**ANZAC Resource**

**He Pātai Tiripapā (Trivial Pursuits)**

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**He Pātai Tiripapā** (Trivial Pursuits)

**Requirements**

* Trivial pursuits questions (enough copies for 1 set of questions per group, and each question on a strip of paper)
* Paper numbered 1-10 and with a)-o) options for multi choice (you could instruct the group to do this)
* Pen
* Watch to time groups

**Explanation**

A fun and popular activity for mixed language ability groups.

**Procedure**

1. Put learners into mixed language ability groups of 4.
2. Provide each group with 10 small pieces of paper to write their team name, question number and response on, for example:

Tima: Toa

Pātai: 1

Whakautu: e)

1. When instructed to start, a member or ‘runner’ from each group comes to get the first question and returns with it to their group.
2. Once the group has written their response, the runner returns with their team’s response (written on their paper) to the front and takes the next question back to their group for a response.
3. It continues in this way till all questions are completed
4. Answer as a whole group, recording on the whiteboard the number of correct responses from each group.

**Language Support**

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| Get into groups of 5 – mixed language ability. | Whakarōpūngia koutou kia 5 ki ia rōpū. Kia hanumi anō ngā rōpū – ā-matatau nei. |
| Each group will have 10 pieces of paper, and there will be 10 questions. | 10 ngā pepa ki ia rōpū, 10 anō ngā pātai ka tukuna ki ia rōpū. |
| Write the name of your team on each piece of paper. | Tuhia te ingoa o tō koutou tīma ki ia pepa. |
| Number the pieces of paper 1 to 10. | Hoatu he tau ki ia pepa, mai i te 1 ki te 10. |
| Nominate a runner for your group. | Kōwhiria tētahi o te rōpū, koia tā koutou kaiomaoma, tā koutou ‘waetea’. |
| The runner will come to the front to get the first question and return to their group. | Me oma mai te waetea ki mua ki te tiki i te pātai tuatahi, ka hoki ai ki tana rōpū. |
| Write the groups’ response on the paper and return to the front, and collect the next question. | Tuhia tā koutou whakautu ki te pepa, ka hoki mai ai ki mua me te pepa kua tuhia te whakautu ki runga. Haria te pātai tuarua. Ka pēnei tonu te mahi ā pau noa ngā pātai. |
| The group with the most correct responses is the winning team. | Ko te rōpū he maha ake āna whakautu tika i ā ērā atu rōpū, ko ia te toa. |
| How did your group respond to the question….? | I pēhea tā koutou whakautu i te pātai ...? |
| What’s the answer to….? | He aha te whakautu tika ki te pātai ...? |
| How many did your group get right? | E hia ngā whakautu tika a tō koutou rōpū? |

**Acknowledgements and Reference**

The Anzac Day quiz used for this activity was sourced from NZ History Online at <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/classroom/anzac-day-quiz>, and translated by (Jenny Jacob).

**He Pātai Tiripapā**[[1]](#footnote-1)

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| 1. Ko tēhea rā o te tau te rā whakanui i a ANZAC? |
| 1. ko te 19 Paengawhāwhā 2. ko te 27 Paengawhāwhā 3. ko te 25 Paengawhāwhā 4. ko te 7 Poutūterangi |
| Anzac Day is held on 25 April, the date of the first ANZAC landings in 1915. |

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| 2. He ingoa whakapoto a ANZAC. He aha te roanga atu o te ingoa? |
| 1. Australian and New Zealand Army Corps 2. Australian and New Zealand Artillery Company 3. American and New Zealand Army Corps 4. Australian and NewZealand Army Club |
| The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) was formed in December 1914 and made its operational debut on 25 April 1915. |

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| 3. He whakanui a ANZAC i ngā hōia o Aotearoa i haere ki te whawhai i hea? |
| 1. Pearl Harbour 2. Passchendaele 3. Gallipoli 4. Ypres |
| Anzac Day commemorates the Gallipoli Campaign – the first major battle fought by New Zealand troops in the First World War. |

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| 4. I whakanuia tuatahitia te Rā ANZAC i te tau: |
| 1. kotahi mano, e iwa rau, tekau mā ono 2. kotahi mano, e iwa rau, tekau mā rima 3. kotahi mano, e iwa rau, toru tekau mā iwa 4. kotahi mano, e iwa rau, iwa tekau |
| Anzac Day was first commemorated on 25 April 1916. |

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| 5. Arā tētahi tino waitohu o te Rā o ANZAC, ko te... |
| 1. popi whero 2. rau kaponga 3. kiwi 4. rōhi kōwhai |
| The association of the red poppy – the Flanders poppy – with battlefield deaths as a natural symbol of resurrection and remembrance derives from the fact that the poppy was the first plant to grow in the churned up soil of soldiers’ graves in the area of Flanders during the First World War |

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| 6. I haere te kotahitanga o ngā ope taua (o Aotearoa me Ahitereiria) ki Karipori i runga i te whai kia riro i a rātou te mana whakahaere o tēhea ara moana? |
| 1. The Dardanelles 2. Suvla Bay 3. The Mediterranean Sea 4. The English Channel |
| By opening the Dardanelles to their lets, the Allies hoped to threaten the Ottoman capital, Constantinople (now Istanbul) and knock the Turks out of the war. |

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| 7. Ko Rūtene-Kānara William George Malone te kaihautū o tēhea ope taua i Karipori? |
| 1. “A” Company Auckland Regiment 2. 16th (Waikato) Company 3. Canterbury Regiment 4. The Wellington Battalion |
| Malone commanded the Wellington Battalion which played a major part in seizing the important summit of Chunuk Bair, though Turkish reserves were soon to retake this strategic summit. |
| 8. Nā wai i arataki te whana whakautu a ngā Turk i Chunuk Bair? |
| 1. nā Sari Bair 2. nā Ari Burnu 3. nā Mustafa Kemal Bey 4. nā Recep Tayyip Erdogan |
| Mustafa Kemal Bey led the Turks at Gallipoli and eventually, as Kemal Ataturk, became the founding President of the Turkish Republic |

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| 9. I te 25 Aperira, i ū te nuinga o ngā hōia o Aotearoa me Ahitereiria ki hea ake o te Mātārae o Karipori? |
| 1. ki Cape Helles 2. ki Suvla Bay 3. ki Anzac Cove 4. ki The Narrows |
| The main Allied landing on the Gallipoli peninsula was at Cape Helles. Unlike the landing at Anzac Cove, this was successful, but the way northwards was soon barred by hastily summoned Turkish reinforcements |

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| 10. Ko tēhea kauhanga riri/parekura i Karipori i kīia e Brigadier-General Andrew Russell “he hiwi kino whakaharahara”? |
| 1. ko Walker’s Ridge 2. ko Chunuk Bair 3. ko Hill 60 4. ko Achi Baba |
| Hill 60 was the site of a number of unsuccessful attacks by units of the New Zealand Mounted Rifles Brigade in August 1915 |

He Pātai Tiripapā – English Text

1. Anzac Day is held on?

1. April 19
2. April 27
3. April 25
   1. March 7

Anzac Day is held on April 25, the date of the first ANZAC landings in 1915.

2. ‘ANZAC’ stands for

a) Australian and New Zealand Army Corps

e) Australian and New Zealand Artillery Corps

i) American and New Zealand Army Corps

o) Australian and New Zealand Army Club

The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) was formed in December 1914and made it’s operational debut on 25 April 1915.

3. Anzac relates to New Zealand soldiers participating in a battle at?

a) Pearl Harbor

e) Passchendaele

i) Gallipoli

o) Ypres

Anzac Day commemorates the Gallipoli Campaign – the first major battle fought by New Zealand troops in the First World War.

4. The first Anzac Day commemoration occurred in?

a) 1916

e) 1915

i) 1939

o) 1990

Anzac Day was first commemorated on April 25 1916. Large crowds attended the first commemorations: 2000 at the service in Rotorua, and in London, a procession of 2000 Australian and New Zealand troops and a service at Westminster Abbey.

5. A symbol commonly associated with Anzac Day is?

a) A red poppy

e) A silver fern

i) A kiwi

o) A yellow rose

The association of a red poppy, the Flanders Poppy, with battlefield deaths as a natural symbol of resurrection and remembrance, derives from the fact that the poppy was the first plant to grow in the churned up soil of soldiers’ graves in the area of Flanders in World War 1.

6. The Allied Forces were at Gallipoli as part of the strategy to control which strategic waterway?

1. The Dardanelles
2. Suvla Bay
3. The Mediterranean Sea
   1. The English Channel

By opening the Dardanelles to their fleets, the Allies hoped to threaten the Ottoman capital, Constantinople (now Istanbul) and knock the Turks out of the war.

7. Lieutenant-Colonel William George Malone commanded which unit at Gallipoli?

a) “A” Coy. Auckland Regiment

e) 16th (Waikato) Coy

i) Canterbury Regiment

o) The Wellington Battalion

Malone commanded the Wellington Battalion which played a major part in seizing the important summit of Chunuk Bair, though Turkish reserves were soon to retake this strategic summit.

8. Who led the Turkish counterattack at Churnuk Bair?

a) Sari Bair

e) Ari Burnu

i) Mustafa Kemel Bay

o) Recep Tayyip Erdogan

Mustafa Kemel Bay led the Turks at Gallipoli and eventually, as Kemal Atatürk, became the founding President of the Turkish Republic.

9. The main Allied landing on the Gallipoli peninsula on 25 April was at?

a) Cape Helles

e) Sulva Bay

i) Anzac Cove

o) The Narrows

The main Allied landing on the Gallipoli peninsula was at Cape Helles. Unlike the landing at Anzac Cove, this was successful, but the way northwards was soon barred by hastily summoned Turkish reinforcements.

10. What battle site at Gallipoli did Brigadier-General Andrew Russell refer to as ‘as an abominable little hill’?

a) Walker’s Ridge

e) Churnuk Bair

i) Hill 60

o) Achi Baba

Hill 60 was the site of a number of unsuccessful attacks by units of the New Zealand Mounted Rifles Brigade in August 1915.

1. The Anzac Day quiz used for this activity was sourced from NZ History Online at <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/classroom/anzac-day-quiz>, and translated by Jenny Jacob. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)