

How to Write a Great Information Report

Information reports give facts about a topic in a clear, organised and interesting way.

1. CHOOSE A TOPIC

Pick a topic that interests you and that has lots of facts you can find out about.

- ☆ Animals, places, space, weather, history, science and cultures are all great choices!

2. RESEARCH

Find information from reliable sources like books, websites or magazines.

- ☆ Take notes as you go! Write down key facts and use your own words.

3. PLAN IT

Organise your information before you start writing. A good plan makes your report clear and easy to follow.

- ☆ Use headings and subheadings to group similar facts.

Planning ideas

- Main Topic
- Subheading 1
- Subheading 2
- Subheading 3
- Conclusion

7. CONCLUSION

Finish your report with a concluding sentence.

- ☆ You might summarise what you have learned or leave the reader with something interesting to think about!

4. WRITE THE REPORT

Write your report using clear sentences and lots of facts.

- ☆ Start with an opening sentence about your topic.
- ☆ Use paragraphs with headings to organise your ideas.

5. USE FEATURES

Information reports often include helpful features.

- ☆ Try using some of these:
 - ✓ Headings and subheadings
 - ✓ Pictures and diagrams
 - ✓ Labels and captions
 - ✓ Tables, charts or maps
 - ✓ Interesting fact boxes

6. CHECK AND IMPROVE

Read your report again to make sure it makes sense.

- ☆ Check your spelling, punctuation and grammar.
- ☆ Make sure your facts are correct and your information is in a logical order.

GOOD INFORMATION REPORTS ARE...



RESEARCHED

Facts are true and from reliable sources.



ORGANISED

Information is in a logical order with clear headings.



INFORMATIVE

They teach the reader lots of new and interesting facts.



CLEAR

Sentences are easy to read and ideas are explained clearly.



ENGAGING

They catch the reader's attention and keep them interested!

TOP TIP!

The more interesting and well-presented your report is, the more your readers will enjoy learning from it!

Plan well, write clearly and share what you know!



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About...

KOALAS

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduce your animal. What is it? What does it look like? Where is it found?

- ☆ Koalas are adorable marsupials native to Australia. They are known for their fluffy ears, round faces and love of eucalyptus leaves.



2. CLASSIFICATION

What type of animal is it? Include its group or family.

- ☆ Koalas are mammals. They belong to the marsupial group, which means they have a pouch where their babies develop.



5. DIET

What does it eat?

- ☆ Koalas mainly eat eucalyptus leaves. They have a special digestive system that helps them get the nutrients they need from tough leaves.



6. BEHAVIOUR

What does it do? How does it behave?

- ☆ Koalas are mostly calm and quiet. They sleep for up to 20 hours a day and are most active at night and early morning. They are solitary animals.



8. INTERESTING FACTS

- ☆ Koalas are not bears – they are marsupials.
- ☆ They have fingerprints very similar to humans!
- ☆ Koalas can sleep up to 20–22 hours a day.
- ☆ A group of koalas is called a "clowder".



3. DESCRIPTION

Describe its physical features.

- ☆ Koalas have thick, soft grey fur, big fluffy ears, a large black nose and strong claws for climbing. They have small eyes and a stocky body.



4. HABITAT

Where does it live? Describe its natural environment.

- ☆ Koalas live in the eucalyptus forests and woodlands of eastern Australia. They spend most of their time high up in trees.



7. REPRODUCTION

How does it have babies? What is the life cycle like?

- ☆ Female koalas give birth to one tiny joey after a pregnancy of about 35 days. The joey crawls into its mother's pouch where it stays for around 6 months.



WRITING TIPS

- ✓ Use clear topic sentences.
- ✓ Include facts and details.
- ✓ Use linking words (e.g. also, next, finally).
- ✓ Check your spelling and punctuation.
- ✓ End with a conclusion about your animal.



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About...

RED PANDAS



1. GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduce your animal. What is it? What does it look like? Where is it found?

- ☆ Red pandas are small mammals known for their reddish-brown fur, bushy ringed tails and cute faces. They live in the cool forests of the Himalayas.



2. CLASSIFICATION

What type of animal is it? Include its group or family.

- ☆ Red pandas are mammals. They belong to the Ailuridae family, which means they are more closely related to raccoons and weasels than to giant pandas.



3. DESCRIPTION

Describe its physical features.

- ☆ Red pandas have soft, thick fur, pointed ears, white markings on their faces and long, bushy tails with pale rings. They are about the size of a domestic cat.



8. INTERESTING FACTS

- ☆ Red pandas use their long tails to keep warm and to balance when they climb.
- ☆ They can rotate their ankles to climb down trees headfirst!
- ☆ Red pandas "chuff" and "squeak" to communicate.
- ☆ They are endangered due to habitat loss and poaching.



7. REPRODUCTION

How does it have babies? What is the life cycle like?

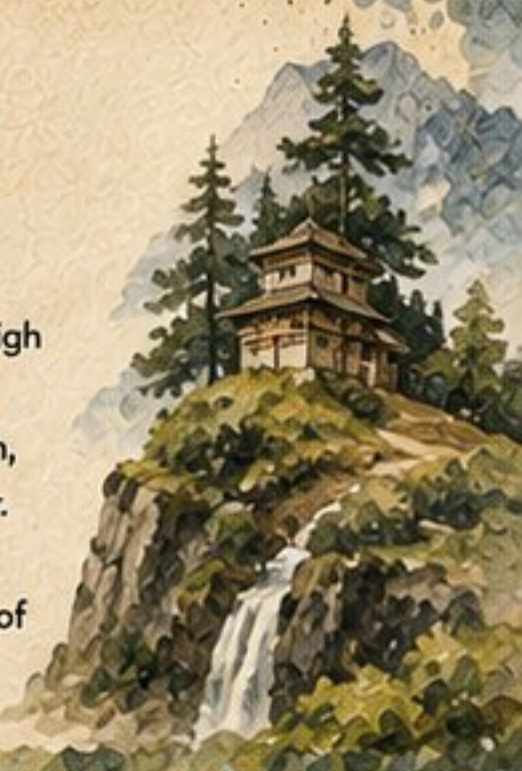
- ☆ Female red pandas give birth to 1-4 cubs in summer. The cubs are born in a nest in a tree hollow and stay with their mother for up to 18 months before they become independent.



4. HABITAT

Where does it live? Describe its natural environment.

- ☆ Red pandas live in temperate forests high in the mountains of Nepal, India, Bhutan, China and Myanmar. They like bamboo forests with plenty of trees to climb.



5. DIET

What does it eat?

- ☆ Bamboo makes up about 95% of a red panda's diet. They also eat fruits, berries, leaves, eggs, small insects and sometimes small animals.



6. BEHAVIOUR

Wow does it do? How does it behave?

- ☆ Red pandas are mostly active at dawn and dusk. They are shy and quiet animals and spend most of their time alone in trees, where they feel safe and can find food.



WRITING TIPS

- ✓ Use clear topic sentences.
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About...

SNOW LEOPARDS

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduce your animal. What is it? What does it look like? Where is it found?

- ☆ Snow leopards are magnificent wild cats known for their thick, spotted fur and long tails. They live in the mountain ranges of Central and South Asia.

2. CLASSIFICATION

What type of animal is it? Include its group or family.

- ☆ Snow leopards are mammals. They belong to the Felidae family, which includes other big cats such as lions, tigers and jaguars.

3. DESCRIPTION

Describe its physical features.

- ☆ Snow leopards have thick, soft fur that keeps them warm in cold climates. They have pale grey coats with black rosettes, powerful legs, large paws and a very long tail for balance.

6. BEHAVIOUR

What does it do? How does it behave?

- ☆ Snow leopards are solitary and usually active at dawn and dusk. They are excellent climbers and can leap up to 50 feet across rocky gaps.

4. HABITAT

Where does it live? Describe its natural environment.

- ☆ Snow leopards live in high, rocky mountains with snow and very little vegetation. They are found in countries like Nepal, India, China, Mongolia and Pakistan.

5. DIET

What does it eat?

- ☆ Snow leopards are carnivores. They hunt animals such as blue sheep (bharal), ibex, hares, marmots and birds.

7. REPRODUCTION

How does it have babies? What is the life cycle like?

- ☆ Female snow leopards give birth to 1-3 cubs after a gestation of about 90-100 days. Cubs stay with their mother for up to 18 months before they learn to live on their own.

8. INTERESTING FACTS

- ☆ Snow leopards are called "ghosts of the mountains" because they are very hard to spot.
- ☆ Their thick tails can be as long as their bodies!
- ☆ They have extra fur on their feet to act like natural snowshoes.
- ☆ Snow leopards are excellent at camouflaging in rocky areas.

WRITING TIPS

- ✓ Use clear topic sentences.
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About...

EMPEROR TAMARINS



1. GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduce your animal. What is it? What does it look like? Where is it found?

- ☆ Emperor tamarins are small monkeys named for their long, white, moustache-like whiskers that curve down the sides of their face. They live in the rainforests of South America.



2. CLASSIFICATION

What type of animal is it? Include its group or family.

- ☆ Emperor tamarins are mammals. They belong to the Primates order, Platyrrhini suborder (New World monkeys) and Callitrichidae family.



3. DESCRIPTION

Describe its physical features.

- ☆ Emperor tamarins are small, about the size of a human hand. They have soft, dark brown or grey fur, sharp claws for climbing and a very long tail. Their most distinctive feature is their long, white moustache whiskers, which can grow up to 14 centimetres long!



6. BEHAVIOUR

What does it do? How does it behave?

- ☆ Emperor tamarins are active during the day and live in small family groups of 2–8 members. They communicate using high-pitched calls and scent markings. They are very agile and can leap great distances between trees.



4. HABITAT

Where does it live? Describe its natural environment.

- ☆ Emperor tamarins live in tropical rainforests near rivers in countries such as Brazil, Peru, Bolivia and Colombia. They spend most of their time in the trees.



5. DIET

What does it eat?

- ☆ Emperor tamarins eat a diet of fruit, insects, nectar, small lizards, eggs and tree gum. They use their sharp front teeth to bite holes in trees and drink the gum that flows out.



7. REPRODUCTION

How does it have babies? What is the life cycle like?

- ☆ After a gestation period of about 140–145 days, the female usually gives birth to twins. The babies cling to their mother and later ride on her back. They stay with their family for up to 12–18 months before leaving to find their own group.



8. INTERESTING FACTS

- ☆ Their moustache helps them communicate and show emotion.
- ☆ They have scent glands on their wrists that they rub on trees.
- ☆ Emperor tamarins can leap up to 5 metres in a single jump!
- ☆ Sadly, they are endangered due to habitat loss and the pet trade.



WRITING TIPS

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PLATYPUSES

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduce your animal. What is it? What does it look like? Where is it found?

- ☆ Platypuses are unique mammals that lay eggs! They have a duck-like bill, webbed feet and a flat, beaver-like tail. They live in freshwater rivers and lakes in eastern Australia, including Tasmania.



2. CLASSIFICATION

What type of animal is it? Include its group or family.

- ☆ Platypuses are mammals. They belong to the Monotremes group, which are egg-laying mammals. They are the only species in the family Ornithorhynchidae.



3. DESCRIPTION

Describe its physical features.

- ☆ Platypuses have dense, waterproof fur, a soft rubbery bill that can sense movement, webbed feet for swimming and a tail used for storing fat. Males have a venom spur on their back legs.



8. INTERESTING FACTS

- ☆ Platypuses can close their eyes and ears underwater.
- ☆ They can detect prey using electroreception.
- ☆ Their venom from the male spur can cause very painful stings to predators!
- ☆ Platypuses have no stomach.



6. BEHAVIOUR

What does it do? How does it behave?

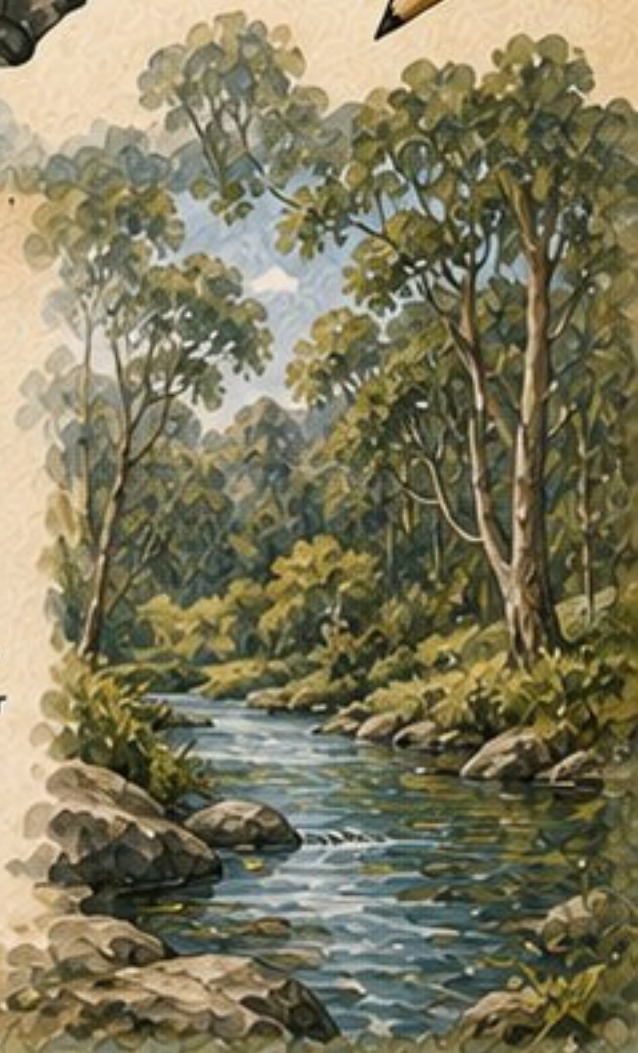
- ☆ Platypuses are mostly active at dawn, dusk and at night. They are excellent swimmers and use their webbed feet to dive. They are shy and solitary, coming together only to mate.



4. HABITAT

Where does it live? Describe its natural environment.

- ☆ Platypuses live in freshwater habitats such as rivers, creeks and lakes. They prefer clean, slow-moving water with sandy or muddy bottoms and plenty of vegetation.



5. DIET

What does it eat?

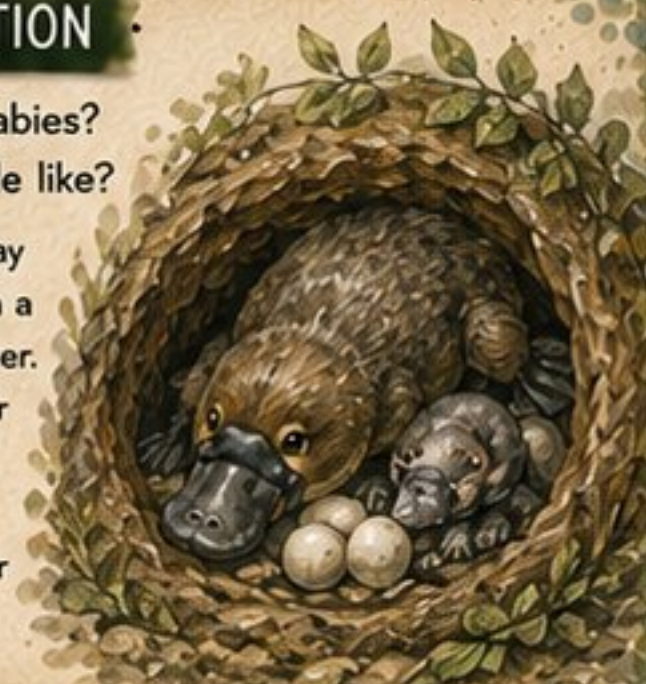
- ☆ Platypuses are carnivores. They eat insects, worms, small crustaceans, freshwater shrimp and tiny fish. They find food by sensing electrical signals with their bill.



7. REPRODUCTION

How does it have babies? What is the life cycle like?

- ☆ Female platypuses lay one to three eggs in a burrow near the water. The eggs hatch after about 10 days. The babies are tiny and nurse milk from their mother for about 3-4 months.



WRITING TIPS

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About...

FENNEC FOXES

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduce your animal. What is it? What does it look like? Where is it found?

- ☆ Fennec foxes are small mammals known for their huge ears and sandy-coloured fur. They live in the hot deserts of North Africa.



2. CLASSIFICATION

What type of animal is it? Include its group or family.

- ☆ Fennec foxes are mammals. They belong to the Canidae family, which includes dogs, wolves and foxes.



3. DESCRIPTION

Describe its physical features.

- ☆ Fennec foxes have very large ears—up to 15 cm long—that help them hear prey and release heat. They have soft, thick fur, small bodies, big eyes and bushy tails.



8. INTERESTING FACTS

- ☆ Their huge ears can be larger than their heads!
- ☆ They can go without water—they get moisture from food.
- ☆ Their furry feet protect them from hot sand.
- ☆ Fennec foxes can dig deep burrows with many tunnels.



6. BEHAVIOUR

What does it do? How does it behave?

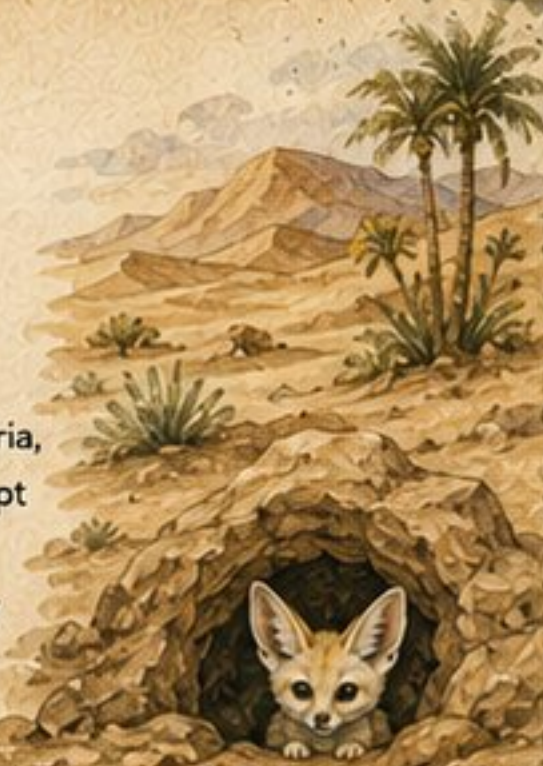
- ☆ Fennec foxes are mostly nocturnal. They use their keen hearing to find food at night. They are social animals and live in family groups called "clans".



4. HABITAT

Where does it live? Describe its natural environment.

- ☆ Fennec foxes live in the Sahara Desert in countries such as Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Mauritania. They live in burrows to stay cool during the day.



5. DIET

What does it eat?

- ☆ Fennec foxes are omnivores. They eat insects, small rodents, lizards, birds, fruits, seeds and plants.



7. REPRODUCTION

How does it have babies? What is the life cycle like?

- ☆ After a gestation period of about 50–52 days, the female gives birth to a litter of 2–5 kits inside a burrow. The kits are born with their eyes closed and are weaned at about 8 weeks.



✿ WRITING TIPS ✿

- ✓ Use clear topic sentences.
- ✓ Include facts and details.
- ✓ Use linking words (e.g. also, next, finally).
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About...

GIANT PANDAS



1. GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduce your animal. What is it? What does it look like? Where is it found?

- ☆ Giant pandas are gentle mammals known for their black and white fur. They live in mountainous regions of central China. They are a national treasure in China.



2. CLASSIFICATION

What type of animal is it? Include its group or family.

- ☆ Giant pandas are mammals. They belong to the Ursidae family, which includes bears.



3. DESCRIPTION

Describe its physical features.

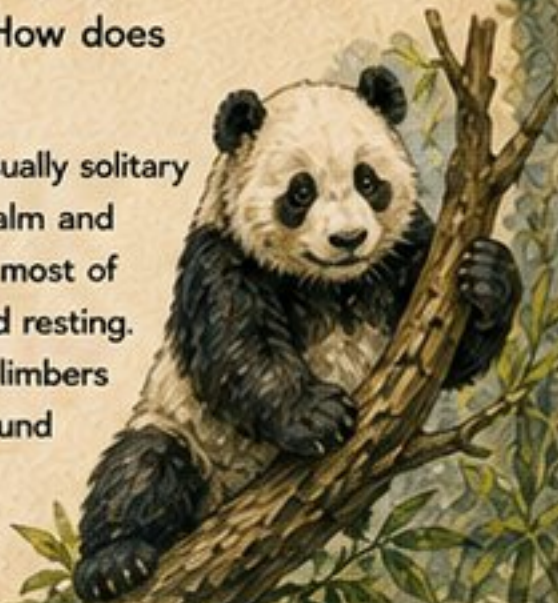
- ☆ Giant pandas have round faces, black patches around their eyes, black ears, legs and shoulders, and a white body. They have thick fur and strong jaws.



6. BEHAVIOUR

What does it do? How does it behave?

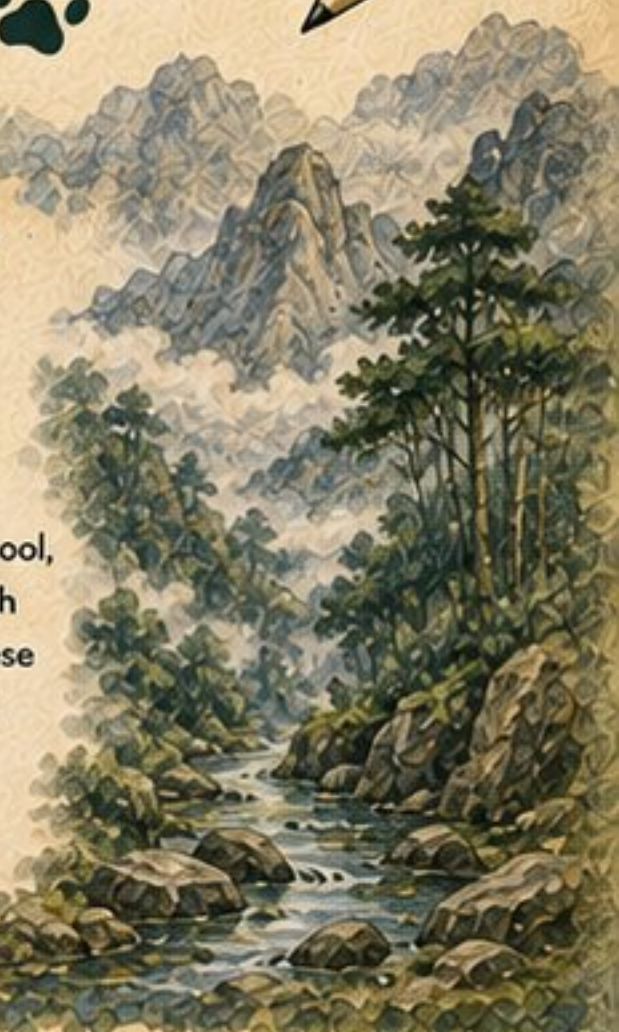
- ☆ Giant pandas are usually solitary animals. They are calm and peaceful and spend most of their time eating and resting. They are excellent climbers and can often be found climbing trees or sitting on branches.



4. HABITAT

Where does it live? Describe its natural environment.

- ☆ Giant pandas live in cool, temperate forests high in the mountains. These forests are filled with bamboo and have streams and mist most of the year.



5. DIET

What does it eat?

- ☆ Giant pandas mainly eat bamboo. They can eat up to 12–38 kilograms of it each day! They also eat small amounts of other plants.



7. REPRODUCTION

How does it have babies? What is the life cycle like?

- ☆ After a gestation period of about 95–160 days, the female gives birth to one or two cubs. Cubs are tiny and hairless when born. They stay with their mother for up to 18 months.



8. INTERESTING FACTS

- ☆ Giant pandas have a special "sixth finger" on their wrists that helps them grip bamboo.
- ☆ A newborn panda weighs only about 100 grams—less than an apple!
- ☆ Giant pandas are an endangered species.



WRITING TIPS

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About...

MEERKATS

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduce your animal. What is it? What does it look like? Where is it found?

- ☆ Meerkats are small, social mammals known for standing upright to keep watch. They live in groups called mobs in the deserts and grasslands of southern Africa.

2. CLASSIFICATION

What type of animal is it? Include its group or family.

- ☆ Meerkats are mammals. They belong to the Herpestidae family, which includes mongooses.

3. DESCRIPTION

Describe its physical features.

- ☆ Meerkats have slender bodies, pointed faces, dark eye patches, small ears, long tails and sharp claws for digging.

8. INTERESTING FACTS

- ☆ Meerkats take turns being a "lookout" to warn the others of danger.
- ☆ They have special calls for different predators—such as eagles, snakes or jackals!
- ☆ Meerkats work together as a team and look after each other.

4. HABITAT

Where does it live? Describe its natural environment.

- ☆ Meerkats live in dry, open areas such as deserts, savannas and grasslands. They dig burrows in the ground for shelter and safety.

5. DIET

What does it eat?

- ☆ Meerkats are insectivores. They eat insects, spiders, scorpions, small lizards, eggs, fruit and plants. They use their sharp claws and quick movements to catch prey.

7. REPRODUCTION

How does it have babies? What is the life cycle like?

- ☆ After a gestation period of about 77 days, the female gives birth to 2–5 pups in an underground chamber. Pups are born blind and helpless. They stay in the burrow for the first few weeks of life.

6. BEHAVIOUR

What does it do? How does it behave?

- ☆ Meerkats are very social and live in mobs of 10–40 or more. They take turns standing guard, foraging, caring for babies and teaching young meerkats important survival skills.

✿ WRITING TIPS ✿

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- ✓ Include facts and details.
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About...

OCTOPUSES

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduce your animal. What is it? What does it look like? Where is it found?

- ☆ Octopuses are amazing sea creatures that live in oceans all around the world. They have soft bodies, big eyes and eight long arms called tentacles.

2. CLASSIFICATION

What type of animal is it? Include its group or family.

- ☆ Octopuses are molluscs. They belong to the Cephalopoda group, which also includes squid, cuttlefish and nautilus.

3. DESCRIPTION

Describe its physical features.

- ☆ Octopuses have soft, bulbous bodies, eight arms with suckers, a beak-like mouth and excellent eyesight. They can change colour and texture to blend in with their surroundings.

8. INTERESTING FACTS

- ☆ Octopuses have three hearts and blue blood!
- ☆ They can squeeze through tiny holes as small as a coin.
- ☆ They can regrow lost arms.
- ☆ Some octopuses can change colour in less than a second!

4. HABITAT

Where does it live? Describe its natural environment.

- ☆ Octopuses live in saltwater oceans. They can be found on coral reefs, in rocky crevices, seaweed forests and the deep sea.

5. DIET

What does it eat?

- ☆ Octopuses are carnivores. They eat crabs, shrimp, fish, clams and other small sea animals.

7. REPRODUCTION

How does it have babies? What is the life cycle like?

- ☆ Female octopuses lay hundreds of eggs in a safe place and guard them carefully. The eggs hatch after a few weeks. Baby octopuses are on their own from the moment they hatch.

6. BEHAVIOUR

What does it do? How does it behave?

- ☆ Octopuses are intelligent and curious. They solve problems, escape from tight spaces and use tools. They are mostly solitary animals and come out to hunt at night.

WRITING TIPS

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About...

ARCTIC FOX

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduce your animal. What is it? What does it look like? Where is it found?

- ☆ Arctic foxes are small mammals known for their beautiful white fur, thick and fluffy, which helps them survive in the freezing Arctic region.



2. CLASSIFICATION

What type of animal is it? Include its group or family.

- ☆ Arctic foxes are mammals. They belong to the Canidae family, which includes dogs, wolves and foxes.



3. DESCRIPTION

Describe its physical features.

- ☆ Arctic foxes have a thick fur coat that changes colour with the seasons. In winter it is white for camouflage, and in summer it turns grey-brown. They have small rounded ears, a bushy tails.



8. INTERESTING FACTS

- ☆ Arctic foxes can hear a mouse moving under the snow!
- ☆ They can survive in temperatures as low as -50°C .
- ☆ Their fur has the best insulation of any mammal.
- ☆ Arctic foxes store food in caches under the snow.



6. BEHAVIOUR

What does it do? How does it behave?

- ☆ Arctic foxes are mostly nocturnal. They are solitary animals and have large territories. They hunt by stalking prey and pouncing quickly. They are also very curious and clever.



4. HABITAT

Where does it live? Describe its natural environment.

- ☆ Arctic foxes live in the Arctic tundra, in areas covered in snow, ice and sparse vegetation. They make dens in the ground or under rocks to stay warm and protect their young.



5. DIET

What does it eat?

- ☆ Arctic foxes are omnivores. They eat small mammals, birds, fish, eggs, insects, berries and even leftover food from larger predators.



7. REPRODUCTION

How does it have babies? What is the life cycle like?

- ☆ After a gestation period of about 52–54 days, the female gives birth to a litter of 5–10 pups in a warm den. The pups are born blind and helpless, and stay with their mother until they are about 8 weeks old.



WRITING TIPS

- ✓ Use clear topic sentences.
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About...

SLOTH

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduce your animal. What is it? What does it look like? Where is it found?

- ☆ Sloths are slow-moving mammals known for their relaxed lifestyle and upside-down hanging. They live in the rainforests of Central and South America.



2. CLASSIFICATION

What type of animal is it? Include its group or family.

- ☆ Sloths are mammals. They belong to the Bradypodidae family, which includes two main types: two-toed sloths and three-toed sloths.



3. DESCRIPTION

Describe its physical features.

- ☆ Sloths have long arms, curved claws, a small round head and a gentle face with dark eye patches. Their fur is usually grey or brown and often has green algae growing in it.



8. INTERESTING FACTS

- ☆ Sloths are so slow that algae grows on their fur, which helps them blend in.
- ☆ They only come down from trees about once a week to go to the toilet!
- ☆ Sloths are excellent swimmers and can hold their breath for up to 40 minutes.



6. BEHAVIOUR

What does it do? How does it behave?

- ☆ Sloths are very slow and move only when they need to. They spend most of their time hanging upside down, sleeping, resting and eating. They are quiet, gentle and very peaceful animals.



4. HABITAT

Where does it live? Describe its natural environment.

- ☆ Sloths live high up in the trees of tropical rainforests. They prefer places that are warm, wet and full of leafy trees.



5. DIET

What does it eat?

- ☆ Sloths are herbivores. They mainly eat leaves, buds, fruits and flowers. Their stomachs break down tough plant material very slowly.



7. REPRODUCTION

How does it have babies? What is the life cycle like?

- ☆ After a gestation period of about 6 months, a mother sloth gives birth to one baby. The baby clings to its mother for up to 6 months before becoming more independent.



WRITING TIPS

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- ✓ Include facts and details.
- ✓ Use linking words (e.g. also, next, finally).
- ✓ Check your spelling and punctuation.
- ✓ End with a conclusion about your animal.



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About...

GIRAFFE

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduce your animal. What is it? What does it look like? Where is it found?

- ☆ Giraffes are the tallest land animals in the world. They are gentle giants known for their long necks and spotted coats. Giraffes live in the savannahs and open woodlands of Africa.

2. CLASSIFICATION

What type of animal is it? Include its group or family.

- ☆ Giraffes are mammals. They belong to the Giraffidae family, which includes only one species: the giraffe.

3. DESCRIPTION

Describe its physical features.

- ☆ Giraffes have long necks, long legs and small horn-like bumps called ossicones on their heads. Their coats have brown patches on a lighter background. They have large eyes with long eyelashes and a long, dark tongue.

8. INTERESTING FACTS

- ☆ Giraffes have the same number of neck bones as humans – seven!
- ☆ They can run up to 60 km/h over short distances.
- ☆ Giraffes sleep for only about 20 minutes a day.
- ☆ Their spots are as unique as human fingerprints.

6. BEHAVIOUR

What does it do? How does it behave?

- ☆ Giraffes are gentle and peaceful animals. They travel in loose groups called towers. They communicate with each other using body language, sounds and even low-frequency vibrations we cannot hear.

4. HABITAT

Where does it live? Describe its natural environment.

- ☆ Giraffes live in savannahs, grasslands and open woodlands across Africa. They prefer areas with plenty of trees and shrubs to browse on and nearby water sources.

5. DIET

What does it eat?

- ☆ Giraffes are herbivores. They mainly eat leaves, shoots, flowers and fruits from acacia trees, using their long tongues to grasp the leaves.

7. REPRODUCTION

How does it have babies? What is the life cycle like?

- ☆ After a gestation period of about 15 months, a female giraffe gives birth to a single calf. Calves are about 1.8 metres tall at birth and stay with their mother for up to 2 years.

WRITING TIPS

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About...

POLAR BEAR

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduce your animal. What is it? What does it look like? Where is it found?

- ☆ Polar bears are large mammals that live in the Arctic region. They are perfectly adapted to life in one of the coldest places on Earth.



2. CLASSIFICATION

What type of animal is it? Include its group or family.

- ☆ Polar bears are mammals. They belong to the Ursidae family, which includes bears such as grizzly bears, black bears and giant pandas.



3. DESCRIPTION

Describe its physical features.

- ☆ Polar bears have thick, white fur and a layer of blubber to keep them warm. They have large paws with rough pads and sharp claws that help them walk on ice and swim in the water. Their fur may look white, but it is actually hollow and clear.



8. INTERESTING FACTS

- ☆ Polar bears have black skin under their fur.
- ☆ They can swim for days without resting.
- ☆ A polar bear's sense of smell is up to 100 times stronger than a human's!
- ☆ They are excellent swimmers and can swim up to 10 km without stopping.



6. BEHAVIOUR

What does it do? How does it behave?

- ☆ Polar bears are mostly solitary animals. They are excellent swimmers and can travel long distances in the ocean. They use their sense of smell to find food, even from far away under the ice.



4. HABITAT

Where does it live? Describe its natural environment.

- ☆ Polar bears live in the Arctic Circle on sea ice, coastal areas and nearby islands. They depend on ice for hunting seals and raising their young.



5. DIET

What does it eat?

- ☆ Polar bears are carnivores. Their main food is seals, which they hunt by waiting near breathing holes or by stalking them on the ice.



7. REPRODUCTION

How does it have babies? What is the life cycle like?

- ☆ After a gestation period of about 8 months, a female polar bear gives birth to 1-3 cubs in a snow den. The cubs stay with their mother for about 2 and a half years, learning to survive in the wild.



WRITING TIPS

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About...

LEMUR

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduce your animal. What is it? What does it look like? Where is it found?



- ☆ Lemurs are fascinating primates found only on the island of Madagascar. They are known for their big round eyes, playful nature and long, striped tails.

2. CLASSIFICATION

What type of animal is it? Include its group or family.

- ☆ Lemurs are mammals. They belong to the Lemnridae family, which includes many different kinds of lemurs.



3. DESCRIPTION

Describe its physical features.

- ☆ Lemurs have soft, thick fur, large eyes for night vision, pointed snouts and strong back legs for jumping. Their most famous feature is their long black-and-white ringed tail, which helps with balance and communication.



8. INTERESTING FACTS

- ☆ Lemurs can't live anywhere else in the world except Madagascar.
- ☆ Some lemurs sing or make duets to mark their territory!
- ☆ The ring-tailed lemur basks in the sun with arms outstretched to stay warm.



6. BEHAVIOUR

What does it do? How does it behave?

- ☆ Lemurs are social animals that live in groups called troops. They spend lots of time grooming each other, playing and communicating with calls, scents and gestures.



4. HABITAT

Where does it live? Describe its natural environment.

- ☆ Lemurs live in forests and woodlands across Madagascar. They prefer areas with lots of trees, where they can find food, shelter and protection.



5. DIET

What does it eat?

- ☆ Lemurs are mostly herbivores. They eat fruit, leaves, flowers, nectar and sometimes bark or insects.



7. REPRODUCTION

How does it have babies? What is the life cycle like?

- ☆ After a gestation period of about 4 months, a female lemur gives birth to one or two babies. The babies cling to their mother's belly or back until they are about 4 months old, before becoming more independent.



WRITING TIPS

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About...

AXOLOTL



1. GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduce your animal. What is it? What does it look like? Where is it found?

- ☆ Axolotls are amazing amphibians that live in fresh water lakes in Mexico. They are famous for their smiling faces and feathery gills!

2. CLASSIFICATION

What type of animal is it? Include its group or family.

- ☆ Axolotls are amphibians. They belong to the salamander family, Ambystomatidae, which includes tiger salamanders.

3. DESCRIPTION

Describe its physical features.

- ☆ Axolotls have soft, smooth skin and long feathery gills on the sides of their heads. They come in colours like white, pink, gold and even black! They have short legs, tiny fingers and a long tail.

8. INTERESTING FACTS

- ☆ Axolotls can regrow lost body parts, including legs, tails and even parts of their heart and brain!
- ☆ They never fully grow up and stay in their larval stage their whole lives.

4. HABITAT

Where does it live? Describe its natural environment.

- ☆ Axolotls live in the cool, freshwater lakes and canals of Xochimilco near Mexico City. They like calm water with lots of plants and hiding places.

5. DIET

What does it eat?

- ☆ Axolotls are carnivores. They eat worms, small fish, insects, crustaceans and other tiny water creatures.

7. REPRODUCTION

How does it have babies? What is the life cycle like?

- ☆ After a courtship dance, the female lays her eggs in plants. The eggs hatch in 2–3 weeks. Baby axolotls start life with feathery gills and look like tiny adults!

6. BEHAVIOUR

What does it do? How does it behave?

- ☆ Axolotls are calm and nocturnal, which means they are most active at night. They move slowly, love to explore and spend lots of time resting in cool, quiet places.

✎ WRITING TIPS ✎

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About...

PANTHER

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

Introduce your animal. What is it? What does it look like? Where is it found?

- ☆ Panthers are large wild cats known for their sleek, black coats and powerful bodies. They are found in forests and jungles across Asia, Africa and the Americas.



2. CLASSIFICATION

What type of animal is it? Include its group or family.

- ☆ Panthers are mammals. They belong to the Felidae family, which includes other big cats such as lions, tigers, leopards and jaguars.



3. DESCRIPTION

Describe its physical features.

- ☆ Panthers have muscular bodies, strong legs and large paws with sharp, retractable claws. Their fur is black due to a genetic condition called melanism, which helps them blend into the dark. They have brilliant eyes that are often yellow or green and excellent night vision.



8. INTERESTING FACTS

- ☆ Panthers are not a separate species – they are leopards or jaguars with black fur!
- ☆ They can leap up to 6 metres in a single bound.
- ☆ A panther's roar can be heard up to 2 kilometres away.



6. BEHAVIOUR

What does it do? How does it behave?

- ☆ Panthers are solitary and territorial animals. They are mostly active at dawn and dusk (crepuscular) but can also hunt at night. They are strong swimmers and excellent climbers, often resting in trees.



4. HABITAT

Where does it live? Describe its natural environment.

- ☆ Panthers live in a variety of habitats including tropical rainforests, grasslands, savannas and mountainous regions. They prefer areas with dense vegetation, water sources and plenty of cover for stalking prey.



5. DIET

What does it eat?

- ☆ Panthers are carnivores. They hunt animals such as deer, wild pigs, monkeys, birds and sometimes even smaller big cats.



7. REPRODUCTION

How does it have babies? What is the life cycle like?

- ☆ After a gestation period of about 90–105 days, a female panther gives birth to a litter of 1–4 cubs. The cubs are born blind and rely on their mother for care and protection. They stay with her for up to two years before venturing out on their own.



WRITING TIPS

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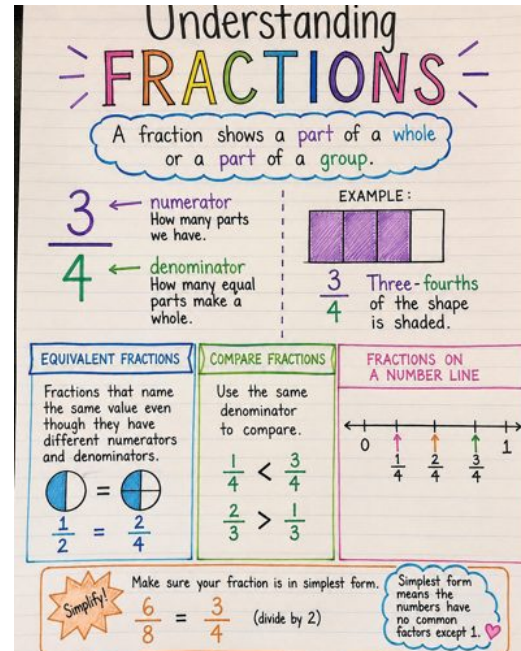


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