

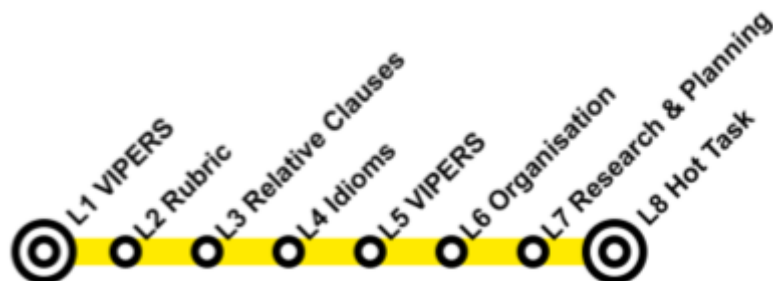
Y4: Non-Chronological Reports

Audience:

Purpose:

Genre:

Learning Journey



Features of a Non-Chronological Report

Report Title
Introduction

Sub-headings
Main Information

Third Person
Present Tense

Factual/Technical
Pictures/Diagrams

Sharks

Sharks have rough skin and they cannot fold their fins. Sharks have strong jaws (mouths) and many have sharp teeth, but some have flat grinding teeth. Sharks have a fantastic sense of smell and can sniff out food from huge distances. There are about 350 types of shark; they include some of the largest fish in the world.



Great white shark.

How do great whites find their food?

When the great white shark is close to another animal, it can sense electrical currents made by the animal's body. When they are further away, it has a powerful sense of smell that can track the scent (smell) of fish from a great distance. Great whites have good eye-sight. They see well in the dark and have a good sense of hearing.

Which is the fastest shark?

The short-finned Mako shark is the fastest shark. It is very streamlined and agile (quick). It is thought by some that it can travel up to 70 miles per hour. It eats other fish such as tuna, which are also some of the fastest swimming fish.

Why do hammerhead sharks have a funny shaped head?

There are lots of thoughts about why hammerhead sharks have strange shaped heads. Some think it is to help the shark move through the water. Others think it helps their sense of smell – most hammerheads have nostrils on the outer tips of their heads.



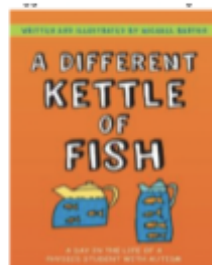
Hammerhead shark.

Did you know...

- Whale sharks can grow over 14 metres in length.
- Hammerheads grow up to 4 metres long and are found in warm seas.
- The world's largest fish is the whale shark.
- The longest known great white is 6 metres.

Reading Link

A Different Kettle of Fish



Language

Non-chronological reports use formal language and have a serious tone.

They use the third person. They are not written in time order.

They often include technical terms relevant to the topic.

clear
accurate
easy to follow

Layout

- A heading tells you what the report is about.
- Subheadings tell you what each subsection is about — this makes it easy to find information.
- Bullet points break lists of facts up so they are easier to read.
- Diagrams and graphs give extra information.
- A glossary explains what technical terms mean.



Structure

- The first paragraph is an introduction — it gives background information.
- The report is split into subsections. Each one is about a different part of the topic.
- The report ends with a conclusion. This summarises the main points in the report.