HOW YOU CAN HELP WITH WRITING REPORTS

Functional Reports should always be factual and should not include personal conclusions, opinions or reflections. Factual reports should not contain phrases such as "I think....", "My opinion is....." etc.

- * Help your child to find information for their
- reports e.g. in a library, from the internet.
- Encourage your child to write in their own words
 they should not copy directly from books.
- * Encourage your child to plan what sections to use for their report before they start to write.

 Discuss the best order with them.
- Encourage your child to proof read their writing carefully.
- * Encourage joined up, fluent handwriting and neat presentation.
- * Use plenty of praise and encouragement.
- * Make writing fun. Write some reports together!

Broomlands Primary School Helping with Writing

Writing together really helps me. I like talking about my ideas.

It's good to know how
I can help. He is more
enthusiastic about
writing.



Report Writing
Second Level
(2)

General statement as an introduction

Birds of Prey

There are many different kinds of birds of prey and they are all adapted to their own way of hunting. Birds of prey are protected by law and as a result the numbers of these birds are beginning to rise again. The future of many species is secure due to conservationists studying their lives and setting up safe viewing areas where the birds can be watched without being disturbed.

Using their Senses

The two most important senses a Bird of Prey uses are sight and hearing. They have large eyes, much larger that the human eye, and they are set into the head so that they look straight forward. This is called binocular vision as they use both eyes at once which allows the birds to judge distances when they are hunting. The eye is long and the tubular shape allows the bird to spot prey from a long way away. The Common Buzzard can see a mouse in grass 100 metres away.

Hearing is important to nocturnal Birds of Prey. Some harriers and hawks use their excellent hearing to hunt their prey during the day. Birds' ear openings are quite small, set back from the eyes and cannot be seen as they are covered in feathers. Owls have feathers that look like ears on top of their heads but they are used for display and the ears are hidden under feathers on either side of the head.

Factual and impersonal

Bill and Talons

Birds of Prey have a strong bill which is sharp and hooked. Most of these birds do not use their bill to kill but use it to tear the flesh or to scavenge on carcasses. The main part of the body that these birds use to kill their prey are the feet, their toes have long, sharp, curved talons. As the bird catches its prey the toes clamp around the prey and the talons sink into the flesh and crushes it to death. Smaller birds of prey do not have such strong legs and have to kill their prey with a bite. The American Bald Eagle's feet are strong enough to catch and kill struggling salmon weighing as much as they do themselves.

Correct use

of commas

Flight

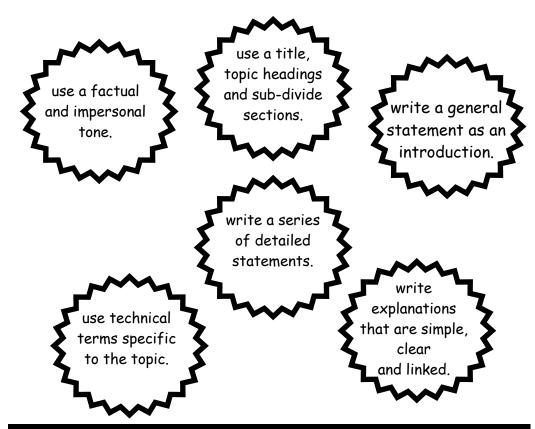
Subdivided sections

Series of detailed statements

Technical terms

Report Writing

When writing functional reports children learn to:



Tools for Writing

- * Use full stops, commas and question marks accurately and experiment with other punctuation for effect e.g. exclamation marks, inverted commas, dashes, brackets, etc.
- Accurate spelling of all common and familiar words.
- * Use a range of joining words e.g. although, however, since, in order to. etc.
- * Deliberately use adjectives and/or adverbs for detail and description.
- * Vary sentence beginnings and lengths.
- * Mark paragraphs correctly.