

Gagana Sāmoa NCEA NZC Level 1 Subject Learning Outcomes for Assessment

Companion to the Gagana Sāmoa Learning Matrix

What are the Subject Learning Outcomes and how can I use them?

Subject Learning Outcomes identify the knowledge and skills that students need to be ready for assessment. Subject Learning Outcomes are informed by the Achievement Standards. They should be used in conjunction with the full suite of NCEA materials. For guidance on assessment criteria, please also refer to the Achievement Standards, Unpacking, and External Assessment Specifications or Conditions of Assessment as appropriate.

Subject Learning Outcomes do not replace any documents. This includes the External Assessment Specifications and Conditions of Assessment. All NCEA materials need to be used to fully understand the requirements of each Achievement Standard and to plan a robust teaching, learning, and assessment programme. Subject Learning Outcomes should not be used to make assessor judgments. The Achievement Standard and the Assessment Schedule for Internal Assessment Activities are used to make such judgments.

Subject Learning Outcomes, alongside other key documents, make clear to teachers what to include in their teaching and learning programmes and what student capabilities to check for, in the lead up to assessment. Each Subject Learning Outcome does not need the same amount of teaching time.

All learning should connect with students' lives in Aotearoa New Zealand and the Pacific. Teachers or students usually select the contexts. As such, contexts are not always specified in the Subject Learning Outcomes. Examples may be provided to illustrate topics and contexts, but they are not prescriptive.

Students are entitled to teaching that supports them to achieve higher levels of achievement. Subject Learning Outcomes mainly align with outcomes for the Achieved level. However, outcomes for higher levels of achievement are also included.

The knowledge and skills in the Subject Learning Outcomes are the expected learning that underpins each Achievement Standard. Students will draw on this learning during assessment. It is important to note that assessment is a sampling process so not everything that is taught will be assessed.



Achievement Standard 1.1 (92032): Interact in spoken Gagana Sāmoa to share and respond to information, ideas, and opinions (5 Credits)

What is being assessed	Subject Learning Outcomes
Interactive ability	 Students are able to: show understanding of spoken Gagana Sāmoa by producing spoken language responses that are relevant to questions, prompts, or other Gagana Sāmoa input from their partner or partners engage in unrehearsed and unscripted spoken conversation in Gagana Sāmoa about events or experiences that are familiar and relevant to them in everyday contexts support conversation, for higher levels of achievement, by using interactive strategies, for example: asking and responding to a variety of questions deliberately pausing or using formulaic expressions to indicate turn taking, such as 'And you?' signalling understanding, surprise, or affirmation, such as 'I understand!', 'Really?', or 'Great!'. enhance conversation, for the highest level of achievement, by using interactive strategies that help to ensure a quality exchange and require a higher degree of linguistic proficiency to achieve, for example: engaging with and extending on specific detail in a partner's responses rephrasing and clarifying a partner's responses.
Language use	Students are able to: • communicate information, ideas, and opinions using spoken Gagana Sāmoa, covering different communicative functions appropriate to the context. See the Level 1 Gagana Sāmoa Vocabulary List, available on the Teaching tab of the NCEA Gagana Sāmoa subject page, for specific examples of indicative vocabulary and grammar structures to express different communicative functions. Examples of informative communication include: • describing — appearance, features, or qualities • informing — sharing facts or details • instructing — giving directions or guidance • reporting — outlining actions, summarising, or sequencing events. Examples of ideas-based communication include: • expressing simple problems and offering solutions • giving options • expressing thoughts and feelings • expressing hopes, wishes, or intentions.



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	Examples of opinion-related communication include:
	 expressing likes and dislikes
	 expressing preferences
	 reflecting on experiences or events.
	 converse about events or experiences. This involves:
	 understanding and using language to describe actions and events and share thoughts and feelings about them
	 going beyond the exchange of simple personal details (such as names, family relationships, where someone lives, or what they have) and basic transactional phrases (such as 'Where is the?', 'How much is?', or 'Pass the')
	 understanding and producing sufficient language to interact about different events or experiences. refer to events or experiences in the present, as well as in the past or future. See the Grammar and Structures section of the Level 1 Gagana Sāmoa Vocabulary List, available on the Teaching tab of the NCEA Gagana Sāmoa subject page, for specific examples of indicative grammar structures to reference the present, past, or future.
	 use vocabulary and structures appropriate for Curriculum Level 6, demonstrating greater variety, quality, and control of language for higher levels of achievement. See the Level 1 Gagana Sāmoa Vocabulary List for indicative language, up to and including at Curriculum Level 6.
	 build on aspects of the information, ideas, and opinions exchanged, for higher levels of achievement. Examples include:
	 incorporating simple additional details such as locations, feelings, descriptors, or reasons connecting sentences using conjunctions
	 sequencing ideas using ordinal numbers or prepositions of time.
	 contribute around 2-3 minutes of spoken Gagana Sāmoa over one or more interactions.
Overall communicative	Students are able to:
accuracy	 produce comprehensible Gagana Sāmoa in conversation despite inconsistencies, with greater degrees of accuracy for higher levels of achievement, which involves demonstrating some control of Gagana Sāmoa:
	 oral features, such as pronunciation, stress, rhythm, and intonation, where appropriate, and speed of spoken production



o vocabulary selection, sentence construction, and grammar.

Achievement Standard 1.2 (92033): Communicate in Gagana Sāmoa in relation to a cultural context (5 Credits)

What is being assessed	Subject Learning Outcomes
One-way communication	Students are able to:
related to a Samoan	• communicate in relation to a cultural context that is relevant to Gagana Sāmoa-speaking communities, for
cultural context	example:
	 sharing information and experiences of certain protocols, such as those around welcoming or gift giving
	 participating in and communicating about cultural practices, such as festivals, celebrations, or ceremonies
	 sharing experiences about learning an art form, such as dancing, singing, or crafts.
Language use	Students are able to:
	 independently communicate information, ideas, and opinions in spoken Gagana Sāmoa, written Gagana Sāmoa, or a combination of both spoken and written Gagana Sāmoa, covering different communicative functions appropriate to the context. See the Level 1 Gagana Sāmoa Vocabulary List, available on the Teaching tab of the NCEA Gagana Sāmoa subject page, for specific examples of indicative vocabulary and grammar structures to express different communicative functions. Examples of informative communication include: describing — appearance, features, or qualities informing — sharing facts or details instructing — giving directions or guidance reporting — outlining actions, summarising, or sequencing events. Examples of ideas-based communication include: expressing simple problems and offering solutions
	 giving options
	 expressing thoughts
	 expressing hopes, wishes, or intentions.
	Examples of opinion-related communication include:
	 expressing likes and dislikes



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	 expressing preferences
	 reflecting on experiences or events.
	 communicate about events or experiences. This involves:
	 understanding and using language to describe actions and events and share thoughts and feelings about them
	 going beyond the expression of simple personal details (such as names, family relationships, where someone lives, or what they have)
	 producing sufficient language to communicate about different events or experiences.
	 refer to events or experiences in the present, as well as in the past or future. See the Grammar and Structures section of the Level 1 Gagana Sāmoa Vocabulary List, available on the Teaching tab of the NCEA Gagana Sāmoa subject page, for specific examples of indicative grammar structures to reference the present, past, or future.
	 use vocabulary and structures appropriate for Curriculum Level 6, demonstrating greater variety, quality, and control of language for higher levels of achievement. See the Level 1 Gagana Sāmoa Vocabulary List for indicative language, up to and including at Curriculum Level 6.
	 build on aspects of the information, ideas, and opinions expressed, for higher levels of achievement. Examples include:
	 incorporating simple additional details such as locations, feelings, descriptors, or reasons connecting phrases using conjunctions to create compound or complex sentences sequencing ideas using ordinal numbers or prepositions of time. independently produce around 90 seconds of spoken Gagana Sāmoa, or 300-350 words of written
	Gagana Sāmoa, or an equivalent combination of both.
Ability to create cohesive	For the highest level of achievement, students are able to:
communication	 link information, ideas, and opinions effectively, both within the points communicated and across the piece of linguistic evidence as a whole
	 show logical flow or coherent structure in their chosen communicative format.
Overall communicative	Students are able to:
accuracy	 produce comprehensible language despite inconsistencies, with greater degrees of accuracy for higher levels of achievement, which involves demonstrating some control of Gagana Sāmoa: vocabulary selection, sentence construction, and grammar



	 oral features, such as pronunciation, stress, rhythm, intonation, and speed of spoken production,
	 where appropriate writing conventions, such as spelling, punctuation, and use of accents, macrons, and glottal stops when applicable.
	effectively use reference materials, including class notes, textbooks, and dictionaries to produce spoken Gagana Sāmoa, written Gagana Sāmoa, or an equivalent combination of both
a l	eview, proofread, and edit language evidence independently prior to submission (for example, without plagiarism, reproduction of previously marked work, or correction of work by any other person or digital pool).

Achievement Standard 1.3 (92034): Demonstrate understanding of written Gagana Sāmoa related to everyday contexts (5 Credits)

What is being assessed	Subject Learning Outcomes
Comprehension of written	Students are able to:
Gagana Sāmoa texts	 show understanding of a variety of short written Gagana Sāmoa texts related to events or experiences
related to everyday	that are familiar and relevant to them in their everyday life and may reflect Gagana Sāmoa-speaking
contexts	communities, te ao Māori, the Pacific, and Aotearoa New Zealand.
	Examples of everyday contexts include:
	o school
	o family
	○ hobbies
	\circ holidays.
	Examples of text types include:
	o emails
	 advertisements
	 text messages
	 social media posts
	\circ short articles.
	 identify, connect, and make meaning, in context, of vocabulary, sentence structures, and expressions
	drawn from the Level 1 Gagana Sāmoa Vocabulary List available on the Teaching tab of the NCEA
	Gagana Sāmoa subject page, under the following sections:



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	 Introduction — Notes to teachers
	 Gagana Sāmoa to English
	 English to Gagana Sāmoa
	 Categories
	 Grammar and Structures
	use general literacy skills to support overall understanding and to draw logical conclusions about the
	meaning of any part of texts that are not immediately familiar, for example:
	 knowledge of text structures and their features
	 predicting content from titles, glossed words, questions, diagrams, or drawing on prior linguistic knowledge
	 looking for key ideas in subheadings or the beginnings and endings of paragraphs
	 working out the likely function or meaning of unknown vocabulary items from their position in
	sentences, their structure, or their form, or from the other words immediately around them
	apply knowledge of Gagana Sāmoa vocabulary, grammar, and cultural references to understand the
	context, audience, and purpose of written texts, which may involve identifying:
	\circ who wrote the text, when, and where
	 who the intended audience is
	 why the written text was produced
	 how writer(s)' language choices fit with their purposes for writing.
Clarity, accuracy, and	Students are able to:
thoroughness of response	 read and understand questions expressed in English and Gagana Sāmoa about written texts
	produce relevant and comprehensible answers in Gagana Sāmoa, English, or te reo Māori that
	communicate understanding of appropriate information, ideas, and opinions from written texts
	connect detail from texts to support conclusions. For higher levels of achievement, use an increasingly
	comprehensive selection of details and precise interpretation of language and cultural references to
	demonstrate thorough understanding.

Achievement Standard 1.4 (92035): Demonstrate understanding of spoken Gagana Sāmoa related to everyday contexts (5 Credits)

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Comprehension of spoken	Students are able to:
Gagana Sāmoa texts	 show understanding of a variety of short spoken Gagana Sāmoa texts related to events or experiences
related to everyday	that are familiar and relevant to them in their everyday life and may reflect Gagana Sāmoa-speaking
contexts	communities, te ao Māori, the Pacific, and Aotearoa New Zealand.
	Examples of everyday contexts include:
	∘ food
	 daily routines
	 around town
	o sports.
	Examples of text types include:
	 short conversations
	o announcements
	 instructions
	 advertisements
	 voice messages.
	 identify, connect, and make meaning, in context, of spoken vocabulary, sentence structures, and
	expressions drawn from the Level 1 Gagana Sāmoa Vocabulary List available on the Teaching tab of the
	NCEA Gagana Sāmoa subject page, under the following sections:
	 Introduction — Notes to teachers
	 Gagana Sāmoa to English
	 English to Gagana Sāmoa
	 Categories
	 Grammar and Structures
	 use general listening comprehension skills to support overall understanding and to draw logical
	conclusions about the meaning of any part of spoken texts that are not immediately familiar, for example:
	 focusing on general meaning or main ideas when listening to a text for the first time
	 identifying specific keywords or phrases that signal important details in follow-up listening of the
	same text, such as time, dates, names, places, likes, dislikes, or specific activities
	 predicting what might come next based on the context, glossed words, or questions
	 actively taking notes and selecting relevant details to answer questions.



	 recognise and make meaning of other oral features of Gagana Sāmoa such as intonation, stress patterns, volume change, and use of pauses apply knowledge of Gagana Sāmoa vocabulary, grammar, and cultural references to understand the context, audience, and purpose of spoken texts, which may involve identifying: who is speaking in the text, when, and where who the intended audience is what the spoken text is for how speaker(s)' language choices fit with their purposes for speaking. 	
Clarity, accuracy, and	Students are able to:	
thoroughness of response	 read and understand questions expressed in English and Gagana Sāmoa about spoken texts 	
	 produce relevant and comprehensible answers in Gagana Sāmoa, English, or te reo Māori that communicate understanding of appropriate information, ideas, and opinions from spoken texts connect detail from texts to support conclusions. For higher levels of achievement, use an increasingly comprehensive selection of details and precise interpretation of language and cultural references to demonstrate thorough understanding. 	