

# English

## Learning objective:

- \*to identify time and causal conjunctions in writing.
- \*to understand the purpose of an explanation text.



Today we will be starting a new topic all  
about explanation writing.

What is an explanation text?  
What is its purpose?



# Explanation



## Structure

- General statement to introduce the topic, e.g. **in the autumn, some birds migrate.**
- Organised around a series of events.
- A series of logical (ordered) steps explaining how or why something occurs, e.g. **because the hours of daylight shorten.**
- These steps continue until the explanation is complete.



- to explain how something works or why something occurs.

## Language Features

- Written in the simple, present tense.
- Cause and effect language, e.g. **because, if, therefore.**
- Use time connectives, e.g. **then, next.**
- Formal voice written in the third person (impersonal).
- Technical vocabulary.
- Labelled diagrams might also be included.

**Examples of explanations:** Why do coasts erode? What causes the seasons?

Time conjunctions are important in explanation texts, as they show an order to the process.

What is a time conjunction? Can you think of any?

Time conjunctions

Causal conjunctions are also important in explanation texts. This is because they explain why something occurs.

Here are some causal conjunctions.  
Can you think of any more?

this causes

because

so

this means

when

the result of this is

consequently

therefore

this caused  
this causes  
so  
when  
because  
consequently  
therefore

Michael ran through the long grass.

Complete the sentence above using one of the  
conjunctions above.



Using causal conjunctions:

The car sped down the road.

Jack forgot to do his homework.

The dog ran out of the door.

Tom ate all of the biscuits.

Lucy began to cry.

this caused

this causes

so

when

because

consequently

therefore


Choose 3 of the  
sentences to complete  
using a causal  
conjunction.

Let's look at an explanation of the mummification process.


We'll read it through together to start.

## How did Ancient Egyptians Mummify their Dead?


Mummification was the process the Ancient Egyptian people used to preserve their dead. They did this because they believed that when a person died, their soul left their body and went on to a new life. In this after life, they would need all of the things that they had in their first life and they would need to have a body to reunite with. Ancient Egyptians believed the soul and body reunited after burial.

A spiral-bound notebook with a blue cover and silver rings is shown on the left side of the page. The notebook is open to a yellow page. A white rectangular box is centered on the page, containing text.


First, the body was taken away to be embalmed. The embalmers were located in special tents or buildings, called embalming workshops, and were maintained by teams of priests. Quite often, during the embalming, the priests would have to step outside to get away from the horrible smell!

A spiral notebook binding is visible on the left side of the page, featuring a blue cover and silver-colored metal rings.


Then came the gruesome task of removing the organs. The first part of the body to be removed was the brain. Egyptians did not know the purpose of the brain, so they thought it was a waste of space. To extract the brain, a hook was inserted through the nose and wriggled around. The embalmers pulled out as much as they could.

A vertical spiral binding on the left side of a yellow notepad, with the metal spiral visible through a blue strip.

The next part of the process, was to remove the internal organs: the liver, the lungs, the stomach and the intestines. A small slit was made on the left side of the abdomen and then the embalmers reached in and pulled out the organs. Each of the organs was individually mummified, then stored in little coffins called canopic jars. This is so that when the soul returned to the body, they had the organs they needed to live again. There were four canopic jars, one for each of the organs. These jars were protected by the four sons of Horus.




Once the internal organs were removed, the inside of the body was washed out with palm oil, lotions, and preserving fluids. Next, The body was then placed on a slab and covered with natron salt. Consequently, this removed moisture from the body and prevented it from rotting. The body was allowed to dry for about forty days.


A spiral notebook binding is visible on the left side of the page, featuring a blue cover and a silver metal spiral.

After the body was completely dried out, the body was stuffed with linen, straw, or other packing material to give the general shape of the person. Sometimes the embalmers were careless and either stuffed too much or too little. This caused the mummy to look puffy or disfigured.



A vertical spiral binding on the left side of a yellow notebook page.

Then, the wrapping of the body began. Wrapping the body was a painstaking process. Egyptians started the wrapping process from the head. They wrapped each arm and leg separately, before binding them all together. Charms, amulets, and inscribed pieces of papyrus were placed between each layer of bandage. Egyptians believed that these charms had magical properties that would protect and bring luck to the body.

A vertical spiral binding on the left side of the page, with a blue cover and silver-colored metal rings.

A final shroud was placed on the mummy to keep all the wrappings together. A resin was then added to the shroud to 'glue' it all together.

Finally, a painted portrait mask was placed over the mummy's head so that dead person's soul could recognise its owner. The mummy was then placed into a painted, decorated coffin called a sarcophagus.

Please write in your book (straight under your other work):

Text interrogation in groups.

This is so we know you did do something in the lesson, even though it won't be stuck in!

## Work:

Working in pairs - using the copy of the text we have just read, look for time conjunctions and causal conjunction. Underline each type in a different colour.