

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 21 horizontal black lines spaced evenly down the page, enclosed within a green border.



Lesson 2:



Comprehension - Animal report.

Answer these questions in full sentences.

Describe what an elephant looks like.

What type of elephant has trunks?

What are the differences between African and Indian elephants?

Where do elephants live? Can you name the continents they live on?

What do elephants eat? Why?

How much food does an adult elephant eat in a day?

Who is in charge of the herd?

What is a baby elephant called?

How long is gestation or pregnancy for an elephant?

Why do elephants make noises?

Why are elephants clever?



Lesson 3:



Many reports and other nonfiction texts/books include a glossary at the back. A glossary is like a small dictionary. It is presented/shown in alphabetical order. In a glossary unfamiliar words or important vocabulary are explained, clarified and defined.

Define and clarify these words to create a glossary.

Glossary:

Example:

Physique: the size and shape of a person's body.

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Climate: _____

Continent: _____

Diurnal: _____

Gestation: _____

Herbivore: _____

Herd: _____

Mammal: _____

Unique: _____



Lesson 4:



Conjunctions - Animal report.

Conjunctions are words that are used to connect clauses or sentences or to coordinate words in the same clause. Examples are: *and, because, that, if, so, but, when, or.*



Can you write sentences using conjunctions to describe this animal of your choice?

Remember to describe what they look like (teeth, ears, fur, tail, trunk, tusks, feet, claws), what they eat, where they live and any other facts you may know!

Examples:

1. A giraffe is very tall **and** has a long, thin neck **that** helps them reach the leaves on tall trees.
2. A lion is a fierce, powerful predator **because** they silently stalk their prey before attacking.
3. Tigers live in habitats **that** are hot **and** warm **because** this helps keep them alive.
4. **When** a cheetah sees its prey it runs quickly after it.

Conjunctions:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____



Lesson 5:



Subheadings are mini-headlines and play a huge role in capturing and holding the reader's attention. Subheadings help organise your report and are a brief description and indication of what the paragraph below them will be about. Subheadings are smaller in size than the main headline but larger than the text of your article. They're meant to stand out.

For example:

The circled words are examples of subheadings.

Pandas

Pandas are the national animal of China. They are related to bears and have black eye patches.

What do pandas look like?

There are two different types of panda. The giant panda is the most well known but the red panda also lives in the mountains in China. The red panda has a long tail and is the same size as a cat. The giant panda is much bigger and has black and white fur. Both the red and giant pandas have long, sharp claws that they use to climb trees and strip bamboo.



What do pandas eat?

Pandas are very fussy eaters. Most pandas only eat bamboo, a type of grass. A giant panda will eat half their own weight in bamboo every day.



What do pandas do?

Pandas spend most of their time eating or sleeping. Young pandas like to play with each other and can be very naughty

Did you know?

Pandas are endangered and if they are not looked after could become extinct.

Identify and write a list of examples of subheadings using the texts provided or research some of your own!

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____
