



大学生英语阅读文库

② 文化之旅

a quick guide to
customs & etiquette

通文化 知礼节 品风土

文化之旅 澳大利亚

Culture Smart! AUSTRALIA

Barry Penney (澳) 著 朱书义 注

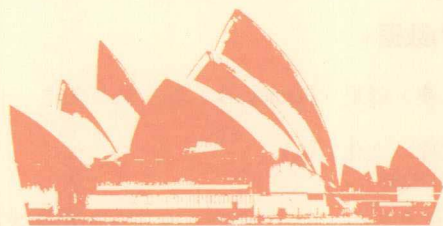
外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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Culture Smart! Australia

by Barry Penney

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写给读者的话

阅读，是心灵的滋养，是人生版图的拓展；用母语之外的文字阅读，更是体悟异族文化、知识、智慧的最直接方式，往往可以避免隔靴搔痒的尴尬。亲爱的读者，这里我向你们推荐外语教学与研究出版社最新推出的“大学生英语阅读文库”。该文库以原版引进图书为主，涵盖人物传记、西方文化、职业技能等，首批出版“传记人生”和“文化之旅”两个系列。

“传记人生”系列由从国外经典传记系列中精选的人物传记组成，书中的主人公们在政治、经济、科技、教育、体育、艺术等各个领域深具影响力，他们的成长经历、职业生涯、个性魅力、成功与失败的故事在作者生动、浅显、风趣的语言中娓娓道来。“文化之旅”系列则在薄薄书册中浓缩了英国、法国、德国、意大利、美国、澳大利亚等国家的风土人情，对各国地理、历史、政治、国民性格、商业文化、日常生活、跨文化交际等领域的重要事实或所独具的特色进行了详略得当的介绍，文风清新，端庄中不乏善意的调侃，令人会心一笑。这两个系列作为“大学生英语阅读文库”的先行军，很好地融合了知识性、趣味性、启发性与可读性，既能拓宽视野、滋养心灵，又是语言学习的好素材，特别适合成长中的大学生阅读。

大学阶段是人生中最宝贵的学习时光。历经了艰苦的高考、成功进入大学校园的莘莘学子在努力学习各学科知识之余，也将目光投向了更广阔的世界。如何在学习的同时做到启蒙思想、扩展心灵、磨砺人格？聪明的学子选择多读书，读好书。在菁菁校园里，我们忘却了世事的纷扰，品一杯香茗，读一本可心的英文读物，于无声处或漫步于异国街头，或游走于伟人之间。在静谧的阅读中，我们学外语，品人生，看社会，在方寸之间触摸大千世界。

毋庸赘言，课外阅读是外语学习的重要环节。课程学习虽然重要，但课程教材的内容窄、信息量少，语言输入极为有限，而语言学习需要重复，语言素材需要在不同的语境中复现，并在复现中得以强化。大量的课外阅读能够扩大词汇量，使学生在潜移默化中吸收新的语言形式，加强语感，获取相关的文化背景知识，提高对文化差异的敏感度与宽容度。然而，当今社会已经进入一

个泛阅读的时代，人们面对浩如烟海的信息心生焦躁。浅尝辄止的阅读往往徒然浪费时间，深度阅读又对时间和精力要求很高。阅读也需要适当的方法。这里谨就英文课外阅读提供两条原则：控制速度原则；处理难点原则。

1. 控制速度原则

人们的阅读速度往往会根据阅读的目的和时机做出调整。一般说来，控制速度的原则有三条：先慢后快、新慢旧快、主慢次快。

1) 先慢后快。阅读一本新书，开头的章节要慢读。这是全书的开场白，如果没看懂，情节理不出头绪，人物分不清主次，或者是对书的主要内容没有概念，阅读的积极性就会受到影响。

2) 新慢旧快。语言上没有明显的障碍时，就尽量读得快一点。碰到新单词新句型时，就要慢一点，一是要花时间从上下文中猜测其意义，二是要让新的语言知识在脑子里留下印象。

3) 主慢次快。阅读主要人物及情节或者有关主旨的主线时要慢一点，那些烘托气氛的描写通常可以看得快一些，只要有整体的感受就可以了。

2. 处理难点原则

课外阅读有别于课内的精读，在基本读懂的前提下，所追求的是速度，是阅读量。如果像处理教科书中的难点要点一样，一字一句寻根问底，速度上不去，阅读量就成空谈。如果一味地求快求多，难点疑点一概不理睬，稀里糊涂，走马观花，也达不到阅读的目的。这里有三条恰当处理阅读中难点的原则，它们之间有内在的逻辑关系，需依下列次序运用：分清难点与重点；回避“鱼头”，“粗刺”、“细刺”区别对待；猜测和查字典要有机结合。

1) 分清难点与重点

碰到难点时，不要先急于解决，难点不一定是重点。只有当难点是重点或直接阻碍正常阅读的进行时，才需要着力去解决。

2) 回避“鱼头”，“粗刺”、“细刺”区别对待。

读书如同吃鱼，鱼头无肉，吃起来且费时间。鱼刺又分粗刺和细刺。粗刺要剔除不能强吃，否则要出问题，而细刺如混在鱼肉里咀嚼吃下去，虽不舒服，却无大碍。遇到像鱼头一样难读且无关大局的地方可以且放一旁；遇到类似“粗刺”的难点要认真解决；遇到类似“细刺”的难点只需稍加处理就放行。

3) 猜测和查字典有机结合

有人读书不离字典。有人读书不用字典，这两种倾向都不好。阅读过程

好比猜谜，人们通过语言符号，由表及里，层层深入，逐步“猜出”作者所要表达的意思。遇到生词时不急于查字典，先根据上下文猜测一下词义，这是一种阅读技能。我们读书碰到生字时，可用铅笔划一下，不查先猜，如果这个词很重要，它会在上下文中反复出现，或是自然而然地明朗化。稍后再把所有碰到的生词捋一遍，确定需要查词典的生词，并将猜测的意思和词典作比对。这种先猜后查的方法既节省了时间又强化了记忆。

以上所说的阅读方法是一家之言，却也在实践中得到了很好的反响，希望能对读者有所裨益。言之不尽，还是让我们尽快展开令人心驰神往的“大学生英语阅读文库”阅读之旅吧。

文秋芳

中国外语教育研究中心主任 教授

contents

Map of Australia	1
Introduction	2
Key Facts	4
1 Land and People	7
彼国彼民	
• Terrain	11
• Climate	14
• Australia's Aborigines	16
• The Australians	21
• Government and Politics	23
• Historical Snapshot	26
2 Values and Attitudes	29
价值观	
• “Fair Dinkum”	30
• Working to Live versus Living to Work	31
• “Mateship”	33
• “Cultural Cringe” and “Tall Poppies”	35
• Religion	36
• Humor	38
• Attitudes to Others	40
3 The Australians at Home	45
居家图景	
• Home Ownership	46
• Renting	47

contents

• House Styles	47
• Suburban Living	50
• Gardening	51
• Schools and Schooling	53
• Shops and Services	55
• TV and Radio	56
4 Making Friends	59
求其友声	
• Where to Find Them	60
• What Next?	64
5 A God Named Sport	71
运动至上	
• The Climate and the Great Outdoors	74
• The Olympics and the World Scene	74
• A Land of Opportunity	80
6 Time Out	83
休闲时光	
• Food and Drink	84
• Restaurants	92
• Table Manners	93
• The “Barbie,” or “Bar-b-que”	95
• Sangers and Other Takeaways	96
• Australian Culture—an Oxymoron?	97

7 Traveling 109

在路上

- Going Walkabout 110
- Planning Your Trip 112
- State Differences and Rivalries 112
- Transport 119
- Driving in the Outback 125
- Accommodation 127
- Health and Security 129

8 Business Briefing 137

商务导航

- “The Australian Way” 138
- A Pocket Economic History 138
- Women in Management 144
- The Work Ethic 144
- The Working Day 146
- Making Appointments 147
- Meetings and Negotiation 148
- Making a Presentation 149
- Egalitarianism in the Workplace 151
- Trade Unions 151
- Business and Socializing 153

9 Communicating 155

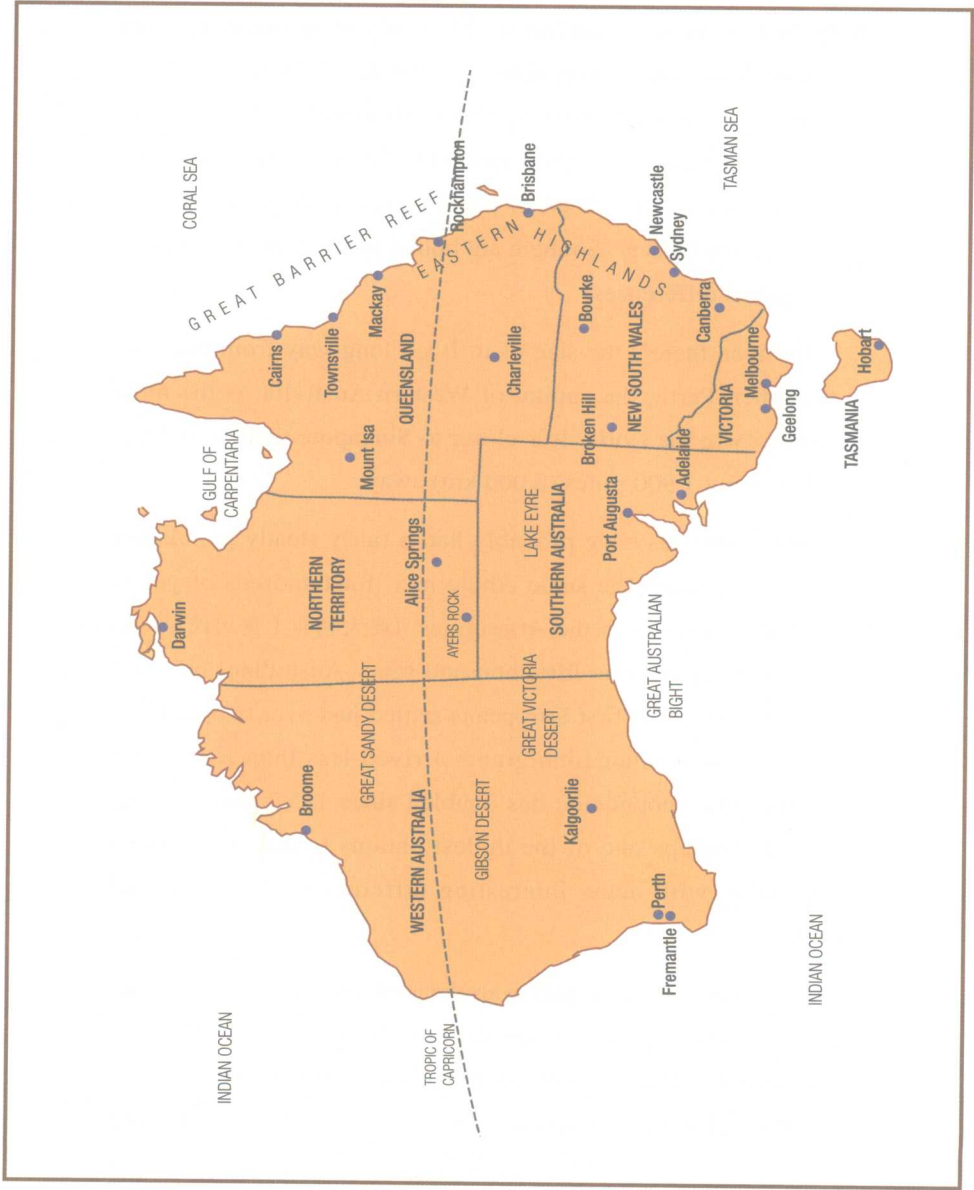
交流与通讯

- Australian English—Speaking “Strine” 156

contents

• Telephone	158
• Fax and E-mail	160
• Post	160
• Communication Styles	161
• Conclusion	164
Glossary	166
Resources	168
Further Reading	170
About the Author	172
Acknowledgment	172

Map of Australia



introduction

What makes Australia different? First, if you're traveling from Southeast Asia, you'll cover about 4,500 miles (7,240 km); if from the Americas or South Africa, about 9,000 miles (14,500 km); if from Europe, about 10,500 miles (17,000 km). It's not just a quick crossing by ferryboat, or a walk over a bridge. It's a long way to "Down Under". So there are bound to be cultural as well as geographical differences.

And then there's the size of it. It's a long way from one side to the other. Perth, the capital of Western Australia, is the most isolated city in the world. It is closer to Singapore than to Sydney, which is about 1,900 miles (3,000 km) away.

Most countries have probably had a fairly steady population growth, with much the same ethnic mix, for hundreds of years. Apart, of course, from the Aborigines (澳大利亚土著居民), who have been there for over fifty thousand years, Australians have not been there long. The first Europeans settled just over two hundred years ago; most other immigrants arrived less than fifty years ago. Australia's population has doubled since 1957, transforming what was perhaps one of the dullest nations to one of the most stimulating, with many interesting differences of culture and custom.

Australians are generally warmhearted and generous. Perhaps they have taken the best from the immigrant cultures, blending them with the best of Aboriginal and early settler cultures and, of course, also keeping a little of what was not the best. But

Australians are mostly open, honest, and forthright, and will expect you to be the same. Early life in Australia was difficult; the result is an ethic of hard work and hard play. Australians work to live.

Today, Australia has one of the world's highest standards of living, fine food and wine, a great sporting tradition, a colorful and invigorating (生机盎然的) multiculturalism, and an affection for visitors.

This book sets out to provide more than just the nuts and bolts (具体细节) of where to stay, what to see, and how to travel. Culture Smart! guides are written for true travelers who want to understand the beliefs and attitudes of the people they meet: to learn from them, and to absorb the human dimension of the country. Culture Smart! Australia provides the necessary background information to enable you to put a human face on the country and its people; to communicate; to make friends; to share experiences; to enjoy the culture; and to form lasting relationships.

Key Facts

Official Name	Commonwealth of Australia	Member of the British Commonwealth
Capital City	Canberra	
Main Cities	Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Darwin.	
Area	2966, 136 sq. miles (7,682,300 sq. km)	
Climate	Ranges from tropical to temperate. Most of Australia is arid land or desert.	The extreme north is tropical; the southeast and southwest more Mediterranean. The east coast and the Eastern Highlands are the areas of greatest rainfall.
Population	19,727,500 (in the year 2003)	
Ethnic Makeup	Nationals from over 140 countries. Predominantly European descent.	40% of population are immigrants or children of immigrants; 25% were born overseas.
Family Makeup	Average family size 2.7; Average number of children 1.74.	
Language	English	Aboriginal and other languages are spoken at home and are available in government offices, banks, insurance houses, etc.
Religion	Roman Catholics 50%; Other Christian denominations (教派) 24.3%.	Other religions incl. Eastern Orthodox, Jews, Muslims, and Hindus.

Government	Democratic Federal system comprising six states and two territories.	The states are New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The territories are the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.
Seat of Federal Government	Canberra	
Media	There are 144 radio outlets nationally and TV has 250 services nationally. Special Broadcasting Services (SBS) broadcasts in 68 languages.	Australia is said to have the highest newspaper/magazine readership in the world.
Electricity	240 volts	Three-pronged plugs used. Adaptors (适配器) are needed for most overseas appliances.
Video/TV	Pal B system (PAL制式是电视广播中色彩编码的一种方法)	Some systems will play NTSC TV.
Telephone	Australia's country code is 61.	International and state codes are listed at the back of the telephone directory.
Currency	Australian dollar	
Time Difference	Australia has three time zones. Some areas have Daylight Saving (夏令时).	Western: GMT+8 hrs Central: GMT+9.5 hrs Eastern: GMT+10 hrs For Daylight Saving add one hour.





LAND AND PEOPLE

彼国彼民

*This mixture of ethnic and cultural origins
has resulted in the most multicultural mixture
of people in the world. They call themselves
Australians.*

各种族群与文化的融合，形成了世界上最能体现多元文化
共生状态的民族；他们自称为澳大利亚人。