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Creating Information Texts - Year 2

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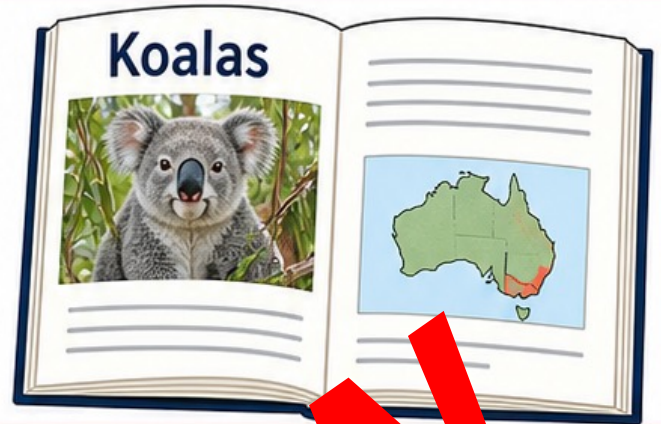


INFORMATION TEXTS



Purpose

Share true facts
and explain a topic.



Structure

- 1 Title
- 2 Introduction
- 3 Facts under headings
- 4 Conclusion

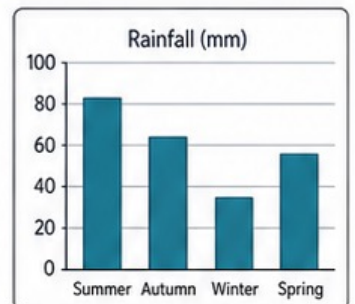
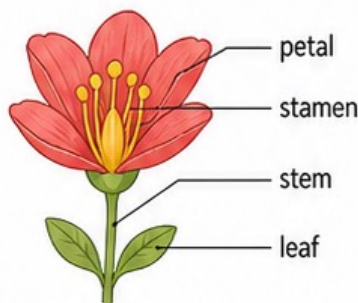


Useful text features

headings • photographs • captions •
bullet points • diagrams • maps • charts • glossary



Coastal cliffs protect
beaches from strong waves.



Careful language

precise nouns • present-tense verbs • many / most / some



Writer's check

Is it true? Is it clear? Does it help the reader?

STRUCTURE OF AN INFORMATION REPORT



MODEL REPORT

Wombats

Wombats are sturdy Australian marsupials.

Appearance

They have strong legs, short tails and brown or grey fur.

Habitat

Wombats live in burrows in forests and grasslands.

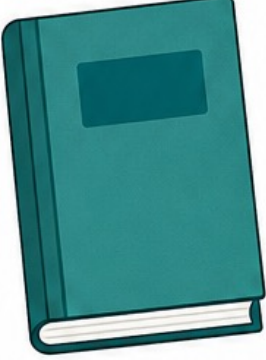
Diet

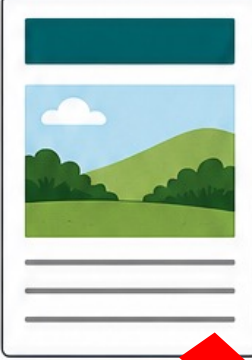
They eat grasses, roots and bark.

Wombats are powerful diggers that are mostly active at night.



NONFICTION TEXT FEATURES

1  **TITLE**
Names the whole text.

2  **HEADING**
Tells what a section is about.

3  **TABLE OF CONTENTS**
Lists sections and page numbers.

4  **GLOSSARY**
Explains special words.

5  **PHOTOGRAPH & CAPTION**
Shows a real image and tells about it.

6  **LABELLED DIAGRAM**
Names important parts.

7  **MAP**
Shows where something is located.

8  **CHART**
Organises information or data.



Reader tip: Choose the feature that helps you find what you need.

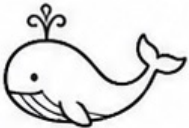


FACT OR OPINION?

Name: _____



Read each sentence. Circle FACT or OPINION. Underline the words that helped you decide.

	1. A blue whale is a mammal.	FACT	OPINION
	2. Rainy days are the best days.	FACT	OPINION
	3. Spiders have eight legs.	FACT	OPINION
	4. Soccer is more exciting than swimming.	FACT	OPINION
	5. A week has seven days.	FACT	OPINION
	6. Mangoes taste delicious.	FACT	OPINION
	7. Penguins are birds.	FACT	OPINION
	8. Reading is the most enjoyable activity.	FACT	OPINION

Write one fact and one opinion about an animal.

Fact: _____

Opinion: _____

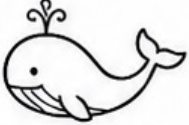


FACT OR OPINION?

Name: ANSWERS



Read each sentence. Circle FACT or OPINION. Underline the words that helped you decide.

	1. A blue whale is a <u>mammal</u> .	FACT	OPINION
	2. Rainy days are the <u>best</u> days.	FACT	OPINION
	3. Spiders have <u>eight</u> legs.	FACT	OPINION
	4. Soccer is <u>more exciting</u> than swimming.	FACT	OPINION
	5. A week has <u>seven</u> days.	FACT	OPINION
	6. Mangoes taste <u>delicious</u> .	FACT	OPINION
	7. Penguins are <u>birds</u> .	FACT	OPINION
	8. Reading is the <u>most enjoyable</u> activity.	FACT	OPINION

Write one fact and one opinion about an animal.

Fact: Koalas are marsupials.

Opinion: Koalas are adorable.

Name: _____

MATCH THE TEXT FEATURE

Write the correct letter in each box.



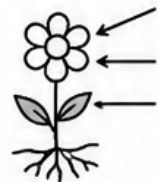
1. Heading

A. Explains special words.



2. Caption

B. Names parts of a plant.



3. Labelled diagram

C. Shows where a place is.



4. Glossary

D. Tells what a section is about.



5. Table of contents

E. Lists sections and page numbers.

Contents		
1		3
2		7
3		12



6. Map

F. Tells about a photograph or picture.



7. Which feature would help you find the meaning of the word *burrow*?

Answer: _____

Name: **ANSWERS**

MATCH THE TEXT FEATURE

Write the correct letter in each box.



1. Heading

D

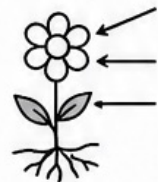
A. Explains special words.



2. Caption

F

B. Names parts of a plant.



3. Labelled diagram

B

C. Shows where a place is.



4. Glossary

A

D. Tells what a section is about.



5. Table of contents

E

E. Lists sections and page numbers.

Contents		
1		3
2		7
3		12



6. Map

C

F. Tells about a photograph or picture.



7. Which feature would help you find the meaning of the word *burrow*?

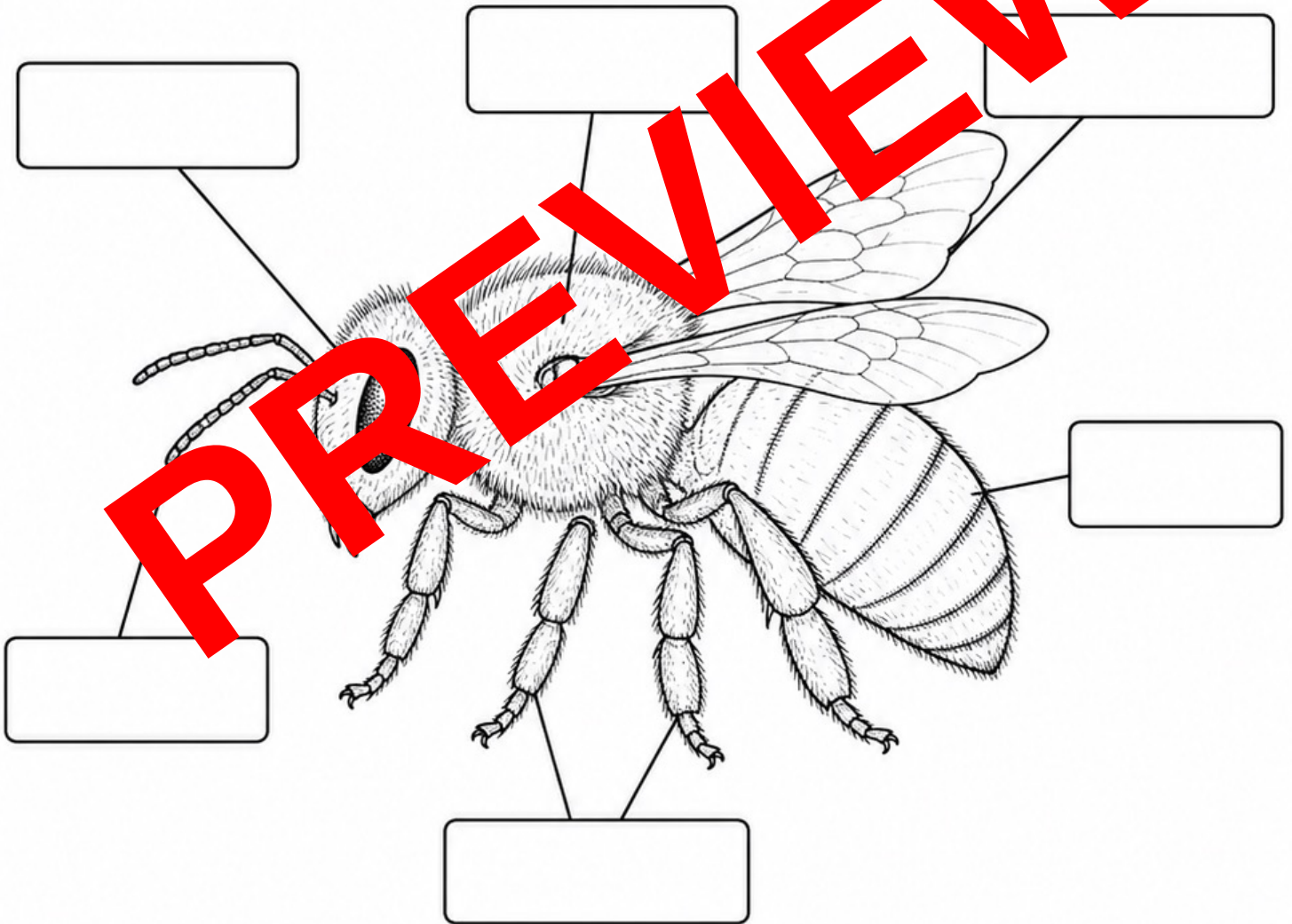
Answer: **Glossary**

LABEL THE DIAGRAM

Name: _____

Read the information. Use the word bank to label the honeybee.

Honeybees are insects. They have three main body sections: a head, thorax and abdomen. Two antennae help them smell and touch. Honeybees have six legs and two pairs of wings. Fine hairs on their bodies help collect pollen.



WORD BANK

head

thorax

abdomen

antennae

wings

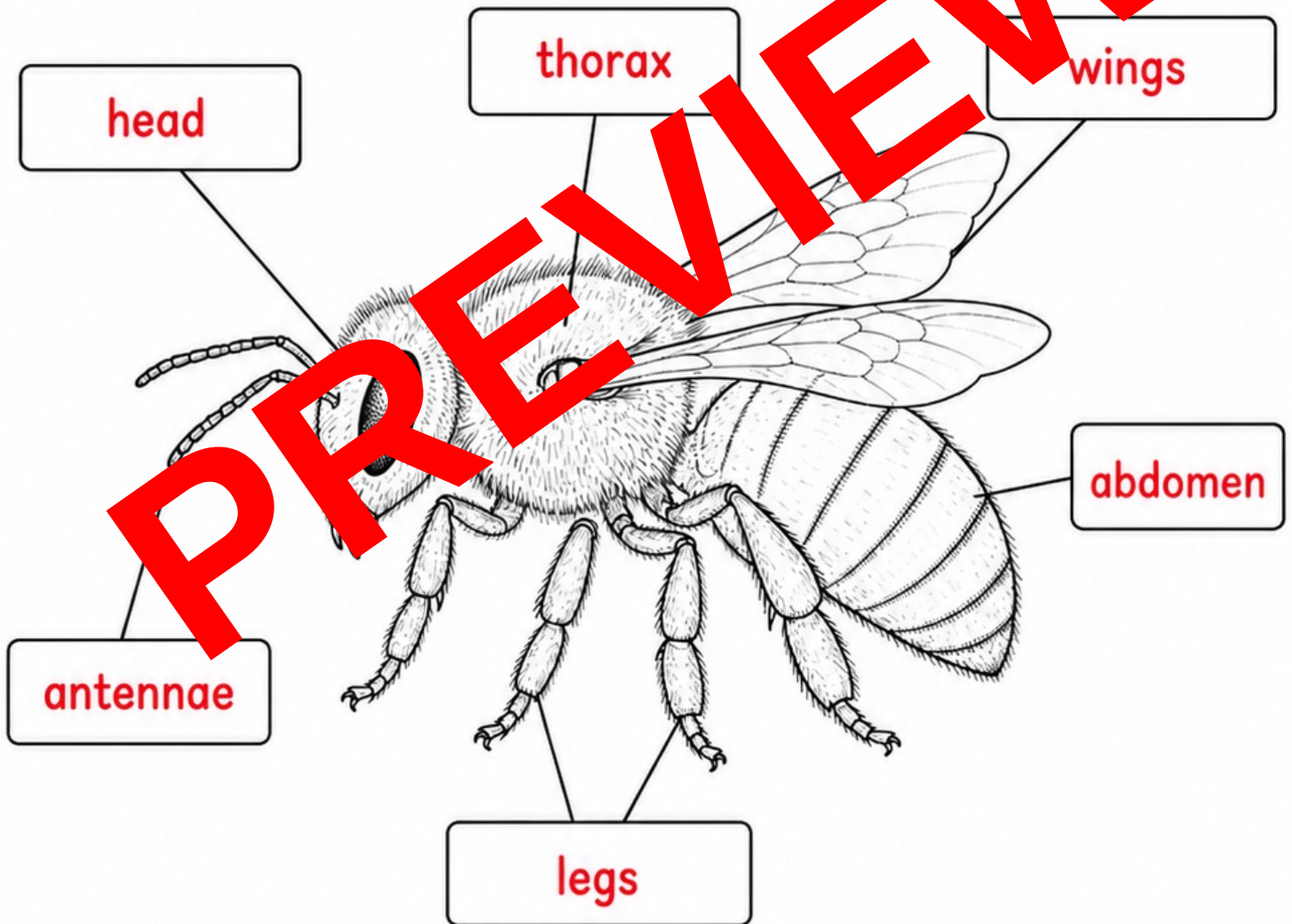
legs

LABEL THE DIAGRAM

Name: _____ **ANSWERS**

Read the information. Use the word bank to label the honeybee.

Honeybees are insects. They have three main body sections: a head, thorax and abdomen. Two antennae help them smell and touch. Honeybees have six legs and two pairs of wings. Fine hairs on their bodies help collect pollen.



WORD BANK

head

thorax

abdomen

antennae

wings

legs

GATHER THE FACTS

Name: _____

Read the text. Write short notes in each box.

LITTLE PENGUINS

Little penguins are the smallest penguins in the world. They are about 30 centimetres tall. Their feathers are blue-grey on top and white underneath. During the day, they hunt for small fish, squid and krill in the sea. At night, they return to burrows near the coast. Little penguins live along southern Australia and New Zealand.



Classification

Size

Appearance

Food

Habitat

Interesting fact

GATHER THE FACTS

Name: ANSWERS

Read the text. Write short notes in each box.

LITTLE PENGUINS

Little penguins are the smallest penguins in the world. They are about 30 centimetres tall. Their feathers are blue-grey on top and white underneath. During the day, they hunt for small fish, squid and krill in the sea. At night, they return to burrows near the coast. Little penguins live along southern Australia and New Zealand.



Classification

bird; penguin

Size

about 30 cm tall

Appearance

blue-grey above; white below

Food

small fish, squid and krill

Habitat

sea; burrows near southern coasts

Interesting fact

the world's smallest penguins

SORT THE FACTS

Name: _____

Read each fact. Write its number under the best heading. Use each number once.

QUOKKAS

1. Quokkas are small marsupials.
2. They have brown-grey fur, round ears and short tails.
3. Most quokkas are active at night.
4. They eat grasses, leaves and stems.
5. They live in scrub and forest, especially on Rottnest Island and Bald Island.
6. A baby quokka is called a joey.
7. Quokkas carry their young in a pouch.
8. Adults are about the size of a domestic cat.



Classification

Appearance

Habitat

Diet

Behaviour and life cycle

Write a topic sentence for a quokka report.

SORT THE FACTS

Name: ANSWERS

Read each fact. Write its number under the best heading. Use each number once.

QUOKKAS

1. Quokkas are small marsupials.
2. They have brown-grey fur, round ears and short tails.
3. Most quokkas are active at night.
4. They eat grasses, leaves and stems.
5. They live in scrub and forest, especially on Rottnest Island and Bald Island.
6. A baby quokka is called a joey.
7. Quokkas carry their young in a pouch.
8. Adults are about the size of a domestic cat.



Classification

1

Appearance

2, 8

Habitat

5

Diet

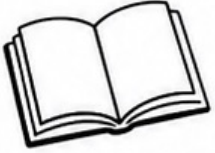
4

Behaviour and life cycle

3, 6, 7

Write a topic sentence for a quokka report.

Quokkas are small marsupials.



INFORMATION REPORT WRITER



PAGE 1: ASK GOOD QUESTIONS

Name: _____

Choose a topic you can research. Ask questions that will help you find useful facts.

My topic: _____

What is it?

What does it look like?

Where is it found?

What does it eat or need?

How does it live or work?

What is interesting or important?

MY THREE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



INFORMATION REPORT WRITER

PAGE 2: TAKE USEFUL NOTES



Name: _____

Topic: _____

Use short notes, not copied sentences. Record where you found each fact.

1 Heading: _____

Facts:

Source: _____

2 Heading: _____

Facts:

Source: _____

3 Heading: _____

Facts:

Source: _____

4 Heading: _____

Facts:

Source: _____

FACT CHECK

- ☐ I used more than one source.
- ☐ I checked that facts agree.
- ☐ I left out opinions.
- ☐ I can explain my notes in my own words.





INFORMATION REPORT WRITER

PAGE 3: PLAN YOUR REPORT



Name: _____ Topic: _____

Use your notes. Plan one clear idea in each section.

Title: _____



Introduction

Name the topic. Tell what it is.



Heading 1: _____

Facts



Heading 2: _____

Facts



Heading 3: _____

Facts



Conclusion

Wrap up the report with a final statement or interesting fact.

Text feature I will add:

☐

caption

☐

labelled diagram

☐

map

☐

glossary



INFORMATION REPORT WRITER

PAGE 4: DRAFT AND EDIT



Name: _____

Topic: _____

Write your report in full sentences. Add headings as you write.

Title: _____

Text Feature

PREVIEW

EDIT CHECK

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ My title names the topic. | ☐ My words are clear and precise. |
| ☐ My introduction explains the topic. | ☐ I used capital letters and full stops. |
| ☐ My facts are grouped under headings. | ☐ My conclusion wraps up the report. |
| ☐ My facts are true. | ☐ I added a helpful text feature. |

TEXT FEATURE DETECTIVE

Name: _____

Read the information text. Use the clue cards on page 2 to find and prove each feature.

SUPERB LYREBIRDS

Superb lyrebirds are Australian birds famous for copying sounds.

Appearance

Males have long tail feathers that they lift into a fan during displays.

Habitat

They live in damp forests of south-eastern Australia.

Food

They scratch through leaf litter to find insects, worms and other small animals.

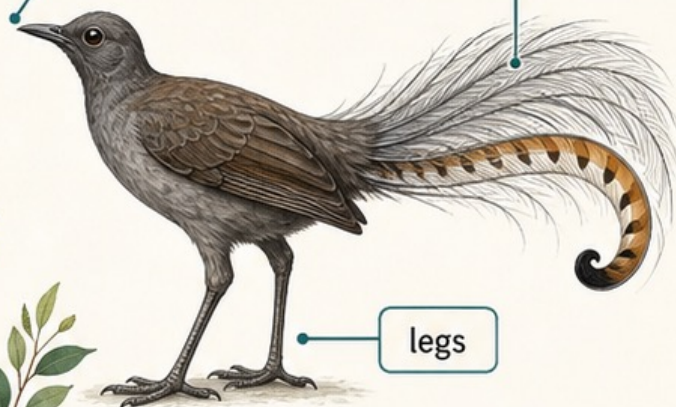


A male superb lyrebird displays its tail.

beak

tail feathers

legs



GLOSSARY

imitate - copy a sound

TEXT FEATURE DETECTIVE



PAGE 2: CLUE CARDS & RECORDING MAT

Cut out the cards. Place each card on the matching feature on page 1. Then record your proof.



TITLE

Names the whole text.



HEADING

Names a section.



FACT

Can be checked.



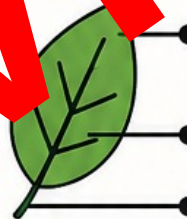
ILLUSTRATION

Shows what something looks like.



CAPTION

Tells about an image.



LABELLED DIAGRAM

Names important parts.



MAP

Shows a location.



GLOSSARY

Explains a special word.

RECORDING MAT

Feature		My proof
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

FACT SORT CHALLENGE

PAGE 1: SORTING MAT

Name: _____

Cut out the statement cards on page 2. Place each card in the best column.

FACT

Can be proved true or false.

OPINION

Shares a belief, feeling or preference.

NEEDS CHECKING

Sounds right but evidence is missing.

PREVIEW

My tricky card was number _____ because _____

FACT SORT CHALLENGE

PAGE 2: STATEMENT CARDS

Cut out the cards. Sort them on the mat.

1.

Platypuses
lay eggs.



2.

Platypuses are
the strangest
animals.



3.

Canberra is
Australia's capital
city.



4.

Summer is
the best
season.



5.

A year has
12 months.



6.

This new robot
can clean a whole
classroom in
one minute.



7.

All insects
have six legs.



8.

Frogs are nicer
than lizards.



9.

Our local park
has exactly
300 trees.



10.

A frog was seen
in our school
garden yesterday.



11.

Our town has
the cleanest
water in Australia.



12.

Homework should
be shorter.



FACT SORT CHALLENGE

PAGE 3: SELF-CHECK CARDS

Hide this page until the sort is finished.



FACT

These can be checked using reliable sources.

1. Platypuses lay eggs.
3. Canberra is Australia's capital city.
5. A year has 12 months.
7. Adult insects have six legs.



OPINION

These are preference words or personal judgements.

2. Platypuses are the strongest animals.
4. Summer is the best season.
6. Frogs are nicer than lizards.
12. Homework should be shorter.



NEEDS CHECKING

These sound factual but need local evidence or a reliable source.

6. This new robot can clean a whole classroom in one minute.
9. Our local park has exactly 300 trees.
10. A frog was seen in our school garden yesterday.
11. Our town has the cleanest water in Australia.

ASSESSMENT: INFORMATION REPORT

PAGE 1: MANGROVE FACT FILE

Name: _____

Read the fact file. Use short notes to plan an information report about mangroves.

FACT FILE

Mangroves are trees and shrubs that grow along warm, muddy coasts.

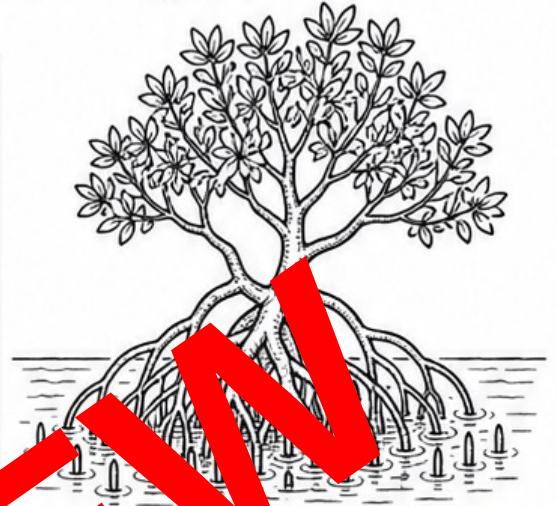
Their tangled roots rise above wet soil and salt water.

Mangrove roots help hold soil in place.

The roots create shelter for young fish, crabs and birds.

Mangroves can live in salty water.

In Australia, mangroves grow around many northern and eastern coastlines.



Introduction: What are mangroves?

Heading 1: Appearance

Heading 2: Habitat

Heading 3: Why mangroves matter

Conclusion

ASSESSMENT: INFORMATION REPORT

PAGE 2: WRITE YOUR REPORT

Name: _____

Use your plan and the fact file. Write a clear information report in full sentences.

Title: _____

Introduction

Heading 1: _____

Heading 2: _____

Heading 3: _____

Conclusion

Text feature

Before you finish:

- ☐ I used facts from the fact file.
- ☐ I grouped facts under headings.
- ☐ I used capital letters and full stops.
- ☐ I added a helpful text feature.

Creating Information Texts Rubric

Name: _____

Date: _____

CRITERIA	BEGINNING	DEVELOPING	ACHIEVING	CONFIDENT	EXCEEDING
Purpose and organisation	Needs support to name the topic and order ideas.	Names the topic; some order in order.	Uses an introduction, grouped facts and conclusion.	Organises sections clearly for the reader.	Creates a fluent, purposeful report for the reader.
Accurate and relevant facts	Includes few facts or mixes in opinions.	Includes some relevant facts.	Includes accurate, relevant facts.	Selects and groups strong facts.	Selects precise facts and explains their importance.
Headings and text features	Uses few headings or features.	Uses a heading or feature with support.	Uses headings and features to support the topic.	Uses headings and features effectively.	Chooses features that strongly guide the reader.
Language choices	Uses simple or repeated words.	Uses some topic words.	Uses clear topic words and present-tense verbs.	Uses precise words and careful generalisations.	Uses precise, varied language and effective comparisons.
Sentence conventions and presentation	Sentences are difficult to follow.	Some sentences have capitals and full stops.	Most sentences are complete and correctly punctuated.	Sentences are clear and carefully edited.	Writing is polished, accurate and easy to read.

Creating Information Texts



Learning Intention

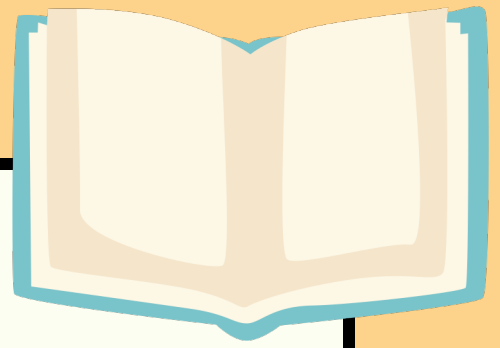


We are learning to create clear information texts.

We will organise facts and choose helpful features and revise our writing.



What Is an Information Text?



An information text teaches readers about a real topic.
It explains facts clearly, not how the writer likes or believes.



PREVIEW

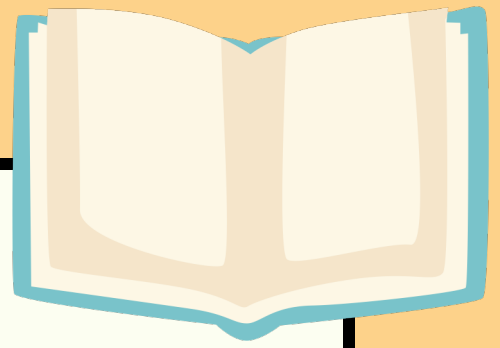
Facts Build Trust



A fact can be checked using evidence.
Reliable facts help readers trust the writer.
Ask: Where could I check this?



Fact or Opinion?



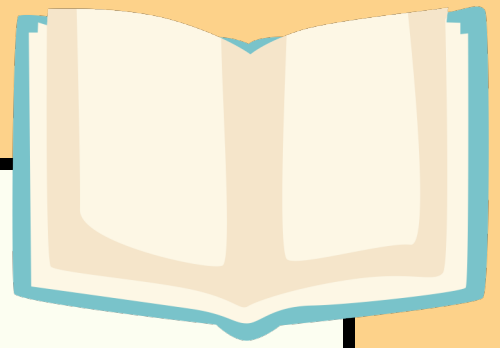
“Koalas sleep for many hours each day.”

“Koalas are the cutest animals.”

Which statement is a fact? Which is an opinion?



Check Your Thinking



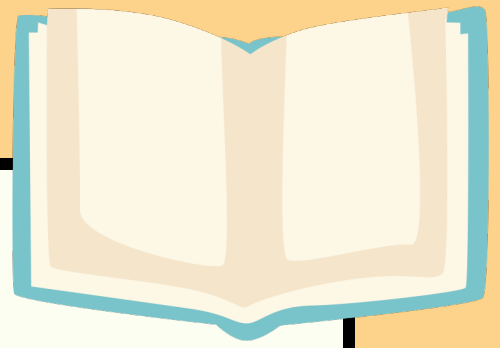
The first statement is a fact: it can be checked.

The second is an opinion. "curst" shows a judgement.



PREVIEW

Plan for Your Reader



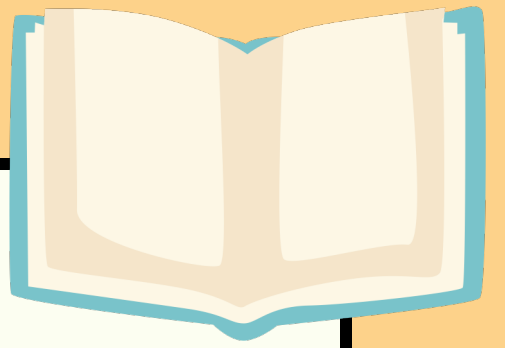
Audience = who will read it.

Purpose = why you are writing.

A Year 2 class needs keywords, useful facts and helpful features.



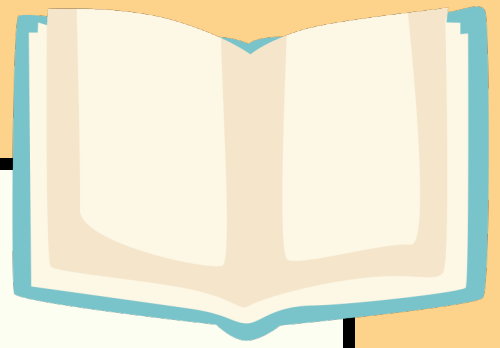
A Report Has Four Parts



1. Title and introduction
2. Ground facts under headings
3. Helpful text features
4. Conclusion



A Strong Introduction



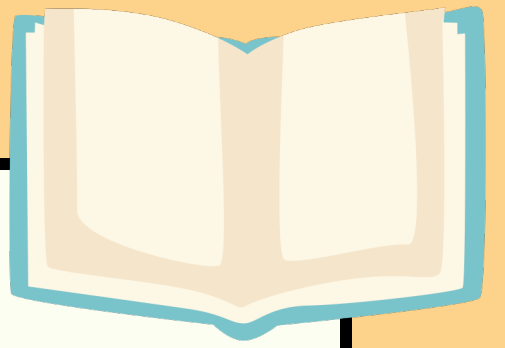
Name the topic and tell the reader what the report will explain.

Example: Wombats are a rare Australian marsupials with strong bodies.



PREVIEW

Headings Organise Facts



A heading tells the reader what a section is about.

Group related facts beneath it.

Example: Appearance • Habitat • Food



A Clear Conclusion



Restate the main idea without copying the introduction.

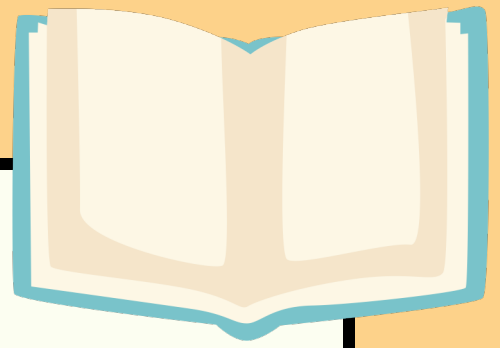
Leave the reader with one useful final thought.



PREVIEW

Read a Model Report

Wombats



Wombats are Australian marsupials with round bodies and short legs.

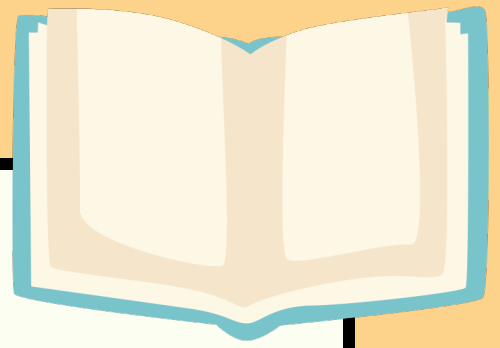
Habitat: They live in forests, grasslands and mountains and rest in burrows.

Food: They eat grasses, roots and bark.

Wombats are well suited to life on the ground.



Notice the Structure



Introduction: names the topic

Headings: group related facts.

Details: explain appearance, habitat and food.

Conclusion: brings the report to a clear finish.



Text Features Guide for the Reader



Title • headings • photographs • diagrams

Captions • labels • maps • glossaries

Choose a feature whenever it helps the reader understand.





Pictures Need Captions and Labels

A caption explains a photograph or illustration.

A label names a part of a diagram.

Both must be close to the image they explain.





Precise Language Makes Facts Clear

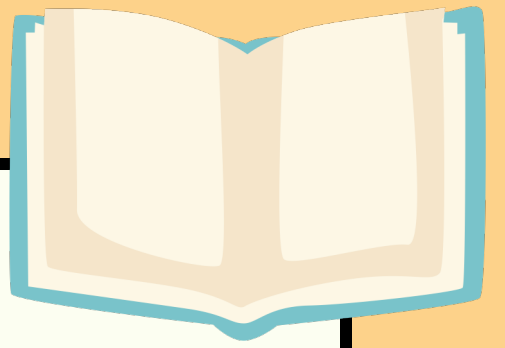
Less precise: The bird has a long thing on its face.

More precise: The bird has a long, curved beak.

Exact topic words help readers picture the subject.



Generalise Carefully



Careful generalisations show what is usually true.

Use words such as most, many, often and sometimes.

Avoid all or always unless evidence supports it.



Comparisons Explain Differences

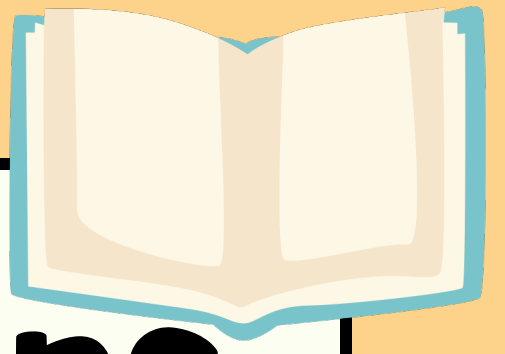


Comparisons show how things are different.

A cassowary is taller than a chicken.

Both birds have feathers, but cassowaries are much heavier.





Research with Useful Questions

Ask questions that lead to useful facts.

What does it look like?

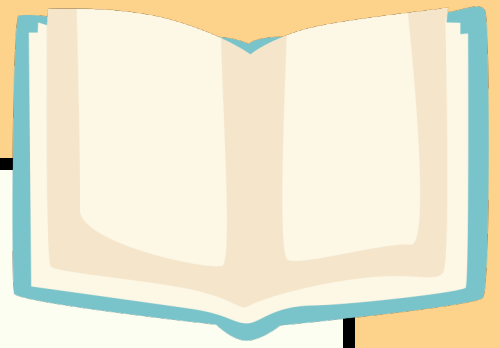
Where does it live? What does it eat?

Why is it important?



PREVIEW

Take Notes, Not Copies

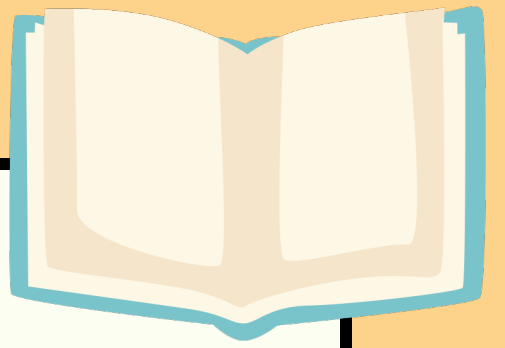


Read a small section of the book slowly.
Write short key words in your own words.
Record where the information came from.



PREVIEW

Plan Before You Draft



Sort notes into sections.

Choose clear order.

Write a short introduction, grouped fact sections and a conclusion.





Revise Like an Information Writer

Read your draft aloud.

Check facts, headings, and text features.

Edit capitals, spelling, punctuation and complete sentences.



PREVIEW



Well Done!

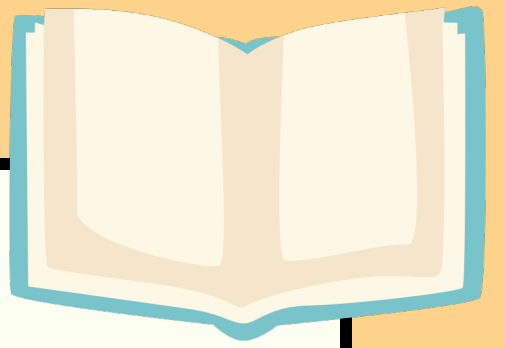
PREVIEW



Creating Information Texts



Question 1 • True or False



Information texts use facts to teach readers about real topics.



PREVIEW



Answer 1

True

Information texts use facts that readers can check.



PREVIEW



Question 2 · Choose the Fastest

A. Frogs are the fastest animals.

B. Adult insects have six legs.

C. Summer feels too hot.

D. Homework should be shorter.





Answer 2

B. Adult insects have six legs

This statement can be checked using reliable evidence.





Question 3 · Short Answer

Name one main part of an information report.



PREVIEW



Answer 3

Possible answers: title, introduction, a first section under a heading, or conclusion.



PREVIEW

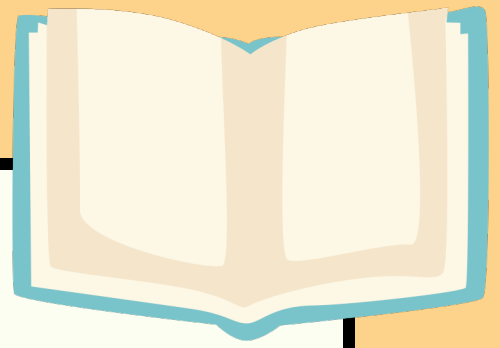
Question 4 · Choose a Heading



Which heading best groups facts about where animal lives?

- A. Habitat
- B. Appearance
- C. Food
- D. Conclusion





Answer 4

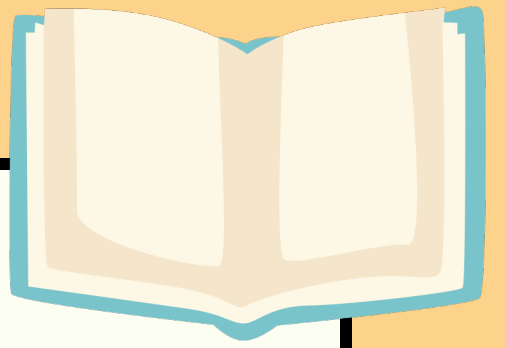
A. Habitat.

A habitat heading groups facts about where an animal lives.



PREVIEW

Question 5 • True or False



A caption explains a timeline



PREVIEW



Answer 5

True

A caption tells the reader what a photograph or illustration shows.





Question 6 · Choose the Purpose

What does a glossary do?

- A. tells a joke
- B. Explains tough words
- C. Lists page numbers
- D. shows a photograph





Answer 6

B. Explains topic words

A glossary helps readers understand special words used in a text.





Question 7 · Short Answer

Turn this opinion into a fact you could check:

“Platypuses are the strangest animals.”





Answer 7

Example answer: Ploppopoes lay eggs.

The new statement can be checked with a reliable source.





Question 8 · Choose Carefully

Which is a careful generalisation?

A. All frogs live in trees.

B. Frogs always eat insects.

C. Some frogs can climb trees.

D. Every frog is green.





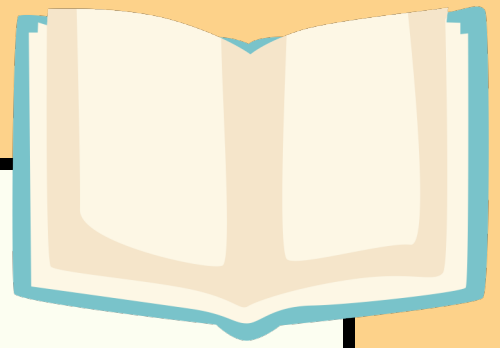
Answer 8

C. Some frogs can climb trees

The word some avoids making a claim about every frog.



Question 9 • Choose a Conclusion



Which ending works best?

A. The title again

B. A new, unrelated fact

C. The main idea and a final thought

D. A direction to start over





Answer 9

C. The main idea and a final sentence.

A conclusion brings the report to a clear finish.



PREVIEW



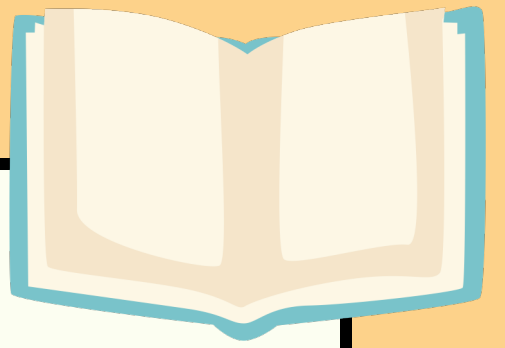
Question 10 • Short Answer

Name two things an information writer should check when revising.



PREVIEW

Answer 10



Possible checks: facts, headings, helpful features, complete sentences, capitals, spelling and punctuation.





Well Done!

PREVIEW

