

Y3/4 Non-Chronological Reports

Purpose

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

Prior Knowledge

Introduction which classifies the subject
Information organised in clear groups
Conclusion

Partner Work

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

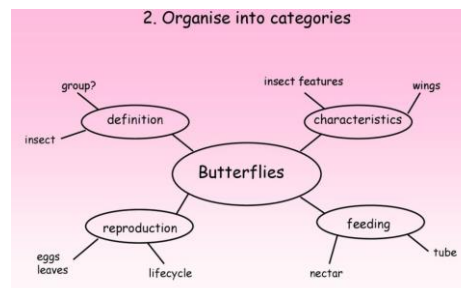
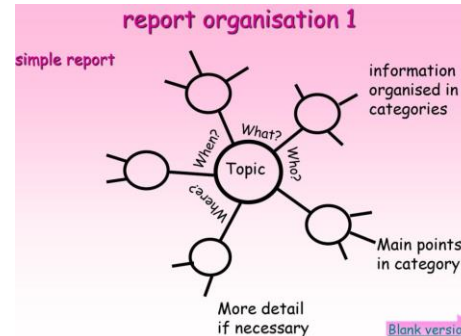
1. Work with a partner.
2. Partner A places their book on top of Partner B's book because Partner A has their book on top they have the purple pen.
3. Partner B reads through the work and gives suggestions on what they think could be improved/edited and Partner A has to decide whether to take the advice 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 a clear introduction.	
You need a clear conclusion.	
Your writing is grouped into fully developed paragraphs about key ideas.	
Your writing uses technical vocabulary.	
You use subheadings to organise your paragraphs.	



Language Features

Coordinating Conjunctions	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so
Subordinating Conjunctions	although, because, now that, until, while
Causal Conjunctions	therefore, consequently, as a result, since, this results in, this causes
Expanded Noun Phases	...in her lair, the powerful tiger ...
Prepositional Phrases	...down by the stream... ...under the bridge...
Adverbs of Time	next, after, until, before, earlier, later, recently, last week
Fronted Adverbial	<i>Until it rains</i> , the pond stays empty. <i>At the end of the stream</i> , the Salmon waits patiently for its young.
Subordinate Clause	<i>Even though</i> the eagle is a powerful predator, it is scared of humans.
Generalising Words	<i>some, often, most, many, sometimes</i>

Punctuation

Brackets	The big cats (Tigers and Lions) are mammals.
Commas	Commas after fronted adverbials (At night, the fox catches its prey.) Commas after a list The lion catches its prey, feeds its young and lazes on the grassland. Commas to separate clauses <i>Although it is small</i> , the Amazonian Frog can be deadly.
Apostrophe for possession	Apostrophes for singular and plural possession (<i>the dragon's scales, the children's toys, the boys' jumpers</i>)