Look at these examples of explanation texts on your tables. What do you notice?

Explanation texts

The Lifecycle of a Frog

From are amphibians.

How Do Tadpoles Grow?

Frogs are cold-blooded amphibians. Amphibians are animals that can walk on land and can

The process in which a tadpole turns into a frog is called metamorphosis.

^70 eggs in a lake or pond. These eggs are very soft and have

hatch and swim around to find plants to feed on. The tadpoles

prow legs. Firstly, the hind legs appear. Then, the lungs begin legs appear. The tadpoles start to look more like frogs and are become more adventurous, but as a result many of them are

3 lungs are fully developed so they can get out of the water and away and vanish.

n. During winter, the frogs will hibernate at the bottom of

ther frog lays her eggs in the water. This is called frog spawn.

ime, they grow gills to help them breathe.

ow two back legs.

s hatch into tiny tadpoles.

ow two front legs.

he tadpole looks like a frog but it has a tail. This is

roglet loses its tail.

The Life Cycle of a Moth

A moth is an insect with two antennae and a small pair of wings. Moths also have feelers.

To begin with, a female moth uses her antennae to help choose the right plant to lay her eggs on. Three weeks later, the eggs hatch and baby caterpillars come out. The baby caterpillars eat their own shell for nourishment. After they have finished eating their shell, they move on to eating leaves and other plants.

As a result, the caterpillar grows quickly. Soon, it starts to sheds its skin. At between 11 and 14 weeks of age, it starts to make a pupa to live in. While the caterpillar is inside its pupa, its body changes. Eventually, the pupa case will open and a lovely moth will come out.



Adult moths flit from plant to plant, feeding and growing. All grow two eyes and big eye spots on their wings so that they can scare away predators. Their antennae are very sensitive.

moths have two sets of wings covered in tiny scales. They

For the cycle to begin again, the female must lay eggs o

How Volcanoes Erupt

Volcanoes are like openings on the Earth's surface. All volcanoes can eject lava, rocks, gas or ash, which can cover the surrounding land. When this happens, it is called a volcanic eruption

There are five main parts of a volcano: the magma chamber, the main vent, the crater, the cone and sometimes there are some smaller vents. The magma chamber is a large space where magma is stored. It is connected to the surface by the main vent and smaller vents. The crater is located above the magma chamber and the outside of the volcano is referred to as the cone.

Just before an eruption, the magma chamber is filled with molten rock from the mantle. After a short period of time, the pressure increases and, as a result, the magma rises through the vent towards the crater. Magma contains bubbles of gas, which grow larger and larger as the pressure increases. This leads to the volcano crupting magma on to the surface of the earth. As the gas bubbles in the magma escape into the atmosphere, the hot molten rock changes to lava. There are two main types of eruptions: explosive eruptions and effusive eruptions. An explosive eruption is when the volcanic material is ejected from the crater violently and dramatically. By contrast, in an effusive eruption, the lava gradually oozes out of the crater. The type of eruption is determined by the amount of gas and the mineral content in the magma. All volcanic

Purpose

Tells us how something works or gives us information about something.



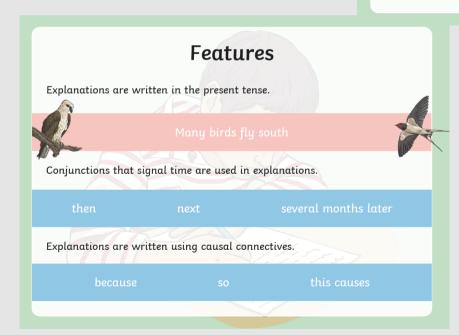
There are lots of things we can do to stay healthy and to keep illnesses away.

A series of logical steps explaining how or why something occurs.

The best drinks for staying healthy are water and milk. Fruit juices can be good for us but they can have a lot of sugar in them. Fizzy drinks are not good for us at all.

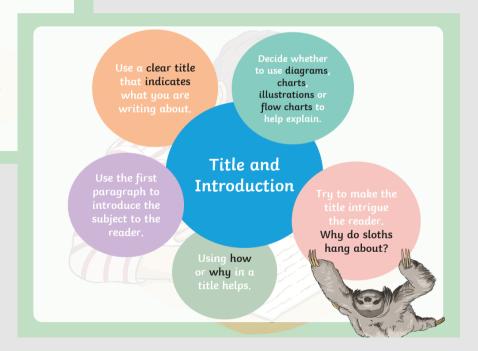


Steps continue until the final state is produced or the explanation is complete.



Features

- Title explains what the text is for
- Opening Statement about the subject
- Clear, simple points about why or how something occurs
- · Technical words where appropriate
- · Conjunctions e.g. because, resulting in
- · Present tense
- Summary Paragraph



TASK

	Roman	

Roads come in many shapes and sizes. Did you know they were first invented by the Romans? They were first built when the Roman Empire conquered the

Having the best roads meant that the army could march from one place t another. They built the roads as straight as possible, so that the army coul take the shortest route.

First, the Roman builders would clear the ground of rocks and trees. Then they dug a trench where the road was to go and filled it with big stones. Next, they put in big stones, pobbles, cement and sand which they packed down in order to make a firm base. After that, they added cement mixed with breiken tiles resulting in earther streng level.

On top of that rough construction, they put poving stones in order to make the filst surface. These stones were out so that they fifted together tightly. Finally, kerb stones were put at each side of the road, this allowed the paving stones to stoy in place. It was also used to make a channel for the water to run wave and ear as a decision differ.

The roads in the Roman era were known as the best! Imagine a world without



A question title? A short opening that includes a question.	explanation text on Roman roads.
A short opening that	
includes a question.	
The stages of the process	
in chronological order.	
Technical language for	
the subject.	
N:	
Diagrams and illustrations (with captions).	

Read the explanation text on Roman roads.

Then, record evidence from the text on your recording sheet.