

OGUN DIGICLASS

CLASS: PRIMARY SCHOOL

SUBJECT: ENGLISH LANGUAGE



TOPIC: Non-Fiction Books



Non-Fiction books



STARTER

When it comes to books, there is a way of classifying all of them into two categories and say that some are *fiction* and the rest are *non fiction*.

The same classification can also be applied to movies or plays on television. But today, our focus would be on literature.



Learning Objectives

- Learners are expected to learn about the features of a non-fiction book.
- Learners should be able to distinguish between a non-fiction book and a fiction book.

FEATURES OF A NON FICTION BOOK

1. Must contain facts - which are information that can be proved to be true
2. Must involve real people, places and events
3. Teach and explain things
In order to accomplish its purpose.

FEATURES OF A NON FICTION BOOK cont.

Everything in the book must be based on facts or reality i.e. It can be proven to be true.

They should contain information that can be found through studies and found not to be fake.

Non Fiction Books Helps People To Learn About Different Things

- Expands a child's vocabulary.
- Offers solutions to real-world problems
- The reading of **non-fiction** can also raise awareness about *topics* that were previously unfamiliar to a **child**.

For example, books that deal with subjects such as personal hygiene, recycling or pandemics (e.g. COVID-19) can impart life-changing knowledge.

FEATURES OF A NON FICTION BOOK cont.

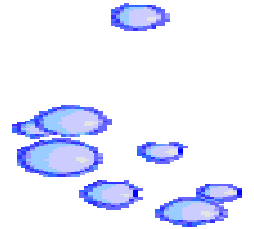
Non fiction books must involve real people, places and events.

Example: you cannot have animals that talk in non fiction books, but in fiction books, you can.

An example of this is a book titled 'Animal Farm' by Orwell, George

What is inside a non-fiction book?

- A contents page
- A glossary
- An index
- Chapters about different subjects
- Loads and loads of information!

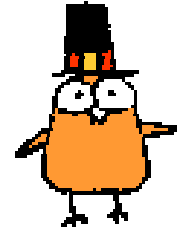


The Contents Page

- Can be found at the front of the book.
- Is in number order.
- Tells you what page to turn to find that piece of information.
- Sometimes the headings for each chapter are written as questions.

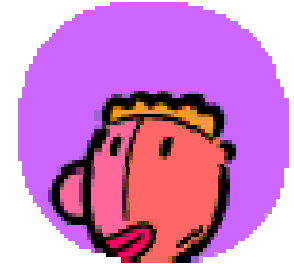
CONTENTS	
Conversion Factors - Inch to Metric / Metric to Inch	4
Drill Size / Decimal Fraction Gage / Letter Equivalent Chart	6
Spanner Selection Chart	10
Torque Conversion Chart	11
Socket Boring Cross Ref. Chart - Inch to Metric / Metric to Inch	12
Abbreviations (Symbols) used for Standard Threads	14
Thread Forms used in the Engineering Industry	15
Types of Ground Thread Taps	20
Color Coded High Performance Taps & Applications	21
Calculation of Tapping Drill Formulas	22
Tapping Drill Size For Thread Cutting Taps	23
Tapping Drill Sizes for Fluteless (Thread Forming) Taps	34
Removal of Broken Taps	35
Converting OSG Style Chasers & Screw Gage Number Equivalents	36
Drill Sizes for Screw Extractors, Self Tappers, etc.	37
Drill Sizes for Socket Head Screws	38
Hole Coordinates	39
Drill Point Sharpening & Effects of Incorrect Grinding	40
Drill Point Geometry for Various Materials	42
Speeds & Feeds for HSS Twist Drills	43
Speeds & Feeds for Solid Carbide Drills	44
End Mills	45
Conversion Table - Surface / Cutting Speed to RPM	46
Hole Saws & Recommended Cutting Speeds	48
Hacksaw & Power Saw Blade Selection & Application	50
Bandsaw Blade Selection & Application	51
Sharpening of HSS Toolbits	52
Lubricants / Coolants for Cutting Tools	53
Trigonometry, Pythagoras, Rise per Degree & S.A.S Rule	54
Geometrical Construction	56
Formulae for Finding Dimensions of Plane Figures	58
Area Measurement of Plane Figures	60
Distance Across Corners of Squares & Hexagons	61
Formulae for Finding Area / Volume of Solid Figures	62
Tapers	64
Taper Turning & Sine Bar Formulae	66
Dividing Head / Rotary Table Indexing Chart	68
Tolerances / Preferred Fits	70
Fits for Shafts & Holes	72
Dimensions of Monks, Jacobs & DIN Tapers	76
Dimensions of Milling Machine Tapers	78

The Glossary



- Is at the back of the book.
- Is in alphabetical order.
- Acts like a mini dictionary, giving definitions of new vocabulary.
- We know which words we can find in the glossary because they are usually typed in **bold** print on the page.

The Index



- Can be found at the back of the book.
- Is in alphabetical order.
- Contains the **KEY WORDS** and tells you which pages you can read about these topics on.
- Can be used when you can't find what you need on the contents page.

INDEX

- A**
- abbreviations
 - dates, 59–60
 - time, 63
 - uses of, 139–142
 - absolute phrases, 81
 - acronyms, 140, 141–142
 - action verbs, 96–98
 - active voice, 91–92
 - adjectives
 - comparative, 159–161
 - compound, 162
 - defined, 37, 158
 - demonstrative, 151–152
 - indefinite, 162–163
 - non-coordinate, 185
 - order of, 159
 - possessive, 147–148
 - proper, 161
 - superlative, 159–161
 - adverbs
 - avoiding, 204–205
 - clauses, 165
 - conjunctive, 166
 - defined, 37, 165
 - phrases, 165
 - sentence, 167
 - affixes, 49–52
 - a.m. (*ante meridiem*), 61
 - antecedent, 144
 - apostrophes
 - contractions, 53–55
 - in dates, 60
 - and plural suffixes, 129, 131, 141–142
 - possessives, 55–56, 116–117
 - appositive phrases, 80
 - articles, 37, 121–123
 - aspect, 86
 - attributive nouns, 114, 117
 - audience, 22, 42–43
 - auxiliary verbs, 97–99
 - See also modal verbs
- B**
- body, paragraph, 26–27
 - bracketed ellipsis, 200
 - British English, 42–44, 104, 211, 214–215
- C**
- capitalization, 132–135, 161, 198, 206–207
 - cardinal numbers, 65–66
 - clauses
 - adverb, 165

The Chapters

- Each title on the contents page has pages of information in the book. We can call these chapters.
- The LAYOUT of pages in non-fiction books is usually quite different to the layout in fiction books.
- Let's have a look...

There Is Usually A Title

- And sometimes a subtitle too.

Then there are sections of texts explaining about the topic.

There may be several paragraphs of text.



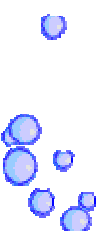
There is often a picture or photograph.

And a caption to say what the picture is.

Then there might be some more paragraphs of text. The layout can change on every page.

Task1

Have a look at some non-fiction books.

- 
- Can you find the contents, index and glossary?
 - Look at the layout of the pages.
 - Is it the same layout on every page or are the pages different?
 - Can you find any **BOLD** words? Where should you turn to in order to find out more?

Contents

Contents

Minibeasts everywhere!	4
Bug hunt	6
Copy cats	8
All change!	10
Monster minibeasts	12
Amazing minibeasts	14
Master builders	16
Helpful minibeasts	18
Harmful minibeasts	20
Be a minibeast explorer!	22
Glossary and index	24



Glossary

Glossary

abdomen The back part of a creepy-crawly's body. Inside the abdomen is the heart, and the various parts that break down food and help a creature produce its young.



antenna (*plural antennae*) One of a pair of feelers that pick up scents and tastes on the air, and help an animal feel its way around.

bug A group of insects with a long, sharp feeding tube, which they use to pierce animals or plants and suck out their juices.

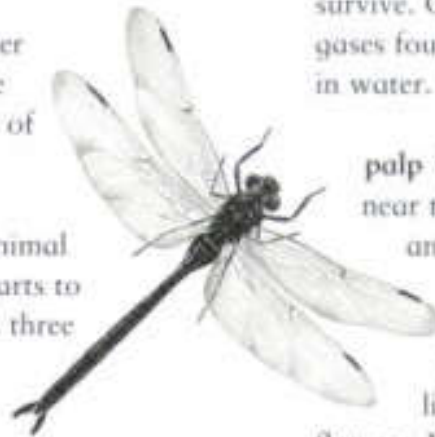
camouflage The colours and markings on an animal, which

fang The claw-like part of a spider's jaws that it uses to stick into an animal and inject poison.

gill The part of an animal's body that allows it to breathe under water. The gills soak up oxygen that has dissolved in water. The nymphs of water insects, such as damselflies and dragonflies, have gills. So do tadpoles and crabs.

grub Another name for the legless larva of an insect.

insect An animal with three parts to its body and three pairs of jointed legs.



nymph The young stage of an insect, such as a grasshopper or a dragonfly, which changes gradually into an adult without passing through a pupa stage.



oxygen A gas that all animals need to breathe in order to survive. Oxygen is one of the gases found in the air, and in water.

palp One of a pair of feelers near the jaws of a spider or an insect, which feel and taste its food.

pollen The yellow dust-like powder made by flowers. When insects or the wind

Index

Index



Banded snail p25



Common earwig p33



Emperor dragonfly
p21



Lacewing p17



Black garden ant p31



Common wasp p41



Froghopper p11



Ladybird p15



Black slug p39



Cranefly p43



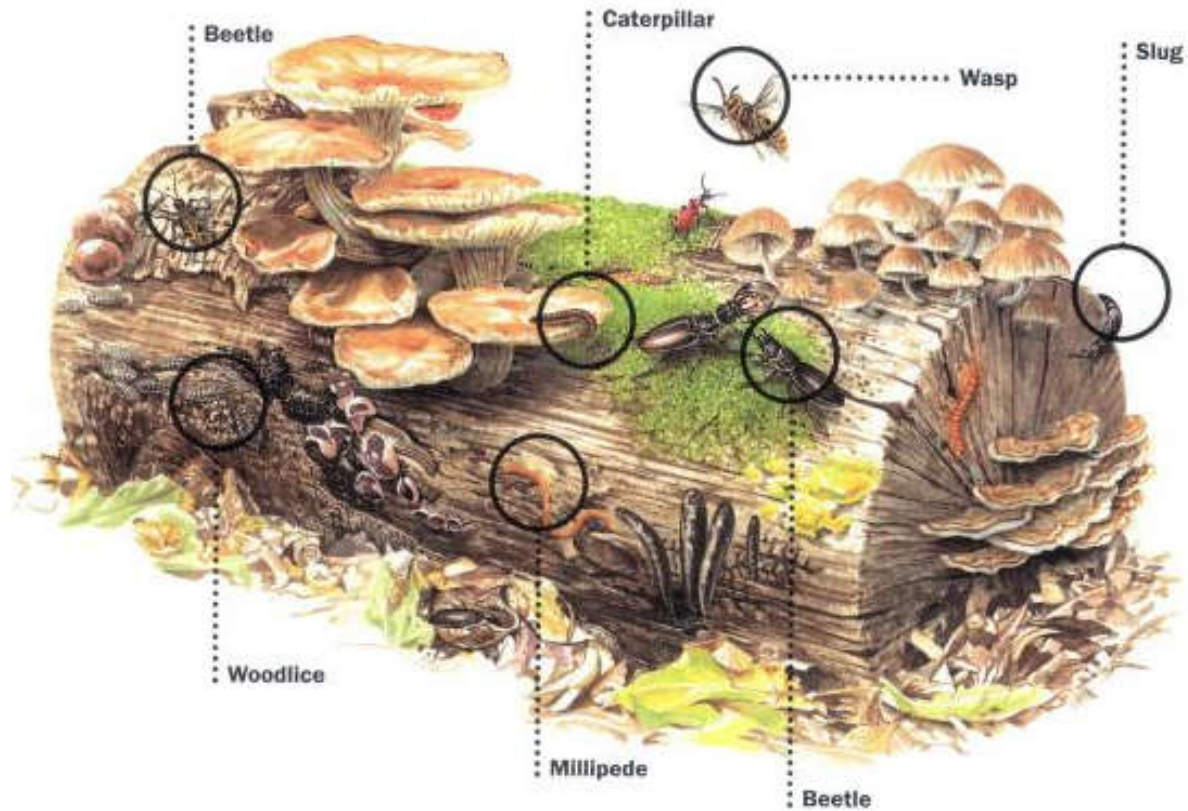
Garden spider p45



Millipede p35

Diagrams

The vast variety of mini-beasts you could find in your garden



Interesting facts

Facts about minibeasts!

- A minibeast is a small animal or 'creepy crawly'.
- Minibeasts do not have a back bone (invertebrates).
- Minibeasts do not have a skeleton inside.
- Some minibeasts have a hard shell to live in.
- Minibeasts need shelter, water, food and air to survive.
- Some minibeasts are carnivores (eat meat) and some are herbivores (eat plants).
- There are lots of different types of minibeasts e.g. insects, arachnids, molluscs etc.
- Minibeasts can be found on land and in water!



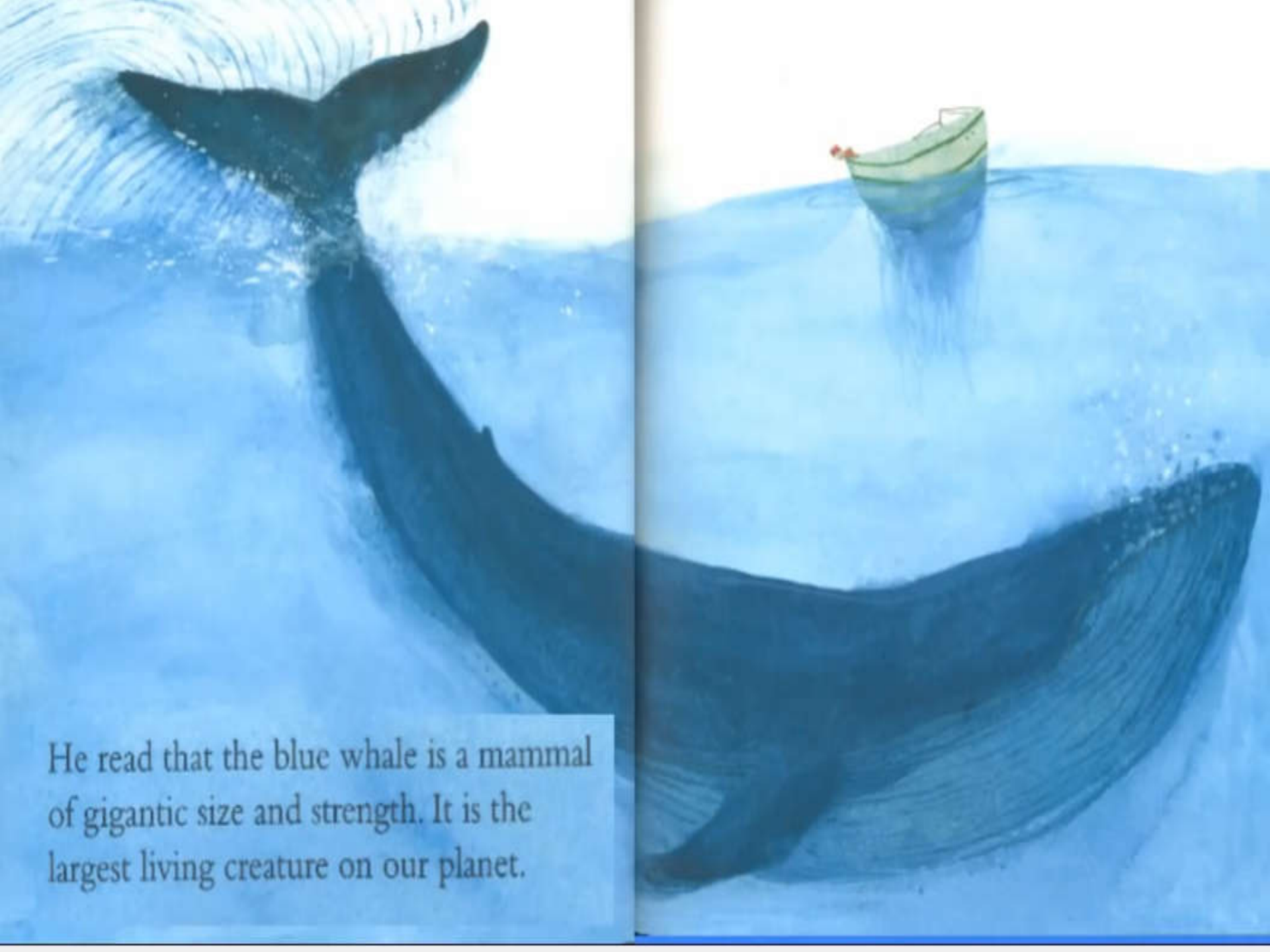
THE BLUE WHALE

JENNI DESMOND



Once upon a time, a child took a book
from a shelf and started to read.

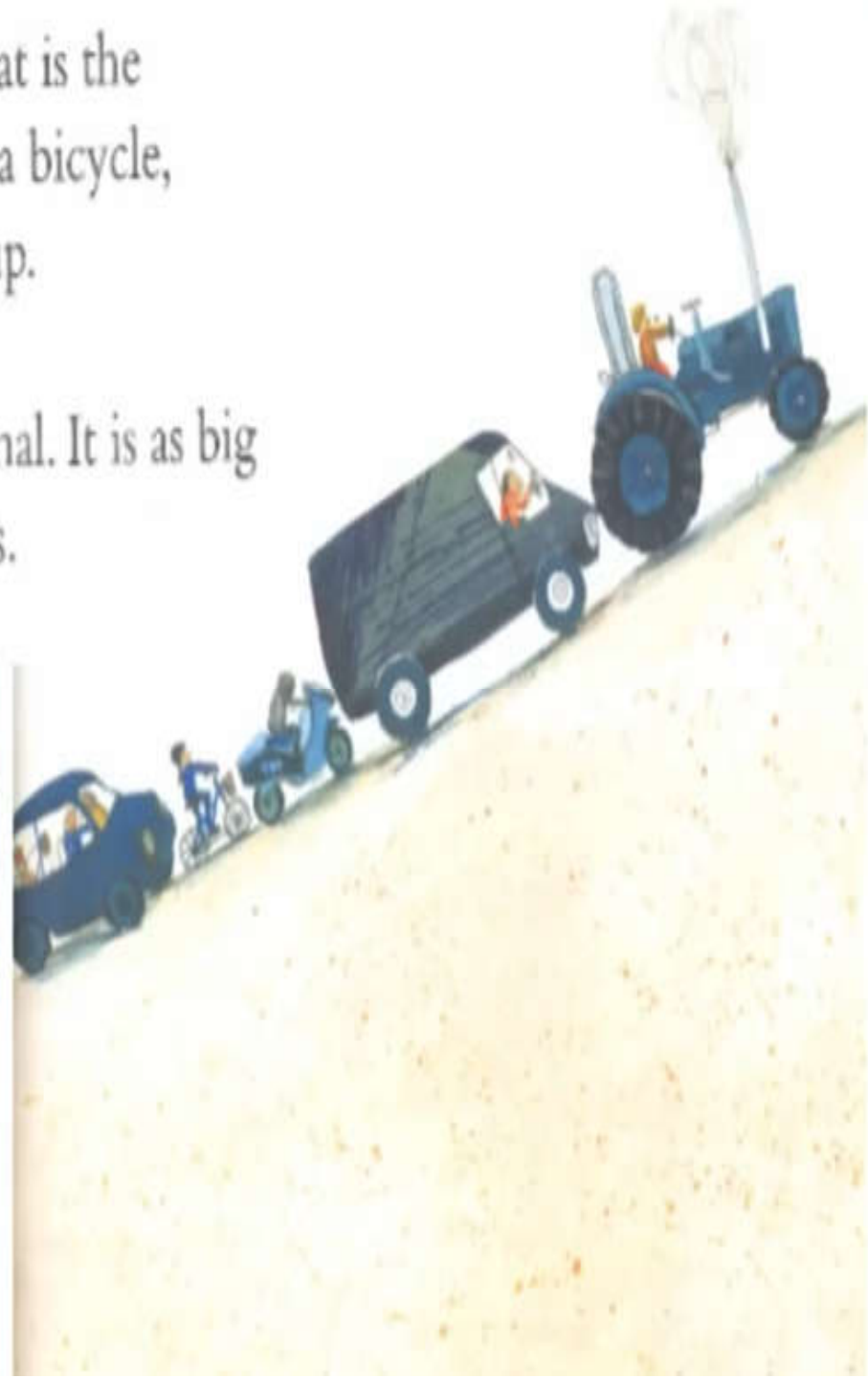




He read that the blue whale is a mammal of gigantic size and strength. It is the largest living creature on our planet.

A blue whale can measure up to 100 feet. That is the same length as a truck, a digger, a boat, a car, a bicycle, a motorcycle, a van, and a tractor—all lined up.

A blue whale's heart is the largest of any animal. It is as big as a small car and weighs about 1,300 pounds.





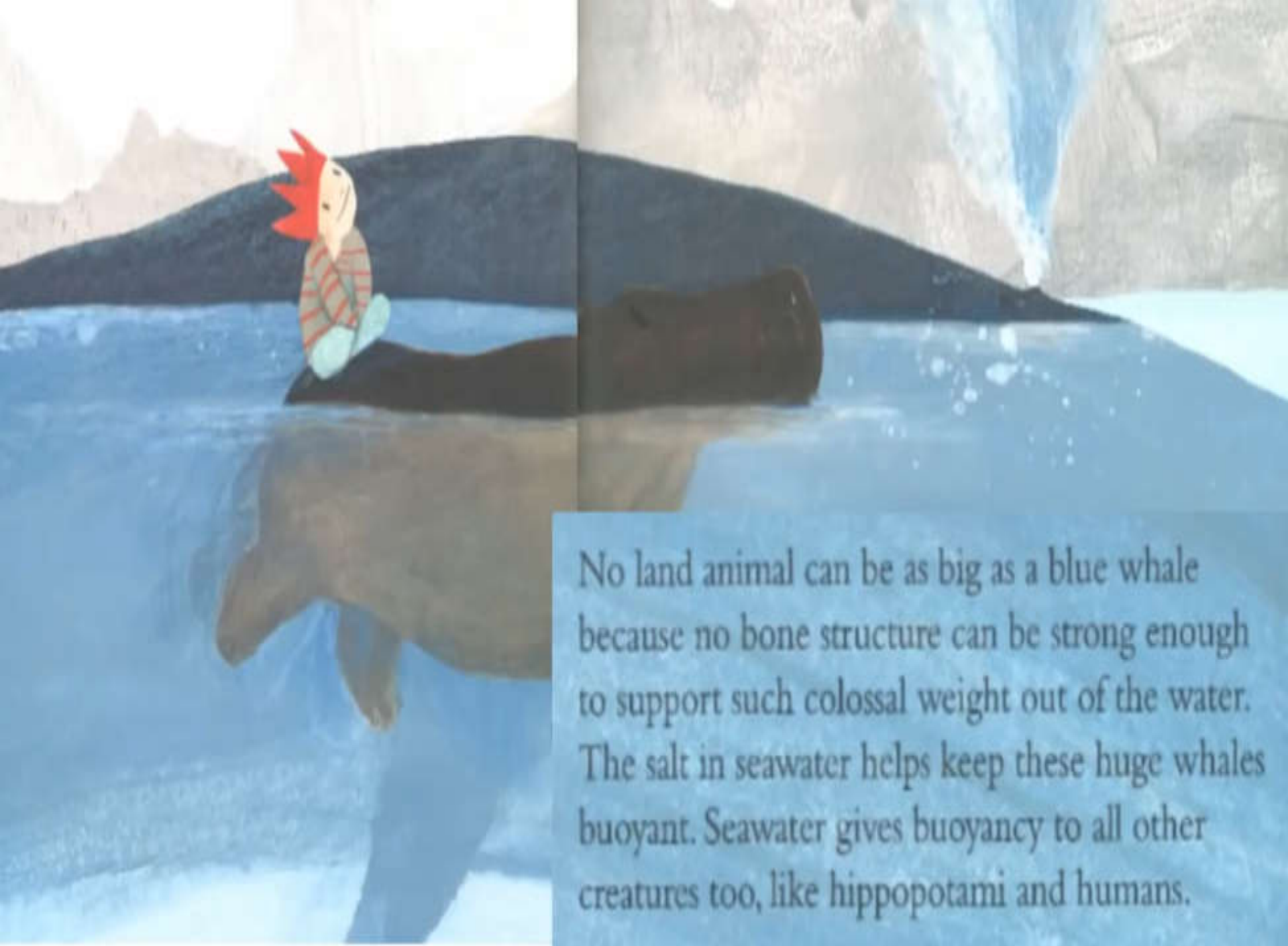
Blue whales are gray but they look bright blue underwater, which is how they got their name. Their skin color ranges from dark to light gray and is mottled like marble. It feels smooth, rubbery, and slippery to the touch. A blue whale's underbelly sometimes appears yellowish-white. This happens when microorganisms called *diatoms* attach themselves to it.

Every blue whale has unique markings, similar to our fingerprints. Scientists use these, along with the shape of the dorsal fin, to identify individual whales.



An average blue whale weighs around 160 tons, or about the same as a heap of 55 hippopotami. Females grow bigger and heavier than males. This is because the female cares for her baby on her own and needs to be big enough to produce enough milk to feed it.





No land animal can be as big as a blue whale because no bone structure can be strong enough to support such colossal weight out of the water. The salt in seawater helps keep these huge whales buoyant. Seawater gives buoyancy to all other creatures too, like hippopotami and humans.



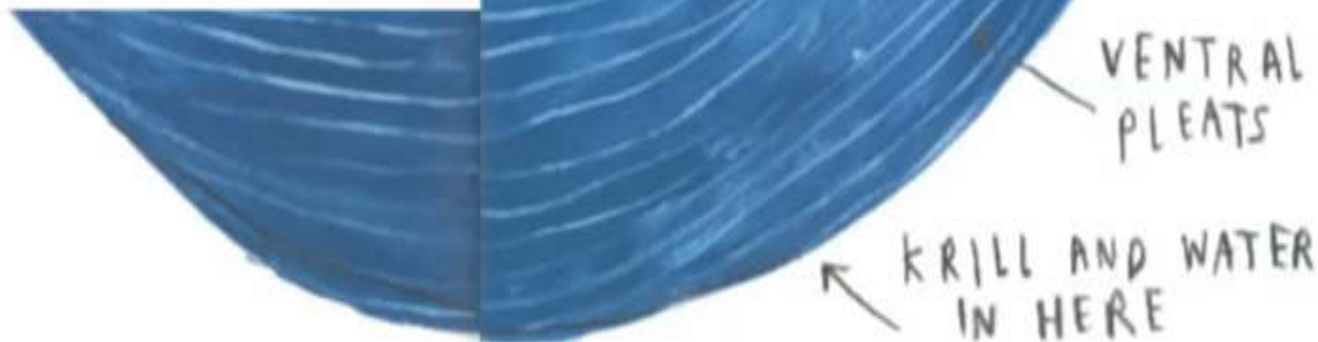
Blue whales eat mostly krill, a tiny shrimp-like creature. During the summer months, they eat about 35 million krill each day, which is about four tons of food. But since they have narrow throats, they can swallow only a grapefruit-sized amount at one time.

Blue whales eat different species of krill, depending on the ocean in which they live.



To eat, the blue whale takes a giant gulp of seawater and krill. It takes so much water into its mouth that the ventral pleats below its jaw and belly expand, like a huge accordion.

When the blue whale is ready to swallow, it pushes all of the seawater back out of its mouth with its tongue through its bristly baleen plates. These plates catch the krill for the whale to swallow. Because krill are bright orange, so too is a whale's poo.



Blue whales sleep by taking very short naps while slowly swimming close to the ocean's surface. This is called *logging*. They sleep in this way because they have to remember to open their blowhole in order to breathe. Blue whales can never completely lose consciousness, not even in sleep, otherwise they would drown.



Unlike blue whales, people can drift into sleep without having to remember to breathe and keep themselves afloat, so we can fall asleep over a favorite book and begin to dream...



QUIZ: *Nonfiction* vs. *Fiction*

Instructions: Fill in the blank with the correct word, either *nonfiction* or *fiction*, in the correct form.

- Harry Potter is the main character in a story about a boy wizard, a popular work of _____
- *The Diary of Anne Frank* is one of the most famous works of _____. It is the real diary that tells the real events that happened to a girl living under the regime of the Nazi's.
- Many authors of _____ do a lot of research. This is not because they must write true events, but because they want their imagined events to seem more realistic.

Answers from Quiz

- fiction
- nonfiction
- fiction

SUMMARY

Fiction refers to made-up stories. These stories are not based on real-life events or characters.

Nonfiction books are based on real people or events.