

NEW ZEALAND

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CULTURE OF NEW ZEALAND



- The Ministry of Culture and Historical Heritage of New Zealand manages the activities of government agencies in the field of cultural development.
- Particular attention in New Zealand is paid to preserving the distinctive culture of the Maori people. The language of this tribe nearly disappeared from everyday use approximately 50 years ago; For his rescue and revival, newspapers are published in Maori, a television channel was opened, broadcasting exclusively in this language.

EDUCATION NEW ZEALAND



- Higher education in New Zealand can be obtained at one of the eight universities. Most of them are based in the second half of the 19th century, when English immigrants arrived in the country. Each university has a specialization, of which it is especially famous. For example, in the University of Otago it is best to study medicine, in Canterbury University - forestry, at the University of Lincoln - management, and in Oakland - architecture. In order for Russians to enroll in a New Zealand university, it is necessary, after graduation, to study for one year at a Russian university or preparatory courses in New Zealand, because the duration of schooling in Russia is one year shorter than in New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND ATTRACTIONS



- New Zealand is located in the Pacific Ocean and is an island country which consists mainly of two main islands. The two main islands of New Zealand are called North Island and South Island. There is a large number of attractions available in both North and South Islands. The country is rich in history, culture and landscape; there is so much to see and to learn. All depends what type of attractions you would like to visit you like a more peaceful and relaxed or like adventure, there are attractions for all tastes. Here some of the attractions found on the North Island of New Zealand: the National Maritime Museum, Kelly Tarltons Antarctic Encounter and Underwater World, Waitomo with three spectacular caves, you want adrenaline and adventure then try Taupo Tandem Skydive or Hukafalls Jet. You want to learn about the Maori history then you should visit Rotorua with the Tamaki Village. The South Island is also full of various attractions as the historic Christchurch Tramway, Christchurch Gondola, International Antarctic Center, Akoroa Harbour Cruises, Wildlife Cruises and more.

THE CAPITAL OF NEW ZEALAND



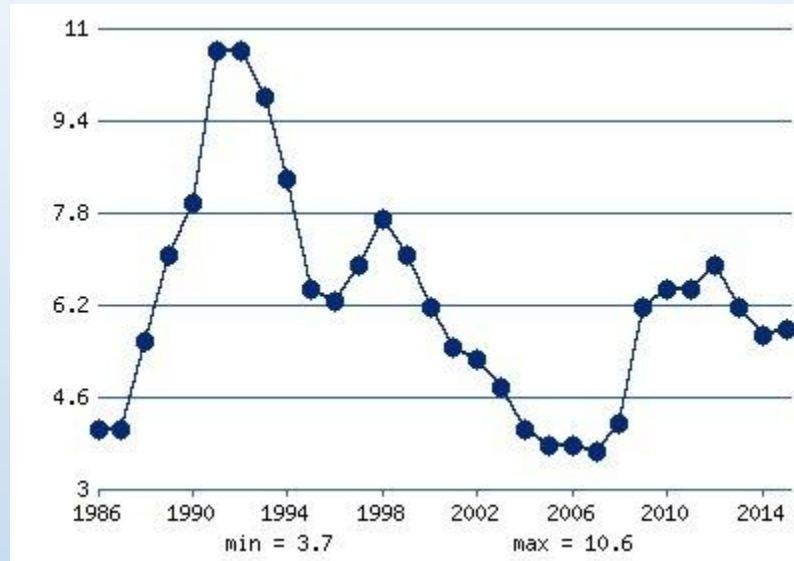
- Wellington is the capital of New Zealand and Auckland is the largest city. English is the official language of New Zealand and is spoken throughout the country. Many native people speak their own language» Maori, in addition to English.

HEAD OF STATE OF NEW ZEALAND



- The British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, is the monarch of New Zealand. She appoints a governor general to represent her, but the governor general has little power. The legislation, prime minister, and Cabinet run the national government.

ECONOMY OF NEW ZEALAND



- New Zealand has a modern, prosperous and developed market economy with an estimated gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP) per capita of roughly US\$28, 250

GEOPOLITICS OF NEW ZEALAND



- The total area of New Zealand is 268,680 square kilometers.
- The landscape of the country is mountainous with some large coastal plains. The highest point is Mount Cook 3,764 meters.
- Government statistics draw on their estimated levels of natural growth, and are slightly higher than the UN's estimates, which have estimated New Zealand's 2016 population at 4,565,185.

POLITICAL PARTIES OF NEW ZEALAND



- New Zealand's political parties, like those in other developed countries, have increasingly adopted the Internet as a communication and information tool. With the introduction of the World Wide Web and graphical browsers in the mid 1990s, the Internet has become widely accessible, and not surprisingly, most political parties now regard a Website as a necessary campaign tool.

FLAG OF NEW ZEALAND



- New Zealand's first flag, the flag of the United Tribes of New Zealand, was adopted in 1834, six years before New Zealand became a British colony following the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840. Chosen by an assembly of Māori chiefs at Waitangi in 1834, the flag was of a St George's Cross with another cross in the canton containing four stars on a blue field. After the formation of the colony in 1840, British ensigns began to be used. The current flag was designed and adopted for use on Colonial ships in 1869, was quickly adopted as New Zealand's national flag, and given statutory recognition in 1902.

LANGUAGE OF NEW ZEALAND



- English, Māori and New Zealand Sign Language are the official languages of the country.
- English is the main language of communication, and 96% of the country's population use it as such.
- The New Zealand dialect of English [206] is close to Australian, but retained a much greater influence of the English language of the southern regions of England

NEW ZEALAND CURRENCY



- Since 1930, the only legal currency of the country have been the bank notes put into circulation by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (English Reserve Bank of New Zealands). As a model, the British monetary system was used, dividing into pounds sterling, shillings and pence. In 1967, a decimal system was introduced into circulation, with the simultaneous introduction of dollars and cents.
- Currently, the country's circulation is banknotes in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars and coins with denominations of 1 and 2 dollars and 10, 20 and 50 cents.