

# Y4 Information Text: Explanation

## Example Text



### How Does the Water Cycle Work?

Have you ever looked up at a grey, murky sky and wondered where the clouds and rain come from? It's all part of the water cycle. Read on to find out how the immeasurable amount of water is constantly moving up, down, around and around.

#### **Evaporation**

When the heat from the sun warms any patch of water, the liquid turns into a vapour (gas) and this rises because it is lighter. The warmer the air, or if there is a draught or breeze, the quicker evaporation takes place. It even happens on puddles' surfaces. Try and watch the playground dry up next time there has been a shower.

#### **Condensation**

The water vapour is lifted into the sky. As you go higher, the air gets colder and cools down the gas. This causes the particles to condense (come together) and form microscopic droplets of water. Over time, millions of them gather like this and make clouds.

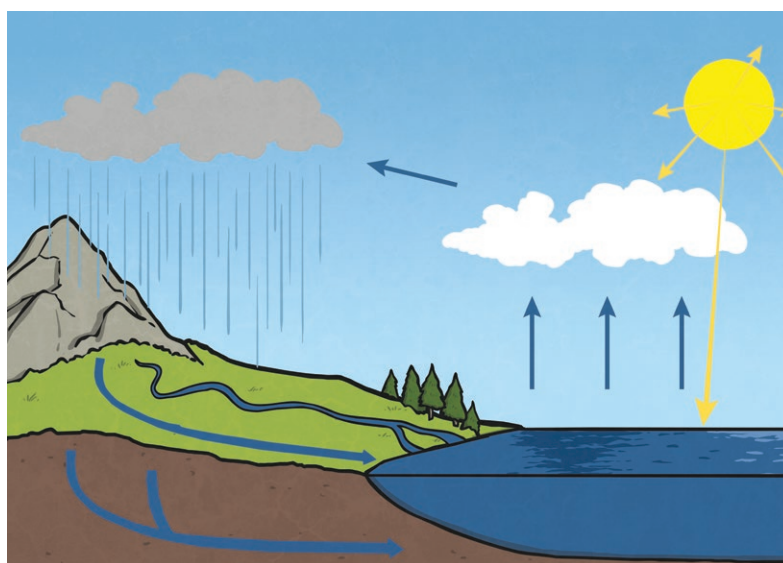
#### **Precipitation**

As soon as the water droplets reach a certain size, their weight is too great to stay in the air and they fall towards the ground. This is called precipitation. If the air is very cold, the water falls as ice or sleet. Otherwise, it falls as rain.

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### Collection

Wherever the water lands, this is the 'collection' stage of the water cycle. Rain and snow may return to Earth in rivers or lakes, on the ground, or on houses and roads, where it soaks down towards the rivers. Eventually, most of this water flows into the sea. The water cycle can now start again, from any place where water has collected even from your soaking wet hair!



The Water Cycle

### Fun Facts

- Did you know that about 90% of the world's fresh water is found in the thick layer of ice covering Antarctica?
- More than three quarters of the Earth's surface is covered in water. Have a look at a globe or map of the world and you'll notice just how much of it is blue! Most of this is contained in the seas and oceans but some is also found in rivers, lakes and glaciers.



The Earth

# Y4 Information Text: Explanation

## Example Text Annotated Genre Features

<sup>1</sup> use a question title

<sup>2</sup> write a short opening that includes a question

<sup>3</sup> put the stages of the process in chronological order

<sup>4</sup> use technical language for the topic

<sup>5</sup> include diagrams or illustrations with captions



### How Does the Water Cycle Work?<sup>1</sup>

Have you ever looked up at a grey, murky sky and wondered where the clouds and rain come from?<sup>2</sup> It's all part of the water cycle. Read on to find out how the immeasurable amount of water in the world is constantly moving up, down, around and around.<sup>3</sup>

#### Evaporation

When the heat from the sun warms any patch of water, the liquid turns into a vapour<sup>4</sup> (gas) and this rises because it is lighter. The warmer the air, or if there is a draught or breeze, the quicker evaporation<sup>4</sup> takes place. It even happens on puddles' surfaces. Try and watch the playground dry up next time there has been a shower.<sup>3</sup>

#### Condensation

The water vapour is lifted into the sky. As you go higher, the air gets colder and cools down the gas. This causes the particles to condense (come together) and form microscopic<sup>4</sup> droplets of water. Over time, millions of them gather like this and make clouds.<sup>3</sup>

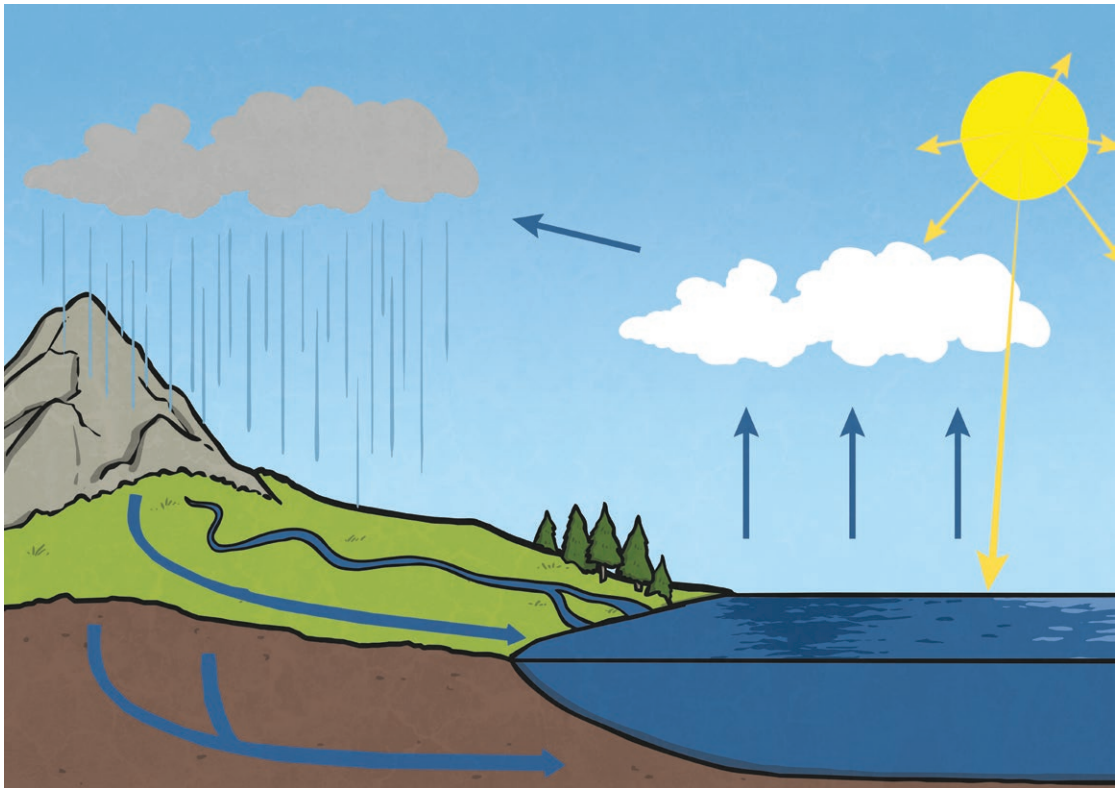
#### Precipitation

As soon as the water droplets reach a certain size, their weight is too great to stay in the air and they fall towards the ground. This is called precipitation<sup>4</sup>. If the air is very cold, the water falls as ice or sleet<sup>4</sup>. Otherwise, it falls as rain.<sup>3</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> use a question title
- <sup>2</sup> write a short opening that includes a question
- <sup>3</sup> put the stages of the process in chronological order
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- <sup>5</sup> include diagrams or illustrations with captions

Collection

Wherever the water lands, this is the ‘collection’ stage of the water cycle. Rain and snow may return to Earth in rivers or lakes, on the ground, or on houses and roads, where it soaks down towards the rivers. Eventually, most of this water flows into the sea. The water cycle can now start again, from any place where water has collected even from your soaking wet hair!<sup>3</sup>



The Water Cycle<sup>5</sup>

Fun Facts

- Did you know that about 90% of the world’s fresh water is found in the thick layer<sup>4</sup> of ice covering Antarctica?
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The Earth<sup>5</sup>



# Y4 Information Text: Explanation Example Text

## Annotated Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Features



### How Does the Water Cycle Work?<sup>4</sup>

All text: the full range of spelling, grammar and punctuation features that have been taught in previous year groups shown throughout including adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions to express time, place and cause; correct tense use and subordinate clauses

<sup>7</sup> fronted adverbials used, e.g. As quick as a flash, Last weekend, etc. followed by a comma

<sup>8</sup> possessive apostrophes used accurately for plural possession

<sup>9</sup> prefix words spelt correctly, e.g. irrelevant, autograph, incorrect, disobey, superstar, antisocial, etc.

<sup>10</sup> suffix words spelt correctly, e.g. usually, poisonous, adoration, etc.

<sup>11</sup> homophones spelt correctly, e.g. which and witch.

<sup>12</sup> knowledge of word families used to aid spelling

<sup>13</sup> Y3/Y4 statutory spelling words

<sup>2</sup> Standard English verb inflections consistently used, e.g. we were not we was, I did not I done, etc.

<sup>3</sup> writing organised into paragraphs around a theme.

<sup>4</sup> simple layout devices in non-fiction used, e.g. headings and sub-headings.

<sup>5</sup> nouns or pronouns used appropriately to aid cohesion and avoid repetition, e.g. he, she, they, it, etc.

<sup>6</sup> noun phrases expanded by the addition of modifying adjectives and prepositional phrases, e.g. the strict teacher with curly hair

Have you ever looked up at a grey, murky sky<sup>6</sup> and wondered where the clouds and rain come from? It's all part of the water cycle. Read on to find out how the immeasurable<sup>9,10&12</sup> amount of water in the world is<sup>2</sup> constantly<sup>10</sup> moving up, down, around and around.<sup>3</sup>

#### Evaporation<sup>4</sup>

When the heat from the sun warms any patch of water,<sup>7</sup> the liquid turns into a vapour (gas) and this rises because it<sup>5</sup> is lighter. The warmer the air, or if there is a draught<sup>11</sup> or breeze, the quicker evaporation<sup>10</sup> takes place. It<sup>5</sup> even happens on puddles' surfaces<sup>8</sup>. Try and watch the playground dry up next time there has been<sup>11</sup> a shower.<sup>3</sup>

#### Condensation<sup>4&10</sup>

The water vapour is<sup>2</sup> lifted into the sky. As you go higher,<sup>7</sup> the air gets colder and cools down the gas. This causes the particles to condense<sup>9</sup> (come together) and form microscopic<sup>9,10&12</sup> droplets of water. Over time, millions of them<sup>5</sup> gather like this and make clouds.<sup>3</sup>

#### Precipitation<sup>4</sup>

As soon as the water droplets<sup>10</sup> reach a certain size,<sup>7</sup> their weight<sup>11&13</sup> is too great<sup>11</sup> to stay in the air and they<sup>5</sup> fall towards the ground. This is called precipitation<sup>10</sup>. If the air is very cold,<sup>7</sup> the water falls as ice or sleet. Otherwise, it<sup>5</sup> falls as rain.<sup>3</sup>

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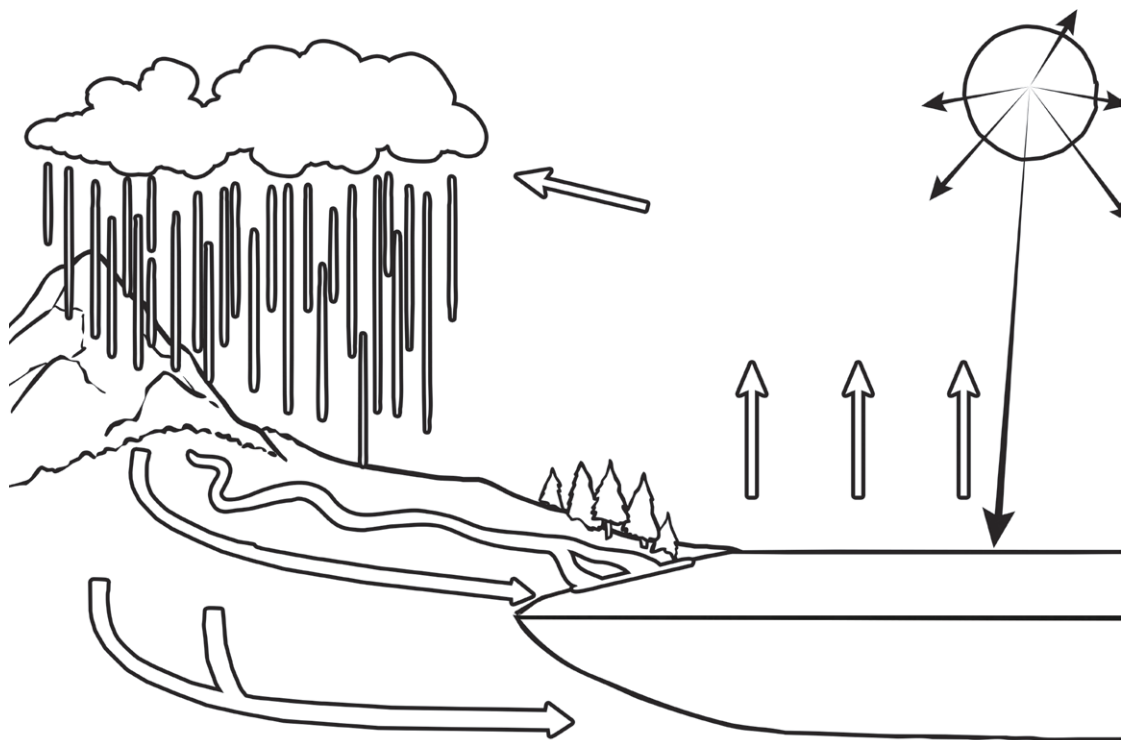
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Collection<sup>4</sup>

Wherever the water lands,<sup>7</sup> this is the ‘collection’ stage of the water cycle. Rain and snow may return to Earth<sup>13</sup> in rivers or lakes, on the ground, or on houses and roads, where it<sup>5</sup> soaks down towards the rivers. Eventually<sup>10&12</sup>, most of this water flows into the sea. The water cycle can now start<sup>2</sup> again, from any place where water has collected even from your soaking wet hair<sup>6!3</sup>



The Water Cycle<sup>4</sup>

Fun Facts<sup>4</sup>

- Did you know that about 90% of the world’s fresh water is found in the thick layer<sup>11</sup> of ice covering Antarctica?
- More than three quarters<sup>13</sup> of the Earth’s surface is covered in water. Have a look at a globe or map of the world and you’ll notice just how much of it is blue<sup>11</sup>! Most of this is contained<sup>12</sup> in the seas<sup>11</sup> and oceans but some is also found in rivers, lakes and glaciers.<sup>3</sup>



The Earth<sup>4</sup>

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## Annotated Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Features



### How Does the Water Cycle Work?<sup>4</sup>

Have you ever looked up at a **grey, murky sky**<sup>6</sup> and wondered where the clouds and rain come from? It's all part of the water cycle. Read on to find out how the **immeasurable**<sup>9,10&12</sup> amount of water in the world **is**<sup>2</sup> **constantly**<sup>10</sup> moving up, down, around and around.<sup>3</sup>

#### Evaporation<sup>4</sup>

When the heat from the sun warms any patch of water<sup>7</sup>, the liquid turns into a vapour (gas) and this rises because **it**<sup>5</sup> is lighter. The warmer the air, or if there is a **draught**<sup>11</sup> or breeze, the quicker **evaporation**<sup>10</sup> takes place. **It**<sup>5</sup> even happens on **puddles' surfaces**<sup>8</sup>. Try and watch the playground dry up next time there has **been**<sup>11</sup> a shower.<sup>3</sup>

#### Condensation<sup>4&10</sup>

The water vapour **is**<sup>2</sup> lifted into the sky. **As you go higher**,<sup>7</sup> the air gets colder and cools down the gas. This causes the particles to **condense**<sup>9</sup> (come together) and form **microscopic**<sup>9,10&12</sup> droplets of water. Over time, millions of **them**<sup>5</sup> gather like this and make clouds.<sup>3</sup>

#### Precipitation<sup>4</sup>

**As soon as the water droplets**<sup>10</sup> **reach a certain size**,<sup>7</sup> their **weight**<sup>11&13</sup> is too **great**<sup>11</sup> to stay in the air and **they**<sup>5</sup> fall towards the ground. This is called **precipitation**<sup>10</sup>. **If the air is very cold**,<sup>7</sup> the water falls as ice or sleet. Otherwise, **it**<sup>5</sup> falls as rain.<sup>3</sup>

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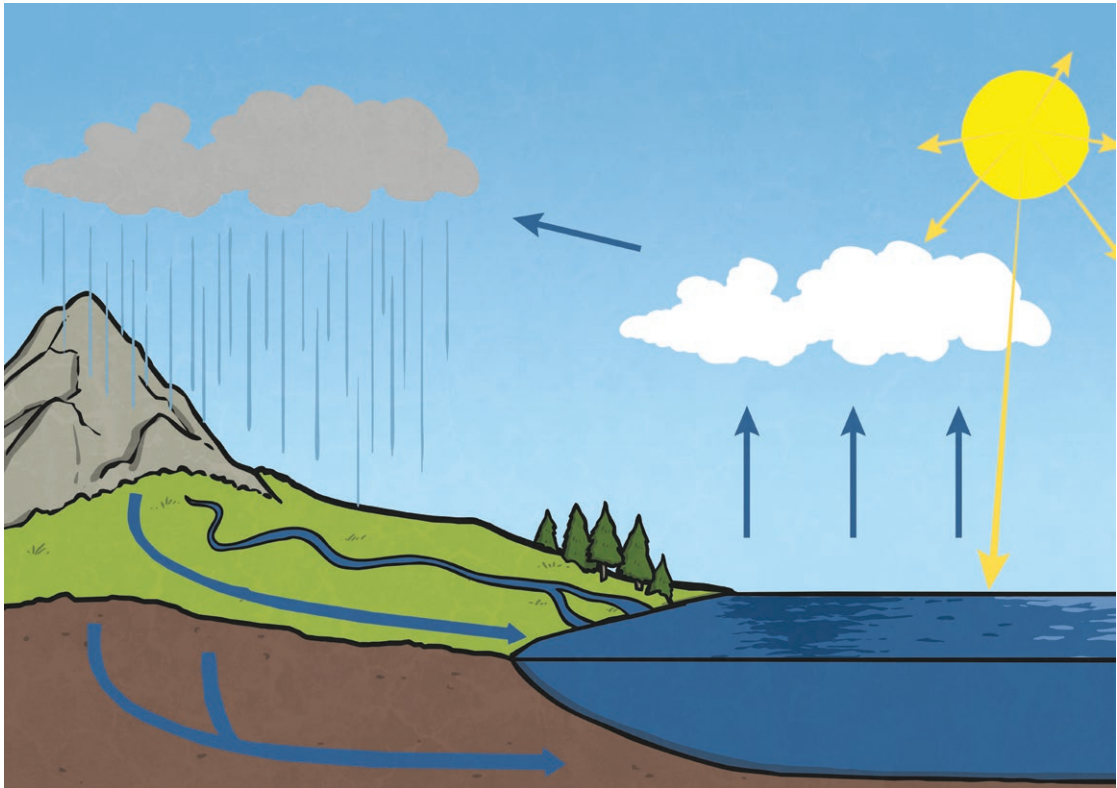
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The Water Cycle<sup>4</sup>

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