



Y3 Tom

Write a 1st person description as though you are a Viking going to Valhalla (The Hall of Dead Heroes).



I changed into battle knowing what if I died Valhalla would be my destination. It WAS just as I imagined...

3/4. unnecessary adverbs add little to the meaning: can you tiptoe calmly?

I Calmly tip toed slowly up the gold plated stairs with flames flickering on either side of me. I gradually got to the top of the stairs. A door with swirly swirls on opened like magic. ~~On the other side~~

4. description of stairwell, sets a grand scene

3/4. unnecessary adjectives adds no new information to the noun

4. fronted adverbial links this paragraph to the last

On the other side of the door was an

4. extended noun phrase adds detail

old man with a long grey beard down to his toes. He was wearing armour,

5. comma clarifies meaning

the armour was red and yellow the rest was metal rings. He stepped forward and

3/4. precise verb paints a clear picture for the reader

said "Sir, come you are a lucky one for you have died in a battle

4. conjunction for adds grandeur to dialogue

come you have reached Valhalla, it is nice to meet you what is your

4. direct speech correctly punctuated

name?" "My name is Tom." "Everyone this is Tom!" ~~The~~ crowd ^{bellowed} "Welcome Sir Tom."

5. 'grand' tone of dialogue supports characterisation

"Hello everyone." I could smell some delicious

3/4. noun phrases add pertinent detail: delicious goats head, five long tables

goats head. It smelled lovely! There was five long tables that was where the goats head was. I sat down on a long bench

3/4. incorrect verb agreement

I was next to a man wearing the same as what the old man with a long beard was wearing.



Commentary			
Composition	Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation	Spelling	Handwriting
<p>Tom captures the tone of a descriptive Valhalla description through interesting details of setting (<i>gold plated stairs, flames flickering on either side</i>) and characterisation through dialogue (“<i>Sir, come you are a lucky one for you have died in a battle</i>”). Both create a sense of grandeur suitable to the purpose.</p> <p>Some vocabulary is well-chosen (<i>my destination, a beard down to his toes, stepped forward, flames flickering on either side</i>), but other examples are less successful: <i>swirly swirls</i> (all swirls are swirly) <i>calmly tiptoed</i> (tiptoeing suggests caution rather than calm).</p> <p>Tom is beginning to use paragraphs to organise his writing. The use of ellipsis to end the introductory paragraph and the adverbial phrase (<i>On the other side</i>) to open the next successfully links the two paragraphs.</p>	<p>Tom mostly writes in simple sentences with very little use of conjunctions for coordination (<i>for you have dies in a battle</i>) and subordination (<i>if I died</i>).</p> <p>Occasional adjectival phrases expand noun phrases (<i>the other side of the door, an old man with a long grey beard down to his toes</i>)</p> <p>Adverbial phrases express relationships of place (<i>on either side of me, on the other side of the door</i>)</p> <p>Sentence demarcation is not always accurate, with frequently omitted capital letters and full stops.</p> <p>Tom’s use of commas is inconsistent. At times he sues them skillfully to clarify meaning (<i>Sir, come</i>); at other times he comma splices (<i>You have reached Valhalla, it is nice to meet you</i>)</p> <p>Punctuation of direct speech is accurate including both the use of inverted commas and ‘inside speech’ punctuation.</p>	<p>Tom makes very few spelling errors.</p> <p>He spells all familiar words and common homophones correctly and applies suffixing and doubling patterns consistently. The one mistake with applying suffixes is <i>gradually</i> where Tom does not recognize that the spelling is <i>gradual + ly</i> resulting in a doubled <i>ll</i></p> <p>The misspellings <i>everone</i> (everyone) and <i>imaged</i> (imagined) would likely be resolved through proofreading</p>	<p>Tom writes consistently in a cursive script, using horizontal and diagonal joins appropriately. The spacing between words reflects the size of the letters and supports legibility.</p> <p>Letter sizes and shapes are inconsistent. At times, lower and upper case letters are of a similar size, and ascenders and descenders are of variable lengths.</p>