

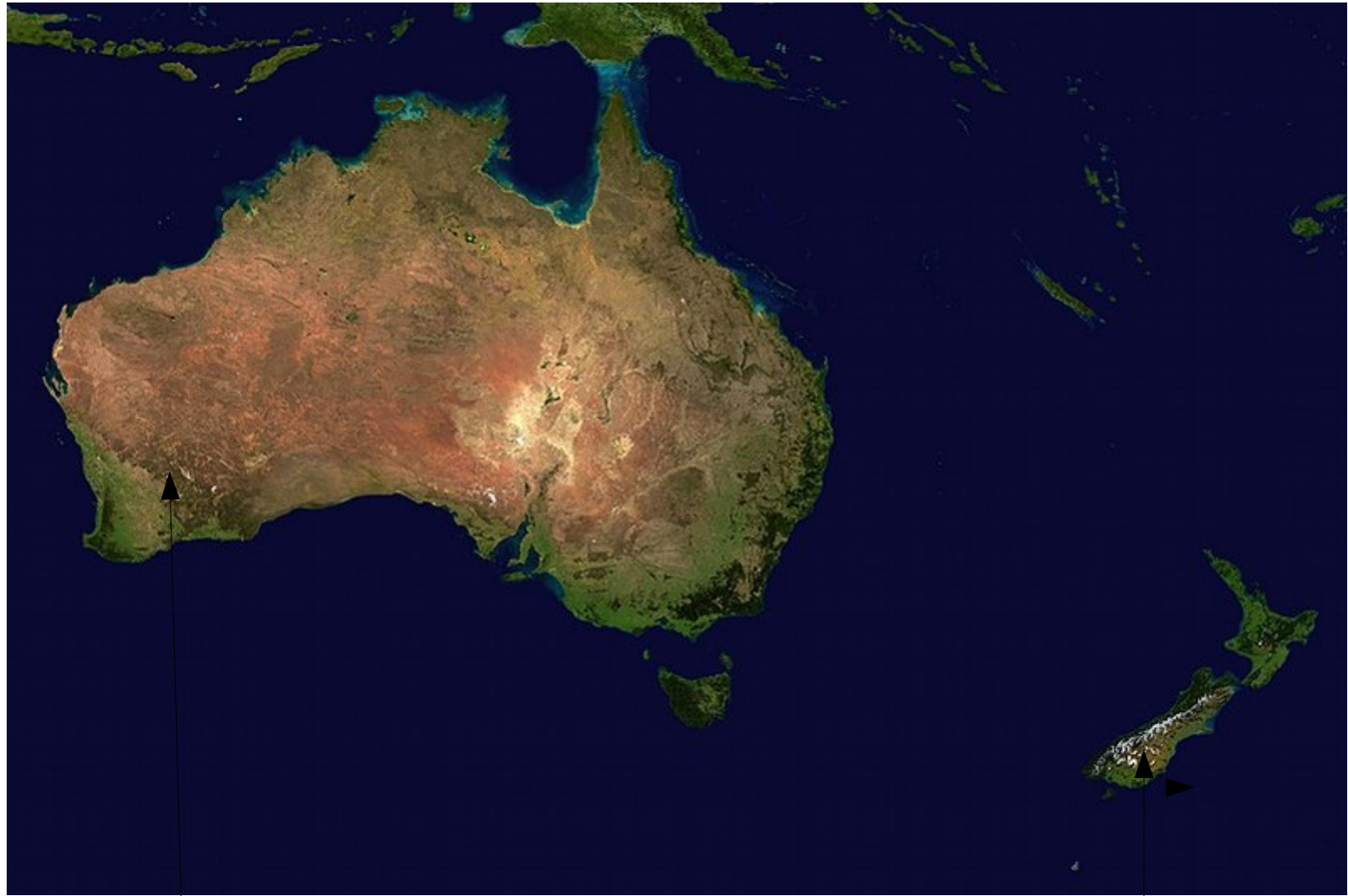
NEW ZEALAND



New Zealand in the world



New Zealand satellite map



AUSTRALIA

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand emblems



The coat of arms

DEXTER SUPPORTER

European woman holding the New Zealand Flag

ST EDWARD'S CROWN

Used in the Coronation Ceremony of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Symbolising the fact that her Majesty is Queen of New Zealand.

SINISTER SUPPORTER

Maori cheftain holding a Taiata (Maori Weapon)

MOLETS

Stars representing the Southern Cross

GARB

A sheaf of wheat representing the agricultural industry

KAPEU

Ear pendant

FLEECE

Representing the farming industry

HAMMERS

Representing the mining industry

PALE

Vertical stripes representing Cook Strait

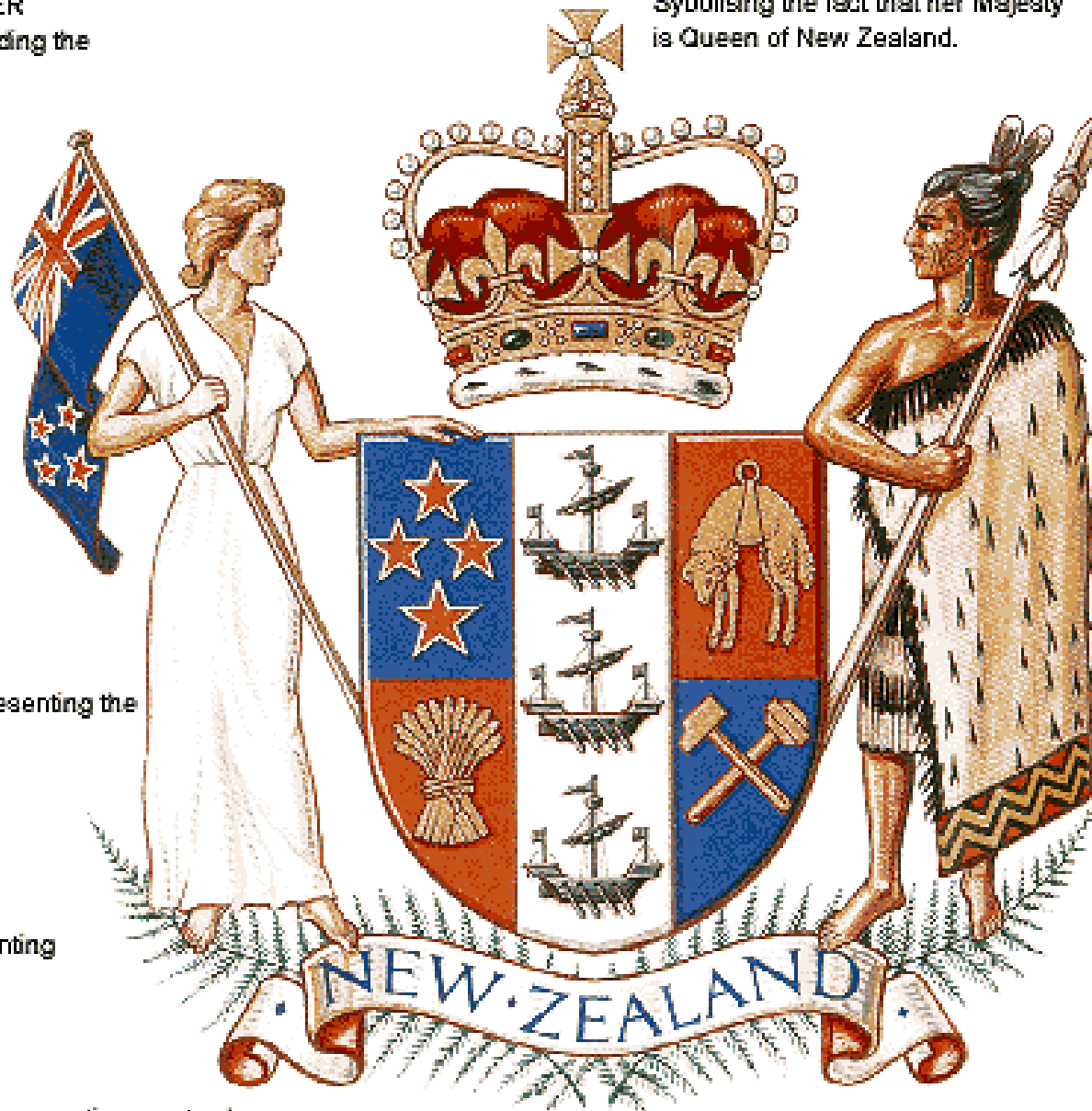
SINISTER and DEXTER

HALVES OF SHIELD

These represent New Zealand's North and South Islands

LYMPHADS

Three ancient galleys representing sea trade



Act n°1: ordering sentences

- Using the former scheme, describe in some correct sentences the meaning of the New Zealand coat of arms.

The Silver Fern

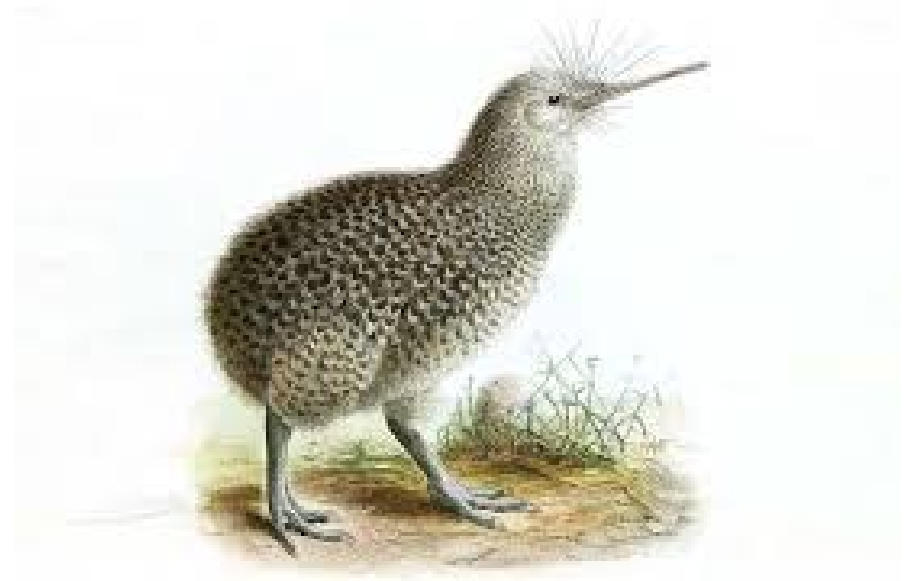


- According to Maori legend, the silver fern once lived in the sea. It was asked to come and live in the forest to play a significant role in guiding the Māori people.
- Māori hunters and warriors used the silver underside of the fern leaves to find their way home. When bent over, the fronds would catch the moonlight and illuminate a path through the forest.

- This distinctly New Zealand symbol is considered a badge of honour by the people, products and services of the country that carry it.
- It has been the symbol of New Zealand's national rugby team since the 1880s and is now proudly worn by all top athletes and prominently carried by many of top companies.
- Tourism New Zealand and New Zealand Trade and Enterprise have adopted the silver fern as the country of origin symbol for New Zealand. It is used in the 100% Pure New Zealand campaign, in all international trade promotions and as the mark of quality assurance, or Qualmark, for the tourism industry.

Kiwi

- Kiwi appeared as a symbol for the first time in the middle of the 19 century when it is pictured on New Zealand regimental badges. During the First World War “Kiwi” was used as a byword for New Zealand soldiers. Nowadays the use of the word has spread, so that it includes all New Zealanders. Kiwis are one of the most ancient and unique birds in the world. Their natural habitat is the forests and jungles of New Zealand. Kiwi is the only bird, which does not have a tail. Furthermore during its evolution it lost its wings and thus the ability to fly.



Act n° 2: In order to test your comprehension, answer the following quiz

- The silver fern came from
 - the stars.
 - the sea
 - the mountain
- Maori used them to:
 - find their way in the dark
 - eat them in salad
 - weave bags
- Ferns are symbols of
 - beautiful vegetation
 - Maori agriculture
 - a prestigious activity
- Ferns are nowadays
 - a badge of quality
 - an emblem of sporting team
 - A badge of honour

- Kiwi first appeared:
 - in the XX th century
 - in the XIXth century
 - in prehistoric times
- Kiwi were first pictured on :
 - soldier's uniforms
 - rugby team shirts
- Kiwi symbolize
 - New Zealand fauna
 - prehistoric times
 - every New Zealanders
- Their natural habitat is
 - beaches and ocean
 - deep forest
 - jungle
- Their features are specific because:
 - they have neither tails nor wings
 - They come from Antarctic continent
 - shout very loud

Geography

- Consisting of two main islands named North Island and South Island and many smaller ones in the South Pacific Ocean, this archipelago lies 1,600km (1,000 mi) South-East of Australia.
- New Zealand is the fifth largest wholly island nation on earth, its land area surpassed only by Australia, Indonesia, Japan and the Philippines; NZ's maritime Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is fifteen times larger, being exceeded only by Australia in the preceding list.
- Consequently and with a population of nearly 4.5 million in a country larger than the United Kingdom, many areas are sparsely settled.
- Lying on the margin of the two colliding tectonic plates, earthquakes are common, particularly in the South-West of the South Island and in the central North Island, and the North Island landscape is marked by several active and dormant volcanic cones. The largest lake, Lake Taupo drained by NZ's longest river, the Waikato River, lies in a caldera created by a super-volcanic eruption 26,500 years ago. The volcano underneath is dormant rather than extinct.

Lexical help

- To consist of: to be composed of
- An archipelago: a group of islands
- Wholly: an entire thing
- To be surpassed: to have less of a quality than
- To be exceeded to go beyond a limit
- Preceding: to stand before something
- Sparsely: not very much
- To settle: to live somewhere permanently
- To collide: to crash into
- Earthquake: shaking of the ground due to a movement in the earth crust
- To drain: to flow in a special area
- Underneath: under the surface

Act n°3 lexical activity

- Imagine several sentences using the new words:
ex: An archipelago is made up of several islands

Act n° 4: find the intruder:

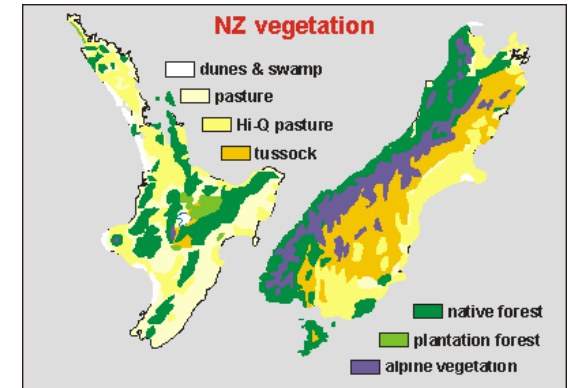
- Archipelago, island, continent, sea.
- A part of something, a whole, a piece of.
- To be composed of, to consist of, to be part of.
- Following, preceding, to happen before.
- A flood, an earthquake, a drought, an hurricane.
- Underneath, up, on the top, above.

Act n° 4: find the intruder:

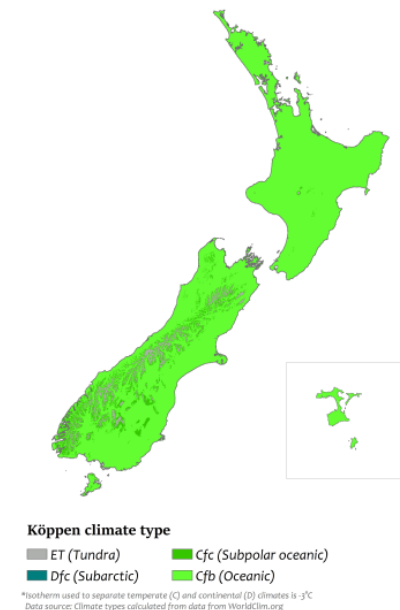
- Archipelago, island, **continent**, sea.
- A part of something, **a whole**, a piece of .
- To be composed of, to consist of, **to be part of**.
- **Following**, preceding, to happen before.
- A flood, **an earthquake**, a drought, an hurricane.
- **Underneath**, up, on the top, above.

Climate and vegetation

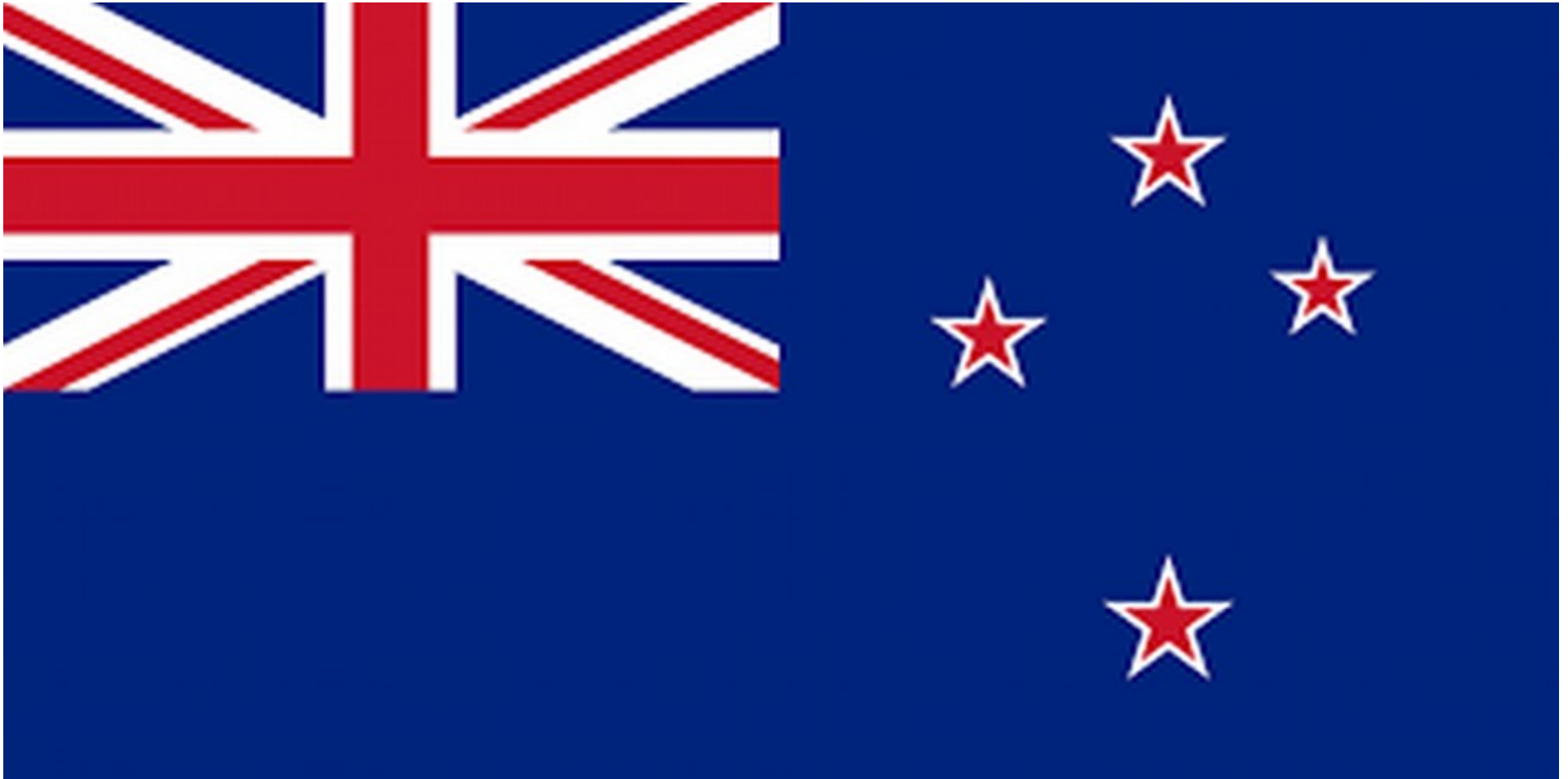
- New Zealand has a temperate climate - winters are fairly cold in the South of the South Island but mild in the North of the North Island. The nature of the terrain, the prevailing winds and the length of the country lead to sharp regional contrasts. Maximum daytime temperatures sometimes exceed 30°C (86°F) and only fall below 0°C (32°F) in the elevated inland regions.
- Generally speaking, rainfall and humidity are higher in the west than the east of the country due to the North-South orientation of the mountain ranges and the prevailing West-North westerly winds.



Köppen climate types of New Zealand



NEW ZEALAND FLAG



- A Blue Ensign with the Southern Cross of four white-edged red five-pointed stars centred on the outer half of the flag.

History

- 600 A.D. -1300 A.D.The first inhabitants of New Zealand, the Maori, arrived from eastern Polynesia.
- 1642: Dutch sailor Abel Janszoon Tasman became the first European to reach New Zealand.
- 1769: English explorer Captain James Cook made the first of his three voyages to the islands. His journals inspired other Europeans to explore New Zealand.
- 1840: The Maori signed the Treaty of Waitangi giving control to the British in exchange for protection and guaranteed Maori possession of their lands.
- 1860: A decade of land wars began between the Maori and European settlers.
- 1861: Gold was discovered in Tuapeka. This lead to a gold rush.
- 1893: New Zealand became the first country to give women the right to vote.

- 1907: The country became a dominion, or self-governing community, within the British Empire.
- 1947: New Zealand gained independence from Great Britain.
- 1953: New Zealander Sir Edmund Hillary became the first person to climb to the top of Mount Everest.
- 1985: New Zealand no longer allowed US nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships to enter its ports. French secret service agents blew up a Greenpeace ship called Rainbow Warrior in Auckland Harbour.
- 1987: New Zealand hosted and won the inaugural Rugby World Cup.
- 1997: Jennifer Shipley became the country's first female prime minister.
- 2005: Prime Minister Helen Clark won her third election.
- 2010: New Zealand sent military forces to Afghanistan for the third time at the request of the US.

Grammar point: the use of past simple tense

- The use of past simple:
 - ended actions in the past
 - actions which occurred one after another in the past
 - action which happened during another one in the past ,
- Marqueurs de temps:
 - yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday if clause type 2
- Forms:

- A: He spoke	- A: He went.
- N: He did not speak.	- N: He did not go
- Q: Did he speak?	- Q: Did he go

Act n°5: Grammatical activity

Turn into the past simple tense all the tenses you created in the first activity

New Zealand population



New Zealand population

- As you can see on the scheme, New Zealand population is divided in several ethnic groups among which you can find a majority of Europeans and almost 15% of Maori. These people came from Polynesia during the twelfth and thirteenth century. They were the first settlers of the archipelago and they brought their culture and traditions. Some problems of cohabitation occurred with the European settlers for the past three centuries. Nevertheless Maori language is still an official language in New Zealand and many members of this ethnicity integrated brilliantly the society in sports team for example. Some other ethnic groups can be found such as people from other Pacific Islands or other ethnicities.

Some cities in New Zealand: Auckland



- Auckland is New Zealand's largest urban area with a population of just over 1.5 million people. Auckland is the centre of commerce and industry, and is perhaps the most vibrant, bustling and multicultural city in New Zealand. Auckland is the biggest Polynesian city in the world and this cultural influence is reflected in many different aspects of city life. The city's landscape is dominated by volcanic hills, the twin harbours, bays, beaches and islands. Its nickname 'the city of sails' is very relevant. Auckland has more boats per capita than anywhere else in the world.
- It is a water lover's paradise, with some of the best beaches, swimming, diving, fishing, sailing, windsurfing and water sports in the country. Imagine an urban environment where everyone lives within half an hour of beautiful beaches, hiking trails and a dozen enchanted holiday islands. Add a sunny climate and a passion for outstanding food, wine and shopping - you're beginning to get the picture of Auckland.

Act n°6: looking for clues

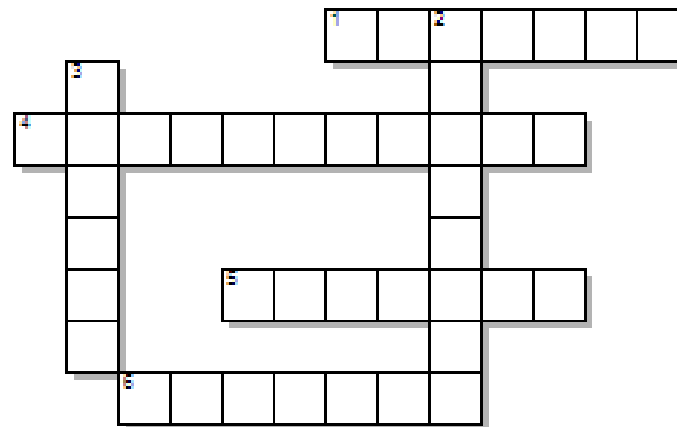
- Find out all the sporting activities you can practice in Auckland. Use a dictionary to translate the words you don't understand.
- Then, try to fill the following crossword

Act n°6: looking for clues (answers)

- Find out all the sporting activities you can practice in Auckland.
 - sailing: the practice, art, or technique of sailing a boat.
 - swimming: to move along in water, etc., by means of movements of the body or parts of the body, esp. the arms and legs.
 - diving: working or looking around underwater, using special breathing equipment.
 - fishing: the sport, hobby, or business of catching fish.
 - windsurfing: a sport in which you move along the surface of the sea or a lake on a long narrow board with a sail on it.
 - hicking : going for a long walk in the country
- Then, try to fill the following crossword

Act n°7 : crossword

Auckland sporting activities



ACROSS

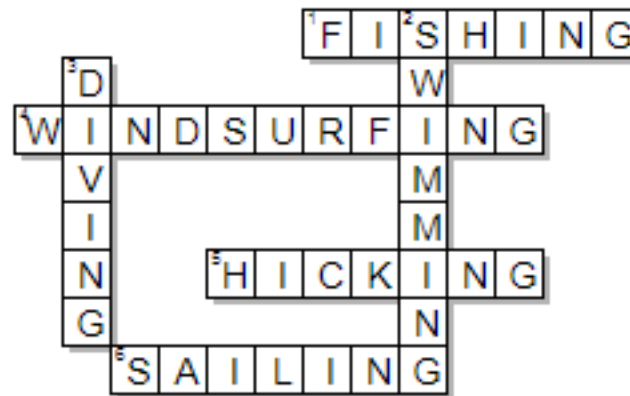
- 1 PECHER
- 4 FAIRE DE LA
PLANCHE A VOILE
- 5 FAIRE DE LA
RANDONNEE
- 6 FAIRE DE LA VOILE

DOWN

- 2 NAGER
- 3 PLONGER

Crossword: answers

Auckland sporting
activities



Wellington: the capital city



- Wellington is the capital city of New Zealand with a population of just over 450,000. It is also the cultural, administrative and political centre of the country. Two aspects of the city that will immediately strike any visitor are the sprawling harbour and a hilly ground. Everywhere you go, the sounds and smell of the ocean hang in the air, and green hills and valleys wrap you in a bear-hug embrace. At night, Wellington offers up a spectacular cityscape that is unlike almost anywhere else in the world.
- Wellington is a vibrant, scenic, windy, cosmopolitan, diverse, eccentric, maddening and hilarious place. It has some of the best museums, art galleries, restaurants, microbreweries, and coffee houses in the country. Being the first place European settlers arrived, it also boasts lots of historic streets and buildings. Dominating the spectacular waterfront is Te Papa - the interactive, innovative and highly acclaimed national museum that's one of New Zealand's key cultural attractions. At night, the city stays up late to enjoy live theatres, music and dance performances

Act n°8: lexical activity

- Recall the expressions which can qualify Wellington and translate them
- Then recall all cultural equipments and assets you can enjoy there

Act n°8 answers

- Cultural centre
- Administrative centre
- Political centre
- Vibrant
- Scenic
- Windy
- Cosmopolitan
- Diverse
- Eccentric
- Maddening
- hilarious place
- A sprawling harbour
- Museums
- Art galleries
- Breweries
- Coffee house
- Historic streets and buildings
- Waterfront
- Te papa museum
- Live theatre for music and dance

Act n°9: answers

- Musées
- Front de mer
- le musée Te Papa
- galleries d'art
- Théâtres de verdure
- Un port étendu
- Bars
- Brasseries
- Rue et bâtiments historiques

- A sprawling harbour
- Museums
- Art galleries
- Breweries
- Coffee house
- Historic streets and buildings
- Waterfront
- Te papa museum
- Live theatre for music and dance

Act n°9: answers

- Musées
- Front de mer
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- Théâtres de verdure
- Un port étendu
- Bars
- Brasseries
- Rue et bâtiments historiques



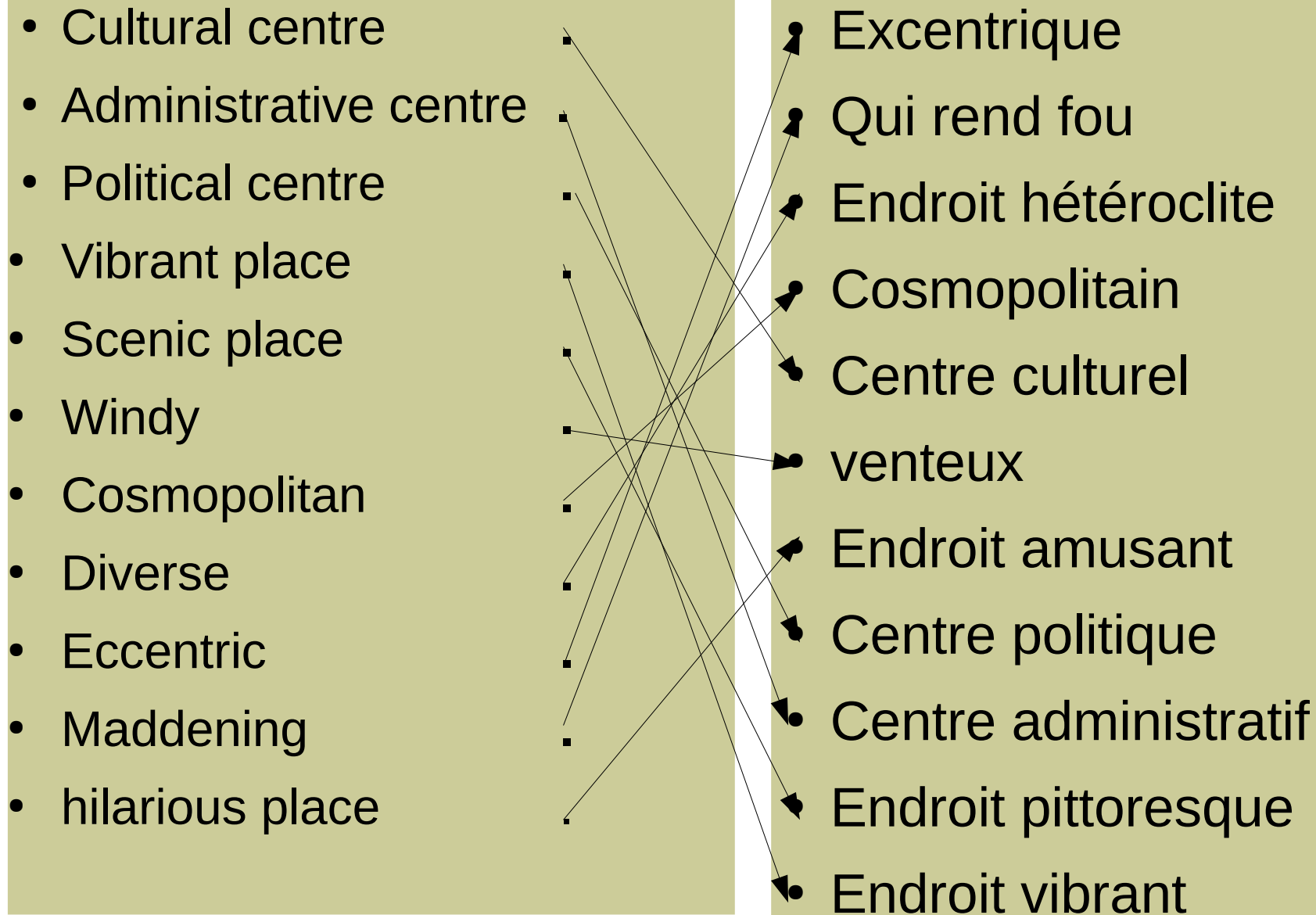
- A sprawling harbour
- Museums
- Art galleries
- Breweries
- Coffee house
- Historic streets and buildings
- Waterfront
- Te papa museum
- Live theatre for music and dance

Act n°10: link the words with their French translation

- Cultural centre
- Administrative centre
- Political centre
- Vibrant
- Scenic place
- Windy
- Cosmopolitan
- Diverse
- Eccentric
- Maddening
- hilarious place

- Excentrique
- Qui rend fou
- Endroit hétéroclite
- Cosmopolitain
- Centre culturel
- venteux
- Endroit amusant
- Centre politique
- Centre administratif
- Endroit pittoresque
- Endroit vibrant

Act n°10: link the words with their French translation



Christchurch and its beautiful landscapes



- Christchurch is the largest city in the South Island, with a population of around 400,000. It is also, arguably, the most attractive city in New Zealand, with extensive inner city public and private gardens and parks. From the silvery beaches of the coast to the peaks of the Southern Alps, the Canterbury landscape is fantastic to discover with its huge panoramas of mountains which is the highest point of New Zealand: The Aoraki Mount Cook and the submarine trenches off the coast of Kaikoura are thousands of metres deep, providing an ideal environment for the whales, dolphins and seals.



Act n°11 : quote some:

- Marine mammals
- Private and public places
- Natural environments
- Geological specificities

Act n°11 : quote some:

- Marine mammals: whales, dolphins, seals
- Private and public places: parks and gardens
- Natural environments: silver beaches ,
mountain peaks
- Geological specificities: the highest point of New Zealand: The Aoraki Mount Cook, the submarine trenches off the coast of Kaikoura

Act n°12 : Convince me!

- Choose one of the presented cities and explain your choice. Your aim is to convince a supposed customer to visit this city. You can write a dialogue or create a poster with photos and explanations.

DUNEDIN



- Dunedin's physical vitality is reflected in the spirit of its people. The population of 120,000 has produced many of New Zealand's greatest writers, poets, artists and musicians. The city's strong cultural bias is seen in its modern public art gallery which houses one of New Zealand's best international art collections, its strong professional theatre, and its museums and libraries that rank among the country's finest. Memorable for its historical architecture, Dunedin is one of the best preserved Victorian and Edwardian cities in the Southern Hemisphere. The resident student population keeps Dunedin lively. On the doorstep of the city, you can find incredible wildlife : fur seals, sea lions, yellow- eyed penguins, and the world's only mainland breeding colony of the Royal Albatross. Dunedin's green belt and its many parks and gardens add to the breath and soul of the city.

Act n°13 : quote and give details about the two main assets of Dunedin

- cultural

- natural

Act n°13 : quote and give details about the two main assets of Dunedin

- Cultural

- modern public art gallery
- professional theatre
- Museums
- Libraries
- historical architecture

- Natural:

- wildlife:

- a yellow-eyed penguin colony
- a royal albatross colony
- fur seals
- sea lions

- Green belt:

- parks
- gardens

HAMILTON



- Hamilton is situated alongside the Waikato River, New Zealand's longest river. It is centrally located in the upper North Island. Its population is approximately 150,000. Hamilton is a short distance from many major lifestyle attractions: beaches, lakes, hot pools, mountains and caves. The city offers an attractive relaxed way of life, great outdoors and a healthy environment.
- A half-hour drive will take you to Raglan, New Zealand's premier and world famous surf spot. A 1.5 hour drive will get you to Auckland, New Zealand's largest city. Three hours driving will get you to Ruapehu, where the Whakapapa ski fields provide the best snowboarding in the North Island.

Intermediate Task:

- With the help of the vocabulary you have learnt, write a summary about the assets of the city of Hamilton (B1)

Intermediate Task: fill the blanks with the following words (A2)

- Located in the centre of the upper North Island, Hamilton is close to many ----- places. The city provides many ----- activities and a healthy ----- . You will find there beaches, -----, hot pools, mountains and ----- . Not too far from Hamilton surfing can be a sporting----- and a three-hour drive can lead you to the best----- and ski fields of Ruapehu.
- Entertainment, snowboarding, caves, attractive, outdoor, lakes, environment.

Intermediate Task:

- Located in the centre of the upper North Island, Hamilton is close to many attractive places. The city provides many outdoors activities and a healthy environment. You will find there beaches, lakes, hot pools, mountains and caves. Not too far from Hamilton surfing can be a sporting entertainment and a three-hour drive can lead you to the best snowboarding and ski fields of Ruapehu.

Some famous landscapes in New Zealand: Fjordland and Milford Sound



- On all sides of the fjords, spectacular waterfalls which benefit from region's plentiful rainfall finds its way to the sea. Described by Rudyard Kipling as the 'Eighth Wonder of the World', Milford Sound is always spectacular.

At 421 metres, Doubtful Sound is the deepest of New Zealand's fjords. It's a haven for nature, with resident dolphins, fur seals and penguins.

A 500 kilometre network of walking tracks allows visitors to explore the mountain peaks, alpine lakes and moss-carpeted valleys.

- In 1990 Fjordland was listed as a United Nations World Heritage site and given the name Te Wahipounamu - 'the place of green stones, after the area's most treasured mineral resource.

Island Bay



New Zealand's wonderfully scenic Bay of Islands off the north-eastern tip of NZ's North island has long been a travel paradise for all things aquatic, as marine life and for its 144 islands, each which featuring something a little different. The coastlines of many of the islands are dotted with small, golden beaches and plenty of scenic outlooks that offer breathtaking views over the Bay

Act n°14: After having read the texts, find the translation of the following words according to the context

- Waterfall
- To benefit from
- Plentiful
- Rainfall
- Wonder
- Haven
- Network
- Peak
- Moss-carpeted valley
- Tip
- To feature
- Coastline
- To be dotted
- Outlook
- Breathtaking view

Act n°14: After having read the texts, find the translation of the following words according to the context

- Waterfall: cascade
- To benefit from: bénéficier de
- Plentiful: abondant
- Rainfall: pluie
- Wonder: merveille
- Haven: havre
- Network: réseau
- Peak: sommet
- Moss-carpeted valley: vallée tapissée de mousse
- Tip: pointe, extrémité
- To feature: présenter
- Coastline: côte, rivage
- To be dotted, être doté, pourvu
- Outlook: perspective
- Breathtaking view: vue à couper le souffle

Lake Taupo and Tongariro National Park



- Tongariro National Park – covering almost 80,000 hectares – was gifted to the nation by a Maori chief in 1887. A hundred years later, the park was awarded dual World Heritage Site status. Emerald lakes, alpine meadows and hot springs surround the largest volcanoes in the North Island, offering an environment of stunning diversity.
- All three volcanoes are very much alive, with Mount Tongariro erupting as recently as August 2012. But this doesn't deter people from skiing down the slopes and hiking to the craters – a monitoring system provides early warning of eruptions

Act n°15 :pair work: After having read the texts, find the translation of the following words according to the context

- To be gifted
- To be awarded
- Emerald
- Meadows
- Hot springs
- To surround
- A volcano
- Stunning
- To erupt
- To deter
- A slope
- A crater
- To provide
- To warn

Act n°15 :pair work: After having read the texts, find the translation of the following words according to the context

- To be gifted: être offer
- To be awarded: être classé
- Emerald: émeraude
- Meadows: pelouses
- Hot springs: sources chaudes
- To surround: entourer
- A volcano: un volcan
- Stunning: étourdissant
- To erupt: entrer en éruption
- To deter: dissuader
- A slope: une pente
- A crater: un cratère
- To provide; fournir
- To warn: avertir

Rotorua: Lord of the Rings landscape

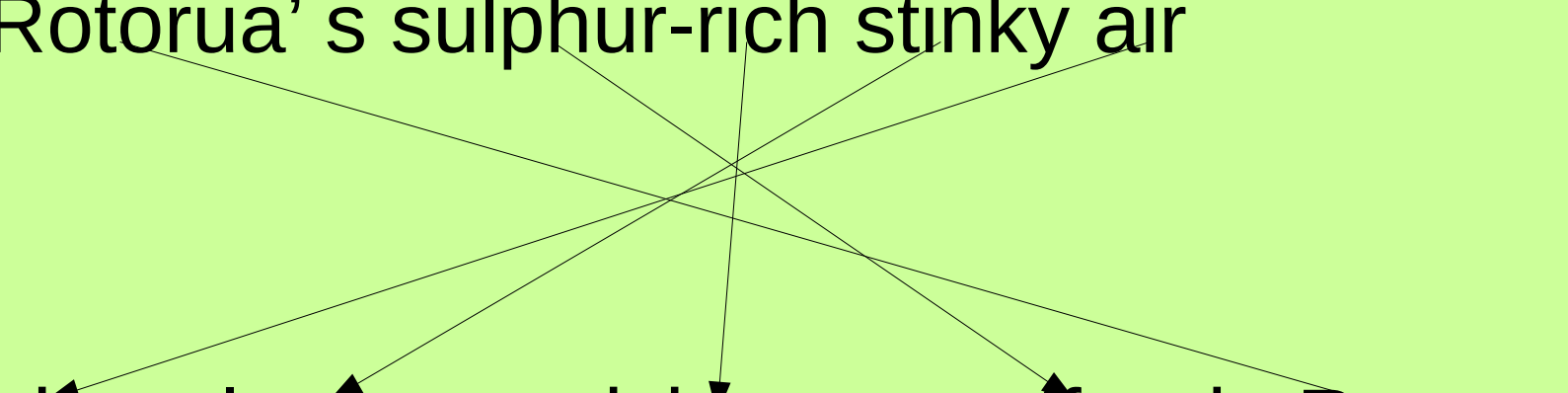


- The lake was formed from the crater of a large volcano. Rotorua's sulphur-rich stinky air testifies of NZ's most dynamic thermal area, home to spurting geysers, steaming hot springs and exploding mud ponds. Rotorua is fed with water from a number of rivers and streams. The Maori revered this place, naming one of the most spectacular springs Wai-O-Tapu (Sacred Waters).

Lexical activity n° 16: observe the way this expression is built

- Rotorua' s sulphur-rich stinky air

air mal-odorant riche en soufre de Rotorua

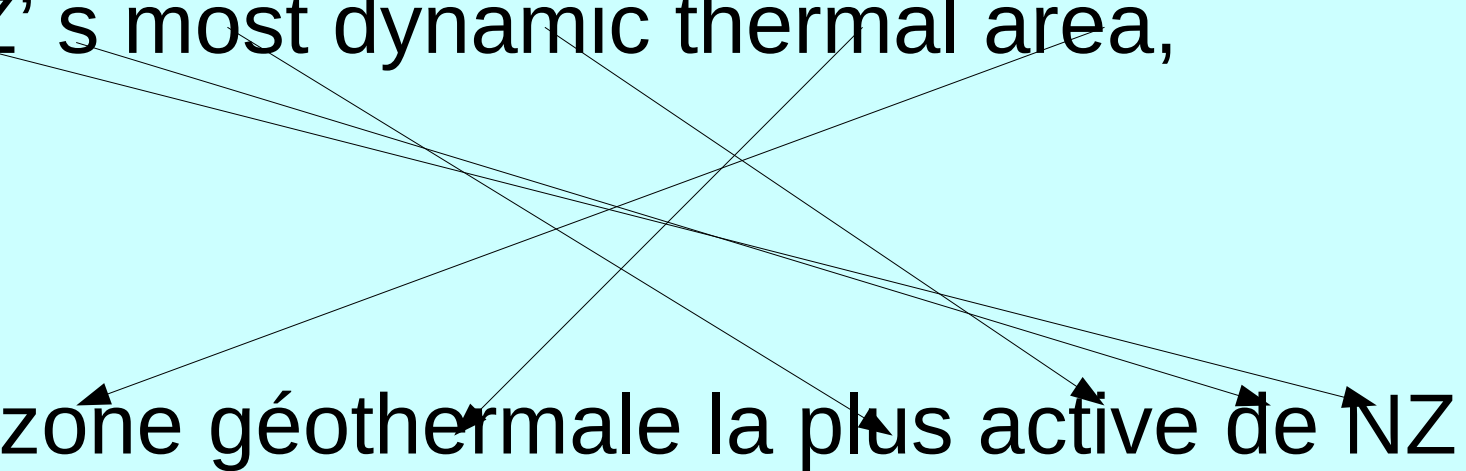


The word order is completely inverted from English to French

- According to this principle, translate the following expression

NZ' s most dynamic thermal area,

Act n°16: answer

- NZ' s most dynamic thermal area,
 - La zone géothermale la plus active de NZ
- 
- A diagram consisting of four thin black lines with arrowheads at their ends. The lines originate from the first bullet point and point to the words 'La', 'zone', 'plus', and 'active' in the second bullet point. Conversely, the lines originate from the second bullet point and point to the words 'NZ', 's', 'most', and 'dynamic' in the first bullet point. This creates a crisscrossing pattern that links the two sentences.

Lexical Help

- Sulphur: soufre
- To testify: attester
- Stinky: malodorant
- Spurting: jaillissant
- Steaming: fumant
- Hot springs: sources chaudes
- To explode : exploser
- Mud : boue
- Pond: mare
- Stream: courant
- To revere: vénérer

Fox and Franz Josef Glaciers, South Island.



- Over its 13 kilometre length, the Fox glacier plummets 2,600 metres from high in the Southern Alps. It is fed by four alpine glaciers that receive around 30 metres of snowfall each year. The snow is compacted at the top of the glacier into blue ice hundreds of metres deep.

Lexical help:

- To plummet: to fall very fast towards the ground, usually from a great height.
- Length: a measure from one end to another
- Snowfall: a fall of snow
- To be compacted: to be compressed to become smaller

Intermediate task: domino game

WATERFALL

EMERAUDE

TO
FEATURE

AVERSE

TO
DETER

VENERER

TO
TESTIFY

PLENTIFUL

RAINFALL

UN
CRATERE

EMERALD

ENTRER EN
ERUPTION

TO
ERUPT

SOURCE
CLAUDE

ABONDANT

A COUPER LE
SOUFFLÉ

HAVEN

PRESENTER

HOT
SPRING

UNE
PENTE

A
SLOPE

LA
BOUE

MUD

ENTOURER

NETWORK

HAVRE

TO
SPURT

ETOUR-
DISSANT

A
CRATER

DISSUADER

TO
SURROUND

ATTESTER

BREATH-
TAKING

RESEAU

STUNNING

CASCADE

TO
REVERE

FUMANT

STEAMING

JAILLIR

Some Famous New Zealanders

- Russell Crowe: actor



- Edmund Hillary: First people to climb Everest



- Jonah Lomu: rugby player



- Lorde: singer



Act n°17: intermediate task:

- Choose one of these celebrities and write a short summary of his or her biography and build sentences to explain why they are famous? As their actions take place in the past, use the appropriate tense.

The National Maori Flag



The National Maori Flag

- Elements of the flag Te Kawariki's account of its activities, 20 years of protest action 1979-1999, Te Kawariki, explains the elements of the Māori flag:
- Black represents 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 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 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 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

Some Maori traditions

- Ta Moko ('tattoo'): Lines are chiselled deeply into the skin. Men usually do them on the face, buttocks and legs, women on the chin. They were a sign of status, profession and hierarchy. Face tattoos clearly identified the leaders of society. As a tradition you have to earn the right to wear a specific moko but next to a modest revival of traditionally tattooed faces it is now fashionable all over the world to use Maori designs.
- Maori Haka ('dance group'): There's more to Maori music than the challenging and impressive haka ('posture dance'). Expressions like trembling of the hands, glaring with protruding eyes and showing the tongue, only by men, are made to impress the enemies.
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yiKFYTFJ_kw

Some Maori traditions

- Maori legends come from oral traditions and for example tell the story of the discovery of the North island by a legendary hero who appears to be the ancestor of Maori of the northern Island.
- Weaving is a traditional handicraft



Some Maori traditions

- Rock sculpture:



Some Maori traditions

- Carving: Maori carvings are rich in symbolism and use common patterns, though styles differ between tribes. Symbols include human figure or a creature with bird-like head and serpent-like body. Traditional patterns were often inspired by the natural environment, including spider webs, fish scales and fronds of fern.



Final Task

- Choose one of the following themes and create a presentation
 - picturesque sites
 - Maori
 - ethnic art
 - a famous people
 - sports in New Zealand