Mauri



Merryn Jones

Illustrated by
Isobel Te Aho-White

Māori translation by
Kanapu Rangitauira

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TEACHER RESOURCE

Papatūānuku sweltered
in the heat.
Her skin was stretched dry
and cracked beneath
Ranginui.

Papatūānuku awakens and asks Ranginui to bring the rain, sunshine, wind and moonlight she needs to give life to the forests and creatures. Follow this story to learn how their children work together to create beauty and harmony in the natural world.

Poipoia te kākano
kia puāwai.

Nurture the seed
and it will bloom.

This whakataukī is grounded in te ao Māori, and is a metaphor for nurturing and guiding the next generation. The following activities can support us to nurture tomorrow's kaitiaki, and build sustainable communities.



ACTIVITIES

1. Discuss your favourite atua/god

Make a list of the atua in *Mauri*.
Describe what natural element each atua represents.
Which atua do you connect with most strongly?
Why do you feel closely connected to your chosen atua? For example, you might feel connected to Tangaroa. Do you like swimming or other activities related to water?

2. Draw your version of one of the atua

Once you have identified which atua you strongly connect to, draw your own version of what that atua looks like.

3. Identifying manu/birds

Look a the birds in this image. Can you identify them?
Write a short paragraph about the birds.
Where do they live?
Have you ever seen or heard these birds? Where?
Why do you think the illustrator chose to draw these particular birds?



ACTIVITIES CONTINUED

4. Zero waste project

Discuss where waste goes at your kura. Conversations might include:

- What items can be reused?
- What items can be recycled?
- Where does our rubbish go?
- Why does it matter?
- What can we do differently?

Draw or paint a poster of things at your kura that can be recycled or composted, and what can go to landfill.

5. Rā and Marama — Sun and Moon

There are many myths and legends from around the world about the Sun and Moon. Do some online research or visit your library to find a story from a country that is not Aotearoa. Share your story with your classmates, including information about what culture your story comes from and why you chose it.



ACTIVITIES CONTINUED

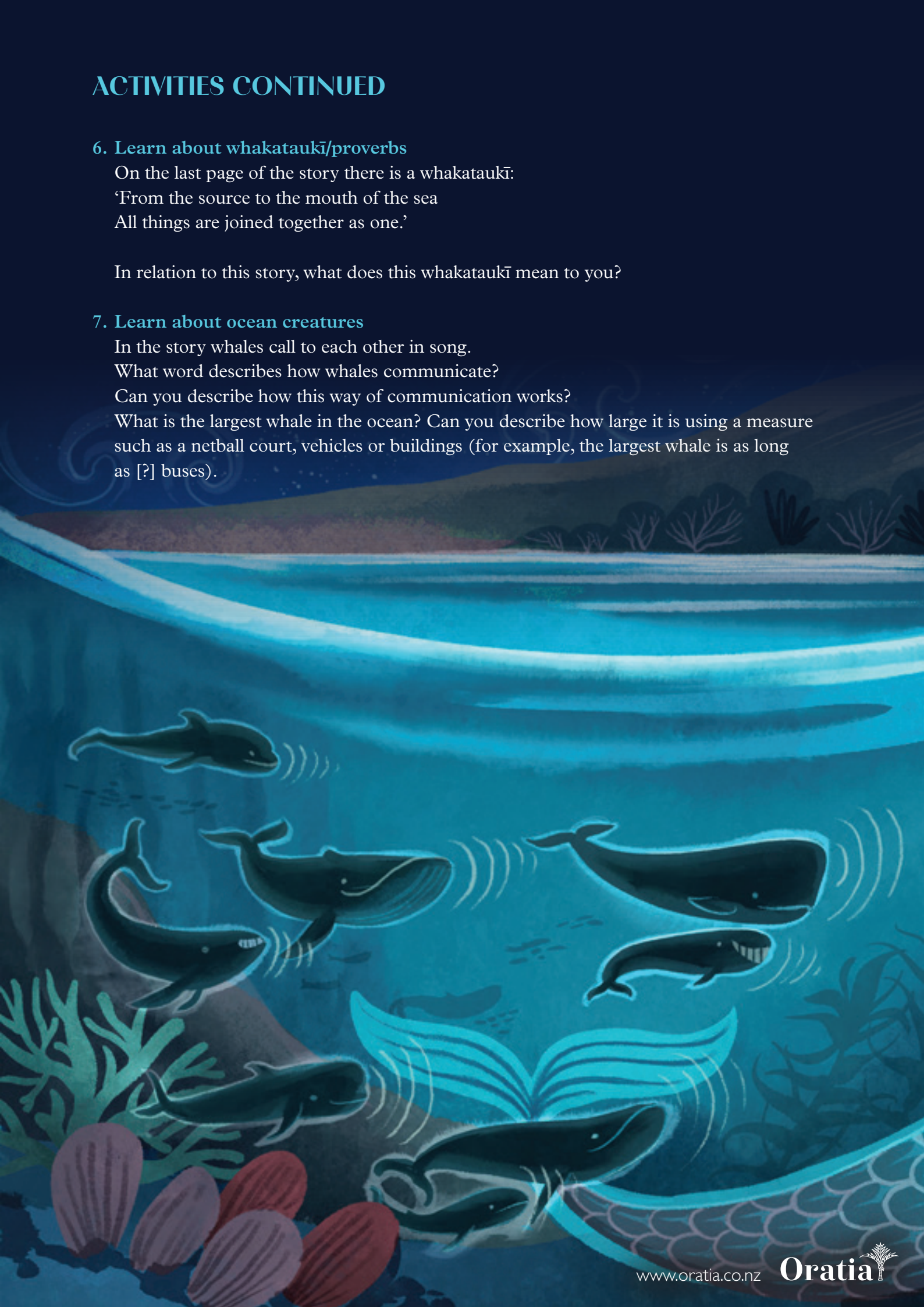
6. Learn about whakataukī/proverbs

On the last page of the story there is a whakataukī:
'From the source to the mouth of the sea
All things are joined together as one.'

In relation to this story, what does this whakataukī mean to you?

7. Learn about ocean creatures

In the story whales call to each other in song.
What word describes how whales communicate?
Can you describe how this way of communication works?
What is the largest whale in the ocean? Can you describe how large it is using a measure such as a netball court, vehicles or buildings (for example, the largest whale is as long as [?] buses).



ACTIVITIES CONTINUED

8. Word find

Circle the words listed below where they appear in the grid. When you have finished, write definitions for te reo Māori words. Compare with your friends to see if you have the same understanding of these words.

AWA _____
MANU _____
MOANA _____
PAPATŪĀNUKU _____
RĀKAU _____
TANE _____
TANGAROA _____
TE MARAMA _____
DAY
NIGHT
RAIN
SEEDS
STARS
WHALES

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

9. Leaf rubbings

Collect a couple of fresh leaves and crayons.
Lay the leaf on a firm surface with the underside facing up, then place a blank sheet of paper over the leaf and hold it securely so the paper and leaf don't shift.
Laying the crayon on its side, rub the paper where the leaf is underneath.
The shape and texture of the leaf will be revealed.
When you have a number of leaves, cut them out and glue them on to another piece of paper, on which you have drawn the trunk and branches of a tree.





10. Make recycled paper

What you need:

- Paper scraps – shredded paper, egg cartons, tissue paper
- Water
- Food processor
- Frame with fine mesh
- Flower petals or seeds (optional)

Soak your paper in water for a few hours. Blend it by hand or using a potato masher or a food processor (with adult supervision). Take a cup of the slurry, tip it onto the mesh frame and spread it out evenly. Flower petals and seeds can be added at this stage if wanted. The paper should be left to dry outside in the shade, then peeled off the mesh. To make plantable seed decorations for Christmas or Matariki, mix wildflower, vegetable or herb seeds (choose local, non-invasive seeds) into the pulp. Drop spoonfuls of the mix into silicone moulds or cookie cutters, or shape by hand. Leave to air dry for two to three days. Once dried, these are eco-friendly decorations or gift tags that can be planted in the garden to grow food or flowers.

11. Make a wind chime

Gather materials such as shells, stones, twigs, leaves, feathers and beads.

Cross two sticks and lash them together to make a frame from which the found materials will hang. Make a loop where the sticks cross to hang the wind chime. Tie the found items on to the sticks using string, leather or flax cord.

Attach your wind chime to a branch of a tree where it will be caught by the wind.

Listen to the sounds the materials make when moved by the wind. Do different items make different sounds, or no sound at all?

Look at how the different materials on your chime are affected by the wind. Do they swing a lot or a little? Why do you think that is?

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION OF TE REO MĀORI

Vowels

A	Say as the a in **a**loud
E	Say as the e in **e**gg
I	Say as the e in **e**at
O	Say as the oo in d**oo**r
U	Say as the oo in z**oo**

Long vowels

Ā	Say as the a in c**a**r
Ē	Say as the ai in f**ai**r
Ī	Say as the ee in d**ee**p
Ō	Say as the aw in p**aw**
Ū	Say as the oo in m**oo**n

Consonants

H K M N P R T W Pronounce as in English.

R Like a 'rolled' r. If you can imitate the purring of a cat you will know how to pronounce r in te reo Māori. If you can't do that, aim for a sound that is like an English 'd' but softer, such as in the word udder.

T The sound of t depends on the vowel that appears after it. When followed by a, e or o, it sounds like a soft English d. For example, the word te can sound close to de. When t is followed by i or u, it is a sharper sound. Before i, it sound like 'tea', before u it sounds like 'two'.

Digraphs

NG Sounds like the 'ng' in the English word singer.
WH Sounds like the English 'f' sound.

USING THIS BOOK IN THE NEW ZEALAND CLASSROOM

Within the framework of Te Mataiaho | The Refreshed New Zealand Curriculum learning areas, students are encouraged to value ecological sustainability, which includes care for the environment. In this book, the story of Papatūānuku and Ranginui and how their children contribute to how our environmental elements are connected to each other can lay the grounds for rich discussion in the classroom about how and why we care for the environment.

Within Pūtaiao | Science, the strand of 'The Living World' is about environmental elements and how they interact with each other to sustain life. The book also lends itself to participating and contributing through exploring issues and questions that link science learning to daily living: why does our natural environment need each of these elements to flourish; what happens when one or more of these elements is lacking in our ecosystem?



ANSWERS



Activity 3 • Birds

Tūī, Kererū/Wood Pigeon, Korimako/Bellbird

Activity 6 • Ocean creatures

Echolocation. Largest whale: Blue whale, can grow up to 30 metres long.

Activity 8 • Word find

AWA river
MANU bird
MOANA ocean
PAPATŪĀNUKU Earth Mother
RĀKAU tree, wood
TANE God of Forests, Birds and Light
TANGAROA God of the Sea
TE MARAMA The Moon

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



