

# Writing NON-CHRONOLOGICAL REPORTS knowledge organiser



## Prior Learning and Overview

**GREAT WHITE SHARKS**  
Great white sharks (otherwise known as 'great whites' or 'white pointers') are an extremely large species of shark, that inhabit coastal waters around the world. They are the world's largest living predatory fish, and have few known predators of their own (excluding man, and on very rare occasions, the orca). As a result of their size (they can grow up to 6.1 metres long and over 1,900kg) a history of fatal attacks on humans, and their representation as 'man-eaters' in films such as Jaws (1975), the great white shark has become feared by many people all over the world.

**ADAPTATION**  
Great white sharks have a white underbelly and a dorsal fin. They have a large, powerful mouth and sharp teeth. They are also very fast swimmers, reaching speeds of up to 22 km/h. They are also very intelligent, and can learn from their mistakes. They are also very curious, and will often investigate objects that are out of the ordinary.

**DISTRIBUTION**  
Great white sharks are found in coastal waters around the world, particularly in the southern oceans. They are also found in some particular locations in the north, for example the coast of Norway. They are also found in the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean. They have been found in Japan, New Zealand and the United States.

**REPRODUCTION**  
The great white shark is a viviparous species, which means that the young develop inside the mother's body. They are born as live young, and are able to swim and hunt for themselves from birth. They are also very intelligent, and can learn from their mistakes. They are also very curious, and will often investigate objects that are out of the ordinary.

**ADAPTATION**  
Polar bears have a white coat, which helps them to blend in with the snow. They also have a thick layer of fat, which helps them to stay warm in the cold. They are also very strong, and can swim for long distances. They are also very intelligent, and can learn from their mistakes. They are also very curious, and will often investigate objects that are out of the ordinary.

**DISTRIBUTION**  
Polar bears live in the Arctic region, where they are found in large numbers. They are also found in some particular locations in the north, for example the coast of Norway. They are also found in the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean. They have been found in Japan, New Zealand and the United States.

**REPRODUCTION**  
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-Describing something/someone.

-Labels and captions

-Reports on Meerkats

-A non-chronological report is a non-fiction text that gives us information (facts) about topics, for example a country, animal, religion, planet or sport.

-Non-chronological reports are split into different sections, so that the information is in a clear and organised order. Sections have a sub-heading.



## Language - What words and techniques should I use?

Be as clear as possible, to help the reader understand the topic. You should use:

Technical Language: Words about the topic, e.g. information about London, landmarks, population, tourist attractions.

Interesting Nouns (things): e.g. rather than 'person', be more exact, 'Londoner'.

Interesting Adjectives (describing words): e.g. rather than the 'buildings, the 'tall buildings'.

Coprdinating conjunctions to link ideas and sentences (and/or/but)



-Start sentences with a capital letter: Use capital letters at the beginning of names - people and places.

-Subheadings can be questions ending with a **. ? !** mark.

-Almost all sentences in reports end with a full stop. We may use an exclamation mark when something is funny or shocking.

### Word Mat

firstly also after sometimes even though  
for example did you know many people think  
after that finally soon later usually  
therefore but because as a result

## Content - What am I writing about?

### Title and Introduction

-The topic for non-chronological reports are an object or a thing; e.g. an animal or place.

-The title should be clear and bold (e.g. 'All About Paris' or 'Spring Animals')

-The introduction is used to introduce the main topic and give the most important points.

### Main

-After the introduction, writing is split up into different sections.

Each section should cover a different part of the subject.

-Each section should be under a sub-heading. This can be a question which your sentences will answer

-Pictures and diagrams may be included to explain ideas to the reader.

-Facts should be used to interest and amaze the reader.

-Writing should be in present tense.

## THE SPORT OF TENNIS

Tennis is a popular racket sport that is commonly played in a one on one situation (singles) or in teams of two (doubles). Players use a cord-strung tennis racket to hit a hollow rubber ball covered in felt over a net and into the opponent's court. Tennis originated in the United Kingdom (as 'lawn tennis') but is now an Olympic Sport, and is played the world over by people of all ages.

**Court and Rules**  
Tennis is played on a rectangular, flat surface, 8.2 metres wide for singles matches and 11 metres wide in doubles games. A net is stretched across the full width of the court, in the centre of its length. For each point, the designated server hits the ball over the net into the opposition service box. From this point onwards players are able to aim the ball anywhere in their opponent's court. The aim of the game is to manoeuvre the ball so that the opponent is unable to play a valid return. Should the ball bounce twice in a player's court, a player fails to get the ball over the net, or a player misses the opponent's court with their shot, the other player scores the point. A complex scoring system is used in tennis, which uses 'love', '15', '30', and '40' instead of 0, 1, 2, and 3 points. Players aim to reach the 4th point 2 points ahead of the opponent to win the game.

**History**  
It is commonly considered that modern tennis is a descendant of 'real tennis', a sport with more complex rules. It was popular in England and France, with Henry VIII being a big fan. Modern lawn tennis was born in around 1860, in Birmingham, United Kingdom.

**Professional Tennis**  
A professional tennis circuit has run since 1968 (named the beginning of the 'Open Era'). In addition to hundreds of more minor tournaments, players compete at the four 'major' opens: The Australian Open, French Open, U.S. Open and Wimbledon.

**Key Facts**  
-Roger Federer (Switzerland) has won the most men's singles major tennis tournaments (20).  
-Margaret Court (Australia) is the most successful female, with 24 major singles titles, although Serena Williams (U.S) is close behind with 23.

A standard tennis racket and tennis ball.

Roger Federer of Switzerland. Federer is the most successful men's singles tennis player.

## Structure - How do I set my writing out?

-Make sure that information is clear and easy for the reader to read.

-It is important that you use paragraphs (under a sub-headings). This helps the reader to find the information that they need.

-Pictures can also help to make ideas clear.

Clear, bold title

Introduction

Sub-headings

Paragraphs

Pictures to back up ideas

**DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

Dubai is the largest and most populated city in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). It is the capital city of the Emirate of Dubai, one of the seven emirates that make up the UAE. It sits on the southeast coast of the Persian Gulf. In recent times, Dubai has become a major global tourism and business hub, and has attracted worldwide attention through major construction projects such as the Burj Khalifa, the world's tallest building.

**Geography and Climate**  
Dubai is situated on the Persian Gulf coast of the UAE, about 140 kilometres from the capital, Abu Dhabi. The emirate lies directly within the Arabian Desert, and therefore situated south of the city are hundreds of square miles of sand dunes. Dubai has an extremely hot and dry climate. In the summer, the temperature in the daytime averages around 40°C. Even in the winter, the average temperature hovers around 24°C. Most days are sunny, and there is very little rain, with only around 4 inches of rainfall per year. Despite this, the swirling sand and moderate pollution can mean that the city is occasionally encapsulated in a temporary haze.

**Cityscape**  
Dubai has become known worldwide for its unique and varied architecture and futuristic construction projects. In addition to the Burj Khalifa, by far the tallest building in the world at 829.8m, the city also contains more completed skyscrapers higher than 300 metres than anywhere else in the world. Amongst Dubai's skyscrapers is the Burj Al Arab, a luxury hotel that is frequently referred to as 'the world's only seven star hotel'. Since the year 2000, Dubai has also included in a number of land reclamation projects, resulting in man-made archipelagos such as the Palm Jumeirah and the World Islands.

**Government and Politics**  
Dubai has been ruled by the Al-Maktoum family since 1833. The emirate is an absolute monarchy, and its current ruler, Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, is also the vice president of the United Arab Emirates. Several of the Al-Maktoum family hold key government positions, for example the leader's brother, Hamdan bin Rashid Al-Maktoum is the chairman of Dubai Municipality, which controls varied aspects of the city's infrastructure, for example its roads, environment, and public health departments.

**Religion**  
Islam is the official state religion of the United Arab Emirates, and it is also the majority religion in Dubai. As a result, mosques are subsidised by the state, and nationals, residents and visitors alike are expected to follow Sharia Law. For example, kissing in certain places is illegal, and can result in deportation. Furthermore, women are expected to dress moderately at all times. Despite this, Dubai is generally seen as being relatively tolerant in its approach to other religions and beliefs, and there are several non-Muslim groups who have their own houses of worship, including Christians and Hindus.

## Important Vocabulary

Non-Chronological

Report

Subject

Introduction

Sub-heading

Paragraph

Noun

Vocabulary

Verb

Adjective