

Assessment Schedule – 2018

Samoan: Demonstrate understanding of a variety of written and / or visual Samoan text(s) on familiar matters (91146)

Assessment Criteria

Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Shows no or limited understanding of the text. Has some lexical information correct, but has not understood the gist of the text or is logically inconsistent, indicating misunderstanding of the gist of the text.	Shows understanding / is able to make meaning of the text. Has lexical information largely correct and has understood the gist of the text, without being able to develop explanatory answers – <i>demonstrates understanding.</i>	Selects relevant information, ideas, and opinions from the text and communicates them unambiguously. Has developed an explanatory answer without indicating a grasp of fine detail and nuance – <i>demonstrates clear understanding.</i>	Selects and expands on, with supporting detail and relevant information, ideas, and opinions from the text, and shows understanding of the implied meanings or conclusions within the text. Has developed an answer that shows understanding of nuance and meanings not necessarily stated obviously in the text – <i>demonstrates thorough understanding.</i>

N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
Shows very little valid information.	Shows little valid information.	Shows some valid information.	A range of valid information and an attempted valid explanation.	Explanation supported by information from the text.	Full explanation supported by information from the text	Justified explanation. Thorough understanding of text shown.	Fully justified explanation and thorough understanding of text shown, supported by information from the text.
N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.							

Evidence

Note: Specific evidence shown for each question does not comprise a complete list of all acceptable responses, nor is it an indication of the exact wording required. Assessment judgements are based on the level of understanding shown, rather than knowledge of individual lexical items.

Question ONE		Specific evidence
<p>(a) Mai i le faitauga, fa'amatala mai.</p> <p><i>Based on the text, explain:</i></p>	<p>(i) Pe fa'apēfea ona sāuni le palusami.</p> <p><i>How palusami is prepared.</i></p>	<p>A fai le palusami, ia fai mea nei: 'O'omi i totonu lau lu'au ma va'ai le pe'epe'e ne'i ma'imau. Āfifi malu ma va'ai le lau'ulu ne'i mātalatala. Ia fa'apito i totonu le laufa'i ma va'ai i māsaē. E mafai ona fai le lu'au 'ulo pe lu'au pīpī Lu'au māmoe e filēmū. 'Oto 'ese le si'usi'u ne'i te'i ua feū.</p> <p>O le isi mea ia kuka mea'ai fa'asāmoa moni Se moa tunupa'u, miti, ma se suafa'i, O i'a, talo tao, ma se palusami Fa'ausi, supo esi, ma se vaisalo.</p> <p><i>Preparing palusami requires skill and care to make sure that the leaves are wrapped correctly and securely so that the leaves don't rip, and to prevent the coconut cream (pe'epe'e) from spilling out.</i></p>
	<p>(ii) Pe fa'apēfea ona laulau ma tausami le palusami.</p> <p><i>How palusami is served and eaten.</i></p>	<p>A laulau ma tausami le palusami ia fai mea nei: Fai muamua lava le lotu o mea'ai e fa'afetai ai i le Atua. 'Ai lelei ma fa'ala'ititi se nai au mama 'Ai fiafia e leai sou māsalosalo Le palusami lava e ina'i i le talo Ua seki o le mea 'atoa Ua tā'agulu fo'i ma le Sāmoa Pasi mai se talo tao, seki le vevēla.</p> <p><i>There are different ways to serve palusami, e.g. leaves wrapped, cooked in the pot, adding meat. Once served, remember to pray before eating, because Samoans are Christian people and always bless the food before eating.</i></p> <p><i>Palusami can be eaten with talo.</i></p> <p><i>Palusami is a traditional Samoan food that should not be eaten on the run. Due to the care that was put into making the food, we should sit and eat properly. "ai lelei ma fa'alaitiiti se nai au mama" reminds us not to rush or be greedy, and to appreciate and savour each bite of the food.</i></p>

Question ONE (Continued)	Specific evidence
<p>(b) O le ā le māfua'aga ua ta'ua ai e le fatupese le fa'ausi, supo esi, vaisalo, moa tunupa'u, miti, suafa'i, i'a, talo tao, lu'au pīpī, lu'au 'ulo, ma lu'au māmoē i le pese? Tusi mai ni vāega o le pese e lagolagoina ai lau tali.</p> <p><i>Why does the songwriter mention the fa'ausi, supo esi, vaisalo, moa tunupa'u, miti, suafa'i, i'a, talo tao, lu'au pīpī, lu'au 'ulo, and lu'au māmoē in the song? Give evidence from the text to support your answer.</i></p>	<p>O le māfua'aga ua ta'ua ai e le tagata na tusia le pese ia isi mea'ai e pei o fa'ausi, supo esi, vaisalo, moa tunupa'u, miti, suafa'i, i'a, talo tao, lu'au pīpī, lu'au 'ulo, lu'au māmoē i le pese, 'auā o mea'ai ia fa'asāmoa moni i aso la. O mea'ai sa fai mai i natura o le si'osi'omaga, ma e fiafia lava iai tagata Sāmoa. E leai ni mea na so'ona gaosia mai i isi mea fa'apālāgi e pei o nei aso. E fa'apēnā fo'i la le palusami, o le mea'ai lava fa'asāmoa moni ua leva mai i aso anamua. Ae o aso nei ua kuka fa'atasi ma le pīpī ma le māmoē.</p> <p><i>Traditional foods are mentioned because they are like palusami or go well with palusami and are common Samoan food.</i></p> <p><i>These foods are natural and therefore healthier for Samoan people.</i></p> <p><i>The songwriter advises people to go back to their traditional cooking and natural food because these are not only tastier, but also healthier – they know what is in their food, unlike fatty and processed fast foods.</i></p>
<p>(c) E tusa ai ma le tusitusiga, e fa'apēfea ona mama'i tagata i le sesē o mea'ai e 'a'ai ai?</p> <p><i>Based on the text, how do people get sick eating the wrong food?</i></p>	<p>E moni lava e mama'i tagata pe 'ā sesē mea'ai e 'a'ai ai. O le tele o su'esu'ega fa'afoma'i i aso nei, ua ta'u mai ai e a'afia le fatu ma isi tōtoga o le tagata, pe a tele le 'ai i mea'ai ga'oa ma mea lololo. E lavea ai i le toto maualuga ma le suka, ma e o'o ai ina leaga ai fo'i fatuga'o ma tauaso ai. O le tele o mea'ai Sāmoa e moni e fou, 'ae lololo tele, ma e lelei le 'ai fuafua 'ae 'aua le so'ona faia. E pei la o le palusami, e mānaia i le 'ai, 'ae lololo tele le pe'epe'e. A tele ai lau 'ai, e maua ai 'oe i le toto maualuga.</p> <p><i>It is a fact that people become sick when they eat the wrong food. A lot of medical research today shows that the heart and other internal organs are affected when people eat oily/fatty food. This includes high blood pressure and diabetes, which can damage the kidneys or cause blindness. A lot of Samoan traditional food is fresh. If fatty, then eat in moderation – don't overdo it. For example, palusami is delicious, but the coconut cream is oily and if you eat too much of it, you can get high blood pressure.</i></p>

Question TWO	Specific evidence
<p>(a) Fa'amatala mai ni 'auala se TOLU na a'afia ai ōlaga o tagata o le nu'u ina ua pā le mauga mū. 'Aumai ni fa'amaoniga mai i le tala e lagolagoina ai ou manatu.</p> <p><i>Describe THREE ways in which the eruption affected the lives of the villagers. Give evidence from the text to support your answer.</i></p>	<p>Muamua, na a'afia e le mauga mū ōlaga o tagata o le nu'u ina ua fa'aleagaina o lātou fale ma a lātou mea totō. Ua lē mafai ai ona toe nonofo i o lātou lau'ele'ele pe totō fo'i ni mea'ai e ola ai i lea aso ma lea aso. O lona uiga ua 'avea o ni tagata ua leai ni 'āiga ma ni mea e nonofo ai. Fa'ata'ita'iga: 'Na matuā fa'atama'ia 'ele'ele. E tusa ma le selau ma selau 'eka o oga'ele'ele lafulēmū na fa'aleagaina.'</p> <p>Lona lua, 'afai ua fa'aleagaina e le lava fale ma fa'ato'aga, 'atoa ma falesā ma le tele o mea o le nu'u, o lona uiga e tatau ona ō i se isi mea e nonofo ai ma toe amata ai o lātou ōlaga. O le ala lea na ō ai tagata Sale'aula i Salamumu, 'ae ō tagata Lealatele i Le'auva'a. E lē o se mea faigofie lenei mea o le matuā sui lava o le mea e alu e nofo ai, e le o sou lau'ele'ele moni. Fa'ata'ita'iga: 'O le tele o tagata na fa'aleagaina o lātou fale, na fa'amautū i nu'u o Salamumu ma Le'auva'a i Upolu.'</p> <p>Lona tolu, na matuā fefefe tagata i le mauga mū 'auā na fa'afuase'i lava e leai ma se isi na te iloa o le 'ā tupu. Na mama'i fo'i tagata i le kasa 'o'ona ma le ao lefulefu sa ufitia uma ai lea vāega o le motu. E tele tagata na a'afia ai o lātou ola. Fa'ata'ita'iga: 'O le pefu mai i le mauga mū na mama'i ai fo'i tagata.'</p> <p><i>Firstly, the volcano affected the villagers' lives when it destroyed their houses and belongings. People could no longer live on their land or grow anything. This meant that people became homeless. For example, the land was so badly destroyed that hundreds of acres were burnt and ruined.</i></p> <p><i>Secondly, because the lava destroyed homes and plantations, along with churches and other areas of the village; this meant that people had to relocate and start over in other lands. This is why people from Saleaula went to Salamumu, and people from Lealatele went to Le'auva'a. It was not easy and it changed their lives, because they were living on foreign land that was not their own.</i></p> <p><i>Thirdly, people were very scared of the volcano, because the eruption was unexpected. People also got sick from the toxic fumes and ash that covered the entire area.</i></p>
<p>(b) 'Aumai ni māfua'aga se LUA ua faigatā ai ona toe nofoia vāega 'ele'ele o le lava ua liu papa i nei aso. 'Aumai ni fa'amaoniga mai i le tala e lagolagoina ai lau tali.</p> <p><i>Give TWO reasons why it is difficult to live on the lava rocks now. Give evidence from the text to support your answer.</i></p>	<p>E faigatā ona toe nofoia vāega o le 'ele'ele na tafe ai le lava 'auā e lēē mafai ona totō ai se mea'ai ona o le papa. E faigatā fo'i ona maua se vai 'auā e faigofie ona miti'ia e le la ma le papa le suātimu. E vevela fo'i le papa pe 'ā susulu mai iai le la, e faigatā i tagata ona nonofo ai.</p> <p><i>It is difficult to resettle on this land because it is difficult to grow crops on the lava. It is also difficult to get water, because water evaporates quickly through lava rocks.</i></p>

Question THREE	Specific evidence
<p>(a) Fa'amatala mai pe 'aiseā e te manatu ai e lē lagolagoina e Muā'au Sanerivi le saunoaga a le palemia. Fa'aaogā fa'ata'ita'iga mai i le tusitusiga e lagolagoina ai lau tali.</p> <p><i>Explain why you think that Muā'au Sanerivi does not support the prime minister's speech. Use examples from the text to support your answer.</i></p>	<p>Muaau is a matai and his perspective is that of a leader of his family, village, and people. He has to guide and protect these, and that is why he has these perspectives opposing the Prime Minister's speech.</p> <p>The concern is that people coming in to Samoa to start businesses are wanting to gain citizenship, which can therefore lead to owning land, becoming a matai, and making decisions on matters that affect Samoa and its people.</p> <p>If more businesses come into Samoa then this will be a threat and could make it more difficult for the young people of Samoa who are trying to develop themselves, as they may have to compete with these businesses, and business people in the future, for work.</p> <p>By bringing in more people, there is a risk that strangers to Samoa could include people who may pose a threat because they may have other reasons, beliefs, or lifestyles. This is why Mua'au mentions terrorism and the possibility that this could happen in Samoa, as it has in other countries.</p>
<p>(b) Tusi mai sau tali pe e te 'auai pe e te lē 'auai fo'i i le saunoaga a le palemia. 'Aumai ni fa'ata'ita'iga mai i le tusitusiga i manatu o isi tagata e 'ese mai i manatu na e fa'aaogāina i le (a) e lagolagoina ai lau tali.</p> <p><i>Write a response agreeing or disagreeing with the prime minister's speech. Use opinions other than those used in (a) to support your answer.</i></p>	<p>Afai e te LĒ 'AUI i le manatu o le palemia, e tataua ona e ta'ua mea nei i lau tali:</p> <p><i>If the candidate disagrees with the Prime minister.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. O nisi tagata e ala ona 'aumai le tele o tupe ona e fia maua se sitiseni Sāmoa e pei o le manatu o Muā'au. <i>Some people bring a lot of money into Samoa, because they want to get citizenship (Mua'au suspects).</i> 2. O le 'ā leai ai se lumana'i lelei o alo ma fānau a Sāmoa pe 'ā tele mai tagata mai fafo e pei o le manatu o Vai. <i>Vai's opinion is that there will be fewer opportunities for the children of Samoa, with so many outsiders arriving.</i> 3. O le 'ā tele ai le mau lotu ma tapua'iga 'ese'ese, e pei o le manatu o loane. <i>Loane thinks that there will be an increase in the number of different religions in Samoa.</i> 4. O le 'ā tele ai fanua o Samoa e fa'atau atu i tagata i fafo e pei o le manatu o Papāli'i. <i>Paapali'i thinks that more land will be sold to foreigners.</i> 5. O le 'ā fai mo tagata mai fafo pisinisi 'ae fa'atau lava e Sāmoa na o talo ma fa'i, e pei o le manatu o Tino. <i>Tino believes that foreigners will create more businesses, and that the local Samoans will be left selling only talo and bananas.</i> 6. O le 'ā faigatā ai i tagata Sāmoa ona fai ia lelei ni a lātou pisinisi e pei o le manatu o Sina. <i>Sina thinks that local Samoans will find it difficult to establish or maintain their own businesses.</i> <p>Afai e te 'AUI i le manatu o le palemia, e tataua ona e ta'ua mea nei i lau tali:</p> <p><i>If the candidate agrees with the Prime Minister.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. E maua ai le mālamalama o tagata Sāmoa mai i isi tagata fai pisinisi e ō mai i Sāmoa. <i>Samoans can gain more knowledge and skills from foreign businesspeople.</i> 2. E maua ai avanoa e faigaluega ai tagata Sāmoa i pisinisi a nei tagata, e pei o le manatu o Siaosi. <i>Siaosi thinks that Samoan people will have more opportunities to work for these businesses.</i>

Cut Scores

Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
0 – 7	8 – 13	14 – 19	20 – 24