

Assessment Schedule – Week 2, Term 2 2025

Literacy: Write texts to communicate ideas and information (32405)

Assessment Criteria

Outcome 1	Outcome 2
Write meaningful texts for different purposes and audiences.	Use written language conventions to support communication.

Evidence (Week two | 26–30 May 2025)

Question ONE	Answer / Judgement	Outcome		Mark A or H
		1	2	
	Marked according to writing rubric, included on page 3.	✓		H

Question TWO	Answer / Judgement	Outcome		Mark A or H
		1	2	
	Marked according to writing rubric, included on page 3.	✓		H

Question THREE	Answer / Judgement	Outcome		Mark A or H
		1	2	
(a)	The brain can learn in different ways. We can learn by talking to others and asking questions. We also learn by trying things.		✓	A
(b)	quite		✓	A
(c)	but		✓	A
(d)	was		✓	A
(e)	gets		✓	A
(f)	know		✓	A
(g)	What do you know about the human brain? Did you know that our brains can learn new things all through our lives?		✓	A
(h)	builds		✓	A

Writing rubric	No evidence	Minimal evidence	Weak evidence	Sufficient evidence	Strong evidence
Content 1.1 Quality of ideas / information and their development. Focus on what is said, rather than how it is said.	No response or limited to a few words or lines.	Idea(s) / information not relevant / appropriate for purpose and audience, and / or lack sufficient detail.	Idea(s) / information show some relevance / appropriateness for purpose and audience. Ideas are simple / straight forward with little development.	Idea(s) / information are relevant and appropriate for purpose and audience. Ideas show evidence of development / elaboration.	Idea(s) / information elaborated with specific details / examples / reasons that work together to build reader understanding.
Structure / organisation 1.2 Overall flow of ideas across the text as a whole, e.g., connection and coherence.	No response or limited to a few words or lines.	Text structures inappropriate / do not assist reader understanding.	Text structures evident but used inconsistently / inappropriately. Text may lack coherence or require reader to 'fill in the gaps'.	Text structures support reader understanding of ideas / information through logical sequencing / linking / paragraphing.	Text structures clearly support the communication of ideas / information to the reader, e.g., overall coherence and cohesion. Paragraphs may be used as appropriate to text type.
Language choices 1.3 Appropriateness for purpose and audience, e.g., sentence types and variety, word choice, and language features.	No response or limited to a few words or lines.	Register and tone, not appropriate for purpose and audience. Language features, e.g., vocabulary and sentence types, are general and / or basic.	Register, tone, and language features, particularly vocabulary and sentence types, are sometimes appropriate for purpose and audience but lack variety / interest / consistency.	Register, tone, and language features, particularly vocabulary and sentence types, are appropriate for purpose and audience with some variety / interest for the reader.	Register, tone, and language features, particularly vocabulary and sentence types, have variety / interest for the reader and work effectively together for purpose and audience.
Accuracy 1.4 Correct use of text conventions, e.g., grammar, punctuation, spelling. Includes correct use of sentence structures, tenses, singular / plural forms, pronouns, and verb forms.	No response or limited to a few words or lines.	Technical errors, e.g., grammar, punctuation, spelling, interfere with meaning / reader understanding.	Text conventions, e.g., grammar, punctuation, spelling, communicate idea(s) / information but require work from the reader.	Text conventions, e.g., grammar, punctuation, spelling, used with sufficient accuracy to communicate idea(s) / information clearly.	A range of text conventions, e.g., grammar punctuation, spelling, used with accuracy and control to communicate idea(s) / information effectively.