

Strategies for Te Reo in the Artroom

Students really appreciate it when you give it a go - kia kaha!

Below are kupu and images with ideas about how you can 'embed' Te Reo in your art room

If whole phrases (overleaf) seem a bit challenging, begin by adding a few keywords into your daily teaching. To hear how words are pronounced use the online [Māori Dictionary](#) which has audio files for them.

- **mahi** (work/activity), e.g. "Let's get on with our mahi for today..."
- **kaupapa** (topic/purpose/theme), e.g. "Our kaupapa in this lesson is learning about colour"
- **whāinga** (aim, goal, objective, purpose), e.g. "O whāinga (your goal) today is to find three/toru concepts in Te Reo that you can use in your teaching", "O whāinga: to use complementary colours to..."
- **Kete** (basket, kit, kete o te wānanga - baskets of knowledge), e.g. titles: "Career Kete" or "The skills you are going to add to your kete in this class"
- **Taonga** (treasures: theories and artworks valued within a discipline), e.g. "for Painting, diverse taonga include Surrealism, geometric composition, Impressionism and works by..."
- **Whakapapa** (lineage, descent, significant people/influences), e.g. "The whakapapa of surrealism starts in the 19th century with notions of artists such as Dali...", "What is the whakapapa of this idea/theory?"

You can visually embed Te Reo into your classroom through labelling your equipment and whiteboard instructions as well as incorporating Māori language into task-sheets and resources....



Colour wheel and poster (and more) are available on the [Arts Online Teacher Resource Exchange](#)

YEAR 9 Ngā Tae - COLOUR THEORY

Colours and Colour Mixing

White - Tone	Ma
Black - Tone	Mangū, Pango
Blue - Primary	Kikorangi, Kahurangi
Dark Green - secondary	Kakariki
Light Green - secondary	Maota
Yellow - primary	Kōwhai
Purple - secondary	Taua, Poroporo
Brown - tertiary	Parauri, Pakaka
Grey - tone	Kiwiikiwi
Orange - secondary	Karaka, Parataraka
Red - primary	Whero, Kura
Pink - Tint	Mauhero

Color Mixing Examples:

- Kikorangi + Kōwhai = Green
- Whero + Kōwhai = Orange
- Whero + Kikorangi = Purple

Primary and Secondary Colors:

- Primary: Blue, Yellow, Red
- Secondary: Green, Orange, Purple

TINT OR SHADE:
Gradually add small amounts of a colour to mā (WHITE) or very small amounts of pango (BLACK) to a colour

Useful phrases for in the classroom...

Morena. Haere Mai.	Good morning. Welcome.
Ahiahi marie. Haere Mai.	Good afternoon. Welcome.
E noho	sit
Tena E noho Whakarongo mai	Please sit down and listen
Titiro (mai)	Look (this way).
Whakarongo (mai)	Listen (this way)
Kei a koe to pukapuka?	Do you have your book?
Tuhia koa	Please write this down
Kia tau	Be still, settle down.
Kua marama?	Do you understand?
Kia mau! Kia kaha!	Hang in there, keep going.
Me timata tatou?	Shall we start?
Ka taea e koe!	You can do it!
Haere mai ki konei.	Come here.
Hi aha mau?	What would you like
Ka pai, Tino pai rawa atu!	Well done, that's excellent.
Kia ora koe	Thank you
Hei konei ra	See you later
Tumeke!	Too much! Awesome! (modern/urban meaning)
Āe / kāo	yes/no

The online [Māori Dictionary](#) also contains a wealth of specialist Visual Arts phrases and words like the entry below:

peita kōpura

1. (loan) (noun) **impressionism painting** - a style or movement in painting originating in France in the 1860s, characterised by a concern with depicting the visual impression of the moment, especially in terms of the shifting effect of light and colour. *Ko te peita kōpura, i timata mai i a Claude Monet i Parī i te rautau 19, e tino aro ana ki te whakaatanga o te aho i te kaupapa o te peita, me te kapo a te ringapeita i te wairua e kitea ana e ia (RTA 2014:133).* / Impressionism painting began with Claude Monet in Paris in the Nineteenth Century and focuses on the effect of light as the subject of the painting and the painter's capturing of the mood perceived by him.

Thank you to colleagues at Cashmere High who provided ideas and phrases for this resource - any errors are the author's.