I'm not a bot

Report Text is a type of text in English that describes the details of an object. Details in this text are scientific details which include the description of objects, both physical and non-physical, from scientific facts about the object. Report Text is included in the Descriptive Text which has the purpose of providing information to readers about the object of this text itself. Although Report Text and Description Text are almost the same, they are actually two different texts. Report Text tends to lead to scientific factual text and is more general than Description Text so that there is no subjective opinion from the author. Contains scientific factsThe title text looks more generalthe Simple Present Tense General Classification is in this section contains general statements that describe the object description of this Report Text.Description is in this section usually provides a description of the phenomenon or situation that occurs, both its parts, nature, habits, or behavior. In essence, this section describes the classification presented scientifically. However, the thing to remember is that Report Text is not a news text, but scientific factual text. Introducing group or general aspectUsing conditional logical connection; when, so, et.Using simple present tense The Planets The Planets(Sumber: videoblocks.com) Universe consists of planets. A planet is a body in space that revolves around a star. There are nine planets in our solar system, and these nine planets travel around the sun. The names of the planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. Planets travel in orbits around the stars. All of the planets of the solar system revolve in elliptical orbits. In other words, their orbits are like large, flat circles. The time that it takes a planet to make one revolution around the sun is called a year. The Greeks were the first people to recognize and gives name to some of the planets. Tile word planet comes from a Greek word meaning wanderer if a person wanders, this means that he goes from one place to another and does not have a home. The Greeks thought that planets wandered in the sky. However, modern scientists can predict the movement of the planets very accurately. Welcome back, learners!Today, were diving into the world of report texts! Have you heard of it?You might be thinking, Report texts? That sounds formal and intimidating. But fear not, were here to walk you through the process of understanding and crafting report texts with ease and confidence.So, find a cozy spot, grab a snack, and lets dive in! With our guidance and your enthusiasm for learning, were confident that youll emerge from this journey with the tools you need to tackle report texts like a pro! Essentially, report text is a text that presents information in a clear and factual manner. Wondering what that means?It means that the content of a report text offers information about a particular subject, such as animals, places, events, or anything else, in a general way and according to the actual condition of the subject. For instance,if the topic is about endangered species, the text will inform readers about the species vulnerable status and the factors contributing to it.Its worth mentioning that report texts have some commonalities with descriptive texts. Both of these English writing styles offer information about a subject, such as people, animals, places, events, or other items. Furthermore, the primary function of both text types is to deliver factual information for the readers.So, what sets them apart?Descriptive texts concentrate on depicting a specific subject in detail, while report texts provide a broader perspective on a general topic. For example, a descriptive text might discuss My Favorite Park, exploring the parks unique features, such as its size, the variety of plants and trees, available amenities, and so on. In contrast, a report text on Parks would offer a more general understanding of parks, discussing elements like their purpose, common facilities, benefits for the community, and types of parks that exist.To summarize, report text maintains objectivity whereas descriptive text can be more subjective!Report texts often contain general nouns because they aim to provide objective and factual information about a broad subject rather than focusing on specific details or personal experiences. By using general nouns, report texts offer a comprehensive overview of a topic, making the information more accessible and applicable to a wider audience.General nouns refer to words that denote a group or class of things, instead of a singular instance or individual item. For instance, when discussing transportation, a report text might utilize general nouns like cars, trains, or bicycles to encompass the various modes of transport available.Incorporating general nouns in report texts enables the author to present a well-rounded and objective perspective on the subject matter. Linking verbs are important in report texts because they help connect the main idea of a sentence with more information about it. They make the text easy to understand for readers.Linking verbs are words that join the main subject of a sentence with extra information that gives more details about it. Some common linking verbs include be (am, is, are, was, were), seem, appear, become, feel, look, sound, and taste.In report texts, linking verbs help to share clear and simple information about a general topic. They show the connection between the main idea and its features, for example, in a report text about coral reefs, you might find a sentence Coral reefs are diverse ecosystems that support a wide variety of species. In this case, the linking verb are connects the subject coral reefs with the subject complement diverse ecosystems, providing essential information about the nature of coral reefs.By incorporating linking verbs in report texts, authors can effectively convey information, relationships, and descriptions, enabling readers to gain a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter.Report texts typically use the present tense because they aim to provide general, factual information about a subject that is considered to be true or relevant now and in the future.To give you a refresher. the present tense is used to describe actions, events, or situations that are happening now, or general truths and facts that dont change over time.For example, in a report text about the benefits of exercise, an author might use the present tense to write, Exercise improves our physical and mental health. This statement conveys a general truth about exercise that applies to people now and will continue to be true in the future.This section introduces the subject and provides an overall classification or categorization. It sets the context for the readers, allowing them to understand the broader topic that will be discussed. In the General Classification, youll find a brief introduction to the subject, its purpose, and its relevance. For example, if the report text is about smartphones, the General Classification may introduce smartphones as handheld electronic devices used for communication, internet access, and various other purposes.The Description section offers more detailed information about the subject, covering its features, characteristics, functions, or any other relevant aspects. This part aims to give readers a comprehensive understanding of the topic by presenting various aspects or subtopics related to the general subject. In the Description section, you may find information about the subjects history, types, uses, advantages, disadvantages, and any other pertinent details.Continuing with the smartphone example, the Description section could discuss the different types of smartphones, their operating systems, features, applications, and their impact on society.[General classification]Rainforests are extensive forests located in tropical areas with high levels of rainfall throughout the year. Characterized by their rich biodiversity, rainforests play a crucial role in maintaining Earths ecological balance.[Description]Rainforests can be found in various parts of the world, including South America, Africa, and Asia. The most extensive rainforest is the Amazon rainforest, located in South America. These ecosystems are vital due to their ability to support a diverse range of plant and animal species. It is estimated that more than half of Earths species reside within rainforest habitats.A key feature of rainforests is their abundant plant life, which contributes to numerous benefits. Many plants found in rainforests are utilized for medicinal purposes, providing essential resources for human health. Additionally, rainforests contribute to air purification by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen, thus playing a role in mitigating climate change.Nevertheless, rainforests face significant challenges, primarily due to deforestation. Driven by logging and land clearance for agricultural purposes, deforestation results in the loss of natural habitats for plant and animal species, and it contributes to global climate change.[General classification]Polar bears are large carnivorous mammals inhabiting the Arctic region. These fascinating creatures are uniquely adapted to survive in the harsh conditions of their icy environment and are essential components of the Arctic ecosystem.[Description]Polar bears are primarily found in areas surrounding the Arctic Ocean, including countries such as Canada, Russia, Greenland, Norway, and the United States (Alaska). They are the largest land carnivores and are known for their distinct white fur, which serves as excellent camouflage in their snowy surroundings.Polar bears have unique adaptations that enable them to thrive in their cold habitat. Their thick layer of fur and a layer of fat, called blubber, provide insulation against freezing temperatures. Additionally, their large paws are designed for efficient movement on ice and snow, while their strong limbs allow them to swim long distances in search of food.The primary food source for polar bears is seals, which they hunt on the edges of sea ice. As apex predators, polar bears play a vital role in maintaining the balance of their ecosystem. However, they face significant threats due to climate change, particularly the loss of sea ice, which directly affects their hunting grounds and access to food.Most people lack confidence when they speak English. They are afraid to make mistakes and are embarrassed to speak in front of others.This is because they have been taught English the wrong way!Most English courses waste your time and money on useless exercises that dont bring results. Even worse, they teach you bad habits that are very difficult to unlearn.As a result, you become confused and lack confidence. This is wrong!Our goal is to get you speaking in English with fluency and confidence as fast as possible. We want to give you the skills you need to fulfil your potential!Our experienced teachers will guide you along every step of the learning process to ensure that you are not wasting your time, money, and energy on useless language exercises & wrong methods.Our courseWith our modern campus and technology, we are equipped to provide the best possible courses for children, teens, and adults, including: Contoh Report Text Selain narrative serta recount, report text merupakan salah satu jenis teks bahasa inggris yang perlu Anda pelajari. Materi-materi mengenai teks bahasa inggris tersebut biasanya meliputi pengertian report text, ciri-ciri, struktur report text serta language featurenya. Pada artikel sebelumnya, penulis telah membahas mengenai narrative text serta recount text. Nah, artikel satu ini penulis akan membahas report text dengan contoh teks serta contoh soal agar Anda dapat memahami materi satu ini. Seperti biasa, mari mulai dari pengertian atau definisi report text. Pengertian Report TextReport text biasanya disamakan dengan descriptive text, karena kedua jenis teks tersebut menginformasikan atau mendeskripsikan mengenai suatu hal. Namun kedua teks ini berbeda, untuk dapat membedakan kedua report text dan descriptive text, Anda perlu mengetahui pengertian report text terlebih dahulu.Report text merupakan salah satu jenis teks yang dalam bahasa inggris yang menjelaskan mengenai detail dari suatu objek. Penjelasan yang ada dalam report text merupakan hasil pengamatan, penelitian, observasi maupun studi mengenai berbagai macam hal.Report text memiliki tujuan untuk menggambarkan objek dengan apa adanya sesuai dengan hasil pengamatan penulis.Struktur Report TextSeperti halnya teks bahasa inggris lain, report text memiliki struktur atau generic structure yang perlu Anda ketahui. Berikut adalah struktur dari report text. Struktur pertama merupakan bagian pertama yang berisi mengenai beragam informasi umum berdasarkan hasil pengamatan yang telah dilakukan oleh penulis, hasil pengamatan tersebut dapat berupa hewan, fenomena alam, tumbuhan dan topik-topik lain secara detail. Struktur kedua dari report text berada di paragraf dua serta memiliki fungsi yang sama dengan descriptive text yaitu untuk mendeskripsikan lebih dalam mengenai detail dari hasil penelitian penulis secara terperinci.Unsur Kebahasaan / Language Feature Report TextSelain generic structure, report memiliki unsur kebahasaan atau language feature yang perlu Anda ketahui. Berikut beberapa language features yang perlu Anda ketahui.General nouns, menggunakan kata yang merujuk pada suatu hal secara umum. Contohnya dog, lion, atau penyebutan hewan lain secara umum tidak spesifik seperti my dog dan lain sebagainya.Relating verbs atau linking verbs, contohnya is, am, are, look, seem, taste dan lain sebagainya.Timeless present tense, menggunakan penanda waktu simple present tense. Contohnya usually, often, always dan lain sebagainya.Technical terms, menggunakan istilah yang berkaitan dengan topik atau pembahasan report text. Contohnya apabila Anda membuat report text mengenai hewan, maka dalam report text tersebut haruslah ada istilah atau penyebutan mengenai hewan.Introducing group or general aspect, menggunakan bahasa yang memperkenalkan bahasan atau obyek penelitian secara umum.Report text menggunakan present tenses untuk menggambarkan masa depan. Jika Grameds ingin mempelajari lebih dalam mengenai berbagai tenses yang ada pada bahasa Inggris, buku Belajar Tenses Gampang Lewat Cerita, Tenses Thru Stories+cd oleh Inet Gunawan dapat membantu kamu.Ciri-Ciri Report TextReport text memiliki sembilan ciri-ciri yang perlu Anda ketahui, agar dapat membedakan report text dengan descriptive text. Berikut ciri-ciri report text yang telah penulis rangkum.Report text berisi mengenai fakta-fakta ilmiah.Judul report text terlihat umum (dapat dikenali oleh pembaca yang tidak memiliki kompetensi pada keilmuan topik report text tersebut).Biasanya diserta gambar serta data statistic untuk membuktikan hasil dari pengamatan penulis.Kalimat report text menggunakan pola kalimat simple present tense.Report text menggunakan kata benda umum seperti pada language feature general nouns.Menggunakan kata kerja yang saling berhubungan, sesuai dengan language featurenya yaitu linking verbs atau relative verbs.Report text terdiri dari suatu objek dan ditambah dengan objek lain.Report text menjelaskan mengenai berbagai macam kelompok dan bukan individu secara khusus.Report text menggunakan conditional logical conjunction, contohnya so, when dan lain sebagainya. Skin is the outer layer of the body. In human beings, it is the most important and largest organ of the system that covers our body. Our skin has a function to protect the human body from infection, also maintain fluid balance, extreme temperatures, and synthesize vitamin D for personal needs also have a function to shield physical structure.Skin has three main layers, which are Epidermis or Stratum, Dermis, and Hypodermis or skin layer that have their individual tasks and need each other. The stratum layer is the outer layer of the skin. This layer doesnt contain blood vessels, and is made from Merkel cells, keratinocytes, with melanocytes and Langerhans cells. Beneath the stratum layer, there is Dermis or corium layer. This layer contains hair follicles, sweat glands,fatglands,apocrineglands,body fluidvessels and blood vessels. This layer is connected to thecuticlelayer with the basement membrane. Structurally, this layeris splitinto2regions,that the region next to thecuticlereferred to as the process region, and also the thick inner region thats called the crisscrossed region.What is more,thereslayerlayerthatsituatedbelow thedermalayer. This layeris thoughtashypodermictissue.Layerservesto connectthe skin to the underlying bone and muscleand providethem with blood vessels and nerves.the mixtureof those3main layers hasa meanthicknessof 1mm. Komodo DragonKomodo dragon is the largest lizard on earth. It lives within the scrub and land of some Indonesian islands. Komodo dragon is the worlds heaviest lizard, advising one hundred fifty pounds or a lot of. The most important Komodo ever measured was quite ten feet (3 meters) long and weighed 366 pounds (166 kg) however, the common size of Komodo within the wild is about eight feet (2.5 meters) long and two hundred pounds or 91 kg.Komodo has gray scale skin, a pointed snout, powerful limbs, and a muscular tail. They use their keen sense of smell to find decaying an animal remains from many miles away. They additionally hunt different lizards yet as massive mammals and generally barbarian. The Komodo dragons teeth are nearly utterly coated by its gums. Once it feeds, the gums bleed, making a perfect culture for virulent microorganism. The microorganism that boards the Komodo dragons spit causes blood disease, or septicemia, in its victims. A dragon can bite its prey, then follow it till the animal is simply too weak to hold on. This lizard species is vulnerable by looking, loss of prey species, and surrounding loss. Itulah dua contoh teks singkat report text mengenai skin atau kulit serta komodo. Dari dua contoh report text tersebut, apakah Anda dapat menemukan ciri-ciri serta language featurenya? Kedua teks tersebut mendeskripsikan mengenai hal umum yaitu mengenai kulit, serta hewan.Pada kedua teks tersebut dapat Anda Baca bahwa keduanya memiliki linking verb yang berkaitan atau berhubungan dengan topik dari report text. Kedua menggunakan pola kalimat simple present tense, serta menggunakan istilah-istilah yang berhubungan dengan topik pembahasan pada report text.Keduanya merupakan tulisan ilmiah serta fakta yang didasarkan dari pengamatan penulis. Dari penjabaran tersebut, kedua teks tersebut merupakan contoh report text yang baik. jika Anda masih belum paham, berikut penulis rangkum contoh soal serta jawaban agar dapat mengasah pengetahuan Anda mengenai materi report text ini.Buku Terkait Report TextSmart Trick GrammarTOEFL (TEST OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE) adalah tes yang menguji kemampuan bahasa Inggris standar Anda dalam berkomunikasi dengan bahasa Inggris, terutama dalam ranah akademis. Buku SMART TRICK GRAMMAR menyajikan cakupan teori grammar bahasa Inggris yang lengkap dan komprehensif dengan penyajian ringkas dan mudah dipahami, serta terdapat berbagai model simulasi mini tests dan practice tests yang dirancang semirip mungkin dengan format TOEFLTest yang sesungguhnya untuk membiasakan Anda sebelum menghadapi dan mengerjakan soal-soal TOEFL Test yang sesungguhnya. Buku ini juga dilengkapi dengan kiat-kiat dasar dalam mengikuti TOEFL Test beserta informasi-informasi penting lainnya, sehingga Anda dapat lebih siap dan yakin menghadapi TOEFL Test.Paket soal latihan dan pembahasan yang mendalam pada buku ini memberikan Anda kesempatan belajar dengan mengerjakan soal-soal tersebut, tidak bersifat hafalan. Setelah Anda menguasai materi dalam buku ini, dapat dipastikan bahwa tidak ada satu pun soal structure dalam TOEFL Test yang Anda lewatkan tanpa dikerjakan dengan penuh keyakinan, keakuratan, dan benar. Dalam belajar bahasa Inggris, grammar menjadi hal yang tidak bisa diabaikan. Meskipun tidak sedikit orang yang berpendapat bahwa grammar tidak lebih penting dari pada kemampuan speaking, menguasai grammar tetaplah penting. Sebab, komunikasi tidak selalu dilakukan secara lisan. Buku ini ditujukan untuk Anda yang baru mempelajari grammar bahasa Inggris atau beginner.Pembahasan yang simpel di dalam buku ini membuat Anda dapat mempelajari grammar dengan mudah. Bagaimana menyusun kalimat, memilih kata yang tepat, mengubah bentuk kata kerja sesuai tense, kata benda sesuai jumlahnya, dan lain-lain, semua bisa dipelajari lewat buku ini. Di dalamnya, grammar dijelaskan secara detail dengan bahasa yang mudah dipahami. Penyajiannya disertai contoh, table, dan latihan, sehingga Anda tidak terkesan rumit dan sulit. Baca buku ini dan taklukkan grammar dengan mudah!Concise Grammar EnglishConcise Grammar English akan dapat membantu Anda karena buku ini menawarkan sebuah penjelasan yang jelas untuk bahasa inggris tingkat tinggi saat ini. Aturan-aturan dijelaskan dengan berbagai contoh dalam bahasa inggris, lengkap dengan transliterasi dan terjemahan bahasa indonesia. Dalam buku ini Anda akan mendapatkan:Beragam contoh kata, frase, kalimat dalam bahasa inggrisTerjemahan semua contoh dalam bahasa indonesiaAturan tata bahasa inggris lengkap yang dikemas dengan lugas dan jelasRubrikCara Mudah untuk membantu Anda memahami aturan tata bahasa inggris dengan mudahBerbagai tips belajar untuk memahami dan mengingat aturan tata bahasa inggrisinformasi keberagaman bahasa inggris di Britania Raya dan AmerikaDilengkapi dengan penanda khusus untuk mengingatkan Anda bagia aturan tata bahasa inggris yang tidak boleh dilewatkanDesain buku berwarna dan menarik dilengkapi dengan pewarnaan khusus untuk menandakan bagian penting Selamat belajar dan menikmati pembelajaran yang mudah juga nyaman.Dalam buku Super ITP TOEFL Tricks Skor 600+, Grameds dapat mempelajari berbagai format tes yang ada, penjelasan mengenai setiap soal yang ada untuk membantu kamu dalam mempersiapkan diri untuk mengikuti ujian TOEFL.Text 1Platypus is a semi aquatic mammal from East to North Australia including Tazmania. Platypus is one of species of mono dream and the five extreme species. Platypus is also the one and only mammal that lays eggs instead of giving birth. They lay eggs instead of giving birth because it can make them live young. Platypus have a flat body and tail and are all covered with dense brown fur to keep them warm. They have webbed feet and large robbery nets. They use their tail for story joy. Platypus are species that are close to ducks and they are mammals. Their weights are varieties around 0.7 to 2.4 kg and males are larger than females. Male total length averages to 50 cm while the female major approximately 45 cm. Platypus has an average temperature of 32 degrees Celsius and typical of the placental mammals.1. What is the topic of text 1?A. PlatypusB. OctopusC. Hippopotamus 2. How much does platypus weight?A. 0.7 to 3.0 kgB. 0.7 to 2.6 kgC. 0.7 to 2.4 kg 3. What makes platypus stay warm?A. Their furB.They have flat bodyC. They weigh until 2.4kg 4. How long is the male platypus?A. 45 cmB. 50 cmC. 55 cm 5. How long is the female platypus?A. 45 cmB. 55 cmC.50 CM 6. What kind of text above?A. Narrative textB. Descriptive textC. Report text 7. What species is the platypus?A.MammalB.Placental mammalC. Platypus 9. Where does the platypus come from?A. AmericaB. AustraliaC. Indonesia 10. What color is the platypus fur?A. Dense brownB. Dense moccaC. Greyish 11. What Do the platypus feet look like?A. Like a duckB. A little bit roundC. Webbed feetText 2Snakes are reptiles or cold-blooded creatures. They belong to the same group as lizards (the scaled group, Squamata) but from a subgroup of their own (Serpentes).Actually snakes have two legs but a long time ago they had claws to help them slither along. Snakes are not slimy. Snakes are covered in scales which are just bumps on skin.Their skin is tough however its shiny and its used to make them reduce friction as the snake slithers on the ground.Snakes usually sun bathe on rocks within the heat weather. This is because snakes are cold-blooded; they have to sunbathe because they need suns heat to heat their bodies up.Most snakes live in the country. Some varieties of snakes sleep in trees, some sleep in water, however most survive in the bottom in deserted rabbit holes, in thick, long grass and in recent logs.A snakes food sometimes consists of frogs, lizards, and mice and different snakes. The Eunectes murinus will eat little crocodiles and even bears. several snakes defend themselves with their fangs. Some snakes are protected by scaring their enemies away just like the elapid snake. The flying snakes glide far away from danger. Their ribs unfold apart and also the skin stretches out. Its technique is simply just like the sugar gliders.1. Snakes are cold blooded, thats why they needA. Avoid sun to protect their shiny skin.B. Live in a rabbit hole to avoid sunbathing.C. They like to sun bathe to make them stay warm.2. What you know from text 2 about snake fact?A. They use their claws to slither along the ground.B. They legs and feet.C. They dont like sunlight. 3. How snakes defend themselves?A. They defend themselves by hissing.B. They defend themselves by using their fangs.C. They protect themselves by eating frod or other varieties of snake. 4. What do snakes eat?A. Frog, cow, mice.B. Lizzard, other kind of snake, frogC. Other kind of snake, frog, bird 5. What Eunectes murinus food?A. Cow, buffalo.B. Bird, frog.C. Little crocodile and bears. 6. Where usually snakes live or sleep?A. Rabbit hole, tree, waterB. Field, trees, caveC. Rabbit hole, cave, water 7. Based on the text above, what kind of animal snakes are?A. PoultryB. ReptilesC. Mammals 8. Based on text 2 what you know about snake skin?A. Its slimmy and shinyB. Its tough and slimmyC. Its shiny and tough 9. How do flying snakes defend themselves?A. They Glide far away from dangerB. They defend themselves by hissing.C. They protect themselves by eating frog or other varieties of snake. 10. How do snakes fly without wings?A. They borrow bird wings.B. They run fast and make them fly.C. Their ribs unfold apart and also the skin stretches out. Like sugar gliders.Latihan soal report text sama seperti narrative atau recount. Jenis soal mengenai teks bahasa inggris biasanya berupa contoh teks serta soal dan jawabannya berdasarkan teks tersebut. Untuk dapat mengerjakan latihan-latihan soal seperti recount, narrative beserta report text Anda perlu menambah kosa kata atau verb bahasa inggris Anda, agar Anda dapat memahami isi teks.Apabila Anda tidak memahami isi teks, maka Anda akan kesulitan untuk menentukan jawabannya walaupun jawaban dari soal tersebut berada di teks yang tertera. Biasanya selain mencakup pertanyaan di atas, beberapa soal mengenai report text akan membahas mengenai generic structure yang ada pada contoh teks tersebut.Anda perlu memahami generic structure, ciri-ciri, unsur kebahasaan dari report text untuk menjawab soal serupa. Oleh karena itu, Anda perlu banyak membaca teks berbahasa inggris agar dapat menambah kosa kata bahasa inggris Anda serta mengerjakan latihan soal. Melalui artikel mengenai pengertian, ciri-ciri, struktur atau generic structure serta unsur kebahasaan dari report text ini, Anda dapat menambah wawasan serta memperdalam pengetahuan Anda mengenai report text.Selamat belajar, selamat membaca!Artikel Terkait Report Text Welcome back, learners!Today, were diving into the world of report texts! Have you heard of it?You might be thinking, Report texts? That sounds formal and intimidating. But fear not, were here to walk you through the process of understanding and crafting report texts with ease and confidence.So, find a cozy spot, grab a snack, and lets dive in! With our guidance and your enthusiasm for learning, were confident that youll emerge from this journey with the tools you need to tackle report texts like a pro! Essentially, report text is a text that presents information in a clear and factual manner. Wondering what that means?It means that the content of a report text offers information about a particular subject, such as animals, places, events, or anything else, in a general way and according to the actual condition of the subject. For instance,if the topic is about endangered species, the text will inform readers about the species vulnerable status and the factors contributing to it.Its worth mentioning that report texts have some commonalities with descriptive texts. Both of these English writing styles offer information about a subject, such as people, animals, places, events, or other items. Furthermore, the primary function of both text types is to deliver factual information for the readers.So, what sets them apart?Descriptive texts concentrate on depicting a specific subject in detail, while report texts provide a broader perspective on a general topic. For example, a descriptive text might discuss My Favorite Park, exploring the parks unique features, such as its size, the variety of plants and trees, available amenities, and so on. In contrast, a report text on Parks would offer a more general understanding of parks, discussing elements like their purpose, common facilities, benefits for the community, and types of parks that exist.To summarize, report text maintains objectivity whereas descriptive text can be more subjective!Report texts often contain general nouns because they aim to provide objective and factual information about a broad subject rather than focusing on specific details or personal experiences. By using general nouns, report texts offer a comprehensive overview of a topic, making the information more accessible and applicable to a wider audience.General nouns refer to words that denote a group or class of things, instead of a singular instance or individual item. For instance, when discussing transportation, a report text might utilize general nouns like cars, trains, or bicycles to encompass the various modes of transport available.Incorporating general nouns in report texts enables the author to present a well-rounded and objective perspective on the subject matter. Linking verbs are important in report texts because they help connect the main idea of a sentence with more information about it. They make the text easy to understand for readers.Linking verbs are words that join the main subject of a sentence with extra information that gives more details about it. Some common linking verbs include be (am, is, are, was, were), seem, appear, become, feel, look, sound, and taste.In report texts, linking verbs help to share clear and simple information about a general topic. They show the connection between the main idea and its features, for example, in a report text about coral reefs, you might find a sentence Coral reefs are diverse ecosystems that support a wide variety of species. In this case, the linking verb are connects the subject coral reefs with the subject complement diverse ecosystems, providing essential information about the nature of coral reefs.By incorporating linking verbs in report texts, authors can effectively convey information, relationships, and descriptions, enabling readers to gain a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter.Report texts typically use the present tense because they aim to provide general, factual information about a subject that is considered to be true or relevant now and in the future.To give you a refresher. the present tense is used to describe actions, events, or situations that are happening now, or general truths and facts that dont change over time.For example, in a report text about the benefits of exercise, an author might use the present tense to write, Exercise improves our physical and mental health. This statement conveys a general truth about exercise that applies to people now and will continue to be true in the future.This section introduces the subject and provides an overall classification or categorization. It sets the context for the readers, allowing them to understand the broader topic that will be discussed. In the General Classification, youll find a brief introduction to the subject, its purpose, and its relevance. For example, if the report text is about smartphones, the General Classification may introduce smartphones as handheld electronic devices used for communication, internet access, and various other purposes.The Description section offers more detailed information about the subject, covering its features, characteristics, functions, or any other relevant aspects. This part aims to give readers a comprehensive understanding of the topic by presenting various aspects or subtopics related to the general subject. In the Description section, you may find information about the subjects history, types, uses, advantages, disadvantages, and any other pertinent details.Continuing with the smartphone example, the Description section could discuss the different types of smartphones, their operating systems, features, applications, and their impact on society.[General classification]Rainforests are extensive forests located in tropical areas with high levels of rainfall throughout the year. Characterized by their rich biodiversity, rainforests play a crucial role in maintaining Earths ecological balance.[Description]Rainforests can be found in various parts of the world, including South America, Africa, and Asia. The most extensive rainforest is the Amazon rainforest, located in South America. These ecosystems are vital due to their ability to support a diverse range of plant and animal species. It is estimated that more than half of Earths species reside within rainforest habitats.A key feature of rainforests is their abundant plant life, which contributes to numerous benefits. Many plants found in rainforests are utilized for medicinal purposes, providing essential resources for human health. Additionally, rainforests contribute to air purification by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen, thus playing a role in mitigating climate change.Nevertheless, rainforests face significant challenges, primarily due to deforestation. Driven by logging and land clearance for agricultural purposes, deforestation results in the loss of natural habitats for plant and animal species, and it contributes to global climate change.[General classification]Polar bears are large carnivorous mammals inhabiting the Arctic region. These fascinating creatures are uniquely adapted to survive in the harsh conditions of their icy environment and are essential components of the Arctic ecosystem.[Description]Polar bears are primarily found in areas surrounding the Arctic Ocean, including countries such as Canada, Russia, Greenland, Norway, and the United States (Alaska). They are the largest land carnivores and are known for their distinct white fur, which serves as excellent camouflage in their snowy surroundings.Polar bears have unique adaptations that enable them to thrive in their cold habitat. Their thick layer of fur and a layer of fat, called blubber, provide insulation against freezing temperatures. Additionally, their large paws are designed for efficient movement on ice and snow, while their strong limbs allow them to swim long distances in search of food.The primary food source for polar bears is seals, which they hunt on the edges of sea ice. As apex predators, polar bears play a vital role in maintaining the balance of their ecosystem. However, they face significant threats due to climate change, particularly the loss of sea ice, which directly affects their hunting grounds and access to food.Most people lack confidence when they speak English. They are afraid to make mistakes and are embarrassed to speak in front of others.This is because they have been taught English the wrong way!Most English courses waste your time and money on useless exercises that dont bring results. Even worse, they teach you bad habits that are very difficult to unlearn.As a result, you become confused and lack confidence. This is wrong!Our goal is to get you speaking in English with fluency and confidence as fast as possible. We want to give you the skills you need to fulfil your potential!Our experienced teachers will guide you along every step of the learning process to ensure that you are not wasting your time, money, and energy on useless language exercises & wrong methods.Our courseWith our modern campus and technology, we are equipped to provide the best possible courses for children, teens, and adults, including:Welcome back, learners!Today, were diving into the world of report texts! Have you heard of it?You might be thinking, Report texts? That sounds formal and intimidating. But fear not, were here to walk you through the process of understanding and crafting report texts with ease and confidence.So, find a cozy spot, grab a snack, and lets dive in! With our guidance and your enthusiasm for learning, were confident that youll emerge from this journey with the tools you need to tackle report texts like a pro! Essentially, report text is a text that presents information in a clear and factual manner. Wondering what that means?It means that the content of a report text offers information about a particular subject, such as animals, places, events, or anything else, in a general way and according to the actual condition of the subject. For instance,if the topic is about endangered species, the text will inform readers about the species vulnerable status and the factors contributing to it.Its worth mentioning that report texts have some commonalities with descriptive texts. Both of these English writing styles offer information about a subject, such as people, animals, places, events, or other items. Furthermore, the primary function of both text types is to deliver factual information for the readers.So, what sets them apart?Descriptive texts concentrate on depicting a specific subject in detail, while report texts provide a broader perspective on a general topic. For example, a descriptive text might discuss My Favorite Park, exploring the parks unique features, such as its size, the variety of plants and trees, available amenities, and so on. In contrast, a report text on Parks would offer a more general understanding of parks, discussing elements like their purpose, common facilities, benefits for the community, and types of parks that exist.To summarize, report text maintains objectivity whereas descriptive text can be more subjective!Report texts often contain general nouns because they aim to provide objective and factual information about a broad subject rather than focusing on specific details or personal experiences. By using general nouns, report texts offer a comprehensive overview of a topic, making the information more accessible and applicable to a wider audience.General nouns refer to words that denote a group or class of things, instead of a singular instance or individual item. For instance, when discussing transportation, a report text might utilize general nouns like cars, trains, or bicycles to encompass the various modes of transport available.Incorporating general nouns in report texts enables the author to present a well-rounded and objective perspective on the subject matter. Linking verbs are important in report texts because they help connect the main idea of a sentence with more information about it. They make the text easy to understand for readers.Linking verbs are words that join the main subject of a sentence with extra information that gives more details about it. Some common linking verbs include be (am, is, are, was, were), seem, appear, become, feel, look, sound, and taste.In report texts, linking verbs help to share clear and simple information about a general topic. They show the connection between the main idea and its features, for example, in a report text about coral reefs, you might find a sentence Coral reefs are diverse ecosystems that support a wide variety of species. In this case, the linking verb are connects the subject coral reefs with the subject complement diverse ecosystems, providing essential information about the nature of coral reefs.By incorporating linking verbs in report texts, authors can effectively convey information, relationships, and descriptions, enabling readers to gain a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter.Report texts typically use the present tense because they aim to provide general, factual information about a subject that is considered to be true or relevant now and in the future.To give you a refresher. the present tense is used to describe actions, events, or situations that are happening now, or general truths and facts that dont change over time.For example, in a report text about the benefits of exercise, an author might use the present tense to write, Exercise improves our physical and mental health. This statement conveys a general truth about exercise that applies to people now and will continue to be true in the future.This section introduces the subject and provides an overall classification or categorization. It sets the context for the readers, allowing them to understand the broader topic that will be discussed. In the General Classification, youll find a brief introduction to the subject, its purpose, and its relevance. For example, if the report text is about smartphones, the General Classification may introduce smartphones as handheld electronic devices used for communication, internet access, and various other purposes.The Description section offers more detailed information about the subject, covering its features, characteristics, functions, or any other relevant aspects. This part aims to give readers a comprehensive understanding of the topic by presenting various aspects or subtopics related to the general subject. In the Description section, you may find information about the subjects history, types, uses, advantages, disadvantages, and any other pertinent details.Continuing with the smartphone example, the Description section could discuss the different types of smartphones, their operating systems, features, applications, and their impact on society.[General classification]Rainforests are extensive forests located in tropical areas with high levels of rainfall throughout the year. Characterized by their rich biodiversity, rainforests play a crucial role in maintaining Earths ecological balance.[Description]Rainforests can be found in various parts of the world, including South America, Africa, and Asia. The most extensive rainforest is the Amazon rainforest, located in South America. These ecosystems are vital due to their ability to support a diverse range of plant and animal species. It is estimated that more than half of Earths species reside within rainforest habitats.A key feature of rainforests is their abundant plant life, which contributes to numerous benefits. Many plants found in rainforests are utilized for medicinal purposes, providing essential resources for human health. Additionally, rainforests contribute to air purification by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen, thus playing a role in mitigating climate change.Nevertheless, rainforests face significant challenges, primarily due to deforestation. Driven by logging and land clearance for agricultural purposes, deforestation results in the loss of natural habitats for plant and animal species, and it contributes to global climate change.[General classification]Polar bears are large carnivorous mammals inhabiting the Arctic region. These fascinating creatures are uniquely adapted to survive in the harsh conditions of their icy environment and are essential components of the Arctic ecosystem.[Description]Polar bears are primarily found in areas surrounding the Arctic Ocean, including countries such as Canada, Russia, Greenland, Norway, and the United States (Alaska). They are the largest land carnivores and are known for their distinct white fur, which serves as excellent camouflage in their snowy surroundings.Polar bears have unique adaptations that enable them to thrive in their cold habitat. Their thick layer of fur and a layer of fat, called blubber, provide insulation against freezing temperatures. Additionally, their large paws are designed for efficient movement on ice and snow, while their strong limbs allow them to swim long distances in search of food.The primary food source for polar bears is seals, which they hunt on the edges of sea ice. As apex predators, polar bears play a vital role in maintaining the balance of their ecosystem. However, they face significant threats due to climate change, particularly the loss of sea ice, which directly affects their hunting grounds and access to food.Most people lack confidence when they speak English. They are afraid to make mistakes and are embarrassed to speak in front of others.This is because they have been taught English the wrong way!Most English courses waste your time and money on useless exercises that dont bring results. Even worse, they teach you bad habits that are very difficult to unlearn.As a result, you become confused and lack confidence. This is wrong!Our goal is to get you speaking in English with fluency and confidence as fast as possible. We want to give you the skills you need to fulfil your potential!Our experienced teachers will guide you along every step of the learning process to ensure that you are not wasting your time, money, and energy on useless language exercises & wrong methods.Our courseWith our modern campus and technology, we are equipped to provide the best possible courses for children, teens, and adults, including:Podcast is loading. Problems? Too slow? You can also access the Podcast by clickinghere.This message will disappear when then podcast has fully loaded.Reports are a common academic genre at university. Although the exact nature will vary according to the discipline you are studying, the general structure is broadly similar for all disciplines. The typical structure of a report, as shown on this page, is often referred to as IMRAD, which is short for Introduction, Method, Results And Discussion. As reports often begin with an Abstract, the structure may also be referred to as AIMRAD.Preliminaries For another look at the same content, check out YouTube or Youku.There are several parts which go at the beginning of the report, before the main content. These are the title page, abstract and contents page.Title pageYour report should have a title page. Information which could be included on this page are: AbstractMany longer reports will contain an abstract. This is like a summary of the whole report, and should contain details on the key areas, in other words the purpose, the methodology, the main findings and the conclusions. An abstract is not usually needed for shorter reports such as science lab reports.Contents pageMany reports will contain a contents page. This should list all the headings and sub-headings in the report, together with the page numbers. Most word processing software can build a table of contents automatically.IntroductionThe first section of your report will be the introduction. This will often contain several sub-sections, as outlined below.BackgroundThere should be some background information on the topic area. This could be in the form of a literature review. It is likely that this section will contain material from other sources, in which case appropriate citations will be needed. You will also need to summarise or paraphrase any information which comes from your text books or other sources.TheoryMany reports, especially science reports, will contain essential theory, such as equations which will be used later. You may need to give definitions of key terms and classify information. As with the background section, correct in-text citations will be needed for any information which comes from your text books or other sources.AimsThis part of the report explains why you are writing the report. The tense you use will depend on whether the subject of the sentence is the report (which still exists) or the experiment (which has finished). See the language for reports section for more information.MethodAlso called Methodology or Procedure, this section outlines how you gathered information, where from and how much. For example, if you used a survey: If it is a science lab report, you will need to answer these questions: ResultsThis section, also called Findings, gives the data that has been collected (for example from the survey or experiment). This section will often present data in tables and charts. This section is primarily concerned with description. In other words, it does not analyse or draw conclusions.DiscussionThe Discussion section, also called Analysis, is the main body of the report, where you develop your ideas. It draws together the background information or theory from the Introduction with the data from the Findings section. Sub-sections (with sub-head