

Y4 Non Chronological Reports

KS2 Y4 English · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

Write an introduction for a report about castles

Step 1 · Say what the subject is in general

Castles are large, strong buildings that were built to protect the people inside.

Step 2 · Add a hook or a key fact

Hundreds of them can still be seen across Britain today.

Answer: Castles are large, strong buildings that were built to protect the people inside. Hundreds of them can still be seen across Britain today.

Check: General, factual, and it makes the reader want to know more.

2. Now try one with the steps

Choose subheadings for a report about the planet Mars

Step 1 · List facts you know

Step 2 · Group them

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. What does 'non-chronological' mean?

2. What is the purpose of a non-chronological report?

3. What tense are most reports written in?

4. Why do reports use subheadings?

5. What is a glossary?

6. Fact or opinion? 'Penguins cannot fly.'

7. Which subheading would 'Owls swallow mice whole' go under: Appearance or Diet?

8. Rewrite in the present tense: 'Bees made honey.'

9. Rewrite in a report style: 'I think foxes are really clever, me.'

10. Write three subheadings for a report about the Romans in Britain.

11. Write an introduction sentence for a report about volcanoes.

12. Write a glossary entry for the word 'nocturnal'.

13. Write a caption for a picture of a lighthouse.

14. Explain the difference between a report and a story.

4. Before you hand it in

Mixing all the facts up: diet, then appearance, then diet again.

Sort facts by theme first, then write one paragraph per subheading.

Writing in the past tense about one animal: 'The squirrel ate a nut.'

Red squirrels eat nuts.

Adding your opinions: 'Sharks are the scariest thing ever.'

A great white shark has about 300 teeth. (Let the facts impress the reader.)

Using technical words without explaining them.

Explain it in the sentence ('a carnivore, which means a meat-eater') or in a glossary.