



Te Kaupae 1 Te Reo Māori 2024

92094 Te whakaatu i te māramatanga ki te reo Māori me ōna mātāpono i tētahi horopaki e taunga ana

Ngā Whiwhinga: E 5
Credits: 5

Kairangi Excellence	Kaiaka Merit	Paetae Achieved
<p>Ka whakaatu i te tōtōpū o te māramatanga ki te reo Māori i tētahi horopaki e taunga ana.</p> <p>Demonstrate thorough understanding of te reo Māori and its principles within a familiar context.</p>	<p>Ka whakaatu i te whānui o te māramatanga ki te reo Māori me ōna mātāpono i tētahi horopaki e taunga ana.</p> <p>Demonstrate sound understanding of te reo Māori and its principles within a familiar context.</p>	<p>Ka whakaatu i te māramatanga ki te reo Māori me ōna mātāpono i tētahi horopaki e taunga ana</p> <p>Demonstrate understanding of te reo Māori and its principles within a familiar context.</p>

HE TAUAROMAHĪ | EXEMPLAR

No part of the candidate's evidence in this exemplar material may be presented in an external assessment for the purpose of gaining an NZQA qualification or award.

Tā te ākonga (Kairangi/Excellence)

TŪMAHI 1 / TASK 1

Based on the kōrero between Tame and his koro, focus your discussion on their usage of the 'a' and 'o' categories, with reference to people, places, and objects.

In your response:

- Compare and contrast the similarities and differences in the way Tame and Koro use the 'a' and 'o' categories when talking to each other.
- Give reasons why the speakers have chosen to use either 'a' or 'o' when talking about people, places, and objects.
- Use examples of language from the video/audio clip to support your response.

B *I* U     

This video displays a number of examples of how to use 'a' and 'o' appropriately. There are a range of uses of 'a' and 'o' from many different categories. In the beginning of the text, the speaker says the phrase "te whare o Koro", which means Koro's house. They used 'o' because a house is a shelter which means it would be part of whakaruruhau, which falls under the 'o' category. Another example of a sentence that falls under the whakaruruhau category is when Tame says "tōku whakaruruhau" to Koro, which means his Koro is his shelter/protector. His use of "tōku" could either be for the fact that he is calling his koro a whakaruruhau, which falls under the 'o' category, or because his koro is superior to him, which means it falls under whanaungatanga, also part of the 'o' category.

There are many instances in this video where 'a' and 'o' is being used to show the relationship between two people. An example of this is when Tame said "māku e kawē ērā kōrero ki tōku kaiako" after learning new information from his Koro. Tame uses both 'a' and 'o' in this one sentence, which are the words "māku" and "tōku". When he uses "māku" he is referring to the act of telling someone, which makes it an action. An action/mahi would mean that 'a' is the correct, because mahi falls into the 'a' category. Tame uses "tōku" when he referred to his teacher. He used "tōku" instead of "tāku" because a teacher is superior to a student in terms of mātauranga, meaning a teacher would fall under whanaungatanga, which falls under the 'o' category. This is similar to when Tame said the phrase "tōku koroua". Koro is older and superior to Tame in terms of whakapapa along with mātauranga, making 'o' the correct category to use as it also falls under whanaungatanga. There are two special instances where both the Kuia and Koro referred to Tame as "taku mokopuna" instead of "tāku mokopuna". Both of these are correct, as 'a' without a tohutō is considered neutral. However, if they were to use "tōku", this would be incorrect because Tame falls under their care, and he is inferior to them, which means the correct category is tautetanga, which falls under the 'a' category, and not whanaungatanga, which falls under the 'o' category.

Near the end of this video, we hear the Kuia tell Tame "Kua rite he kai, he inu hoki māu". This sentence uses "māku" to talk about food and drinks. Food and non wai Māori falls under kai, which is part of the 'a' category. The kuia using 'a' instead of 'o' when talking about the drink indicates she means soft drinks, and not fresh water. Wai

480 WORDS

TŪMAHI 2 | TASK 2**TE WĀHANGA A | PART A**

One of the highlighted examples is being used incorrectly in the text.

- **ngā kōrero o Paikea**

Using your knowledge of the 'a' and 'o' categories:

- Identify which example of 'ngā kōrero o Paikea' is being used correctly in this context.
- Explain why the example is being used correctly in this context.
- Discuss the reasons why the remaining example is being used incorrectly, and how you would correct it.

B I U

In the text, the phrase "ngā kōrero o Paikea" appears twice. The first time it appears is when the writer is talking about what they did during the day, and how a woman lectured them about the words of Paikea "Hei te rangi tuawhā, ka wehe atu i Rarotonga ki te moutere o Mauke, ki te kāinga tūturu o Paikea ki reira kauhau ai tētahi wahine i **ngā kōrero o Paikea**." The second time it appears is when a teacher is telling everyone to listen to the words of Paikea "E Piri, kua rongo koe i tērā kōrero, nē rā? Kua rongonui a Paikea. Nō reira, e te iwi, whakarongo mai ki **ngā kōrero o Paikea**." Only one of these examples are using 'o' correctly. The correct example is the first one.

It clearly states that the woman is lecturing the visitors about the tales of Paikea. In the context of the first example, Paikea is a part of those stories, and not the one telling the stories. To be part of something would make it a wāhanga, and wāhanga falls under the 'o' category, which is why the first example is correct. The second example is incorrect because without stating that there is someone else telling these stories, it implies that Paikea is telling the stories. And if it were Paikea telling the stories instead of being a part of them, that would be an action, not a wāhanga. An action is a mahi, and mahi is part of the 'a' category. However, even if the sentence is changed to "ngā kōrero a Paikea", it is still incorrect with the context. This still implies Paikea is the one speaking, so it would be incorrect. To correct the sentence, you must state that it is the woman speaking, and Paikea is only a part of the story. The correct way to say this would be "whakarongo mai ki ngā kōrero a te wahine". The use of 'a' tells me it is an action, which means the woman is speaking. And with context, you can understand that the

364 WORDS

TE WĀHANGA E / PART E

Discuss contexts where 'a' and 'o' can be used to talk about the SAME object, person or place.

- Choose ONE of the examples below to demonstrate your understanding of the Māori principles in the language around the use of 'a' and 'o' categories:

- 'ngā mahi o te kapa haka'.
- 'te waiata ā-ringa mō Paikea'.
- 'te kāinga tūturu o Paikea'.

B I U

In some rare instances, the categories of 'a' and 'o' can overlap, and you are able to use either 'a' or 'o' while being correct. An example of this seen in the text is the phrase "ngā mahi o te kapa haka". Most would think this is incorrect from first glance, because it mentions the word mahi, and mahi falls under the 'a' category. However, using 'o' is not incorrect either. Kapa haka in general is a group activity, which is where the word "kapa" comes from, however the students are also doing kapa haka together. To break this sentence down, I would think of it as "the haka of the **entire group**." This would indicate that the group would fall under whanaungatanga, which can be used to show superiority between two people, or to refer to the extended whanau. Whanaungatanga falls under the 'o' category which leads me to believe that is why the writer chose to use 'o' instead of 'a', however, both are correct.

166 WORDS

Kairangi | Excellence**Te Wāhanga Ako | Subject:** Te Reo Māori**Te Paerewa | Standard:** 92094**Te Maaka | Grade Awarded:** KR8

Te Pātai Question	He Pitopito Kōrero Commentary
Tuatahi One	<p>The ākonga correctly identified the “a” and “o” categories AND correctly provided explanations of why the category was used. The ākonga also provided further understanding of grammar or comparison of “a” and “o” categories. Additionally, they also understood the grammatical relationships between the “a” and “o” used, and the object and subject of a sentence.</p>

Tā te ākonga (Kaiaka/Merit)

TŪMAHI 1 / TASK 1

Based on the kōrero between Tame and his koro, focus your discussion on their usage of the 'a' and 'o' categories, with reference to people, places, and objects.

In your response:

- i. Compare and contrast the similarities and differences in the way Tame and Koro use the 'a' and 'o' categories when talking to each other.
- ii. Give reasons why the speakers have chosen to use either 'a' or 'o' when talking about people, places, and objects.
- iii. Use examples of language from the video/audio clip to support your response.

B *I* U

Te whare oo koro raaua ko nan. - I think oo is used correctly in this sentence, as Tame's koro and nan are of anolder generation.

Tooku kaiako. - i believe this is correct use of the oo catagory, since his teacher is older, and has responsibility over him, since Tame is an student.

Ooku hoa. - I beleive this iss correct, as friends fall under the oo catagory.

E taaku moko. - I think this is correct use of the aa catagory, due to Tame being in a younger generation than his koro and nan, as well as them having superiority and responsibility over Tame.

E koro, e tooku whakararuhau. - I think this is a correct use of the oo catagory, as his koro is his protector, and there for has responsibillity of Tame, as well as his koro being in the older generation.

He aha taau e patipati nei. - I think this is correct, as sweet talking or patipati is an action, therefore in the aa catagory

Kaore aaku patipati nei. - I also thinkthat this is correct use of the aa catagory, since patipati is an action.

Naa te puna o te aroha moou. - I think this is a correct use of the oo catagory, as aroha is an emotion or a feeling, which falls into the oo catagory.

Tooku mohio ki a Matariki. - I think this is a correct use of the oo catagory, as mohio would fall under thoughts, and therefore fall under the oo catagory.

aana ake koorero. - I think this is a correct use of the aa catagory, as korero is an action.

284 WORDS

Tā te ākonga (Kaiaka/Merit)

TŪMAHI 2 | TASK 2

TE WĀHANGA A | PART A

One of the highlighted examples is being used incorrectly in the text.

- **ngā kōrero o Paikea**

Using your knowledge of the 'a' and 'o' categories:

- Identify which example of 'ngā kōrero o Paikea' is being used correctly in this context.
- Explain why the example is being used correctly in this context.
- Discuss the reasons why the remaining example is being used incorrectly, and how you would correct it.

B *I* U

I think that the incorrect use of the aa and oo categories is the second example one. and i believe the first one is the correct one.

I believe the first one is the correct one, due to it being about the kaiako retracing here tupuna, Paikea's foot steps. Tupuna would come under the oo category, as your tupuna are of an older generation.

I believe the second example to be an incorrect use of the oo category, due to it being his name, which he has control over, therefore being, ngaa koorero a Paikea, and using the aa category.

100 WORDS

TE WĀHANGA E / PART E

Discuss contexts where 'a' and 'o' can be used to talk about the SAME object, person or place.

- Choose ONE of the examples below to demonstrate your understanding of the Māori principles in the language around the use of 'a' and 'o' categories:
 - 'ngā mahi o te kapa haka'.
 - 'te waiata ā-ringa mō Paikea'.
 - 'te kāinga tūturu o Paikea'.

B *I* U

Nga mahi o te kapa haka could be in the aa or the oo categories I think. This is due to it being an action, that would fall under the aa category, or a taonga, which would fall under the oo category. In this example he shows his enthusiasim towards kapahaka, which led me to believe he holds kapahaka as a taonga, as he is exited and ready to go to kapahaka after school. I think that this would allow for the use of the oo category in this situation. On the other hand, some people may think of kapahaka as not so fun, or they may be less enthusiastic towards it, therefore leading to them not thinking of it as a taonga but an action. For this reason is why i also think the aa category could be used in this case.

143 WORDS

Kaiaka | Merit**Te Wāhanga Ako | Subject:** Te Reo Māori**Te Paerewa | Standard:** 92094**Te Maaka | Grade Awarded:** KA6

Te Pātai Question	He Pitopito Kōrero Commentary
Tuatahi One	The ākonga had a good general understanding of “a” and “o” categories and identified correct examples but they are not always correct in their justifications or their reasoning is basic.

Tā te ākonga (Paetae/Achieved)

TŪMAHI 1 / TASK 1

Based on the kōrero between Tame and his koro, focus your discussion on their usage of the 'a' and 'o' categories, with reference to people, places, and objects.

In your response:

- Compare and contrast the similarities and differences in the way Tame and Koro use the 'a' and 'o' categories when talking to each other.
- Give reasons why the speakers have chosen to use either 'a' or 'o' when talking about people, places, and objects.
- Use examples of language from the video/audio clip to support your response.

B I U

"I korero mai a Whaea Ketī". Tame used 'a' because he was talking about Whaea Ketī korero on matariki, that is in his possession.

"Toku Kaiako". Tame use toku instead of taku because his kaiako is not in his possession.

"Te tikanga o tena korero? ". Tame used "o" because he was asking is there tikanga "of" this korero that's not theirs.

61 WORDS

TŪMAHI 2 | TASK 2

TE WĀHANGA A | PART A

One of the highlighted examples is being used incorrectly in the text.

- **ngā kōrero o Paikea**

Using your knowledge of the 'a' and 'o' categories:

- Identify which example of 'ngā kōrero o Paikea' is being used correctly in this context.
- Explain why the example is being used correctly in this context.
- Discuss the reasons why the remaining example is being used incorrectly, and how you would correct it.

B I U

ki reira kauhau ai tētahi wahine i **ngā kōrero o Paikea**.

This was correct because the sentence wasn't in anyones possession.

Nō reira, e te iwi, whakarongo mai ki **ngā kōrero o Paikea**.

This was incorrect the "o" should have been "a" because he was talking about the koreros of Paikea that were in his possession of speech.

58 WORDS

Tā te ākonga (Paetae/Achieved)

TE WĀHANGA E / PART E

Discuss contexts where 'a' and 'o' can be used to talk about the SAME object, person or place.

iv. Choose ONE of the examples below to demonstrate your understanding of the Māori principles in the language around the use of 'a' and 'o' categories:

- 'ngā mahi o te kapa haka'.
- 'te waiata ā-ringa mō Paikea'.
- 'te kāinga tūturu o Paikea'.

B *I* U     

nga mahi o te kapa haka - the works of the kapa haka.

"o" was used because no one owns the possession of kapa haka, because it isn't a possessional thing like and object or person or place.

37 WORDS

Paetae | Achievement

Te Wāhanga Ako | Subject: Te Reo Māori

Te Paerewa | Standard: 92094

Te Maaka | Grade Awarded: P4

Te Pātai Question	He Pitopito Kōrero Commentary
Tuatahi One	The ākonga makes genuine attempts but they just miss the mark. Some understanding of “a”/“o” but unable to give examples from the text or valid justifications.