

An aerial photograph of a vast, dense Amazon rainforest. A dark, winding river or stream cuts through the lush green canopy, creating a path that leads the eye from the bottom center towards the top left. The forest is composed of a thick layer of trees with varying shades of green, suggesting a high level of biodiversity. The overall lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the foliage.

# **NON CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT - AMAZON RAINFOREST**



# WHAT IS A NON-CHRONOLOGICAL REPORT?

- A non-chronological report is a non-fiction text which gives information on a particular subject.
- It is sometimes called a non-chronological report as it gives information without referring to the order in which things happen.
- Our non-chronological report is going to be all about the **Amazon Rainforest** and things we might find there.

## Examples

- Letter
- Non fiction book
- Information leaflet
- Catalogue
- Magazine article



Here are some examples of a non-chronological report.

We are going to be writing our own information leaflet all about the rainforest.



# FEATURES WE MIGHT FIND:

Paragraphs written  
as questions

sub-headings

Text  
boxes

## Shark Fact File

Sharks are a type of fish but instead of having bones, their skeleton is made of cartilage. This is what your ears and the tip of your nose are made from. There are more than 500 different species of shark, including the great white shark, grey reef shark, hammerhead shark and tiger shark. Scientists believe that sharks have been in our oceans for around 455 million years. Some species of sharks prefer to live alone while others live in groups called a school or shoal.

### Where do they live?

Sharks can be found in all of the Earth's five oceans: the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Southern. Some sharks can even be found in freshwater lakes and rivers. Different species of shark live in different oceans depending on the temperature of the water. Most prefer warmer temperatures though polar sharks prefer colder water.



### What do they eat?

What a shark eats depends on its species and where it lives. Most sharks are carnivores because they like to eat fish and other sharks. Some larger sharks eat dolphins, sea lions and small whales. Smaller sharks eat smaller prey such as clams, crabs and squid.

Some types of shark can be deadly, but only about 12 species have ever attacked humans. In fact, shark attacks are not very common. More people die from bee stings and natural disasters such as earthquakes and volcanoes each year than from shark attacks.

### Shark Senses

Sharks have all the senses that humans have; smell, sight, touch, taste and hearing. The strongest is their sense of smell. Sharks can smell a single drop of blood in the water from 400 metres away. They can also hear fish moving from around 500 metres away. Sharks have very good eyesight and they can see in low levels of light.

### Amazing Fact!

Most shark species would die if they stopped moving. As long as they keep swimming, water keeps moving over their gills, which keeps them alive.

### Did You Know...?

A baby shark is called a pup.



Title

Introduction

Did you know  
questions

Pictures/  
diagrams

We may also find different types of grammar in the non-chronological reports:

- Fronted adverbials of how, when or where
- Subordinating conjunctions
- Connecting adverbs (we haven't used these a lot)

Subordinating Conjunctions			
after	although	as	because
before	if	once	provided (that)
since	that	though	unless
until / till	when	where	whereas
whenever	whenever	whether	while

Similar to <b>And</b>	Similar to <b>But</b>	Similar to <b>So</b>
also	however	accordingly
besides	nevertheless	consequently
furthermore	nonetheless	hence
likewise	still	meanwhile
moreover	conversely	then
	instead	therefore
	otherwise	thus
	rather	

# TASK 1:

Your turn to be a features detective. Choose a non-chronological report that is uploaded on our class page and see if you can find the features. You might want to color code the features so it is easier to find.

## Non-Chronological Report Text Features Key

Text Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Here are the features of a report text. Use your coloured pens, pencils or highlighters to identify parts of your text which show each feature. For example, you could colour the 'present tense verbs' box in red, then use the **same** colour to underline examples of the present tense in your text.



Can you find examples of:

- Fronted adverbials
- Subordinating conjunctions
- Connecting adverbs

You may also find bullet points, labels, captions,

	<b>Topic title</b> covers the whole subject.		Non-chronological reports use <b>factual language</b> .
	Brief <b>introduction paragraph</b> gives who/what/where overview.		<b>Present tense</b> verbs (unless it is a historical report, then it would be past tense).
	The information is organised into <b>paragraphs</b> .		<b>Technical language</b> may be explained in a glossary.
	Each category has a <b>sub-heading</b> .		<b>Third person</b> makes it impersonal.
	Some information may be in <b>fact boxes</b> or <b>bullet-point</b> lists.		Non-chronological reports have a <b>formal tone</b> .
	<b>Extra details</b> support the main points.		<b>General language</b> , not particular examples.

# SUB-HEADINGS!

To be able to write a non chronological report we have to know the topic really well!

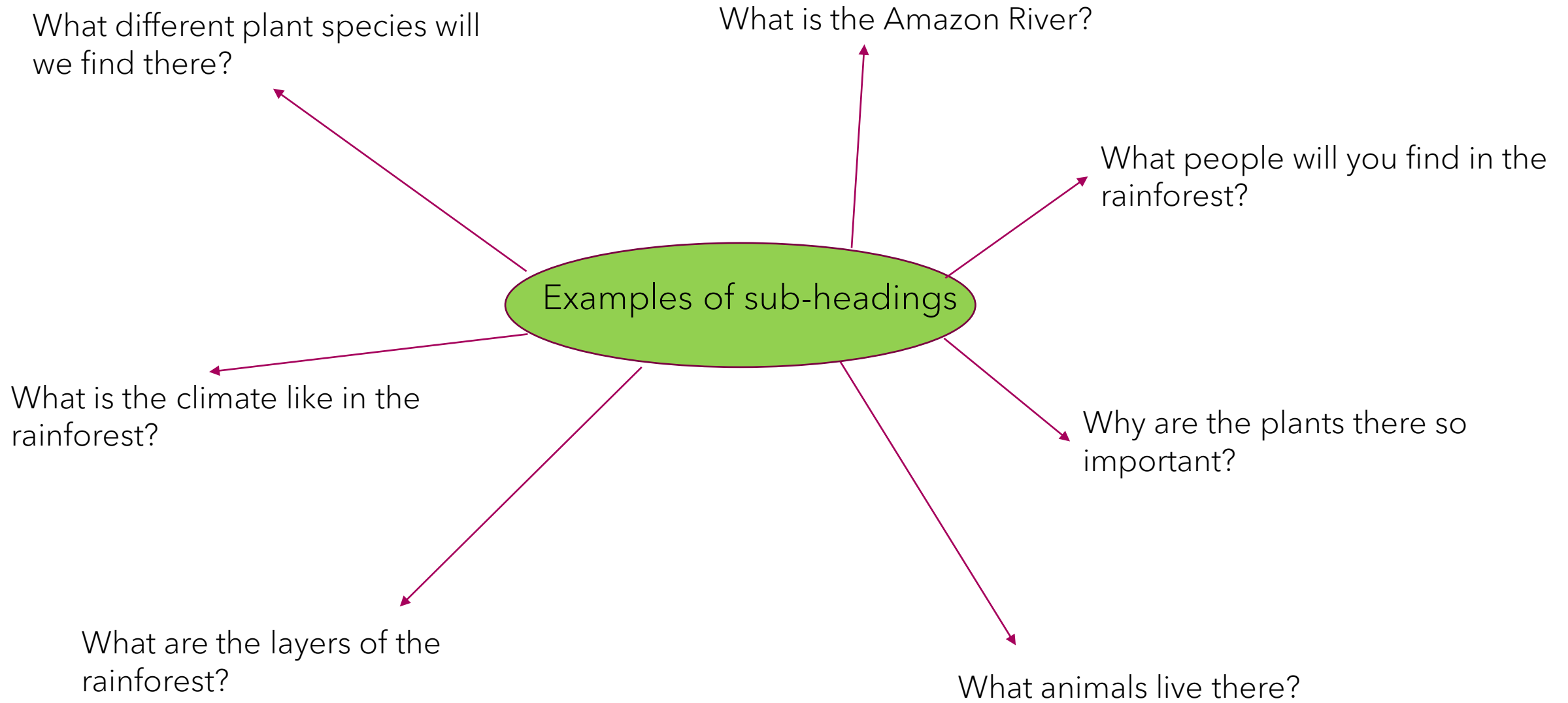
So we need to plan what information we want to include and then do some research to make sure we have the real facts!

It's important that we provide the readers with interesting information as we want them to enjoy reading our reports. This means we need to think about our sub-headings carefully.

Our sub-headings are going to be written in the style of an open question so we can give lots of detail in our answer. It can't be a yes or no answer.

We can have questions about the rainforest, animals, plants, layers of the rainforest, climate, the river and much more. e.g. what plants are found in the rainforest?

**Task 2:** Can you write a list of sub-headings you could use in your report? Don't forget your punctuation!!





# YOU ARE GOING TO CHOOSE 3 SUB-HEADINGS TO USE IN YOUR REPORT THEN RESEARCH!

**Task 3:** When you have chosen your 3 sub-headings in the style of a question, you are going to start researching those topics and making a plan. You may already be able to put some information into your plan from your South America poster from 2 weeks ago.

REMEMBER: It has to be factual so make sure your information is true.

Find the planning sheet on the Year 3 page and start to make notes on your chosen sub-headings. You might want to put them in bullet points for now.

Good luck!

Non-chronological report: Planning frame

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title	
General introduction	Vocabulary:  rainforest Amazon animals species South America climate tropical
Paragraph 1- Sub-heading:	
Paragraph 2- Sub-heading:	
Paragraph 3- Sub-heading:	
Conclusion	



# EXAMPLES OF NOTE TAKING!

## What animals live in the rainforest?

- home to over 2,000 species of animals. Some are found in the trees or forest floor others are found in the amazon river.
- A range of habitats for animals to live like river, swamps and trees/
- Wide range of animals found in rainforest such as: sloths, capybaras, lots of insects, river dolphins and lots of birds.
- Jaguar

- biggest cat in Amazon, Jaguar numbers are decreasing fast because of illegal hunting and loss of habitat.

-Only 6000 individuals survive in the Amazon.

-They are excellent at climbing, swimming, and hunting in the trees.

-You may hear them in the jungle, but it's very difficult to see them through the bushy canopy.

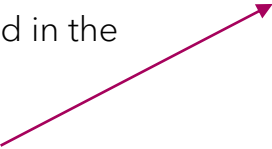
### • Anacoconda-

- world's largest, heaviest, and most powerful snake found here


- . It can grow as long as 30 feet and weigh up to 550 pounds!

- They constantly grow throughout their entire lifetime, eating about 40 pounds of prey every day as small meals.

- Larger meals that they swallow whole can keep them going for a few weeks.



A couple of general facts about the topic e.g. numbers, lists of animals.



Choose 2 main things to talk about in detail. I chose 2 important animals.

Remember to only write down facts you understand and try to put them into your own words. **You must understand what you are writing!**

# INTRODUCTION:

We must introduce what our non-chronological report is about in our introduction, which goes at the top of our report. It needs to be short, snappy and briefly introduce the topic. Questions you need to answer in your introduction is:

- What is the Amazon Rainforest is and how big is it?
- Whereabouts is it in the world?
- What countries does it stretch over?
- Interesting fact.
- Sentence about reading on.

**Task 4-** Write your introduction up onto your planning sheet. There is an example on the next page just to give you an idea.

# EXAMPLE OF INTRODUCTION

The Amazon Rainforest is the largest rainforest in the world and is located in the continent of South America. It stretches over 9 countries which are: Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname and Venezuela. The rainforest covers 3,179,715 square miles and 60% of the rainforest is found in the country of Brazil. The Amazon Rainforest is sometimes known as 'the world's lungs' because it takes in carbon dioxide and releases so much oxygen into the environment. Please read on if you want to find more interesting facts all about the Amazon Rainforest, you won't be disappointed!

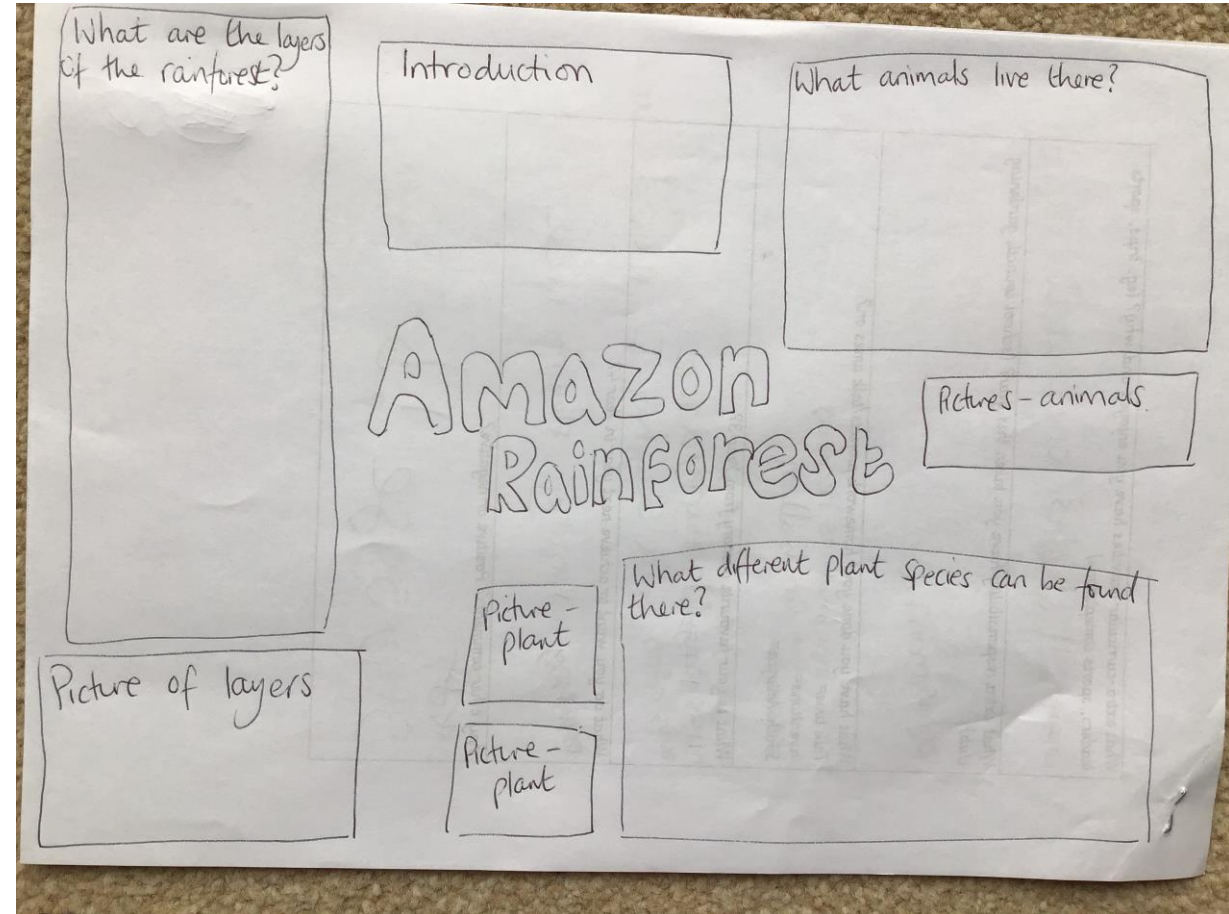
Remember that this is just an **example** to give you an idea on how to structure it. Please don't copy it, just use it as an example. I bet you can find a lot more interesting facts to include!



# PLANNING OUT YOUR REPORT LAYOUT

Before starting to turn your notes into full sentences you need to think about how you are going to lay your non-chronological report out.

**Task 5:** Grab a scrap piece of paper and design your layout, think about whether you want it portrait or landscape. Draw boxes and label them to decide where each sub-heading will go, where pictures will be placed (you can draw or print these) and where your title will go. Here's an example:



# GRAMMAR TO THINK ABOUT!

WALT: Understand how to write a non-chronological report

WILF: Bronze: include a clear opening paragraph

Silver: Use appropriate sub-headings/paragraphs

Gold: Fronted adverbials

Platinum: subordinating conjunctions e.g. when, once, before, after

Challenge: Connecting adverbs e.g. in addition, also,

Look on the next page to give you ideas of some of the grammar.

## Fronted adverbials (think about place, time, frequency):

- In the rainforest,
- Along the forest floor,
- At nighttime,
- High up in the canopy,
- Sometimes,
- Occasionally,
- In the Amazon River,
- Most
- Many
- In the tall trees,

Try to remember your commas in the correct places.

## GRAMMAR TO INCLUDE:

Remember you use a subordinating conjunction to make a subordinating clause e.g.  
When night falls,  
Once the anaconda swallows it's prey,  
While the toucan sits on a tall tree,

## Connecting adverbs:

- In addition,
- Furthermore,
- Also,
- As a result,
- For example,
- Therefore,
- Similarly,

## Subordinating Conjunctions

after	although	as	because
before	if	once	provided (that)
since	that	though	unless
until / till	when	where	whereas
whenever	wherever	whether	while

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# TURNING NOTES INTO SENTENCES - PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER.

Now it's time to put your non-chronological report altogether. You've got your notes, sub-headings, layout and grammar to use and now we combine them all to create our report.

You can choose whether you write it on the computer or in your homework book or on a piece of paper. It's your non-chronological report so you decide the layout!

When turning notes into sentences you will need to add information and pad your notes out. Also you need to add in grammar to create full sentences. I have done an example for you and underlined the grammar in green. Don't forget your punctuation.

## NOTES:

Anoconda-

- world's largest, heaviest, and most powerful snake found here
- . It can grow as long as 30 feet and weigh up to 550 pounds!
- They constantly grow throughout their entire lifetime, eating about 40 pounds of prey every day as small meals.
- Larger meals that they swallow whole can keep them going for a few weeks.



## P A R A G R A P H S :

Along the forest floor and in the understory, you can find anaconda's which are a type of snake. The anacondas that can be found in the Amazon Rainforest are the world's largest and heaviest and are actually the most powerful snake. Throughout their lifetime, snakes constantly grow and this is because of the amount of food they eat. To survive, anocondas have to eat about 40 pounds of prey every day and in the amazon they can find a large variety of prey. For example, they eat deer, wild pigs, birds and large rodents. Anacondas can also eat large animals such as tapirs, capybaras and occasionally jaguars. When they eat larger animals, they swallow them whole and these meals can keep them going for a few weeks. Some anacondas can grow as long as 30 feet and weigh up to 550 pounds!

# **FINALLY- GOOD LUCK!**

Take your time, enjoy and think carefully about how to structure your sentences. Use the WALT as a check list to see if you have included everything.

When you have finished your non-chronological report all about the Amazon Rainforest please send it to the teacher email address so we can see your fantastic work:

**year3-teachers@heymann.notts.sch.uk**