

5: 2: T15: to read a range of explanatory texts, investigating and noting features of impersonal style, e.g. complex sentences: use of passive voice; technical vocabulary; hypothetical language (*if... then, might when the...*); use of words/phrases to make sequential, causal, logical connections, e.g. *while, during, after, because, due to, only when, so*

introductory paragraph presents the subject and preliminary ideas
 technical terminology

The Stars

The stars in the sky look small because they are so far away. In fact they are huge. Each star is a glowing **ball of gases** held together by **gravity**. Most of this gas is **hydrogen**. In the hot fury of a star's 'core', or centre, hydrogen reaches a temperature of at least 10 million °C.

The birth and death of a star

Stars are born in clusters. A **cloud of gas and dust** called a **nebula** breaks up over millions of years into smaller clouds which are then pulled tighter and smaller by their own gravity. Eventually they heat up and start to shine.

A star being formed from gas and dust

- After billions of years, stars finally run out of energy and die.

Black hole

- The remains of a very large star may collapse to form a black hole.
- A black hole is invisible because light cannot escape from it.

Supernova

- Larger stars do not last as long as smaller ones. They die dramatically in an explosion. The exploding star is called a supernova.

Red giant

- As a star grows old, its core becomes hotter and swells up. This swollen star is called a red giant.

Pulsar

- A very small, extremely dense body is left, called a neutron star.
- Some neutron stars, called pulsars, give off pulses of light and radio waves as they spin.

White dwarf

- Eventually the star collapses and becomes a white dwarf – a small but very hot star. It cools and finally fades away.

clear and distinct stages

facts brought as close as possible to reader's experience

temporal connectives denoting the passage of time – sequencing

causal connective denoting cause and effect

5: 2: T16: to prepare for reading by identifying what they already know and what they need to find out

5: 2: T20: notemaking: to discuss what is meant by 'in your own words' and when it is appropriate to copy, quote and adapt

5: 2: W9: to search for, collect, define and spell technical words derived from work in other subjects