

# Explanation texts

## Technician Writing Targets

To use prepositions (before, after, during, in, because of).

To begin to use paragraphs to group ideas together.

## Apprentice Writing Targets

To use simple and compound sentence structures.

## Expert Writing Targets

To use prepositions (before, after, during, in, because of).

To use a wider range of conjunctions (when, if, because, although).

Wednesday 5th January

LO - to know the features of  
explanation texts.

1. Daniel ran in the race.
2. Lilly danced for her exam.
3. Jessica read her favourite books.
4. The rabbit hopped away quickly when the car came past.
5. The sun shone brightly.
6. Guinea pigs eat fresh vegetables.
7. Fish swim in deep and shallow waters.

Read the sentences  
and circle the verb  
in each of them.





# bustling

*adj.* crowded or lively

like a busy market full of shoppers

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What do you already know about explanation texts?



Explanation  
texts

Find examples of each feature.

## How do plants grow?



Everywhere you look, you will see many plants of all shapes, sizes and colours, but do you know how they grow? The lifecycle of a plant is very simple to understand. Each part of a plant has a job that will help it to grow. Read on to find out more.

Most plants start as seeds or bulbs. First, the seed will grow roots. The roots grow downwards into the soil because this helps to secure the plant in the



ground. The roots' job is also to **absorb** water and food from the soil. This food is important because it helps the plants to grow.

**absorb:**  
*to suck up or to soak up*

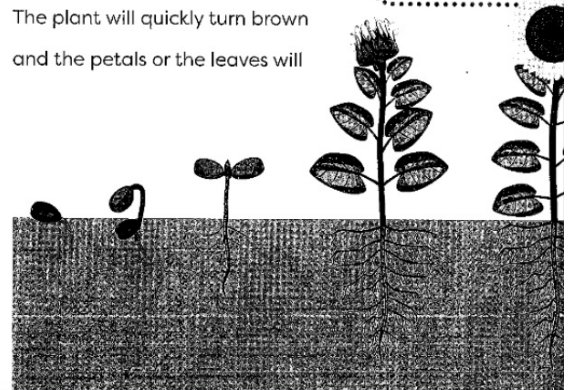
At the same time, the seed's shoots will grow upwards and then it will grow leaves above the ground. The shoots form a stem.

After about a week, the seed becomes a seedling. It will grow taller and the leaves will become bigger. The stem carries food from the leaves to the rest of the plant so the flowers can grow. New seeds are made when flowers form! When the new seeds are pollinated, new plants might be able to grow.

When the weather becomes colder, the plant starts to die. The plant will quickly turn brown and the petals or the leaves will

soon fall off. Following seeds will fall out of the flower and onto the soil. They will replant themselves and the cycle begins. We call this a lifecycle.

**?** *Did you know*  
*will only grow*  
*the right condition:*  
*temperature is too*  
*or too cold, this makes*  
*the plant from grow*



Explain to an adult what you've learnt today about...

Explanation  
texts



Thursday 6th January

Memorable Experience

LO - to prepare and present a wild  
weather report.

Complete these sentences filling in the missing words from the verbs on the pieces of wood:

looked   climbed   wearing   recognised   sailing   rowing   walked   see

- 1 The pirate ship was ..... towards the island.
- 2 Captain Starling ..... through her telescope for a long time.
- 3 She could see the pirates ..... a boat into the bay.



# indomitable

**adj. unbeatable or invincible**

like a goalie who never lets anything into the net

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What types of wild weather do you know?



tornado



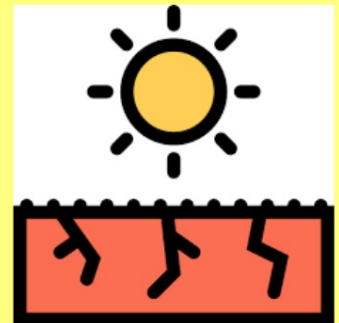
thunder and lightning



blizzard



flooding



drought

If you do not know about any of these, ask an adult.

Let's watch an example of a weather report.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xko4wtaEidc>

Skip ahead to 3:51 and stop at 5:38.

What technical vocabulary can you use in your wild weather report?

What wild weather will you include in your report and where in the UK will it be?



Draw the weather symbols on your map and get practising!

**BBC**  
WEATHER

*t your wild weather  
to an adult.*

