

Tiaki Tui's Life

Questions from the shockwave game - hard

Q1. Over 2 days Tiaki collects nectar from 13 mistletoe plants, 8 flax plants and 24 flowering bushes. How many plants has she collected nectar from?

- a. 3/toru
- b. 33/toru tekau ma toru
- c. 45/wha tekau ma rima
- d. 65/ono tekau ma rima

Q2. Tiaki collects 69 insects and shares them equally between her 3 chicks. How many insects does each chick get?

- a. 23/rua tekau ma toru
- b. 33/toru tekau ma toru
- c. 66/ono tekau ma ono
- d. 207/rua rau ma whitu

Q3. Tiaki collected 16 insects in the morning, and another 38 after a wee sleep. How many insects has she collected?

- a. 48/wha tekau ma waru
- b. 44/wha tekau ma wha
- c. 54/rima tekau ma wha
- d. 64/ono tekau ma wha

Q4. There are 462 fruit on a tree. Tiaki collects 6 fruit a minute. If she feeds on the tree for 16 minutes, how many fruit are left?

- a. 481/wha rau waru tekau ma tahi
- b. 440/wha rau wha tekau
- c. 366/toru rau ono tekau ma ono
- d. 96/iwa tekau ma ono

Q5. A shrub has fruit in groups of 4 hanging from each branch. The shrub has 213 branches. How many fruit does it have?

- a. 217/rua rau tekau ma whitu
- b. 320/toru rau rua tekau
- c. 842/waru rau wha tekau ma rua
- d. 852/waru rau rima tekau ma rua

Q6. It will get dark in 2 hours. Tiaki must spend 45 minutes collecting food, 20 minutes with her chicks, 10 minutes preening her feathers, and 5 minutes singing. How much time does she have left to spend with her friends before it gets dark?

- a. 40 minutes/wha tekau meneti
- b. 45 minutes/wha tekau ma rima meneti
- c. 1 hour/kotahi haora
- d. 1 hour 20 minutes/kotahi haora rua tekau meneti

Q7. Tiaki spends 2 hours collecting nectar, 3 hours collecting insects, 30 minutes feeding her chicks and 30 minutes preening her feathers. How much time has she used up?

- a. 5 hours/rima haora
- b. 6 hours/ono haora
- c. 6 hours 30 minutes/ono haora toru tekau meneti
- d. 7 hours/whitu haora

Q8. What process do green plants use to turn sunlight, water and air into *energy*?

- a. magic/mahi atua
- b. photoelectricity/whakaahua hiko
- c. irradiation/taiapu iratuki
- d. photosynthesis/ohotakakame

Q9. What is *decomposition*?

- a. a type of music/he momo puoro
- b. nature's way of recycling nutrients/whakapirautanga
- c. a group of species found living together/kotahitanga
- d. a way of describing the position of an animal underground/te turanga o tetahi kararehe ki rarowhenua

Q10. Which country did *possums* come from?

- a. England/Ingarangi
- b. America/Amerika
- c. Fiji/Whiti
- d. Australia/Ahitereiria

Q11. What is a stoat?

- a. carnivore/kaikiko
- b. herbivore/kaiotaota
- c. frugivore/kaihua
- d. omnivore/kaikiota

Q12. What are the only *native* land mammals in New Zealand?

- a. bats/pekapeka
- b. frogs/poraka
- c. seals/kekeno
- d. bats and seals/pekapeka me nga kekeno

Q13. What is the *Latin name* of the tui?

- a. *Anthornis melanura*
- b. *Rhipidura fuliginosa*
- c. *Circus approximans*
- d. *Prothemadera novaeseelandiae*

Q14. Which word best describes the tui?

- a. carnivore/kaikiko

- b. herbivore/kaiotaota
- c. frugivore/kaihuarakau
- d. omnivore/kaikiota

Q15. Sometimes tui have a red-coloured forehead. This is caused by

- a. pollen/hae
- b. paint/peita
- c. blood/toto
- d. fruit/huarakau

Q16. What other country do tui *live* in?

- a. Australia/Ahitereiria
- b. New Caledonia/Niu Karetonia
- c. Fiji/Whiti
- d. None/kore

Q17. What does Tiaki feed her *chicks*?

- a. seeds/kakano
- b. milk/miraka
- c. insects/ngangara
- d. leaves/rau

Q18. What is the end of a tui's *tongue* like?

- a. a spoon/pune
- b. a brush/paraihe
- c. a spatula/koko parai
- d. a fork/paoka

Q19. Which insect is not *native* to New Zealand?

- a. stick insect/ro
- b. scale insect/ngangara unahi
- c. common wasp/wapi
- d. ichneumon wasp/wapi

Q20. Which island of New Zealand does not have tui *living* on it?

- a. North Island/Te ika a Maui
- b. South Island/Te waka a Maui
- c. Chatham Island/Rekohu
- d. Campbell Island/Motu Ihupiku

Q21. Which statement is correct?

- a. The tui is the smallest of the native honeyeaters/He tino iti rawa te tui o nga manu kai miere
- b. The tui never eats insects/E kore e kai nga ngarara
- c. The native honeyeaters are tui, bellbird and stitchbird/Ko te korimako, ko te hihi, me te tui e kai miere ana

d. The tui never eats spiders/E kore te tui e kai pungawerewere

Q22. What is the Maori name for the *stitchbird*?

- a. hihi
- b. hoiho
- c. heihei
- d. koko

Q23. What is a Maori name for the *bellbird*?

- a. piwakawaka
- b. korimako
- c. riroriro
- d. tieke

Q24. What is another Maori *name* for the tui?

- a. hoha
- b. hihi
- c. kaka
- d. koko

Q25. Which native tree does not have red flowers?

- a. rata
- b. rewarewa
- c. kohekohe
- d. pohutukawa

Q26. What colour are Tiaki's *eggs*?

- a. pale blue/kikorangi koma
- b. white with brown splotches/ma me nga paopao parauri
- c. speckled brown/parauri kotingotingo
- d. pale green/moata

Q27. How would you describe the feathers of the tui?

- a. iridescent/whakahinuhinu
- b. phosphorescent/hinatore
- c. opalescent/opure
- d. dull/paru

Q28. What process does the tui help plants with?

- a. decomposition/whakapopotanga
- b. pollination/whakahaetanga
- c. photosynthesis/ohotakakame
- d. nutrition/kai whakakaha

Q29. What *bird family* are tui in?

- a. whistler/kaiwhio

- b. warbler/korihirihi
- c. lark/pihoihoi
- d. honeyeater/kaimiere

Q30. What is *metamorphosis*?

- a. the arrival of aliens from outer space/whakatau nga tangata atea
- b. when insects change from larvae to adults/te hangawainga o nga ngangara mai i te huhu ki te pakeke
- c. a way that plants gain energy/te pungao o nga otaota
- d. the fight for resources/te whawhai mo nga rawa taiao