**STAGE 2 JAPANESE BEGINNERS**

**ASSESSMENT TYPE 2: TEXT PRODUCTION**

**WRITING TEXTS IN JAPANESE**

**STUDENT 2**

**Relevance**

Responses are generally relevant to the purpose and audience and convey the appropriate detail, ideas and information.

**Depth of Treatment**

Information, ideas and opinions on familiar topics are conveyed. Some details are provided to support ideas. Elaboration often consists of listing items.

ジョンくん　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　四月十二日

こんにちわ。お元気ですか。私は元気です。ジョンくんはが聞たことが

ありますか。私は日本のドラマを見る時原宿を見ますだ。とてもおもしろいそうです。

だから、今原宿についてきょうみがあります。

毎週末、原宿にコスブレが見ねます。ジョンくんはコスブレがしてしますか。コスブレは

アニメのいしょうです。ジョンくんはよくアニメが見ますが。私はコスブレとアニメ

が大好きです。

原宿は東京の中です。毎日多くの人が原宿に行きます。のは原宿が大好きです。

だから、いつもそこに行きます。

原宿の中で、竹下道りが一ばん有名なところです。竹下道りがトレンチゴートな店と

古着店とレストランとカフェとまんがきっさてんがあります。原宿ではかいものしたり、

ランチうをしたりします。ジョンくんはかいものが好きでしょう。原宿にはとても大きい

デパートがあります。しょうらい、日本を行きますだか。原宿に活きたいデス行きたいです。

じゃ、今をそこです。を手紙がまっています。

**Capacity to Convey Information**

Some variety of vocabulary and sentence structures is used, with reliance on familiar language to convey meaning.

The language is generally comprehensible although some errors obscure meaning. Includes many basic errors (use of characters, particles etc.)

A cohesive device may be used in places.

Some conventions of the text type are observed.

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　アナより

**Additional Comments**

This example is illustrative of a C grade.

**Ideas**

Response engages the reader.

**Expression**

Language not always appropriate to context, purpose

Responses are generally organised.

Performance Standards for Stage 2 Interstate Assessed Languages at Beginners Level

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| - | Ideas | Expression | | Interpretation and Reflection |
| A | *Relevance*  Responses are consistently relevant to context, purpose, and audience  Responses consistently convey the appropriate detail, ideas, information, and/or opinions.  Responses successfully engage the audience or interlocutor.  *Treatment of Ideas, Information, or Opinions*  Breadth in the treatment of topics. Ideas, information, and/or opinions are developed and extended, and impressions are described effectively.  Ideas and/or opinions are supported, and information is provided in sufficient detail. | *Capacity to Convey Information Accurately and Appropriately*  A range of vocabulary and sentence structures are used with a high degree of accuracy.  More complex vocabulary and sentence structures are used, with some success. A few minor errors may be evident, but these errors do not impede meaning.  Effective use of a range of cohesive devices.  Language is highly appropriate for context, audience, and purpose.  Pronunciation is accurate. Intonation is used effectively to enhance communication. Responses are fluent.  *Coherence in Structure and Sequence*  Responses are organised logically and coherently.  Conventions of the text type are observed. | *Capacity to Interact and Maintain a Conversation*  Interaction is sustained on a range of familiar topics, with minimal input from the interlocutor. Interrogative devices are understood and used appropriately. Unexpected questions or unfamiliar topics are handled with confidence and flexibility.  A range of communication strategies are used to maintain interaction (e.g. using new vocabulary encountered during interaction, asking for repetition, affirming, self-correcting). | *Interpretation of Meaning in Texts*  Key ideas and relevant details are identified and explained, and connections are made within and between texts (e.g. comparing ideas, information, and opinions).  Conclusions are drawn about the purpose, audience, and message of the text, and supported with relevant evidence from the text.  *Analysis of the Language in Texts*  The function of particular linguistic features, the ways in which stylistic features are used for effect, and cultural references such as forms of address, location, and gender are identified and explained.  *Reflection*  The ways in which cultures, values, beliefs, practices, and/or ideas are represented in texts are articulated clearly.  Insightful reflection on own values, beliefs, practices, and/or ideas in relation to those represented in texts. |
| B | *Relevance*  Responses are mostly relevant to context, purpose, and audience.  Responses mostly convey the appropriate detail, ideas, information, and/or opinions.  Responses mostly engage the audience or interlocutor.  *Treatment of Ideas, Information, or Opinions*  Some breadth in the treatment of familiar topics. Responses go beyond basic facts, using brief descriptive phrases to extend meaning.  Ideas, information, and/or opinions are supported in some detail. | *Capacity to Convey Information Accurately and Appropriately*  A range of vocabulary and sentence structures are used with some accuracy to convey meaning effectively.  Some complex structures beyond familiar patterns are used to convey meaning, with some success. Errors may be evident but do not significantly impede meaning.  Mostly effective use of cohesive devices.  Language is mostly appropriate to social and cultural context.  Pronunciation and use of intonation generally facilitate communication. Responses are generally fluent.  *Coherence in Structure and Sequence*  Responses are mostly organised logically and coherently.  Most conventions of the text type are observed. | *Capacity to Interact and Maintain a Conversation*  Interaction is maintained on a range of familiar topics, with some reliance on input from the interlocutor to maintain interaction. Interrogative devices are understood and used with some confidence.  Some communication strategies are used to maintain interaction (e.g. asking for repetition, self-correcting). Well-rehearsed language is used to interact. | *Interpretation of Meaning in Texts*  Relevant ideas and details in texts on familiar topics are identified and explained with some clarity, and some connections are made within and between texts.  Some conclusions are drawn about the purpose, audience, and message of the text, and supported with some relevant examples from the text.  *Analysis of the Language in Texts*  The function of particular linguistic features, some of the ways in which stylistic features are used for effect, and some cultural references are identified and described.  *Reflection*  The ways in which cultures, values, beliefs, practices, and/or ideas are represented in texts is explained.  Some depth in reflection on own values, beliefs, practices, and/or ideas in relation to those represented in texts. |
| C | *Relevance*  Responses are generally relevant to the purpose and audience, and show some understanding of context.  Responses generally convey the appropriate detail, ideas, and information.  Responses generally engage the audience or interlocutor.  *Treatment of Ideas, Information, or Opinions*  Information, ideas, and/or opinions on familiar topics are conveyed. Modelled sentence patterns are generally used to communicate an idea or opinion.  Some details are provided to support ideas. Elaboration of ideas, information, and/or opinions often consists of listing items. | *Capacity to Convey Information Accurately and Appropriately*  Some variety of vocabulary and sentence structures is used, with reliance on familiar vocabulary and sentence structures to convey meaning. Structure often based on word order derived from first language when attempts are made to elaborate.  The language is generally comprehensible although some errors may impede meaning. Control of language is inconsistent.  Generally effective use of some simple cohesive devices.  Language not always appropriate to context, purpose, and audience.  Pronunciation is understandable. Some attention is given to intonation. Fluency is often confined to pre-learnt material.  *Coherence in Structure and Sequence*  Responses are generally organised.  Some conventions of the text type are observed. | *Capacity to Interact and Maintain a Conversation*  Well-rehearsed language is relied on to respond to simple questions on familiar topics, with frequent reliance on the interlocutor to take the lead and maintain interaction. Partial understanding of questions may lead to a response that is not relevant.  The sentence patterns of the interlocutor are often repeated in the response. Prepared phrases are used to indicate lack of comprehension. | *Interpretation of Meaning in Texts*  Some relevant information from texts on familiar topics containing predictable language structures is identified and extracted.  Simple conclusions are drawn about the purpose, audience, and message of the text, and supported with isolated examples from the text.  *Analysis of the Language in Texts*  Particular linguistic and stylistic features and one or more cultural references are identified.  *Reflection*  Some cultures, values, beliefs, practices, and/or ideas represented or expressed in texts are identified.  Some reflection on own values, beliefs, practices, and/or ideas in relation to those represented in texts. |

**STAGE 2 JAPANESE BEGINNERS**

**ASSESSMENT TYPE 2: TEXT PRODUCTION**

**RESPONDING TO WRITTEN TEXTS IN JAPANESE**

**STUDENT 2**

先生へ

**Relevance**

Responses are generally relevant to the purpose and audience and convey the appropriate detail, ideas and information.

**Depth of Treatment**

Information, ideas and opinions on familiar topics are conveyed. Some details are provided to support ideas. Elaboration often consists of listing items

お元気ですか。やすみがどうですか。わたしのやすみがたのしいです。

かそくぼにおきなわに行きますだ。四日で４９８００円からです。やすいと思います。おととい

おきなわの天気がとてもあついです。とうきょうからおきなわまでひこうきで二じかん

はんです。おきなわのうみは大きいくてきれいです。

ひるごはんはすしとさしみが食べますだ。あとてはくだものが食べますだ。とても

しんせんです。私と母は買い物をしますだ、たくさんのくだものといしょうが買った

です。

父はつりが好きです。ても私はつりよりダイビングが好きですからダイビングがしますだ。。あしたフたのしいと思います。私はおきなわのビーチが大好きです。

私とかぞくは今とうきょうがいます。あしたはへ行きますとおんせんがします。

母はじんじゃが行きたいですから私と母は今じいんじゃが行きます。

先生のやすみがとですか。てがみをまっています。

**Capacity to Convey Information**

A limited range of simple structures and vocabulary are used.

The language is generally comprehensible although some errors obscure meaning. Control of language is inconsistent. Difficult to understand at times due to the number of errors.

A cohesive device may be used in places.

Some conventions of the text type are observed.

**Additional Comments**

This example is illustrative of a C- grade.

**Ideas**

Response partially engages the reader.

**Expression**

Language is generally appropriate to social and cultural context

Responses are organised logically and coherently.

Performance Standards for Stage 2 Interstate Assessed Languages at Beginners Level

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| - | Ideas | Expression | | Interpretation and Reflection |
| A | *Relevance*  Responses are consistently relevant to context, purpose, and audience  Responses consistently convey the appropriate detail, ideas, information, and/or opinions.  Responses successfully engage the audience or interlocutor.  *Treatment of Ideas, Information, or Opinions*  Breadth in the treatment of topics. Ideas, information, and/or opinions are developed and extended, and impressions are described effectively.  Ideas and/or opinions are supported, and information is provided in sufficient detail. | *Capacity to Convey Information Accurately and Appropriately*  A range of vocabulary and sentence structures are used with a high degree of accuracy.  More complex vocabulary and sentence structures are used, with some success. A few minor errors may be evident, but these errors do not impede meaning.  Effective use of a range of cohesive devices.  Language is highly appropriate for context, audience, and purpose.  Pronunciation is accurate. Intonation is used effectively to enhance communication. Responses are fluent.  *Coherence in Structure and Sequence*  Responses are organised logically and coherently.  Conventions of the text type are observed. | *Capacity to Interact and Maintain a Conversation*  Interaction is sustained on a range of familiar topics, with minimal input from the interlocutor. Interrogative devices are understood and used appropriately. Unexpected questions or unfamiliar topics are handled with confidence and flexibility.  A range of communication strategies are used to maintain interaction (e.g. using new vocabulary encountered during interaction, asking for repetition, affirming, self-correcting). | *Interpretation of Meaning in Texts*  Key ideas and relevant details are identified and explained, and connections are made within and between texts (e.g. comparing ideas, information, and opinions).  Conclusions are drawn about the purpose, audience, and message of the text, and supported with relevant evidence from the text.  *Analysis of the Language in Texts*  The function of particular linguistic features, the ways in which stylistic features are used for effect, and cultural references such as forms of address, location, and gender are identified and explained.  *Reflection*  The ways in which cultures, values, beliefs, practices, and/or ideas are represented in texts are articulated clearly.  Insightful reflection on own values, beliefs, practices, and/or ideas in relation to those represented in texts. |
| B | *Relevance*  Responses are mostly relevant to context, purpose, and audience.  Responses mostly convey the appropriate detail, ideas, information, and/or opinions.  Responses mostly engage the audience or interlocutor.  *Treatment of Ideas, Information, or Opinions*  Some breadth in the treatment of familiar topics. Responses go beyond basic facts, using brief descriptive phrases to extend meaning.  Ideas, information, and/or opinions are supported in some detail. | *Capacity to Convey Information Accurately and Appropriately*  A range of vocabulary and sentence structures are used with some accuracy to convey meaning effectively.  Some complex structures beyond familiar patterns are used to convey meaning, with some success. Errors may be evident but do not significantly impede meaning.  Mostly effective use of cohesive devices.  Language is mostly appropriate to social and cultural context.  Pronunciation and use of intonation generally facilitate communication. Responses are generally fluent.  *Coherence in Structure and Sequence*  Responses are mostly organised logically and coherently.  Most conventions of the text type are observed. | *Capacity to Interact and Maintain a Conversation*  Interaction is maintained on a range of familiar topics, with some reliance on input from the interlocutor to maintain interaction. Interrogative devices are understood and used with some confidence.  Some communication strategies are used to maintain interaction (e.g. asking for repetition, self-correcting). Well-rehearsed language is used to interact. | *Interpretation of Meaning in Texts*  Relevant ideas and details in texts on familiar topics are identified and explained with some clarity, and some connections are made within and between texts.  Some conclusions are drawn about the purpose, audience, and message of the text, and supported with some relevant examples from the text.  *Analysis of the Language in Texts*  The function of particular linguistic features, some of the ways in which stylistic features are used for effect, and some cultural references are identified and described.  *Reflection*  The ways in which cultures, values, beliefs, practices, and/or ideas are represented in texts is explained.  Some depth in reflection on own values, beliefs, practices, and/or ideas in relation to those represented in texts. |
| C | *Relevance*  Responses are generally relevant to the purpose and audience, and show some understanding of context.  Responses generally convey the appropriate detail, ideas, and information.  Responses generally engage the audience or interlocutor.  *Treatment of Ideas, Information, or Opinions*  Information, ideas, and/or opinions on familiar topics are conveyed. Modelled sentence patterns are generally used to communicate an idea or opinion.  Some details are provided to support ideas. Elaboration of ideas, information, and/or opinions often consists of listing items. | *Capacity to Convey Information Accurately and Appropriately*  Some variety of vocabulary and sentence structures is used, with reliance on familiar vocabulary and sentence structures to convey meaning. Structure often based on word order derived from first language when attempts are made to elaborate.  The language is generally comprehensible although some errors may impede meaning. Control of language is inconsistent.  Generally effective use of some simple cohesive devices.  Language not always appropriate to context, purpose, and audience.  Pronunciation is understandable. Some attention is given to intonation. Fluency is often confined to pre-learnt material.  *Coherence in Structure and Sequence*  Responses are generally organised.  Some conventions of the text type are observed. | *Capacity to Interact and Maintain a Conversation*  Well-rehearsed language is relied on to respond to simple questions on familiar topics, with frequent reliance on the interlocutor to take the lead and maintain interaction. Partial understanding of questions may lead to a response that is not relevant.  The sentence patterns of the interlocutor are often repeated in the response. Prepared phrases are used to indicate lack of comprehension. | *Interpretation of Meaning in Texts*  Some relevant information from texts on familiar topics containing predictable language structures is identified and extracted.  Simple conclusions are drawn about the purpose, audience, and message of the text, and supported with isolated examples from the text.  *Analysis of the Language in Texts*  Particular linguistic and stylistic features and one or more cultural references are identified.  *Reflection*  Some cultures, values, beliefs, practices, and/or ideas represented or expressed in texts are identified.  Some reflection on own values, beliefs, practices, and/or ideas in relation to those represented in texts. |
| D | *Relevance*  Responses are partially relevant to the purpose, and show some awareness of the audience or context.  Responses convey some simple details or information that may be appropriate.  Responses partially engage the audience or interlocutor.  *Treatment of Ideas, Information, or Opinions*  Some information relating to familiar topics is communicated.  Information is generally repetitive and responses often rely on keywords or formulaic expressions to communicate meaning, or attempt to support information. | *Capacity to Convey Information Accurately and Appropriately*  A limited range of simple structures and vocabulary are used.  The language produced contains frequent errors and only partially communicates what is intended. Responses may resemble literal translations from first language.  A cohesive device may be used.  Language is occasionally appropriate to the purpose or audience.  Pronunciation may impede meaning. Little attention is paid to intonation. Lack of comprehension impedes fluency.  *Coherence in Structure and Sequence*  Responses tend to be loosely connected sentences.  Inconsistent use of one or more conventions of the text type. | *Capacity to Interact and Maintain a Conversation*  Routine courtesy phrases and basic structures are used to respond to simple questions on familiar topics, with heavy reliance on the interlocutor to complete the interaction. Repetition, rephrasing of questions, and a slowed rate of speech are required for comprehension.  Utterances rarely consist of more than two or three words. A keyword or partial response is provided as a means of negotiating more time for processing, with reliance on paralinguistic devices to convey meaning. | *Interpretation of Meaning in Texts*  Keywords and some supporting detail are identified in texts containing simple, well-rehearsed language dealing with familiar situations.  Specific information in the text is transcribed rather than interpreted.  *Analysis of the Language in Texts*  One or more basic linguistic and stylistic features of the text are identified.  *Reflection*  Some cultural elements expressed in texts are identified.  One or more of own values, beliefs, practices, or ideas in relation to those represented in texts are identified. |