English week beginning 12th October



To identify the features of a non chronological report.

List any features you can remember.

## Focus: Text marking non-chronological report feature

#### All ABOUT THE ARCTIC

The Arctic is a very cold place in the most northern part of the world. It begins at the North Pole and ends at the Arctic Circle (an imaginary line on maps). In the southern part of the Arctic you will see flat land and small rounded hills. In the northern part of the Arctic there are mountains and glaciers and the ground is permanently frozen, this is called permafrost.

The winter is long and the temperature in some parts can be as low as -50 degrees centigrade. Depending how far north you go, there can be little or no daylight for nearly six months. Snow covers the ground for eight months of the year. There are places where the ice and snow never melts. The summer in the Arctic is short and the sun shines only from March to September. However in the middle of

Arctic is short and the sun does not set! This is why the Arctic is called the 'Land of the Midnight Sun'. During the summer some of the ice melts and up to 1700 different kinds of plants can



Many groups of people live in the Arctic. Some groups have lived there for thousands of years. The largest group of people in the Arctic are the Inuit. They live along the coast and hunt seal, caribou and whales. They also trap and fish. The Inuit used to be known as Eskimos (which means "eaters of raw flesh"). The term Inuit means "the people". People must dress very warmly in the winter because of the cold winds. They wear long coats that reach down to their knees. Mothers can keep babies warm inside the large hoods of their coats. Nowadays most people buy their clothes from shops but some clothing is still made from animal skins especially seal skins.

Can you find the features?

Clear opening paragraph that indicates where the Arctic is located. It also includes a fact to intrigue the reader.

Factual

Organised into paragraphs

Technical vocabulary

pictures/ diagrams

Even though it is a very cold place many different animals live in the Arctic, both on land and in the sea. Arctic mammals include the polar bear, Arctic fox, Arctic wolf, walrus, seal and reindeer. Many species of fish including whales, cod, salmon and trout live in the Arctic sea. There are also many different types of bird living in the arctic including puffins and snowy owls. Penguins do not live in the Arctic.

Polar Bears are the largest bears in the world. They have 42 teeth, which they use for catching food and fighting. They will eat berries and kelp but they mainly eat seals and walruses. They do not stay in one place. They travel across the snow and pack ice hunting for food. Sometimes they swim far out to sea. The white fur helps the bear sneak up on seals that are lying on the ice. Polar bears have a very good sense of smell and can smell a seal from up to 20 miles



Walruses have a thick layer of blubber below their skin which helps them to stay warm during the freezing Arctic winter. Whilst they may look slow and clumsy when they are on the land they are quick and agile when in the water. They can swim between 4 and 6 miles an hour-which is much faster than humans can swim. Walruses use their tusks for fighting and to help them move across the ice.

The poles are in grave danger. Global warming is causing the ice to melt. This could lead to the destruction of Arctic habitats and much higher sea levels around the world.

RESOURCE SHEET 5

GLOSSARY: Blubber - a thick layer of fat under the skin. Extinction- to die out Permafrost- ground that is frozen permanently
Global warming - A rise in the Earth's temperature
Kelp - a type of seaweed
Caribou - A type of deer

## Formal language

Complex

## Can you find the features?

Lessons 2 and 3

You will be writing a non chronological report about Antarctica

Find on BBC teach a video about writing non chronological reports.

# Focus: To plan a non-chronological report

# Introduction Fact box Climate Where and what? Include an interesting fact to engage reader Wildlife Plants Exploration

# Over the next 2 days

You need to gather information and plan your report.

There is a planning format on a separate document and information on the following pages to help you.

Submit your plan on Wednesday

# <u>Wildlife</u>

# Penguins

Five species of penguins breed in Antarctica. During winter, after the mothers have given birth, they head off the hunt for food. The fathers stay and warm their young. To survive in the harsh winters, they huddle in a formation and circulate from the outside to inside.

### Seals

The biggest species of seal in the world (elephant seal) can be found in Antarctia. Additionally, other species of seal include the leopard seal and the Weddel seal.

## Whales

Killer whales are in the dolphin family. Their diet consists of seals, baby whales. To catch their prey, they go under the ice and hunt in formations.

Polar bears do not live in Antarctica

Killer whales, seals, penguins, krill, ice fish, crabs, a number of birds (South Bolar skua....

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Most animals are seasonal visitors as the conditions are too harsh for them to survive

No animals were indigenous to Antarctica

Krill form the basis of the Antarctica food web

The nematode worm is Antarctica's most abundant land animal

## Landscape

Antarctica is the land of snow and ice, including its islands and

attached floating blades of ice, Antarctica has an area of 5.4 millions

square miles.

Antarctica is covered in a thick sheet of ice, which reaches up to an

average of 2,450 metres in winter. In summer, it reaches 2,300 metres high.

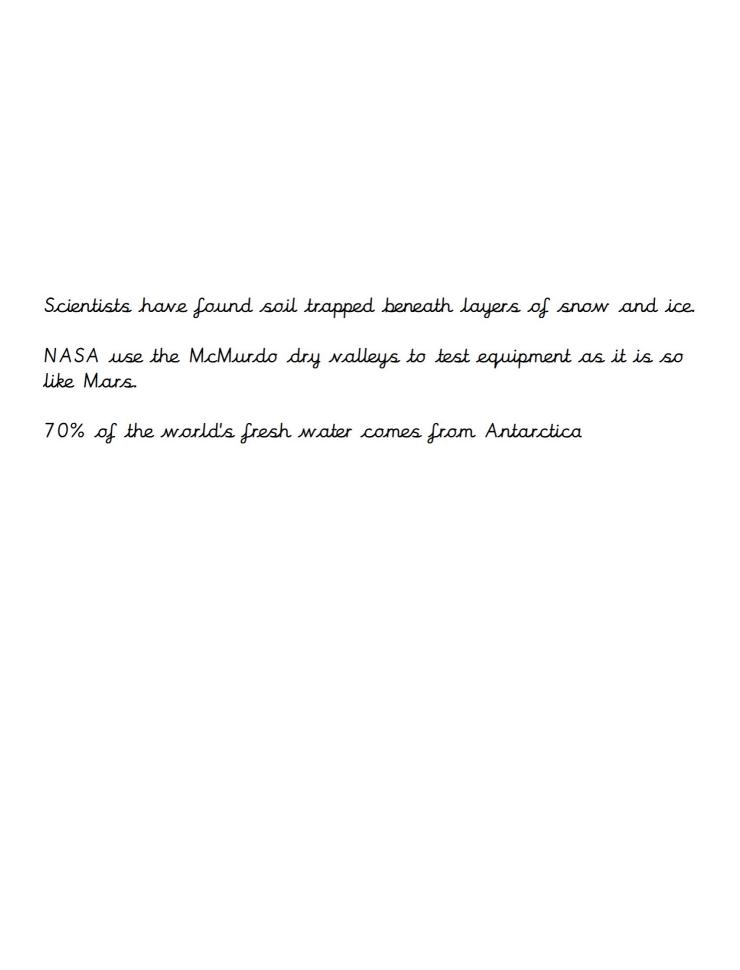
About 98% of Antartica is covered in ice.

The biggest ice berg ever recorded was 4,000 square miles

Vinson Massif is Antarctica's highest point. It stands at 16,362 feet.

Antarctica is considered as a desert because it experiences very little rain

Antartica is bigger than Europe and almost double the size of Australia.



## Climate

Antarctica experiences same of the harshest weather conditions on Earth. For example, the average temperature in winter is -49 degrees centigrade. In Summer, the average temperature is -20 degrees centigrade.

Coldest temperature ever recorded was -89 degrees centrigade at Vostok station on the 21st July 1983.

The highest temperature is 17.5 degrees on the coast of Antartica.

Although Antarctica is incredibly cold, parts of it never experience rainfall

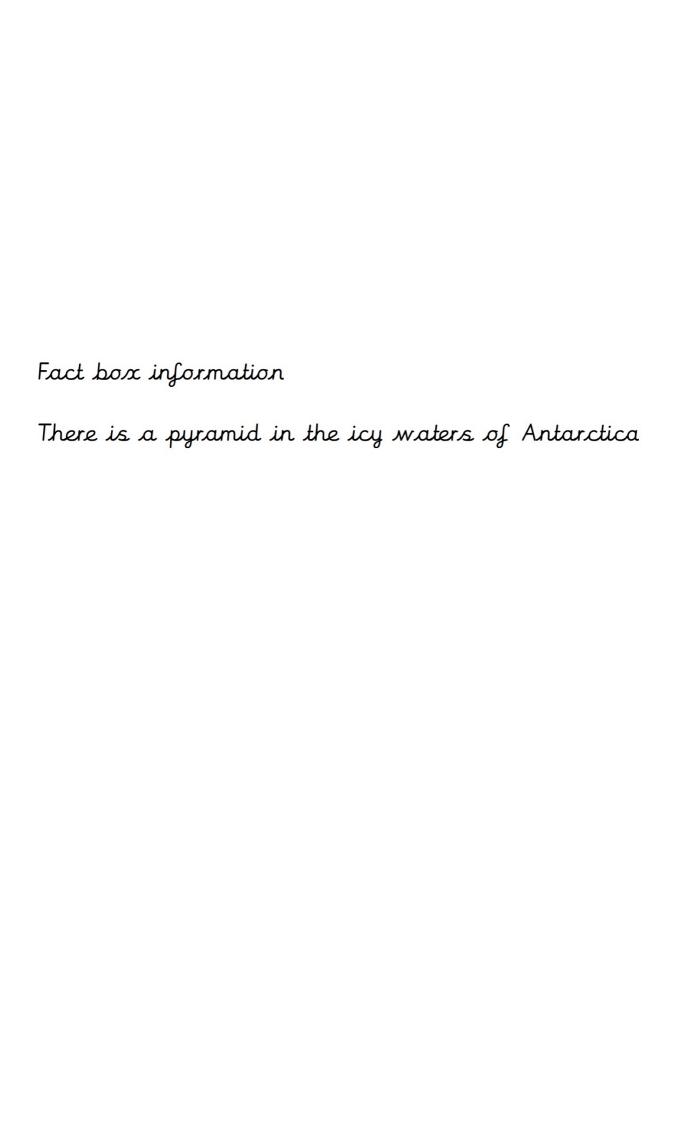
The average coastal temperature of Antartica is -10 degrees centrigrade. Whereas, the interior is -60 degrees centigrade.

# Famous Explorers

Anarctica holds a great allure to explorers.

Explain about Shackelton Attempted to cross Antarctica in 1914 Ship (Endurance)

Choose an additional explorer.



Lesson 4

Think of a title

Write an introduction for your report.

Where and what? Include an interesting fact to engage reader

You can now write your first paragraph

There is a sheet for you to do this on.

Eventhough, it is very sold many animals thrive suche as penguins, seals, whalesand just hildlight in Atarctical have a water proof or wind proof coats. Pengins have a thick layer as get called blubber, this keeps them warm Also they have gur layers way feether that over lap to make their coat water proof.

Crempaphey Antarctica is made many sheetice. The southern most volcang is in the Antarctic circle is on loss island, it is called Mount Erebus. There is a mountain runge called that goes from east to west

tishing in the Antartic is very back ecouse hishemen are gishing yor kill that are rottom of the good chain and over sishing neans all see creatures could die out.

Intertica is in great danger. Globle of warning will melt the pales the can to stop this together but the pales the can to stop this together but the average temperature in the Antarctic.

Antarctic.

Antarctic is

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