

L/o - Evaluate how specific information is organised within a non-fiction text e.g. text boxes, contents, bullet points, glossary, diagrams.

Study the two texts and annotate, label and highlight the features that you can find. Then create a checklist of your own that includes the features you expect to be in an effective non fiction text. Highlight or explain the parts of the texts you like or don't like and suggest why. How could the texts be better?

**Can birds survive in the tundra?**

**B**irds migrate to the tundra in the summer where they nest and breed. The rich supply of insects they feed on will die out as winter approaches. The birds migrate again before snow and ice returns to cover the tundra. Many birds fly south to winter in warmer places, often travelling huge distances.

**Do all birds migrate?**

Most birds migrate to avoid winter on the tundra. But the willow grouse and the eagle only migrate as far as the taiga forests, south of the tundra.

**Willow grouse**

**Eagle**

**What is the taiga?**

Taiga is the Russian term for the huge belt of conifer forests south of the tundra.

**Night-time hunter?**

**Snowy owl**

Snowy owls (left) hunt in the daytime as well as at night, which is very rare. In summer snowy owls hunt small animals over the tundra, but they winter in the forest.

**What on Earth?**

**Silent and deadly?**

Most birds' feathers make some noise as they fly through the air. The fluffy edges of an owl's feathers soften any noise so it can swoop unheard on its prey.

**Whooshssssss!**

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## WILD CHERRY

PRUNUS AVIUM

**W**hen its branches are laden with white flowers or bunches of glossy fruits, the wild cherry attracts many birds. According to folklore, this tree has particular associations with cuckoos. The birds are believed to need three good meals of cherries before they will stop singing. The wood of a cherry tree is fine-grained and a beautiful shade of red, making it popular with cabinet makers.



DECIDUOUS

**FACT FILE**

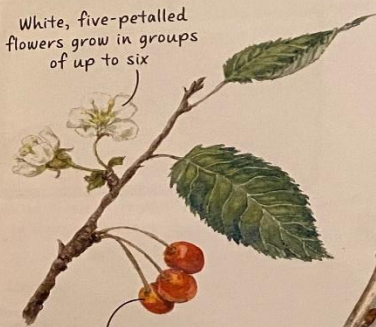
Height 18–25 m

Where Widespread; parks, woodland

Flowering April/May


Fruiting July/August

Leaf tint/fall October/November



White, five-petalled flowers grow in groups of up to six

Berry-like fruits ripen to red



Brownish red buds


Long, pointed tip

Up to 15 cm long with toothed edges

## WILD PRIVET

LIGUSTRUM VULGARE

**F**or centuries, gardeners have taken wild trees and shrubs, such as privet, and grown them as ornamental plants. Privet is one of a few trees and shrubs that is described as being semi-evergreen. Depending on climate, it may or may not lose its leaves in winter. Privet is commonly grown in gardens, cut neatly into hedges, but the wild form looks very different, with long branches that reach upwards. The flowers and fruits were once used to treat eye and mouth diseases despite being poisonous.



SEMI-EVERGREEN

**FACT FILE**


Height 3–5 m

Where Southern and central England, Wales; gardens, streets, parks

Flowering May/June


Fruiting September/October

Leaf tint/fall Semi-evergreen



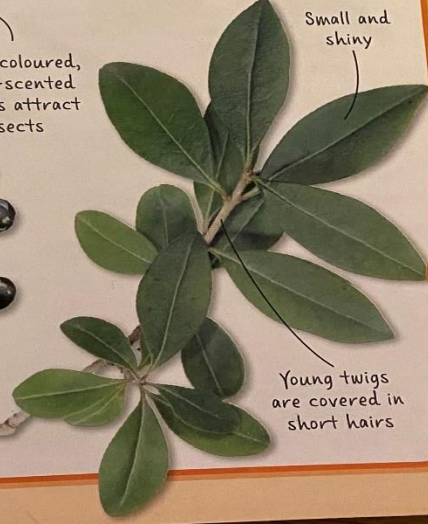
Flowers grow in cone-shaped clusters

Cream-coloured, sweet-scented flowers attract insects



Flowers develop into fruits

Fruits are shiny, black berries



Small and shiny

Young twigs are covered in short hairs

Visit this site <https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/animals-and-nature/reptiles/lizards/>

What do you think about how they have managed to arrange the information in an on-screen format? Which do you prefer? Why?