

# Year 2 Example Text

## Information Text: Non-Chronological Report

<sup>1</sup> Sentence correctly punctuated with a capital letters and a full stop.

<sup>2</sup> Correct and consistent use of the past tense.

<sup>3</sup> Use of an apostrophe to show where letters are missing in a contracted form.

<sup>4</sup> The /aɪ/ sound spelt -y at the end of a word.

<sup>5</sup> Use of a subordinating conjunction.

<sup>6</sup> Formation of an adjective using the suffix -less.

<sup>7</sup> Correct spelling of a homophone.

<sup>8</sup> Formation of a noun by compounding.

<sup>9</sup> Formation of an adverb using the suffix -ly.

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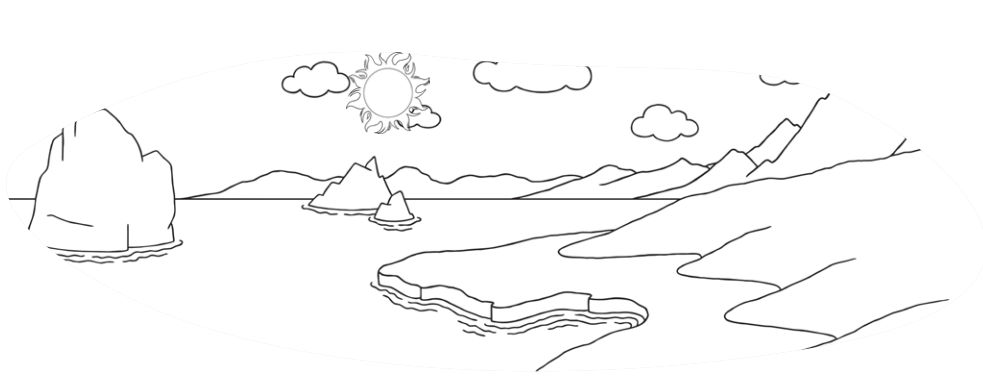
<sup>11</sup> The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before l and ll.

<sup>12</sup> Use of commas to separate items in a list.

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### All About the Arctic

The Arctic is an area of icy land and sea around the North Pole.<sup>1</sup> It is one of the coldest places on Earth. The coldest temperature ever recorded in the Arctic was -68°C!<sup>2</sup> Even though it is very cold, lots of plants, animals and people call the Arctic their home.



### The North Pole

The North Pole is the northernmost place on Earth and it was first visited by explorers in the early 1900s.<sup>2</sup> The North Pole is not a country and it is not *in* a country. It is in the Arctic Ocean.

Lots of people think that the North Pole is on land but it *isn't*.<sup>3</sup> The nearest piece of land is over 700 miles away. The North Pole is actually covered in a very thick sheet of ice. The ice is so thick that it is possible to walk on top of it.

The sun is in the *sky*<sup>4</sup> all day and all night during the summer months at the North Pole. The sun rises each year around 21<sup>st</sup> March and does not set again until around 21<sup>st</sup> September. This means that the North Pole is sometimes called 'The Land of the Midnight Sun' *because*<sup>5</sup> the daylight is *endless*.<sup>6</sup>

In the winter months, *there*<sup>7</sup> is no *sunlight*<sup>8</sup> at all at the North Pole. It is *completely*<sup>9</sup> dark from when the sun sets in September *until*<sup>10</sup> it rises again in March the following year.

<sup>14</sup> The correct spelling of a common exception word.

<sup>15</sup> The /ʌ/ sound spelt o.

<sup>16</sup> Inclusion of an expanded noun phrase.

<sup>17</sup> Use of a co-ordinating conjunction

<sup>18</sup> The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt -al at the end of a word.

<sup>32</sup> Sentence punctuated with an exclamation mark.

<sup>31</sup> The /ɜ:/ sound spelt or after w.

<sup>30</sup> The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt -le at the end of a word.

<sup>29</sup> The /n/ sound spelt kn at the beginning of a word.

<sup>28</sup> Use of the present progressive form of the verb.

<sup>27</sup> Use of the suffix -ment.

<sup>26</sup> Correct addition of -es to a verb ending in -y.

<sup>25</sup> Correct and consistent use of the present tense.

<sup>24</sup> Formation of a noun using the suffix -ness.

<sup>23</sup> Use of a word ending in -tion.

<sup>22</sup> Formation of an adjective using the suffix -ful.

<sup>21</sup> The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt -el at the end of a word.

<sup>20</sup> The /dʒ/ sound spelt as -ge at the end of a word.

<sup>19</sup> Correct use of the possessive apostrophe for a singular noun.

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#### Arctic Plants

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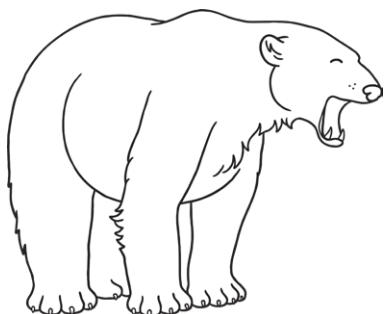
Around 1700 different types of plant grow in the Arctic circle even though it is very dark and cold for many months of the year. These plants need to have **small**<sup>11</sup> roots because the thin layer of soil that they grow in is frozen all year round. They also need to be good at growing in cold weather.

This means that you will see lots of **small flowering plants, dwarf shrubs, herbs and mosses**<sup>12</sup> in the Arctic but no trees. Trees have big roots and need some **warm**<sup>13</sup> weather to grow but moss, **grasses**<sup>14</sup> and lichen do not.

Arctic plants grow close to the ground and close to one **another**<sup>15</sup>. This is so that they are able to cover each other and resist the **harsh, cold weather**<sup>16</sup>. **The stems, leaves and buds**<sup>12</sup> of Arctic plants are often covered in fuzzy 'hairs'. This is to protect the plants from the cold wind.

#### Arctic Animals

The Arctic is home to lots of different types of animals. Some only live there during the summer months **but**<sup>17</sup> some animals live in the Arctic all year round. Many of these animals are **specially**<sup>9</sup> adapted so that they can live in the cold climate.



One **mammal**<sup>18</sup> that lives in the Arctic is the polar bear. Polar bears have lots of fat under **their**<sup>7</sup> skin to help them to stay **warm**<sup>13</sup>. They also have a thick layer of fur.

**A polar bear's**<sup>19</sup> feet are **large**<sup>20</sup> and wide and this allows it to **travel**<sup>21</sup> across the soft snow.

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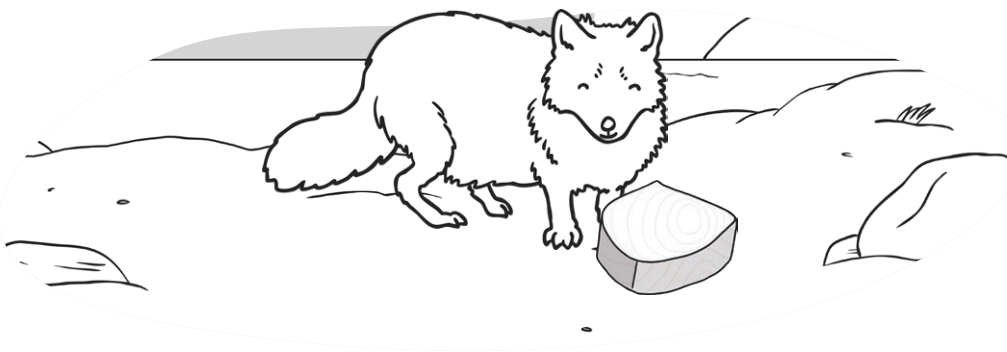
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Another **helpful**<sup>22</sup> **adaptation**<sup>23</sup> that polar bears have is that their fur reflects the white colour of the snow. This helps them to blend in and stay safe in the **wilderness**.<sup>24</sup>



Another animal that lives in the Arctic is the Arctic fox. During the winter, their fur is white to blend in with the snow. **During the summer, their fur changes to brown so that they can blend in with the plants they hide amongst.**<sup>25</sup> Their fur is thick and this keeps them warm in the cold climate.

One way that the Arctic fox survives is that it **tries**<sup>26</sup> to follow the **movement**<sup>27</sup> of a polar bear as it is **hunting**<sup>28</sup>. They are **known**<sup>29</sup> to eat anything that is left over by the polar bear which means they get to eat a lot of food by doing very **little**<sup>30</sup> **work**<sup>31! 32</sup>

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