

# Y6 Writing for the week beginning 18.1.21

Slide 2-Explains what your task is for this week.

Slide 3-Gives you some useful websites for you research.

Slide 4-Lesson 1

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## Creature feature

Select an animal that lives in South America to research. San Diego Zoo has a great website you could use as a starting point.

Do some research online and make some notes about your chosen creature. Think about dividing your notes into sections, such as appearance, habitat, diet, country information.



Write an **information text** about your animal. Decide what the purpose of this text is: a zoo guide, an online information page for Y6, a fascinating facts section of a book.

Think about:

- What sections you need to have and what the sub-headings will be
- How you are going to set it out – paragraphs of text, diagrams, headings, font
- How you are going to make your information interesting to read

# Useful websites

- [Animals & Plants | San Diego Zoo](#)
- [What Animals Live In South America? - WorldAtlas](#)
- [Animals in South-America | South American Animals | A-Z Animals \(a-z-animals.com\)](#)
- [South America | Animal Pictures and Facts | FactZoo.com](#)

# Lesson 1 -research

Choose the animal you would like to write about. Have a look at the websites on slide 3 to help you decide.

Research your animal. When we write our information text, we will use sub-headings so think about what they will be to help you organise your notes. You could include:

Appearance (what they look like)

Habitat (where they live and what it's like there)

Diet (what they eat)

Adaptations (see the picture opposite)

Other Information (facts that don't fit into the other sections)

Remember that notes mean writing down key words and phrases NOT copying down long sections of text.

## Animal adaptations

Many animals have adapted to the unique conditions of the tropical rainforests.

The **sloth** uses camouflage and moves very slowly to make it difficult for predators to spot.



The **spider monkey** has long, strong limbs to help it to climb through the rainforest trees.



The **flying frog** has fully webbed hands and feet, and a flap of loose skin that stretches between its limbs, which allows it to glide from plant to plant.



The **toucan** has a long, large bill to allow it to reach and cut fruit from branches that are too weak to support its weight.



# Lesson 2 - writing

Using your notes from lesson 1, you are now going to start writing your information text. Look at the examples on the next page and the success criteria below. Make sure that you include these things. You can write on paper or you can word process your work.

## Success Criteria:

- Include parenthesis – brackets, commas and dashes to add information.
- Use single dashes – to add information to the end of a sentence.
- Use apostrophes accurately (we have been learning about them in grammar).
- Use a range of sentence starters to avoid repetition.
- Use pronouns and synonyms to avoid repetition.
- Use organisational features – sub-headings, bullet points, questions.

**Crocodiles and alligators belong to a group of reptiles called crocodylians. These fierce carnivores (meat-eating animals) have not changed much for millions of years**

*Brackets have been used to explain the meaning of a word.*

**There are lots of thoughts about why hammerhead sharks have strange-shaped heads. Some think it is to help the shark move through the water. Others think it helps their sense of smell – most hammerheads have nostrils on the outer tips of their heads.**

*A single dash has been used to add information to the sentence.*

**The Mako shark, which is streamlined and agile, is the fastest shark.**

*Commas have been used to add information to the sentence.*

**Sharks have rough skin and they cannot fold their fins. Sharks have strong jaws and many have sharp teeth, but some have flat grinding teeth. Sharks have a fantastic sense of smell and can sniff out food from huge distances.**

*Each sentence starts with the words ‘Sharks’. To avoid repetition it could change to:*

**Sharks have rough skin and they cannot fold their fins. These ferocious predators have strong jaws and many have sharp teeth, but some have flat grinding teeth. They have a fantastic sense of smell and can sniff out food from huge distances.**

# Lesson 3 - redrafting

- Proof-read your writing for spelling errors. You can use an online dictionary like this one:

[Dictionary.com | Meanings and Definitions of Words at Dictionary.com](#)

Or, if you are word processing your work you could use spell check.

- Proof-read for punctuation errors. Reading your work aloud may help with this.
- Do you need to ADD anything? Can you see anywhere that you could add any extra detail or information?
- Do you need to REPLACE anything? Have you repeated any words that you could change? This online thesaurus might be useful:

[Synonyms and Antonyms of Words | Thesaurus.com](#)

# Lesson 4 – publishing.

If you are working on paper:

Write out a final draft of your text. Don't forget to include all the improvements you made yesterday. Illustrate your work.

If you are word processing:

Type out a final draft of your text. Don't forget to include all the improvements you made yesterday. You could copy and paste some photos.

Finally, send a copy to Mr Danby or Mrs Coverdale to see.