Section B: Writing

Question	Answer	Mark
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Notes to markers

- Marking should always begin from the lowest mark in each column and work upward.
- A 'best fit' judgement should be made in judging first in which box to place the response and then, within that box, which mark is appropriate.
- The lower mark within a box should be given if some the criteria have been met but not all.
- 18 Your school team reached the final of a national school sports competition. The final took place yesterday. Now your teacher has asked you to write a news report about the final of the competition for your school newsletter.

You could choose one of the following sports:

- football
- tennis
- cricket
- volleyball
- basketball
- gymnastics.

Write a news report about the final of the sport competition that took place yesterday. Remember to use the features of a news report.

18	Content, purpose and audience. (Wa)	
	Text structure and organisation. (Wt)	7
	Sentence structure and punctuation. (Wp)	
	Spelling (Ws)	3

[Total: 25]

PUB	PORTIZHED				
Content, purpose and audience (Wa)	Text structure and organisation (Wt)				
8 marks	7 marks				
The response is wholly relevant with content developed and a wide vocabulary well chosen for the purpose/text type, i.e. is each argument supported by evidence, explanation or examples? Features of the text type are clearly established, i.e. consistently 3 rd person: either generalized voices and/or passive voice. Clear viewpoint with a consistent, engaging style throughout, i.e. are arguments on each side of the	Clear structure with well-organised material within paragraphs. <i>i.e. as a refinement of Box 4/5</i> . Chronological or logical links between paragraphs help the development of ideas. <i>i.e. leading to a reasoned conclusion of the argument</i> . Cohesion within and between paragraphs is achieved using devices such as connectives, <i>i.e. connectives show logical relationships</i> , <i>e.g. however</i> , <i>therefore</i> , <i>on the other hand</i> , <i>since</i> .				
debate, clearly stated?	6–7				
Relevant material has ideas and content with some detail developed with deliberate choices of vocabulary for the purpose/text type. i.e. there must be a balance between the two sides of the argument	Paragraphs are used to help structure the text where the main idea is usually supported by following sentences: e.g. EITHER: arguments for + evidence followed by arguments against + evidence, OR: argument/counter argument one point at a time.				
Main features of the text type are evident, e.g. formal/impersonal style; present tense throughout.	Logical sequence with attempts to link ideas evident but not consistent.				
Straightforward viewpoint, with a generally appropriate and consistent style, which mostly sustains reader interest.	Some use of organisational devices such as sub-headings, etc.				
i.e. reader must be clear which side (for or against) argues which point. 5–6	4–5				
Relevant material with attempts to develop basic information using a simple vocabulary relevant to the purpose/text type. i.e. arguments are supported by evidence and/or examples. General aspects of text type are evident, i.e. largely present tense (apart from historical references) The writers' attitude to the subject may be conveyed, with some attempt to engage the reader, i.e. reader must be aware that there are two sides of the argument 3-4 Some material included that is relevant to the task, i.e. clear statement of issue under discussion.	Paragraphs/sections are evident with related points grouped together e.g. paragraph breaks often show the division between the two points of view Some attempt to sequence relevant ideas logically, e.g. introduction/followed by arguments/closing statement may be evident. Movement between paragraphs or sections, may be disjointed. 2–3 Some basic sequencing of material grouped by content.				
Vocabulary is simple and relevant. Some elements of the text type can be seen, i.e. it must be an argument with some ideas for and/or against the issue.	1				
No creditable response	No creditable response				

PUBLISHED				
Sentence structure and punctuation (Wp)	Spelling (Ws)			
7 marks	3 marks			
Use of complex sentences to provide clarity and emphasis, e.g. by positioning of clauses, using a wide range of connectives (although, since, as), varying word order or detailed expansion of phrases such that 'cause and effect' can be identified				
Grammar is almost always accurate throughout the text.				
Punctuation is used accurately to demarcate sentences and for speech punctuation – <i>errors may occur where structures are ambitious</i> .				
Commas are always used in lists and usually to mark clauses. 6–7				
Some complex sentences are used to create effect, such as using expanded phrases to develop ideas e.g. noun, adverbial, adjectival, and verb phrases, or a range of connectives (e.g. if, so, because, then).	Spelling is generally correct throughout. (There may occasional be phonetically plausible attempts at complex words.)			
Grammar in complex sentences is generally correct in terms of tense and verb form.	Correct spelling of most, not all, polysyllabic words e.g. appear, information, making, possible, possible, probably, wondering, search.			
End of sentence punctuation is nearly always accurate throughout the text. Capitalisation is always correct.				
Speech marks may be used around words spoken but other speech punctuation may not be accurate.				
Commas are always used in lists and occasionally to mark clauses. 4–5	3			
A mix of simple and compound sentences. Compound sentences use simple connectives to join clauses, <i>e.g. and, but</i>	Spelling of common words, including polysyllabic and compound words, is generally accurate, e.g. <i>friend, another, around, because, anything, something,</i>			
Generally correct grammar, i.e. subject and verb generally agree. Present tense of verbs generally consistent.	Spelling of plurals and some past and present words is generally accurate, e.g. boxes, clothes, told, stopped, wanted.			
Demarcation of straightforward sentences is usually correct. There may be evidence of comma splicing. NB. If punctuation is totally lacking and other descriptors met then give lower mark here. 2–3				
Some simple sentence structures are used successfully.	Spelling of high frequency words is generally correct, e.g. their/there, when, were, what, some, etc.			
Some variation in sentence openings.				
Some correct use of punctuation, such as full stops and capital letters.				
NB: where more ambitious structures are used with NO simple sentences, begin marking at Box 2 provided 2 nd descriptor about variation in sentence openings has been met.				
Also: learners should gain marks for good English with punctuation errors rather than lose marks for essentially good English.	1			
No creditable response	No creditable response			
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