

Answer the following questions:

RECALL

1. What are brackets and why we use them?
2. Write an example of a sentence with a pair of brackets.

LO: HOW TO USE BRACKETS EFFECTIVELY IN THE EXPLANATION TEXT?

Some will even make their own technical sentences including brackets.

Some will add missing brackets in the sentences.

Most will explain the purpose of different brackets.

All will identify brackets included in explanation texts.

GUIDED PRACTICE

Today, you will look at how we can use brackets effectively in our explanation text.

The main purpose of the brackets is to add extra information so that the reader understands the text more.

You can include an explanation of an unfamiliar word:

Surinam (a country in South America) is very small.

You can explain who the person is:

Mr Smith (a teacher at our school) is very friendly.

You can add extra information to the sentence, to make it clearer:

The room was dark and quiet (it was night time).

WHY DOES THE MOON CHANGE SHAPES?

One night, I was sitting with Dad in the garden. His arm cloaked around my shoulder. He knelt down and whispered to me - make a wish - blow it to the moon. The whole garden turned bright silver. A star-soaked cat leaped into my lap. When you look at the moon in the night sky it looks a different shape to a few days before. What is the explanation for this? Here is what is happening.

Moon phases

The first thing to understand is that the moon travels around Earth every 28 days. As the moon moves, you see different parts of the moon reflecting light from the sun. You look at the moon from different angles as it moves around Earth, therefore this makes the shape of the moon you can see look different. These different shapes of the moon are called moon phases.

A new moon

The moon's phases start with a new moon. At this point you can't see the moon at all because the part of the moon that faces Earth is in cold shadowy darkness (there's no sunlight heating the Moon).

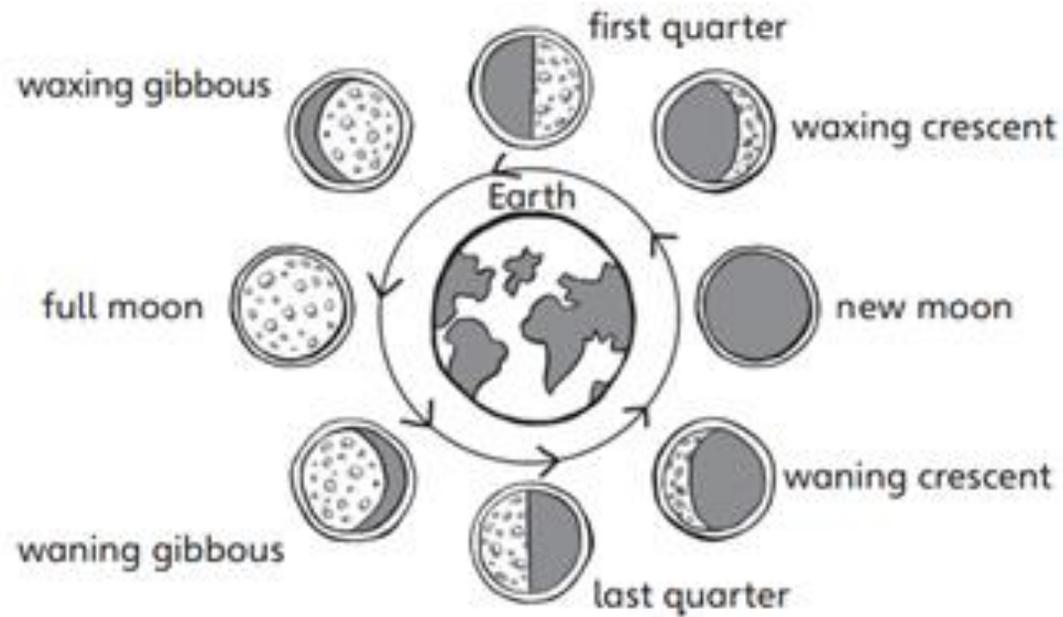
A waxing moon

As the moon orbits (moves around) the Earth you start to see more and more of its bumpy and scarred surface. When the moon is growing night after night it is called a waxing moon. It is a crescent shape. This stage carries on until you can see half of the moon in the night sky. Some even say you can see a cat with a dish on the moon at this time - but I don't know about that! Night after night you see more and more of the moon until after 14 nights there is a full moon (it can't get any bigger). This occurs because you can see a whole side of the moon. This is the moon at its most proud.

A waning moon

After the full moon, the amount of the moon that you can see each night gets smaller and smaller. She begins to go back into her shell. It is a crescent shape again and it is called a waning moon. I sometimes think she's a wailing moon and she is leaving us because she is sad. Twenty-eight days after the new moon you can only see a very small sliver of her in the sky. Finally, the moon starts to travel around Earth again, starting with another new moon.





I especially love this topic because I have a telescope and like to look at the moon and stars in the night sky with my dad. I find the moon fascinating and mysterious but it is also nice to understand why the moon changes shape in the sky.

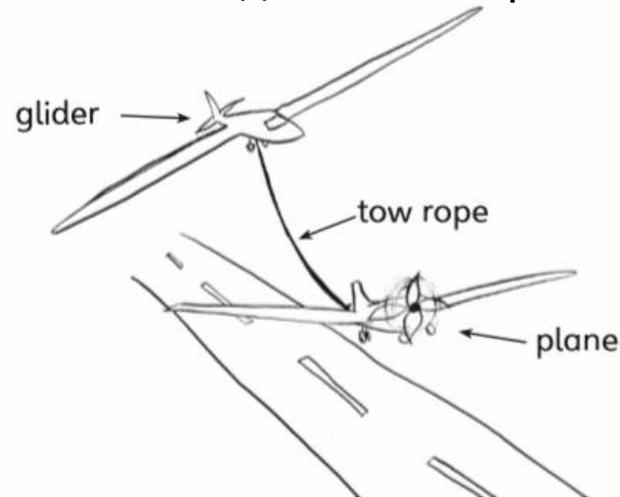
HOW DOES A GLIDER FLY?

We went up to the airport the other day to see my aunty do her gliding. She (inside the aircraft) was like a gentle feather in the wind. It all looked so peaceful up there amongst the clouds, birds and dreams. I hope to be a feather up there with her too one day. On a sunny day you might even spot my aunty soaring across the sky without making a single sound.

Have you ever wondered how gliders can stay in the air without any engines? Well, let me tell you!

How does a glider get up into the air?

Before someone can fly a glider, it has to get up into the air. For this reason, this had to be done with the help of a plane. Due to the fact of a glider being an unpowered aircraft, a tow rope is attached to the back of the plane and the front of the glider and the plane takes off. When the plane has reached the right altitude (flew high enough in the sky), the tow rope is release



How does a glider stay up in the air?

You might be wondering why the glider doesn't fall down to the ground when the plane is no longer pulling it through the sky. In fact, the glider keeps on flying! As a result of warm current of air rising up from the ground, the glider floats on it. When the glider moves out of a column of rising warm air, it starts to descend (drop) gradually until the glider finds another current of warm air. Warm air ascends (rises) from places like car parks and rocks (they are heated more than other surfaces) on the ground. For this reason, the pilot looks out for these places. Wind can also help gliders to stay in the air.

How does the glider land?

When it is time to land the glider, the pilot has to find the runway and start to descend. The pilot makes flaps on the wings (called spoilers) lift up to stop the glider lifting up any more. The glider lands on one wheel underneath where the pilot sits.

I am interested in gliding because I want to be a pilot when I grow up and gliding is a good way to start learning to fly.

HOW DO WE RECYCLE GLASS BOTTLES?

How do we recycle glass bottles?

Last month, I went for a trip to a recycling centre with my class. I thought that learning about rubbish would be boring but I was wrong... Everything (different recycling processes) we saw was interesting but I was particularly impressed by how glass bottles are recycled.

Have you ever wondered how we recycle glass bottles?

How are new bottles made?

New glass bottles are made mainly of silica sand (white fine sand). The sand is melted in a furnace (a large container) , at a very high temperature. As a result, the process of making new bottles uses a lot of energy (you need to generate a lot of heat). Recycled glass bottles are made in a very similar way, but cost less and use up fewer natural resources and less energy.

What happens to the old glass bottles?

The process begins when people take their used bottles and jars to a bottle bank or put them into their brown bin. Next, the bottles and jars are taken by lorries to the recycling plant. At the plant, due to the bottle tops and lids not being made of glass, they are removed. Next, the glass is sorted by colour and washed to remove any impurities (dirt). Because of the bottles being too big, the glass then has to be crushed into small pieces.

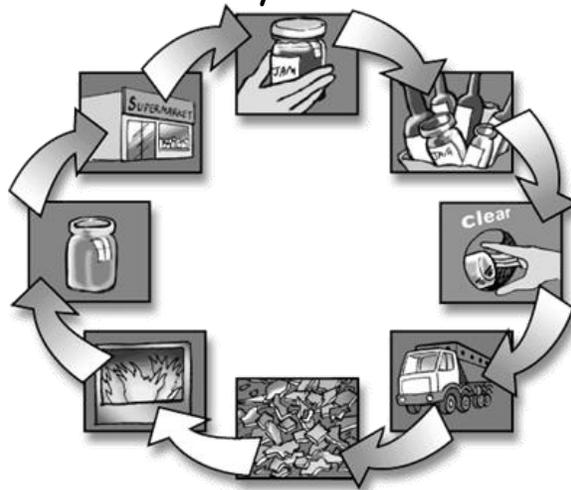
Where does the crushed glass go?

The crushed glass is then sent by lorry to a bottle factory. Here, it is mixed with a small amount of silica sand (smaller amount than for new bottles). It is then melted in a furnace, at a lower temperature than new glass. Therefore, it allows us to save energy.

How are the new recycled bottles made?

Finally, the hot liquid glass is drawn out of the furnace and fed into machinery that moulds it into bottles. Recycled glass is as pure and as strong as new glass. For this reason, glass can be recycled many times without losing its quality.

I am really interested in the topic of recycling glass due to the fact that there's more and more plastic bottles (they can't be easily recycled) being thrown away around the world and I would like the people to re-use glass bottles instead of just throwing plastic bottles away.



INTELLIGENT PRACTICE



Read all the explanation texts again and write down the words in brackets from each text.

Title	
Why does the moon change shapes?	
How does a glider fly?	
How do we recycle glass bottles?	

INTELLIGENT PRACTICE - ANSWERS



Title	
Why does the moon change shapes?	(there's no sunlight heating the Moon). (moves around) (it can't get any bigger).
How does a glider fly?	(inside the aircraft) (flew high enough in the sky) (drop) (they are heated more than other surfaces) (called spoilers)
How do we recycle glass bottles?	(dirt). (a large container (white fine sand). (different recycling processes) (smaller amount than for new bottles) (they can't be easily recycled)

INTELLIGENT PRACTICE



Look at all the words in brackets from chilli 1 and explain what they refer to or what they explain.

Title	Write down sub-headings	What is the purpose of each pair of brackets?
Why does the moon change shapes?	(there's no sunlight heating the Moon). (moves around) (it can't get any bigger).	
How does a glider fly?	(inside the aircraft) (flew high enough in the sky) (drop) (they are heated more than other surfaces) (called spoilers)	
How do we recycle glass bottles?	(dirt). (a large container (white fine sand). (different recycling processes) (smaller amount than for new bottles) (they can't be easily recycled)	

INTELLIGENT PRACTICE - ANSWERS



Title	Write down sub-headings	What is the purpose of each pair of brackets?
Why does the moon change shapes?	(there's no sunlight heating the Moon). (moves around) (it can't get any bigger).	Adds information why it's dark and cold.
		Explains the meaning of the word "orbit"
		Explains why the moon is called "full"
How does a glider fly?	(inside the aircraft) (flew high enough in the sky) (drop) (they are heated more than other surfaces) (called spoilers)	Clarifies where the auntie was.
		Meaning of the word altitude
		Adds extra information why a glider flies over rocks and car parks.
		Explains the meaning of "flaps"
How do we recycle glass bottles?	(dirt). (a large container (white fine sand). (different recycling processes) (smaller amount than for new bottles) (they can't be easily recycled)	Explains "impurities"
		Explains what furnace is
		Adds extra information about "silica sand"
		Adds extra info about the trip.
		Adds extra information.
		Adds extra information.

INTELLIGENT PRACTICE



Read the sentences and add missing brackets.

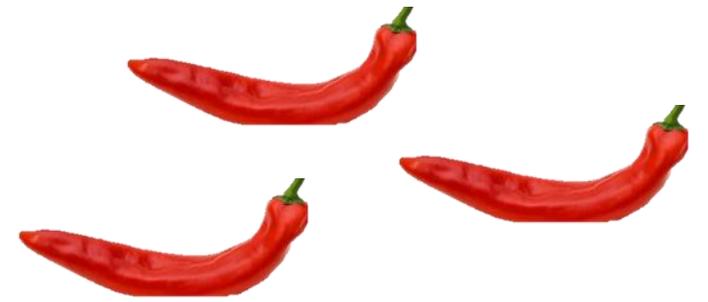
1. I love watching gliders aircrafts without engine in the sky.
2. Boiling temperature of water 100 centigrade can burn the skin.
3. Mr Edwards our headteacher is very friendly.
4. Moths are nocturnal active at night butterflies.
5. Copper a soft-reddish metal is used to make electrical wires.
6. Eczema a dry skin condition can be very difficult to treat.
7. QMC Queens Medical Centre is the biggest hospital in Nottingham.
8. Samsung Galaxy a mobile phone is quite expensive.

INTELLIGENT PRACTICE - ANSWERS

Read the sentences and add missing brackets.

1. I love watching gliders (aircrafts without engine) in the sky.
2. Boiling temperature of water (100 centigrade) can burn the skin.
3. Mr Edwards (our headteacher) is very friendly.
4. Moths are nocturnal (active at night) butterflies.
5. Copper (a soft-reddish metal) is used to make electrical wires.
6. Eczema (a dry skin condition) can be very difficult to treat.
7. QMC (Queens Medical Centre) is the biggest hospital in Nottingham.
8. Samsung Galaxy (a mobile phone) is quite expensive.

Now write, 3 technical sentences including brackets.



DIVE DEEPER:

WRITE 6 TECHNICAL OR SCIENTIFIC SENTENCES WITH BRACKETS.