

Lärarhandledning: Australia and New Zealand year 9

Gör kopia (arkiv→ kopiera) eller ladda ner för att kunna få egna filer.

Resurser:

Arbetsbok

(Alla bilder i workbook är AI-genererade med hjälp av Canva.com)

[Framsida till arbetsbok utan årskurs](#)

[Mall för veckoplanering](#) (att dela på exempelvis Google classroom eller lärplattform). **Obs! Ta en egen kopia för att få en redigerbar fil.**

[Bell ringers](#) (Som startuppgift på de flesta lektioner så projiceras gap-fill uppgiften på projektorduk/skrivs på tavlan när eleverna kommer in i klassrummet. Eleverna kan skriva sina meningar på papper och sedan rätta varandras exempelvis). **Facit finns längre ner i detta dokument.**

[Vocabulary](#) (Att använda till glosförhör under arbetsområdet)

Resurser att använda under arbetets gång

Australia

- [What is dreamtime?](#) (video)
- [Aboriginal dreamtime stories](#) (video-spellista)
- [A Look Inside the Heartbreaking Story of Australia's "Stolen Generation".](#) (video)
- [We Were Just Little Boys](#) (video)

New Zealand

- [Understanding Te Tiriti o Waitangi | Let Me Explain](#) (video)
- [Mana: The power in knowing who you are | Tame Iti | TEDxAuckland](#) (video)

- [Kapa Haka | NPR](#) (video)
- [This artist is bringing back the art of Māori tā moko tattooing with traditional tools](#) (video)

Bedömningsuppgift: [Podcast - Comparing the Sámi People with the Indigenous Peoples of Australia or New Zealand](#)

- [Gratis Jingles](#) till podcast
- [Inspelningssida till podcast](#) (Eller röstmemo på telefon)

[Bedömningsmatris](#)

Om elever får tid över finns alltid denna hemsida länkad:

[Träna engelska online](#)

FACIT + LJUDFILER arbetsbok

KEY - Reading comprehension: Australia

Multiple choice

1. c) 65,000 years
2. b) A large coral reef system
3. c) It was a compromise between Sydney and Melbourne
4. b) Fishing
5. a) 30%
6. b) a large rock formation

True or false

1. **True**
2. **False** (Captain Cook claimed Australia for Britain, but European exploration started earlier in the 17th century.)
3. **False** (The Outback has a climate with extreme temperatures.)
4. **False** (Canberra is the capital.)
5. **True**



Written answers

1. Dreamtime stories are traditional Indigenous Australian myths that explain the creation of the land and its features.
2. Examples: Kangaroo, koala, wombat and platypus.
3. Examples: Climate change, environmental conservation, Indigenous rights.
4. Examples: Cricket, rugby, Australian Rules football, tennis.
5. Examples: Nicole Kidman, Hugh Jackman, Kylie Minogue, AC/DC.

KEY - Listening comprehension: Aboriginal Dreamtime Stories

1. b) A belief system explaining the creation of the world
2. **False** (The Dreaming is a spiritual belief system, not just myths.)
3. d) A funny eel made him laugh
4. **Greed and balance** (in nature)
5. a) Through storytelling, art, dance, and song
6. c) Aboriginal children were taken from their families and couldn't learn them
7. **False**

Transcript

For thousands of years, Aboriginal Australians have shared stories about the origins of the world, their ancestors, and the laws of nature. These stories are known as Dreamtime stories or the Dreaming. They are not just myths or legends but a deep spiritual belief system that explains how the world was created and how people should live.

According to Aboriginal belief, the world was once a formless, empty place. Then, powerful ancestral beings, often called the Dreaming ancestors, appeared. They shaped the land, created rivers, mountains, and forests, and brought animals and people into existence. These beings were both human and supernatural, and their actions determined the rules of life.

One famous Dreamtime story is "Tiddalik the Frog." Tiddalik was a very thirsty frog who drank all the water in the land, leaving nothing for the other animals. The land became dry, and everyone suffered. The animals tried many ways to make Tiddalik laugh, hoping he would release the water. Finally, a small, funny eel wiggled in front of him, and Tiddalik burst into laughter, causing all the water to flow out and return to the land. This story teaches an important lesson about greed and balance in nature.

Dreamtime stories are also connected to Aboriginal art, dance, and music. Many paintings show the paths of the Dreaming ancestors, using dots, lines, and symbols to tell stories. Songs, known as songlines, help Aboriginal people remember their ancestors' journeys across the land. Even today, Dreamtime stories are passed down to new generations through storytelling, ensuring that Aboriginal traditions and knowledge survive.

However, during colonization, many Dreamtime stories were nearly lost. Aboriginal children were taken away from their families, and their languages and traditions were not allowed. Fortunately, in recent years, there has been a strong effort to revive and protect Aboriginal culture, and Dreamtime stories continue to be an important part of Australia's heritage.

KEY - Reading comprehension: New Zealand

True or false

1. **True**
2. **False** (Auckland is the largest city, not Wellington.)
3. **False** (The kiwi is flightless.)
4. **True**
5. **False** (New Zealand's economy also includes agriculture and film production.)

Multiple choice

1. d) Abel Tasman
2. a) A traditional Māori dance
3. b) It is a "living fossil" from the time of dinosaurs
4. c) Milford Sound
5. b) The City of Sails

Written answers

1. The Māori arrived in large canoes (waka), navigating using stars and ocean currents.
2. The North Island has volcanoes and hot springs, while the South Island has mountains, fjords, and glaciers.
3. The silver fern is a national symbol used on sports teams and represents strength and identity.
4. Many tourists visit because it was used as a filming location for the Lord of the Rings movies.

KEY - Listening comprehension: [The Lord of the Rings and New Zealand](#)

1. b) Because it had the perfect landscapes for Middle-earth
2. False (Both the North and South Islands were used.)
3. c) Hobbiton
4. d) Creating special effects and props
5. Middle-earth
6. False (The government used the films for tourism marketing.)
7. True

Transcript



New Zealand is famous for many things: its breathtaking landscapes, its unique wildlife, and its rich Māori culture. But in the early 2000s, it became world-famous for another reason—the Lord of the Rings film trilogy, directed by Peter Jackson. These films, based on the books by J.R.R. Tolkien, brought Middle-earth to life, and New Zealand became the real-world version of this fantasy land.

Peter Jackson, a New Zealander himself, was determined to film the trilogy in his home country. He believed that the diverse scenery of New Zealand—its mountains, forests, lakes, and rolling green hills—was the perfect setting for Tolkien's world. In total, more than 150 locations across both the North and South Islands were used for filming. Some of the most iconic places include Matamata, which became the Shire, and Tongariro National Park, which represented Mordor.

The films had a huge impact on New Zealand's tourism industry. Even more than 20 years after the first movie's release, fans still travel from around the world to visit these filming locations. One of the most popular sites is Hobbiton, located in Matamata, where visitors can walk through the well-preserved movie set, complete with hobbit holes and the Green Dragon Inn. Other popular destinations include Fiordland National Park, which was used for Fangorn Forest, and Mount Sunday, which was transformed into Edoras, the capital of Rohan.

The success of the trilogy also boosted New Zealand's film industry. The country became known as a world-class location for filmmaking, leading to the development of Weta Workshop and Weta Digital, companies that created many of the films' special effects, props, and costumes. These companies have since worked on other major movies, including Avatar and The Hobbit trilogy.

Additionally, the New Zealand government saw the economic potential of this global attention. They launched a marketing campaign under the slogan "100% Middle-earth, 100% Pure New Zealand," reinforcing the country's identity as the home of Middle-earth. This branding was incredibly successful, increasing the number of international visitors who came to explore the country's landscapes and experience the magic of the films.

However, the connection between New Zealand and The Lord of the Rings hasn't been without trouble. Some critics argue that the focus on Middle-earth overshadows New Zealand's own history and indigenous culture. Māori activists have pointed out that while the films highlight the beauty of the land, they do not acknowledge the deeper significance of these locations in Māori traditions.

Despite these discussions, New Zealand remains proud of its role in bringing The Lord of the Rings to life. For many fans, visiting the country is not just about seeing beautiful landscapes—it's about stepping into a world of fantasy and adventure.

KEY - Bell ringers: Gap fills

Bell ringer 1



Ellen Malcolm



paintings
patterns
old
culture

Bell ringer 2

belief
created
told
culture

Bell ringer 3

important
connected
songs

Bell ringer 4

traditional
movements
pride
events

Bell ringer 5

Te Reo
spoke
culture
media

Bell ringer 6

stories
strange
respect

Bell ringer 7

skill
create
history

Bell ringer 8

important
sounds
dances

Bell ringer 9





Ellen Malcolm



freedom
unfairly
opportunities

Bell ringer 10

agreement
peace
land

Bell ringer 11

identity
tools
connection
respect

