Title	Describe the relationship between te taiao and taonga puor incorporate into performance using simple taonga puoro			
Level	2	Credits	4	

Classification	Taonga Puoro > Te Whakatangi	
Available grade	Achieved, Merit and Excellence	

Criteria for Merit	Demonstrate in-depth knowledge of the relationship between te taiao and taonga puoro, and incorporate te taiao into the performance.	
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Criteria for Excellence	Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of the relationship between te taiao and taonga puoro, and incorporate te taiao into performance.

Guidance Information

1 References

Flintoff, Brian, 2003. *Taonga Puoro: Singing Treasures*. Nelson, New Zealand: Craig Potton Publishing.

Komene, Jo'el, 2009. *Kōauau auē, e auau tō au e!* The Kōauau in Te Ao Māori. A thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts at the University of Waikato. Hamilton, New Zealand, University of Waikato. <u>http://researchcommons.waikato.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/10289/3948/thesis.pdf?sequ</u> <u>ence=1</u>.

Melbourne, Hirini, 1993, second edition 2016. *Toiapiapi – He huinga o ngā kura puoro a te Māori. A collection of Māori musical treasures*. New Zealand, Shearwaters publishing.

Melbourne, Hirini and Nunns, Richard, 1994. *Te Kū Te Whē*, recordings available from <u>http://sounz.org.nz/manifestations/show/7067</u>.

Melbourne, Hirini. Nunns, Richard, 2014. *Te Ara Puoro: A journey into the world of Māori music*. Nelson, New Zealand: Craig Potton Publishing.

Ministry of Education, *Te Wharekura 41.* Wellington, New Zealand, Learning Media, available from <u>http://www.tki.org.nz/r/maori/wharekura/whare41_m.html</u>.

- 2 Iwi tradition is encouraged in assessment against this unit standard. Iwi tradition refers to korero, performance features and/or styles unique to an iwi. It is expected that candidates study their own iwi traditions or those of the local iwi. Other iwi or hapū variations may be explored to enrich and enhance understanding.
- 3 This unit standard is intended to assess essential knowledge and skills required to ensure the survival of taonga puoro.
- 4 This unit standard is intended for learners of taonga puoro. Assessment will take place in a learning situation, not in a public performance.
- 5 For an achieved grade, ākonga must describe the relationship between te taiao and taonga puoro, and incorporate into performance using simple taonga puoro.

For a merit grade, ākonga must demonstrate in-depth knowledge of the relationship between te taiao and taonga puoro and incorporate te taiao into the performance. This will be evidenced through:

- incorporating sounds from te taiao into taonga puoro performance with skill and meaning;
- kia hāngai te whakatangi oro ki te wairua o te taiao, ā, kia tika te tū (performing with deliberate sounds, which are relevant to the chosen sound and setting from te taiao);
- kia puta te ihi, te wehi, me te wana.

For an excellence grade, ākonga must demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of the relationship between te taiao and taonga puoro and incorporate te taiao into performance. This will be evidenced through:

- incorporating sounds from te taiao into taonga puoro performance with mastery and meaning;
- kia tika te whakaputa i te wairua me te tangi o ngā oro reo kia hāngai pū ana ki ērā o te taiao, i te tīmatanga ki te whakamutunga (sustaining the performance with deliberate sounds and appropriate expression from start to finish);
- kia puta te ihi, te wehi, me te wana, i te tīmatanga ki te mutunga.
- 6 Glossary

Ihi refers to the projection of a performer's personal passion and energy;

Wehi refers to the receipt of the passion and energy (ihi);

Wana refers to the combination of ihi and wehi achieved;

Performance refers to the presentation of taonga puoro playing skills that incorporate sounds from te taiao before an assessor;

Simple taonga puoro refers to taonga puoro made from natural materials that can be constructed with simple tools and equipment, for example, saw, drill, sandpaper; and may include but is not limited to kū, pūrerehua, porotiti, tumutumu, rōria, pahū, kōauau, karanga manu, karanga weka, rehu, pūmoana, and pākuru;

Whānau puoro for the purposes of performance criteria 2.1, refers to Tāwhirimātea (spinning instruments), Hineraukatauri (flutes), and Papatūānuku (percussion instruments);

Reo puoro refers to taonga puoro sounds or voices.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Describe the relationship between te taiao and taonga puoro.

Performance criteria

- 1.1 The relationship between te taiao and taonga puoro is described in terms of reo puoro.
 - Range may include but is not limited to ngā kararehe, ngā tūmomo rākau, ngā tūmomo manu, ngā kaitiaki, ngā ngārara, ngā atua, ngā taniwha, ngā hau, ngā wai, ngā maunga; evidence of at least three is required.

Outcome 2

Use simple taonga puoro to express and play reo puoro inspired by te taiao.

Performance criteria

- 2.1 Performance demonstrates playing skills that reflect te taiao in relation to reo puoro.
 - Range may include but is not limited to ngā kararehe, ngā tūmomo rākau, ngā tūmomo manu, ngā kaitiaki, ngā ngārara, ngā atua, ngā taniwha, ngā hau, ngā wai, ngā maunga; evidence of three different reo (sounds) from each of the whānau puoro (a total of nine).
- 2.2 Performance generates a sense of ihi, wehi and wana.

Planned review date	31 December 2026
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Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	20 April 2017	31 December 2023
Review	2	24 February 2022	N/A

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference

This CMR can be accessed at http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do.

Comments on this unit standard

Please contact the NZQA Māori Qualifications Services <u>mqs@nzqa.govt.nz</u> if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.

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