Writing Task 2

Specimen

Year 6

Writing Task 2 (20 marks)

Choose either 1 or 2. Write between 140 and 200 words.

1. Your class is working on a school project called Cities of the World.

Write **a report** about a city of your choice. Remember to organise your report into different paragraphs. Write your report using these subheadings:

- Introduction
- · Places of interest
- · How to get around
- · Where and what to eat
- Conclusion

OR

2. One evening while playing on your computer, you are taken to a different time in the past.

Write **a letter** to your friend Pat to tell her about this experience. In your letter tell Pat about:

- · the time you have travelled to,
- · how you are spending your time there,
- · the people you have met,
- · how she can help you return back to your time.

Your address is: 10, Green Lane, Dorset.

Use this space to plan your writing.	

Title number:	(20 marks)

END OF PAPER

Writing Task 2 (20 marks)

Refer to Marking Criteria for Task 2 to assess this writing task.

The writing should be between 140 and 200 words, but students are not to be penalised for not adhering to the word limit.

Choice 1: Writing A Non-Chronological Report

Your class is working on a school project called Cities of the World. Write a report about a capital city of your choice.

The following are indications of what should be expected within each criteria.

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	· Report gives information about a single topic: a capital city (real or				
Content and relevance	not).				
Content and relevance	· It uses a formal tone.				
	· Presentation makes the information easy to locate.				
	· Information is grouped logically into paragraphs.				
	· The report should include these features:				
	· A topic title which covers the whole subject				
	· Introductory paragraph containing some general information				
Organisation and	about the city.				
structure	· Three or more short paragraphs each focusing on a different				
sti uctui e	aspect, e.g., places of interest, how to get around, where and				
	what to eat				
	· A concluding paragraph				
	· May include a Did you Know? / Interesting Fact / Fun fact box.				
	· May contain a glossary to explain technical words.				
	· Factual language related to cities, small, big, oldest, modern,				
	popular, narrow, tall buildings, streets, shops, museums,				
	skyscrapers, offices, parks, bridges, typical food				
Vocabulary	· Technical vocabulary: population, located, attractions, tourists,				
	traditional, interesting, landmarks, ancient, historical events,				
	amenities, etc				
	· Words related to lexical area (Cities and Landmarks)				
	· Correct use of verb tense conjugation (mostly present tense				
	\cdot $\;$ Written in the third person and uses third person pronouns (This is,				
Language Use	This city is, It is known, They)				
Lunguage Use	· Use of conjunctions to connect clauses, sentences and explain				
	points, e.g., in addition to this, moreover, however, so, because,				
	when, which				
Spelling and	\cdot To be assessed using the indicators in the Marking Criteria for				
Punctuation	Spelling and Punctuation.				

Choice 2: Writing a letter

Write a letter to your friend Pat to tell her about your time-travel experience.

The following are indications of what should be expected within each criteria.

	· Writing is in the form of a letter.				
	· Letter recounts a time-travel experience/adventure to a time in the				
Content and relevance	past.				
Softent and relevance	· It includes details about the period of time to which the autho				
	travelled to, how he/she is spending the days, the people he/s				
	met and suggests an idea how Pat can help them return back h				
	The following letter conventions need to be present in the letter. M				
	are to be deducted as follows:				
	The sender's address ½ mark				
	Dear Pat, ½ mark				
	Your friend, (or any other suitable closing remark) ½ mark				
	Name only (e.g. Zac) ½ mark				
Organisation and					
structure	The layout may also include:				
	· an opening sentence establishing contact with the friend, e.g. asking				
	about friend's health and giving reasons for writing.				
	· a body (might comprise of 1 or more paragraphs).				
	· a closing sentence or short paragraph to conclude the letter				
	appropriately (e.g. ask the friend for help, ask the friend to conta				
	her parents and say that he/she is missing them)				
	· signing off (Bye for now, Love, Lots of love, Take care).				
Vocabulary	· Words related to lexical area (Ancient Civilizations)				
	· Descriptive language to describe the location, the lifestyle, the				
	people at that time				
	· A variety of adjectives and adverbs				
Language Use	· Linking words to link ideas (While, During, In the meantime)				
	· Correct use of verb tense conjugation (mostly the present				
	continuous)				
	· Contractions are to be accepted.				
Spelling and	· To be assessed using the indicators in the Marking Criteria for				
Punctuation	Spelling and Punctuation.				

	4	3	2	1	0
Content and	Content is completely	Content is mostly relevant.	Content is not always	Content is under-	Content is totally
	relevant.	Task is mostly achieved.	relevant.	developed. Task is hardly	irrelevant. Task is not
Relevance	Task is achieved in full.		Task is achieved in part.	achieved.	achieved.
	Writing is structured and	Writing is structured and	Sentence structure and	Sentence structure and	No attempt to structure and
	organised in a logical	organised into coherent	paragraphs are fairly	paragraphs show lack of	organise their writing.
Organisation and	manner.	prose.	correct though unambitious.	control.	
Structure	Cohesive devices are	Cohesive devices are quite	Cohesive devices are rather		
	varied and link together	varied and generally correct.	limited.		
	well.				
	Wide-ranging and	Very good range and	Good range and appropriate	Limited vocabulary, possibly	Very limited and
Vocabulary	appropriate vocabulary	appropriate vocabulary	vocabulary	seen in the repetition of	inappropriate choice of
				words	vocabulary
	Varied and accurate	Quite varied and mostly	Basic and sometimes	Limited and mostly	Inaccurate grammatical
	grammatical structures	accurate grammatical	inaccurate grammatical	inaccurate grammatical	structures and syntax
Language Use	and syntax	structures and syntax	structures and syntax	structures and syntax	throughout
Language Ose					
	Excellent choice of	Good choice of expression	Adequate choice of	Limited choice of	Very poor choice of
	expression		expression but with some	expression with	expression
			inaccuracies	inaccuracies	
Spelling and	Accurate spelling and use	Good spelling and use of	Adequate spelling and use	Poor spelling and use of	Very poor spelling and no
Punctuation	of punctuation	punctuation	of punctuation	punctuation	use of punctuation
	(no mistakes)	(1 to 3 different mistakes)	(4 to 6 different mistakes)	(7 to 9 different mistakes)	(10 or more different
					mistakes)