**STAGE 2 SPANISH BEGINNERS**

**ASSESSMENT TYPE 2:**

 **TEXT PRODUCTION**

**(WRITING IN SPANISH)**

 **Purpose**

To create a text in written Spanish to convey information and/or experiences and express ideas

and/or opinions.

**Description of assessment**

You are an Australian student who has been in a Spanish speaking country on an exchange program at a Spanish speaking school. You have been asked to write an article for the school newsletter about Australian Youth. You will need to compare Australian and (country) school life and lifestyles.

You must use all or part of the following information:

* School time, subjects, school life…
* Daily routines
* Teenagers likes and dislikes
* Common popular meeting places/types of outings
* Family structure and relationship
* Socio-cultural aspects of (country)
* Some issues and concerns of teenagers in (country)

 **Assessment conditions**

 60 minutes duration in class with bilingual printed dictionaries as support

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| ***Assessment Design Criteria For This Task*** |
| **Ideas**The specific features are:I1 Relevance* relevance to context, purpose and audience
* conveying appropriate detail, ideas, information and/or opinions
* engaging the audience

I2 Depth of treatment of ideas, information, or opinions* depth of content and communication of ideas, information, and/or opinions
* support of ideas, information and/or opinions with examples

**Expression**The specific features are:E1 Capacity to convey information accurately and appropriately* range of expression (i.e. breadth of vocabulary and structures)
* accuracy of expression (i.e. word choice, grammar)
* use of cohesive devices
* appropriateness of expression, including cultural appropriateness
* clarity of expression including fluency, pronunciation, and intonation

E2 Coherence in structure and sequence* organisation of information and ideas
* use of the conventions of the text type
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Performance Standards for Stage 2 Interstate Assessed Languages at Beginners Level

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| -  | Ideas  | Expression  | Interpretation and Reflection  |
| A  | *Relevance*Responses are consistently relevant to context, purpose, and audienceResponses 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.  |
| E  | *Relevance* Responses have limited relevance to the purpose or audience. Responses are often incomplete. Responses may include an element that attempts to engage the audience or interlocutor. *Treatment of Ideas, Information, or Opinions* Responses are brief and often rely on a keyword or formulaic expression to convey meaning. Some basic information relating to familiar topics is communicated, using single words.  | *Capacity to Convey Information Accurately and Appropriately* Single words and brief formulaic expressions are used to convey basic information on familiar topics. Rehearsed simple sentences are used out of context. There is a high incidence of basic errors that impede meaning, with evidence of the influence of the syntax of English and/or other languages. Attempted use of a cohesive device. Limited appropriateness of language to the purpose or audience. Pronunciation impedes meaning and may be strongly influenced by first language. *Coherence in Structure and Sequence* Conventions of the text type are ignored. Responses consist of disconnected sentences.  | *Capacity to Interact and Maintain a Conversation* Interaction is limited to rehearsed repetitive vocabulary and one-word answers, with assistance from the interlocutor needed to complete sentences or to interpret intended meanings. There are misunderstandings of simple questions. A keyword is used to convey a whole message. There are frequent long pauses to process questions, and heavy reliance on paralinguistic devices to convey meaning.  | *Interpretation of Meaning in Texts* Isolated items of information are identified in texts on familiar topics containing simple language. Understanding is limited to occasional isolated words, such as borrowed words. *Analysis of the Language in Texts* Attempted identification of one or more linguistic or stylistic features. *Reflection* Attempted identification of isolated cultural elements. One or more of own values, beliefs, practices, or ideas are identified.  |