphs which describe the characteristics of the subject.
- ✓ My informative text ends with a concluding statement which sums up the information presented about the subject.

Language and Features

- ✓ I have used a formal tone when writing.
- ✓ I have tried to sound like an expert on the topic.
- ✓ I have used subject-specific, technical vocabulary.
- ✓ I have used the verbs 'to be' and 'to have'.
- ✓ I have used present tense.
- ✓ I have used nouns and noun categories.
- ✓ I have used adjectives and adverbs to enhance description.
- ✓ I have used time connectives.
- ✓ I have used phrases showing cause and effect.
- ✓ I have used comparative language.

INFORMATION REPORT

The purpose of an information report is to classify and describe people, animals, objects or phenomena using facts. Examples of information reports include:

- scientific texts
- geographical texts.

Information reports use:

- Present tense
- Auxiliary verbs
- Generic groups or categories
- Technical terms
- Cause and effect connectives

Title

Turtles

Classification

Turtles are reptiles. They are cold-blooded, so they need sunlight to keep them warm and active.

Appearance

Turtles have a hard shell on their back. This protects them from their enemies. Some turtles can even hide their heads inside their shells if they are being attacked!

Reproduction

Turtles lay their eggs on land. Some turtles lay their eggs in sand, then leave the eggs to hatch on their own. When they hatch, the baby turtles scramble down into the water. They have to be quick so that they don't get eaten by larger animals.

Food

Most turtles eat plants that grow in the water. Some turtles also like to eat meat. These turtles eat small insects, snails and worms.

Description

Conclusion

Many species of turtles are endangered, which means they are at risk of becoming extinct. Humans must work to protect these beautiful creatures for future generations.

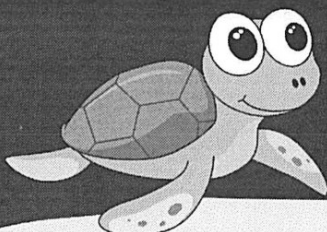
Technical terms

Present tense

Generic category

Cause and effect connectives

Auxiliary verb



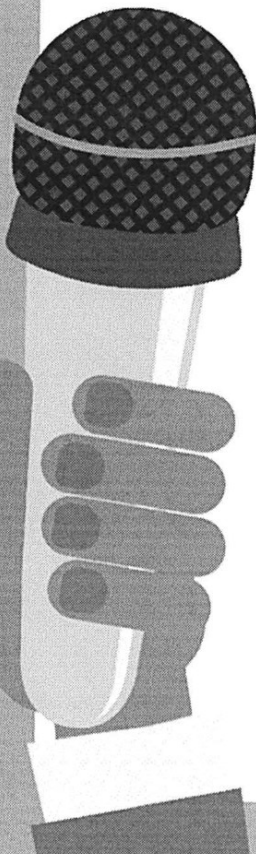
Zebras

Lance Lawrence, a world-famous animal researcher, was recently interviewed about his studies on zebras. Mr. Lawrence has been studying zebras in Africa for over fifteen years. He believes that zebras are the most fascinating animals in the world.

“There are three different species of zebra: the plains zebra, the Grevy’s zebras and the mountain zebras,” Mr. Lawrence explained.

“Plains zebras are the most common type. They live in the grasslands of eastern and southern Africa.”

Mr. Lawrence feels that the zebra is a truly beautiful animal. “Zebras are famous for their black and white stripes,” he explained during his interview. “Although the patterns can be very similar, no two zebras have exactly the same stripe. Their stripe patterns make them attractive to look at. The designs are enchanting!”



“Another interesting fact about zebras is that they sleep standing up,” said Mr. Lawrence. “They only sleep when they are in large groups though, so they can be alerted of danger.”

Zebras are one of the most valued African animals. We must look after them. We should also support researchers like Mr. Lawrence, who provide a wonderful insight into the lives of these creatures.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Distinguishing Between Fact and Opinion

A fact is what actually happened. It can be proven to be true.

An opinion is a personal attitude or judgement about something.

1. Read the text about zebras.

Using pencils and a ruler:

a) Underline the **FACTS** about zebras in green pencil.

b) Underline the **OPINIONS** about zebras in red pencil.

2. Write these facts and opinions about zebras into the correct column of the table below.

Facts about zebras	Opinions about zebras

Name: _____

Date: _____

Distinguishing Between Fact and Opinion

3. Here are some more statements about zebras.

Write an (F) next to the facts.

Write an (O) next to the opinions.

- a) The male zebra is larger than the female zebra. _____
- b) Zebras love having their photo taken by tourists. _____
- c) Zebras are black and white. _____
- d) Many zebras live together in herds. _____
- e) Zebras are not very attractive animals. _____
- f) Zebras are herbivores (plant-eaters). _____
- g) Humans should never enter a zebra's habitat. _____
- h) Zebras are kind and gentle creatures. _____

4. Write three of your own facts about zebras.

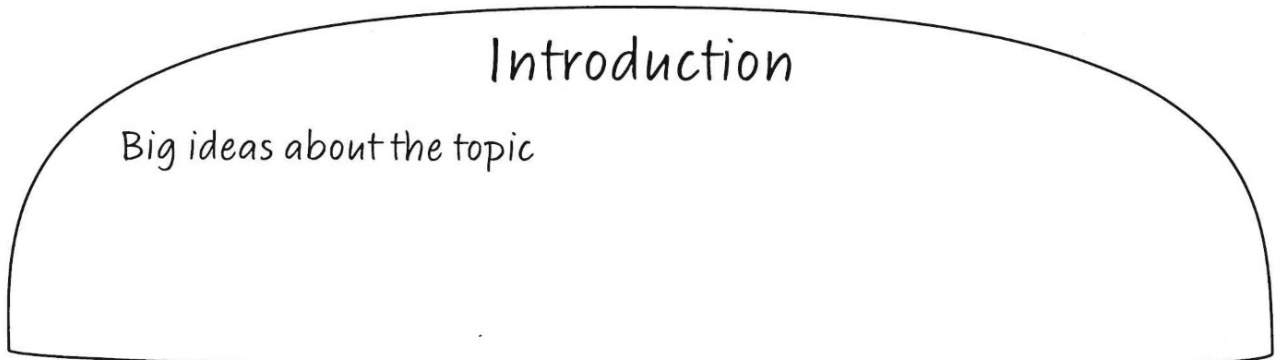
- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

5. Write three of your own opinions about zebras.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

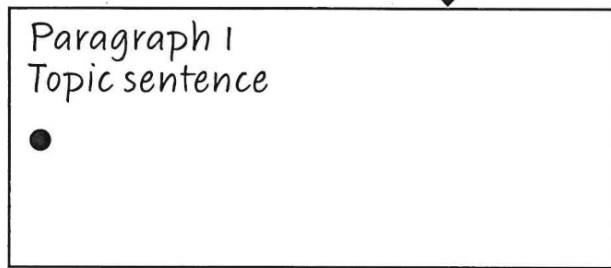
Name Date

Title

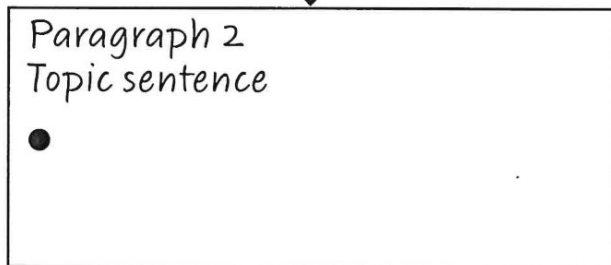


Each paragraph is about a new idea but linked to your topic.

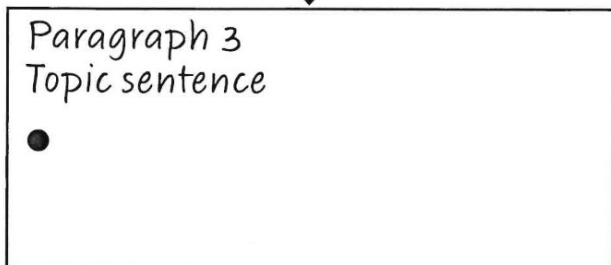
E = elaborate, explain or give an example



- E ●
- E ●



- E ●
- E ●



- E ●
- E ●

Add or delete boxes and bullet points if necessary.

