

全国普通高等学校优秀教材一等奖 **第一版**

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

Book Two

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# 英 语 国 家 社 会 与 文 化 入 门

THE SOCIETY AND CULTURE OF  
MAJOR ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES  
AN INTRODUCTION

朱永涛 王立礼 主编



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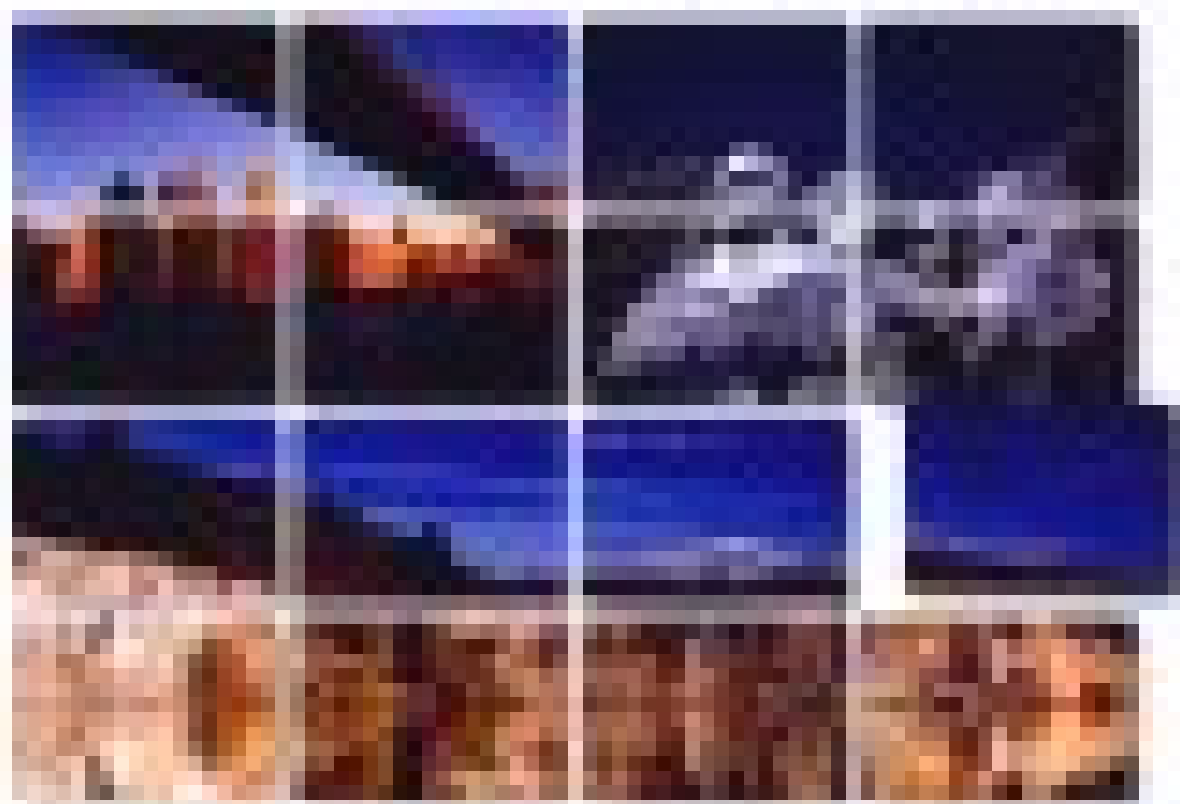
THE SOCIETY AND CULTURE OF  
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# 美国国家 社会与文化入门

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YINGYU GUOJIA SHEHUI YU WENHUA RUMEN

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AN INTRODUCTION

朱永涛 王立礼 主编

Ann Rogers Morton Schagrin Helen Young  
John Blair Jerusha McCormack 龚 雁 滕继萌 编写



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## 第三版前言

《英语国家社会与文化入门》于2000年出版第一版，2005年出版第二版，一直以来拥有广大的读者群，并受到使用者的好评。现在出版的第三版根据使用者的反馈，对单元的安排做了以下调整：上册的澳大利亚部分删除了Unit 16 Religion in Australia Today 和Unit 19 Bureaucratic Power and Whistle-Blowers，原因是许多读者认为这两章较难，且专业性较强，不适合本科，特别是低年级本科学生。我们认为他们的意见很好。本部分的作者重新编写了两篇课文：Unit 16 Australian Cultural Life和Unit 19 Australia in the World Today。这两篇新课文的语言相对容易，包含的内容重要，涉及面广，对读者了解现代澳大利亚很有帮助。同时，原Unit 17 From Penal Colony to “Free Migration” 的题目改为Work and Family Life，并增添了许多新内容。下册的变化是美国部分增加了两个单元，即Unit 11 American Way of Life: A Search for Credible Generalizations 和Unit 12 The Women’s Liberation Movement in America。原来的Unit 14 Early American Jazz 被Unit 16 American Popular Culture: Movies and Music替换，原因是Early American Jazz的题目比较狭窄，而新章的内容更能反映美国的大众文化。下册从原有的20个单元增加到22个单元。

第三版的结构基本保持原书的课文、注释和练习的风格，但每个单元增加了相关网站，以便师生对某些感兴趣的话题增进了解和展开进一步的研究。这些网站是经过编者精心挑选的，大多数是稳定的官方和机构的网站。第三版保留的课文大多有改变，主要是信息更新或增添必要的新内容。注释和练习也作了相应的变化。相信第三版较之前两版有明显的改进，希望能继续受到读者的欢迎。

上册的英国部分由英国专家John Hill撰写，爱尔兰部分由爱尔兰专家Jerusha McCormack撰写，澳大利亚部分由澳大利亚专家Ann Aungles撰写。下册的加拿大部分由加拿大专家Ann Rogers撰写，美国部分由美国专家Morton Schagrin和Helen Young撰写，新增加的Unit 11 American Way of Life: A Search for Credible Generalizations由美国专家John Blair撰写，Unit 12 The Women’s Liberation Movement in America由Jerusha McCormack撰写。外交政策一章由美国问题专家梅仁毅教授撰写。新添的Unit 16 American Popular Culture: Movies and Music由滕继荫教授撰写。新西兰部分由新西兰专家Helen Wylie Bartle修改并审稿。美国专家Elizabeth Schultz参与了Unit 7 American Literature的修改。全书的修订由Helen Wylie Bartle审稿。在此，主编向他们深表衷心的感谢，没有他们的共同努力，本书是不可能完成的。

主 编  
2011年3月

## 第二版前言

《英语国家社会与文化入门》自出版以来得到广大使用者的好评。第二版在第一版的基础上进行了修改和增删，力求有所改进和完善。从所包括的国家方面，第二版上册增加了“爱尔兰”，共4个单元。“英国”由原来的12章改为10个单元。“澳大利亚”由原来的4章改为6个单元，特请澳大利亚专家重新编写，内容更加充实，也更好地体现了澳大利亚这个国家的特点。“新西兰”的原2章进行了修改，并移到下册。原12章“美国”做了适当的调整，增加了有关二战结束后的美国外交政策的内容。“加拿大”也做了部分修改。

每单元有如下调整：第一，将重点内容提示（Focal Points）放到课文的前面，便于使用者阅读课文时抓住重点内容。第二，保留生词部分，但去掉音标，因为读者只要能识别生词即可，不要求准确地读出来。第三，有些课文有一定的改变，主要是更新信息。个别课文增加了较多的内容。第四，注释（Explanations）仍为本书的特色之一，内容更加充实详尽，以帮助使用者自学。第五，练习部分遵循由浅入深的原则，设计了正误判断题、多项选择题、填空题和解释题。练习均有答案，解释题有参考答题，供使用者参考。

英国部分由英国专家John Hill撰写，爱尔兰部分由爱尔兰专家Jerusha McCormack撰写，澳大利亚部分由澳大利亚专家Ann Aungles撰写，美国部分课文由美国专家Morton Schagrín和Helen Young分别撰写，外交政策第一章由美国问题专家、北京外国语大学梅仁毅教授提供，加拿大部分由加拿大专家Ann Rogers撰写，新西兰部分由新西兰专家Helen Wylie Bartle修改和审校。在此，主编向他们深表谢意。

主 编  
2005年5月

## 第一版前言

《英语国家社会与文化入门》是一套关于主要英语国家（英国、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚和新西兰）的社会与文化背景的教科书，旨在帮助英语专业学生和英语自学者了解这些国家的社会与文化概貌，如地理、历史、政治、经济、社会生活和文化传统等方面的基本知识。同时，通过课文的学习和各种练习的实践，达到提高英语水平的目的。本书分上、下两册，上册介绍英国、澳大利亚和新西兰，下册介绍美国和加拿大。本书适用于各类大专院校（包括电大、成人教育学院）英语专业一、二年级学生及具有同等英语水平的自学者。

本书主编在北京外国语大学英语系一年级教授过数年美国历史课，参与了英语系二年级欧洲文化入门的授课和教科书的编写工作。这两门课均受到学生的欢迎。学生通过听课，阅读简易的英语课本，在扩大知识面和英语掌握上都有很大的收获。这一成功的教学经验说明，英语教学必须实行语言教学与文化知识课紧密结合的原则，而且应从低年级开始有计划地逐步实施。只有这样，英语教学才能进一步深化。随着社会的进步和科技的高速发展，中外各种交流越来越密切，这种结合必将更加重要。本书的编撰正是基于这样的认识。

根据以上编撰宗旨和认识，本书在课文的编写及练习的设计上作了一些新的尝试。首先，本书力图符合中国学生的具体情况，适应他们的实际需要。英语学习刚刚起步的中国读者急需一本大众化的英语国家文化背景教科书。为此，我们邀请了数位在中国有过教学经验的外国专家撰写了本书的大部分课文。这些专家分别来自英国、美国、加拿大和新西兰等国家。他们都有各自的特长，并从自己的国家带来了新鲜的思想。他们对中国学生的特点和需要有一定了解，因此，他们编写的课文通俗易懂，基本词汇量不超过2 500个，英语地道、内容新颖。本书的中国编者是北京外国语大学英语系有着丰富教学经验的老师。他们根据中国学生的需要对难点作了精心注释，并设计了方便学生学习的练习。

其次，本书在编写中试图体现教学应以学生为中心、学生自己是学习的主人的教学思想。为了帮助学生理解课文、掌握英语、吸取知识、注释部分尽量做到详细、实用，希望能起到教师课堂引导的作用。注释的内容包括重大事件和人物的历史背景、典故、语言难点或学生不容易理解的地方等。每课编有重点内容提示（Focal Points），以助于学生掌握课文的组织结构和中心思想。每课课文后都设计了多项选择题、填空题及解释题，这些练习不仅可以帮助学生记忆各种信息，巩固和提高文化和语言知识，还可以帮助学生复习、归纳所学内容。书后附有练习题的答案，供学生者参考。此外，每章都编有思考题，供学生进行口语练习或用英语开展跨文化比较讨论时使用。

本册的英国部分由英国专家John Hill博士及加拿大专家Ann Rogers博士撰写。澳大利亚和新西兰驻华大使馆为本书的编写提供了有关他们国家的书面材料。中央广播电视大学的鄂鹤年先生为本书的编写和出版做了大量的工作。北京外国语大学的熊德轲教授、外交学院张益庭教授及国务院发展中心世界发展研究所吴晋研究员审阅了本书。主编谨向他们表示谢意。

主编 朱永涛  
1997年6月

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# **New Zealand**

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Unit 1	Land, People and History	2
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# Land, People and History

Go over the following focal points before reading the text:

**geography:** North Island and South Island

weather

wildlife — unique flora and fauna

environmental responsibility

Maori society

Maoritanga

Pacific Island people

race relations

**history:** first settlers of the Islands

relationship between Maori and Pakeha

## Text

New Zealand is a special country in many ways. It is a small country with a small population, a long way from the large powerful countries, but many people know about New Zealand.

Maybe when someone mentions New Zealand you think of a clean, green image: fresh air; clean rivers, lakes and sea; clean food; green trees and mountains and blue skies. Some people are aware of New Zealand because it has an interesting **geological** history. The islands of New Zealand have been separated from other land for millions of years, and they have unique plants, birds and insects.

Some people know about New Zealand because the Government and people speak out against nuclear weapons and nuclear power. Some people may know that in 1893 New Zealand became the first country in the world where women

geological *adj.*

地质学的

could vote for a new government.

Some people know about the **Maori** people and their central place in the life, culture and politics of New Zealand.

Some people know New Zealand produces a lot of meat and dairy products. Some people just know that a lot of tourists go to New Zealand and enjoy their holidays there.

Whatever you know about New Zealand you will learn more from these two units. If you meet someone from New Zealand or if you ever have the chance to go to this country, perhaps you will remember something you learn here, and that will make you feel more at home.

## Geography and Land

Situated in the southwest Pacific Ocean, New Zealand is a large, long group of islands, 2 000 kilometres from north to south. New Zealand has another name, “Aotearoa,” meaning “land of the long white cloud” in the Maori language. This long group of islands is made up of two main **landmasses**, the North Island and the South Island, separated by **Cook Strait**. The third largest island, **Stewart Island**, is south of the South Island, and there are many smaller islands, including **uninhabited** isolated islands hundreds of kilometres **offshore**. Its nearest large neighbour — Australia — is almost 2 000 km away.

With a land area of 270 500 square kilometres, New Zealand is similar in size to Japan or the British Isles. A huge diversity of physical geography has produced a wide **variation** in landscape.<sup>1</sup> The North Island has been formed mostly by **volcanoes**, some of which are still active, and the **Auckland** city skyline is dominated by the **cones** of **extinct** volcanoes.<sup>2</sup> In the central North Island, a spectacular **cluster** of four active volcanoes is crowned by 2 797m Ruapehu, home of the island’s major **ski fields**.<sup>3</sup> The steam **vents**, hot pools, **bubbling** mud and **geysers** of the famous **thermal region** stretch northeast to the coast and to White Island in the Bay of Plenty.<sup>4</sup> The **majestic symmetrical** cone of Mt Taranaki dominates the west coast. Chains of mountains run northeast to southwest, parallel to the coast.

A massive mountain chain, **the Southern Alps**, runs almost the full length of the South Island. The highest mountain in the country, 3 754m Mt. Cook (Aoraki), is in the southern part of the Alps. This is an area of outstanding scenic beauty, with the Marlborough Sounds in the north, many beautiful lakes and rivers, and Fiordland with its remote, deeply-cut **inlets** in the southwest.<sup>5</sup>

Although most of the land is 200 metres or more above sea level there are extensive fertile lowlands in both islands, and rolling plains in South Canterbury and Hawkes Bay. When the Maori arrived 80% of New Zealand was covered with

Maori *n., adj.*

毛利人, 毛利人的

landmass *n.*

地块, 陆块

Cook Strait

库克海峡

Stewart Island

斯图尔特岛

uninhabited *adj.*

无人居住的

offshore *adj.*

离开海岸的

variation *n.*

变化

volcano *n.*

火山

Auckland

奥克兰市

cone *n.*

火山锥

extinct *adj.*

熄灭的, 灭绝的

cluster *n.*

群, 组

ski field

滑雪场

vent *n.*

排放口

bubble *v.*

冒泡, 沸腾

geyser *n.*

间歇喷泉

thermal region

温泉区

majestic *adj.*

雄伟的

symmetrical *adj.*

对称的

the Southern Alps

南阿尔卑斯山

inlet *n.*

水湾, 小港

forest. By 1840 50% of that had been cleared for agriculture and settlement and now only about 30% of the country is forested. Two thirds of remaining forest is indigenous and one third is planted for timber and paper pulp.

New Zealand is in the southern **temperate latitudes** midway between the **Equator** and the **South Pole**. The capital city, **Wellington**, is the southernmost and windiest national capital city in the world. It is about the same distance south of the Equator as Beijing is north of the Equator.<sup>6</sup> The climate is **maritime**: no part of the country is more than 120 km from the sea.<sup>7</sup> Slow-to-change sea temperatures produce moderate temperatures. The prevailing wind is westerly; many parts of the country have extremes of wind and rain.<sup>8</sup> This is because the mountain **backbone** disturbs and **channels** the wind. Wellington can be windy because it is on Cook Strait, a 32 km gap in an otherwise continuous chain of mountains. Many microclimates<sup>9</sup> exist in particularly sheltered or exposed places. The West Coast of the South Island has one of the highest annual rainfalls in the world.

Seasons are opposite to the Northern **Hemisphere**, with January and February the warmest months and July the coldest. Temperature averages range from average maximum 10°C – 15°C in July to average maximum 19°C – 25°C in January.

New Zealand's long isolation from other landmasses has allowed the evolution of unique **flora** and **fauna**<sup>10</sup>. The country was once almost covered with evergreen native forest, including some of the world's oldest plant forms. Some 6.2 million hectares of native forest still survives, its importance formally recognized by the creation of national and forest parks.<sup>11</sup>

A large number of native birds and plants, insects (many **flightless**), spiders and snails, as well as all native earth worms, are found only in New Zealand.

Because there were no land **mammals** except bats until 1 000 years ago, many remarkable birds evolved. Several species were flightless, because they had no natural enemies. Larger birds occupied the ecological places filled by **marsupials** in Australia, and mammals in the rest of the world.<sup>12</sup> Now extinct, **moas** were huge **browsing** birds, some species much taller than a person. Surviving flightless species include the **kiwi** and the **kakapo**, a large flightless **parrot**. The word kiwi should be remembered for it is the name of the bird from which New Zealanders have adopted their name. In colloquial English, a Kiwi, capitalized, means a New Zealander. The English spoken in New Zealand is referred to as Kiwi.

There are no snakes, but several other native **reptile** species. The **tuatara** is the most interesting, being the only surviving species of a reptile family which otherwise became extinct 100 million years ago.<sup>13</sup>

## Environmental Issues

Between 750 and 1 000 years ago, rats and dogs were introduced to New Zealand. Although the human impact on the environment is not as marked as in some

temperate *adj.*

温带的

latitude *n.*

纬度

equator *n.*

赤道

the South Pole

南极

Wellington *n.*

惠灵顿市

maritime *adj.*

海洋性的

backbone *n.*

山脊

channel *v.*

引导

hemisphere *n.*

半球

flora *n.*

植物群

fauna *n.*

动物群

flightless *adj.*

无飞行能力的

mammal *n.*

哺乳动物

marsupial *n.*

有袋(目)动物, 如袋鼠

moa *n.*

恐鸟(毛利语)

browsing *adj.*

食草的

kiwi *n.*

几维

kakapo *n.*

鸮鹦鹉

parrot *n.*

鸮鹉

reptile *n.*

爬行动物

tuatara *n.*

斑点楔齿蜥

larger countries, introduced animals such as cats, dogs, **ferrets** and **opossums** have seriously affected native fauna and their **habitat**. Some species are extinct. Many are rarely seen, surviving only on offshore island reserves. In January 2010 the United Nations launched the International Year of **Biodiversity**. The Department of **Conservation** is working with local government and other non-governmental agencies to respond. About 67 different environmental groups work under the **umbrella** of ECO (Environment and Conservation Organizations <eco.org.nz>). The focus may be very wide (e.g. **Greenpeace** NZ); on preserving and protecting types of environment, (e.g. Friends of the **Shoreline**); on particular outdoor activities (e.g. Cycling **Advocates** Network); or on particular areas (e.g. Orari River Protection Group)

New Zealanders' environmental awareness is reflected in **legislation**. In 1991, the Resource Management Act came into effect. It was the first piece of environmental legislation of its kind in the world.<sup>14</sup> Its purpose is to promote the **sustainable** management of natural and physical resources, bringing together laws governing land, air and water resources. Noise and pollution are also included. The environment is looked at as a whole, and the focus is on the effects that proposed activities will have on the environment.<sup>15</sup>

In February 2010 the government announced that more conservation land will be mined. About 13% of New Zealand land is protected from mining because of its conservation value. **The Green Party**, Greenpeace, NZ Forest and Bird and other groups have protested that this will damage New Zealand's green image and the tourism industry.

Favourable geographic features, low population and a late development of industry mean New Zealand has avoided the air, water and land pollution problems of more densely populated and heavily industrialized countries. However there are problems with pollution of rivers and lakes, and the clearing of forests for farming has produced problems with erosion, when soil is washed away because of flooding. Recent changes in weather patterns have led to more flood damage.

The **ozone hole** that develops over **Antarctica** each spring does not cover New Zealand but, because of global ozone **depletion**, year-round ozone levels have declined by about 6% since 1980.

New Zealanders are keen to take environmental responsibility on an individual basis, as well as nationally and internationally.<sup>16</sup> Individuals and their local authorities reduce waste and **recycle** their rubbish. There are no **nuclear** power plants or weapons. New Zealand has significantly influenced international attitudes on ozone depletion, **whaling**, sustainable forestry and the relationship between trade and the environment. It continues to be active in international discussions on these and other environmental issues, such as climate change, biodiversity,

ferret *n.*  
雪貂

opossum *n.*  
负鼠科动物

habitat *n.*  
栖息地

biodiversity *n.*  
生物多样性

conservation *n.*  
保存

umbrella *n.*  
包含许多组成部分的东西

Greenpeace  
绿色和平组织

shoreline *n.*  
(海)岸线

advocate *n.*  
提倡者

legislation *n.*  
立法

sustainable *adj.*  
可持续性的

the Green Party  
绿党

ozone hole  
臭氧空洞

Antarctica  
南极洲

depletion *n.*  
耗尽

recycle *v.*  
循环利用

nuclear *adj.*  
核能的

whaling *n.*  
捕鲸

pollution and waste.

Though a small country, New Zealand had a significant voice at the “**Earth Summit**” — the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held at **Rio de Janeiro** in 1992. The resulting document **Agenda 21** passed at the summit was modeled after New Zealand’s Resource Management Act.

## The New Zealanders

New Zealand’s population has grown steadily over the last 150 years, and reached approximately 4.351 million in January 2010. New Zealand is lightly populated with an average of 14 people to a square kilometre. One quarter of children live in one-parent families.

Most New Zealanders (about 86%) live in cities and towns, and about 75% live in the North Island. Much of the country is too mountainous for people to live.

Since the end of the 1870’s gold **boom** in the South Island, the proportion of the total population living in the South Island has decreased steadily, and since 1896 there have been more people in the North Island than in the South. The North Island has also had a faster natural increase, with a higher birthrate and lower **mortality**. In addition, most overseas migrants settle in the North Island. Auckland, where several cities combine to form the nation’s largest urban area, is home to nearly one third of the population.<sup>17</sup> 37% of Aucklanders were born outside New Zealand. Auckland has a higher percentage of Maori and Pacific Islanders than the country as a whole.

Around 80% of New Zealanders identify themselves as having some European ancestry<sup>18</sup>. Their **forebears** came mainly from Britain, but also from Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, former Yugoslavia and other nations. The next largest population group are Maori, 15% in 2006. People from the Pacific Islands — mainly **Western Samoa**, Cook Islands, **Niue**, **Tokelau**, **Tonga** and **Fiji** — made up about 7% of the population in 2006.

There are more Niueans, Tokelauans and Cook Islanders in New Zealand than in their countries of origin.<sup>19</sup> Over 200 000 people from the Pacific Islands have settled in Auckland, making it the world’s largest **Polynesian** city.

Significant groups of Chinese and Indian people have lived in New Zealand for generations, and almost every other country in the world is represented in the population mix. 9% identified themselves as Asian in 2006.

**Refugees** from Europe, many of Jewish and Polish origin, arrived in the 1930s, and during and after World War II. Since then, more refugees have arrived from Hungary, Chile, Russia, Eastern Europe, Iraq, Vietnam, Cambodia, Somalia and Ethiopia.

Earth Summit

地球峰会

Rio de Janeiro *n.*

里约热内卢

Agenda 21

21世纪议程

boom *n.*

繁荣期, 迅速发展期

mortality *n.*

死亡率

forebear *n.*

祖先

Western Samoa

西萨摩亚

Niue

纽埃岛

Tokelau

(Tokelau Islands)

托克劳群岛

Tonga

汤加

Fiji

斐济

Polynesian *n., adj.*

波利尼西亚人, 波利尼西亚的

refugee *n.*

难民

New Zealand continues to receive great interest from prospective migrants.<sup>20</sup> In 2006, approvals were given for 62 000 people to settle permanently in New Zealand. Great Britain continues to provide the largest single number of migrants. Both immigrants and refugees have been welcomed into New Zealand society and contributed their different ethnic and cultural values to the New Zealand way of life.

Those identifying themselves as Maori are as a group significantly younger in age than the total population. Maori women tend to have more children than their non-Maori counterparts. They also have children at a younger age than non-Maori women. The Ministry of Maori Development Te Puni Kokiri, works to facilitate and support Maori achievement in key areas of health, education, training and economic resource development.<sup>22</sup>

Over 7% of people in New Zealand identify themselves as being of Pacific Island origin. A large percentage of them are under 15 and only a small number over 60. The Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs helps New Zealand Pacific Island people achieve the aspirations that brought them, or their forebears, to New Zealand. Priorities are education, employment, health, training, and the participation of Pacific Island people in public decision-making.

English, Te Reo Maori (Maori language) and New Zealand Sign Language (or NZSL) are the official languages and English is the language spoken by almost all New Zealanders. In 2006 131 600 people said they could hold a conversation in Te Reo Maori. Thousands more learn some Maori language each year. Many names of places, plants and birds are Maori, and many other Maori words have enriched New Zealand English.

As well as the kohanga reo (Maori “language nests”) and Pacific Island centres, other schools and community centres run evening or weekend classes so that children from other ethnic groups may share in the language and cultural heritage of their ancestors.<sup>23</sup>

In New Zealand religion is a matter of individual conscience.<sup>24</sup> Christianity is the most common religion. The main **denominations** are: **Anglican**, **Methodist**, **Presbyterian**, and Roman Catholic, but there are many others. The world’s other great faiths — Buddhism, **Hinduism**, Islam, **Judaism** — are also represented.

In New Zealand, it is unlawful to discriminate on the grounds of age, disability, employment status, family status, gender, marital status, political opinion, race or ethnic origin, religious or ethical belief, or sexual **orientation**.<sup>25</sup> On the advice of the Minister of Justice, the **Governor-General** appoints a Human Rights **Commissioner** and a Race Relations **Conciliator** to promote human rights by education and **conciliation**, and to investigate complaints of **breaches** of these rights.<sup>26</sup>

New Zealand was the first country in the world to give women the right to

New Zealand Sign Language  
新西兰手语  
kohanga reo  
(language nest)  
毛利语幼儿园  
denomination *n.*  
教派  
Anglican *n.*  
英国圣公会教徒  
Methodist *n.*  
卫理公会教徒  
Presbyterian *n.*  
长老会教徒  
Hinduism *n.*  
印度教  
Judaism *n.*  
犹太教  
orientation *n.*  
取向  
Governor-General *n.*  
总督  
commissioner *n.*  
专员, 特派员  
conciliator *n.*  
调解人  
breach *n., v.*  
违反

vote (in 1893). Today a Ministry of Women's Affairs advises the government on policy matters relating to the equality and rights of women.

Measured in terms of education and employment, equality and opportunity, health and personal safety, housing and physical environment, leisure satisfaction, quality of working life and social welfare **provisions**, New Zealand's standard of living is relatively high.<sup>27</sup> By such **yardsticks** as education, health, infant mortality, **life expectancy** and price stability, New Zealand's situation is **comparable** to that of Australia, Canada, Japan, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States.

## Maoritanga

Maoritanga means "Maori culture", and embraces the language, customs and traditions that make up the rich heritage of the **indigenous** people of Aotearoa New Zealand. One in seven people identify themselves as New Zealand Maori. Maori people today have adopted many aspects of western life, and Maori businesses make up one of the most important parts of the private sector. At the same time, many Maori sustain their own unique culture, which colours and enriches the New Zealand way of life.

Maori oral traditions and history explain the place of the Maori people in the world and in Aotearoa. The Maori creation story tells of Ranginui, the sky father, and Papatuanuku, the earth mother, who were the parents of all the gods.<sup>28</sup> Their son Tane, creator of the bush and all its living creatures, also created the first woman from the earth, and from them all people are descended.

There are many legends about Maui. Stories of his cleverness, magic and trickery explain elements of natural history such as the discovery of fire.<sup>29</sup> Children are taught how Maui **outwitted** his brothers to join them on a fishing trip. According to the legend, one day Maui went out fishing with his brothers. He persuaded them to sail far to the south to unknown waters. When Maui began fishing, he used his grandmother's jawbone for a hook. He struck himself on the nose and used his blood for bait.<sup>30</sup> With this magical hook and charmed bait he caught a **monstrous** fish, which became the North Island of New Zealand. The South Island is sometimes conceived of as the **canoe** of Maui.

**Genealogy** traces the descent of a Maori individual from the gods, to their ancestors from Hawaiki who sailed canoes across the Pacific Ocean and then down to their present tribal groupings in Aotearoa.<sup>31</sup> Tribal lands and **kinship** links are still key factors that connect people in Maori society.

Although some Maori still live in their tribal areas, over 80% of the Maori population live in urban areas. These urban Maori have established multi-tribal meeting places or marae, which enable them to continue their maoritanga, and to ensure the culture and traditions continue to be passed from generation to generation.

provision *n.*

条文, 规定

yardstick *n.*

衡量标准

life expectancy

预期寿命

comparable *adj.*

可以比较的, 比得上的

indigenous *adj.*

当地的

outwit *v.*

以智谋胜过

monstrous *adj.*

巨大的, 庞大的

canoe *n.*

独木舟

genealogy *n.*

家谱

kinship *n.*

亲属关系



Behaviour on the marae follows strict **protocols** (kawa), which are followed to show proper respect at a tangi (funeral) or hui (conference). Marae protocol may be learned also by Pakeha (European) people who visit marae in the course of their employment, or to further their understanding of Maori culture.

Perhaps the best known internationally of all Maori traditions is the haka, a dance often performed to terrify the enemy and to prepare warriors for battle. Today, it starts every All Blacks international rugby match, and is frequently televised worldwide.<sup>32</sup>

The Treaty of Waitangi (1840) was an instrument designed to bring law and order to the trading settlements and to protect Maori rights in dealings with the settlers. It reflected the attitudes prevailing in Britain at that time. When Maori people began to restrict land sales, however, the government came under pressure from the increasing number of British settlers. Relations between Maori and settlers deteriorated and war broke out in the early 1860s. By the 1890s less than one-sixth of New Zealand was owned by Maori.

Around the turn of the century, several Maori leaders used their knowledge of the law and their positions in Parliament to satisfy some Maori needs within a Pakeha (European) legal framework.<sup>33</sup> Rural Maori communities were revitalized, but Maori still had little influence on the mainstream of New Zealand life.

The Second World War was another turning point. A high proportion of **eligible** men volunteered for the Maori **Battalion** and fought with distinction in North Africa and Southern Europe. After the war, Maori workers moved to the mainly Pakeha cities in response to labour shortages. The urban migration brought problems, but it greatly increased public awareness of Maori culture. It also brought a Maori “protest movement” into the public eye.<sup>34</sup> Beginning in the 1970s, and mainly among younger urban Maori, the protest movement gained wide support and publicity.

In an effort to address past wrongs and Maori **grievances**, the Waitangi **Tribunal** was established in 1975. The Tribunal considers claims dating back to 1840 from any Maori person or group in terms of the Treaty of Waitangi, and makes recommendations to Parliament.<sup>35</sup> The Government aims to have all claims under the Waitangi Tribunal settled by 2014. This will involve about 16 claims every year. So far about \$1 billion has been paid in Treaty settlements, averaging around \$55 million a year.

Maori and Pakeha alike may study Maori language. Maori is the second official language, and it is recognized in Parliament and in courts of law. Since the 1970s, the language has become revitalized, with **total-immersion** Maori language schools, and a significant increase in studying of Maori at all educational levels, including university. Many Maori words are known and used by people who do not speak the language. They have become part of the vocabulary of New

protocol *n.*

礼仪

eligible *adj.*

符合条件的

battalion *n.*

营, 军队

grievance *n.*

不公平的事

tribunal *n.*

特别法庭

total-immersion *adj.*

(学习外语时) 沉浸式

强化训练