

Students typically recognise and identify (with examples):

trm scale	Vocabulary	Social Interaction	Cultural Knowledge	Language Knowledge
S5 90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - key question words (āhea - when?) - some conjunctions (ā - and) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how to ask someone what they are doing (he aha tō mahi? - what are you doing?) - how to ask who has something (Kei a wai te pukapuka? - Who has the book?) - how to ask who owns something (Nā wai te pukapuka? Who owns this book?) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - name of seasons (raumati - summer) - complex words for family relationships (tuakana - older brother of a male or older sister of a female) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - correct tenses for sentences (Kei te kōrero koe - You <u>are</u> speaking)
S4 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - locatives (runga - on) - some adjectives (roa - long) - loan words for days of the week (Mane - Monday) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - phrases and sentences used for directions (Haere ki te taha matau - Go to the right) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - traditional Māori months' (Kohitātea - January) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more complex sentences (He aha te tae o ō makawe? - What is the colour of your hair?) - sentences about location (Kei raro te paoro i te tūru - the ball is under the chair) - answers to some sentences based on structure (e.g. an answer to kei hea a Rewi - Where is Rewi? will begin with Kei)
S3 60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - simple demonstrative pronouns (tēnei - this) - some parts of the body (makawe - hair) - dual and plural pronouns (rāua - those two) - definite article (te/ngā - the) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how to ask what something is (He aha tēnei? - What is this?) - how to ask the time (He aha te taima? - What is the time?) - how to express an apology (Mō taku hē - I'm sorry) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - key words related to a pōwhiri/welcome (kaikōrero - speaker) - sentences about belonging (Nō hea koe? - Where are you from?) - Te Taura Whiri names for days of the week (Rāhina - Monday) - words and sentences required for a pepeha/mihi (Ko Aorangi te maunga - Aorangi is the mountain) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - correct words required to fill in the blank word in Māori sentences (Ko ____ ia correctly select wai to ask Who is s/he?)
S2 50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - some simple numbers between 11-100 (tekau mā rua - 12) - most commonly known colours (whero - red) - singular pronouns (au - me) - some emotions and feelings (koa - happy; aroha - love) - words for affirmative and negative (āe - yes; kāo - no) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a simple farewell (Ka kitea anō - See you later) - more difficult commands (Kōrero mai - Speak to me) - ways of being polite (Kia ora - Thank you) - more complex responses to Kei te pēhea koe? - How are you? (Kei te ngenge au - I am tired) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - some sentences that are used in pepeha/mihi (Ko Rewi au - I am Rewi) - commonly used cultural words (Matariki) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - simple phrases and sentences (he pai tēnei - this is good)
S1 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - some colours (mā - white) - some common nouns (whānau - family) - some te reo words commonly heard in New Zealand English (kai - food) - some loan words from English used in te reo Māori (pene - pen) - basic classroom language (pukapuka - book) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - commonly used commands (E noho - Sit down) - simple greetings (Kia ora - Hello) - simple compliments (Ka pai - That's good) - simple response to question Kei te pēhea koe? - How are you? (Kei te pai - Good) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - some words that might be used in pepeha (waka - canoe) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - some simple phrases in te reo Māori (pānui pukapuka - reading)

S1-S5 represents the five stages of the te reo Māori (trm) scale