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NSN

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School Code

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SUPERVISOR'S USE ONLY

32403 TERM 2

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 2026

32403 Demonstrate understanding of ideas and information in written texts

Credits: Five

WEEK TWO | 25–29 MAY 2026

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.

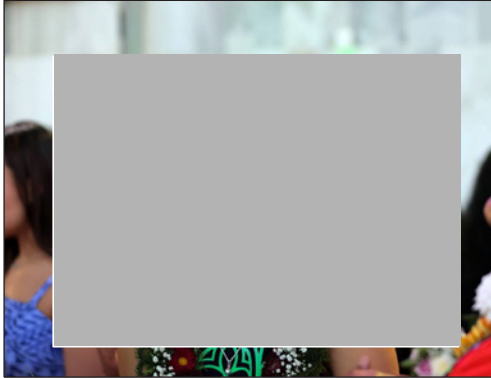
Check that this booklet has pages 2–26 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

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 four young New Zealanders who have been in the news (below and on page 3) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question on pages 4 and 5.

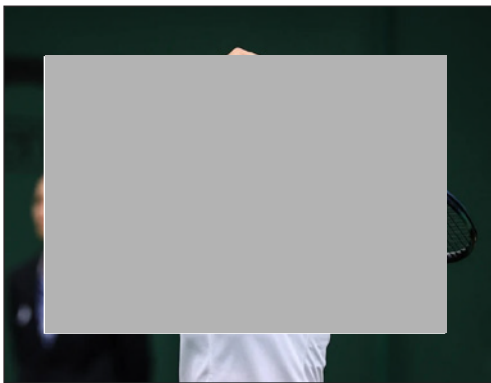
High expectations set young New Zealanders on future pathways

In 2025, 21-year-old **Mary Ieremia-Allan** was named as a leading voice for young New Zealanders.

Mary's leadership roles with both World Vision and UNESCO have focussed on community and environmental issues. Because Mary's father is South African and her mother Samoan, Mary grew up as a first-generation New Zealander. This meant "constantly figuring out how to fit in the world." She says that family dinner table discussions "were a safe space to learn and a safe space to express ideas. We

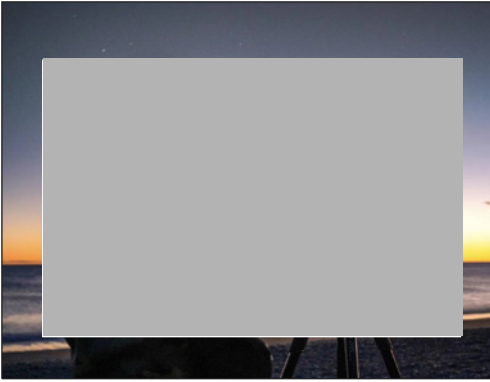
were taught to form our opinions and say them without any fear."

After university, Mary intends to continue working in politics and governance. As she says, "I just want to see our communities thrive."



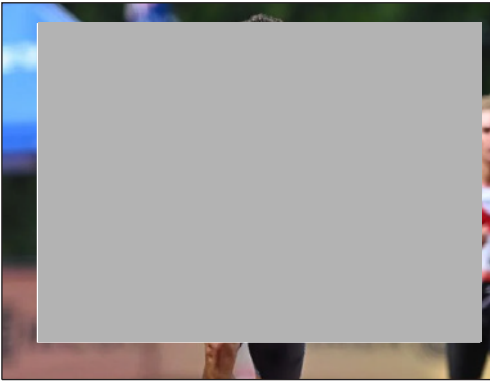
Lulu Sun is the first Kiwi to make a grand slam singles main draw in seven years. Lulu, who was born in Te Anau to a Chinese mother and a Croatian father, is causing quite a buzz in her hometown. As Club President Greg Sheppard says, "It is cool to see someone from Aotearoa make it on a big tennis stage". Lulu's tennis career really kicked off when she won a scholarship to the University of Texas. This led to her turning professional in 2022.

Lulu chose to play for New Zealand. "I wanted to be part of the New Zealand scene and be someone that people could look up to."



In 2025, 20-year-old **Tom Rae** won one of the biggest world-wide photography awards for the second year in a row. **Tom's photo, The Ridge, won the Skyscapes category in the Royal Observatory Greenwich's ZWO Astronomy Photographer of the Year competition.** The photo consists of 62 photos, all stitched together so that the view is over 180 degrees wide. **"It took me hours of scrambling and bush bashing to reach the sharp mountain ridgeline in Aoraki / Mount Cook National Park",** said Tom.

Tom says, "inspiring others to see the beautiful night skies, especially the ones we have here in New Zealand, is important to me. That's a large part of why I do what I do."



In 2025, 21-year-old Auckland sprinter, **Lex Revell-Lewis** became the first Kiwi to run a sub-46 seconds 400 m. **Lex had been agonisingly close on many occasions, but in Melbourne he powered home and finally got under 46 seconds and smashed the previous record.**

In both 2023 and 2024, Lex was a two-time national senior 400 m champion. He finished 4th in the 400 m sprint at the 2024 Oceania Championships. Competing at the World University Games in Germany in 2025

was a highlight of his international career.

Lex has considerable athletic potential and is someone to watch as he continues to represent New Zealand on the world stage.

(a) These four young people were probably selected for the article because they:

- ☐ have all achieved their goals.
- ☐ show how easy success can be.
- ☐ are all changing the world.
- ☐ set themselves high standards.

(b) *"It took me hours of scrambling and bush bashing to reach the sharp mountain ridgeline in Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park"*

The main reason the writer quoted Tom Rae's words is because they:

- ☐ show the difficulty in getting the photo.
- ☐ identify where the photo was taken.
- ☐ promote Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park.
- ☐ explain how to take a very good photo.

(c) *Lex had been agonisingly close on many occasions, but in Melbourne he powered home and finally got under 46 seconds and smashed the previous record.*

The writer wants the reader to understand that Lex Revell-Lewis felt:

- ☐ hopeless before he smashed the record.
- ☐ unconcerned before he smashed the record.
- ☐ satisfaction when he eventually broke the record.
- ☐ pain when he eventually broke the record.

(d) *Tom's photo, The Ridge, won the Skyscapes category in the Royal Observatory Greenwich's ZWO Astronomy Photographer of the Year competition.*

The main reason the competition details have been included is to:

- ☐ encourage other young photographers to enter the competition.
- ☐ show that it is an important and significant international competition.
- ☐ promote the Astronomy Photographer of the Year competition.
- ☐ acknowledge the competition because of copyright requirements.

(e) Which two young people found that overseas experience helped them develop their careers?

- ☐ Tom Rae and Lex Revell-Lewis
- ☐ Mary Ieremia-Allan and Tom Rae
- ☐ Lulu Sun and Mary Ieremia-Allan
- ☐ Lex Revell-Lewis and Lulu Sun

(f) The importance of family is mentioned in the information about:

- ☐ Lulu
- ☐ Mary
- ☐ Tom
- ☐ Lex

QUESTION TWO

Read the article about extinct birds (below and on page 7) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question on pages 8 and 9.

Can the giant moa bird really be brought back to life?

By Patrick Greenfield

The three-metre giant moa is the tallest bird known to have walked on Earth. Today, records of the moa survive only in Māori oral histories, as well as in discoveries of bones, remains, and the odd feather.

Colossal Biosciences has announced that the giant moa has joined the woolly mammoth, dodo, and Tasmanian tiger, on its list of animals that it is trying to bring back from the dead in a process called ‘de-extinction’. The announcement has **provoked** public excitement.

The Texas company says it aims to bring the extinct bird back within five to 10 years. It will do this in partnership with the Ngāi Tahu Research Centre at University of Canterbury. The project reportedly has funding of \$25 million from the film-maker Sir Peter Jackson.

To ‘de-extinct’ the giant bird, DNA will be collected from fossils. Genes of the moa’s nearest surviving relatives, like the emu, will be used to ‘fill in the gaps’ of the DNA.

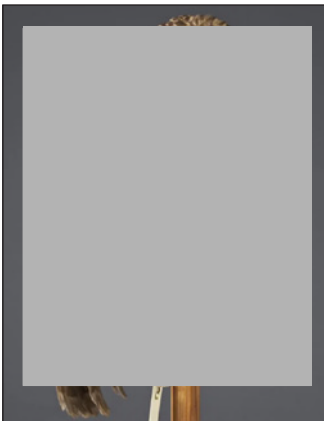
“I hope that, within a few years, we’ll get to see a moa again. This gives me more satisfaction than any film ever has,” says Jackson.

Evolutionary biologist Dr Tori Herridge is critical of the project. “Is de-extinction possible? No, it is not possible. You could create a genetically modified organism that may contain some appearance traits linked to what we *think* an extinct animal looked like. Using the term ‘de-extinction’ allows us to skip over the hard questions. This is not bringing back the mammoth, moa, or dodo. This is creating something new to create a change in an ecosystem.”

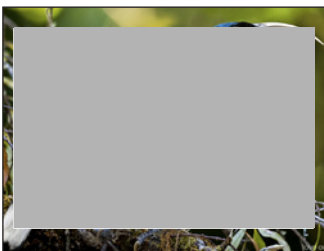
Other unique extinct New Zealand birds



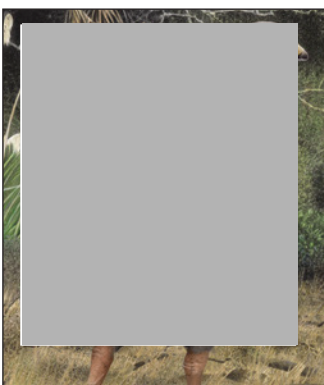
Haast's eagle or pouākai was the largest eagle known to have existed. It weighed 10–18 kilograms and had a wingspan of 3 metres. It preyed on moa. Analysis of DNA shows this bird is related most closely to the little eagle and the booted eagle.



The **laughing owl or whēkau** became extinct by 1914. A 2016 study found it was related to the barking owl and morepork. The call of the laughing owl was described as “just like the barking of a young dog.”



The last confirmed sighting of the **huia** was in 1907. In 1999, Hastings Boys' High School students organised a conference to consider bringing the huia back to life through cloning. However, bird expert Sandy Bartle said that because of the poor state of the DNA in museum specimens, cloning was unlikely to work.



The **North Island goose or tarepo** has been extinct for hundreds of years. This flightless goose weighed up to 18 kg and grew to 1 metre in height. Its closest living relative is the Cape Barren goose.

- (a) *Colossal Biosciences has announced that the giant moa has joined the woolly mammoth, dodo, and Tasmanian tiger, on its list of animals that it is trying to bring back from the dead in a process called 'de-extinction'.*

The writer has most likely used quotation marks around 'de-extinction' to show:

- ☐ it is a technical word the reader may not be familiar with.
- ☐ the writer is not sure if he is using the word correctly.
- ☐ it is a quote from Peter Jackson about the project.
- ☐ the writer thinks the word sounds silly or amusing to readers.

- (b) *The announcement has **provoked** public excitement.*

The word **provoked** in this sentence means:

- ☐ resolved
- ☐ annoyed
- ☐ lengthened
- ☐ caused

- (c) The writer has included some different views about the project to bring back the moa. Who is the least enthusiastic about this project?

- ☐ Colossal Biosciences
- ☐ Sir Peter Jackson
- ☐ Dr Tori Herridge
- ☐ Ngāi Tahu Research Centre

- (d) To help the reader trust this text, the writer has included the names of:

- ☐ the scientists involved in the project.
- ☐ the organisations that are running the project.
- ☐ other birds from New Zealand and other countries.
- ☐ other extinct animals that could be brought back.

(e) In the *Other unique extinct New Zealand birds* section, why has the author included information about the birds' nearest relatives?

- ☐ To show these extinct birds aren't really that unique after all.
- ☐ Because readers might want to bring these extinct species back to life themselves.
- ☐ To show that there are many living birds we should be protecting instead of trying to bring back extinct birds.
- ☐ Because the living relatives give us clues about what the extinct bird might have been like.

(f) According to the text, there has been an interest in bringing back which other extinct New Zealand bird?

- ☐ Pouākai
- ☐ Huia
- ☐ Whēkau
- ☐ Tarepo

QUESTION THREE

Read Text A and Text B (below and on page 11) and select (✓) the best answer to all parts of the question on pages 12 and 13.

TEXT A

Rules for adverts and packaging

Claims made about the health or nutritional benefits of a product must not mislead consumers. Your business should be able to prove any claims. Consumers should be able to rely on information you provide in adverts or packaging.

Keep claims clear and simple. Consumers who are unfamiliar with technical or scientific terms may be misled if you are unclear or **vague**.

Health claims describe a relationship between the use of a product and a health benefit. [Food Standards Australia New Zealand](#) (FSANZ) and [Medsafe](#) have key roles in making rules around the use of health claims on food products and medicines. The [Commerce Commission](#)'s role is in relation to health claims being inaccurate or misleading.

Nutritional claims are claims that food or drinks have beneficial nutritional properties such as being 'low fat', 'high protein', 'rich in vitamin C'. These claims can still break the law if they are true but misleading. An example is saying a product has no added sugar when it has lactose added.

You can read more about health and nutritional claims on [New Zealand Food Safety](#)'s website.

TEXT B

Protein bar advertisement

LIMITLESS

Never run out
of energy again!

Packed with 15g protein,
Limitless Bars will make you
stronger than ever.

Start building muscles
with just one bite!

Limitless Bars have
everything you need –
and nothing you don't.

45% less
sugar
than an extra large chocolate bar.



Try our new real fruit-flavoured bars today.



Freshen up with strawberry-mint extreme.



Or escape onto a deserted island with our
tropical flavour.

With Limitless, you have no limit!

(a) According to Text A, a business should avoid misleading customers by ensuring that:

- ☐ both health and nutritional claims are included on packaging.
- ☐ all relevant technical and scientific terms are included.
- ☐ claims are clear, easy to understand, and provable.
- ☐ no information about the product's benefits is given in adverts.

(b) The most likely reason the line "than an extra large chocolate bar" is in smaller writing is:

- ☐ because this information is less important.
- ☐ to make it harder to read the information.
- ☐ to make the design more attractive to readers.
- ☐ because this information isn't needed for understanding.

(c) *Consumers who are unfamiliar with technical or scientific terms may be misled if you are unclear or **vague**.*

In this sentence in Text A, **vague** means:

- ☐ irrelevant
- ☐ uninteresting
- ☐ over the top
- ☐ not specific

(d) Text B:

- ☐ makes claims that the business won't be able to prove.
- ☐ provides potential customers with accurate information.
- ☐ misleads people with unfamiliar technical and scientific terms.
- ☐ helps people understand that exercise is needed to build muscle.

- (e) If you were concerned that the health claims in the advert (Text B) are inaccurate, which organisation's website would you visit to report your concerns?

- ☐ [Medsafe](#)
- ☐ [Food Standards Australia New Zealand](#)
- ☐ [Commerce Commission](#)
- ☐ [New Zealand Food Safety](#)

- (f) Which of these is a nutritional claim made in Text B?

- ☐ Never run out of energy again
- ☐ Packed with 15g protein
- ☐ Freshen up with strawberry-mint extreme
- ☐ With Limitless, you have no limit

QUESTION FOUR

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

TEXT A**Stop Spending Money on Space Exploration**

by Alisha Ramani, Pinewood High School student

I love space. I love the rings of planets, the vivid colours, and the specks of light that dot the alluring sky.

However, exploring space has a time and place. That time and place is simply not today. We look up to a sky of wonder, yet we're drowning in the world today.

We put time and money into learning if there was a droplet of water on Mars thousands of years ago, but for what purpose? Being human should mean prioritising our planet over the enormous universe above us. If we cannot do this, we have failed future generations.

Critics may argue that useful technology has been created through space exploration, such as memory foam, freeze-dried food, and Velcro. Overall, these innovations are irrelevant to society, especially given the time and effort necessary to make them. Furthermore, these technologies may have existed without space travel; we will never know.

Additionally, humans do not have a great record of caring for the needs of a planet. Extinction, deforestation, and pollution of water are all caused by humans. What would happen when we reach other planets? How do we know that we won't be replacing each new planet we destroy with another, continuing on and on until every planet is spinning aimlessly in space?

Fixing the world will take time, money, and effort, but it's much more beneficial than blasting off to another world in the clouds. First, look at where your feet stand.



Planet Earth

TEXT B

Space exploration is not a luxury – it's a necessity

by Daniel Fillion, Doctoral student at the University of Quebec

Oh, come on Daniel, space travel is so expensive, and pointless! These were the words of my friend Max.

Many people find space exploration inspiring. Others (like Max) see it as a waste of resources and money on an activity that only spreads pollution to another place.

I'd like to prove Max wrong.

Humans are explorers

Over one hundred years ago, humans sailed further and further south until they saw the glacial landscapes of Antarctica for the first time. At the same time, humans were attempting to dominate the skies and aiming for the beyond with planes and rockets – which is how we got to the moon.

Human nature is characterised by a desire to look further and to discover. If we stop exploring, we stop being human.

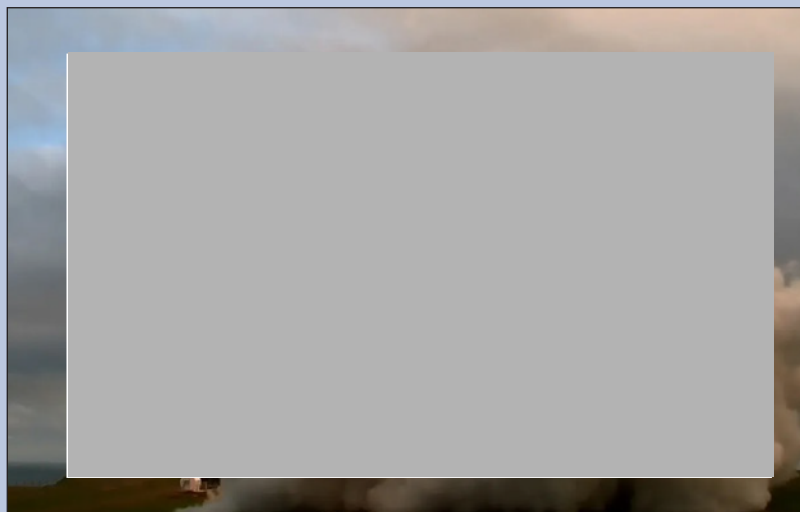
Lost without space

Satellites are a direct **consequence** of space exploration. We would be living in a different world without them. We'd get lost more often, as there'd be no GPS. Environmental monitoring, communications, even banks, all depend on satellites.

Two birds, one stone

Medicine in rural areas also benefits from space exploration. When astronauts explore space, they are very far from doctors and hospitals if they become sick or injured. Scientific research has developed technologies to help with this. And if these are useful for astronauts, why not use them for rural populations, too?

Space exploration provides us with opportunities to respond to urgent needs on Earth. Hopefully I have convinced both you and Max of this!



A Rocket Lab rocket lifts off at Māhia Peninsula

(a) Alisha's (Text A) main message is that:

- ☐ there may have been water on Mars many thousands of years ago.
- ☐ we may end up destroying planets if we travel into space in the future.
- ☐ we should spend our effort and resources on fixing Earth, not going into space.
- ☐ there is a lot to love about space as it is a very beautiful and interesting place.

(b) Daniel (Text B) uses the subheading *Two birds, one stone* because this section argues that:

- ☐ space exploration has made the planet dangerous for people and wildlife.
- ☐ technology developed through space exploration can be used for protecting nature.
- ☐ space exploration has taught us about the physics of flight and movement.
- ☐ technology developed through space exploration can also be used in rural communities.

(c) The main purpose of the *Humans are explorers* section of Text B is to:

- ☐ argue that space exploration is natural for humans.
- ☐ describe how humans started to explore space.
- ☐ provide details on the discovery of Antarctica.
- ☐ give examples of different methods of exploration.

(d) *Satellites are a direct **consequence** of space exploration.*

In this sentence in Text B, **consequence** means:

- ☐ type
- ☐ method
- ☐ result
- ☐ conclusion

- (e) Both Alisha (Text A) and Daniel (Text B) talk about technology created in order to explore space, but they come to opposite conclusions. Why is this?

- ☐ Technology is changing rapidly and does not stay the same.
- ☐ Facts can be used in different ways to support different opinions.
- ☐ Daniel (Text B) is correct and Alisha (Text A) is incorrect.
- ☐ Neither article can be trusted, as they contain the writer's opinions.

- (f) Max would most likely agree with the arguments of:

- ☐ Daniel, as he is his good friend.
- ☐ Daniel, as he writes about topics that interest Max.
- ☐ Alisha, as she has reached a higher level of education.
- ☐ Alisha, as her opinions are closest to Max's.

QUESTION FIVE

Read 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

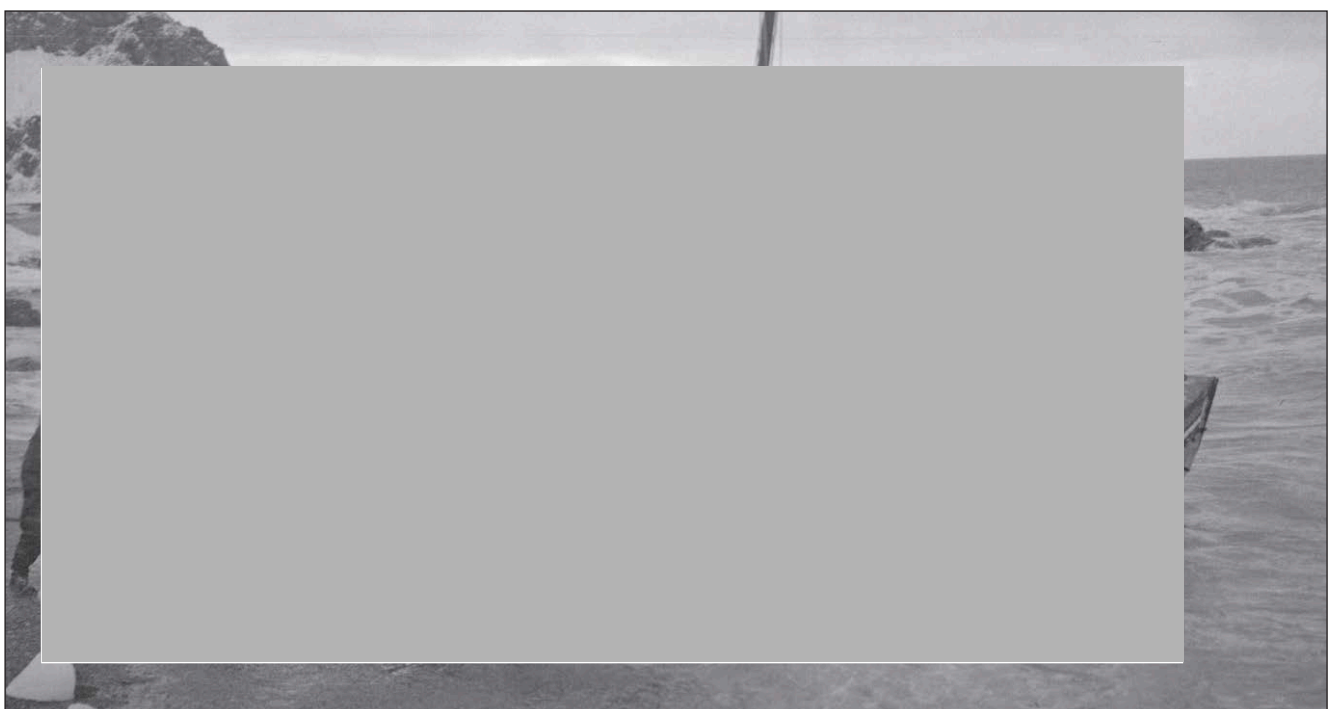
An article about New Zealander Frank Worsley

Many people have heard of Shackleton's voyage to Antarctica on the *Endurance*. But not many people realise that without New Zealander Frank Worsley's incredible navigational skills, the expedition might be remembered as a tragedy rather than the epic tale of Antarctic survival we know today.

[Frank Worsley's logbook](#) details the 14-day journey to South Georgia in the small lifeboat (named the *James Caird*). An international team of researchers analysed his logbook. **They said "the trip was complicated by rough conditions."** Worsley needed to check the boat's position by the sun – but he could only do it four times. He used his knowledge of the wind, currents, and stars – while fighting exhaustion, thirst, freezing cold. He made the calculations sitting on rocks in a small boat heaving on 15-metre ocean swells. We did not find a single error in his calculations." A record of their findings is held in the [Canterbury Museum](#).

[Ernest Shackleton's diary](#) explains that if Worsley's calculations were wrong, they would miss South Georgia, and all would be lost. He and the other five men needed to cross the 1,500 kilometres of wild Antarctic sea to help the 23 men who were stranded on Elephant Island. The journey, he wrote, was not easy – "It was so cold that one night Worsley could not straighten his body. We had to drag him below and massage him before he could unbend."

The [James Caird Society](#) says interest in this extraordinary journey continues. Hundreds of visitors visit the boat, which was returned to England, every year.



The *James Caird* lifeboat

TEXT B

An Extract from Frank Worsley's diary

24 April Our tiny lifeboat plunges and swoops, climbing the next crest of waves, catching the full fury of the gales as the water surges around us.

2 May Days of endless cold and wet. Giant waves strike the boat – the sea is instantly everywhere. We grab whatever we can and scoop for dear life.

3 May After leaving my four hour turn on the watch, I balance myself on the hull. Swaying back and forth, holding the sextant close, I cling to the makeshift mast with one arm, trying to get a fix on the sun. There it is: a wintry flicker through storm-torn clouds. As the boat leaps towards the crest of a wave, I quickly raise the sextant and take a reading. I make my calculations in the sodden notebook. I agonise over the navigation – miss the pinpoint of rock in the vast ocean and we'll disappear.

8 May My lips are cracked, my mouth is swollen and burning. Our drinking water and food supplies are almost gone. But just before dusk – a piece of seaweed floated past. Land, I wonder? My navigation has become little more than guesswork. I just hope I have done enough.

9 May I peer anxiously for the sun through a gloomy sky. My pulse quickens. Birds. On board, excitement builds. At last, from one of the men comes a cheerful cry. Through salt-blurred eyes, I glimpse a towering, black rock and allow myself a smile.

Glossary

Sextant a tool used in navigation to work out distances using the sun or a star

- (a) They said “the trip was complicated by rough conditions...”

This sentence in Text A means that the ‘rough conditions’ made the trip more:

- ☐ challenging
- ☐ annoying
- ☐ puzzling
- ☐ distressing

- (b) A reader can trust the researchers’ findings (Text A) because:

- ☐ Shackleton’s diary refers to Worsley’s calculations.
- ☐ hundreds of people visit the *James Caird* every year.
- ☐ a record of the research is held in the Canterbury Museum.
- ☐ the team of researchers all came from New Zealand.

- (c) If a reader wanted to know why the men were going to South Georgia, the best link to click on would be:

- ☐ [James Caird Society](#)
- ☐ [Frank Worsley’s logbook](#)
- ☐ [Canterbury Museum](#)
- ☐ [Ernest Shackleton’s diary](#)

- (d) In Text B, Worsley wanted to get a fix on the sun because he needed to:

- ☐ keep from hitting the rocks.
- ☐ work out the time of day.
- ☐ work out where they were.
- ☐ keep the boat well balanced.

(e) The diary entries in Text B help readers to:

- ☐ learn how a sextant can be used for navigation.
- ☐ appreciate the struggles involved in the journey.
- ☐ understand what had to be achieved each day.
- ☐ realise how long it took to voyage to Antarctica.

(f) Both Text A and Text B provide information about the:

- ☐ reliance on the sun.
- ☐ roles the crew had.
- ☐ location of the boat now.
- ☐ food that they ate.

QUESTION SIX

Read 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

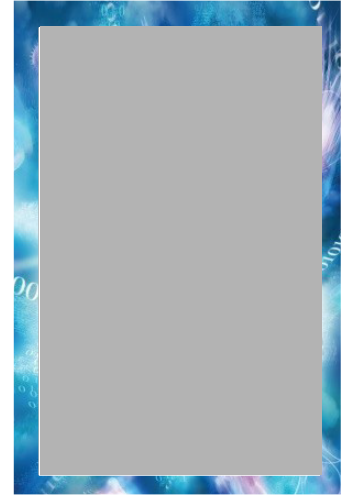
The Tomorrow Code, by Brian Falkner (from a novel)

First chapter:

THE END

Saturday, September 26

The end of the world started quietly enough for Tane Williams



sending out messages, just waiting for someone in the past to invent a receiver.”

“It’s an interesting idea,” mused Rebecca.

[REDACTED]

School’s two main playing fields. They looked up at the stars ...

TEXT B

Comments from a Brian Falkner writing workshop

Lee: A good story needs strong emotions. We want to be scared, horrified, amused, excited ...

Katie: The first thing you need to think about as a writer is: ‘What If ...?’

Rangi: Characters have to be real, so readers will care about what happens to them.

Marama: Lots of his ideas come from things that happened when he was a child.

- (a) The two chapter titles and the extracts in Text A suggest that *The Tomorrow Code* will mainly be about:

- ☐ how nothing happens in Sunnyvale.
- ☐ saving the world from ending.
- ☐ a year in the life of two friends.
- ☐ a story of two friends told in reverse.

- (b) Which statement best describes how one character feels about the other?

- ☐ Tane is impressed by Rebecca's intelligence.
- ☐ Rebecca thinks Tane is boring and annoying.
- ☐ Tane thinks Rebecca is really just a know-it-all.
- ☐ Rebecca is impressed by Tane's inventions.

- (c) *It was much later that Tane **resumed** the argument,*

The best word to replace **resumed** in this sentence is:

- ☐ opposed
- ☐ reviewed
- ☐ rejected
- ☐ continued

- (d) The main purpose of the first chapter of *The Tomorrow Code* (Text A) is to:

- ☐ show the reader that both the characters enjoy reading.
- ☐ describe for the reader how a radio transmitter works.
- ☐ establish a sense of mystery and unease for the reader.
- ☐ prove to the reader that time travelling is impossible.

(e) Looking at the comments of the students in Text B, the writing workshop mainly focussed on how to:

- ☐ make an engaging story.
- ☐ invent an exciting ending.
- ☐ produce a story quickly.
- ☐ come up with good questions.

Acknowledgements

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

Question One

(text and images): Mary Ieremia-Allan, www.nzherald.co.nz/waikato-news/news/ywca-y25-2025-waikato-pacific-community-and-environmental-advocate-mary-ieremia-allan-recognised/IKLRSRN4GBCFJN2A23HESXE5JA/;
Tom Rae, www.stuff.co.nz/travel/360821737/hes-only-20-kiwi-just-won-one-biggest-photography-awards-second-year-row;
Lulu Sun, www.rnz.co.nz/news/sport/521140/who-is-lulu-sun-tiny-new-zealand-town-rallying-behind-the-young-tennis-star;
Lex Revell-Lewis, www.stuff.co.nz/sport/360634008/lex-revell-lewis-breaks-27-year-old-new-zealand-400m-record

Question Two

www.theguardian.com/environment/2025/jul/11/de-extinction-extinct-giant-moa-bird-colossal-bioscience-aoe; www.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand_goose; www.nzbirdsonline.org.nz/species/north-island-goose; www.nzbirdsonline.org.nz/species/south-island-goose; www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laughing_owl; www.nzbirdsonline.org.nz/species/laughing-owl; www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haast's_eagle; www.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huia; www.nzbirdsonline.org.nz/species/huia
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