

ENGLISH WRITING LESSON – 9.6.20

EXPLANATION TEXT



TASK 1

In this Chapter, we learn how Thaddeus, Robert's father, works to repair the injured mechanical. Use a flow chart diagram, like the one below, to record the steps he took to try and make the fox work again:

STEP 1	
STEP 2	
STEP 3	

You will probably need to record more than 3 steps as there was a lot that Thaddeus had to do in the “many hours” that they were working on Malkin, up to 3a.m.

TASK 2

As you have been finding out, the Victorians were responsible for creating a lot of new inventions e.g. photographs, safety bicycle, electric lightbulb, steam train. When these things were first invented, no one knew how they worked, so the inventors had to produce an explanation for them.

Your task is to take an everyday electrical object and explain how it works.

You need to write in full sentences, use conjunctions to link the sentences (use the Writing Features Mat on the School Website resources to help you), clear details and brackets or commas for additional information.

Here are a couple of examples that children in another school have produced to give you an idea:

How does a kettle work?

When you plug the kettle into an electrical outlet, a large electric current flows into the heating element. The element's resistance, the tendency any material has to stop electricity flowing through it, turns the electrical energy into heat. In other words, the element gets hot. Kettles are among the simplest of household appliances. Lift the lid and peer inside and you'll see, at the very bottom of the water container, a coil of thick metal called the heating element. You can boil water in all kinds of ways—even in a simple pan on an open fire or stove—though an enclosed kettle is usually much faster: it stops heat escaping, allows the pressure to rise faster, (remember that water boils when its saturated vapor pressure equals atmospheric pressure), and helps the water to boil more quickly.

How the Telephone Works.

When a person speaks into a telephone, the sound waves created by his voice enter the mouthpiece. Within the mouthpiece there is a microphone that converts the sound waves into an electrical signal. This signal is transmitted to the telephone of the person they are talking to. In the earpiece of the receiving telephone is a speaker. This speaker converts the received signal back into sound.

The first telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell using a collection of wires and bits and bobs. The first words spoken into a telephone were "Mary had a little lamb".

In the 21st century, mobile phones can do more than just call people such as texting. Texting works like this.

When a message is sent, it first must go through the nearby tower and then the SMS centre. The SMS tower receives the message and sends it to the tower closest to the location of the cell phone and then on to its destination.