

Peer assessment

Sometimes in writing, you may have the opportunity to read someone else's work.

If they are in your class, they are your peer.

It is important that you give your peer good feedback so that they know how to improve their writing.

You might give suggestions about:

- spelling
- punctuation
- vocabulary
- the success criteria.



Spelling

Sometimes, you might notice that some of the words are not spelt correctly in your peers' writing.

Try to establish whether there is a particular spelling rule they are finding difficult.



High frequency words

High frequency words are words that are used a lot in writing, such as 'and', 'it' and 'the'.

The Year 3 children hav science this afternoon wile the Year 4 children hav art an technology.

The incorrect spellings underlined are high frequency words.
This peer needs a suggestion to check the high frequency words within their writing.

High frequency words

High frequency words are words that are used a lot in writing, such as 'and', 'it' and 'the'.

The Year 3 children have Science this afternoon while the Year 4 children have Art and technology.

Once they have their writing back, your peer can edit their high frequency spellings. They might know the correct spelling or they might use a dictionary.

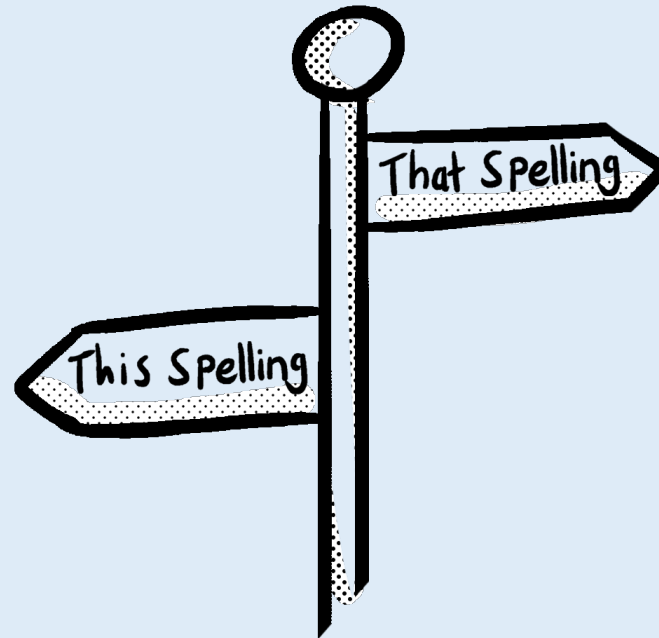
Homophones

Homophones are words which sound the same, but have different meanings.
Often they are spelt differently.

break

here

fare



brake

hear

fair

Homophones

Homophones are words which sound the same, but have different meanings.
Often they are spelt differently.

“You are going too they’re house after school”, said mum.
“I thought they were coming too are house,” Ayesha replied.

The incorrect spellings underlined are homophones.
This peer needs a suggestion to check the homophones within their writing.

Homophones

Homophones are words which sound the same, but have different meanings.
Often they are spelt differently.

“You are going to their house after school”, said mum.
“I thought they were coming to our house,” Ayesha replied.

Once they have their writing back, your peer can edit their homophone spellings. They might know the correct spelling or they might use a dictionary.

Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefixes are words or letters which go at the beginning of a word to create a new meaning.

E.g. automobile.

Suffixes are words or letters which go at the end of a word to create a new meaning.

E.g. famous.

Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefix and suffix words can be difficult to spell because sometimes the root word changes.

E.g. glory + ous = glorious

However, sometimes the root word stays the same.

E.g. super + market = supermarket

Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefixes and suffixes are words or letters which go at the beginning or end of a word to create a new meaning.

The envious child snatchd the toy from the dissappointed toddler.

The incorrect spellings underlined are prefix and suffix words.
This peer needs a suggestion to check the prefix and suffix words within their writing.

Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefixes and suffixes are words or letters which go at the beginning or end of a word to create a new meaning.

The envious child snatched the toy from the disappointed toddler.

Once they have their writing back, your peer can edit their prefix and suffix spellings. They might know the correct spelling, or they might use a dictionary.

General spelling errors

Sometimes, you may not be able to find a spelling rule for your peer to focus on.

Feburary is the second munth in the yeer in the calender.

In this case, suggest to your peer that they need to check some of their spellings. Offer to help them by identifying some errors that they have made.

Other spelling errors

Sometimes, you may not be able to find a spelling rule for your peer to focus on.

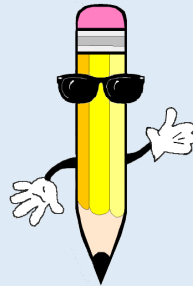
February is the second month in the year in the calendar.

Once they have their writing back, your peer can edit their spellings using a dictionary.

Practise

Identify the incorrect spellings in the sentence below.
Suggest whether the peer should check their high frequency words,
homophones, prefixes and suffixes or general spellings.

Iregular shapes have sides with unnequal lengths.



How did you do?

Irregular shapes have sides with unequal lengths.

Suggestion: check prefixes and suffixes.

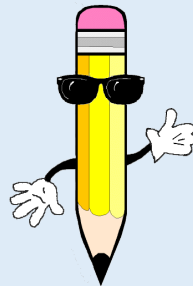
Irregular shapes have sides with unequal lengths.



Practise

Identify the incorrect spellings in the sentence below.
Suggest whether the peer should check their high frequency words,
homophones, prefixes and suffixes or general spellings.

At brake time, Michaela growned. She didn't like playing outside in
the cold whether.



How did you do?

At brake time, Michaela growned. She didn't like playing outside in the cold whether.

Suggestion: check homophones.

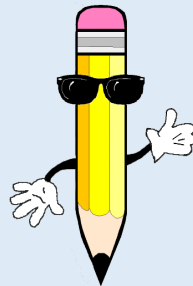
At break time, Michaela groaned. She didn't like playing outside in the cold weather.



Practise

Identify the incorrect spellings in the sentence below.
Suggest whether the peer should check their high frequency words,
homophones, prefixes and suffixes or general spellings.

Sampson was finding it dificut to bild the snowman becos the snow
was starting to melt.



How did you do?

Sampson was finding it dificut to bild the snowman becos the snow was starting to melt.

Suggestion: check general spelling errors.

Sampson was finding it difficult to build the snowman because the snow was starting to melt.



Punctuation

While looking for spelling errors, it is also useful for your peer if you look for inaccurate punctuation.

You might give suggestions about:

- full stops and capital letters
 - question marks
 - commas
- apostrophes
- speech.



Full stops and capital letters

A full sentence always contains a verb (doing or being word) and a subject who is doing the action.

All full sentences require a full stop and capital letter.

Sampson was finding it difficult to build the snowman because the snow was starting to melt. eventually, he decided to play indoors instead

If your peer is missing full stops and capital letters at the beginning or end of their sentence, suggest that they check their writing.

Full stops and capital letters

A full sentence always contains a verb (doing or being word) and a subject who is doing the action.

All full sentences require a full stop and capital letter.

Sampson was finding it difficult to build the snowman because the snow was starting to melt. Eventually, he decided to play indoors instead.



Full
Stop

Question marks

If the sentence is a question, a question mark must be used instead of a full stop.

During speech, a question mark should be used even if the sentence is not complete.

“What time is it,” Jakub asked his friend.

If your peer is missing a question mark at the end of their sentence or line of speech, suggest that they check their writing for question marks.

Question marks

If the sentence is a question, a question mark must be used instead of a full stop.

During speech, a question mark should be used even if the sentence is not complete.

“What time is it?” Jakub asked his friend.



Commas in a list

In a list of items, commas should be used to separate the items. Before the final item, use the word 'and' but do not use a comma.

Sandra packed pyjamas tooth paste and her teddy for the sleepover.

If your peer's writing is missing commas for a list, suggest to them that they add them in.

Sandra packed pyjamas, tooth paste and her teddy for the sleepover.

Apostrophes

The apostrophe has two jobs: to show where a letter has not been used and to show possession.

Unfortunately, Christinas favourite football team werent playing very well and the other team was winning.

If your peer hasn't used apostrophes in their writing, suggest that they edit their writing to include them.

Apostrophes

The apostrophe has two jobs: to show where a letter has not been used and to show possession.

Unfortunately, Christina's favourite football team weren't playing very well and the other team was winning.



Apostrophe

Speech

When a character is speaking, inverted commas (speech marks) must be used to show what is being said.

When a new speaker starts talking, a new line must be used.

I'm starving said Ben. Have a banana his mum suggested.

If your peer has not followed all of the speech rules, suggest that they check their writing.

You could be specific, e.g. new line = new speaker, inverted commas.

Speech

When a character is speaking, inverted commas (speech marks) must be used to show what is being said.

When a new speaker starts talking, a new line must be used.

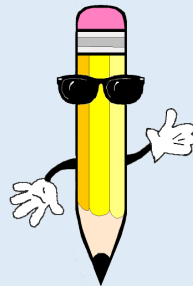
“I’m starving,” said Ben.

“Have a banana,” his mum suggested.

Practise

Identify the incorrect or missing punctuation in the sentence below.
Suggest whether the peer should check their full stops and capital letters,
question marks, commas in a list, apostrophe or speech rules.

Circles and squares and rectangles and triangles are all examples of
2D shapes.



How did you do?

Circles and squares and rectangles and triangles are all examples of 2D shapes.

Suggestion: check commas in a list.

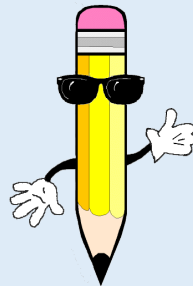
Circles, squares, rectangles and triangles are all examples of 2D shapes.



Practise

Identify the incorrect or missing punctuation in the sentences below.
Suggest whether the peer should check their full stops and capital letters,
question marks, commas in a list, apostrophe or speech rules.

squares and rectangles are similar because they both have four
sides. the difference is that a rectangle doesn't have four equal sides



How did you do?

squares and rectangles are similar because they both have four sides. the difference is that a rectangle doesn't have four equal sides

Suggestion: check full stops and capital letters.

Squares and rectangles are similar because they both have four sides. **T**he difference is that a rectangle doesn't have four equal sides.



What is vocabulary?

Vocabulary is a collection of words that can be used within a sentence.

The nervous boy tiptoed silently along the empty corridor.

concerned, hesitant, jumpy, spooked, worried

An effective piece of writing will use interesting and appropriate vocabulary to engage the reader.

Effective vocabulary choices

Making effective vocabulary choices means that you either make the meaning of the word clearer, or the sentence more interesting.

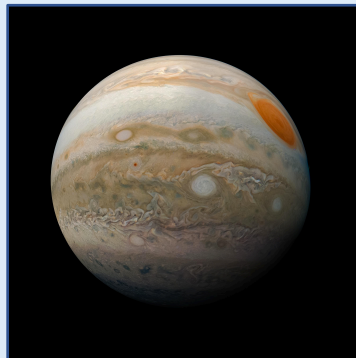


Effective vocabulary choices

Jupiter is a planet which goes around the sun.

If the vocabulary used by your peer is not very interesting, suggest that they use a thesaurus to choose more effective vocabulary.

Jupiter is a gassy planet which revolves slowly around the sun.



Success Criteria

In writing, a success criteria checklist is a list of punctuation and grammar features which, like a recipe, are essential in creating an effective piece of writing.

When reading your peer's writing, it is essential that you check whether they have achieved everything on the success criteria checklist.

If they haven't, suggest that they address the missing feature.

Using a Success Criteria

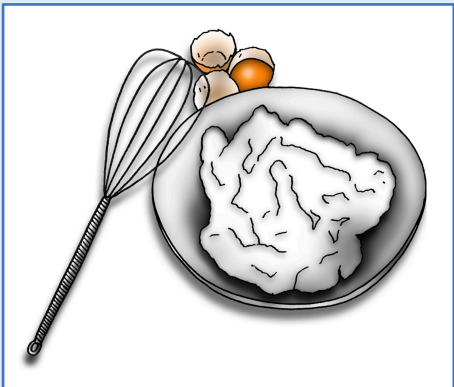
How to make an omelette

1. Crack two medium-sized eggs into a large mixing bowl.
2. Whisk the eggs until they are combined.
3. Heat the salted butter in a frying pan so that it starts to sizzle.
4. Add the eggs in one go and swirl until they cover the surface.
5. Fold the omelette in half as you slide it onto a plate.

- a list of numbered instructions ✓
- imperative (bossy) verbs ✓
- fronted adverbials to explain when or how to do something ✗
- precise adjectives for detail ✓

Using a Success Criteria

As your peer has not used fronted adverbials, suggest that they edit their writing by adding some to the beginning of their sentences.

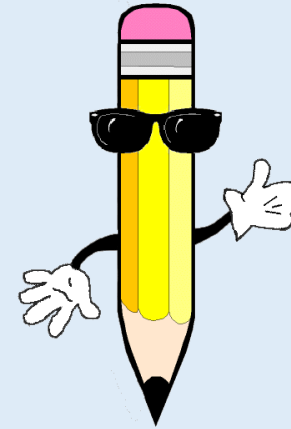


- a list of numbered instructions ✓
- imperative (bossy) verbs ✓
- fronted adverbials to explain when or how to do something ✗
- precise adjectives for detail ✓

Practise

Imagine that your peer has written an explanation text.
This is their genre-specific success criteria checklist:

- subheadings
- fronted adverbials to introduce ideas
- technical vocabulary
- conjunctions to link ideas



Make one suggestion to your peer based on the genre-specific success criteria
and one suggestion based on spelling, punctuation or vocabulary.

Practise

How The Romans Built Roads

Roman roads are famous for being straight and well-made. Read on to find out how they built their roads.

First, ditches were dug and stones were put at the bottom to provide drainage if it rained. Broken stones and sand were then added to make a firm base.

With a secure base, the Romans formed the road surface using paving stones. Kerb stones at the side held in the paving stones, but also made a channel for water to run down.

Practise

Roman roads are famous for being straight and well-made. Read on to find out how they built their roads.

First, ditches were dug and stones were put at the bottom to provide drainage if it rained. Broken stones and sand were then added to make a firm base.

With a secure base, the Romans formed the road surface using paving stones. Kerb stones at the side held in the paving stones, but also made a channel for water to run down.

- subheadings
- fronted adverbials to introduce ideas
- technical vocabulary
- conjunctions to link ideas

How did you do?

Roman roads are famous for being straight and well-made. Read on to find out how they built their roads.

First, ditches were dug and stones were put at the bottom to provide drainage if it rained. Broken stones and sand were then added to make a firm base.

With a secure base, the Romans formed the road surface using paving stones. Kerb stones at the side held in the paving stones, but also made a channel for water to run down.

Genre-specific
suggestion:
add subheadings



How did you do?

Roman roads are fameous for being straight and well-made. Read on to find out how they built their roads.

First, ditchs were dug and stones were put at the bottom to provide drainage if it rained. Broken stones and sand were then added to make a firm base.

With a secure base, the Romans formd the road surface using paving stones. Kerb stones at the side held in the paveing stones, but also made a channel for water to run down.

General
suggestion:
check spellings
of suffix words



Review

When you read a peer's work, it is important that you give them helpful suggestions that they can use to edit and improve their writing.

You may suggest changes to:

- spellings (high frequency words, prefixes and suffixes, homophones, general spelling errors)
- punctuation (full stops, capital letters, question marks, commas in a list, speech rules)
 - vocabulary
- aspects of the genre-specific success criteria which haven't been achieved.