

## Exemplar A: Unit standard 17368 – ‘Marine worms’ (Credit)

A general opening statement followed by detail in logical order.  
Meets pc 1.1.

There are lots of types of marine worms. They are all invertebrates called polychaetes.

Polychaetes all have some things the same. They are cold-blooded. Their length can be from 0.04 millimetres to 6 metres long. Their body is segmented so they can contract and stretch. They also have parapodia (feet). In fact they have two parapodia per segment. Their feet have hairs. Polychaetes have tentacles, palps, eyes, mouths and jaws.

Writing makes correct use of present tense verb forms e.g. *They have, eat, live etc.*  
Meets pc 1.3.

Writing makes correct use of simple & compound sentences.  
subject/object pronouns e.g. *They are; them*  
noun phrases e.g. *Filter-feeding polychaetes.*  
prepositional phrases e.g. *in the sand.*  
Meets pc 1.2

Polychaetes eat different things. Filter-feeding polychaetes, such as tubeworms eat bacteria and phytoplankton. Burrowing polychaetes eat little bits of plants and animals in the sand. They digest out the remains plants, animals and microscopic life. Predatory polychaetes hunt other animals like snails and shrimps, sea urchins and even fish.

Writing makes correct use of a range of vocabulary appropriate to topic e.g. invertebrates, polychaetes, tentacles etc – This is correct for meaning, grammatical form and word order.  
Meets pc 1.4.

Polychaetes have different habitats where they live. They live in sand and sea. But you can also find them under rocks. Some of them can even live on volcanic vents.

149 words

### Summary

*The text is structured well with topic sentences and relevant supporting detail. Appropriate vocabulary is used throughout. Errors made fall into the category of special note 4: ‘May contain inaccuracies in surface features but errors must not interfere with meaning’.*

### Where to next?

*The writer would benefit from more practice changing simple sentences to compound sentences using conjunctions. To prepare for the next level, a range of cohesive devices could be introduced and a focus on cohesive links between paragraphs e.g. paragraph 3 & 4.*

## Exemplar B: Unit standard 17368 – ‘Marine worms’ (Credit)

A general opening statement followed by detail in logical order.  
Meets pc 1.1.

Writing mostly makes correct use of simple & compound sentences. There are subject (but not object) pronouns e.g. *They* noun phrases e.g. *predatory marine worms...* prepositional phrases e.g. *in the sea*.  
Meets pc 1.2

Marine worms are invertebrates and polychaetes which is an annelid group. Annelids group is divided into segments that can stretch and contract.

Marine worms are cold-blooded. Length of marine worms is 0.04 mm to 6m. They have body segments that can move and stretch. They have parapodia. And hairs. They have many sense organs like eyes, tentacles and palps.

They live in muddy sea bottoms and under rocks and some just swim in the sea. Predatory marine worms eat live things like snail, sea urchins and shrimp. Filter-feeding worms eat bacteria and phytoplankton. They use their tentacles. Burrowing worms eat the remains of plants and animals in the sand.

Marine worms reproduce by lay eggs. They have sexual reproduction some are hermaphrodite. Some of marine worms are hermaphrodite.

129 words

### Summary

*This text meets the requirements of the standard. Errors made fall into the category of special note 4: ‘May contain inaccuracies in surface features but errors must not interfere with meaning’.*

### Where to next?

*The writer would benefit from more practice in correct noun phrase construction, prepositional phrases and editing for sentence structure.*

*Although pronoun referents are generally used correctly, this could be improved e.g. the repetitive use of ‘they’.*

*To improve text structure, work could be done on writing a concluding sentence, and providing adequate explanatory detail for some points such as ‘sexual reproduction’.*

Writing makes correct use of present tense verb forms e.g. *They are, they have, eat, live etc.*  
One example of present continuous used incorrectly e.g. *by lay eggs*  
Meets pc 1.3.

Writing makes correct use of a range of vocabulary appropriate to topic e.g. annelids, segments, polychaetes, tentacles etc – This is correct for meaning, grammatical form and word order.  
Meets pc 1.4

## Exemplar C: Unit standard 17368 – ‘Marine worms’ (No Credit)

A general opening statement followed by detail which is usually in logical order. Meets pc 1.1. (borderline)

Marine worms are invertebrates. They are polychaetes. The front end of a polychaetes has many sense organs

Marine worms are different but they share. They have parapodia (feet). Polychaetes can be small like 0.04 mm or very big like 6metres long. Polychaetes have segments body.

Marine worms live in sand, sea, volcanic vents, under rocks or rocky shore. But they have different types body. And some worm live in mud.

Marine worms eat different kind of food burrowing worms eat plants and animals in sand. Predatory eats live animals or snails and shrimps. Filter feeder catch microscopic in the water use tentacles.

Marine worms some are hermaphrodite they are both male and female reproductive organs. Marine worms do sexual by themselves. Some marine worms are normal sex. They all lay eggs.

131 words

### Summary

*Whilst this text meets 1.1 and 1.3 it does not meet 1.2 or 1.4. There are several occasions where sentences have an incorrect structure or are incomplete (1.2). The writer fails to use the correct grammatical form of the vocabulary (1.4).*

### Where to next?

*The writer would benefit from practice with sentence combining. Control of the grammatical form of vocabulary is needed, in particular the distinction between nouns and adjectives, and the use of plural nouns.*

Writing makes correct use of present tense verb forms e.g. *They are; they have, eat, live etc.*  
Meets pc 1.3.

Writing uses simple & compound sentences. There are too many errors (e.g. 9 incorrectly formed noun phrases). There are: subject (but not object) pronouns e.g. *They* noun phrases e.g. *rocky shore.* prepositional phrases e.g. *in the water.* Does not meet pc 1.2

Writing makes correct use of some vocabulary appropriate to topic e.g. invertebrates, tentacles, hermaphrodite etc. However, too many examples of words used incorrectly for meaning e.g. do *sexual* *Does not meet pc1.4*