

# RECALL

Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. Mr Peters (our) teacher lives in Derby.
2. As a result, Tom is very friendly. I like him.
3. Offspring is a formal word for parents.
4. My hometown Nottingham is (in East Midlands).
5. There's too much rubbish around the world because we have to recycle our waste.

LO: TO PLAN YOUR EXPLANATION TEXT.

# GUIDED PRACTICE

Today you will create a plan of your explanation text.

To start with, you will have to think of your introductory paragraph. As you remember, the authors of the three biographies you read, wrote how they became interested in the topic of their explanation text. You will need to think of a reason and make up a short story of how you became interested in the subject of frog's lifecycle.

Then, you will have to choose what facts will be in each paragraph of the explanation text. You don't need to think of the sentences you are going to write but about the content of each paragraph. You will see some examples on the next pages.

# LIFECYCLE OF THE FROG – STAGES.

- Frogs lay single eggs that all stick together to make a big mass. It is called spawn.
- Some frogs stay to watch their eggs. Others leave the eggs.
- Frogs tend to lay many eggs because there are many hazards between being laid and full grown frogness. The eggs that die tend to turn white or opaque.
- There are a lot of dangers waiting for the eggs.
- Life starts right as the central yolk splits in two. It then divides into four, then eight, etc. until it looks a bit like a raspberry inside a jelly!
- the embryo starts to look more and more like a tadpole, getting longer
- About 6-21 days after being laid, the egg will hatch.
- Most eggs are found in calm or static waters, to prevent getting too rumbled about in infancy!
- After hatching, the tadpole feeds on the remaining yolk..
- Tadpoles are really fragile at this point.
- They stick themselves to floating weeds or grasses in the water using little sticky organs between their mouth and belly area.
- 7 to 10 days after hatching, tadpoles will begin to swim around and feed on algae.
- At this point the tadpoles have gills fully developed and can only breathe under water.
- 4 weeks after hatching, the gills start getting grown over by skin and disappear.
- Tadpoles breath with normal air.
- They teeny tiny teeth which help them grate food.
- By the fourth week, tadpoles are quite social creatures. Some even interact and school like fish!
- After 6 to 9 weeks, little tiny legs start to sprout. The gets more visible and the body gets longer.
- Now they can eat bigger food like dead insects and even plants.
- The arms will begin to bulge where they will eventually pop out, elbow first.
- After about 9 weeks, it is like a teeny frog with a long tail. It is now well on its way to being almost full-grown!
- By 12 weeks, the tadpole has a small tail and looks like a miniature version of the adult frog. It is now called a froglet or a young frog.
- Soon, it will leave the water, only to return again to lay more eggs and start the process all over again!
- Between 12 to 16 weeks, if the water is warm and there is good food supply, the frog has completed the full growth cycle.

# YOUR BEGINNING

Think of how you might have become interested in the topic frog's lifecycle. Make up a short, funny paragraph which will hook reader's attention. In the text about the gliders, the author joined his/her auntie flying a glider and loved watching it. In the text about the phases of the moon, the author started watching stars and the moon with his dad. What is your story? How did you get interested? Write some ideas or a short paragraph telling the reader how you became interested in frog's lifecycle.

Now write your introductory paragraph.

# YOUR BEGINNING - MY EXAMPLE

In my garden, after a few days of rain, there would be a big puddle of rainwater in my garden. One day, when it finally stopped raining, I went out to the garden. I looked into the puddle and to my surprise, I saw a strange creature with two tiny legs swimming in the puddle. I was so interested in the creature that I watched it every day as it was getting bigger and bigger. After a week this odd creature lost its legs and began to remind a frog...It was amazing. I decided to learn more about this creature and started studying frogs and their lifecycle. Have you ever wondered how amazing frog's life can be?

# PLAN YOUR EXPLANATION TEXT.

On Friday, you wrote the titles of your paragraphs and drew the pictures summarising each paragraph. Now, write the title of each paragraph again and list the facts that you will include in each paragraph.

Title of your paragraph	Which facts will you include?

# PLAN YOUR EXPLANATION TEXT – MY EXAMPLE

Title of your paragraph	Which facts will you include?
What is a spawn?	<p>Frogs lay single eggs that all stick together to make a big mass. It is called spawn.</p> <p>Some frogs stay to watch their eggs. Others leave the eggs.</p> <p>Frogs tend to lay many eggs because there are many hazards between being laid and full grown frogness. The eggs that die tend to turn white or opaque.</p>
Frog's eggs.	<p>There are a lot of dangers waiting for the eggs.</p> <p>Life starts right as the central yolk splits in two. It then divides into four, then eight, etc. until it looks a bit like a raspberry inside a jelly! The embryo starts to look more and more like a tadpole, getting longer. About 6-21 days after being laid, the egg will hatch.</p>
What is tadpole?	<p>They stick themselves to floating weeds or grasses in the water using little sticky organs between their mouth and belly area. 7 to 10 days after hatching, tadpoles will begin to swim around and feed on algae. At this point the tadpoles have gills fully developed and can only breathe under water.</p> <p>4 weeks after hatching, the gills start getting grown over by skin and disappear. Tadpoles breath with normal air. They have teeny tiny teeth which help them grate food.</p>
Look at the legs!	<p><i>By the fourth week, tadpoles are quite social creatures. Some even interact and school like fish!</i></p> <p><i>After 6 to 9 weeks, little tiny legs start to sprout. The gets more visible and the body gets longer.</i></p> <p><i>Now they can eat bigger food like dead insects and even plants.</i></p>
Young frog	<p>The arms will begin to bulge where they will eventually pop out, elbow first.</p> <p>After about 9 weeks, it is like a teeny frog with a long tail. It is now well on its way to being almost full-grown!</p> <p>By 12 weeks, the tadpole has a small tail and looks like a miniature version of the adult frog. It is now called a froglet or a young frog.</p>
An adult frog.	<p>Soon, it will leave the water, only to return again to lay more eggs and start the process all over again!</p> <p>Between 12 to 16 weeks, if the water is warm and there is good food supply, the frog has completed the full growth cycle.</p>