

Features of a Non-Chronological Report

Title: The title should be nice and big so it catches the readers eye. It should make it very clear to the reader what the non-chronological report is about. Sometimes, the heading can take the form of a question which then the non-chronological report answers.

Introduction: This paragraph gives an overview of the topic the non-chronological report is about. It is found just below the heading and before the main body of the report.

Sub-headings: Non-chronological reports are laid out in paragraphs. Each paragraph focusses on a different aspect of the topic of the report. So that the reader knows what each paragraph is about, subheadings are used as signposts.

Sometimes, the heading can take the form of a question which then the non-chronological report answers.

Present tense verbs: Non-chronological reports are normally written in the present tense unless they are writing about an event that has happened in the past.

Written in the third person: Non-chronological reports are written in the third person

Use a formal tone: The purpose of this type of writing is to give facts rather than opinions. Therefore, non-chronological reports use formal language.

Image with captions: These could be photographs, illustrations or diagrams with labels. The images have captions. The captions help the reader to understand what the image is showing.

Topic language


Information in fact boxes and/or bullet-marked lists

Paragraphs to organise the text: Non-chronological reports are organised into paragraphs. Each paragraph focusses on a different aspect of the subject being discussed.

ROCKS


Rocks might seem like simple, lifeless objects at first glance, but they play an important role in shaping landscapes, supporting life, and providing us with valuable resources. Discover the different types of rocks, how they form, where they are located and how they provide us with valuable resources.

What are the Different Types of Rocks?




Metamorphic Rock

Metamorphic rocks have been formed from other rocks that have been heated or put under extreme pressure. They are usually formed deep under the surface of the Earth.



Igneous Rock

Igneous rocks are created near volcanoes, when magma or lava (melted rocks) is cooled and forms hard rocks. This creates rocks made of hard crystals.



Sedimentary Rock

Sedimentary rocks are formed of small particles (sediments) that have been layered on top of each other and compressed to form a rock that is easily crumbled.

Where are Different Types of Rocks Located in the UK?

- Igneous rocks can usually be found in areas like Scotland, in the Lake District, in North-West England, in North Wales, and Northern Ireland.
- Metamorphic rocks are found in Northern Ireland and Scotland.
- Sedimentary rocks can be found across southern and central parts of England.

What are Rocks Used For?

Rocks have many uses, from building to pottery, and different types of rocks have characteristics that can make them suitable for a wide range of things. Igneous rocks are usually used as stone for building or statues. Metamorphic rocks can be used for art such as statues and vases. Sedimentary rocks are also used for building and can be used to make plaster of cement.

Did You Know?
Pumice is used in toothpaste!

Conclusion