



Exciting Egypt!



5/6. Introductory questions draw the reader into the text

Do you need a holiday? Do you want to relax and have lots of fun? If so, buy a ticket to Egypt, hop on board and let the holiday do the rest!

5/6. succinct use of subordination

5/6 well-developed paragraph content but might benefit from restructuring

Take a stroll down the golden, sandy beach and relax in the sun. Relax in the shade as the clear, blue warm sea welcomes you in to take a dip... The sand as yellow as the sun sinks into your feets makes your time evenmore worthwhile! Sit down and relax in the beach that is as hot as a microwave; Let the birds call you into the sea.

5/6. Informal verbs set a calm tone: stroll, relax, welcomes

5/6. tone of the simile not matched to the intent

6. semicolon marks clause boundary

5/6. noun phrases creates a sense of mystery

Try and see if you can discover all of the hidden secrets of Egypt. The pyramids are as tall as the Eiffel Tower! The tall, pointy, sandy, dusty pyramids will welcome you in as you walk past.

6. strong verb creates air of adventure

5/6. unnecessary adjectives

Stroll down and see the fantastic work of the Sphinx which guard hidden, undiscovered secrets of Egypt. The Sphinx is as old as time and will watch

6. strong use of simile to describe ancient nature of the sphinx

you like binoculars.

— Although, if pyramids and Sphinx's aren't really your type, walk to the burial grounds of the Royal Pharaohs. Go on a quest to see what's really hidden behind the tombs of famous kings such as Tutankhamun; You'll never know what you might find! Can you solve the mysteries of the tombs?

5/6. commas for parenthesis

5/6. subordinate clauses link back to previous paragraphs

5. modal verb *might* suggests possibility of discovery

— To chill out at the end of such an amazing and exciting day of sight-seeing; go down and visit the River Nile which is the longest river in Africa. It's clear, blue water will leave you asking for more! The dark, blue, glistening river slowly laps upon the shore beckoning you in.

5/6. relative clause provides additional information

2. incorrect use of apostrophe

5/6. strong verb choices: *laps*, *beckoning*

— If any of this sounds like your cup of tea, then pack your suitcases and come and see what Egypt has in store for you!!

Commentary			
Composition	Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation	Spelling	Handwriting
<p>The structure of the writing successfully fits the purpose. Introductory repetitive rhetorical questions immediately engage the reader. Paragraphs are well sequenced and organised around clear themes. A clear ending encourages the reader to sample the charms of Egypt.</p> <p>Paragraphs are sometimes linked through the use of introductory subordinate clauses (<i>if pyramids really aren't your style, if any of this sounds like your cup of tea</i>).</p> <p>The structure of sentences is often matched to the intended effect: for example, the use of three (<i>buy a ticket to Egypt, hop on board and let the holiday do the rest</i>).</p> <p>The tone similarly matches the style of a travel brochure. The text balances imperative (in the form of suggestions), interrogative and descriptive sentences. The choice of 2nd person and the present tense, which is consistent throughout, creates an immediate connection between reader and writer.</p> <p>The vocabulary is largely well chosen with a balance of descriptive imagery (the golden, sandy beach) and factual information. Many noun phrases precisely match the 'travel brochure' style and engage the reader (<i>hidden secrets of Egypt, golden sandy beach</i>); others include unnecessary adjectives (the <i>tall, pointy, dusty, sandy pyramids</i>). And some vocabulary is repeated (<i>hidden, stroll, relax</i>). Occasionally, the more elaborate use of description obscures the intended meaning.</p> <p>Similarly, figurative language is sometimes successful (<i>as old as time</i>) but at other times less so (<i>as hot as a microwave, like binoculars</i>).</p>	<p>Sentence structure is varied with a range of subordinate clause types used including adverbial clauses (<i>if any of this sounds like your cup of tea</i>), relative clauses (<i>which guard hidden, undiscovered secrets of Egypt</i>) and non-finite clauses (<i>beckoning you in</i>). Subordinating conjunctions are limited to <i>if</i> and <i>as</i>.</p> <p>Independent clauses are also joined by semicolons with variable success, the grammar and punctuation not always being secure.</p> <p>Modal verbs are used to create precise shades of meaning (<i>the pyramids will welcome you, what you might find</i>)</p> <p>Sentence demarcation is accurate as are the use of commas to mark clause boundaries, signify parenthesis and clarify meaning.</p> <p>Hyphens, ellipsis, question marks and exclamation marks are all used appropriately and accurately.</p> <p>Apostrophes are used accurately with only one error (<i>it's</i>)</p>	<p>Sharon's makes no mistakes with spelling throughout the whole text, including more adventurous word choices: <i>glistening, binoculars</i>. All affixes are applied correctly, rarer grapheme choices, including those with silent letters, are spelled accurately.</p> <p>All technical vocabulary is spelled correctly: <i>pharaoh, Tutankhamun, sphinx, Eiffel, tomb, burial</i>.</p>	<p>Handwriting is clear and legible.</p> <p>Letters are largely printed rather than joined in a cursive script with very few horizontal or diagonal strokes used to join letters.</p> <p>Letters are formed neatly and of a uniform size with parallel ascenders and descenders of regular length.</p>