

## IV.34

Exploring life and culture

# Welcome to New Zealand: A learning circle – Vorbereitung auf die Zentrale Prüfung nach Klasse 10

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*Kiwi, silver fern, sheep, rugby and netball* – Dieses Stationenlernen bereitet Lernende inhaltlich auf die Zentralen Prüfungen nach Klasse 10 vor. Es gibt den Schülerinnen und Schülern die Möglichkeit, ihr soziokulturelles Hintergrundwissen zum Thema *New Zealand* sowie ihre kommunikativen Fertigkeiten in den Bereichen Hör- und Hör-Seh-Verstehen, Leseverstehen und Wortschatz zu erweitern.

### KOMPETENZPROFIL

<b>Klassenstufe/Lernjahr:</b>	9/10, 5./6. Lernjahr
<b>Dauer:</b>	8 Unterrichtsstunden
<b>Kompetenzen:</b>	1. Interkulturelles Lernen: Fakten zu Neuseeland kennenlernen/wiederholen; 2. Leseverstehen: (kurzen) Texten relevante Informationen entnehmen; 3. Hörverstehen: Hörtexten relevante Informationen entnehmen; 4. Verfügbarkeit von sprachlichen Mitteln: Wortschatz zum Thema Neuseeland erwerben
<b>Thematische Bereiche:</b>	<i>New Zealand, geography, history and culture, Māori</i>
<b>Medien:</b>	PowerPoint-Präsentation als Einstieg



## Auf einen Blick

### 1. Stunde

**Thema:** Getting started – Introduction to the topic New Zealand

**M 1** **Mysterious country – Which country is it?** / in das Thema *New Zealand* mit einem Ratespiel mittels PowerPoint-Präsentation einsteigen (PL)

**M 2** **“Kiwi“ is both a fruit and a bird? – Fun facts about New Zealand** / einen Text lesen und mit *true/false* Aussagen erschließen (EA, PA, PL)

**Hausaufgabe:** M 2, Aufgabe 3

**Benötigt:**

- Beamer/Whiteboard und Laptop/Tablet zum Abspielen der PowerPoint-Präsentation in M 1



### 2.–8. Stunde

**Thema:** Learning circle – Organisation and realisation

**M 3** **New Zealand ABC – Working with words** / New Zealand Vokabular aus Vorwissen sowie mithilfe des Stationenlernens befüllen (EA, PA, PL)

**M 4** **Station 1 – New Zealand: Geography (research)** / anhand einer Karte die Geografie von Neuseeland recherchieren (EA)

**M 5** **Station 2 – New Zealand: Facts and figures (reading)** / anhand von Textausschnitten und einer Multiple-Choice-Aufgabe zu verschiedenen Themen Fakten über Neuseeland erschließen (EA); in einer Extra-Aufgabe für leistungsstärkere Lernende weitere Fakten anhand eines Textes als wahr oder falsch bewerten (EA)

**M 6** **Station 3 – A crossroads for netball (listening)** / anhand eines Podcasts und einer Multiple-Choice-Aufgabe die Sportart *netball* kennenlernen und über deutsche Sportarten berichten (EA)

**M 7** **Station 4 – The Maori** / anhand eines Lückentextes oder einer Recherche kulturelle Besonderheiten der Maori erschließen (EA)

**Benötigt:**

- Kopfhörer für die Bearbeitung von M 6
- Digitale Version von M 2 zur gemeinsamen Erstellung eines *New Zealand ABC* im Plenum am Ende des Stationenlernens



### Erwartungshorizonte

Die Lösungen zu den Materialien finden Sie ab Seite 23.

## Minimalplan

Sie haben nur vier Stunden zur Verfügung? So können Sie die wichtigsten Inhalte erarbeiten:

1. Stunde	<b>M 1</b> Mysterious country – Which country is it? <b>M 4</b> Station 1 – New Zealand: Geography (research)
2. Stunde	<b>M 5</b> Station 2 – New Zealand: Facts and figures (reading)
3. Stunde	<b>M 6</b> Station 3 – A crossroads for netball (listening)
4. Stunde	<b>M 7</b> Station 4 – The Maori

Bei M 5 (Station 2) kann zudem die schwere Differenzierungsvariante entfallen. Bei Zeitknappheit sollten Sie auf das *New Zealand ABC* sowie das (optionale) *New Zealand dictionary* verzichten und die Reihe nach der Sicherung der Ergebnisse des Stationenlernens beenden. Das Stationenlernen kann weiter verkürzt werden, indem nicht alle Stationen bearbeitet werden.



## Zusatzmaterial im Online-Archiv bzw. in der ZIP-Datei

ZM1_PowerPointEinstieg	PowerPoint-Präsentation zum Einstieg in das Thema mit einem Quiz
ZM2_Vocabularylist	Vokabelliste "Fun Facts About New Zealand"
ZM3_NewZealandDictionary	Optionale Zusatzaufgabe

## Mysterious country – Which country is it?

M 1

Do you know this country?



### Task

Listen to your teacher's presentation. Do you know the country?



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## Station 1 – New Zealand: Geography (research)

M 4

Learn more about the geography of New Zealand.



### Tasks

1. Look at the map of New Zealand: <https://raabe.click/NewZealandMap>. Find:

- Six cities: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The names of four islands: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The names of three lakes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- The names of two rivers: \_\_\_\_\_
- The name of one mountain: \_\_\_\_\_
- The name of the strait between the North and South Island: \_\_\_\_\_
- The name of the strait south of the South Island: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Add your results from task 1 to the map.



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3. Extra: Find even more cities, islands, lakes, rivers or mountains and add them to the map in a different colour.



## M 7



## Station 4 – The Maori

What do you know about the natives in New Zealand? Find out!

## Tasks

1. The text deals with Maori history. Fill in suitable words in the gaps.

**TIP:** If you need help, fill in the words from the TIP box.

The Maori were the first people who \_\_\_\_\_ (1) in New Zealand. Scientists think that they arrived \_\_\_\_\_ (2) 1200 AD. They probably came with canoes from small islands in the Pacific \_\_\_\_\_ (3) using the stars, clouds and birds for navigation. They landed on New Zealand's North Island and settled close to the coast. They lived in larger family groups, also called tribes. In the 18th century, when the first \_\_\_\_\_ (4) landed in New Zealand, the Maori people came into contact with people from another culture. The \_\_\_\_\_ (5) between the Maori and the European settlers was mostly peaceful. The Maori quickly adopted the \_\_\_\_\_ (6) brought along by the settlers and the settlers were impressed by Maori culture. But there was a lot of fights among Maori tribes and finally the chiefs of several tribes asked the British Crown to intervene. The result was the so-called "Treaty of Waitangi" which \_\_\_\_\_ (7) all Maori British citizens and guaranteed them the right to their tribal land, but which also turned New Zealand into a \_\_\_\_\_ (8) of the British Empire. Although the Treaty of Waitangi stated that the Maori could keep their land, there were bloody fights about land ownership, which were finally won by the British. In the late 19th century, the British \_\_\_\_\_ (9) New Zealand completely and wanted the Maori to assimilate into their culture. For example, they \_\_\_\_\_ (10) Maori language from schools. Another \_\_\_\_\_ (11) for the Maori were the diseases the Europeans brought with them. Many Maori died of smallpox, measles or influenza in the 19th and 20th century. In the middle of the 20th century, more and more Maori people \_\_\_\_\_ (12) it was time to revive their culture and they also became active in politics. That led to a new rise in the use of the Maori language which is now an \_\_\_\_\_ (13) language in New Zealand. Also, this political movement put pressure on New Zealand's government regarding the fights over land ownership from the past and many tribes made a \_\_\_\_\_ (14) with the government and got compensation. Today, nearly 800,000 of 5 million people living in New Zealand identify as Maori. Outside of New Zealand, a considerable number of Maori \_\_\_\_\_ (15) in Australia and a smaller number of Maori in the UK and the USA.

**TIP:**

problem – technology – controlled – around – relationship – settled – live – deal – made – thought – banned – colony – official – Ocean – Europeans

