

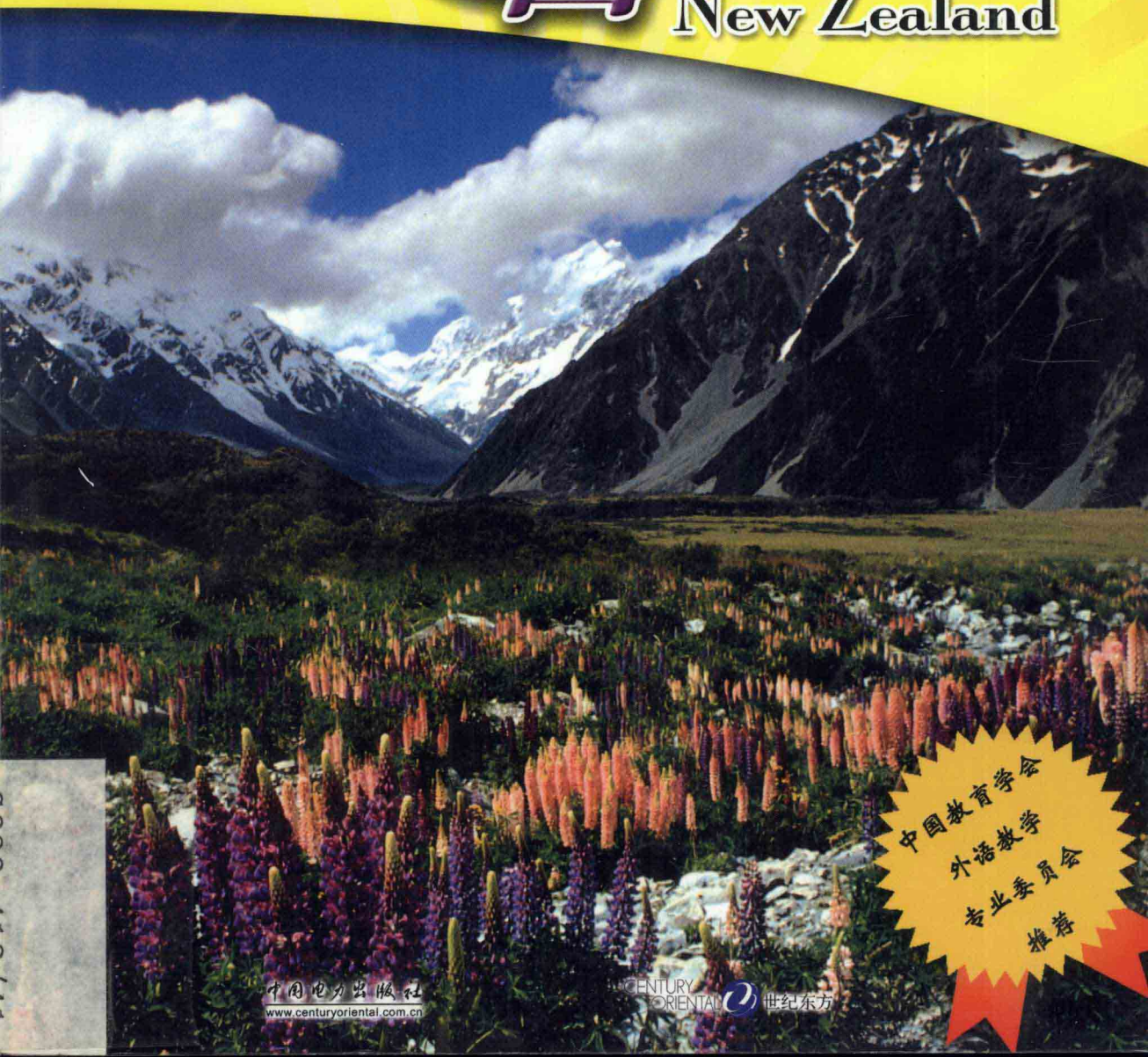


阅读空间 · 英汉双语主题阅读

高中和大学低年级适用

# 新西兰

## New Zealand



中国教育学会  
外语教学  
专业委员会  
推荐

中国电力出版社  
www.centuryoriental.com.cn

CENTURY ORIENTAL 世纪东方

阅读空间 · 英汉双语主题阅读



# 新西兰

*New Zealand*

高中和大学低年级适用

祝朝伟 译



京权图字 01-2004-4384

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新西兰 / 美国蔻博斯通出版公司编著; 祝朝伟译.

北京: 中国电力出版社, 2004

(阅读空间·英汉双语主题阅读)

书名原文: New Zealand

ISBN 7-5083-2701-2

I. 新… II. ①美…②祝… III. 英语—阅读教学  
—高中—课外读物 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 074801 号

**New Zealand**

Copyright © 2001 by Cobblestone Publishing Company.

Chinese Translation Copyright © China Electric Power Press 2004

All rights reserved.

《阅读空间·英汉双语主题阅读》由美国北极星传媒有限公司授权出版,  
北京行走出版咨询有限公司策划

**新西兰**

原著: Mary Ann Dames 等

丛书策划: 北京行走出版咨询有限公司

翻 译: 祝朝伟

责任编辑: 游 媛 任小池

出版发行: 中国电力出版社

社 址: 北京市西城区三里河路 6 号 (100044)

网 址: <http://www.centuryoriental.com.cn>

印 刷: 北京世艺印刷有限公司

开本尺寸: 178 × 226

印 张: 3.5

字 数: 67 千字

版 次: 2005 年 1 月第 1 版, 2005 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5083-2701-2

定 价: 9.90 元

版权所有 翻印必究

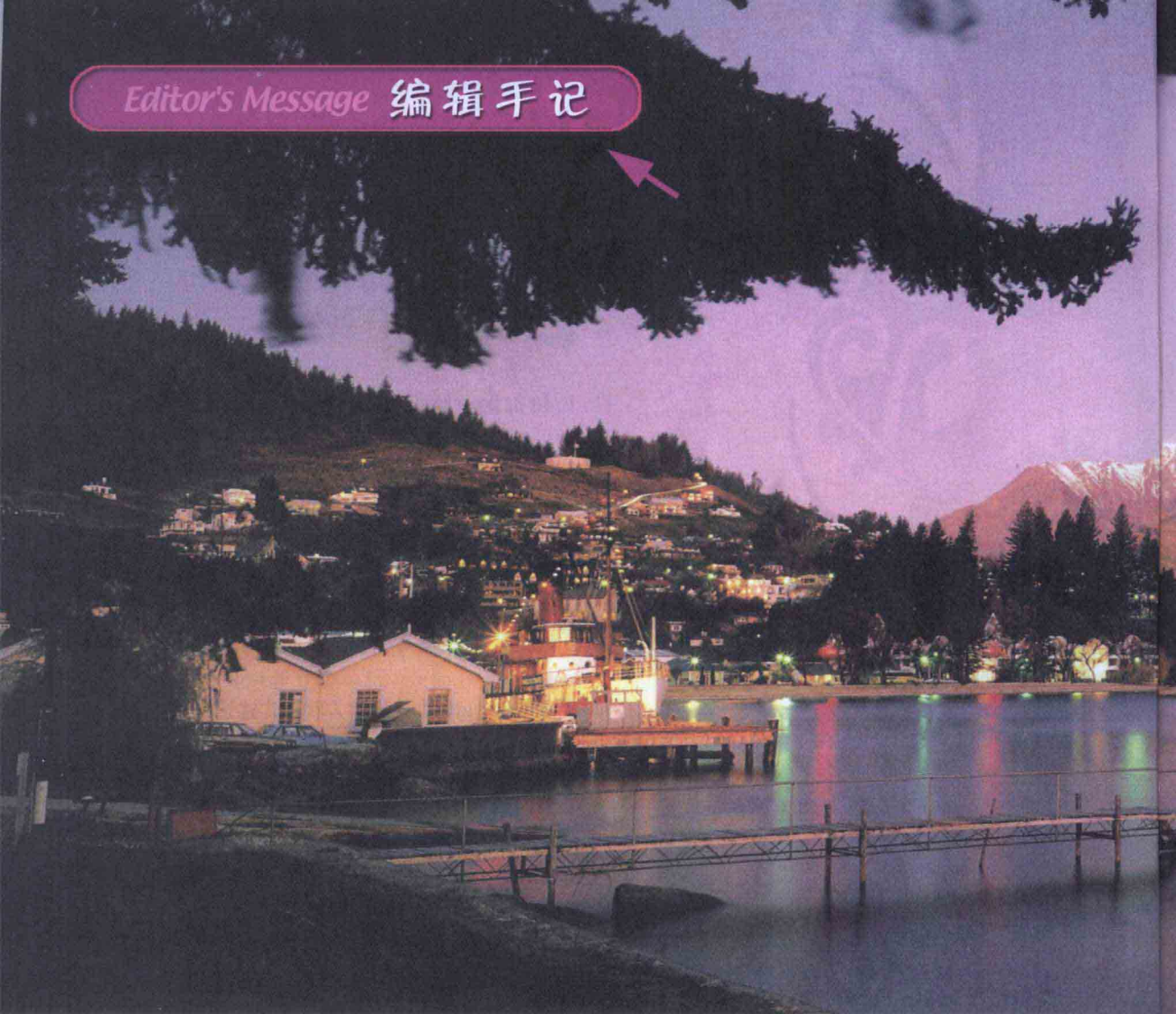
如有印装质量问题, 出版社负责调换。联系电话: 010-62193493



# Contents 目录

- 2 **Editor's Message** 编辑手记
- 4 **At a Glance** 新西兰一瞥
- 5 **Map** 新西兰地图
- 6 **Only in New Zealand** 独特的新西兰“星星”
- 9 **New Zealand: Land of Variety**  
新西兰：多姿多彩的土地
- 14 **The Maori and the Pakeha** 毛利人与白种人
- 18 **Through Time** 大事年表
- 20 **The Tree that Built New Zealand** 建造新西兰的大树
- 23 **Grab Your Swannies & Jandals for a Cracker Day**  
入乡随俗：和毛利人对话
- 28 **Living Above the Boiling Earth** 在沸腾的地球上生活
- 33 **School Days: A New Zealand Education**  
学校生活：新西兰式的教育
- 36 **KiwiSport for Kids** 孩子们的几维运动
- 39 **An Interview with a Tattoo Artist**  
与纹身艺术家亲密接触
- 42 **The Milford Track: Finest Walk in the world**  
米尔福德远足线：世界上最美妙的远足
- 45 **Amazing Creatures of New Zealand**  
新西兰千奇百怪的生物
- 49 **Searching for Heroes** 寻找英雄
- 53 **Teacher's Guide & Activity** 教师指导与活动





**新** 西兰位于澳大利亚东南约1200英里处，两国被太平洋西南部的一部分——塔斯曼海相隔。新西兰地处赤道与南极中间，主要由两个大岛——南岛和北岛——以及诸多小岛构成。北岛多山，岛上火山和间歇泉密布，约75%的新西兰人（俗称几维人）居住在这里。南岛的大部分地域为

南阿尔卑斯山山脉，岛上冰川密布，覆盖着郁郁葱葱的森林。

新西兰的最初居民是波利尼西亚人的一支——毛利人，后来欧洲人大批入住此地，这里曾是英属殖民地。现在，新西兰是一个拥有独立主权的国家，其文化深受毛利文化与白种人文化的影响，这里的白种人在毛利语中





用指欧洲人或者祖先是欧洲人的新西兰人。

因此，让我们去追寻毛利人与白种人之间的紧张关系，探寻现在的新西兰政府如何弥补过去对毛利人犯下的过错吧！让我们去探索新西兰多姿多彩的地质地貌，寻究罗托鲁瓦城被戏称为“腐烂的城市”的原因吧；让我们

去了解新西兰的教育，了解该国鼓励不同背景的学生积极参与并通过运动与游戏而寓教于乐的教育方针吧！

请随本书一同畅游南太平洋地区，畅游这一令人神往、多姿多彩的国度！

**地理位置:** 新西兰是一个岛国, 位于太平洋西南部, 距澳大利亚东南1200英里(1930 公里)。

**面积:** 103 747 平方英里 (268 704 平方公里)

**地形:** 新西兰主要由南北两大岛屿构成, 两岛被宽 12 英里的库克海峡分隔。南岛和北岛的地貌特点都是狭长而多山: 岛上任何一处到海岸的距离都不超过70英里。从自然地貌来看, 北岛多火山、间歇泉和温泉, 而南岛则以峡湾和冰川驰名。除南北二岛以外, 新西兰还有一些面积更小的岛屿, 有些岛上住有居民, 另一些则荒无人烟。

**最高点:** 库克山, 高12 317英尺 (3764米)

**气候:** 新西兰的大多数地域气候温和, 南北气温变化不一。北部地区可以种植柑橘类水果, 而南部的冬天则寒冷而多雪。

**首都:** 惠灵顿市, 位于北岛

**人口:** 3 819 762 人 (据 2000 年 7 月

估算)

**官方语言:** 英语和毛利语

**货币:** 新西兰元

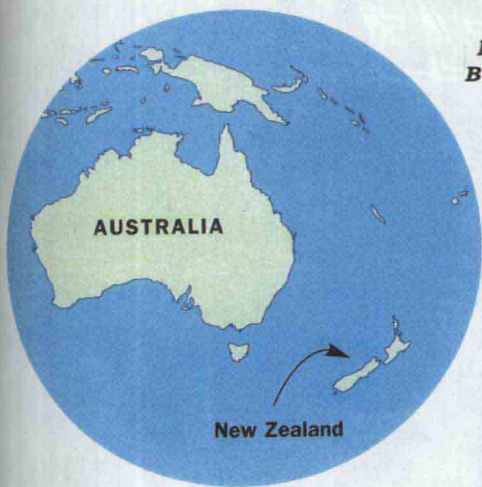
**政府:** 新西兰实行议会民主制。18 岁或者 18 岁以上的公民参与选举, 选出众议院 (即国会) 议员。全国最大党的领袖为总理。新西兰尊奉英国女王伊丽莎白二世为其国家元首, 但女王并不拥有实质性的权力, 其权力只是象征性的。

**民族:** 新西兰 80% 左右的人口为欧洲后裔, 10% 为毛利人, 其余的为亚洲或者太平洋诸岛的移民。新西兰人大多为基督教徒 (主要为英国国教、长老会和罗马天主教的信徒), 约三分之一的人口不信奉任何宗教。

**主要出口产品:** 羊毛、羊羔、羊肉、牛肉、鱼类、奶酪、化学制品、林产品、水果、蔬菜、乳制品和木材。新西兰饲养的动物的数量是其人口的 25 倍。







90  
Mile  
Beach

# Map 新西兰地图

Great Barrier Island

North Island

Auckland

Bay of Plenty

Lake Rotorua  
Rotorua

Waitomo

New Plymouth

Mt. Egmont

Wanganui River  
Lake Taupo  
Wanganui

Hawke Bay

Tasman Bay

Cook Strait

Wellington

## New Zealand

South Island

Mt. Cook

Southern Alps  
Lake Tekapo  
Canterbury Plains

Christchurch

Timaru

Lake Wakatipu  
Queenstown

Dunedin

Pacific Ocean



### LEGEND

- ★ capital city
- largest city
- city or town
- ▲ mountain peak

scale of miles



Stewart Island





Only in ...

# NEW ZEALAND

by Donna O'Meara

## 独特的“星星” 新西兰

Imagine for a moment that you are a Maori chief in New Zealand more than 100 years ago. Your name is Chief Tane Tinorau. You and your friend, Fred Mace, who is visiting from England, have decided to explore an underground limestone cave system called Waitomo.

A river flows through the caves. You are paddling a narrow boat downstream, and before you is the huge black mouth of the cave. Once you enter, all is dark. The only sound is trickling water. As your eyes adjust to the darkness, you see a million lights reflected in the water. You look up to the ceiling and it looks like all of the

设想你是一名100年前生活在新西兰的毛利酋长，名叫塔内·提洛拉乌。你和你的朋友——从英国来访的弗莱德·梅斯，决定到地下石灰石溶洞群——怀托莫溶洞群去探险。

一条河流纵贯所有溶洞。你划着一条细长的小船顺流而下，你的前面就是溶洞那硕大无比、黑咕隆咚的入口。一旦你进入溶洞，一切都暗无天日，你能听到的惟一的聲音就是潺潺的流水声。当你的眼睛适应了这里的黑暗时，你看到水中倒映着点点光亮。你抬头注视洞顶，发现头上星光点点，仿佛银河系的所有星星都在那里争辉斗亮。你所发现的正是新西兰独一无二的昆虫——萤火虫。





**Aotearoa:** Maori name for New Zealand. It means 'Land of the Long White Cloud.'

**奥提罗亚:** 毛利语中新西兰的称谓，意思是“白云绵长之地”。

**Captain James Cook:** British explorer (1728-1779) who was the first European to land on New Zealand. He also charted the waters off Australia and New Guinea.

**詹姆斯·库克船长:** 英国探险者 (1728-1779)，登陆新西兰的欧洲第一人。他还在海图中将新西兰海域与澳大利亚、新几内亚等区别开来。

**Cook Strait:** A narrow channel of water that separates New Zealand's North Island and South Island.

**库克海峡:** 将新西兰北岛与南岛分隔开来的一条狭窄水道。

**Kiri Te Kanawa:** International opera star (b. 1944) who was born in New Zealand.

**几里·特·卡纳瓦:** 出生于新西兰的国际歌剧巨星 (生于1944年)。

**Land Wars:** Series of conflicts occurring from 1860-1872 among Maori and European settlers over land rights.

**土地战争:** 指发生在1860-1872年间毛利人与欧洲殖民者为了争夺土地权而导致的一系列战争。

stars of the Milky Way are twinkling. You have just discovered one of New Zealand's most unique insects — the glowworm.

The glowworm is the larval or maggot stage of a flying insect and is no bigger than a common housefly. Yet, for the past 100 years, millions of people from all over the world have traveled to the Glowworm Caves at Waitomo in New Zealand to see them.

The New Zealand glowworm lives nowhere else on the planet. Its scientific name is *Arachnocampa luminosa*. The insect's entire life cycle consists of 11 months. First, the flying insect

萤火虫是飞虫的幼虫形态，大小跟普通的家蝇相差无几。但是在过去的100年里，成千上万的游客从世界各地蜂拥而至，到新西兰怀托莫溶洞中的萤火虫洞来一睹它们的身姿。

新西兰的萤火虫在地球上绝无仅有的。它的学名是 *Arachnocampa luminosa*。新西兰萤火虫的整个寿命仅有11个月。首先，这种飞虫在黑暗、湿热的溶洞顶部产卵，一次约产35粒。随着幼虫逐渐孵化，萤火虫开始发光招引食物。它们依附在溶洞的顶部，像垂钓者一样守候鱼儿上钩。它们会放下一根纤细如丝、带有粘性的细线，风会将飞蛾等其他的飞虫吹进洞里。萤火虫发出的绿幽幽的白光会把这些飞虫



lays clutches of about 35 eggs inside the dark, warm, moist cave ceilings. As the larva, or worm, hatches, it glows to attract food. It attaches itself to the cave ceiling and acts like a fisherman. The glowworm sends down a thread-thin sticky "line". Other flying insects such as moths are blown into the cave by wind. They are attracted to the glowworm's greenish-white light. They become snagged in the glowworm's sticky lines. The glowworm reels them in and eats them. The worms remain in the glow-in-the-dark stage for nine months, during which they grow to be an inch long. Next, their light dims and they grow and develop for two weeks. The adult insect emerges, and the cycle repeats.

You may be wondering how the glowworm glows. The phenomenon is called *bioluminescence*. Bioluminescence occurs when several natural products act on each other. A waste product called luciferin mixes with the enzyme luciferase and the energy-producing molecule ATP (adenosine triphosphate) to produce an electrical glow.

For a while after the cave's discovery, Chief Tinorau and his wife, Huti, guided small groups of visitors through the glowworm caves. Eventually, the government took over the management of the caves and they were officially opened to the public. The cave at Waitomo where millions of glittering lights greeted Chief Tinorau and Mace is now called Glowworm Grotto. In 1990, the caves were returned to their original owners — the Maori. Tribe members receive a percentage of money collected from visitor fees and help manage the caves. Most of the staff at Waitomo are the descendants of Chief Tinorau and his wife Huti. If you visit Waitomo, you will experience the glowworms just as they did in silence from a boat that is pushed with a pole. And, like them, you will look up to see a million twinkling "stars" overhead in the dark.

招引过来，它们用带着粘性的丝线将猎物困住，然后只需把线慢慢地收拢，就可以美美地饱餐一顿。在长达九个月的时间里，萤火虫的幼虫就这样在黑暗中发光捕食猎物，慢慢地长至一英寸。然后，萤火虫的光会慢慢变暗，进入为期两个星期的生长发育期，直至长成成虫。然后它们会重新产卵，如此周而复始，生生不息。

也许你很想知道，萤火虫是采用什么方式发光的。这种现象称作生物体发光，是数种自然物质相互作用产生的现象。当废弃物质萤光素与萤光素酶，还有能产生能量的分子三磷酸腺苷相混合时，就能产生电光。

提洛拉乌酋长发现这一洞穴之后不久，就跟自己的妻子忽娣一起，带领小队的游客穿越萤火虫洞观光游览。后来，政府接管了溶洞，并正式向公众开放。当年怀托莫溶洞中有成千上万只发光的萤火虫迎接提洛拉乌酋长和他的朋友梅斯，现在这个洞被命名为萤火虫洞。1990年，该洞物归原主，重新回到了毛利人的手里。毛利部落的成员们从旅游收入中提取一部分资金，并负责洞穴的管理。现在怀托莫溶洞的工作人员大多是提洛拉乌酋长和他的妻子忽娣的后裔。如果你去参观怀托莫，你也会像他们一样目睹萤火虫的奇观——当然，你也应该用竿子撑着小船，静悄悄地行进。像他们一样，当你抬头仰望时，你也会看到头顶上有成千上万颗“星星”在黑暗中闪闪发光。





New Zealand:

by Mary Ann Dames

# Land of Variety

About 55 million years ago, New Zealand was part of the huge continent Gondwanaland. Then the earth's crust slowly drifted apart. Maori mythology says Maui, a demigod, sat in a canoe (South Island) and hauled up a fish (North Island) from the sea. Whatever its origins, New Zealand is a land of variety.

## SOUTH ISLAND

Fiordland is part of the South West New Zealand World Heritage Site. The coastline is rugged. Mitre Peak juts an impressive one mile straight up from the Tasman Sea. Doubtful Sound has 365 islands, one for each day of the year. In 1769, Captain James Cook named it. He was doubtful the winds were strong enough to fill the

5 500 万年前，新西兰还是巨大的冈瓦纳大陆的一部分，后来地壳逐渐漂移，与原来的大陆分离开来。据毛利神话说记载，半神半人的英雄毛伊坐在独木舟上从海中用力拖拉一条大鱼，这条独木舟后来成了南岛，而那条大鱼则成了今天的北岛。不管其起源如何，新西兰是一片多姿多彩的土地。

## 南岛

菲奥德兰德是新西兰西南世界遗址的一部分。那里的海岸线弯弯曲曲，麦特峰蜿蜒纵横一英里，傲然屹立在塔斯曼海边。狐疑海峡有 365 个海岛，与一年的 365 天相对应。海峡的名字是 1769 年詹姆斯·库克船长命名的，当时他满腹狐疑，担心风力不够强劲，无法扬起

# 新西兰：

# 多姿多彩的 土地



sails of his ship.

In the 1970s, the hydroelectric power station at Doubtful Sound was expanded. To preserve the natural beauty of the area, the power station was built underground at the end of a one-and-a-half-mile-long spiral tunnel.

The Southern Alps cover most of the South Island. The tallest peak in New Zealand is Mt. Cook (12,317 feet, a recent landslide resulted in a loss of about 32 feet). The Maori called it *Aorangi* (AH-oh-rung-ee) or “Cloud Piercer”. Sir Edmund Hillary was born in New Zealand and climbed Mt. Cook as a young man. He was one of the first two men to conquer Mt. Everest.

The Maori call the South Island “The Green Waterstone” or *Te Wai Pounamu* (TEH WHY POE-nah-moo). Greenstone, a form of jade, is found only on the South Island's west coast. The Maori have carved many things from it, including pendants or *tiki* (TICK-ee), adzes, fishhooks, and leg rings for pet parrots.



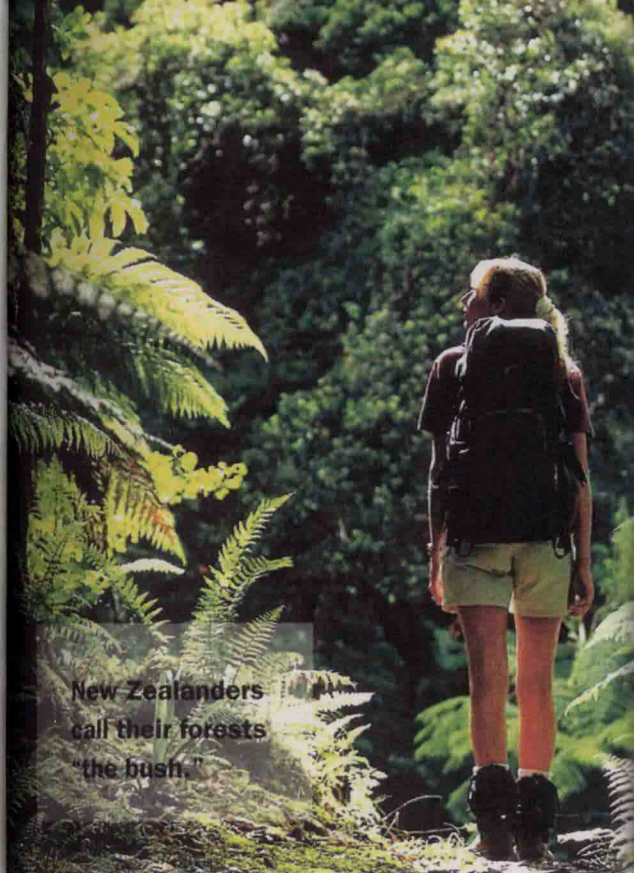
他的船帆。

20世纪70年代,人们在狐疑海峡旁边扩建水力发电站。为了保护这一地区的自然风光,人们将发电站修在地下,位于一条长一英里半的螺旋形隧道的尽头。

南岛的大部分区域为南阿尔卑斯山脉。新西兰的最高峰为库克山(高12 317英尺,最近的一次滑坡使它的高度降低了32英尺),毛利人把它叫做奥朗齐,意思是“穿透云层的山”。埃德蒙·希拉里爵士出生于新西兰,年轻的时候攀上了库克山的顶峰。他是率先征服珠穆朗玛峰的两位勇士之一。

毛利人把南岛叫做 *Te Wai Pounamu*,意思是“绿色的水磨石”。绿玉是一种玉石,仅能在南岛的西海岸觅得。毛利人用这种玉雕刻出很多饰品,如垂饰、扁斧、鱼钩和戴在宠物鸚鵡脚上的脚环。





New Zealanders  
call their forests  
“the bush.”

Most New Zealanders  
enjoy their beautiful  
natural surroundings  
when they take part  
in outside activities.



## NORTH ISLAND

North Island has both active and extinct volcanoes. In the Rotorua (RUH-tuh-rooh-ah) area, geothermal energy is captured to heat homes and generate electricity. “Jumping frogs” and “porridge pots” are just two of the names given to gurgling, plopping mud pots. Geysers in such concentrations are found elsewhere only in Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming and in Iceland.

At Hot Water Beach, volcanic heat rises through the sand. People dig holes in the sand and enjoy relaxing baths.

Tongariro (TONG-gah-re-roe) National Park is one of the world's oldest national parks. Tongariro is also a World Heritage Site, an area preserved for its cultural and natural features. Mt. Ruapehu (RUE-ah-peh-who), the largest volcano in New Zealand, last erupted in 1996. The Maori grew taro and *kumara* or sweet potato there because

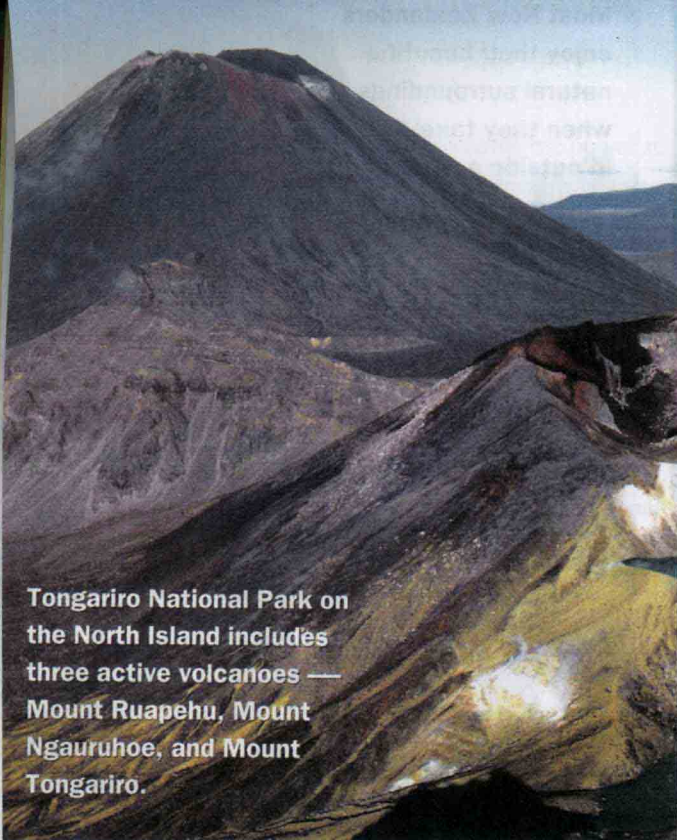
## 北岛

北岛既有活火山，也有死火山。在罗托鲁瓦地区，人们利用地热能为房屋取暖或者用来发电。那里到处都是咕嘟咕嘟冒着气泡的泥潭，“蹦跳的青蛙”和“沸腾的粥罐”是两个用来形容这些泥潭的短语。密密麻麻的间歇泉四处分布，其密度只有冰岛或者美国怀俄明州的黄石公园可以相提并论。

温泉滩的火山散发的热量可以穿越沙滩散逸而出。人们只要在沙滩上挖一个洞，就能轻轻松松地享受温泉浴。

通佳里罗国家公园是世界上最古老的公园之一，也是一个著名的世界遗址，保留着当地的文化与自然特色。





**Tongariro National Park on the North Island includes three active volcanoes — Mount Ruapehu, Mount Ngauruhoe, and Mount Tongariro.**



鲁阿佩胡山是新西兰最大的火山，1996年刚刚喷发过一次。毛利人在这里种植芋头和甜薯，因为这里的土壤温度很高。有的时候，人们在种植芋头和甜薯的土地上堆积一些温热的细石用作植物的覆盖物，这样可以延长作物的生长季节。现在这一地区仍然用作农业耕种。

the ground was warm. Sometimes warm rocks were piled on top of the growing area like mulch to extend the growing season. This area is still used for farming.

The Maori explained the volcanic activity by saying that Ngatoroirangi (NAH-toe-roy-rung-ee), a high priest, called forth fire from the Maori homeland of Hawaiki to keep him warm against the cold. Some people think that Hawaiki was located west of Hawaii.

A local Maori chief and an Englishman first explored Waitomo Caves (WHY-toe-moe) in 1887. Waitomo comes from the Maori *wai*, “water,” and *tomo*, “hole.” The limestone caves are famous for their glowworms, which are fungi gnat larvae.

Ninety Mile Beach on the North Island’s northern end has sand dunes 390 feet high. At nearby Cape Reinga (RAY-ing-ah), an old *pohutukawa* (POH-who-too-kah-wah) tree clings to the rocks. In Maori

对于当地的火山活动，毛利人是这样解释的：高级牧师纳托洛伊让伊从毛利人的家乡夏威夷带来了火，使他们免受寒冷的侵袭。有的人认为，他们说的夏威夷位于夏威夷的西边。

1887年，一名当地的毛利酋长和一名英国人首次到怀托莫诸洞探险。怀托莫一词来自于毛利语中的 *wai* 和 *tomo*，意思分别是“水”和“洞穴”。这些石灰石溶洞中的萤火虫久负盛名，那些虫子实际上是真菌类小虫的幼虫。

九十英里滩位于北岛的北端，那里有高达390英尺的沙丘。附近的瑞英佳海角有一颗屹立于岩石中的古老的红杉树。根据毛利人的神话传说，死者的灵魂就是在这里升天回到毛利人的故乡夏威夷的。



mythology, the spirits of the dead leap off at this point and travel back to Hawaiki.

## SUB-ANTARCTIC ISLANDS

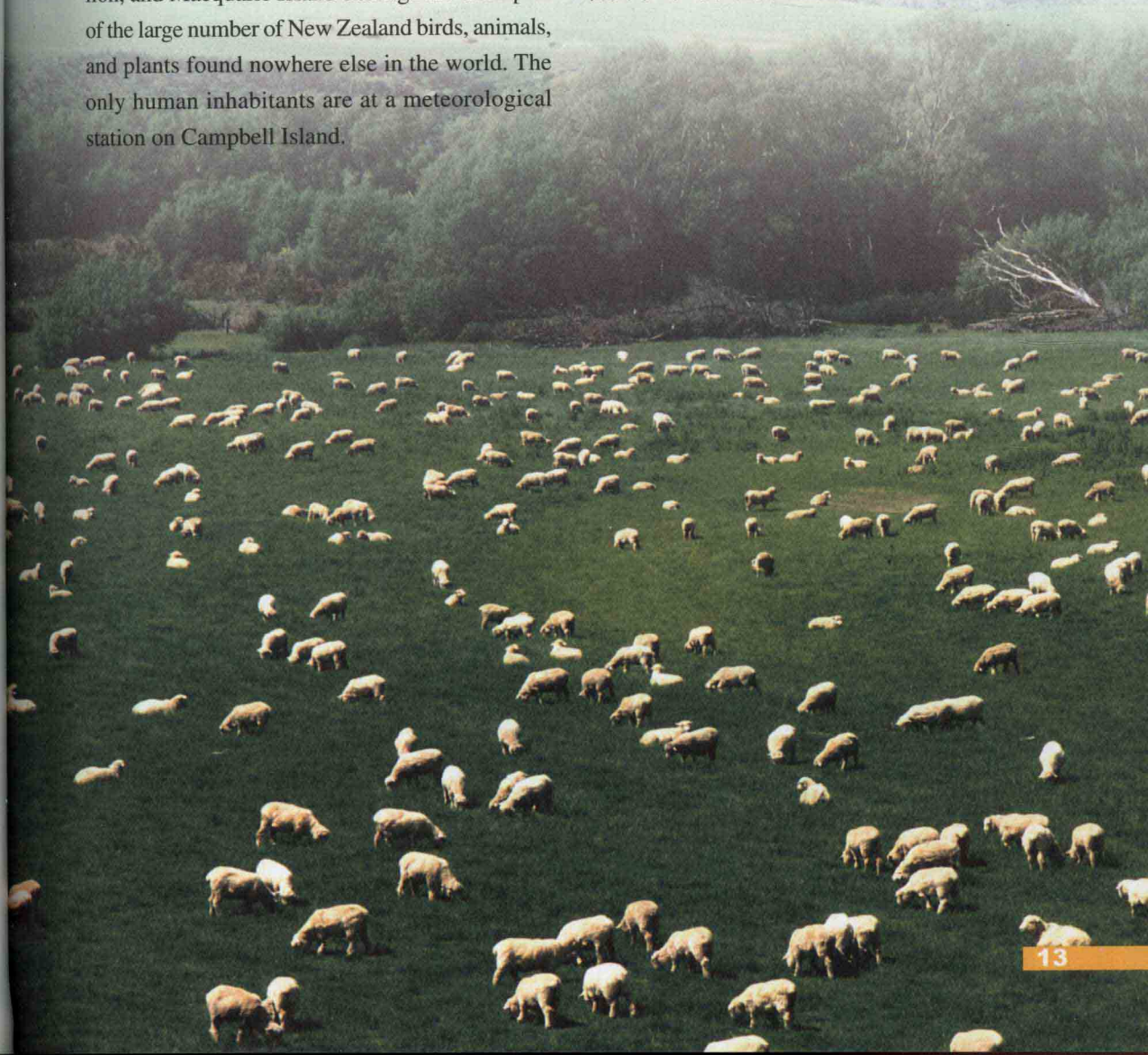
The Sub-Antarctic island groups, about 290 miles southeast of South Island, are also a World Heritage Site. Winds and rain wrack the Antipodes, Auckland, Bounty, Campbell, and Snares island groups. Winds can be so strong that waterfalls cannot fall. Up to five feet of rain falls each year.

The rare Campbell Island teal, Hooker's sea lion, and Macquarie Island cabbage are examples of the large number of New Zealand birds, animals, and plants found nowhere else in the world. The only human inhabitants are at a meteorological station on Campbell Island.

## 亚南极群岛

亚南极群岛位于南岛东南290英里处，也是一个世界遗址。狂风暴雨肆虐着澳大利亚、新西兰、奥克兰、邦蒂、坎普贝尔以及斯奈尔斯群岛。这里的风大得连瀑布都无法直接下落。每年的降雨量多达5英尺。

新西兰的很多鸟类、动物和植物都是世界上绝无仅有的，坎普贝尔岛稀有的水鸭，胡克岛的海狮以及麦克夸利岛的卷心白菜就是很好的例子。这一带惟一的常住人口就是生活在坎普贝尔岛气象观测站的工作人员。







# The Maori and the Pakeha

by Louise Chipley Slavicek

毛利人 与 白种人