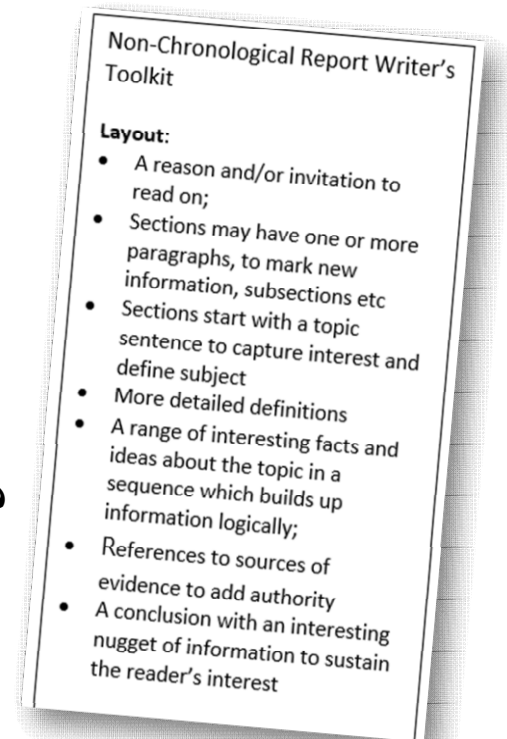


L.O. Identify the features that help to organise information

Work with your partner to find examples in the 'Animal Soldiers of World War One' text from this writer's toolkit checklist - discuss and then share your ideas with the class.

How do you think the features **help to organise the information?** What **effect** on the reader does each feature have? How do they make the text easier to read?

Use the next page to work as a class to highlight the features and their effects, recording them on your copy of the text.



The Animal Soldiers of World War One

The First World War is remembered for the heroism of the many soldiers who fought in the trenches, but did you know that over 16 million animals also served in the Great War? They were very important to the day-to-day lives of soldiers, and played a crucial part in the war effort in a variety of roles.

Transport



Mule carrying heavy artillery

Prior to 1914, wars had mainly been fought by cavalries – soldiers who fought on horseback using swords and guns. However, both sides soon realised that men on horses could not win the war in the trenches. As a result, horses were used to transport many different things, such as guns, food, injured men and ammunitions. Mules (a cross between a donkey and a horse) were also used to pull heavy equipment including artillery.

Communication

As well as being beasts of burden, animals also played a vital role in communication. The most successful of these were carrier pigeons, which were used by both sides in the war to relay messages from the front lines to headquarters. This might sound strange, but the birds were actually more reliable than radio.

Mascots

Although animals were useful in practical duties, many were used to raise the moral of soldiers. Mascots provided comfort amidst the hardships of war, and were seen as part of the team. Records show that a wide range of animals were used for this purpose: dogs, cats, monkeys, pigeons and even a bear and a lion! One of the most famous mascots was a dog called Sergeant Stubby, who served with 102nd Infantry regiment of the US army; he was awarded many medals for his bravery.



Mascot Sergeant Stubby

It is important to remember how animals helped us during the Great War. Indeed, a bronze sculpture was recently unveiled at Ascot race course to remember the millions of horses that served during World War 1. Animals are still used today in military service and continue to play an essential role in our armed forces.

Non-Chronological Report Writer's Toolkit

Layout:

- A reason and/or invitation to read on;
- Sections may have one or more paragraphs, to mark new information, subsections etc
- Sections start with a topic sentence to capture interest and define subject
- More detailed definitions
- A range of interesting facts and ideas about the topic in a sequence which builds up information logically;
- References to sources of evidence to add authority
- A conclusion with an interesting nugget of information to sustain the reader's interest

Language/sentence structure:

- Expanded range of conjunctions and generalisers
- Use of provisional statements with words and phrases like *usually...*, *seem to be...*, *tend to...*,
- Technical vocabulary to add precision
- Opinions as well as facts
- Varied sentence structure, length and type e.g.
 - complex sentences to combine information clearly and precisely
 - varied sentence style and length to keep the reader interested
 - sentences with lists of three
 - active and passive voices
 - Conditional and hypothetical (*if...then...*) Sentences
 - exclamation sentences:

Look at your **writer's toolkit** for **non-chronological reports** and work with your partner to find examples in these texts. When you both agree on which part of the toolkit the sentence/phrase/paragraph illustrates, copy it into your book, with a heading to say which 'tool' it represents. If you find more than one example, write them under the same heading.

