

Assessment Schedule – 2016**Chinese: Demonstrate understanding of a variety of written and / or visual Chinese texts on familiar matters (91111)****Assessment Criteria**

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrating understanding involves making meaning of the relevant information, ideas and / or opinions from the texts.	Demonstrating clear understanding involves selecting relevant information, ideas and / or opinions from the texts and communicating them unambiguously .	Demonstrating thorough understanding involves expanding on relevant information, ideas and / or opinions from the texts with supporting detail .

Evidence

Not Achieved		Achievement		Merit		Excellence	
<p>Demonstrates limited or no understanding of the texts.</p> <p>Some information is correct. The candidate has not shown understanding of the general meaning (gist) of the texts. The response is logically inconsistent, indicating misunderstanding.</p>		<p><i>Demonstrates understanding and makes meaning of the relevant information, ideas and / or opinions</i> from the texts.</p> <p>Information is largely correct. The candidate has shown understanding of the general meaning of the texts. The response is consistent.</p>		<p><i>Demonstrates clear understanding by selecting relevant information, ideas and / or opinions</i> from the texts and communicating them unambiguously.</p> <p>Information correctly includes relevant detail from the texts. The candidate communicates implied meanings without fully understanding every nuance.</p>		<p><i>Demonstrates thorough understanding of the implied meanings or conclusions</i> within the texts.</p> <p>Relevant information, ideas and opinions, with supporting detail, are selected and expanded on. The response shows understanding of nuances and meanings not obviously stated in the texts.</p>	
N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
Shows very little understanding and does not convey the general meaning of the texts.	Shows little understanding and does not convey the general meaning of the texts.	Demonstrates some understanding of the texts and conveys some of the general meaning.	Demonstrates understanding of the texts and conveys the general meaning.	Demonstrates clear understanding and unambiguously communicates some of the meaning by selecting relevant information, ideas and opinions from the texts.	Demonstrates clear understanding and unambiguously communicates most of the meaning by selecting relevant information, ideas and opinions from the texts	Demonstrates thorough understanding and communicates some of the implied meanings by providing some supporting detail from the texts, which justifies conclusions.	Demonstrates thorough understanding and communicates most of the implied meanings by providing supporting detail from the texts, which fully justifies conclusions.
N0 No response; no valid evidence							

Question ONE	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<p><i>Possible evidence showing understanding of the itineraries, and which to recommend to Hemi.</i></p>	<p>Identifies itinerary 2 as the best option. Provides a summary and direct translation of the dates and travel time. Largely correct information is given as to why itinerary 2 is most suitable: Covers most of the information in Date, Duration, Flight and Money, below.</p> <p>Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takes place in the December holiday period • Hemi must return before New Year (before January). <p>Duration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemi wants to spend longer in the south (Shanghai is further south than Beijing). Itinerary 2 offers 10 days in Beijing and 12 days in Shanghai. 	<p>Identifies most reasons for itinerary 2 and gives some justification as to why it is the best option. Uses information from the passage to support the answer and explain reasons. Includes some detailed information when justifying why itinerary 2 is better than the other two itineraries.</p> <p>Date</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemi must return before New Year (before January) because his parents are taking him to England. <p>Duration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemi wants to spend longer in the south (Shanghai is further south than Beijing). Itinerary 2 offers 10 days in Beijing and 12 days in Shanghai. While in Shanghai, the biggest city in China, he wants to go shopping. Itinerary 2 provides him with the most time to do everything. 	<p>Identifies all the reasons itinerary 2 is the best choice, making some comparisons with the other itineraries and / or fully justifying their reasons. Uses information from the passage to support the answer, and explains and makes a conclusion according to the implied meanings.</p> <p>Date</p> <p>Hemi must return before New Year (before January) because his parents are taking him to England to celebrate the New Year. Returning before 30 December is therefore the best option.</p> <p>Duration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemi wants to spend longer in the south (Shanghai is further south than Beijing). Itinerary 2 offers 10 days in Beijing and 12 days in Shanghai. While in Shanghai, the biggest city in China, he wants to go shopping. In the north he wants to do various cultural activities, including going to a tea house and watching people dance, and listening to people talking so he can improve his Chinese. Itinerary 2 is the longest (21 days) and provides him with the most time to do everything and explore China.

	<p>Flight</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the shortest. The shorter the better because Hemi doesn't like flying. <p>Money</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not an issue. 	<p>Flight</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the shortest (33 hours; the other two are 35 and 39 hours). The shorter the better because Hemi doesn't like flying as he finds it boring and uncomfortable. <p>Money</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemi has been working part-time therefore money isn't an issue, and he should stay in four-star hotels. 	<p>Flight</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the shortest (33 hours; the other two are 35 and 39 hours). The shorter the better as Hemi gets a headache if he even thinks about getting on a plane because he finds flying boring and uncomfortable. <p>Money</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemi has been working part-time, so money isn't an issue. Therefore staying in four-star hotels will mean a more relaxing trip for him.
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Possible evidence is not limited to these examples. Answers are judged holistically, not solely on the basis of evidence included in the schedule.

Assessment judgements are based on the level of understanding shown rather than knowledge of individual lexical items.

Question TWO	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<p><i>Possible evidence showing understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of living in Beijing versus New Zealand.</i></p>	<p>States personal opinion about whether they would prefer to live in Beijing or New Zealand. Provides a summary and direct translation of the advantages and disadvantages. Largely correct information is given.</p> <p>Some of the information below needs to be included.</p> <p>New Zealand Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sky is blue and beautiful. Air is cleaner than Beijing's. • Less traffic <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not convenient and shops often close at 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. <p>Beijing Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shops are open until late • There are lots of restaurants, so eating out is convenient. 	<p>Uses accurate evidence from the text to support the justification of why they have chosen one country over the other.</p> <p>Students need to cover some of the implied meanings, which are not limited to those below.</p> <p>New Zealand Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand has preserved the natural environment. E.g., the sky is blue and beautiful whereas Beijing has air pollution • People learn to cook at a young age and eat at home, which is healthier • Less traffic. Roads are not as crowded as in China, even though the number of cars in New Zealand is increasing. <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconvenient and shops often close at 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. and students may not be able to go shopping after school. <p>Beijing Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shops are open until late, which allows students to go shopping after school • There are lots of restaurants, so eating out is convenient. 	<p>Synthesises information, identifies implied meanings, and justifies reasons in his or her own words. Compares and contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of living in Beijing versus New Zealand. Includes a thoroughly discussed conclusion. For example:</p> <p>In Beijing, eating out is convenient but it is unhealthy. In New Zealand, most parents teach their children how to cook from a young age, developing independence along with skills for the future. They can eat healthier meals and also spend more time with family.</p> <p>It is bad for your health if you live in Beijing for a long time, due to the air pollution.</p> <p>Shops open until late, meaning school students can go out and become distracted from their studies. They also miss out on quality time with their families.</p> <p>New Zealand shops close early, meaning evenings can be boring, with no entertainment.</p> <p>Because of their busy lifestyles, Chinese parents often don't spend enough quality family time with their children.</p>

	<p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air pollution is often bad and you cannot see anything outdoors• There are too many cars and roads are always crowded.	<p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air pollution is often bad and you cannot see anything outdoors. When Sally was travelling from the airport to her hotel room, she could not see anything from the bus because of the smog.• Transportation is plentiful but the road is always crowded. It takes a long time to travel even short distances (like Sally travelling into the CBD, which is meant to be close to her hotel).	
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Question THREE	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<p><i>Possible evidence showing understanding of the relative creative strengths of New Zealand and China.</i></p>	<p>Provides a conclusion and contains largely correct information, but may lack details.</p> <p>Yes, both are creative because:</p> <p>New Zealand: Uses movies to showcase its beautiful scenery, including the sea and mountains. These movies have drawn many foreigners to New Zealand, to travel or to live here.</p> <p>China: Created the Chinese alphabet 4000 years ago, and its music, art and clothes are unique. Many foreigners like to come to China to travel and study.</p>	<p>Uses details and evidence from the discussion to back up the conclusion.</p> <p>New Zealand: In the past, New Zealand culture was highly influenced by Britain, but now New Zealand is developing its own culture as seen in movies, music, and art. It uses the media as a tool to attract tourists and immigrants and showcase its beautiful scenery, such as its mountains and sea. It has many successful movies, which are popular with foreigners.</p> <p>China: While many criticise the Chinese as focusing on academic achievements and lacking creativity, saying they don't know how to live happily, this is not true. Chinese creativity was evident 4000 years ago when it created the Chinese alphabet. China has music, art, and clothes which are unique.</p> <p>It is important different countries learn from each other.</p>	<p>Candidate must include own interpretations of the arguments from Xiaohong and Mark. For example:</p> <p>New Zealand: Its culture has recently come to the fore, especially in the film industry. Multiculturalism has also brought a new creative influence to New Zealand.</p> <p>China: Its unique culture attracts many foreigners, and you don't need to go overseas to meet people of different nationalities. Foreigners are bringing their own languages and culture to China, enhancing creativity and improving the country as a whole.</p> <p>Both New Zealand and China are creative, in different ways. New Zealand's creative history is younger than China's.</p> <p>Xiaohong and Mark agreed that both countries had good points and were extremely creative, and that mutual learning was especially important.</p>

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Cut Scores

Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
0–7	8–13	14–18	19–24