

Friday 3rd April

Your writing task for over Easter is to produce a non-chronological report on an area of WW2 that interests you most. Below I have attached two examples of non-chronological reports as well as a checklist for you to use.

Firstly, make notes on what you already know about your chosen area. Then research and find out lots more. Organise your ideas into sections and map out the order of your report before writing your paragraphs and producing your final report.

Remember you can have headings for your different sections if you would like to.

Here are some areas you could write about:

- Evacuation
- The Blitz
- Rationing
- D-Day
- Leaders
- Shelters
- Women during the war

(these are only examples or areas you could look at)

Werewolves

Werewolves, also known as lycanthropes, are mythological or folkloric humans with the ability to shape-shift into a hybrid wolf-like creature. They are generally found in Europe and date from the medieval period. The legend of the werewolf developed in parallel to the belief in witches and is still evident in popular culture today.

How dangerous are they?

Often perceived as a threat throughout history, werewolves generally prey on any living thing; however they particularly target children. Werewolves attack in a variety of ways. The Scandinavian werewolf is known to possess poison-coated claws. This creature uses its gaze to paralyse its victims which enables the final blow to be delivered with devastating accuracy. Some werewolves are known to target the graves of their victims; digging up bodies to consume to satisfy their cravings.

Modern culture

Even after many centuries of tales, a fascination with werewolves still exists in modern society. The most popular depiction of a werewolf on film is in the renowned movie franchise: 'Twilight'. Another work of fiction which mentions these mythical beasts is 'Harry Potter'. This series of books features several werewolves (including Remus Lupin).

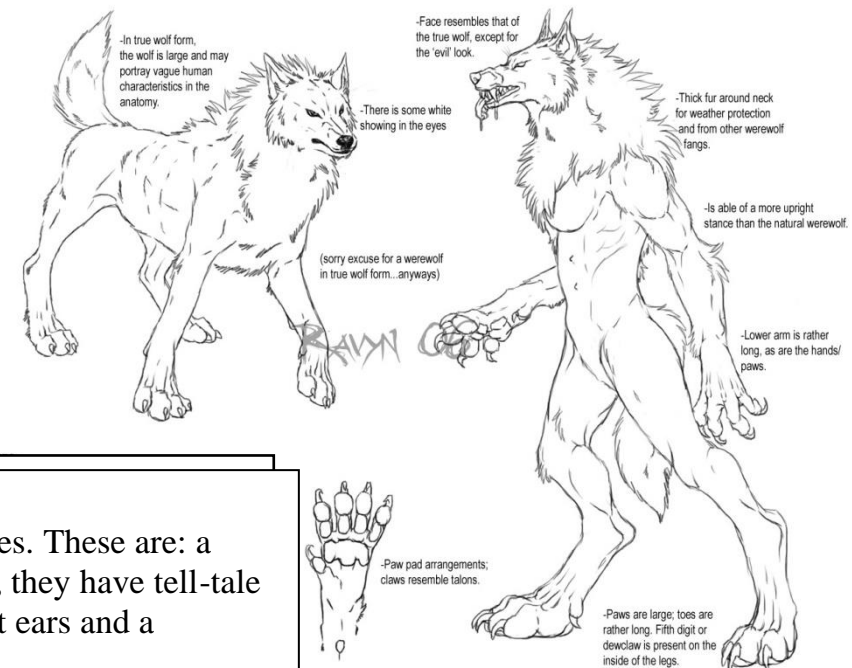


Appearance

Traditionally, a werewolf is indistinguishable from an ordinary wolf apart from several features. These are: a larger body, lack of a distinct tail, human eyes and voice. When a werewolf is in human form, they have tell-tale physical traits including: meeting of both eyebrows ('monobrow'), curved fingernails, low-set ears and a swinging stride.

Shape-shifting ability

Werewolves are humans who transition into wolf-like creatures, either purposefully or after being placed under a curse. Various methods of becoming a werewolf have been reported. In folklore, most werewolves originate from being cursed or bitten by another werewolf. Historically, most werewolves transform under the light of a full moon. Some historical tales list other stranger methods of transformation, such as: rubbing the body with magic ointment, drinking rainwater out of the footprint of the animal or repeating a set spell. After returning to their human form, werewolves are usually documented as becoming weak, debilitated and undergoing painful, nervous depression.



A Non-Chronological Report about Non-Chronological Reports

Non-chronological reports are an interesting and clear way to convey information. These reports can be about almost everything. They come in all shapes and sizes, but there are common features shared by all non-chronological reports.

This style of writing is called 'non-chronological' because 'chrono' comes from 'khronos' which means 'time' in Greek. Therefore, 'non-chronological' is a report that is not written as a timeline in a sequence of events as they happen. Instead the paragraphs are arranged by topics.

Where they are used

They are used in a multitude of different ways and are used when the author wants to give information about a particular topic. Encyclopaedias and information leaflets are just two examples and some blog posts also have features of non-chronological writing.

Layout of Non-Chronological Reports

Diagrams, pictures and charts are often included to illustrate ideas and information. Text can be added to these by using captions, which appear near the image, or labels which point to particular items with it.

Furthermore, non-chronological reports often include some bullet points or lists for quick reference to the important information.

Style of Writing

Just like all writing, vocabulary is very important and it should be tailored to the audience. Interesting WOW words to impress the reader are needed and a range of openers and connectives make the report more enjoyable to read. Special vocabulary and technical words are used where appropriate to improve the writing and to inform the reader about the topic.

Non-chronological reports use 'an impersonal style', which means that they are written in the third person. So writers refer to everything as *he*, *she* or *it*, rather than writing about yourself and your own experience.

Non-chronological reports can be powerful at sharing ideas and information. This is why the topic is summarised in a concluding paragraph, with the important points stated again, to leave the reader with a lasting impression of the subject. Only with all of these features can you complete a non-chronological report correctly and share your information clearly and accurately.

Title

Non-chronological reports are an interesting and clear way to convey information. These reports can be about almost anything. They come in all shapes and sizes, but there are common features shared by all non-chronological reports.

Introduction

This style of writing is called 'non-chronological' because 'khronos' comes from 'khronos' which means 'time' in Greek. Therefore, 'non-chronological' is a report that is not written as a timeline in a sequence of events as they happen. Instead the paragraphs are arranged by topics.

Image

Subtitles

Conclusion

Captions provide extra information

Non-chronological Report Checklist

Title



Introduction - What is the report about? Why is it important?



Paragraphs - Use subtitles and each paragraph should have its own subject. Use diagrams, charts and pictures to help you explain your topic. Write about the most important points first. Try to link your ideas. Don't forget the information is non-chronological so it does not matter about the order.



Conclusion - Summarise what you have written in your report. Maybe you could finish with your most interesting fact?

In your report, you should also include:

- Formal sentences
- 3rd person writing
 - WOW words
- Varied sentence openers
- Range of connectives
 - Facts not opinion