

## Feuille de route du cours d'anglais

### Classes de 3<sup>e</sup> - Collège Edmée Varin

Chers parents, chers élèves, il semblerait que nous n'allons pas nous revoir de sitôt. Alors en attendant, voici ce que nous avons préparé pour vous. Dans cette séquence, nous allons nous envoler chez nos voisins kiwis, en Nouvelle Zélande. Nous allons découvrir ce pays et la culture Maorie en nous intéressant en particulier au haka et aux tatouages. Certains sites internet vous seront parfois indiqués. Ils ne sont mentionnés que pour compléter le cours.

Cette feuille de route vous sert d'explication pour chaque leçon. La progression a été calculée en fonction des 3 heures de cours par semaine.

**Semaine 1 : 3 heures prévues**

## FLASH UNIT : KIA ORA

### Lesson 1 : Discover Aotearoa

**DOCUMENTS 1 et 2 : "KIA ORA, Welcome to New Zealand" ; "The Maori Culture" ;**

#### **Compréhension Ecrite**

**Objectif :** Découvrir la Nouvelle Zélande et la culture Maorie.

**Que connais- tu de la Nouvelle Zélande ? Y-es-tu déjà allé(e) ?**

**Pour commencer, voici une présentation de la Nouvelle Zélande et de la culture Maorie.**

**Etape 1 : Lis les informations au sujet de la NZ (History, Culture, Geography, etc...) du document 1 « Kia Ora » et réponds aux questions suivantes :**

Quels sont les 2 langues officielles de la Nouvelle Zélande ?

#### **History :**

- 1) D'où vient le peuple Maori?
- 2) Quel est le nom du traité le plus célèbre entre Européens et Maoris?
- 3) Que s'est-il passé en 1893 ?

#### **People and culture :**

- 1) Quel est le surnom des Néo-Zélandais?
- 2) Traduis le nom que les Maoris donnent à leur ile : "The land of the long white cloud".
- 3) Quels sont les 2 sports les plus populaires en Nouvelle Zélande?

#### **Government and economy**

**Coche la bonne réponse :** La Nouvelle Zélande est:

- ☐ une monarchie                      ☐ une monarchie parlementaire  
☐ une république

Le dirigeant du pays est :

- ☐ une reine                      ☐ un président  
☐ un premier ministre

Le secteur économique principal de la Nouvelle Zélande est

- ☐ Agriculture                      ☐ Industrie du bois                      ☐ Tourisme

#### **Geography**

Trouve les informations suivantes sur la Nouvelle Zélande :

- 1) Capitale :
- 2) Plus proche pays voisin :
- 3) Plus haute montagne :

#### **Nature:**

- 1) Qu'est-ce que les oiseaux Néo-zélandais ont de spécial?
- 2) Qu'est-il arrivé à beaucoup d'entre eux?

#### **HELP BOX : Vocabulaire utile et à apprendre :**

**Dutch :** people come from Netherlands (les Pays-Bas) ● **Seized lands** = des terres confisquées /

**Parcels of land** = lopins / parcelles de terre ● **Remote** = réculée / isolée ● **Wildlife** = les animaux sauvages

# **DOCUMENT 1 - KIA ORA !!**

## **WELCOME TO NEW ZEALAND !**

### **FAST FACTS**

- **OFFICIAL NAME:** New Zealand/Aotearoa (Maori)
- **FORM OF GOVERNMENT:** Parliamentary democracy
- **CAPITAL:** Wellington
- **POPULATION:** 4,545,627
- **OFFICIAL LANGUAGES:** English/Maori
- **MONEY:** New Zealand dollar
- **AREA:** 103,883 square miles (269,055 square kilometers)
- **MAJOR MOUNTAIN RANGES:** Southern Alps, Kaikoura Ranges
- **MAJOR RIVERS:** Waikato, Clutha, Rangitaiki, Wanganui, Manawatu, Buller, Rakaia, Waitaki, Waiau

### **HISTORY**

The **Maori people** arrived by canoe from islands in Polynesia near Tahiti around 1,000 A.D. In the 1600s, the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman visited the islands, but they left after being attacked. New Zealand was named Nieuw Zeeland after a region in the Netherlands.

In 1769, Captain James Cook came to the islands. The British established settlements and signed The Treaty of Waitangi with about 500 Maori chiefs in 1840. The Maori protested the treaty after their lands were seized, and in the 1860s, they began a 12-year war against the British for control of North Island. Peace was restored to the islands in the 1870s.

In **1893**, New Zealand became the first country to give women the right to vote. The country became a dominion of Britain in 1907 and gained its independence from Britain in 1947.



Maori people as seen after colonisation.



### **PEOPLE & CULTURE**

New Zealanders, or "Kiwis" as they are called, have been shaped by their isolation. Today, of the 4.5 million New Zealanders, approximately 69% are of European descent, 14.6% are indigenous Māori, 9.2% Asian and 6.9% non-Māori Pacific Islanders. More people live in the city of Auckland on North Island, than the whole population of South Island.

The Maori named the country, **Aotearoa**, "*The Land of the Long White Cloud*." The Maori culture is widely respected by New Zealanders and many parcels of land under dispute were returned to the Maori in 1998.

**Rugby** is the favorite sport and nearly everyone cheers on the national team, the All Blacks. Many Kiwis also enjoy cricket.

One of NZ extreme activity : Jet Boating



### **GOVERNMENT & ECONOMY**

New Zealand's government is based on the parliamentary democracy based on the system used in Britain. There are 122 seats in the House of Representatives and each is elected for a three-year term. Seven seats are reserved for the Maori and they are chosen by Maori voters.

There are two main parties, National and Labour. The party with the most elected representatives forms the government. The leader of the party is the **Prime Minister**.

Tourism is the main industry in New Zealand with over two million visitors a year. New Zealand is famous for its **extreme sports** such as Bungy Jumping, Rafting, Jet Boating, etc... The main exports are lamb, butter, kiwifruit, and wine.



## GEOGRAPHY

New Zealand is a remote, mountainous group of islands in the southeastern Pacific Ocean. The two main islands, **North and South Islands**, are separated by the Cook Strait. The Capital City is Wellington. Australia, its nearest neighbor, is 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) away.

The islands were created just 23 million years ago when land was thrust out of the ocean by volcanic forces. New Zealand has more than 50 volcanoes, some of which are still active today.

The South Island is home to the highest mountain peak in New Zealand, Mount Cook, which rises to 12,316 feet (3,754 meters) and is called "Cloud Piercer" by the Maori people.

## NATURE

Because of its remote location, New Zealand is rich in unusual wildlife not seen anywhere else in the world. Nearly all the land animals are birds and many of these species have lost the ability to fly. The Maori people and European settlers introduced animals to the islands and the flightless birds had no defence against them.

In the last 1,000 years, half of all animals on the islands have become extinct. Fewer than 75,000 wild kiwis remain. Several species are recovering, including the kakapo, kokako, kiwi, and tuatara.

Bats are the only land mammals to have made the ocean crossing. Birds and insects, such as the weta, evolved to fill the gap of mammals on the islands. The **giant weta**, at 2.5 ounces (70 grams), weighs three times more than a mouse. It is a relative of crickets and is considered one of the world's heaviest insects.



A Kiwi



A Giant Weta



flora & fauna

birdlife new zealand

**Etape 2 : Maintenant lis le document 2 au sujet de la culture Maorie:**



## DOCUMENT 2 – THE MAORI CULTURE



The Hongi

### HISTORY

Māori are the tangata whenua, the indigenous people, of New Zealand. They went there more than 1000 years ago from their mythical Polynesian homeland of **Hawaiki**. Today Māori make up 14,6% of NZ population and their history, language and traditions are central to New Zealand's identity.

The best place to observe Māori culture is on a [marae](#) (tribal meeting grounds). In Northland, Auckland, Rotorua and Canterbury, organised tours provide a [traditional Māori welcome](#) onto a marae, where you'll hear Māori speeches and singing, see [carved](#) meeting houses, meet the local people (you'll greet them with the traditional pressing of noses = hongi) and enjoy a [hāngī feast cooked in earth ovens](#).

Maori performers in a marae



A Maori woman with a Ta Moko



### THE NATIONAL MAORI FLAG

**Black** – represents Te Korekore, the realm of Potential Being. It represents the long darkness from whence the world emerged. It represents the heavens. The male element is formless, floating and passive.

**White** – represents Te Ao Marama, the realm of Being and Light. It is the Physical World. White also symbolises purity, harmony, enlightenment, and balance.

**Koru** – the curling frond shape, the Koru, represents the unfolding of new life. It represents rebirth and continuity, and offers the promise of renewal and hope for the future.

**Red** – represents Te Whei Ao, the realm of Coming into Being. It symbolises the female element. It also represents active, flashing, southern, falling, emergence, forest, land and gestation. Red is Papatuanuku, the Earth Mother, the sustainer of all living things. Red is the colour of earth from which the first human was made.

The design represents the balance of natural forces with each other. To live life is to live with nature. To appreciate life is to understand nature.

### TA MOKO – MAORI TATTOO

**Tā moko** – the art of Māori tattoo – is a unique expression of cultural heritage and identity.

It reflects the individual's whakapapa (ancestry) and personal history. In earlier times it was an important signifier of social rank, knowledge, skill and eligibility to marry.

#### For men and women

Traditionally men received moko on their faces, buttocks and thighs. Women usually wore moko on their lips and chins. Moko was sometimes applied to other parts of the body, including the forehead, neck, back, stomach and calves.

## HAKA – MAORI WAR DANCES

The **haka** is a type of ancient Māori war dance traditionally used on the battlefield, as well as when groups came together in peace. Haka are a fierce display of a tribe's pride, strength and unity. Actions include violent foot-stamping, tongue protrusions and rhythmic body slapping to accompany a loud chant. The words of a haka often poetically describe ancestors and events in the tribe's history.

Today, haka are still used during **Māori ceremonies** and celebrations to honour guests and show the importance of the occasion. This includes family events, like birthdays and weddings.

Haka are also used to challenge opponents on the sports field. You may have seen a haka performed by New Zealand's All Blacks before a rugby match? You'll probably agree that it's a terrifying sight to behold!

### Pūkana

Pūkana or facial expressions are an important facet of Māori performance. They help emphasise a point in a song or haka, and demonstrate the performer's ferocity or passion. For women, pūkana involves opening the eyes wide and jutting out their tattooed chin. For men, it means widening the eyes and stretching out their tongue or baring their teeth. Though these expressions may be intimidating, they are not necessarily a sign of aggression, but may simply show strong and deep-felt emotions.



## KA MATE AND THE ALL BLACKS

For most non-Maori New Zealanders today their knowledge of the Haka is perhaps limited to that most performed of Haka called "***Ka mate, Ka mate***", which was composed by Ngati Toa Chieftain Te Rauparaha around 1820. Many sports teams and individuals travelling from New Zealand overseas tend to have the haka "Ka mate" as part of their programme. The sports team that has given the haka the greatest exposure overseas has been the All Blacks, who perform it before their matches. It has become a distinctive feature of the All Blacks.

The story of the Ka Mate composition is well known within the oral histories of Ngati Toa and Ngati Tuwharetoa, the two iwi (tribes) most associated with its origins.

It is a celebration of life triumphing over death. Te Rauparaha created the haka after he narrowly escaped death at the hands of enemy tribes from Ngāti Maniapoto and Waikato by hiding in a dark food storage pit.

Ka Mate was performed by the New Zealand Native team on their long and arduous tour of 1888/89, and by the "Original" All Blacks in 1905.

In August 2005, before the Tri Nations Test match against South Africa at Carisbrook, the All Blacks performed for the first time '***Kapa O Pango***', a new haka for and about the All Blacks.

Its words and actions celebrate the land of New Zealand, the silver fern and its warriors in black. The name might be translated simply as 'team in black'.



## Réponds aux questions suivantes sur les textes du document 2 « The Maori Culture »:

### History

- 1) Comment s'appelle la terre d'origine des Maoris ?
- 2) Quelle proportion représentent-ils dans la population Néo-zélandaise ?
- 3) Leur culture est-elle prise en compte en Nouvelle Zélande ? Cite une phrase du texte qui le prouve :
- 4) Comment se disent-ils bonjour ?

### The national Maori flag

- 1) Quelles sont les 3 couleurs du drapeau Maori ?
- 2) Quelle couleur représente l'élément féminin ?
- 3) Quelle est le message de ce drapeau que tu retrouves à la fin du texte ?

### Ta moko Maori Tattoo

- 1) Que rappelle le tatouage Maori ?
- 2) Traditionnellement, sur quelles parties du corps les hommes se font-ils tatouer ? Et les femmes ?

### Haka Maori war dances

A quelles occasions les Haka peuvent-ils être faits ?

### Ka mate and the All Blacks

- 1) Coche la bonne réponse : histoire du Ka Mate, cette chanson a été créée :
  - ☐ Pour le premier match des All Blacks.
  - ☐ C'est une chanson d'amour entre 2 personnes de tribus ennemies.
  - ☐ C'est une chanson écrite par un guerrier Maori qui a échappé à la mort.
- 2) Qui sont les All Blacks?
- 3) Quand les All Blacks ont-ils fait le Ka Mate pour la première fois ?

 Voici aussi une vidéo de présentation du pays : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x57Wo06aMgs>

### HELP BOX : Vocabulaire utile et à apprendre :

**Carved** = sculpté(e) ● **The heaven** (le paradis) - **the heavens** (les cieux) ● **Rebirth** = to be born again ● **Hope** = l'espoir ● **a feature** = un trait/une caractéristique ● **The silver fern** = la fougère argentée ● **well-known** = famous

**Les mots liés au Haka :** Adjectives : **Fierce** = féroce ● **Intimidating** = intimidant ● **Deep-felt** = profond(e)

Nouns : **Pride** = la fierté (adj = Proud = fier) ● **Strength** = la force (adj = strong) Actions : **violent foot-stamping** = Taper violemment du pied ● **Opening the eyes wide** = ouvrir les yeux en grand ● **Jutting out their tattooed chin** = tendre leur menton tatoué ● **Stretching out their tongue** = tire la langue ● **Baring their teeth** = montrer les dents

### ⇒ Devoir : Apprendre le vocabulaire et la trace écrite.

 Trace écrite : Trouve les mots manquants en t'aidant des textes et du vocabulaire d'aide !

The first people populating New Zealand were the M.....people. When the first Europeans settled, they signed the Treaty of W..... Many Maori chiefs signed using their facial t.....!

New Zealand is a r..... island, so it has an unusual w..... : mostly made of birds and insects.

Maori culture is very important in New Zealand. Their haka Ka Mate is w.....-k..... all around the world because of their rugby team, the A..... B ..... The Haka is not always a f..... (= violent) dance, it can also express d.....-f..... emotions.