

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 2025

32403 Demonstrate understanding of ideas and information in written texts

Credits: Five

WEEK ONE | 1–5 SEPTEMBER 2025

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 2–28 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

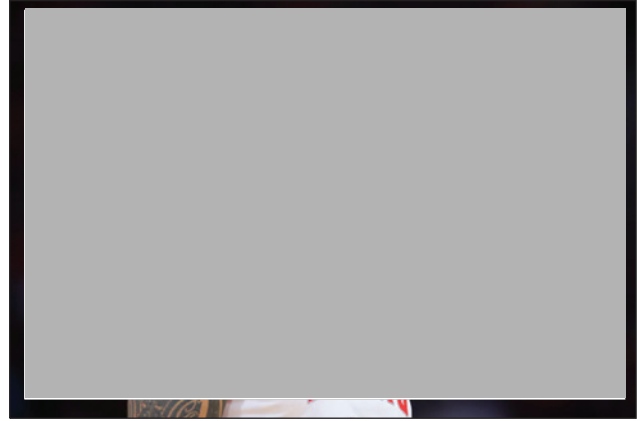
Read both Text A and Text B (below and on page 3) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question on pages 4 and 5.

Text A (from a book)**Extract from *Steven Adams: My Life, My Fight***

At the end of my time at high school, the

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

speech if you make people cry.

Text B (from an article)**Extract from a newsroom article: *Steven Adams is ... back***

New Zealander Steven Adams is set to stick with the *Houston Rockets* for the next basketball

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

He seems

like a cool dude, you know?"

Glossary

NBA The NBA, or National Basketball Association, is an American professional basketball league. It is considered the premier professional basketball league worldwide.

(a) In Text A, Steven Adams connects with his readers by:

- ☐ describing how to make people cry.
- ☐ using a conversational writing style.
- ☐ explaining how to write a good speech.
- ☐ including a lot of basketball terms.

(b) *She just looked at me and I **realised** that I just had to do it.*

In this sentence in Text A, which word has the closest meaning to **realised**?

- ☐ worried
- ☐ questioned
- ☐ considered
- ☐ understood

(c) The main reason that Text B is titled *Steven Adams is ... back* is because:

- ☐ Adams has come back to New Zealand.
- ☐ Adams is now back at his old high school.
- ☐ Adams has come back to playing basketball.
- ☐ Adams is back from an interview with Robinson.

(d) The main impression we get of Steven Adams in both Text A and Text B is that:

- ☐ he enjoys being famous.
- ☐ he is respected by people.
- ☐ he enjoys public speaking.
- ☐ he is worth a lot of money.

(e) Text B shows that compared to Text A, Steven Adams is:

- ☐ more confident.
- ☐ better dressed.
- ☐ more physically active.
- ☐ better at studying.

(f) After reading Text A and Text B, a reader wants to know more about all the New Zealand basketball players who have ever been given NBA contracts.

Which is the best link for them to click on?

NBA Players and Team Rosters

- ☐ <https://www.nba.com › players>
Complete listing of current NBA Players and team rosters. View player profile, bio, stats, news, and video highlights.

NBA's Steven Adams is the latest high-profile player to join the NBA

- ☐ <https://aucklandfc.co.nz › News>
10 Oct 2024 – Steven Adams is a professional basketball player currently competing in the NBA as a centre for the *Houston Rockets* ...

New Zealand – NBA Players List (2024–2025)

- ☐ <https://www.proballers.com › basketball › league › play...>
Complete list of New Zealand – NBA players for the 2024–2025 season. Quick access to player profiles, stats, and bios.

New Zealand NBA Players

- ☐ <https://basketball.realmgm.com › national › countries › nba>
All Players from New Zealand in the NBA Since 1946: Sean Marks, Kirk Penney, Aron Baynes, Steven Adams, ...

QUESTION TWO

Read the *ASK US* article (below and on page 7) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question on pages 8 and 9.

ASK US: All about your eyes!

This month we asked readers for questions about eyes.

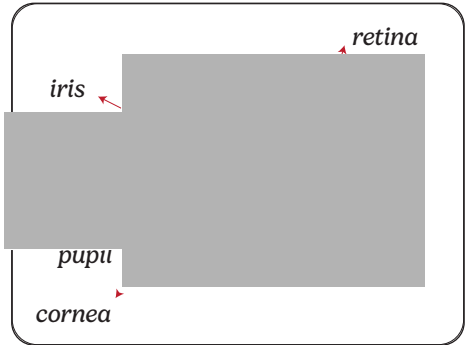
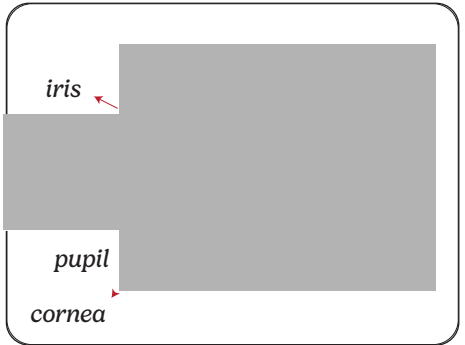
Helping us is Danielle Hikaiti. Danielle has worked as an optometrist for eight years after graduating with a Bachelor of Optometry and Vision Science. When she's not working, Danielle enjoys kayaking and taking her two dogs to the beach.



I helped my younger sister buy new glasses. It got me thinking: What's the difference between being short-sighted and being long-sighted?

Callum Pearson, Ōamaru

What an awesome big brother you are, Callum! Short-sightedness means you can see close objects clearly but have trouble seeing things far away. Long-sightedness is the opposite – you can see distant objects clearly but struggle to focus on things close up. They are both refractive errors. Refractive errors occur when eyes can't accurately focus light onto the retina, resulting in blurred vision. This happens when your cornea is too curved or flat or your eyeball is too long – or short!

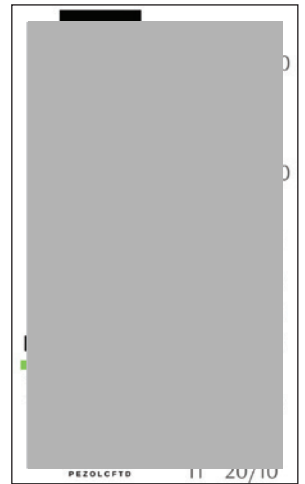
Short-sightedness (Myopia) 	Long-sightedness (Hypermetropia) 
• Focus point is in front of the retina. • Near objects are clear. • Distant objects are blurry.	• Focus point is behind the retina. • Distant objects are clear. • Near objects are blurry.



I recently got 20 / 20 on an eye test. What does it mean?

Buddy Ruawhare, Dargaville

20 / 20 vision means you have normal sight (sharpness and clarity of vision) on an eye chart test, Buddy. Eye charts have lines of letters that get smaller, each set up for how far someone with normal vision can read them. The first number in 20 / 20 is the test distance (in feet), and the second is the smallest readable line. So, 20 / 20 means reading at 20 feet what a person with normal vision can see at 20 feet. 20 / 15 is better-than-normal vision (reading at 20 feet what others see at 15), while 20 / 40 is worse (reading at 20 feet what others see at 40).



Eye chart



While watching eyebrow make-up tutorials on TikTok, I started wondering why we have eyebrows.

Georgia Lim, Auckland

I love a good TikTok tutorial too, Georgia! Eyebrows have two purposes: to protect your eyes and to communicate.

Eyebrows keep sweat and other moisture (such as rain) from running into your eyes. The eyebrow's arched shape causes moisture to run away from your eyes, preventing **irritation**.

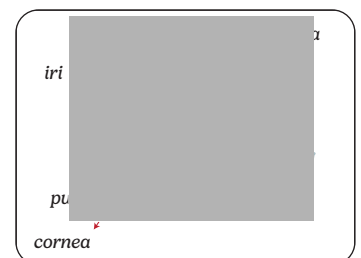
Eyebrows also help us to communicate with others. They express emotions like surprise, anger, or confusion. Eyebrow flashes – where we raise our eyebrows quickly – are a way we show we recognise someone. They are used more in some places and cultures. For example, on the East Coast we raise our eyebrows to say hello.



What causes the black part of eyes to get bigger or smaller?

Ella Foa'i, Wellington

Great question, Ella! The black part of your eye (or pupil) is basically a hole that lets in light. When you are somewhere dark, your pupils dilate (get bigger) and when you are somewhere bright your pupils constrict (get smaller) to control the amount of light coming into your eyes. Our pupils also dilate when we are looking at something we like or are interested in.



The colourful part of your eye (iris) controls the size of your pupil with tiny muscles.

Glossary

optometrist

medical professional who treats eye and vision problems

feet

a unit of measurement for length or distance. For example, 20 feet is approximately 6 metres

(a) Refractive errors cause:

- ☐ flat corneas.
- ☐ long eyeballs.
- ☐ blurred vision.
- ☐ pupil dilation.

(b) Danielle mainly included the table of information in her answer to Callum to:

- ☐ provide sources for the information.
- ☐ evaluate which type of sight is better.
- ☐ show the inside of the eye.
- ☐ compare short- and long-sightedness.

(c) *The eyebrow's arched shape causes moisture to run away from your eyes, preventing **irritation**.*

In this sentence, which word has the closest meaning to **irritation**?

- ☐ discomfort
- ☐ confusion
- ☐ dampness
- ☐ inconvenience

(d) Danielle includes a picture of the eye chart in her answer to Buddy Ruawhare mostly to:

- ☐ test the reader's eyesight.
- ☐ create visual interest for the reader.
- ☐ help the reader understand the answer.
- ☐ send a secret message to the reader.

(e) Danielle helps the reader trust her knowledge by:

- ☐ using both technical and everyday terms.
- ☐ acknowledging the question askers.
- ☐ describing her interests and hobbies.
- ☐ sharing details about where she is from.

(f) Someone who has 20/40 vision probably has:

- ☐ normal vision.
- ☐ short-sighted vision.
- ☐ focused vision.
- ☐ better than average vision.

QUESTION THREE

Read *New Zealand Food: A timeline* (below and on page 11) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question on pages 12 and 13.

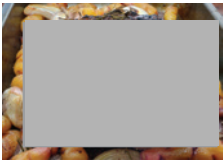
NEW ZEALAND FOOD: A TIMELINE

IN EARLIER TIMES



When the first Māori arrived in New Zealand, they brought kūmara, yams, and taro to grow. Because of New Zealand's cold climate, Māori developed advanced gardening techniques. Other important foods were shellfish, fish, fungi, birds, and fern roots and shoots.

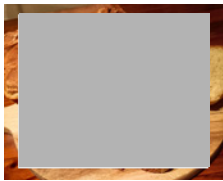
1770s ROAST LAMB



After sheep were introduced between 1773 and 1777, exports of lamb and wool became important to New Zealand's economic growth.

Read more: *A short history of sheep in New Zealand* by Richard Wolfe.

EARLY 1800s PARĀOA RĒWENA



The French brought wheat and potatoes to New Zealand in the 1770s. In the early 1800s, Māori began to make parāoa rēwena, a sourdough bread made with a potato starter.

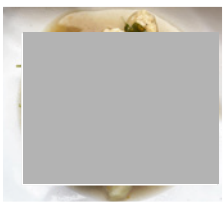
Read more: *Rēwena and Rabbit Stew: The Rural Kitchen in Aotearoa, 1800–1940* by Katie Cooper.

1849 FIRST NEW ZEALAND COOKBOOK



He Rongoa Witi, “*Recipes for dressing wheat, making yeast, and curing bacon*” is the earliest set of recipes that were published in New Zealand.

1850s BOIL UPS



Boil ups brought together methods of Māori cooking and ingredients like kūmara and pūhā with ingredients introduced by European settlers like pork, potatoes, cabbage, and flour.

1860s FIRST CHINESE RESTAURANTS



During the gold rush, many restaurants opened to feed workers who had come to New Zealand. These included New Zealand's first Chinese restaurants.

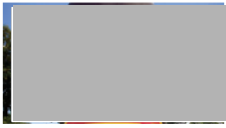
Read more: *Unfolding History, Evolving Identity: The Chinese in New Zealand* by Nigel Murphy.

1889 INSTANT COFFEE



Did you know instant coffee was first invented in New Zealand? David Strang was a popular spice **merchant** in Invercargill with buyers throughout the country. He developed a ‘Dry Hot-Air’ process to convert coffee into dissolvable granules in 1889, patenting his idea in 1890.

1907 LEMON & PAEROA



The original L&P combined lemon juice with naturally carbonated mineral water from the town of Paeroa.

1908 SURE TO RISE EDMONDS COOKBOOK



This cookbook was first published as a marketing tool by the baking powder manufacturer Thomas Edmonds. It was declared New Zealand's bestselling book, after three million copies had been sold by 2015.

1920s PAVLOVA



In 1926, Russian ballerina Anna Pavlova toured Australia and New Zealand. This caused a one-hundred-year controversy: which country invented the dessert named after her? Historians think there were actually several different pavlova desserts created in both countries and the recipe evolved over time rather than being 'invented' by any one person. In any case, large meringues with cream and fruit had been a German dessert for more than 200 years. The first known pavlova recipe in the form we now know it was published in New Zealand in 1929.

Read more: *The Pavlova Story: A Slice of New Zealand's Culinary History* by Helen Leach.

1934 AUNT DAISY COOKBOOKS



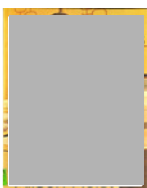
Well-loved radio host Aunt Daisy (Maud Basham) published ten cookbooks containing recipes and handy hints.

1953 HOKEY POKEY ICE CREAM



Teenager Brian Simon invented Hokey Pokey ice cream at his father's Dunedin ice cream factory by sprinkling broken Crunchie bars from the nearby Cadbury factory over ice cream.

1966 ALISON HOLST COOKBOOKS



Alison Holst published the first of more than 100 cookbooks in 1966. Her cookbooks have sold more than 4.5 million copies.

1970s FAST FOODS

KFC (1971), Pizza Hut (1974), and McDonald's (1976) all opened branches in New Zealand.

- (a) The writer has most likely used the symbol



to show that the:

- ☐ information is about recipes or cookbooks.
- ☐ information is from a book or online resource.
- ☐ reader can find more information from this resource.
- ☐ reader can learn something new by reading this.

- (b) *David Strang was a popular spice **merchant** in Invercargill with buyers throughout the country.*

In this sentence, which word has the closest meaning to **merchant**?

- ☐ grower
- ☐ collector
- ☐ seller
- ☐ outlaw

- (c) The main purpose of this text is to:

- ☐ encourage readers to include more foods from New Zealand in their diet.
- ☐ show readers the diverse range of foods available in New Zealand.
- ☐ highlight to readers how important New Zealand food is to the world.
- ☐ inform readers when and how certain dishes emerged in New Zealand.

- (d) What evidence does the writer provide to show pavlova can be considered a New Zealand dish?

- ☐ It was named after a New Zealander, Anna Pavlova.
- ☐ The pavlova recipe evolved over time and wasn't really invented.
- ☐ The first known recipe was published in New Zealand.
- ☐ It has been eaten for more than 200 years in New Zealand.

(e) If you wanted to learn more about the early history of New Zealand cuisine, which author's book would you read?

☐ Richard Wolfe

☐ Katie Cooper

☐ Nigel Murphy

☐ Helen Leach

(f) According to this timeline, which two foods or drinks were invented in New Zealand?

☐ Hokey pokey ice cream and instant coffee.

☐ Roast lamb and Lemon & Paeroa.

☐ Parāoa rēwena and baking powder.

☐ Pizza Hut and pavlova.

QUESTION FOUR

Read Text A, Text B, and Text C (below and on page 15) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question on pages 16 and 17.

Text A

Niah's birthday research

Niah lives in inner city Auckland. She has asked for a pet dog for her 15th birthday. Her parents want her to research and answer the following questions.

1. Who would be the registered owner of the dog?
2. Besides buying the dog, what costs will there be?
3. Are there any ways these costs could be reduced?

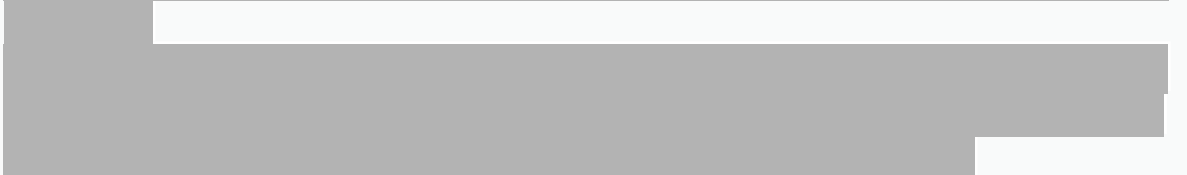
Text B (from a website)

Dog registration information – Legal responsibilities of dog owners



Under the Dog Control Act 1996

For the purposes of the Dog Control Act 1996 (the Act), you are the owner of a dog if:

- 
- 


the council may issue an infringement notice with a fee (fine) of \$300.

Microchipping your dog: section 36A, Dog Control Act 1996

Dog registration and dog microchipping are separate processes. Microchipping your


 e
dog is kept **solely or principally** to herd or drive stock – must be microchipped.

Types of dog registration discounts

-

discounted RDOL fee.

What is microchipping?

Microchipping is a one-time procedure. It is a separate process from dog registration.

can microchip your dog for \$39. Contact the shelters for more information.

Text C (from a website)

Care and control of your dog – Community Law

The Dog Control Act 1996 sets out the law about legal obligations of dog ownership,

(and when), and rules for keeping dogs.

Glossary

conviction

found guilty of a crime

dog registration

record of dog ownership with the local council

infringement notice

formal notice that you have broken the law

(a) What could Niah do in the future to reduce the registration costs of her pet dog?

- ☐ Pay the fee after 1st August.
- ☐ Teach the dog to herd stock.
- ☐ Register the dog as a special category dog.
- ☐ Gain a Responsible Dog Owner Licence.

(b) The subheading “Microchipping your dog: section 36A, Dog Control Act 1996” helps the reader:

- ☐ understand that microchipping is a legal requirement.
- ☐ discover where they can get their dog microchipped.
- ☐ find out about the microchipping procedure for dogs.
- ☐ learn how much it costs to get their dog microchipped.

(c) *dogs registered in New Zealand for the first time on or after 1 July 2006 – unless the dog is kept **solely or principally** to herd or drive stock*

In this sentence in Text B, the phrase **solely or principally** could be replaced with the words:

- ☐ often or occasionally.
- ☐ usually or sometimes.
- ☐ only or mainly.
- ☐ exclusively or absolutely.

(d) Niah can trust the information in Text B because it:

- ☐ was found on the internet.
- ☐ is written by Auckland Council.
- ☐ has different sections of information.
- ☐ provides a lot of details in a list format.

(e) Which section gives the answer to the question “Who will be the registered owner of the dog”?

- ☐ What is microchipping?
- ☐ Microchipping your dog: section 36A, Dog Control Act 1996
- ☐ Types of dog registration discounts
- ☐ Under the Dog Control Act 1996

(f) How should Niah answer this question: “Besides buying the dog, what costs will there be”?

- ☐ Infringement fee and court fine.
- ☐ Registration fee and microchipping cost.
- ☐ Responsible Dog Owner Licence (RDOL) fees.
- ☐ Early payment discount and standard fee.

QUESTION FIVE

Read both Text A and Text B (below and on page 19) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question on pages 20 and 21.

Text A (an article)

Young Enterprise Scheme (YES)

What is YES?

The Lion Foundation Young Enterprise Scheme (YES) is where senior secondary students

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

available in each region.

Text B (four business profiles)

Say YES to success!

Business one: *Tuakiri* – fedora hats

YES students set up *Tuakiri* to

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

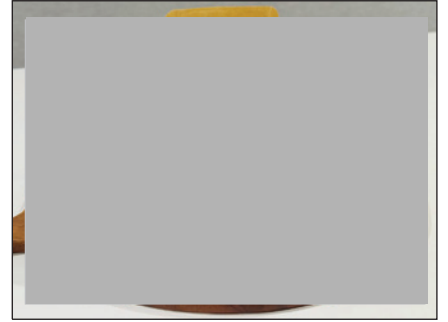
(*Te Anamata New Zealand Māori Tourism Award for Rangatahi Entrepreneurs*).

Business two: *Fundamentally fungi* – snack food

Fundamentally fungi, which makes mushroom jerky snacks,



creating the jerky!

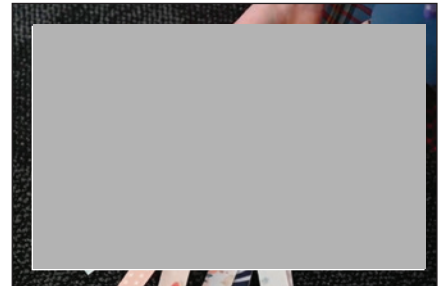


Business three: *Tubie time* – medical tape

Olivia started her YES business *Tubie time* to fill a need she'd discovered after living with chronic illness. Olivia uses a



print checkered, floral, and animal designs on the tape.

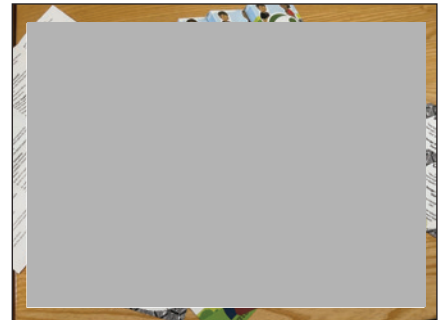


Business four: *Pūkare cards* – communication and teaching tool

Pūkare cards was started by a group of students as their



as the BP National excellence award for social enterprise.



(a) The main purpose of the YES scheme is to:

- ☐ help students learn business and other useful skills.
- ☐ give money to help young people start businesses.
- ☐ provide opportunities for young people to earn money.
- ☐ assist students to apply for awards and scholarships.

(b) Text B is called “Say YES to success” because:

- ☐ each YES business profile describes the steps to success.
- ☐ the writer wants readers to buy from successful YES businesses.
- ☐ each profile is about a successful YES business.
- ☐ the writer wants to develop a successful YES business.

(c) The main purpose of Text A is to:

- ☐ inform readers how to apply for YES.
- ☐ describe the challenge of YES to readers.
- ☐ tell students about YES scholarships.
- ☐ promote YES to students.

(d) If a reader wants to check if Text A is reliable, they could:

- ☐ look at the photos of the products in Text B.
- ☐ find out more about the students mentioned in Text B.
- ☐ find out more about the businesses in Text B.
- ☐ look at the names of the awards mentioned in Text B.

(e) Which business discovered their product by accident?

- ☐ *Tuakiri*
- ☐ *Fundamentally fungi*
- ☐ *Tubie time*
- ☐ *Pūkare cards*

(f) The information for all the businesses in Text B includes:

- ☐ descriptions of the business's products.
- ☐ the names of students involved in the business.
- ☐ details of the awards won by the business.
- ☐ when the business was first set up.

QUESTION SIX

Read both Text A and Text B (below and on page 23) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question on pages 24 and 25.

Text A (an article)

Kiwi dancer Josh Cesan on mastering the art of ‘glitching’

Blink and you’ll miss it. That’s how insanely

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

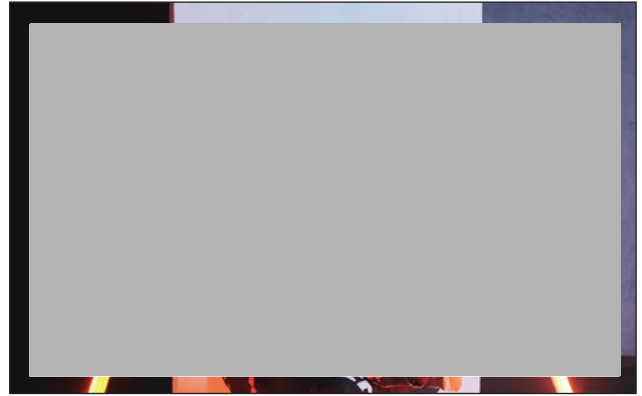
[REDACTED]

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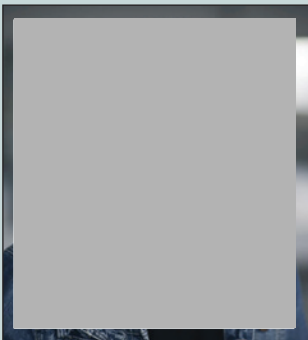
something quite great.”



Text B (choreographer profiles)

Moving Aotearoa: Profiles of Kiwi Choreographers

Neil Ieremia

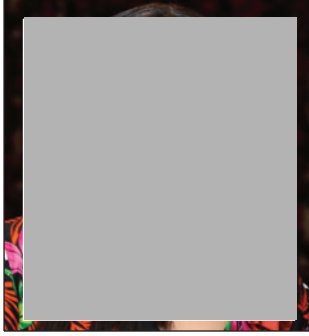


From Cannons Creek, Porirua, Neil Ieremia first attended

[REDACTED]

com/portfolio/neil

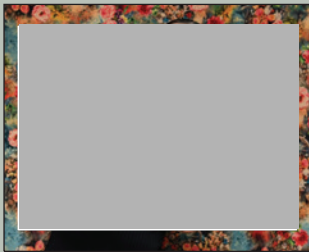
Parris Goebel



Parris Goebel grew up in Manurewa, Auckland and started

Find out more about Parris: www.instagram.com/parrisgoebel

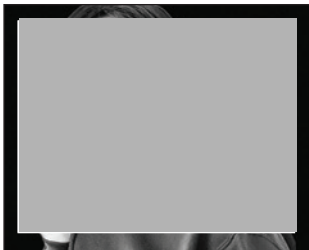
Kura Te Ua



Kura Te Ua grew up in Auckland and joined the *Pounamu Huia*

Find out more about Kura: www.hawaikitu.com

Rina Chae



Born in Korea, Rina Chae came to New Zealand when she was

Justin Bieber. In 2020, she founded *En Beat Dance Academy*.

Find out more about Rina: www.enbeatdanceacademy.com

Glossary

choreographer

person who creates a dance

- (a) *He feels **privileged** to teach after having been “the weirdest dancer in the room”.*

In this sentence in Text A, which word has the closest meaning to **privileged**?

- ☐ overwhelmed
- ☐ lucky
- ☐ entitled
- ☐ shocked

- (b) The writer of Text A most likely wants readers to think about:

- ☐ how being yourself can lead to success.
- ☐ why glitching is easy to learn and teach to others.
- ☐ how difficult it is to become a professional dancer.
- ☐ why hip hop dance is better than jazz, ballet, or tap.

- (c) The writer of Text B helps the reader trust this information by providing details of:

- ☐ what style of dance the choreographer is known for.
- ☐ where the choreographer was born and grew up.
- ☐ when the choreographer first became interested in dance.
- ☐ how to find more information about the choreographer.

- (d) If Josh wanted to compare his experience at the World Hip Hop Dance Championship with another choreographer, he could talk to:

- ☐ Neil Ieremia
- ☐ Kura Te Ua
- ☐ Parris Goebel
- ☐ Rina Chae

(e) Which two choreographers have been awarded the New Zealand Order of Merit?

- ☐ Parris Goebel and Neil Ieremia
- ☐ Rina Chae and Kura Te Ua
- ☐ Neil Ieremia and Rina Chae
- ☐ Kura Te Ua and Parris Goebel

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Acknowledgements

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

32403 Question One

(image): www.newsroom.co.nz/2024/11/09/nzs-best-baller-is-back-in-action

Text A: Adams, S. (2018) *Steven Adams: My life, my fight*. Auckland: Penguin.

Text B: www.newsroom.co.nz/2024/11/09/nzs-best-baller-is-back-in-action

Question Two

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Question Three

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