

New Zealand – The Land and Its Legends

**Level 4
Student Workbook Answers**

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Tamatekapua at Rangitoto

Carefully listen to the Rangitoto dialogue at the end of the 'Auckland' link on the CD-ROM.

1. After listening to the story of how Rangitoto got its name, put the missing words from the list at the bottom of the page into their correct places.
2. Choose any 5 of the missing words and find their definitions (meanings) in a dictionary. Write the words and dictionary definitions in the spaces provided on the next page.

Dialogue

Tamatekapua of the Arawa canoe was a *renowned* ladies man and not shy of *achieving* his *objective* by *deception*. Just before leaving the islands he had sent one of his friends to fetch his axe he had left behind in his village. This was a *ruse* as he had his eyes on his friend's wife. Tamatekapua set sail with the wife as soon as his friend had left, and his now *former* friend, *realising* what had taken place, quickly set about *avenging* his loss. Following Tamatekapua in another canoe he caught up with him at Rangitoto and challenged him to a *duel*. In the *ensuing* fight Tamatekapua was beaten and left bleeding. The full name of the island is "Te rangi i totongia te ihu a *Tamatekapua*" - "The day that Tamatekapua's nose was *bloodied*".

Terms & Definitions (You needed to find 5 of these!)

1.

Term: *achieving*

Definition: To perform or carry out with success.

2.

Term: *avenging*

Definition: To inflict a punishment or penalty in return for; revenge.

3.

Term: *bloodied*

Definition: Stained with blood.

4.

Term: *deception*

Definition: A ruse; a trick.

5.

Term: *duel*

Definition: A prearranged, formal combat between two persons, usually fought to settle a point of honor.

6.

Term: *ensuing*

Definition: To follow as a consequence or result.

7.

Term: *former*

Definition: Having been in the past.

8.

Term: *objective*

Definition: Something worked toward or striven for; a goal.

9.

Term: *realising*

Definition: To comprehend completely or correctly.

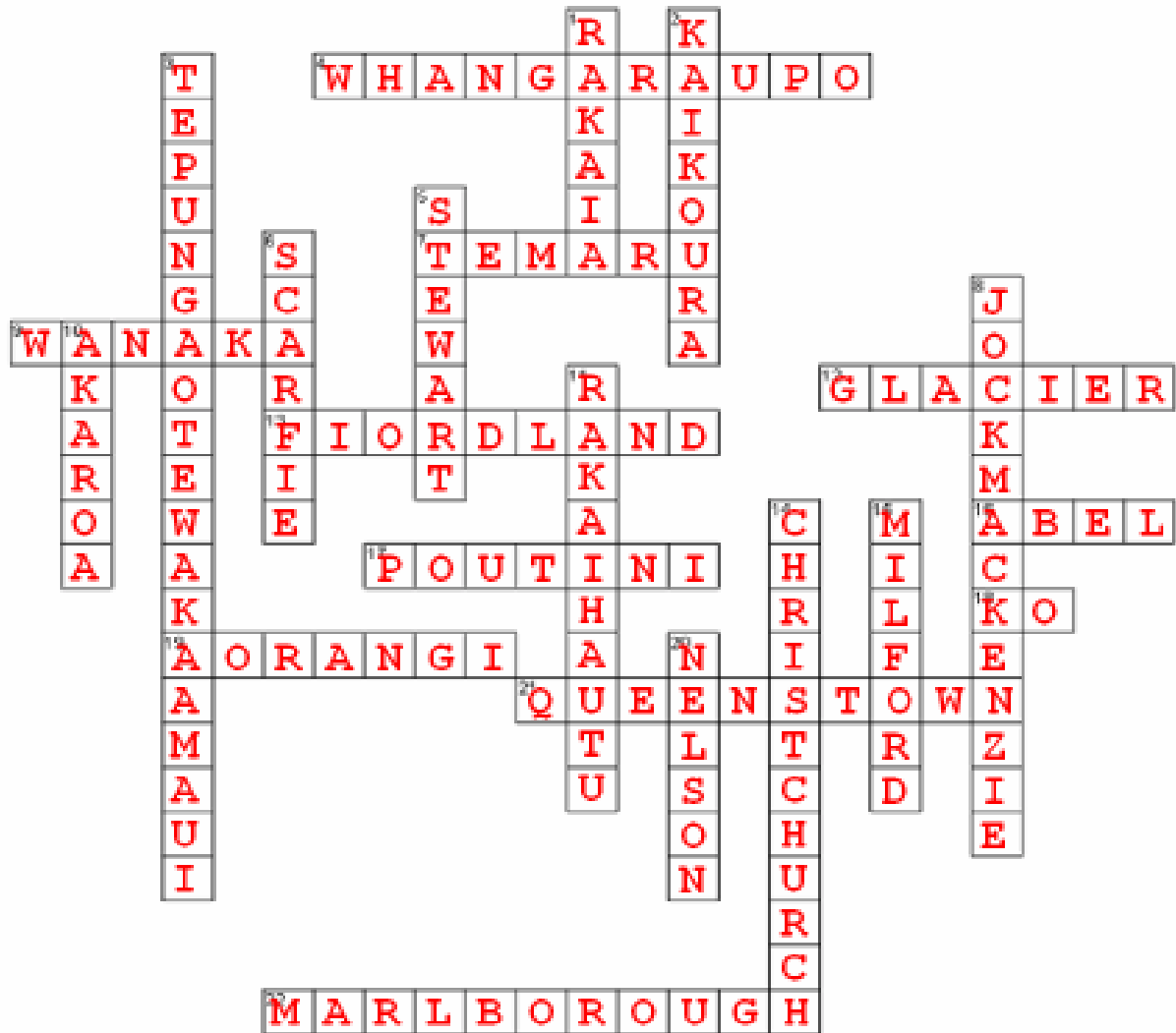
10.

Term: *renowned*

Definition: To be famous for.

South Island Crossword Puzzle #1

Use the CD-ROM to help find the answers to this crossword.



North and South Islands Activity

Find the two sentences in the 'Introduction' dialogue on the CD-ROM to complete the sentence missing in this puzzle.

All of the letters below the puzzle can be used only once but they must all be used! Neatly highlight or cross off the letters as you go so you don't use the same one twice!

NB: You can pause the CD-ROM dialogue by pressing the 'Windows' key on your keyboard and 'un-pause' by left-clicking on the CD-ROM screen.



R
 U T T N A
 M A N E T U C H A I T T K H E
 S A T W N T H Z T A U A D R S T A N D
 A T F R A I S O I S H W P U L L I L A U D
 A C O O H E R W H E D L O R K H A I S G E N A
 M S C E I D E S A E E N L A N A E A E M A N I
 I C U I O F I N G N E O O O S D I N D H I S D S

Auckland Activity

Find the sentence in the 'Auckland' dialogue on the CD-ROM to complete the sentence missing in this puzzle.

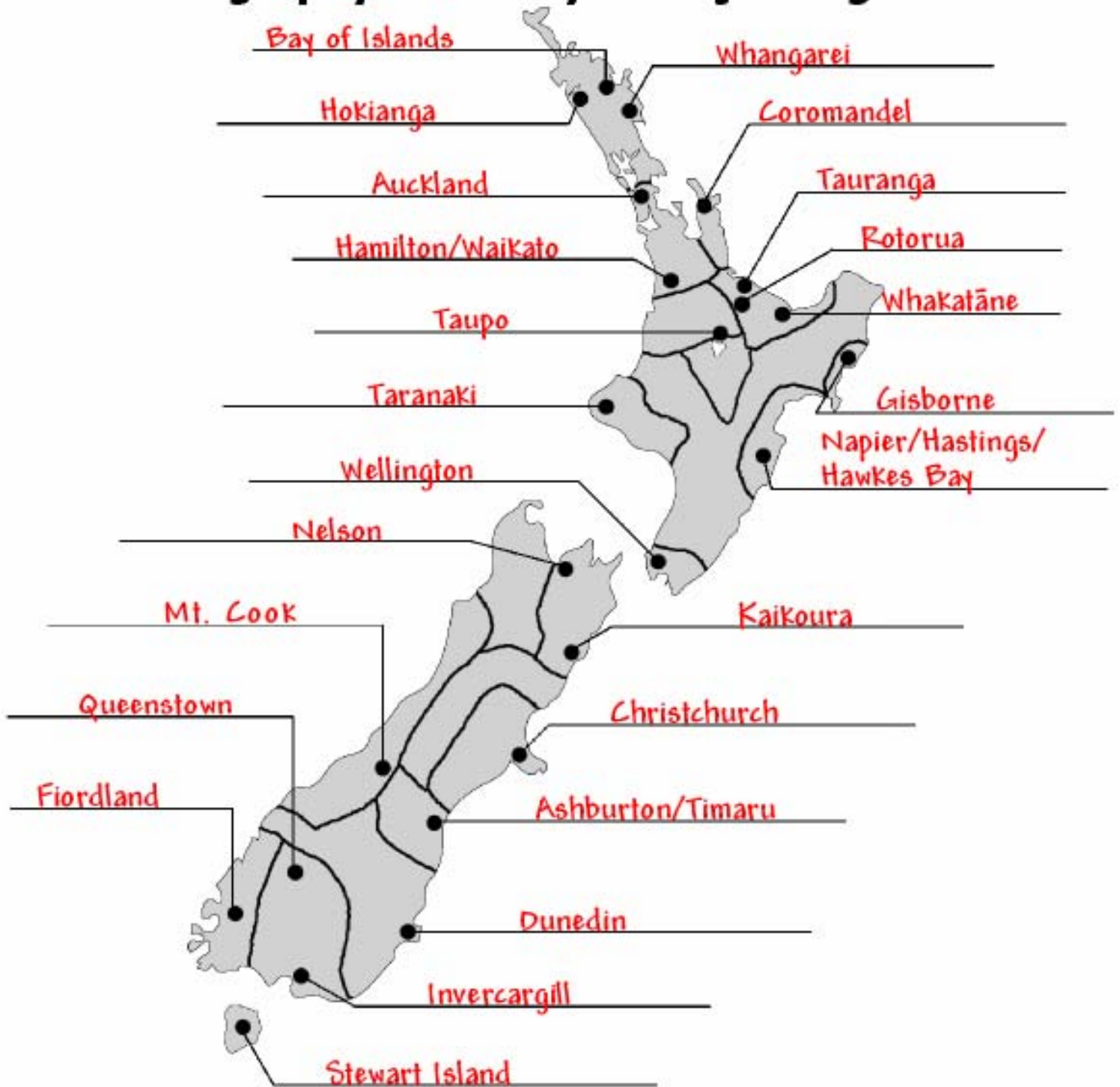
All of the letters below the puzzle can be used only once but they must all be used! Neatly highlight or cross off the letters as you go so you don't use the same one twice!

NB: You can pause the CD-ROM dialogue by pressing the 'Windows' key on your keyboard and 'un-pause' by left-clicking on the CD-ROM screen.



U A A I R
 R N M N O O S A E A E N
 K E S N D I I L F T T H E K M F M A
 V T A H T A R D O R R E E M I M E D S H
 S O U R A A A A F S L T A I A L L A H H I
 A T E G E A O T O U E T N O A S H T I D S
 A A B E A U E K N Y D T I V M T S N F N Y F A
 L U M H L D N M C N R I F I L E T I A T R T S R
 G O C T H R M D A E E I I T B N E L Y O A K O U

Geography & History of Major Regions



Number and name each label from 1-24. Start from the top left-hand corner of the North Island and number down the west coast to Stewart Island. Continue from the top of the east coast finishing at the bottom of the South Island.

Here are SOME of the answers you may have. If you have answers different to the ones listed here it does not mean that they are wrong! Please ask your teacher to check your answers IF you are unsure.

1. Bay of Islands

- a. The Hole in the Rock off Cape Brett; sunken Rainbow Warrior wreck.
- b. Treaty house which houses The Treaty of Waitangi signed in 1840 between Māori chiefs and the British government; Kemp House, the oldest building in the country.

2. Hokianga

- a. The seas off the west coast are wilder and the coast more rugged than those of the east; Just south of Hokianga is the Waipoua forest, home of the largest living trees in New Zealand, the mighty kauri.
- b. These kauri trees were logged for ship masts in the 19th century and now there are only a small stand of kauri left; Tāne Mahuta (god of the forest) is the largest and tallest of these trees and is approximately 1500 years old. It is 51m high and over 13 metres in girth.

3. Auckland

- a. Auckland lies between the Waitemata and Manukau harbours; Its nickname, 'the city of sails' is apt as it has more boats per capita than anywhere else in the world.
- b. The Māori name for Auckland is Tamaki makau rau or literally "Tamaki of the many lovers" and is named for the many tribes that sought to live in this area due to the abundance of its fish, game and fertile lands; Several of the best known lookout areas in Auckland were once the site of Māori pa, or fortified villages.

4. Waikato

- a. The Waikato is New Zealand's longest river and flows from Taupo lake to Port Waikato; On the West Coast 30 minutes west of Hamilton is the town of Raglan known throughout the international surfing community for its amazing left-hand break.
- b. "Waikato he piko he taniwha he piko he taniwharau." The Waikato River of many bends, and at every bend a chief" was a warning to anyone thinking to invade the Waikato area; Hamilton has been built right next to the Waikato River.

5. Taupo

- a. Lake Taupo is New Zealand's largest lake; Tongariro National Park was New Zealand's first national park.
- b. Over 100 years ago trout fry were released into the lake and today it is one of the great wild trout fisheries of the world; Lake Taupo is actually a volcanic crater that was created by a volcanic eruption so big that the event was recorded in far off China over five thousand years ago.

6. Taranaki

- a. Taranaki is a picturesque, magnificent volcano that sits on the edge of the Tasman Sea half way between Auckland and Wellington; Mount Taranaki's middle slopes are sometimes called 'Goblin Forest' because of the gnarled shape of the trees.
- b. Ruapehu, Tongariro and Taranaki mountains at one time lived close together in the Central North Island; Taranaki was an area of major conflict between Māori and early European settlers.

7. Wellington

- a. Wellington is located at the centre of New Zealand; Te Papa is New Zealand's innovative national museum set on Wellington's waterfront.
- b. Its Māori name is 'Te Whanganui a Tara' – 'The great harbour of Tara'. Tara was a great chief of this area; The first European settlers called the harbour Port Nicholson, Poneke is the Māori translation of Port Nicholson.

8. Nelson

- a. The Nelson region is surrounded by sheltering mountain ranges, giving it a mild, sunny climate; Nelson has easy access to three National Parks: Abel Tasman National Park, the Nelson Lakes National Park and Kahurangi.
- b. It was in the Nelson region in 1642 that Abel Tasman - the first European to see New Zealand - made anchor; it wasn't until Cook and the Endeavour arrived in 1769 that Europeans set foot in the country.

9. Mt Cook

- a. At 3753m Mount Cook (its Māori name is Aoraki or Aorangi) is New Zealand's highest mountain; On one side of Mount Cook is the Tasman Glacier, a 30km giant.
- b. The Mackenzie Country is named for Jock MacKenzie, an infamous Scottish sheep rustler; According to local Māori, when the world was created some of the children of Rangi and Papa explored their new surroundings. Their waka (or canoe) became the South Island and the crew sitting in the waka are the mountains.

10. Queenstown

- a. Queenstown is set on the shores of Lake Wakatipu and dwarfed by the Remarkables Mountain Range; To the north of Queenstown is Lake Wanaka which has just as many attractions as Queenstown but a more laidback atmosphere.
- b. Skipper's Canyon was the centre of gold mining activities in the 19th century; Arrowtown is particularly interesting, detailing the gold rush of the 19th century.

11. Fiordland

- a. Located on the south-west coast of the South Island, Fiordland covers more than one million hectares in area; Bowen Falls hurtles 165 metres into the sea and further down the sounds Stirling Falls is set amidst the towering cliffs and the grandeur of Mitre Peak.
- b. There is no 'solid' historical information offered in this link. Any attempts to answer this question may be accepted.

12. Stewart Island

- a. The island is 64 km long and 40 km across at its widest point; Stewart Island is the southern-most island of New Zealand.
- b. When Captain Cook first voyaged to New Zealand he thought Stewart Island was a peninsula and drew it as such; Large areas of the Island were set aside as nature reserves as early as 1900.

13. Whangarei

- a. Whangarei is the northern-most city in New Zealand; 30 minutes North-East is Tutukaka where charter boats head off on diving expeditions to the Poor Knights Island Marine Reserve.
- b. Whangarei literally means 'Cherished Harbour', a reference to its beauty and abundant food resources; Jacques Cousteau considered the Poor Knights Island Marine Reserve to be one of the top five dives in the world.

14. Coromandel

- a. Coromandel lies to the east of Auckland across the Hauraki Gulf; 20 Minutes south of Thames, is the small town of Paeroa, the home of Lemon & Paeroa.
- b. Coromandel has a colourful gold mining and logging history; The Department of Conservation centre at Kauaeranga has a fascinating exhibition on the Kauri loggers of yesteryear.

15. Tauranga

- a. Across the harbour from Tauranga is mount Maunganui; Tauranga has a population of over 60000 and is the largest residential and commercial area of the coastal Bay of Plenty.
- b. The battle of gate pa took place here; Mauao has been of great importance to local Māori for more than six centuries as a place of occupation and later as a refuge for defence.

16. Rotorua

- a. Rotorua is a small city on the shores of Lake Rotorua; The Rotorua District has a total area of approximately 2,617 square kilometres.
- b. The New Zealand Arts and Crafts Institute was established in the 1930's to ensure that the skills and knowledge of our Māori carvers and weavers were not lost; Exploring, Ihenga chanced upon a large lake with an island in the middle. He named it 'Te Rotorua nui a Kahu' – 'The second great lake of Kahu' which he named for his uncle.

17. Whakatāne

- a. Ohope beach is only 5 minutes drive from the town centre; The main highway to Whakatāne is surrounded by orchards and farms.
- b. The town of Whakatāne takes its name from "Kia Whakatāne au i ahau"; A statue of Wairaka stands on the Whakatāne Heads near the mouth of the river and a plaque marks the landing place of the Mataatua.

18. Gisborne

- a. Gisborne is the first city in the world to see the sun; Gisborne's white sand surf beaches attract surfers from all over the world.
- b. Captain Cook's ship Endeavour surfed into Kaiti Beach in Gisborne in 1769; The dawn of the new millennium was televised live from the heights of Hikurangi Mountain on the east coast as "The first place in the world to be touched by the sun".

19. Napier/Hastings/Hawkes Bay

- a. The gannet colony at Cape Kidnappers is one of only two mainland gannet colonies in the world; If you are lucky enough to climb to the top of Hikurangi you may see the fossilised remains of Nukutaimemeha, the canoe of Mäui.
- b. Napier was razed by earthquake and fire in 1931.

20. Kaikōura

- a. 80 minutes south of Blenheim and two hours north of Christchurch is Kaikoura on the east coast; A few kilometres out from the shore giant sperm whales can be seen all year round.
- b. Whaling was Kaikoura's primary industry in the 19th century; Kaikoura literally means "to eat crayfish".

21. Christchurch

- a. Christchurch is the centre of the Canterbury region; The city of Christchurch is New Zealand's second largest city.
- b. The Christchurch Cathedral's construction began in 1864 and it wasn't completed until 1904.

22. Ashburton/Timaru

- a. Ashburton and Timaru districts lie south of Christchurch; The Timaru district like Ashburton features attractive towns, rolling green hills, lush pasture and Salmon and Trout Fishing rivers.
- b. Timaru's proper name is 'Te Maru' – a place of shelter.

23. Dunedin

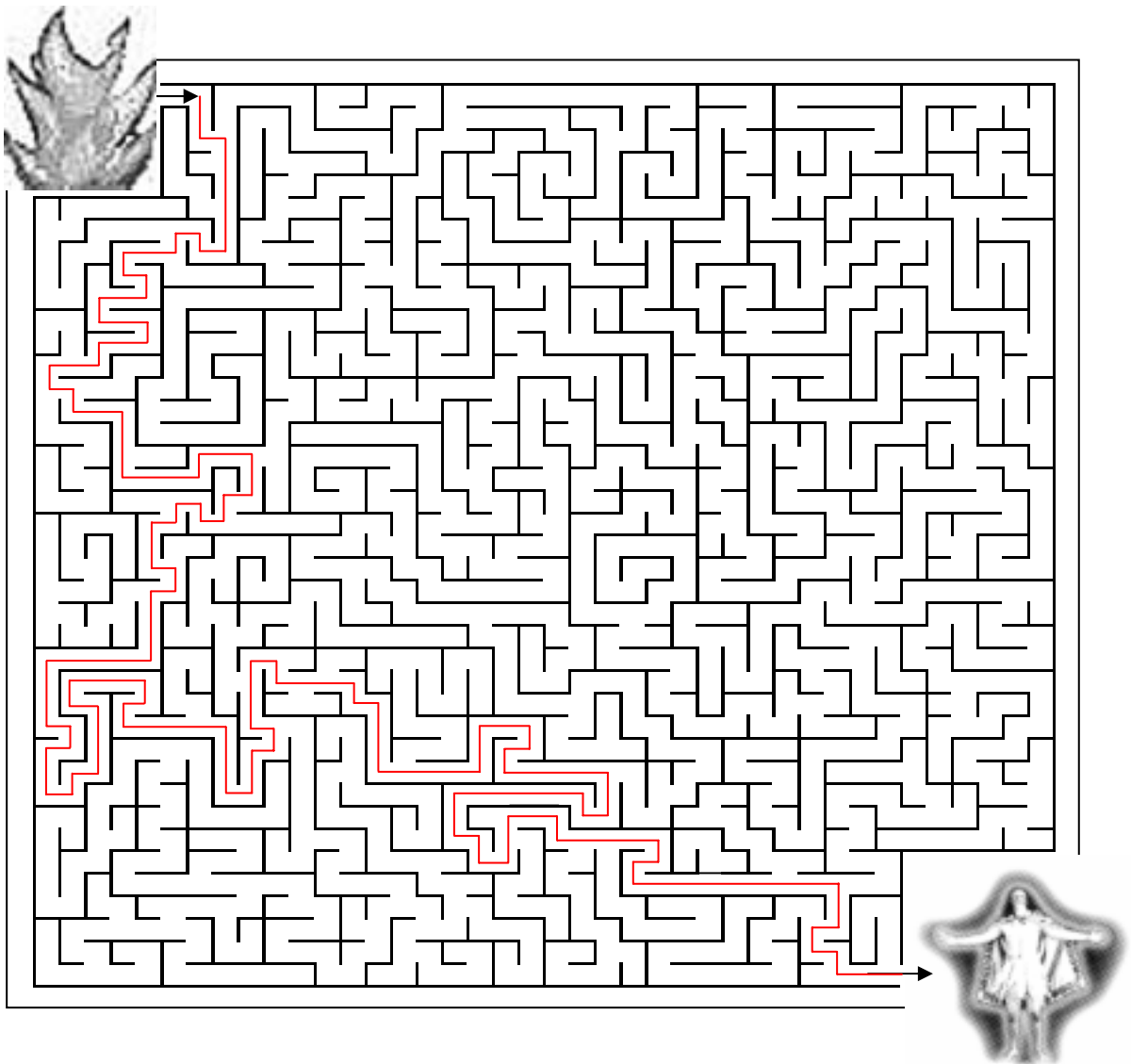
- a. Dunedin is the second largest city in the South Island; Twenty minutes from the city centre lays the Otago Peninsula.
- b. The Royal Albatross Centre opened in 1989 has fascinating displays of the birds and penguins and an observatory; The city was originally to have been called New Edinburgh.

24. Invercargill

As there is no 'Invercargill' link on the CD-ROM, your own research was necessary here. Any answers in relation to the geography and history of the region of Invercargill is acceptable.

The warming fires of Ngätoroirangi

Ngätoroirangi's sisters invoked the help of the gods to send fires to their brother. Help the fires find Ngätoroirangi to keep him warm in his climb to the top of Maunga Tongariro.



Kupe's Discovery of Aotearoa

Read the story of how Kupe and his wife discovered Aotearoa. Give full sentence answers to the questions below to check your comprehension!

Comprehension Questions

- Q1. What is the Māori word for 'Godwit'? **The Māori word for 'Godwit' is Kuaka.**
- Q2. Where were Kupe and his family living when they decided to voyage south? **Kupe and his family were living on his island home of Rarotonga when they decided to voyage south.**
- Q3. What made Kupe think that there must have been land to the south? **Kupe thought that there must have been land to the south because the kuaka is a land based bird.**
- Q4. What did Kupe use to find his way whilst out at sea? **Kupe used the stars to find his way whilst out at sea.**
- Q5. What did Kupe's wife see which made them think that they had found the land they were searching for? **Kupe's wife spotted a large cloud that indicated land which made them think that they had found the land they were searching for.**
- Q6. What exactly did Kupe's wife say when she saw this? **When Kupe's wife saw this she said, "He ao, he aotea roa - a cloud, a long white cloud."**
- Q7. How do you think Kupe's wife felt when she saw this? **I think Kupe's wife felt excited and relieved when she saw this.** How do you know? **I can tell that she was excited because the text says 'she cried' meaning she said it in a loud, exclaiming voice.**
- Q8. After finding Aotearoa, what did Kupe and his family do? **After finding and circumnavigating the North Island Kupe returned to his island home to share his exploits with his people.**
- Q9. Find out what 'circumnavigating' means and give your detailed answer. **Circumnavigating Means 'to go completely around the outside of something'.**
- Q10. What do you think would be another appropriate title for this story? **Please ask your teacher for other appropriate titles for this story.**

Maunga Taratara

Read the story and answer the questions to see how well you remember it!

At Whangaroa there is a small, flat-topped mountain called Taratara with two prominent hills situated behind it. According to the local people Taratara was a very handsome mountain whose two wives attended on him dutifully. Maungataniwha, (Taniwha Mountain - a taniwha is a monster or demon) who lived over to the west wished for a wife of his own and decided to ask Taratara for one of his wives. Taratara disagreed and Maungataniwha returned disconsolate to his home. Time passed and Maungataniwha again went to see if he could persuade Taratara to give him one of his wives. This time the arrogant Taratara laughed at him in such a derisive manner that the angry Maungataniwha whipped his tail and cut off Taratara's head. Now Taratara's head lays on the top of Ohäkiri near the harbour entrance and his wives remain loyally beside his body grieving for their husband.

Comprehension Questions

- Q1. Taratara Mountain has two prominent hills situated behind it. What do these hills represent? **The two hills behind Taratara represent his wives.**
- Q2. How was Taratara described according to the local people? **According to the local people, Taratara was a very handsome mountain.**
- Q3. What is a 'taniwha? **A taniwha is a monster or demon.**
- Q4. How do you think Maungataniwha was feeling when Taratara refused his request on the first occasion? **Maungataniwha probably felt disappointed and sad when Taratara refused his request on the first occasion.**
- Q5. How do you think Maungataniwha was feeling when Taratara refused his request on the second occasion? **Maungataniwha probably felt angry and humiliated when Taratara refused his request on the second occasion.**
- Q6. How do you think Taratara's wives feel about what Maungataniwha has done? **I think Taratara's wives are angry at what Maungataniwha has done. Say why you think this. I think the wives both felt safe and secure with their husband because on both occasions he rejected Maungataniwha's request for one of his wives and to this day they both remain by his side grieving for their husband.**

The First European

Read the paragraph first and then answer the questions.

The first European to see New Zealand was Dutchman Abel Tasman in 1642. After losing some of his crew in a skirmish he decided not to explore the new land and it was not until Captain James Cook arrived on a surveying expedition in 1769 that a white man stood on New Zealand soil. Soon after Cook's expedition, whalers and then traders began to arrive in Aotearoa and from the early 19th century a steady stream of migrants have made their way to start a new life.

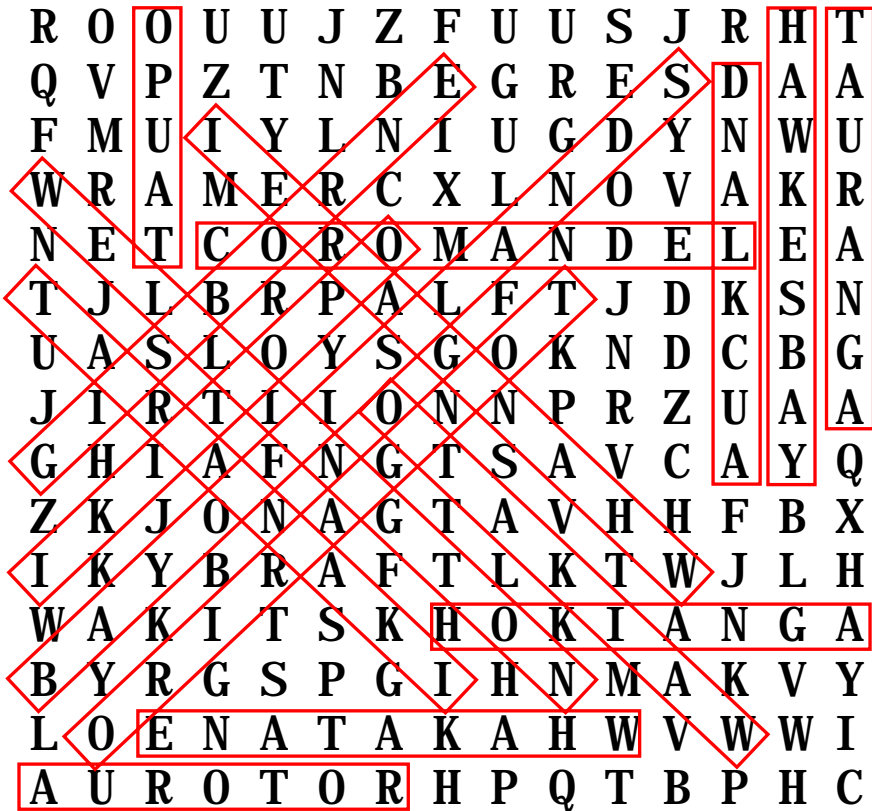
Comprehension Questions

- Q1. Who was the first European to see New Zealand? **The first European to see New Zealand was Dutchman Abel Tasman.**
- Q2. In what year did the first European see New Zealand? **The first European saw New Zealand in 1642.**
- Q3. Why did the first European to see New Zealand decide not to explore the new land? **The first European to see New Zealand decided not to explore the new land because he lost some of his crew in a skirmish.**
- Q4. Who was the first European to set foot on New Zealand soil? **The first European to set foot on New Zealand soil was Captain James Cook.**
- Q5. Who started to arrive in Aotearoa soon after Cook's expedition? **Whalers and then traders began to arrive in Aotearoa soon after Cook's expedition.**
- Q6. When did the 'steady stream of migrants' begin making their way to start a new life? **In the early 19th century a steady stream of migrants began making their way to start a new life.**

North Island Cities and Regions Word Find

Level 4

Find the place names below in this word find. These words can go in any direction!



AUCKLAND
HAWKES BAY
TARANAKI
WAIKATO

COROMANDEL
HOKIANGA
TAUPO
WELLINGTON

GISBORNE
OPOTIKI
TAURANGA
WHAKATANE

BAY OF ISLANDS
ROTORUA
TONGARIRO
WHANGAREI