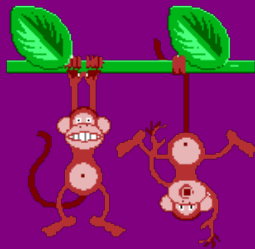


1st February 2021

I can analyse and compare two non-chronological reports.



What is a non-chronological report?

What sort of features would you expect to see in a non-chronological report?



TEXT A

THE HUMAN WORLD



Early Trains

- The world's first railway, called the Diolkos, was built in 550 BC in Greece. Carriages were pulled by slaves!
- The first successful railway engine was the steam engine built by Cornish engineer Richard Trevithick in 1804.
- The first railway death was that of William Huskisson, on the day the first passenger railway opened in 1825.

Railway Roundup

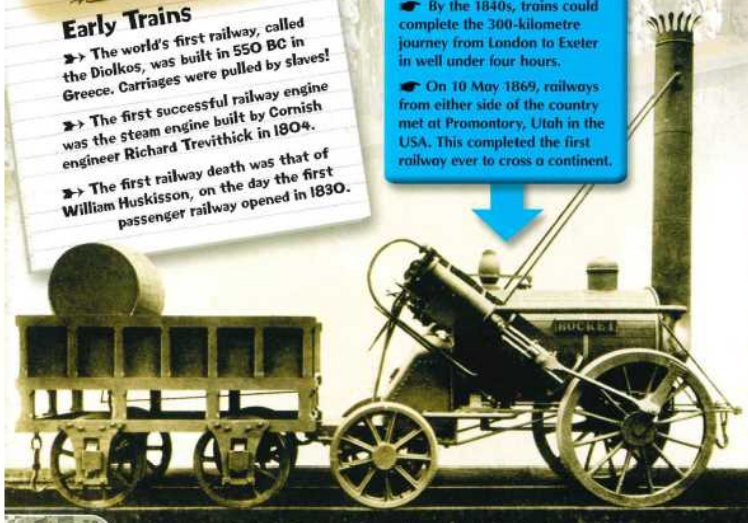
When carriages were pulled by horses, journeys were slow and bumpy. Trains brought new levels of speed and comfort.



George Stephenson's Rocket, below, won the first locomotive trials in England in 1825, averaging 50 kph over 80 kilometres.

By the 1840s, trains could complete the 300-kilometre journey from London to Exeter in well under four hours.

On 10 May 1869, railways from either side of the country met at Promontory, Utah in the USA. This completed the first railway ever to cross a continent.



Railway Records

- ☛ The world speed record for a steam train was set by the *Mallard*, which pulled seven coaches at 201 kph on 3 July 1938.
- ☛ The longest train ever was over 7.3 kilometres long and contained 660 trucks. It travelled from Saldanha to Sishen in South Africa on 26 August 1989.
- ☛ The fastest train ever was the French TGV, which whizzed between Courmoulin and Tours at 515.3 kph on 18 May 1990.
- ☛ The Trans-Siberian Express takes about seven days to cover 9288 kilometres from Moscow to Vladivostok in eastern Siberia.
- ☛ The world's fastest regular train service is Japan's Shinkansen bullet train which covers the 192 kilometres from Hiroshima to Kokura in just 44 minutes, at an average speed of 261.8 kph.



London's underground railway system is the oldest and largest in the world. It was built by the Metropolitan Railway (pictured here) on 10 January 1863.

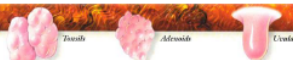


➤ Japan's Shinkansen trains, left, look like aeroplanes in the air but on rails.

➤ New Maglev trains glide noiselessly but on a cushion of air.

TEXT B

These are the organs of the throat.
If infected, tonsils and adenoids can be removed.



Down the Hatch

YOUR TONGUE is hairy. That's not an insult. It's a fact. Millions of microscopic 'gustatory hairs' cover your tongue. These aren't real hairs. They're tips of taste cells, which cluster in onion-shaped bunches called taste buds. Your taste buds are too small to see, but stick out your tongue and you'll see a landscape of bumps called papillae. These house your taste buds as well as the nerve endings that scream 'Hot!' when you attack a pizza.

While your tongue's out, look around your mouth. The tissue dangling from the back of your throat is your uvula. It closes the nasal passage when you swallow. The dark tube beyond the uvula is your pharynx, or throat. Food and air start their downwards journey there. Lift your tongue to see your frenulum. This membrane anchors the tongue.

Your teeth and palate are more familiar. Your teeth cut and mash food. They mix it with saliva to form a bolus, the lump you swallow. Your tongue, lips and cheek muscles push the bolus along your palate. From there, it slides into your throat. Together, your mouth and throat support some of your body's most vital and enjoyable functions. They let you breathe, eat, speak and savour a slice of pizza.



Gulp!

Your body has a life-saving trapdoor: it's a flap of cartilage above your windpipe called the epiglottis. When you swallow, the epiglottis swings shut, closing the windpipe so no food gets in. Place your fingers on your throat. The ridges you feel are your air passage. Now swallow. The saliva goes down your food tube, or oesophagus, which lies behind the windpipe. The oesophagus is a muscled tube. When you swallow, the muscles tighten and relax, sending food or saliva downwards.



The Mighty Tongue

Your tongue is a mighty and mobile muscle. It licks, lifts and darts as it forms sounds, moves food or raises your brother. It also springs up to guard your throat against objects that could choke you.



INSIDE STORY

How We Speak

Your lips aren't all that move when you speak. Your vocal cords do, too. The vocal cords are two springy bands at the opening of your larynx, or voice box. They form a V-shape. Air from your lungs flows through the opening. When you breathe, the V is open. When you speak, it narrows. Air causes the vocal cords to vibrate, creating sound. The more forceful the air, the louder the sound. Although vocal cords produce sound, the mouth creates speech. Your teeth, tongue and lips shape raw sounds into consonants and vowels. Air spaces in your skull give your voice its own unique tone.

You can feel your larynx at the very top of your throat. It is made up of nine cartilages. The biggest of these is the thoracic cartilage, or Adam's apple. Your vocal cords attach to the Adam's apple and to the smaller cartilages behind it.



Pucker Up

Call them smoochers, smoozers, or just plain lips – but you wouldn't want to be without them. You use your lips to eat, to seal your mouth closed while you chew and to shape sounds so you can speak. Just try talking with them closed. Your lips are also the body's most sensitive thermometer. They detect food that's too hot or cold. And do you want to whistle or kiss? Well, pucker up!



So 'Amm'

A peep at your throat reveals lots about your health, but your doctor must first get your tongue out of the way. Then the doctor can spot infection in your throat or tonsils. With a special tool called a laryngoscope, he or she can check your voice box, too. Throat infections are most common in childhood.

TEXT A

THE HUMAN WORLD

Early Trains

- ▶ The world's first railway, called the **Stockton**, was built in 1825 by **George Stephenson**. Carriages were pulled by **horses**.
- ▶ The first successful railway engine was the **Steam Engine** built by **George Stephenson** in 1825.
- ▶ The first railway death was that of **William Huskisson**, on the way to the first passenger railway opened in 1825.

Railway Roundup

When carriages were pulled by horses, journeys were slow and bumpy. Trains brought new levels of speed and comfort.

George Stephenson's Rocket, before, was the first locomotive built in 1825, carrying 10 tons over 100 kilometres.

▶ In the 1840s, trains could complete the 100-kilometre journey from London to Exeter in well under four hours.

▶ On 10 May 1860, railways from other cities of the country met at **Presbury**, which is the first railway over to cross a continent.

Railway Records

- ▶ The world speed record for a steam train was set by the **Malind**, which pulled seven coaches at 204 km/h on 1 July 1938.
- ▶ The longest train ever was over 7.1 kilometres long and contained 100 trucks. It travelled from London to London in 1968.
- ▶ The fastest train ever was the French TGV, which achieved between 300 km/h and 320 km/h on 18 May 1990.
- ▶ The Trans-Mediterranean Express takes about seven days to cover 2,000 kilometres from Moscow to Vladivostok in eastern Siberia.
- ▶ The world's fastest regular train service is Japan's Shinkansen bullet train which covers the 170 kilometres from Shinjuku to Tokyo in just 44 minutes, at an average speed of 260 km/h.

Text analysis and comparing

TEXT B

Down the Hatch

YOUR TONGUE is busy. That's not an insult. It's a fact. Millions of microscopic 'tentacles' have cover your tongue. These aren't real hairs. They're tips of taste cells, which cluster in taste buds called papillae. These house your taste buds as well as the nerve endings that sense 'taste' when you attack a pizza.

While your tongue's out, look around your mouth. The tissue dangling from the back of your throat is your uvula. It closes the nasal passage when you swallow. The dark tube beyond the uvula is your pharynx, or throat. Food and air start their downward journey there. Let your tongue to see your frenulum. This membrane anchors the tongue.

Your teeth and palate are more familiar. Your teeth cut and crush food. They run it with saliva to form a bolus, the lump you swallow. Your tongue, lips and cheek muscles push the bolus along your palate. From there, it slides into your throat. Together, your mouth and throat support some of your body's most vital and enjoyable functions. They let you breathe, eat, speak and swallow a slice of pizza.

How We Speak

When you breathe, air flows in and out of your nose and mouth. The vocal cords are two small pieces of tissue at the top of your throat. They vibrate as air flows through them, creating sound. When you breathe, air flows in and out of your nose and mouth. The vocal cords are two small pieces of tissue at the top of your throat. They vibrate as air flows through them, creating sound.

When you breathe, air flows in and out of your nose and mouth. The vocal cords are two small pieces of tissue at the top of your throat. They vibrate as air flows through them, creating sound.

Gulp!

Your body has a life-saving reflex called the gag reflex. When you swallow, your tongue goes to the back of your throat. The gag reflex is a protective mechanism that prevents food or liquid from entering your lungs. It's a reflex that helps you swallow safely.

