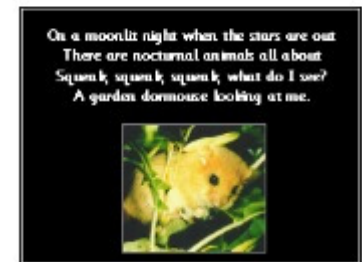
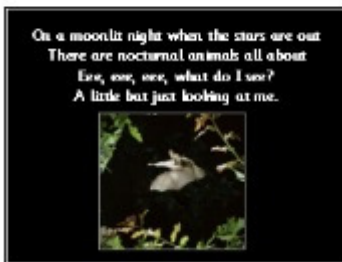


216. Non-Chronological Reports KS1

PowerPoint Two - Nocturnal Animals Song (voice and music continues over the five slides).



low quality samples only

Includes teacher's copy of non-chronological report based on some of the text in PowerPoint One - for shared reading and discussion.
Enlarge to A3 for whole class work.

Night

Why do we have day and night?
Nearly all our light comes from the Sun. Light from the Sun gives us days and nights. As the Earth spins round the Sun, the side facing the Sun has daylight, while the other side is dark and has night.

In the dark
At night there are usually lots of lights on all around us. The lights inside houses and from street lamps and other street workers often have to work at night. When people work at night, they say that they are working night shifts. They work while we are fast asleep in bed.

What's outside in the dark?
When we go to bed and settle down for the night, one special group of animals is awake and busy in our towns, gardens and countryside. These animals are called **nocturnal** animals. Nocturnal animals sleep during the day and wake up at night.

very quiet and others quite noisy. Hedgehogs often visit gardens at night looking for worms, beetles, slugs and snails which are all active at night. They truffle and grunt around the lawn as they use their long snouts to look for food.

Night
Under cover of darkness the world comes alive with animals we don't see in the day. Owls use their sense of hearing to catch their prey. Others use the dark to keep from being eaten. While we sleep and other animals sleep, nocturnal animals fill the night with their activities. When we wake to start our day, the nocturnal animals hide and wait for darkness.