



OALCF Task Cover Sheet

Task Title: Reading and Comprehending a Brochure

Learner Name:	
Date Started:	Date Completed:
Successful Completion: Yes___ No___	
Goal Path: Employment___ Apprenticeship___ Secondary School ✓ Post Secondary ✓ Independence___	
Task Description: In this task the learner is required to read and understand a brochure on Geocoaching.	
Competency: A: Find and Use Information B: Communicate Ideas and Information	Task Group(s): A1: Read continuous text A2: Interpret documents B2: Write continuous text.
Level Indicators: A1.1: Read brief texts to locate specific details. A1.2: Read texts to locate and connect ideas and information. A1.3: Read longer texts to connect, evaluate, and integrate ideas and information. A2.2: Interpret simple documents to locate and connect information. A2.3: Interpret somewhat complex documents to connect, evaluate and integrate information. B2.1: Write brief texts to convey simple ideas and factual information. B2.2: Write texts to explain and describe information and ideas.	
Performance Descriptors: see chart on last page	
Materials Required: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pen / Pencil and/or computer• Questions sheet and brochure	



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Learner Information and Tasks: When doing research on various learning opportunities and programs individuals need to read brochures and understand the content.

Read the brochure "A Guide to Geocaching" and complete the following tasks.

Task 1: What is Geocaching?

Task 2: What do the initials GPS stand for?

Task 3: What are the rules of Geocaching?

Task 4: Who can be a "Geocacher"?

Task 5: What is trilateration?

Task 6: What are two ways someone who is Geocaching could use a GPS?

Task 7: Why would it be important to let someone else know where you are going when Geocaching?

Task 8: In your opinion, what are some of the benefits of Geocaching?

www.geocaching.com

Welcome to Geocaching!

Geocaching is a high-tech treasure hunting game played throughout the world by adventure seekers equipped with GPS devices.

Never heard of geocaching?

Geocaching (pronounced geo-caching) is a worldwide game of hiding and seeking treasure. The basic idea is to hide containers (caches) and post the locations of these caches on the internet. Anyone with a GPS receiver can enter the locations' coordinates to find the caches and then log the caches at www.geocaching.com to show that they've found them.

Geocaching participants include people from all age groups, including families with children, students, adults and retirees. It is a worldwide activity with a strong sense of community and support for the environment. Since September of 2000, geocaching has grown from 75 caches in several countries to hundreds of thousands of caches all over the world.

How Does GPS Work?

Global Positioning System (GPS) receivers tap into a satellite network from anywhere in the world to accurately pinpoint specific geographic locations. A location is identified by measuring its distance from at least three satellites by a process called trilateration.

A geocacher can place a cache anywhere in the world, pinpoint its location using GPS technology and then alert others to the cache's existence and location via the internet. Anyone with a GPS receiver can then hunt for the cache.

Geocaching in Six Easy Steps

1. Go to www.geocaching.com and register for a **free account**.
2. Click "Hide & Seek a Cache."
3. Enter your zip code and click "Search."
4. Choose any cache from the list and click on its name.
5. Enter the coordinates (waypoint) of a cache into your GPS receiver.
6. Follow the direction arrow on the receiver until you find the hidden cache.

Simple Rules of Geocaching

- If you take something from the cache, leave something of equal or greater value.
- Write about your find in the cache logbook.
- Log your find at www.geocaching.com.

Keep In Mind

- Caches should never be buried.
- Don't put yourself or others in harm's way.
- Don't place items such as food, explosives, knives, drugs or alcohol in a cache.
- Caches are intended to be enjoyed by people of all ages.
- Respect local laws and seek permission where needed.
- Review our cache listing requirements and guidelines before hiding a cache.



2012
GOS

GROUNDSPeAK PRESENTS

A GUIDE TO GEOCACHING





Types of Caches



Traditional:

The original cache type consisting, at minimum, of a container and a logbook. The coordinates listed on a traditional cache page describe the exact location for the cache.



Multi-Cache:

A multi-cache involves two or more locations. Hints are found in the initial cache(s) and then the final location is typically a physical cache container.



Puzzle Cache:

A cache that involves a puzzle or puzzles, sometimes complicated, that you must solve to determine the coordinates of the cache.



Event Cache:

Geocaching events organized by local geocachers and geocaching organizations. Listings contain coordinates, a date and time to meet.

Before You Go

- Find a cache that will meet your immediate goals. Are you looking for a difficult hike or an easy adventure?
- Print cache information (don't forget the hints) and make sure to bring both a map and compass.
- Remember that distances can be deceiving. A cache can take longer to find depending on trails, rivers and other obstacles.
- Pack any needed supplies such as water, food and extra clothing. Check cache terrain and difficulty ratings.
- Let someone know where you are going.
- Don't forget your GPS receiver and extra batteries.

Finding a Cache

- Mark your car as a waypoint to ensure your safe return.
- Be mindful of the environment, practice **Cache In Trash Out**.

Bring friends and family with you; sharing the experience can be very rewarding. Pets are usually welcome, too!

After the Find

- Sign the cache logbook.
- Leave the cache as you found it (hidden, of course).
- Log your find at www.geocaching.com.



Want More Information?

Visit www.geocaching.com to learn how to:

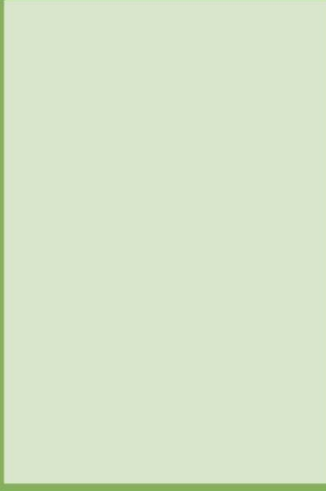
- Locate caches in your area
- Create your own caches
- Locate resources and recommendations
- Play variations of the game
- Find geocachers and events

Geocaching.com is owned and operated by Groundspeak, Inc. of Seattle, Washington. Groundspeak enables people to create and share interactive location-based experiences in the real world using a unique combination of technology and the Internet.



Groundspeak

Compliments of:



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Cache In Trash Out

Cache In Trash Out is a worldwide environmental clean-up effort supported by the geocaching community.

Check the online event calendar to participate in organized clean-ups in your area.

Visit www.cacheintrashout.org for more information.





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Answer Key:

Task 1: What is Geocaching?

Geocaching is a high-tech treasure hunting game played throughout the world by adventure seekers equipped with GPS devices.

Task 2: What do the initials GPS stand for?

Global Positioning System

Task 3: What are the rules of Geocaching?

- **If you take something from the cache, leave something of equal or greater value.**
- **Write about your find in the cache logbook.**
- **Log your find at www.geocaching.com.**

Task 4: Who can be a "Geocacher"?

Geocaching participants include people from all age groups, including families with children, students, adults and retirees.

Task 5: What is trilateration?

When a location is identified by measuring its distance from at least three satellites

Task 6: What are two ways someone who is Geocaching could use a GPS?

- **Enter the geocaches coordinates to find or hunt for the cache**
- **Enter the geocache coordinates when you are hiding a cache**
- **For marking your car as a waypoint**

Task 7: Why would it be important to let someone else know where you are going when Geocaching?

Answers will vary, but they should be about safety.

Task 8: In your opinion, what are some of the benefits of Geocaching?

Answers will vary, but they should include something about it being a sense of community and beneficial to the environment.



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Performance Descriptors		Needs Work	Completes task with support from practitioner	Completes task independently
A1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reads short texts to locate a single piece of information 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decodes words and makes meaning of sentences in a single text 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the main idea in brief texts 			
A1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scans text to locate information 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locates multiple pieces of information in simple texts 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes low-level inferences 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes connections between sentences and between paragraphs in a single text 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reads more complex texts to locate a single piece of information 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follows the main events of descriptive, narrative and informational texts 			
A1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages unfamiliar elements (e.g. vocabulary, context, topic) to complete tasks 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies the purpose and relevance of texts 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infers meaning which is not explicit in texts 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses organizational features, such as headings, to locate information 			
A2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performs limited searches using one or two search criteria 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses layout to locate information 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes connections between parts of documents 			



Practitioner submitted task: Prepared for the Project, Teaching to Fish (Build Tasks) Integrating OALCF Task Development within Ontario's Literacy Programs (2014)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes low-level inferences 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begins to identify sources and evaluate information 			
A2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages unfamiliar elements (e.g. vocabulary, context, topic) to complete tasks 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrates several pieces of information from documents 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses layout to locate information 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes inferences and draws conclusions from information displays 			
B2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writes simple texts to request, remind or inform 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conveys simple ideas and factual information 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates a limited understanding of sequence 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses sentence structure, upper and lower case and basic punctuation 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses highly familiar vocabulary 			
B2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writes texts to explain and describe 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begins to sequence writing with some attention to principles (e.g. time, importance) 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connects ideas using paragraph structure 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uses limited range of vocabulary and punctuation appropriate to the task 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begins to select words and tone appropriate to the task 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begins to organize writing to communicate effectively 			

This task: was successfully completed ___ needs to be tried again ___



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Learner Comments

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Instructor (print)

Learner Signature