

## Key stage 2

### Pupil C – Piece A: a non-chronological report

Context: pupils explored examples of formal information writing and after discussing common features, chose an animal as the focus for their own piece. They researched their chosen animal and drew on this to write a report.

#### Swans

The swan is located in the colder regions of Europe. This creature is easily recognised by its pearly feathers lining its back.

#### Habitat:

Swans are usually found in the Northern Hemisphere more often than the southern. All swans prefer wet, damp areas such as shallow wetlands and marshes. They live in undisturbed lakes and like to roam over large areas of water. Most of these creatures live in European countries and central Asian countries.

#### Diet:

These elegant animals consume aquatic vegetation, which includes grass, insects, pondweed and tadpoles. Babies are lactophagous meaning they are dependent on their mother's milk. Also they can only eat grass until 1 year old. Male swans are Carnivorous and eat live animals such as insects and tadpoles. However, the female is an omnivore and has a diet of flies, cornwheat and grass. If you ever find yourself feeding a swan, never feed them food from your home such as pastries, meat and bones; this can lead to digestion problems.

#### Life cycle:

When an egg is laid, it will have to be placed above water levels; the baby will die if this process is failed. 12 months later, the baby swan (cynett) is given life by the mother. At first, they will appear grey or even pink. After a year, the creature will have adapted and turned white. At 4-7 years, this creature will generally mate. Mating happens when the swans nod their heads and flap their feathers.

#### Appearance:

It may be easy to spot a swan when there is one in sight. But this animal is more than a white body and an orange beak. Swans are very good swimmers. This is because they have a streamlined body and fully webbed feet. Their full white feathers are waterproof so the water trickles off their body. This elegant creature has a flexible neck; they need to reach far down to get their prey, especially tadpoles.