

Literacy

Class 4

Information Texts

Thursday 11th February 2021

Lesson Objective: To create an electronic copy of an information text.

Starter

- Previously, in Literacy you created your information text on A4 paper. Your information text was based on the jaguar from the rainforest.
 - Your first job today is to make sure you have the following things in your work. Next to each one I would like you to find the evidence in your work. If you don't have some of these see if you can add them in!
1. Present tense verbs -
 2. Caption underneath your pictures/drawings -
 3. Formal language -
 4. Subheadings -
 5. Question -

What should my information text look
like on the computer?

Sharks have rough skin and they cannot fold their fins. Sharks have strong jaws (mouths) 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. There are about 350 types of shark; they include some of the largest fish in the world.



* How do great whites find their food?

When the great white shark is close to another animal, it can sense electrical currents made by the animal's body. When they are further away, it has a powerful sense of smell that can track the scent (smell) of fish from a great distance. Great whites have good eyesight. They see well in the dark and have a good sense of hearing.

The short-finned Mako shark is the fastest shark. It is very streamlined and agile (quick). It is thought by some that it can travel up to 70 miles per hour. It eats other fish such as tuna, which are also some of the fastest swimming fish.

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.



- Whale sharks can grow over 14 metres in length.
- Hammerheads grow up to 4 metres long and are found in warm seas.
- The world's largest fish is the whale shark.
- The longest known great white is 6 metres.

Spiders are the world's most common land carnivore (eats meat). There are about 40,000 different types of spiders and they live in nearly every part of the world. All spiders have a pair of fangs; these fangs release venom (poison).



*** Are black widows dangerous?**
There are over 30 types of widow spiders, including the red back in Australia. Both black widow and red back widow are mainly black with a red tummy to warn off predators (any animal that might want to eat them!).



Not all spiders make webs, but they all make silk. Many hunt on the ground, like the jumping spiders, and some even build trapdoors under ground so they can hide and wait for their prey (food).



Fun Facts!

- Not all spiders have 8 eyes, some only have 6.
- Tarantulas are the largest spiders.
- Some jumping spiders can jump 30 times their own body length.

Scorpions live all over the world, but mostly in dry, warm areas. Like spiders, they are arachnids and have eight legs. Scorpions have a pair of venom (poison) glands in their stinger; this is what they use for hunting. Scorpion venom is meant for animals so most are not harmful to humans.



Scorpions are born one by one, and the brood (the babies) are carried on the mother's back until they are old enough to look after themselves. This is after they have shed their first skin. Depending on the type of scorpion, the mother might have 100 young scorpions to take care of!



*** Do you get scorpions in Europe?**
The European yellow-tailed scorpion is found in warm European countries like Italy or Portugal. It is quite small (about 5cm) and eats insects. As global warming is causing the temperature in many countries to get warmer, colonies (nests) of scorpions have been found in the United Kingdom.



- The emperor scorpion can grow 18cm long and is one of the largest in the world.
- The deathstalker scorpion may be the most poisonous scorpion.
- Scorpions can eat insects, small lizards, snakes and mice.

Task

- Your task today in Literacy is to convert your first draft into an electronic copy using a computer/tablet. If you have been given any improvements/corrections make sure you include these in your work too. I can't wait to see your information text on the jaguar using technology. The best ones will go on our rainforest display in the classroom.
- If you don't have access to an electronic device to do your final draft I would like you to do an information text on East Ayton Primary School. When creating this consider some of the following things:
 1. What classes are there at the school?
 2. What is the school's location?
 3. Can you find out the history of the school?
 4. What does the school's uniform look like?
 5. What does the school's logo look like?

Extension

- If you have any spare time your challenge this week is to create an information text on a rainforest animal of your choice. Remember your first job is to research the rainforest animal and be a 'fact finder'. Once you have done this you will then be able to use this information to create your information text.
- If you manage to do this I would love to see your work!