

Information



Quality First Education Trust

Reception

Text Type & YG	Fact List Information texts
Purpose	Inform the reader about (x)
Audience	Someone who wants to learn about (x)
Text Features	
Structure	Fact list
Language	Expert language (precise nouns/adjectives)
Grammar	Present tense. Full stops at the end of sentences
Composition	Simple sentences which can be read by themselves and others. (ELG)
Progression	
Builds Upon	N: Captions
Converges With	R: Simple sentences, which can be read by themselves and others. (ELG)
Leads to	Y1: Explanation texts

Year R –Factual Sentence Lists

Caterpillars



Caterpillars eat leaves.

They have lots of legs.

They make a cocoon.

Caterpillars turn into butterflies or moths.

There are different kinds of caterpillars.

Year 1

Text Type & YG	Grouped facts about a subject
Purpose	Inform the reader about (x)
Audience	Someone who wants to learn about (x)

Text Features

Structure	Title Introduction* Subheadings (given) Unordered groups of information Includes a picture with a caption*
Language	Expanded noun phrases Subject specific vocabulary Use of and, because* Use of pronouns for different subjects. Using and to join clauses.
Grammar	Present tense Generalised nouns (Add s or es)
Composition	Two or more lists make up a larger topic Fact couplets General descriptions of attributes/characteristics.

Progression

Builds Upon	R: Simple sentences, which can be read by themselves and others. (ELG)
Converges With	Y1: Explanation
Leads to	Y2: Information texts

Year 1 – Grouped Facts

Minibeasts

Spiders

Spiders have 8 legs and their legs are long. Spiders make webs to catch their food.



Ants

Ants are tiny insects. They live in big groups and they are called colonies. Some ants are red and some are black.

Butterflies

Butterflies are insects that fly. They have big wings and they are very colourful.



Year 2 – Unordered Paragraphs

Text Type & YG Unordered paragraphs – Taxonomic Information

Purpose Inform the reader about (x)

Audience Someone who wants to learn about (x)

Text Features

Structure Title
Introduction*
Subheadings
Unordered paragraphs
Includes a diagram with a label*
Interesting fact/fact box*

Language Expert expanded noun phrases.
Use of and, because*
Use of pronouns for different subjects
Using and to join clauses

Grammar Present tense
Generalised nouns (Add s or es)
Commas to separate a list
Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and co-ordination (using or, and, but)

Composition Fact couplets
General descriptions of attributes/characteristics.
Direct address
Describe the content in sufficient detail

Progression

Builds Upon Y1: Information texts

Converges With Yr2: Response texts, Procedural texts

Leads to Yr3: Information texts

Year 2

Animals of the Galapagos Islands

The Galapagos Islands are an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean. These islands are near the equator and lots of amazing animals live on each of the islands. Read on to find out more about the fascinating animals that live on the Galapagos Islands.

The marine iguana

The marine iguana is a very special lizard because it can swim under water. Most lizards do not swim in the water but the marine iguana eats fish and algae and they dive down underwater for their food. They live in groups called colonies on the rocky shores next to the sea.

The Galapagos tortoise

Did you know that the Galapagos tortoise are the largest tortoises in the world? These huge reptiles weight over 400 kilograms. How amazing is that! These tortoises are herbivores. This means they eat plants like cacti, grasses and leaves. The Galapagos Tortoises are cold blooded so they like to warm their bodies in the sun. Then they eat for nearly 9 hours a day. That is longer than a school day!

The Galapagos Penguin

Even though most penguins like to live in the cold, the Galapagos penguins live on the equator where it is warm. The Galapagos penguins are only one and a half feet tall. This means that it is one of the smallest penguins in the world. These penguins like to eat different fish and their favourite food is sardines. What an amazing bird!

Year 3

Text Type & YG Sub-Headed Paragraphs - Left of Register

Purpose Inform the non-expert reader about (x)

Audience A novice who wants to learn about (x)

Text Features

Structure
 Title
 Introduction (ABC)
 Subheadings
 Paragraphs ABC
 Includes a diagram with a label*
 Interesting fact/fact box*

Language
 Expert expanded noun phrases.
 Use of pronouns/varied noun phrases for cohesion
 Adverbials of time, reason, manner and place

Grammar
 Present tense
 Subordination (using when, if, that, because)
 Co-ordination (using or, and, but)
 Comma after a fronted adverbial
 Brackets
 Semi-colons*
 Possessive apostrophes

Composition
 Paragraphs - match the ABC introduction
 Specific descriptions of attributes/characteristics of one thing
 Direct address
 Ideas expanded with detail grid

Progression

Builds Upon Y2: Information texts

Converges With Y3: Explanation texts; Y3: Recounts

Leads to Y4: Introduction texts

Year 3

Honeybees

Honeybees are flying insects and are related to wasps and ants. They have a smaller and slimmer body than bumblebees. This report will tell you all about where bees live, what they eat and how to stay safe around honeybees. Read on to become an expert on honeybees!

Where Do They Live?

Honeybees can be found living in jungles, woodlands, forests and gardens in many parts of the world, apart from Antarctica where it is too cold for them to survive. They make their own homes where they live called a hive; these can be found in places such as the hollow of a tree. Each hive can contain up to 80,000 bees.

What Do They Eat?

Honeybees eat pollen and nectar from flowers. Pollen is a fine powder made by plants and used by other plants to make seeds; pollen helps the honeybee to grow. Nectar is a sugary liquid that gives the honeybee energy.

Staying Safe

Honeybees use their sting to protect them although they are mainly gentle insects and will only attack if threatened. The honeybee has a number of predators including birds, small mammals, reptiles and other insects. Also, larger mammals such as bears destroy the hive of the honeybees so that they can eat the honey inside.

Fascinating Facts



Honeybees die after they have stung. Their sting is barbed and sticks into the skin of the person or animal that they have stung. To pass on information about different flowers and food to each other honeybees use a 'waggle' dance. Honeybees make honey which animals and humans eat.

Year 5

Text Type & YG	Wikipedia - right of register
Purpose	Inform the reader about (x)
Audience	Someone who wants to learn about (x)

Text Features

Structure	Title Introduction (GSV) Subheadings Paragraphs Includes a diagram with a label* Interesting fact/fact box* Summary or conclusion
Language	Generalisations in language No deictic terms (you/it/there/tomorrow) Language of expert Move towards impersonal and passive voice
Grammar	Timeless present tense Present perfect form Subordination (using when, if, that, because) Coordination (using or, and, but) Comma after a fronted adverbials Brackets Semi-colons Possessive apostrophes Hyphens to avoid ambiguity
Composition	Paragraphs - match the introduction Specific descriptions of attributes/characteristics. Impersonal Describe the content in sufficient detail

Progression

Builds Upon	Y3: Information Texts; Y4: Explanation Texts
Converges With	Y5: Explanation Texts Y5: Description
Leads to	Y6: Biographies

Year 5

Lethal Lizards

Yellow-spotted lizards are one of the least well-known, but deadliest creatures on the planet. For their human neighbours, these reptiles are notorious for the high toxicity of their venom and their aggressive behaviour which makes them likely to unleash their deadly bite. These lizards should be feared beyond all other lizards.

Reclusive reptiles

The yellow-spotted lizard is only found in the deserts of Texas and Mexico. They live in scorching temperatures, but seek the shade found in holes that also provide protection from airborne predators. Although these killers are not as familiar as other deadly creatures, it is their presence in desert holes that makes them particularly dangerous. For these diminutive lizards – which typically measure 15 centimetres in length – their habitat provides the perfect location from which to launch attacks.

Ominous omnivores

Yellow-spotted lizards are omnivorous: like many lizards, their preferred diet is small animals and insects, but they are known to eat cactus thorns and the shells of sunflower seeds when their favoured food is in short supply. Because of the potency of their venom, they are sometimes willing to attack creatures much larger than themselves; in such circumstances, there is evidence that these social creatures (up to 20 lizards can live in one hole) will share their prey with other yellow-spotted lizards.

A hidden threat

Unusually, yellow-spotted lizards are flexible in their hunting methods: sometimes they launch solitary attacks and other times they will do so in groups. Their powerful, muscular legs allow them to launch swift assaults from the deepest of desert holes. The strength of the venom injected by their black teeth is so strong that the small animals they bite die almost instantly; however, if a human is bitten, the venom acts more slowly, causing an excruciating and drawn-out death. There is no known antidote to their venom and claims of humans surviving this beast's bite are disputed by experts.

Year 6

Text Type & YG	Right of register - Wikipedia – Yr5
Purpose	Inform the reader about (x)
Audience	Someone who wants to learn about (x)

Text Features

Structure	Title Introduction (GSV - see guidance) Subheadings Paragraphs Includes a diagram with a label* Interesting fact/fact box* Summary or conclusion
Language	Generalisations in language No deictic terms Language of expert Move towards impersonal and passive voice
Grammar	Combination of timeless present and past tenses Subordination (using when, if, that, because) and coordination (using or, and, but) Parenthesis Semi-colons Possessive apostrophes Hyphens to avoid ambiguity
Composition	Paragraphs - match the introduction Specific descriptions of attributes/characteristics. Impersonal Describe the content in sufficient detail

Progression

Builds Upon	Y5: Information Texts; Y5: Explanation Texts
Converges With	Y6: Explanation Texts Y6: Description
Leads to	

Year 6 – Right of Register

Rolihlahla ('Nelson') Mandela

In the majority of countries, racism is not accepted by society. Rolihlahla Mandela (commonly known as Nelson) is well known for becoming the first non-white president of South Africa. Mandela was respected for his courage and wisdom in bringing different races together to live in peace.

Early Life

Rolihlahla Mandela was born into the Madiba clan in the village of Mvezo, South Africa, on 18th July 1918 - his father was chief of Mvezo. He attended primary school in Qunu where his teacher, Miss Mdingane, gave him the name Nelson. This was because it was policy at that time that all children needed a 'Christian' name and could not use their tribal African name in school. Sadly, when he was 12 years old, his father died and he went to live with his uncle. As a young adult, Mandela settled in Johannesburg which is the capital city of South Africa. He worked in a variety of jobs whilst studying law at university, including as a guard and a clerk.

Politics and Prison

At that time in South Africa, the country was run using a system called 'apartheid'. This meant that non-white citizens were separated from whites and did not have equal rights. For example: people of different races could not marry, live or even work together and every government politician was white despite only being 13% of the population. At first, Mandela organised non-violent protests as a leader in the African National Congress (ANC) party. However, he started to doubt that this approach would work and started up an armed branch of the ANC. He planned to bomb certain buildings (but only the buildings as he wanted to make sure that no one would be hurt). Mandela was seen as a terrorist by the South African government and sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island.

Freedom and Change

After spending 27 years in prison, Mandela was finally released in 1990. His story encouraged people and governments around the world to speak out against apartheid in South Africa.

Once released from prison, Nelson continued his campaign for equality. His hard work and lifelong effort paid off when, for the first time, people of all races were allowed to vote in the 1994 election. Nelson Mandela won the election and became President of South Africa.

Legacy

On 5th December 2013, at the age of 95, Mandela died peacefully at his home with his family by his bedside. Mandela truly wanted all people of all races to have equal rights – he said: 'If they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love.' Around the world, people continue to fight against hate, racism and unfairness – just as Mandela did.