

Reading

2024 Q1 Literacy

Today's date:

Given name:

Family name:

Organisation:

Course:

Gender:

Female

Male

Diverse

Date of birth:

Is English your first language?

Yes

No

If No, what is your first language?

What ethnic group(s) do you belong to?

(For example, New Zealand European, Māori, Samoan, Tongan.)

Learner Identification (optional)

NSN:

SMS ID:

Instructions

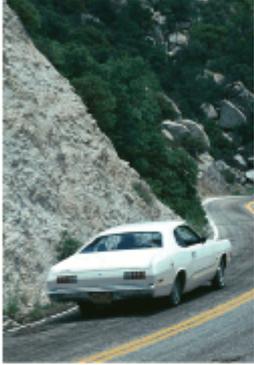
This is an assessment of how well you understand what you read. The practice questions below help you to understand different sorts of reading questions. When you have finished the practice questions please turn the page and begin the assessment. You may need to wait for your tutor to tell you when to begin.

You need to choose the answer you think is best for each question. It is a good idea to read parts of the text again before choosing each answer.

Answer every question, even if you are not quite sure of the answer. If you change your mind about an answer, rub out the answer you chose and shade in your new answer. The questions are likely to get harder as you go through the book.

There is no time limit for the assessment. You will be given about 15 questions to answer.

Practice Unit

FOR SALE		
	ABC Car Company	
Price:	\$5,990	
Year:	1967	
Doors:	2 Door	
Transmission:	Manual	

1 What is in the picture?

- A a car
- B a boat
- C a house
- D a caravan

2 When was the car made?
Underline the year in the text.

3 According to the text, are the following statements correct?
Circle True or False for each statement.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------|-------|
| A There are 2 doors. | True | False |
| B The price is \$4000. | True | False |

4 Who is selling the car?
Circle the name of the company.

END OF PRACTICE QUESTIONS

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Reduce water usage

sustainability.govt.nz

Home | [What is sustainability?](#)

Living sustainably means living smarter. Through this site you'll learn how to reduce your impact on the environment and save money.

Want to make a difference?
CLICK HERE TO CREATE YOUR 'NEXT STEP' PLAN

Rubbish **Water** Energy Building Transport Climate Change

Reduce Water Usage

Do you want to reduce your water usage?

The following small steps will help you to achieve this goal.

1. Fix leaking taps

A leaky tap that drips every second can waste 10,000 litres of water a year. A leaky tap can usually be fixed by changing a washer. For a hot water tap, this can also save \$20 - \$30 per year on your power bill.

2. Turn off the tap when you brush your teeth

A tap can discharge up to 10 litres of water per minute. That's the equivalent of a bucket of water if you leave the tap running while brushing your teeth for just one minute. Try using a glass of water to rinse and use the tap just when needed.

3. Keep track of your shower time; try to shower for 5 minutes or less

Keeping track of your shower time can have a big impact on water use. Even a low flow shower head can use about 35 litres of water every 5 minutes.

4. Consider taking a shower instead of a bath

Short showers use less energy and water than baths. You can save even more by fitting a low flow shower head.

5. Put a brick in the toilet cistern and reduce its water capacity

Put a brick in your toilet cistern to reduce the amount of water in the cistern. This will cut the amount of water used for each flush.

6. Use a bucket to wash your car

If possible, wash the car on the lawn. This waters the grass at the same time and stops the detergent going down stormwater drains.

7. Use your dishwasher and/or washing machine on full loads

A full load uses less water and energy per kilogram than a partial one. Try to only use these appliances when they're full to save overall water use. Visit the WELS and [appliance rating systems pages](#) for more information.

- 1 Why are the steps in this text called “small steps”?
- A One step alone will not save any water.
 - B The steps are easy for most people to do.
 - C The steps must be followed exactly in order.
- 2 Why is it helpful to place a brick in your toilet cistern?
- A It will stop the cistern leaking.
 - B The cistern will hold less water.
 - C The toilet won’t need to be flushed as often.
 - D It will improve the toilet’s flushing capacity.
- 3 “Consider taking a shower instead of a bath.”
What kind of advice is this?
- A an order
 - B a criticism
 - C a restriction
 - D a suggestion
- 4 “appliance rating systems pages”
What would this website link give information about?
- A tap washers
 - B toilet cisterns
 - C washing machines
 - D low flow shower heads

Ethnic Forum

Saturday 4 October at 12 noon

Maungaiti Primary School
Cnr Rimu and Maungaiti Roads

The Mangaone Ethnic Forum, in partnership with the Mangaone District Council, invites you to a forum to explore

- culture,
- ethnicity,
- the experience of new migrants and settlers in the Mangaone district,
- the experience of Mangaone communities receiving new cultures, and
- what all of this means for now - and in the future.

For more information or to RSVP please contact Tamara Webber on (05) 527 4972 or email tamara.webber@mangaone.govt.nz

Mangaone District Council
He totara waihi rua he kai na te toki.

- 5 What is the purpose of the forum on Saturday?
- A to ask ratepayers' views
 - B to share cultural experiences
 - C to choose a new Council member
 - D to explore local places of interest
- 6 What does “cnr” (line 4) mean?
- A centre
 - B corner
 - C car park
 - D crescent
- 7 “The Mangaone Ethnic Forum ... invites you to a forum...”
What are the two different meanings of “forum” in this sentence?
Circle Yes or No for each word.
- | | | |
|-------------------|-----|----|
| A a school | Yes | No |
| B a meeting | Yes | No |
| C a company | Yes | No |
| D an organisation | Yes | No |
- 8 What does “explore” (line 7) mean in this text?
- A look up
 - B search for
 - C talk about
 - D travel around
- 9 Where does Tamara Webber work?
- A Migrant Services
 - B Mangaone Ethnic Forum
 - C Maungaiti Primary School
 - D Mangaone District Council

Free-range eggs

COMMENTS	FREE RANGE EGGS
Trevor 9.45am Thursday 5 March	Thanks for the advice, everyone. (Maybe battery hens aren't the only things that need their beaks snipped!)
Bill Freedom Poultry Farm 4.15pm Wednesday 4 March	I own a small free-range egg farm. Maybe I can add something to this "debate". There is very little government regulation about what is or isn't "free-range". My own hens get outside into the paddock every day, stretch their wings, peck at grass and insects, and lay healthy eggs with nice dark yolks. Some other "free-range" hens, however, hardly get outside at all and eat the same as caged hens; they even have their beaks snipped, too. Those eggs certainly aren't worth the extra money. I suggest you find a local farm you can trust, and buy their eggs. And please lobby the government for stricter regulation.
Foghorn 11.32am Wednesday 4 March	Eggs are eggs. There are more important things to worry about than accommodation for chickens. What about homeless people, Jemima? Anyway, I don't trust the labels – I reckon free-range eggs are just ordinary eggs with a different label on them, and a bigger price tag too! Give the chickens a life?? Get a life yourself!
Clucky 9.30pm Tuesday 3 March	I must confess I just use ordinary eggs. I do care about animals, but free-range eggs are over double the price, and a mother bringing up a family sometimes can't afford that. I have my own little "chicks" to think about.
Jemina 1.11pm Tuesday 3 March	Will it make a difference to your cake? Try it and see. You'll never go back. Will it make a difference to the poor hens that lay most of the eggs in the supermarkets? Absolutely, Trevor! Most eggs come from battery hens. These poor creatures are crammed into cages so they can't move, 20 birds per square metre, in sheds that hold 20,000 other hens. They never see daylight, walk about or catch an insect. They have their beaks snipped so they can't peck each other – because they have nothing else to do with their time, apart from laying eggs! So buy free-range eggs, and give the poor chickens a life, scratching around in the sun the way they were meant to.
Trevor 9.51am Tuesday 3 March	A quick question. The recipes in this newspaper always say "free-range eggs". Will it make any difference to my cake if I just use ordinary eggs? Thanks.

- 10 This text is a blog from a newspaper website. A blog is a news and opinion page found on the internet.
In this blog, which writer expresses opinions without including relevant facts or personal experience?
- A Jemima
 - B Clucky
 - C Foghorn
 - D Bill
- 11 Why does Jemima tell Trevor, "Try it and see"?
- A She is sure Trevor will prefer free-range eggs.
 - B She doesn't know the answer to Trevor's question.
 - C She doesn't like telling other people what to think.
 - D She is afraid that Trevor might prefer ordinary eggs.
- 12 Which writers make the point that people are more important than chickens?
- A Foghorn and Bill
 - B Trevor and Jemima
 - C Jemima and Clucky
 - D Clucky and Foghorn
- 13 Which of the following statements would **both** Foghorn and Bill agree with?
- A Labels on eggs can be misleading.
 - B The source of eggs is not important.
 - C Local eggs are better value than others.
 - D The price of eggs is an indication of their quality.
- 14 Why does Trevor say, "Maybe battery hens aren't the only things that need their beaks snipped!"?
- A He doesn't believe that snipping beaks is cruel.
 - B He thinks some blog writers are unkind to each other.
 - C He thinks people should realise that beak snipping is painful.
 - D He thinks other kinds of poultry should be snipped like hens.

Fairness at Work

National Conversation highlights both differences and similarities

The Human Rights Commission (HRC) team went out to meet with a broad range of groups in the Wellington and West Coast areas with open minds and broad questions to ask: what would make a difference to employers and employees in terms of increasing fairness at work?

“The two regions we visited first could hardly have been more different in makeup,” says HRC’s Senior Policy Adviser Sue O’Shea. “Wellington is dominated by the public service, has a higher female workforce and lower unemployment than most of the country, while the West Coast has an older, smaller population, spread over a large area, and with mining, agriculture and tourism as its three major industries.” Despite the differences, the issues people identified were remarkably similar, she says.

Pay equity, hours of work, flexible work hours, childcare, and pay were issues raised as barriers to fairness at work in both Wellington and the West Coast, but the way people experience them was very different in each area.

On the West Coast, for example, long working hours were driven by the demands of shift work, the difficulties of transport to and from work and the long distances people need to travel, while in Wellington, problems with long hours tended to be the result of heavy workload and expectations. Childcare issues on the West Coast were linked to the population being widely spread, making childcare centres unviable in many places, and not able to cater to working parents’ needs. In Wellington, it is more often the cost of the childcare that is the problem.

“It’s too early for any conclusions from the conversations, because we have many more to come, but we’re delighted with the openness we’ve found, and people’s desire across the board to talk to us freely,” says Sue O’Shea.

“People in both Wellington and the West Coast have realistic expectations – they know why there are often tensions between family and relationships and work, and that companies have to make a profit. But they are keen to make sure that all aspects of life are taken into account at work, so it’s fairer and better for everyone.”

The National Conversation continues on the road – watch this space.

- 15** This text was adapted from the Human Rights Commission (HRC) website. According to the text, what were the HRC team mainly asking people about?
- A open-mindedness
 - B regional differences
 - C employment conditions
 - D the National Conversation
- 16** The text refers to differences and similarities between Wellington and the West Coast. Which of the following summarises these differences and similarities?
- A similar regions, different general issues, similar detailed issues
 - B different regions, similar general issues, different detailed issues
 - C different regions, similar general issues, similar detailed issues
 - D similar regions, different general issues, different detailed issues
- 17** According to the text, what aspect of childcare are people on the West Coast unhappy with?
- A Childcare is too expensive.
 - B Childcare is not suited to shift workers.
 - C Childcare centres are smaller than in cities.
 - D Childcare centres are not conveniently located.
- 18** According to the text, what is the main reason why people in Wellington work long hours?
- A People live close to their workplace.
 - B People are expected to work very hard.
 - C There is concern about unemployment.
 - D There are many women in the workforce.

END OF ASSESSMENT