

To be completed by candidate

Name: _____

NSN

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School Code

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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

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

+

32403 TERM 2



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.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–28 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 both texts about beached whales (below) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question.

Text A (from a novel)
Kayla goes to the beach

My stomach plummeted. Seven whales



[Redacted text block]

making sure I kept the can
away from its skin.

Text B (from an article)

Recent whale strandings highlight the mystery that still baffles marine scientists

Experts don't completely understand why

[Redacted text block]

attempt to move whales back out to sea in a process called 're-floating'.

Source (adapted): Text A, Broadbent, A. (2020). *If only*. OneTree House; Text B, www.npr.org/2022/10/15/1129160306. Source (image): www.reuters.com/news/picture/new-zealanders-race-to-rescue-stranded-w-idUKRTX30H7L, photographed by Anthony Phelps.

(a) In Text A, the writer's main purpose was to show that Kayla was:

- confident about saving the whales
- concerned about saving the whales
- confused about saving the whales
- comfortable about saving the whales.

(b) *I remembered what I'd learned from the Project Jonah website.*

In Text A, which of these articles from the Project Jonah website was Kayla most likely referring to?

- Scores of humpback whales seen moving towards Muriwai Beach.
- Stranded sperm whales confirm scientists' climate change theories.
- Project Jonah renews efforts to campaign against commercial whaling.
- Survival of stranded whales depends on immediate and effective action.

(c) *Back to the water. Back to the whales.*

In Text A, Kayla repeats the word **back** to show that she feels:

- delighted
- disappointed
- determined
- disorganised.

(d) Both Text A and Text B are about stranded whales. Both texts show:

- how you can help
- when you can help
- why you should help
- which whales you should help.

(e) *The mystery that still **baffles** marine scientists*

In Text B, the best word to replace **baffles** is:

- annoys
- puzzles
- interests
- surprises.

(f) Which of these statements is true?

- Text A provides information about current whale strandings.
- Text B explains why stranded whales should not be moved.
- Text A describes an experience with some stranded whales.
- Text B criticises some of the theories about whale strandings.

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The assessment continues on the following page.**

QUESTION TWO

Read both texts about concerning online content (below) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question.

Lukas receives an email he is suspicious about.

Text A (an email)

From: Customer Support <noreply@amazon.co.nz>

Date: Monday, 20 May 2024 at 8:32 AM

To: Lukas Weber <lukas@email.co.nz>

Subject: Help strengthen your account security

Hello Lukas.

Unfortunately I have bad news for you.

Around few months back I managed full access to all you're devices you use to browse the internet. Because of my skill, you wouldn't have noticed anything wrong.

I managed effortlessly to install Trojan virus to Operating Systems of all you're devices and gained access to your email.

That was not really difficult (because you were eager opening links from your emails). I know I am a genius. :)

With this software, I accessed to the video camera, keyboard, and microphone in your devices. I used these to record you without your knowledge.

I download to my remote cloud servers all your personal data and photos and web browsing history.

I access your social networks, messengers, chat history, emails, contacts list.

My intelligent virus unceasingly refreshes its signatures (due to its driver-based nature), and hereby stays unnoticed to your antivirus software.

I just have two mouse clicks to send all these videos. Your family and friends will be shocked to see the websites you visit and what you say and do when they're not there!

This will result in huge disaster for you.

To settle this tricky situation peacefully, transfer \$1390 USD to my account in Bitcoins. When transfer is complete I will delete all these incriminating videos from servers once and for all.

You have my honest word that all the harmful software will be deactivated the moment that you pay.

My bitcoin wallet is as follows: 1Cc5SjkxeZSAqryh

I have allocated 48 hours for you to pay, and the timer started right after you opened this very email,

Now you must:

! Abstain from being in touch with police or security services. Otherwise the secretly recorded video will straight away be made public.

! Don't even think of finding me. All cryptocurrency transactions are completely anonymous.

! Don't try reinstalling the OS on all your devices or rid yourself of them. That won't lead you to success because I have already saved all videos at my remote servers as backup.

Everything can be settled in a peaceful and just way!

And lastly... make sure you don't get caught afterwards in such type of incidents anymore!

My fair advice – you need to change all your passwords on regular basis.

Kind regards

Genius Hacker

Please turn over ►

After reading the email, Lukas checks out the Netsafe website.





Text B (from a website)

Netsafe is New Zealand's independent online safety charity that promotes online safety by providing free support, advice, and education.

 <p>Hate speech & extremism</p>	 <p>Scams</p>
<p>Report online abuse or threats against a person based on certain characteristics, such as gender, race, disability, religion, or ideology.</p>	<p>Report if someone has dishonestly tried to get money or personal information from someone else online.</p>
 <p>Misinformation</p>	 <p>Bullying and harassment</p>
<p>Report something online that you think is “fake news”.</p>	<p>Report online behaviour where someone has used their position to bully others online.</p>

Have you received an email you're unsure about?

Major warning signs in an email are:

-  grammar or spelling errors
-  being asked for passwords
-  a sense of urgency
-  disguised or incorrect links.

With some emails, the fraudsters claim to have collected photos or videos of the email recipient. They threaten to publish these if money is not paid within a certain timeframe. The blackmailers send such demands in bulk on the off chance they will be paid. By threatening to publish the material, the criminals aim to scare the recipients and persuade them to pay up. However, Netsafe is not aware of any cases to date in which compromising footage existed.

Source (adapted): report.netsafe.org.nz

(a) The writer of the email most likely wants to be seen by Lukas as:

- peaceful and fair
- friendly and supportive
- clever but trustworthy
- powerful but emotional.

(b) *My intelligent virus **unceasingly** refreshes its signatures ...*

Unceasingly means:

- constantly
- commonly
- confidently
- competently.

(c) *Your family and friends will be shocked to see the websites you visit and what you say and do when they're not there!*

The writer would most likely want Lukas to see this as a:





- test
- threat
- promise
- description.

(d) It is most likely that the writer has:

- not put a virus on Lukas' devices, but hopes Lukas will send the money anyway
- put a virus on Lukas' devices and will release the videos after Lukas pays anyway
- not put a virus on Lukas' devices, but hopes that Lukas will see this as a funny prank
- put a virus on Lukas' devices and will keep their word and delete the videos after Lukas pays.

(e) Lukas wants to make a complaint about this email to Netsafe.

Select (✓) the button he should choose.

<input type="checkbox"/> Button one	<input type="checkbox"/> Button two	<input type="checkbox"/> Button three	<input type="checkbox"/> Button four
 <p>Hate speech & extremism</p>	 <p>Scams</p>	 <p>Misinformation</p>	 <p>Bullying and harassment</p>
<p>Report online abuse or threats against a person based on certain characteristics, such as gender, race, disability, religion, or ideology.</p>	<p>Report if someone has dishonestly tried to get money or personal information from someone else online.</p>	<p>Report something online that you think is "fake news".</p>	<p>Report online behaviour where someone has used their position to bully others online.</p>

(f) Select TWO "warning signs" that are most clearly shown in the Text A email (page 6).

- grammar or spelling errors
- being asked for passwords
- a sense of urgency
- disguised or incorrect links.

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QUESTION THREE

Read the *Fast fashion* infographic (below) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question.

FAST FASHION

? Fast fashion is a design, manufacturing, and marketing method focused on rapidly producing high volumes of clothing.

FAST FASHION HAS A LOW COST BUT A HIGH PRICE

10% The fashion industry creates 10% of global greenhouse gas emissions – more than international air and shipping travel combined.

35 MILLION

Nearly 35 million kilograms of clothes are dumped each year in New Zealand. The amount of textile waste sent to Wellington's Southern Landfill has doubled since 2009.



30% Textiles produce about three times their weight in carbon dioxide gas in landfill. While they make up 9% of landfill, they produce about 30% of carbon dioxide.

In 2019, 40% of clothes imported into New Zealand were estimated to have been made using forced and child labour. It's estimated that fewer than 2% of garment workers make a living wage. Many work 14–16 hour days, seven days a week.



FAST FASHION IMPACTS ON OUR WATER



2,700 LITRES

It took 2,700 litres of water to make your t-shirt – enough for a person to drink for 2.5 years.

20% Textile dyeing and treatment causes 17–20% of all industrial water pollution.

When synthetic clothes are washed, microplastics enter our water systems. Clothing makes up 87% of the synthetic microfibre pollutants found on the beaches in Auckland.

87%

COTTON IS COSTLY

2.6% Growing cotton uses 2.6% of the world's water.



25% Cotton crops use 25% of the world's insecticides.

WE ARE BUYING MORE THAN WE NEED

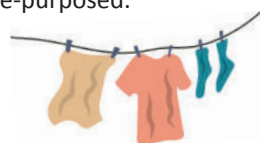
Internationally, clothing production has doubled in the last 15 years to more than 100 billion units per year. Every year in New Zealand, we import over 380,000 tonnes of textile products, with well over half that amount ending up in landfill. In 2019, New Zealanders spent more than \$3.63 billion on clothing and footwear.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP

Learn basic mending skills, throw away only when necessary and unable to be re-purposed.



Trade clothes with friends or family and visit op shops instead of buying new.



Wash only when necessary, following garment-specific washing instructions. Line dry.



KEY SOURCES

Lee, M. (2023, April 27). New Zealanders still rely on fast fashion. www.auckland.ac.nz/en/news/2023/04/27/a-decade-after-the-rana-plaza-garment-factory-disaster--new-zeal.html

Nautiyal, M., Hunting, A., Joseph, F., & Cleveland, D. (2023). Examining practices of apparel use and end of life in New Zealand. *Sustainability*, 15(6), 5141. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15065141>

(a) The main reason the writer put some numbers in larger type is to:

- make them easier to read
- provide additional statistics
- create an unusual visual design
- highlight the size of the problems.

(b) *Fast fashion is a design, manufacturing, and marketing method focused on **rapidly** producing high volumes of clothing.*

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

- quickly
- instantly
- smoothly
- rashly.

(c) What does the writer mean by “Fast fashion has a low cost but a high price”?

- Fast fashion can be bought cheaply but causes a lot of damage.
- New Zealanders are spending too much money on buying fast fashion.
- The low cost of fashion encourages people to buy too many items of clothing.
- Fast fashion manufacturers make clothing cheaply but sell it for high prices.

(d) The writer helps the reader to trust this information by:

- identifying ways to help
- providing a range of details
- giving a list of the sources
- using images and colours.

- (e) The infographic gives readers advice about what they can do to help, including this suggestion:

Wash only when necessary, following garment-specific washing instructions. Line dry.

Which section could you read for more information about why this is important?

**FAST FASHION HAS A LOW COST
BUT A HIGH PRICE**

**FAST FASHION IMPACTS
ON OUR WATER**

COTTON IS COSTLY

**WE ARE BUYING MORE
THAN WE NEED**

- (f) Which of these statements is the writer most likely to agree with?

- People should care for their clothes so they last longer.
- People should only buy synthetic clothing as it is environmentally friendly.
- People spend too much money on clothes, and clothes are too expensive.
- People should not buy fast fashion as it is poorly made and will fall apart.

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QUESTION FOUR

Read both texts about artificial intelligence (below) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question.

Text A (from an article)

It's breathtaking! It's a digital masterpiece! But why do its hands look like that?

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

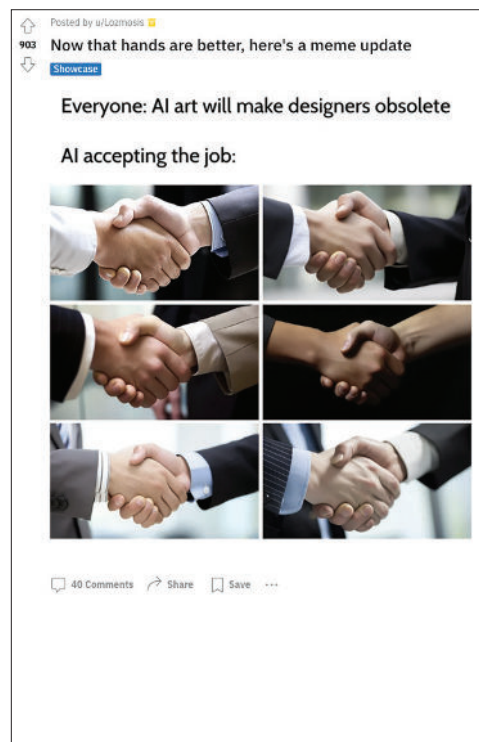
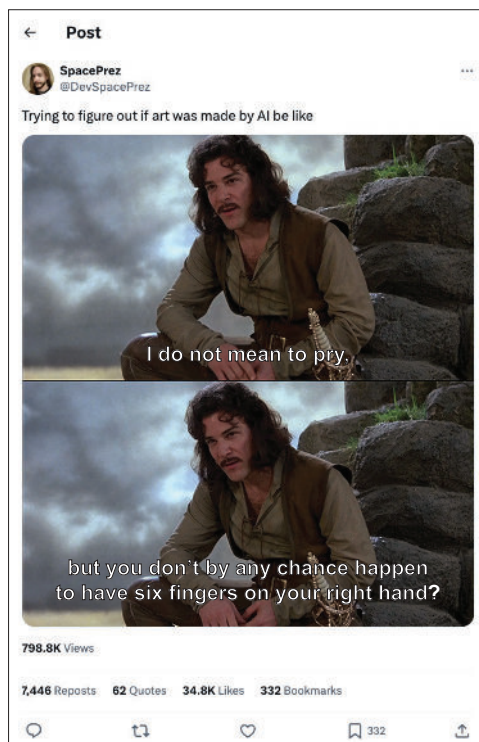
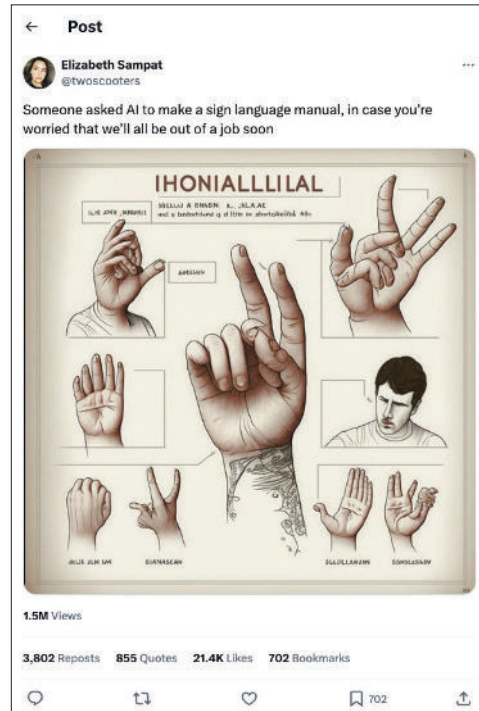
[Redacted text block]

It's a race to

the perfect artificial hand.

Text B (internet memes)

AI art meme gallery.



Glossary:

meme – an image, video, or piece of text, typically humorous in nature, that is copied and spread rapidly by internet users, often with slight variations.

Source (text, adapted): www.britannica.com/topic/Why-does-AI-art-screw-up-hands-and-fingers-2230501;

Source (images): www.twitter.com/weirddalle/status/1617240690290839553, www.twitter.com/DevSpacePrez/status/1619850521766133761, www.twitter.com/twoscooters/status/1619371708540157954, www.twitter.com/CoreyBrickley/status/1607770211788234753, www.reddit.com/r/midjourney/comments/11shla5/now_that_hands_are_better_heres_a_meme_update

(a) The writer chose to start this article with the first three sentences to show:

- the light-hearted and humorous nature of the article
- their appreciation of the amazing art being produced by AI
- their confusion about the amount of attention given to AI art
- the contrast between the art created by AI and how it shows hands.

(b) *Users could type in a **prompt** – anything from “Beyoncé eating pizza” to “the Statue of Liberty skateboarding” – and DALL·E 2 provided a matching set of images.*

In this article, **prompt** means:

- on time
- a reminder
- an instruction
- waiting for input.

(c) The main reason that AI draws hands incorrectly is that it:

- is a new technology, so draws hands like any beginner-level artist
- can only draw images that are two dimensional and hands are three dimensional
- uses other images to create drawings, and hands are only a small part of these images
- has this as a feature so people can distinguish between human and AI created images.

(d) In five years, this article will most likely be:

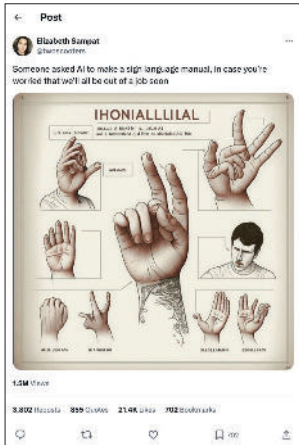
- deleted as AI will be in control
- an accurate account of the issues with AI
- amusing as it shows that humans are better than AI
- irrelevant as AI will be able to draw hands correctly.

(e) Select (✓) the two memes in Text B that have the most similar message to each other.

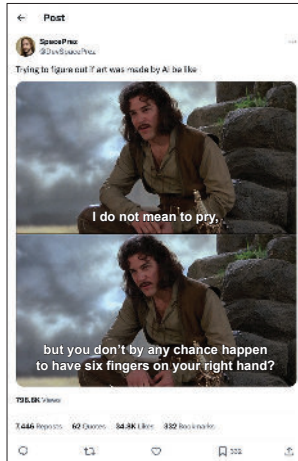
Meme one



Meme two



Meme three



Meme four



(f) Select (✓) the meme in Text B that is most likely to be the newest.

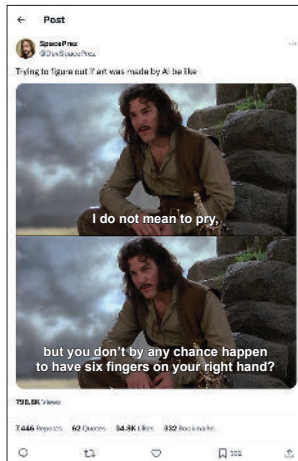
Meme one



Meme two



Meme three



Meme four



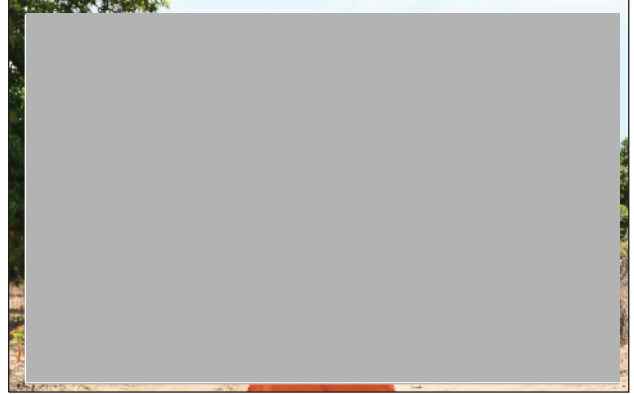
QUESTION FIVE

Read the article *A visit to Malawi drives rugby star to change everything with clean water* (below) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question.

A visit to Malawi drives rugby star to change everything with clean water

World Vision 04 April 2023

Paragraph one: All Black rugby star Caleb Clarke kicked off 2023 as a World Vision Ambassador,



Caleb Clarke walking to the water well in Malawi.

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

bringing clean water to the kids who need it most.”

Sources (adapted): www.worldvision.org.nz/about/media/visit-to-malawi-drives-rugby-star; www.stuff.co.nz/sport/rugby/131632158

(a) Which paragraph best shows what World Vision has achieved with its clean water programme?

- paragraph one
- paragraph two
- paragraph three
- paragraph four.

(b) The main purpose of this article is to:

- describe the everyday life of children in Malawi
- profile All Black Caleb Clarke's achievements
- provide information on World Vision ambassadors
- highlight the positive results of World Vision's work.

(c) The main reason a reader can trust Caleb's description about life in Malawi is because:

- he is an All Black rugby player
- he experienced life in Malawi
- he was photographed for this article
- he made many friends in Malawi.

(d) *It was meeting nine-year-old Madalitso that firmly **imprinted** on Clarke's mind just how unfair life's hardships can be.*

Which word is closest to the meaning of **imprinted** In this sentence?

- stamped
- questioned
- explained
- appeared.

Please turn over ►

(e) Caleb Clarke's "sense of gratitude" came from the:

- enjoyment he gets from his talent for playing rugby
- recognition he gets worldwide from being an All Black
- opportunities he has from being part of World Vision
- understanding he has a more privileged life than many.

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QUESTION SIX

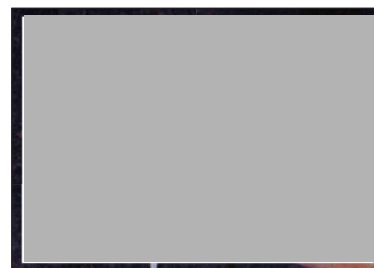
Read the article *Unusual animals* (below) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question.

Unusual animals

Did you know that some of the most unusual animals in the world live around New Zealand? Here are four of them.

Hagfish

Hagfish are probably the most disgusting animals in the world. These eel-shaped fish grow 40 to 100 cm long and are still found in New Zealand and the Pacific Ocean. Commercial fishing has meant that hagfish numbers are considerably limited (www.maritimenz.govt.nz).



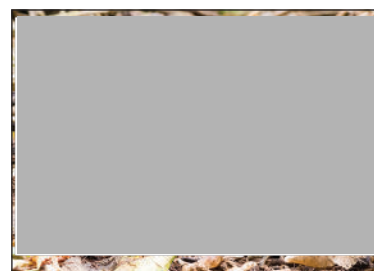
Hagfish attack by slithering into dead or dying fish. They spew out a sticky slime into their victim's mouth and eat them from the inside. Then the hagfish 'sneezes' out its slime-filled nostril so it doesn't choke on its own slime. It also ties its body into a knot to stop the slime from dripping onto its face.

Although pretty disgusting, hagfish are food for other animals – at least those that can make it through the slime.

Tuatara

The tuatara is one of the strangest creatures on Earth. This is mainly because of the third eye on top of its head.

The tuatara lived with dinosaurs 225 million years ago and they are the only survivors of the *Sphenodontia* order.



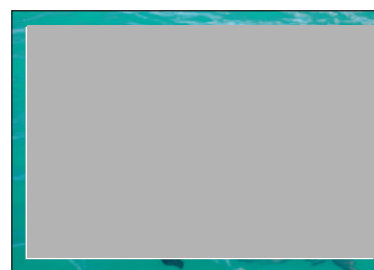
Although tuatara are nocturnal, they are good at surviving in different temperatures and places. They can see well at night, are good swimmers and great rock climbers. They use their sharp, pointed spines, strong teeth, and powerful jaws to find tasty meals of wētā, lizards, and skinks.

Tuatara only exist in the wild on New Zealand's offshore islands. There are too many invasive animals, such as rats and possums, for tuatara to live on mainland New Zealand.

Hector's dolphins

Hector's dolphins are the rarest and smallest dolphin in the world.

Hector's dolphins are also known as Mickey Mouse dolphins, because their fins look like Mickey Mouse ears. Sometimes they are called hobbit dolphins because they are so small.



They are not fussy eaters and find plenty of food such as flounder, crabs, and squid to eat. Dolphins like to swim in small groups and use short, high-pitched clicks to talk to each other. They are known for their playful behaviour and are often seen in New Zealand's Akaroa Harbour enjoying human company and jumping out of the water.

Dolphins face a range of threats, particularly being caught in fishing gear, such as set netting, trawling, and drift netting.

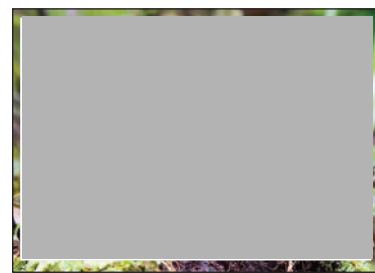
Giant wētā

The giant wētā is the largest insect in the world. It can grow up to 10 cm – and that’s without adding on its legs and antennae!

The wētā’s scientific name is *Deinacrida*, which means “terrible grasshopper”. Although wētā are very large, they can still jump up to about three metres. Wētā also make chirping noises like a grasshopper.

Wētā hide during the day and only come out at night. They can’t fly, so they attack enemies with the spines on their legs. They aren’t dangerous, but they can give you a painful bite.

Giant wētā are protected and at risk of extinction. They were once found all over New Zealand, but now they are only on Little Barrier Island.



Sources (adapted, text): www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/are-these-new-zealands-10-weirdest-creatures/JBBEDTQBFICG7RVJ7SRUOBYVEU; www.predatorfreenz.org/stories/mountain-stone-weta; www.wired.com/2013/12/the-creature-feature-10-fun-facts-about-the-tuatara-or-just-the-tuatara-of-us; www.worldwildlife.org/species/hector-s-dolphin.
Sources (images): Hagfish, science.peru.edu/compverts/CompVerts_Lecture_3_-_Agnathostomes.pdf; Hector’s dolphins, www.akaroadolphins.co.nz/dolphins; tuatara, flic.kr/p/VJxwL3 CC BY-NC-SA 2.0 DEED; and giant wētā, flic.kr/p/UKFLv4 CC BY-NC-SA 2.0 DEED.

(a) The main purpose of these articles is to provide information that is:

- persuasive
- descriptive
- instructional
- controversial.

(b) According to the information provided, all these animals:

- are threatened in some way
- have a preference for the dark
- are only found in New Zealand
- have difficulty finding enough food.

(c) The main reason that the link www.maritimenz.govt.nz has been provided in the hagfish article is because:

- it provides details about slime
- it provides a link for reporting hagfish
- it shows the sponsor of this article
- it is the source of the information.

(d) The nicknames for Hector's dolphins help the reader:

- remember the name of the dolphins
- remember what the dolphins look like
- understand why the dolphins are famous
- understand the dolphins' appeal to children.

(e) The reason that the scientific name, *Deinacrida*, has been used in the wētā section is because:

- it adds to the importance of the wētā
- it proves that the wētā is well-known
- it describes a characteristic of the wētā
- it shows that the wētā information is accurate.

- (f) A reader is researching how animals use sounds to communicate with each other.

Reading more about which two animals could help with this research?

- wētā and hagfish
- dolphins and wētā
- hagfish and tuatara
- tuatara and dolphins.

