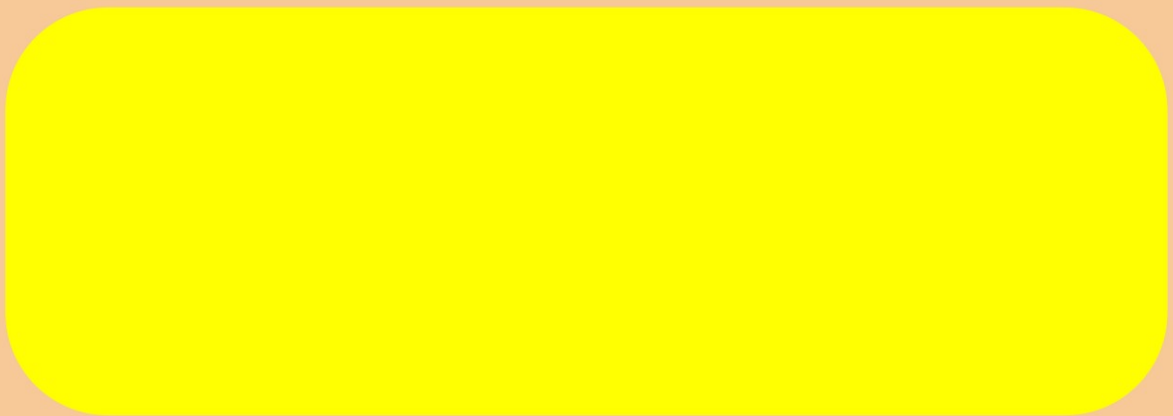


WALT: identify language and structural features of a Survival Guide.

What is a Non-Chronological Report?



What is a Non-Chronological Report?

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 particular subject or event without referring to the order in which things happen.



How to write a Non-Chronological Report



What are the features of a Non-Chronological report?

[illegible]

What are the features of a Non-Chronological report?

<u>Features of a non-chronological report checklist</u>	
Introduction	
Factual information	
Paragraphs	
Headings	
Pictures	
Diagrams	
Sub-headings	
Page numbers	
Conjunctions	
Formal language (Polite, how you would speak to Mr Jolley!)	
Informal language (Very friendly, chatty, how you would speak to your friend)	

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Australian Animals

Australia is a country in the south of the Pacific Ocean. Australia is known for its wildlife and has many **native** animals living there. In fact, most of the animals that live in Australia are not found anywhere else in the world.

Kangaroos

The kangaroo is probably the most well known Australian animal. Kangaroos are a type of animal called **marsupials** which means that they have a pouch. They use the pouch to carry their babies. A baby kangaroo is called a Joey. Kangaroos have large, strong legs which means they can jump very high. Their powerful legs can also be quite a dangerous weapon. Kangaroos are **herbivores** and mainly eat different types of grasses.



Koalas

Koalas are related to kangaroos as they too have pouches. They are often known as koala bears because they look cuddly but they are actually not bears at all! Most of a koala's day is spent sleeping in trees. Normally, they come out at sunset to eat and move around. They eat leaves from gum trees. Even though they live in a hot **climate**,



Did you know that there are more kangaroos than humans in Australia?

they don't drink because they get enough water from the leaves they eat.



Metacognition

I Do



(Teacher example)

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Australian Animals – 2b – Text

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WALT identify and annotate the features of a survival guide identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning

54 HOW TO BE A WORLD EXPLORER
POLAR 55

HOME SWEET DOME

After a hard day's walking or sledging across the ice, you need somewhere to rest and stay warm. And when a polar storm or blizzard arrives, you'd better take shelter or you will soon freeze to death. The Inuit came up with one of the best and simplest ideas – use snow to make a little house that keeps heat inside and won't blow away in the wind: an igloo.

How to build an igloo

- 1 Mark a circle on the ground, about 2m (6.5ft) across. Stamp down the snow inside the circle until it is hard.
- 2 Use your saw to cut blocks of hard snow (you may have to dig down to find it). First cut two parallel lines, then make a horizontal cut and lastly make a vertical cut.
- 3 Lay the first row of blocks in a circle. Use your saw to cut a ramp in them.
- 4 Now lay blocks in a spiral around the ramp. Trim the sides of the blocks so that as you go up they start inwards. The last block should sit in the hole at the top, and should be wider at the top so it is held in place.
- 5 On the side facing away from the wind, dig down to make an entrance. Use two slabs of hard snow to make a little roof.

EXPLORING MISTAKES

Learn from the mistakes of past explorers. When the Duke of Abruzzi went to Alaska in 1897 he took several iron beds with him, as he was too push to sleep on the floor. In fact air circulates under a raised bed, so it is warmer to sleep on the floor. Also, remember to bring shut inside your shelter! When a storm buried his tent in snow, British polar explorer Augustus Courtneay was unable to dig himself out for six weeks because he had left his shovel outside.

I SHOULD HAVE BROUGHT MY HOT WATER BOTTLE

If you use a stove make sure you make a chimney or invisible fumes might kill you.



(Teacher models)

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WALT identify and annotate the features of a survival guide identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning

12 HOW TO BE A WORLD EXPLORER

RIVER MONSTERS

The best way to get about in the jungle is to travel by river, but you won't be the only one in the water! Crocodiles and alligators infest the waterways of the tropical world, and they're not even the worst things.

How to wrestle a crocodile

Crocodiles and alligators were here before the dinosaurs. They are full of teeth and horribly strong, but they do have weaknesses. If you're attacked by an alligator or a (smallish) crocodile you can fight back!

- 1** Distract or blind the croc. You need to get on the croc's back, but you could end up jumping in its mouth if it's not distracted – get someone else to wave and shout at it. If you're on your own, throw your t-shirt over its eyes.
- 2** Jump on its back. Aim for its neck, just in front of its front legs. When you land on it, push its head down – it can't do much while its head is on the ground.
- 3** Lift up its back legs. Use your legs to pin the croc's back legs to its side while keeping its feet off the ground. This will stop it from rolling over on you.
- 4** Blind the croc. Slide one hand down the middle of its head until you're covering the eyes; it will pull them back into its head. Press down.
- 5** Hold its mouth closed. Slide your other hand around its bottom jaw line and clamp its mouth shut. Now bring your other hand down to hold the other side shut.
- 6** Pull its head back. Pull the head up and towards you. When the croc's head is pointing up, it is at your mercy.

Get a friend to tape the croc's mouth shut. No friend about? Oh dear...

JUNGLE & SAVANNAH 13

Piranha safety

Rivers in the Amazon are infested with deadly piranhas – small fish with razor sharp teeth. They attack in shoals of 20 or more, and can strip all the flesh off an animal in minutes leaving just bones. Amazonian natives use their teeth to make weapons. Here's how to swim with piranhas and survive:

REMEMBER TO FLOSS BETWEEN MEALS

- 1** Swim at night – piranhas are active in the day.
- 2** Avoid low rivers and pools left behind during the dry season – piranhas only attack in shoals when they are hungry and desperate. In the wet season a river at its normal level should be safe, but in the dry season, when water and food levels are low, piranhas become more dangerous.
- 3** Chuck in some meat – throw an animal carcass into the river downstream and cross while the piranhas are busy eating it.

River crossings

If you're trekking in the jungle, sooner or later you'll have to cross a river. The best way to get across is to fix a rope line and climb across, but someone has to go over first to set it up.

FLOAT AIDS
You can quickly make a flotation aid by tying the legs of your trousers into knots at the ankles. Swing the trousers through the air then thrust them into the water.

ROPE OR NAIL SOME LOGS TOGETHER
You can whip up a quick raft by lashing a few short logs together with rope.

MAKE A RAFT
To cross a really big river it might be worth taking a day or two to build a proper raft.

The only tools you'll need

You Do It Alone



(Independent)

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Use purple pen to add anything you missed!

Plenary



What advice would you give to a child who will be joining Chesswood next September?

This week we will be researching and then writing an *information pamphlet* for someone who will be coming to Chesswood for the first time.

