

To be completed by candidate

NSN

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School Code

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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

32403 TERM 3

Draw a cross through the box (X) if you have NOT written in this booklet

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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Literacy 2024

32403 Demonstrate understanding of ideas and information in written texts

Credits: Five

OUTCOMES	
1	Demonstrate understanding of written texts.
2	Evaluate written texts with critical awareness.
3	Process written texts for different purposes.

Enter your National Student Number (NSN) and School Code into the space above.

You should attempt ALL the questions in this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–26 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in the margins (/////). This area will be cut off when the booklet is marked.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

QUESTION ONE

Read the article about Claire Ma (below) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question on pages 4 and 5.

Interview with Claire Ma**Paragraph one: "Whatever I put out**

[REDACTED]



Claire Ma

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

“It’s incredible,” Claire said.

- (a) *Whatever I put out there, it comes back to me.*

What does Claire mean by this?

- ☐ Through her hard work and efforts, she now earns a good income.
- ☐ By getting out and meeting people, she has become very well-known.
- ☐ The more time she gives to helping others, the more benefits she receives.
- ☐ When she is clear about what she wants, she is able to achieve her goals.

- (b) The quotes in this article are used to:

- ☐ tell the reader Claire's story using her own words.
- ☐ ask the reader to support Letters to Strangers.
- ☐ explain to the reader why mental health is important.
- ☐ describe all of Claire's accomplishments to the reader.

- (c) ... volunteers who write **anonymous**, heartfelt letters that aim to share their vulnerabilities and offer support for those who are fighting through difficult times.

The closest word to **anonymous** is:

- ☐ ordinary
- ☐ unnamed
- ☐ supportive
- ☐ well-meaning

- (d) What does Claire most want people to know?

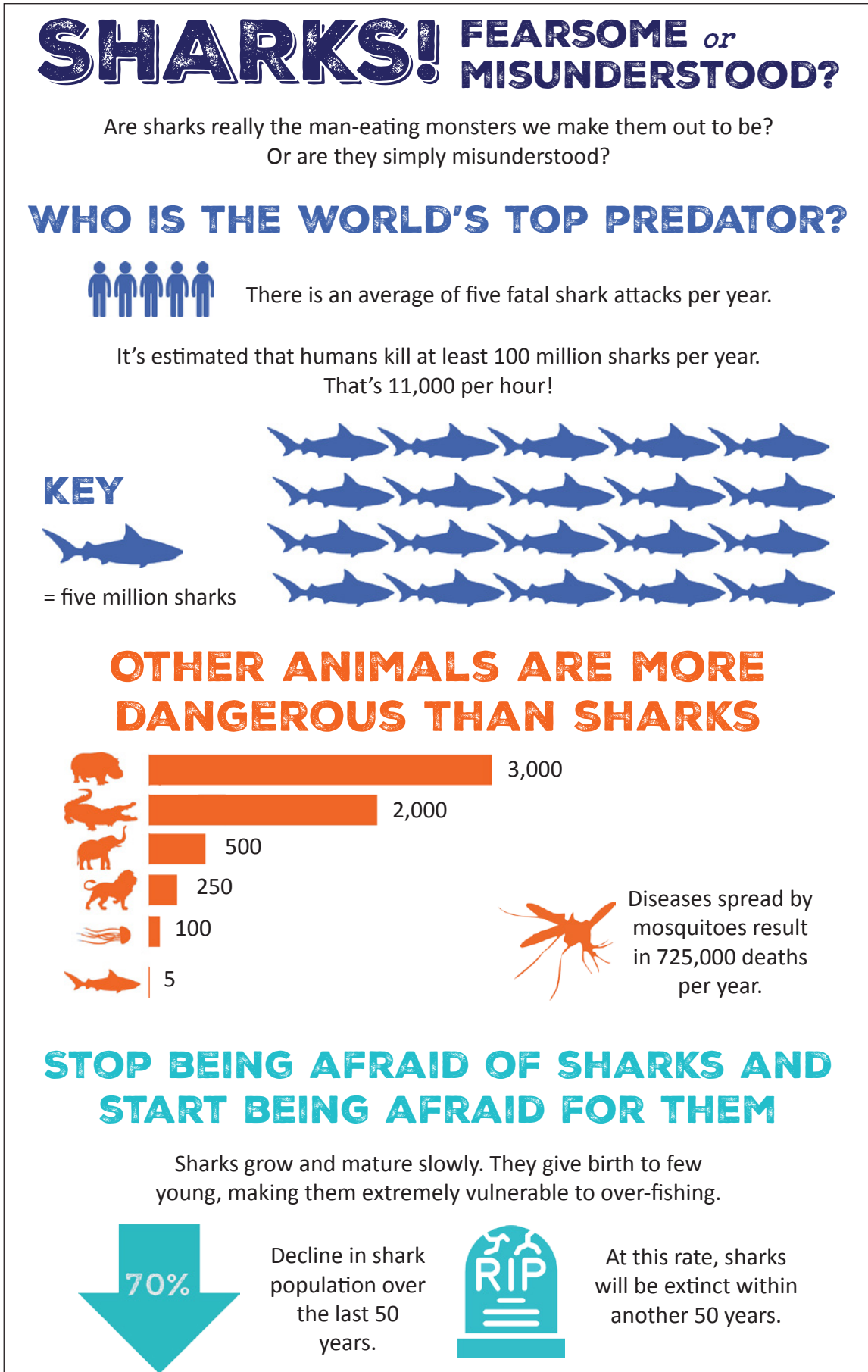
- ☐ Designing apps is easier than you might think.
- ☐ Staying up late at night can assist you in finding inspiration.
- ☐ Finding common ground can help you to connect with others.
- ☐ Listening to the struggles of others can become a full-time job.

(e) Which of the first four paragraphs shows the reader why Claire has been interviewed?

- ☐ Paragraph one
- ☐ Paragraph two
- ☐ Paragraph three
- ☐ Paragraph four

QUESTION TWO

Read the *Sharks!* infographic (below) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question on pages 8 and 9.



SHARKS ARE DIFFERENT AND DIVERSE CREATURES



Sharks range in size from smaller than your hand to the size of a bus.



The Greenland shark is the longest-living vertebrate animal, living perhaps as long as 500 years!



Lantern sharks are not only the smallest sharks, but actually glow, due to their bioluminescent organs that help light up their sides, fins, and bellies.



Sharks have a sixth sense – they can detect electric fields emitted by other animals in surrounding water.



Sharks evolved 400 million years ago – before trees or dinosaurs!



The epaulette shark uses its fins and its ability to survive without oxygen for prolonged periods to walk on land.



HOW CAN YOU HELP?

When fishing, carefully release any unwanted sharks and rays.



DON'T TRASH OUR OCEANS

Do not discard plastics, nylon fishing line, or other types of rubbish at sea. Like whales, large filter-feeding sharks and rays can accidentally ingest these, and all species suffer from entanglement in marine debris.



AVOID SHARK PRODUCTS

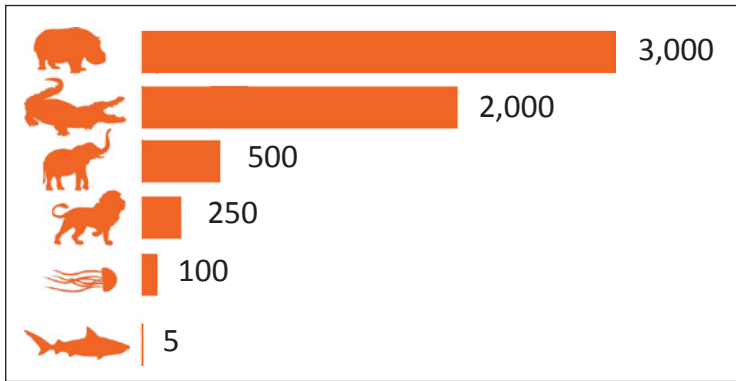
Beauty products may contain squalene made from oils from sharks' livers. **By boycotting shark products, you will reduce market demand, causing companies to stop killing sharks to make these products.**

MAIN SOURCES

www.wwf.org.uk/learn/fascinating-facts/sharks

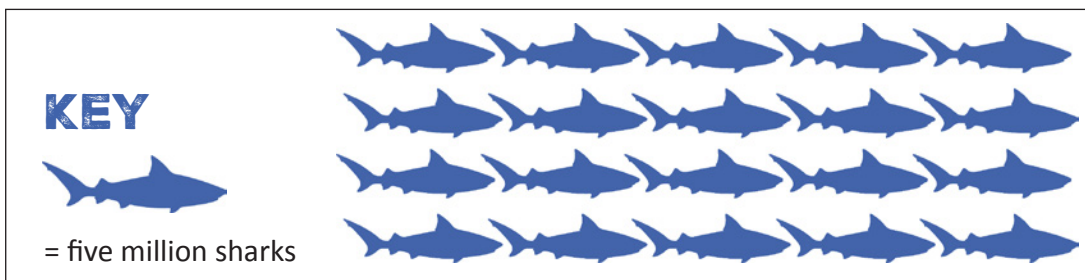
www.doc.govt.nz/nature/native-animals/marine-fish-and-reptiles/sharks-mango/you-can-help

(a) The main reason the writer included the bar graph (below) is to show that:



- ☐ shark attacks are harder to record.
- ☐ bigger animals are more dangerous.
- ☐ people should be very careful around hippopotamuses.
- ☐ sharks do not deserve their reputation as killers.

(b) The main reason the writer included an image of rows of sharks (below) is to show that:



- ☐ a lot more sharks die than humans.
- ☐ sharks like to swim in groups.
- ☐ sharks are more numerous than humans.
- ☐ one hundred million is a very large number.

- (c) By **boycotting** shark products, you will reduce market demand, causing companies to stop killing sharks to make these products.

The best word to replace **boycotting** is:

- ☐ avoiding
- ☐ discarding
- ☐ purchasing
- ☐ destroying

- (d) The writer's main purpose is to:

- ☐ entertain the reader with amusing facts about sharks.
- ☐ persuade the reader to change their mind about sharks.
- ☐ explain to the reader what they can do to help sharks.
- ☐ describe sharks and their characteristics to the reader.

- (e) Which section provides the most information about sharks?

- ☐ Who is the world's top predator?
- ☐ Other animals are more dangerous than sharks.
- ☐ Stop being afraid of sharks and start being afraid for them.
- ☐ Sharks are different and diverse creatures.

- (f) Which section title best gives a summary of the main message of the infographic?

- ☐ Who is the world's top predator?
- ☐ Other animals are more dangerous than sharks.
- ☐ Stop being afraid of sharks and start being afraid for them.
- ☐ Sharks are different and diverse creatures.

QUESTION THREE

Read the information about navigation (below) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question on pages 12 and 13.

Ocean navigation around the world

How did anyone travel anywhere before Google Maps?

In the past, people navigated thousands of kilometres across the oceans between islands. How did they do this? Here are four ways people navigated the Pacific and around the world before GPS and Google Maps.

Skies

Astrophysicist Dr Pauline Harris has studied how traditional Polynesian navigators use astronomy to explore. The navigators use a star compass to memorise where the bright and distinctive stars rise and set. Navigators steer their waka towards a star on the horizon. When that star rises too high in the sky or sets beneath the horizon, another is chosen. Seven to 12 stars are enough for one night's navigation, and bright planets such as Kōpū (Venus) and Pareārau (Jupiter) are also useful.



Southern Cross in the night sky

The sun and moon can also help. At daybreak, navigators check where the waka is in relation to the rising sun. In the evening, they look to where it will set. On a cloudy night, the moon may still be visible and be a good bearing marker.

Seabirds



Kuaka (godwit) in flight

Norse sailors watched auk birds. If the birds' beaks were full, then they were heading towards home; if empty, they were heading out to sea for food. Birds that migrated from one country to another also helped navigators discover new lands. Research by Dr Hēmi Whaanga and Dr Priscilla Wehi shows that exploring waka sometimes followed migrating birds, such as the kuaka (godwit), towards land.

Waves

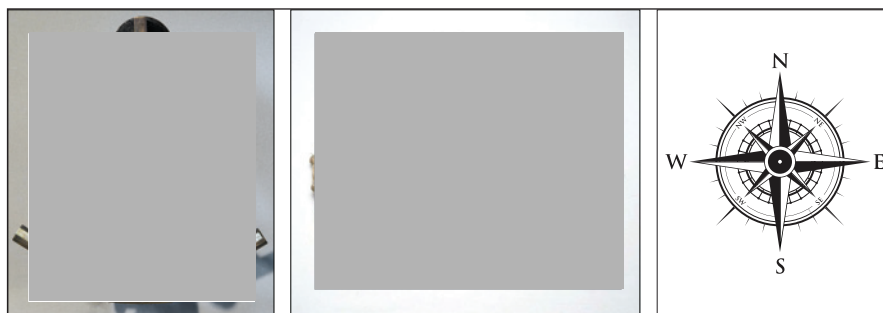
When skies are too overcast for navigators to use the stars, ocean waves can be a rough guide to direction. An experienced navigator can sense the direction swells are coming from as they pass under the boat. If you note the direction from which the swells are coming at a time when the stars are visible, those same swells can guide you when the stars disappear.



Ocean waves

In the Pacific, north and south-easterly winds push up swells that remain constant for long periods. Navigators keep their waka at the same angle to these swells. Sudden changes in waka motion shows the waka has changed course.

Tools



Navigation tools: sextant, kamal, and compass

While compasses were invented and used in China 5,000 years ago, they have only been used at sea for the last 1,000 years. The Arabic invention of the kamal, made of a rectangle of wood and string, helped sailors work out their position from the distance between the horizon and a target star. A sextant is an early European and American navigational tool. It measures the angle between two objects, such as the horizon and a star or planet. This angle is then used to calculate the boat's position on a nautical chart.

Definitions

astrophysicist – a scientist who uses physics and chemistry to study the universe.

nautical – relating to sailors, navigation, or ships.

swells – a group of waves travelling across the ocean.

waka – canoe. These are also called vaka, va'a, waka, or wa'a, depending on where in Polynesia you are.

(a) Which feature of waves is used for navigation?

- ☐ The size and height of the waves.
- ☐ The sounds that the waves make.
- ☐ The direction the waves come from.
- ☐ The gaps between each of the waves.

(b) *When skies are too **overcast** for navigators to use the stars, ocean waves can be a rough guide to direction.*

The best word to replace **overcast** is:

- ☐ dark
- ☐ windy
- ☐ cloudy
- ☐ bright

(c) The writer has most likely written this for:

- ☐ young children.
- ☐ expert navigators.
- ☐ school students.
- ☐ research scientists.

(d) To help the reader trust this information, the writer includes the names of:

- ☐ tools
- ☐ birds
- ☐ planets
- ☐ researchers

- (e) If a reader wanted to know more about how people discovered new land, which topic would probably be most useful?

- ☐ Skies
- ☐ Seabirds
- ☐ Waves
- ☐ Tools

- (f) According to this text, which method of navigation is the most important to traditional Polynesian navigators?

- ☐ Skies
- ☐ Seabirds
- ☐ Waves
- ☐ Tools

QUESTION FOUR

Read the article *Finding their (re)purpose* (below) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question on pages 16 and 17.

Finding their (re)purpose

Repurposing is good for our planet. Repurposing finds new uses for unwanted items. It keeps waste out of our landfills and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. Here are four New Zealanders making a difference through repurposing.

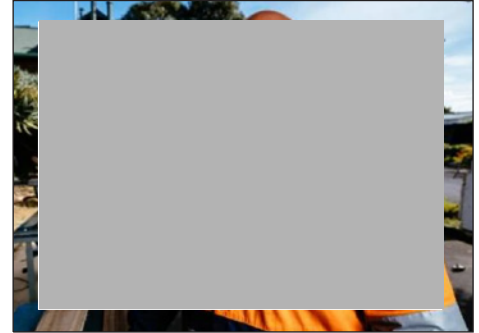
Saia Latu – The TROW Group

Saia Latu's business makes construction more environmentally friendly and sustainable. The TROW Group is one of New Zealand's largest deconstruction companies. Deconstruction is where buildings are taken apart carefully so their materials can be reused.

Saia Latu's business repurposes over 90% of the materials they salvage. They've repurposed thousands of tonnes of materials, including over 500 tonnes from five major Auckland Council projects.

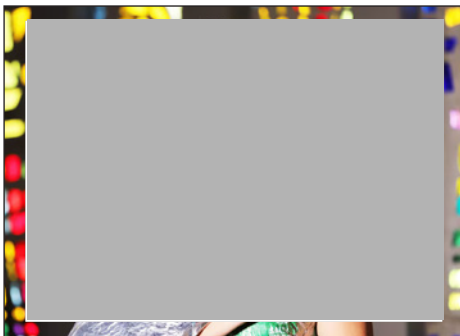
These materials have been used to build schools, houses, community centres, and churches across New Zealand and the Pacific.

Saia says the key to his success is mixing an eye for an opportunity with a desire to help others. "My business philosophy is 'do good for others'. Don't be a businessperson, be a good person – with a business," he says.



Saia Latu

Terrena Griffiths – Chip Packet Project New Zealand



Terrena Griffiths

Terrena Griffiths set up the Chip Packet Project New Zealand in 2021. Volunteers iron chip packets together, turning them into blankets for those in need. "Chip packets take around 80 years to decompose in a landfill," Terrena says. "It takes 25 family-size chip bags to make one blanket and a blanket will last for 10 years." The lightweight blankets are quick-drying, and the silver side of the packets reflects body heat, which keeps you warm. More than 500 blankets have been given out so far. Nothing goes to waste, as leftover pieces are used to stuff pillows.

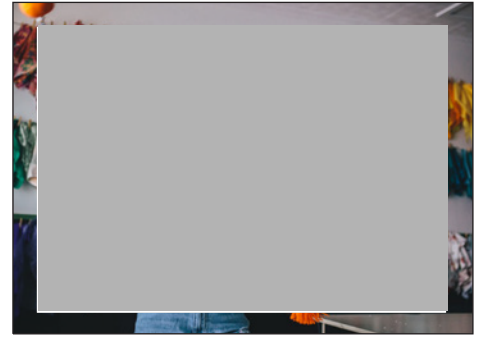
Georgia Latu – Pōtiki Poi

Georgia Latu started Pōtiki Poi when she was only 12 years old. She earned \$1,000 in just three days selling her poi when she was fundraising for a trip.

Georgia explains that she gets many of the materials from op shops. This means that her poi are made with as many second-hand materials as she can get.

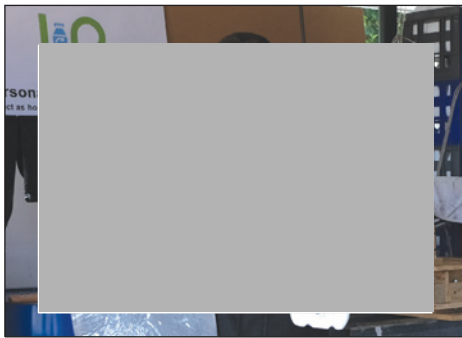
“We also take the thousands of pillows from university halls of residence that would normally go into landfill and give them new life as poi.”

An important value for Pōtiki Poi is that they employ people with a wide range of abilities. All 40 staff are paid a living wage.



Georgia Latu

Levente Scott – Upcycled Plastics



Levente Scott

Levente Scott built a recycling plant in his parents' garage as a school project. He recycles 500 milk bottles a week into plastic sheets. It takes 60 milk bottles to make one sheet. The plastic sheets are then made into plastic letters and numbers which are sold as learning resources and letterbox numbers.

He also sells the sheets to other businesses, which make everything from pens to jewellery out of them. Levente is keen to grow his business, Upcycled Plastics. “I think there is a really big future in recycling and technology in general – and I want to be a part of it!”

(a) The main idea of this article is:

- ☐ the easiest way to start an organisation is through repurposing items.
- ☐ you can earn a lot of money by repurposing items in your environment.
- ☐ you could repurpose more of your own items to keep them out of landfills.
- ☐ finding opportunities to repurpose items is good for the environment.

(b) The writer most likely titled this article *Finding their (re)purpose* because:

- ☐ they weren't sure of the correct way to write repurpose.
- ☐ it emphasises that repurposed items can be used again.
- ☐ it links the ideas of repurposing and doing something meaningful.
- ☐ they wanted to entertain the reader with a joke about repurposing.

(c) The writer has chosen these four people to show:

- ☐ there are many different ways of repurposing items.
- ☐ most repurposing organisations are started by young people.
- ☐ there are too many repurposing organisations in New Zealand.
- ☐ the best repurposing business for making money is deconstruction.

(d) Other than the photos, what has the writer included in the article to show these are real people?

- ☐ quotes
- ☐ statistics
- ☐ headings
- ☐ definitions

(e) If you wanted to know more about the living wage, which person would most likely be able to provide information?

- ☐ Saia Latu
- ☐ Terrena Griffiths
- ☐ Georgia Latu
- ☐ Levente Scott

(f) The text about each of these people includes information about:

- ☐ when they began their organisations.
- ☐ how long it takes items to decompose.
- ☐ the quantity of items they have repurposed.
- ☐ what inspired them to start their organisations.

QUESTION FIVE

Read all three texts about concerning messages (below) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question on pages 20 and 21.

Ari received the following four messages (Text A). As she thought the messages were suspicious, she decided to do some research (Texts B and C).

Text A

Message one

Your BNZ password was successfully reset at 19:54 06/03/2023. If you weren't expecting this SMS and aren't resetting your password, call us immediately on [0800 269 4242](tel:08002694242) (or [+64 4 931 8234](tel:+6449318234) from overseas, charges apply).

19:54

Message two

Your package cannot be delivered on August 30th. Please go to www.support-nzpost.com today to arrange for re-delivery or to pick it up from a parcel location. 01:20 PM

Message three

NZ Post here. We expect to deliver your parcel from ParcelPort between 01:45 pm – 03:45 pm today. Track parcel nzp.st/rSx2EoKM T&Cs apply nzp.st/07f31 Data rates may apply.

Message four

BNZ: We have detected an unusual payment attempt on your card. If this wasn't you, visit bnzsecure.co.nz

Text B (Bank of New Zealand website)

How scams work

Scammers use tools to lower your defences, build trust, and create urgency to act quickly or irrationally to gain access to your personal and financial information.

Phishing

Scammers pretend to be a person or company to get you to give them personal details, like your BNZ internet banking username, password, or account number. This is commonly known as phishing.

Fake websites

Scammers usually want you to click a link and enter your details on a fake website that looks almost identical to the real one. You can spot a non-BNZ website by checking the link address (URL) in the browser bar. If the link address doesn't end in bnz.co.nz, it is not the official BNZ website.

Malware

Fake websites are often infected with malicious software, commonly referred to as malware, or viruses which may capture your personal information without you knowing.

How to spot a scam

Generic greetings and sign offs

Phishing emails or texts might not be addressed specifically to you. Instead, **they might start or end with a generic greeting** such as “Dear Sir or Madam” or “The Team”.

Creates a sense of urgency

Scammers want you to act quickly, without thinking. Emails or texts will often ask you to click on a link or send account information immediately.

Random invoices or offers

Some phishers may send you an invoice and ask for payment for a service you haven't requested, or it will offer you something 'too good to be true'.

Requests personal information

BNZ will never ask for your IRD number, bank account number, or PIN by email or text. Never provide this information in response.

Suspicious links and attachments

Hover over links and attachments to see the website address (URL). If the address that you see doesn't match the place it's saying it'll take you to, it is likely a phishing attempt.

Unexpected contact

You are contacted out of the blue by someone you don't know or the message seems out of character for someone you do know.

Questions?

Call BNZ on 0800 269 4242 or +64 4 931 8234.

Text C (New Zealand Post website)

Scams, made to look like they are coming from New Zealand Post, may come in a text message, email, phone call, or letter. The aim is to gain access to your personal or financial information, or exploit you for financial gain.

New Zealand Post will never:

- Ask for any of your personal information by email or text (including usernames, financial information including password, credit card details, or account information).
- Send you an email from a domain other than nzpost.co.nz.
- Send you a text message from a phone number outside of New Zealand.
- Use a messaging app like WhatsApp to communicate with our customers.

Hints that it's a scam:

- The email address is wrong – communication from New Zealand Post will always end in '@nzpost.co.nz'.
- The website link is wrong – New Zealand Post will always link to 'nzpost.co.nz' or '<http://nzp.st/>' which is the short link we often use to link to our website.
- The text message is sent from an overseas phone number.

(a) The information from BNZ in Text B suggests that customers should:

- ☐ click immediately on any website links.
- ☐ be careful of unexpected messages.
- ☐ report all suspicious communications.
- ☐ respond to phone calls, but not texts or emails.

(b) New Zealand Post used bullet points in Text C to help readers find the information they need quickly. What strategy did BNZ use?

- ☐ Short sentences.
- ☐ Headings and subheadings.
- ☐ Simple, easy to understand language.
- ☐ A second person point of view (you/your).

(c) ... *they might start or end with a **generic** greeting* ...

Generic means:

- ☐ not specific
- ☐ overly polite
- ☐ old or mature
- ☐ odd or unusual

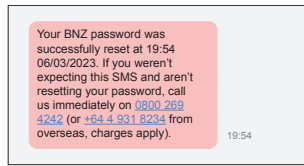
(d) What is the most likely reason Ari thought the text messages in Text A might be suspicious?

- ☐ They ask her for payment.
- ☐ They appear to be from BNZ and New Zealand Post.
- ☐ They include a website link or phone number.
- ☐ They request passwords or other information.

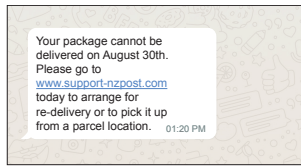
(e) Which of the messages are most likely to be scams? Select TWO of the messages below.

☐

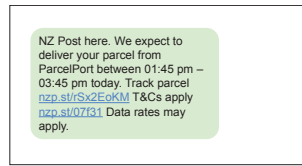
Message one


☐

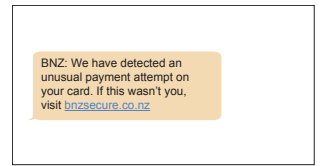
Message two


☐

Message three


☐

Message four



(f) The information from both BNZ and New Zealand Post contains:

☐

definitions of terms relating to scams and scammers.

☐

the names of messaging apps that scammers might use.

☐

information about malicious software and fake websites.

☐

advice about how to determine which website links to trust.

QUESTION SIX

Read all three texts about survival and making fire (below) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question on pages 24 and 25.

Text A (Extract from *Hatchet* by Gary Paulsen)

Sparks flew as Brian struck his hatchet against the black rock, but the tiny bits of hot stone

seemed to glow a bit brighter before expiring.

Text B (Excerpt from an interview with Gary Paulsen)

Hatchet is by the American author, Gary Paulsen, who has written more than 200 books for

mistakes than I had successes, but I realised that things made sense in the woods.”

Text C (Extract from *WikiHow: Make fire without matches or a lighter*)

To survive in the woods, learning how to start a fire is essential. **Fire offers light, warmth,**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

filled with water, and point the beam at dry tinder or kindling to spark a fire.

- (a) *There had to be something, had to be. There had been fire for thousands of years. There **had to be** a way.*

The writer repeats the words **had to be** to show that Brian:

- ☐ was very enthusiastic and hardworking.
- ☐ needed to find a solution to his problem.
- ☐ knew what the rules were around lighting fires.
- ☐ had lost confidence and was giving up.

- (b) *He sighed in **exasperation**, looking at the pitiful clump of grass and twigs ...*

The word closest in meaning to **exasperation** is:

- ☐ irritation
- ☐ sadness
- ☐ confusion
- ☐ excitement

- (c) The purpose of Text C is to:

- ☐ tell a story.
- ☐ describe an event.
- ☐ provide instructions.
- ☐ argue for the best method.

- (d) A reader can trust the descriptions in Text A because the writer:

- ☐ had a lot of experiences in the woods.
- ☐ wrote more than 200 books for teenagers.
- ☐ worked in a large number of jobs as a teenager.
- ☐ won an award from the American Library Association.

(e) Would knowing the information in Text C have helped Brian?

- ☐ No, because he didn't have a 9-volt battery.
- ☐ Yes, because he didn't have any matches.
- ☐ Yes, because it tells you how to start a fire.
- ☐ No, because he could reliably make sparks.

(f) *Fire offers light, warmth, and a place to cook and sterilise tools in an emergency.*

In Text A, Brian most likely wants to make a fire for:

- ☐ light.
- ☐ warmth.
- ☐ cooking.
- ☐ sterilising tools.

Acknowledgements

Material from the following sources has been adapted for use in this assessment:

Question One

www.nzherald.co.nz/bay-of-plenty-times/news/tauranga-mental-health-advocate-claire-ma-makes-ywcas-y25-list/KLIKAEMCL5BB3KGVQ4X6Q4FNHM/

Question Two

Text: www.wwf.org.uk/learn/fascinating-facts/sharks, www.doc.govt.nz/nature/native-animals/marine-fish-and-reptiles/sharks-mango/you-can-help; images: www.canva.com

Question Three

Text: www.learnz.org.nz/spiritofadventure181/bg-standard-f/traditional-navigation; images: Southern cross, stock.adobe.com/438097723; kuaka (godwit), stock.adobe.com/367322713; ocean wave, stock.adobe.com/179139357; sextant, collection.maritimemuseum.co.nz/objects/5741; kamal, exploration.marinersmuseum.org/object/kamal; compass, stock.adobe.com/76151024.

Question Four

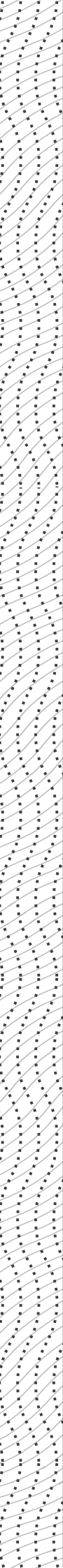
Saia Latu, www.thespinooff.co.nz/business/05-12-2020/turning-tragedy-and-trash-into-business-triumph-the-saia-latu-story, www.stuff.co.nz/life-style/homed/sustainable-living/122938451/from-piha-to-tonga-one-mans-mission-to-put-roofs-over-heads-with-demolition-waste, www.trowgroup.co.nz/our-team-saia-latu; Terrena Griffiths, www.chippacketproject.org; www.newshub.co.nz/home/new-zealand/2023/07/the-project-kiwi-woman-turns-chip-packets-into-blankets-for-homeless.html; Georgia Latu, www.aa.co.nz/membership/aa-directions/features/georgia-latu-potiki-poi, www.nukuwomen.co.nz/069-georgia-latu-young-entrepreneur; Levente Scott, www.upcycledplastics.co.nz, www.1news.co.nz/2022/12/03/the-schoolboy-running-a-recycling-plant-from-his-parents-garage, gazette.education.govt.nz/articles/students-finding-success-with-sustainability-business.

Question Five

Text B, www.bnz.co.nz/about-us/online-security/recognising-scams; Text C, www.nzpost.co.nz/contact-support/scams-and-fraud.

Question Six

Text A, Paulsen, G. (1987). *Hatchet*. Bradbury Press; Text B, www.newbertyart.com/gary-paulsen-interview, [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatchet_\(novel\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatchet_(novel)); Text C, www.wikihow.com/Make-Fire-Without-Matches-or-a-Lighter.



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