NEW ZEALAND (AOTEAROA)

Fast facts

Official name: Commonwealth of New Zealand

Form of government: parliamentary democracy with constitutional monarchy

Capital city: Wellington

Population: 5,228,100

Area: _____ km^2

Currency: ____ _____ _____ (NZD)

Major mountain ranges: Southern Alps

Major rivers: Waikato, Clurtha, Manawatu

Australia head of state islands Maoris Wellington

New Zealand lies about 2,000 km southeast of _____. It is made up of two major _____, the North Island and the South Island, and a number of smaller islands. New Zealand's natural beauty is evident in its huge mountains on the South Island and its volcanic activity on the North Island. New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy, which means the British monarch (currently: _____) is still the _____. The monarch is represented in New Zealand by the governor-general (currently: _____). The federal parliament is found in New Zealand's capital _____, on the North Island. The first inhabitants were the _____. The Maori language is the official language of New Zealand, though English is used in all aspects of everyday life.





Haka

The haka is a ceremonial Māori _____ (válečný tanec) or challenge. Haka are usually performed in a group and represent a display of a tribe's pride, _____ (síla) and unity. Actions include the _____ (dupání) of the foot, the protrusion of the tongue and rhythmic body slapping to accompany a loud _____ (popěvek).

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Symbols



Flag – explain the symbols used on the official New Zealand flag.



The animal most associated with this country is **kiwi** which is a unique and curious bird: it cannot fly, has loose, hair-like feathers, strong legs and no tail. It's become such a symbol that even New Zealanders themselves are known affectionately as 'Kiwis'.



The **silver fern** has been accepted as a symbol of New Zealand's national identity since the 1880s. To Māori, the elegant shape of the fronds stood for strength, stubborn resistance, and enduring power. To Pākehā (New Zealanders of non-Māori descent), the fern symbolised their sense of attachment to their homeland.

Geography



The other major city on the North Island besides Wellington is Auckland. Highlight of your visit to Auckland would be its vibrant Maori community, waterfront seafood restaurants and bars, as well as a dazzling skyline. Nestled in a bay on the North Island, the city faces the P_____ Ocean on one side and the T_____ Sea.

Other important cities on the South Island are C_____ which is the largest city on the South Island. Dunedin, which is Celtic for E_____.

Celtic refers to Irish culture and heritage, along with the historical people who migrated from the British Isles throughout much of Europe. While the early pronunciation was with an /s/ sound, reflecting its nearest origin in French, the modern standard is a hard "c" sound like /k/.

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Match the photos of these cities with their names.

Auckland	Christchurch	Dunedin
Hamilton	Rotorua	Tauranga













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