

NEW ZEALAND.





FLAG



COAT OF ARMS

- *Capital*
- *Largest city*
- *Official language(s)*
- *Government*
- *Head of State*
Governor-General
Prime Minister

- *Wellington*
- *Auckland*
- *English, Māori*
- *Constitutional monarchy*
- *Queen Elizabeth II*
Ананд Сатьянанд
Helen Clark





- *Independence*
(From the U. K.)

- *Area*

- *Total*

- *Water (%)*

A map of New Zealand is centered on the page. The map is titled "New Zealand" and shows the two main islands, North and South. The surrounding waters are labeled "PACIFIC OCEAN". To the right of the map is a vertical collage of small landscape photographs showing various scenic views of New Zealand, including mountains, lakes, and forests. Below the map, the text "September 26, 1907" is written in red. At the bottom of the map area, the area and water percentages are listed in red: "268,680 km²" and "2.1%%".

September 26, 1907

268,680 km²

2.1%%



- *Population*

- *Currency*



4,107,883

New Zealand dollars

Geography

- *A satellite image of New Zealand. Lake Taupo and Mount Ruapehu are visible in the centre of the North Island.*



The highest peak of the Southern Alps is Aoraki /Mount Cook/, at 3,754 metres. Aoraki /Mount Cook/ is the tallest mountain in New Zealand.



- *Auckland at night, with the Sky Tower in the background*

Culture



- *Twilight bagpipe band practice, Napier*



Flora and fauna

- *Because of its long isolation from the rest of the world, and its island biogeography, New Zealand has extraordinary flora and fauna. About 80 percent of the New Zealand flora only occurs in New Zealand.*

The worlds only flightless parrot - the kakapo.



The kea, an inquisitive mountain bird.



The hoiho (yellow eyed penguin), is one of the worlds rarest penguins and can be found in coastal regions on the South East of the South Island.



The wood pidgeon, a large greyish green bird in most lowland forested areas of New Zealand.



The tui, recognised by a white tuft under their throat and their metallic blue green colour .



The Kiwi, a New Zealand emblem. This flightless bird sleeps by day and you can hear it call in the bush at night. The best palce to see these birds is at a zoo or wildlife park.



The highly endangered Blue Duck is not only unique to New Zealand but also unique among other waterfowl. It appears unrelated to any duck elsewhere in the world and many of its habits are peculiar to the species.



The Kakariki is undoubtedly New Zealand's most well known parrot especially in captivity. They have distinctive calls which sound like "ki-ki-ki" and spend a lot of the day chattering to each other.





Whales.



1. New Zealand consists of _____ islands.

a) 1 b) 2 c) 3

2. The climate in New Zealand is

a) warm and wet

b) cold and dry

c) warm and dry

3. The national emblem of New Zealand is

a) emu

b) coala

c) kiwi

4. The capital of New Zealand is

- a) Auckland**
- b) Christchurch**
- c) Wellington**

5. The population of New Zealand is over _____ million people.

- a) 2**
- b) 3**
- c) 4**

6. There are ___ political parties in New Zealand.

- a) 1**
- b) 2**
- c) 3**

7. The Maoris had lost sovereignty to Britain in

- a) 1900**
- b) 1800**
- c) 1840**

8. New Zealand is

- a) *Constitutional monarchy***
- b) *Parliamentary monarchy***
- c) *Republic***

9. *New Zealand got Independence (from the U. K.) in*

- a) *October, 1907***
- b) *September, 1907***
- c) *December, 1907***

10. Currency of New Zealand is

- a) pound**
- b) dollar**
- c) euro**