

Y2 Non-Chronological Reports

Purpose

To describe what things are like (were like)
To inform the reader of a specific subject content

Prior Knowledge

Introduction
Ideas grouped into similarities
Use of causal conjunctions
Simple sentence with a capital letter and full stop.
Present tense verbs
Third person

Partner Work

Know how to improve my own and my partner's writing focusing on sentences, grammar, punctuation, vocabulary and spelling.

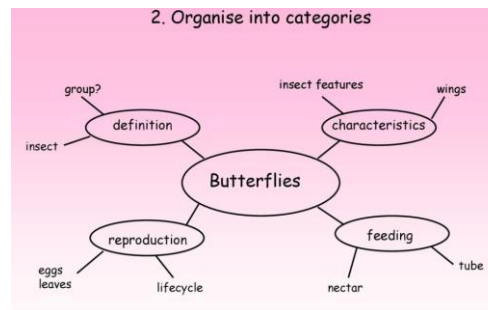
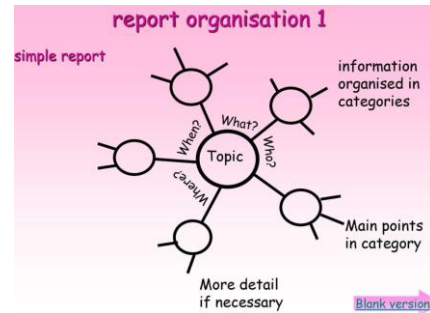
1. Work with a partner.
2. Partner A places their book on top of Partner B's book because Partner A has their book on top they have the purple pen.
3. Partner B reads through the work and gives suggestions on what they think could be improved/edited and Partner A has to decide whether to take the advice or not.
4. After 5mins swap your books over.
5. Partner B has their book on top of Partner A's and the pen is given to Partner B so they now have the purple pen.
6. When it is a final piece of work, you may provide a response about the whole piece.

Types of Non-Chronological Reports

Topic based school projects – Letter - Science encyclopaedia - Information Leaflet - Magazine Article

Organisation for your writing

Feature	Tick
A title to tell the reader what your writing is about.	
You need an introduction.	
You need a conclusion.	
Your writing is grouped into paragraphs about similar things.	
Your writing is in the present tense.	



Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle of a sentence to link ideas – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>or, an, but, so</i>
Subordinating Conjunctions	Used in the middle or at the start of a sentence – don't use more than two in the same sentence! <i>when, if, that, because</i>
Simple Present Tense	Sparrows <i>nest</i> in the trees. They <i>need</i> to find twigs.
Present Progressive Tense	<i>Sparrows are nesting</i> in the trees. <i>They are needing</i> twigs for the Winter.
Adverbs of Manner	slowly, carefully, quickly
Third Person	<i>he, she, it, they, them, her, his, their</i>
Noun Phrase	a large tiger, this small mammal

Punctuation

Capital Letters ABC	Used to start a sentence <i>The</i> bird likes to eat worms. Used for names <i>Swallows fly to South Africa in October.</i> Used for I <i>I</i> see birds in the park.
Full Stops .	Used at the end of a sentence Like many birds, Sparrows stay at home.
Question Marks ?	Used at the end of a question Where do they go?
Exclamation Marks !	Used to show strong feeling What a lovely day!
Commas ,	Commas after a list The bird picks up worms, returns to their nest and feeds their young.
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession <i>(the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boy's jumper)</i>