

## General guidance for te reo Māori

Te reo Māori Pronunciation videos on You Tube [You Tube Pronunciation videos](#)

You Tube clip introducing Māori Tikanga [Tikanga Māori 101 | News2Me](#)

Māori Dictionary, including option of listening to pronunciation of words.

[Te Aka Māori Dictionary](#)

### Year 2-3 Bridge

<b>Book Title: Fun at the Beach (New Zealand)</b>
<b>Fun Facts: Aotearoa, New Zealand</b> Gives details about how New Zealand was named Also mentions “waka” which were canoes used by the Maori people.
<b>Fun Connections:</b> Asked families to connect the various water crafts such as boats, canoes, paddleboards to the intro info. Also recommends talking about the history of their personal community: what their city is named after.
<b>Lesson1: Literacy</b> Book walk  <b>Suggested words to practice pronouncing:</b> waka                canoe Māmā                Mom
<b>Lesson 2: Creativity/Movement</b> Butterfly puppet - stems from the butterfly in the story
<b>Lesson 3: Science</b> Explore neighborhood, sorting
<b>Lesson 4: Math</b> Shape sorting, matching, barefoot movements
<b>Mā is White</b> <a href="#">Maori Colour Song</a> Spotify – Pasifika Beats-Māori <a href="https://open.spotify.com/track/4UIZzDeDbo1nayDcyuq1hJ">https://open.spotify.com/track/4UIZzDeDbo1nayDcyuq1hJ</a> YouTube – Auckland Libraries <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i-pQ1SvmETc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i-pQ1SvmETc</a>
<b>Project: My Feelings Calendar</b>

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<b>Book Title: A Fishy Tale (Australia)</b>
<b>Fun Facts: Australian Billabong</b> <a href="#">A Guide to Australia for Kids (youtube.com)</a>
<b>Fun Connections:</b>
<b>Lesson1: Literacy</b> Book Walk This book has several illustrators and contributing authors. The animal drawings were created by local artists and combined to form each page's graphics. There are some great books available about animals in Australia. Encourage caregivers to visit their local library.
<b>Lesson 2: Motor</b> Animal freeze dance <a href="#">Freeze and dance   Australian Animals   Brain Break   Version 1 (youtube.com)</a>
<b>Lesson 3: Language/Science</b> Australian animal book
<b>Lesson 4: Creativity/Cultural Studies/Math</b> Dot painting <a href="#">10 Facts About Aboriginal Art   Kate Owen Gallery</a>
<b>Project: My Billabong</b> Find various pictures and videos on the internet to share with families. This helps the child and caregiver visually understand what a real billabong looks like.

<b>Book Title: HIPPY Hoppy Happy (New Zealand)</b>
<b>Fun Facts: Kiwi Bird</b>  <b>Amazing facts about the kiwi bird</b>
<b>Fun Connections:</b>
<b>Lesson1: Literacy</b> Book Walk Water safety

**Suggested words to practice pronouncing:**

te reo Māori	Māori language
Aotearoa	Land of the Long White Cloud
tamariki mā	children
pakipaki	clap
kanikani	dance
hīkoi	walk
peke	jump
takahia	stamp
hurihuri	turn
pioi	sway
oma	run




**Lesson 2: Motor**

Moving to song -various pace  
"Tamariki Ma" song

**Pakipaki - Tamariki Mā**

Spotify – Pevaj Sa Sandrom <https://open.spotify.com/track/2YYlobPexgL1O0J1HjNxoH>

YouTube – Sing with Sandra [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XS\\_AnfSQfME](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XS_AnfSQfME)

  Pakipaki, Tamariki Ma  Children's Songs | Children's Stories | Sing With Sandra

 Me Kanikani Tātou - Let's Dance - YouTube

**Lesson 3: Math**

Spotto game- This game is the Australian version of the US "I Spy"

**Lesson 4: Literacy**

Story ordering

**Project: Movement Games**

<b>Book Title: Kuppi's Clever Surprise Plan (Australia)</b>
<b>Fun Facts: Australian Flags</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Australia for Kids</li> </ul>
<b>Fun Connections:</b>
<b>Lesson1: Literacy</b> Book walk
<b>Lesson 2: Science</b> Making damper Damper is a traditional dense Australian soda bread that long ago was made by stockmen traveling long distances and carrying only basic food rations. It's a bread that is typically cooked on the ground and over hot coals but can be made using a few simple ingredients at home, in the oven. <a href="https://youtu.be/AlpagRLq9Bs?si=IOxq5NYO6QPJC5B1">https://youtu.be/AlpagRLq9Bs?si=IOxq5NYO6QPJC5B1</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Making Damper with Lee (and guest!)</li> </ul>
<b>Lesson 3: Language</b> Inanay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Inanay - Indigenous children's song</li> </ul>
<b>Lesson 4: Creativity</b> Making a nature mobile
<b>Project: My Story Map</b>

<b>Book Title: Wonderful Willow Meets Fabulous Farah (Australia)</b>
<b>Fun Facts: Aboriginal Acknowledgement to Country</b>
<b>Fun Connections:</b>
<b>Lesson 1: Literacy</b>
<b>Lesson 2: Math</b> Number search
<b>Lesson 3: Language</b> Aboriginal shape match
<b>Patterns and Dots in Aboriginal Art</b> You'll notice that in almost all artwork by Indigenous Australians, there is no empty

space - it is always filled with dots or patterns. This can add to a sense of movement in a piece. The style could be called abstract, in that it is symbolic rather than realistic.

Using dots is a very ancient practice in Aboriginal culture through body paint. Dot paintings are most often visual stories and sometimes the dots might symbolize stars or sparks. The dot paintings we see today actually come from artists working in the 1970s who wanted to obscure and protect sacred elements in their paintings using dots. It has been associated with desert Aboriginal art since that period.

[What is Aboriginal Art? - Answered - Twinkl Teaching Wiki](#)

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**Lesson 4: Mindfulness/ Social-emotional**

Mindful moment

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**Project: My Box Construction**

\*\* For any vocabulary terms, please use your core home visitor guides as a reference.

### **Book Title: Whanau (New Zealand)**

#### **Fun Facts: Te reo Māori**

Māori is the native language of the people of New Zealand. HIPPY books are written in both English and Māori to support childrens learning both languages.

Hongi - a special greeting between two people. This is culturally appropriate for formal situations and ceremonies, not used as a general greeting.

#### **Fun Connections:**

Discuss how people greet each other in the family's culture. Are there formal greetings and not so formal ways to say Hello or welcome?

There are a few "audio dictionaries" available to help with pronunciation of Māori words. Call awareness to the "macro/tohuto" above some letters. These make the vowel sounds long.

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[Te Aka Māori Dictionary](#)

#### **Vocabulary: Words to practice pronouncing**

hongī	to press noses in greeting (traditional Māori greeting used in culturally formal situations and ceremonies, such as on marae.)
Mōrena	Good Morning
Tama	a boy's name
Tamahine	girl
Aunty Rata	a women's name
hāngī	earth oven to cook food with steam and heat from heated stones
kumara	a root vegetable (sweet potato)
waiata	song
kai	food
Kia ora	Hello- general greeting
Kuia	Elderly female
Nga whaea	Aunties
Koro	Grandfather
Ka pai!	Good!
rāpeti	rabbit
piko	to bend
toro	to stretch

### **Lesson1: Literacy**

1. Start by doing a book walk. Be sure to model how the parent should allow the child to handle the book without any interruptions. If the child asks questions, that is a good time for the parent to respond.
4. Has a few typos - these will be fixed in next printing
7. Hello, Kia ora \*\* child's name goes in first two blanks, then other family member's name in the other two blanks

 Hello Kia Ora -this version is a bit different. We will be changing the published version to align more with the song.

Spotify – Radha <https://open.spotify.com/track/4fHyb00GQyqHJkcBzen9L1>

### **Lesson 2: Motor**

Animal movements

3. Waiata Oma Rāpeti song

Other versions:

Spotify – Anika Moa <http://open.spotify.com/track/7JziSnUcnCMZRyABFgu7VB>

YouTube – Anika Moa <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E9mlF3GmrUI>

Note: This song is not an original Māori song. It has been created to highlight the motions of various animals.

10. To add to the language and movement experience, these are a few additional animals. You can use the dictionary to find the animal names in the Māori language.

### **Lesson 3: Language**

Picture matching - story recall

6. Hāngi is a traditional Maori method of cooking food underground using hot stones. It's a communal experience that involves digging a pit, heating stones, and wrapping food in leaves before placing it on the hot stones. Guide parents to talk about their own traditions with cooking. This helps a child make connections to their own culture and the events in the story.
13. The child can also color the pictures after completing the game. Matching is a great way to reinforce what the child has already learned about the social skill of turn taking within the Core curriculum.

Thing to Think About: Ask home visitors to think of common games that involve turn taking. Also, expand this by revisiting the home visitor guide, looking at other skills children acquire by playing games.

### **Lesson 4: Creativity/ Motor**

Weaving board -The board can be made from recycled cardboard boxes. The size of the board can vary depending on the parents suggestion. Children should collect natural items like grass, dandelions, sticks, ect. When cutting the slits, space them approximately 1-1.5

inches apart and only about 1 inch deep.

The Maori people have a deep connection with their natural environment. Natural items are often used in their art, educational practices, and daily lives. When they are done with the materials, (those that can be recycled), they will consciously return the items back to nature. [Indigenous people and nature: a tradition of conservation \(unep.org\)](http://unep.org)

### **Project: My Whanau Tree**

**Intro:** word Hāngi is misspelled

Possible timeline: (the one in the packet is only a suggestion and should be done at a pace that is appropriate for the child's ability and skill).

1. The parent and child can talk about their family. Help the parent connect words from the book to their own family members: Nga whaea-Aunties, Koro-Grandfather  
Guide the parent in creating a list of people who are important to the family. This does not have to be only immediate family. It can be friends, or community people who hold a special place in the family's life.
2. Create the physical tree. Help parents think of items that can be used for this part of the project: small branches, paper towel tubes, or by tracing the child's hand/arm. The child is encouraged to cut out the leaf shapes from the activity pages but a parent may also lead the child in alternative methods (painting, drawing, stamping) to create the leaves on their tree.
3. If appropriate, guide parents in steps to write the names of their Whanau onto the leaves. They can also add pictures or drawings of their family to add visual representation.
4. For some children, the mapping of locations where family members live may be a great extension. Talk with the parent to see if this is something they want to explore and offer ideas (google maps, atlas, or paper maps) to help parent understand options.

This activity can be an ongoing project that involves the whole family. Learning about our heritage and being able to represent this visually, encourages self-awareness and self-esteem.