

英汉对照典藏版

世界文化巡礼丛书

UPDATE YOUR VISION OF AUSTRALIA

你所不知道的 澳大利亚

学习最地道的英语 感受最真实的澳大利亚

*Update Your Vision
of
Australia*

何煜 徐欢欢 编译

[澳] Joseph Davie 审定



中国宇航出版社

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前言

每当提及澳大利亚,人们最为熟知的便是悉尼歌剧院、袋鼠、树袋熊(考拉)和大堡礁。作为地球上最古老的大陆和最大的海岛,澳大利亚地大物博,自然风光无限,拥有大都市的繁华。虽然澳大利亚的“现代”历史相对短暂,但在历史、社会、文化、风土人情及宗教艺术等方面都有着独特悠久的历史。从1788年欧洲殖民者踏上这片土地,澳大利亚在短短的200多年里,逐渐发展成为一个在国际舞台上扮演着重要角色的多元化国家。人们对澳大利亚的兴趣不再局限于它的珍稀动物和突出景观,而是开始了更深层次的了解。目前,国内研究澳大利亚的资料并不是很多,年轻读者了解澳大利亚的方式大体有两种,一种是通过专业性强的各种教科书、学术著作、西方学者的课堂讲学,同时辅之以各种流行文化媒介;另一种是侧重于通过流行文化媒介,如报刊杂志、电台、电视和网络等。前者对澳大利亚的专业性了解和研究往往显得生硬、枯燥;而后者,虽然形式多样化且有一定的趣味性,却又无法形成对澳大利亚的全面性认识。因此,本书的定位就是让广大读者能在轻松愉悦的趣味阅读中,比较系统地了解澳大利亚历史、社会、政治、文化等的发展脉络,认识澳大利亚独特的土著文化,饱览其风土人情,同时不断增强广大年轻读者对当代澳大利亚的兴趣。

本书共10单元,内容涵盖历史、政治、社会文化、风土人情、教育制度、文学艺术等领域,以求拓宽广大读者的视野,使广大英语爱好者在与外国朋友交往时不仅能够言之有物,而且使谈话不至流于肤浅。同时本书增加了澳大利亚特色节日庆典和体育活动,让读者感受澳洲人的热情与亲切。另外,本书的一个重要特点就是着眼于具体事物,介绍澳大利亚印象中凸显的元素。第一单元为读者描绘了澳大利亚的美丽风

光，既有大家熟悉的著名景点，也有外人不甚了解的澳洲奇观，让您大开眼界。第二单元聚焦澳大利亚的教育制度，让广大年轻读者了解大洋彼岸同龄人的学习和成长。第三单元介绍澳大利亚的大众传媒。前三单元是了解澳大利亚不可不知的基本常识。第四单元讲述澳大利亚从被发现到联邦形成的历史进程。第五单元将带领读者贴身了解澳大利亚人的精神世界，走近澳洲的英雄人物和神话传说结合历史追溯澳大利亚的政治制度。第六单元介绍了澳大利亚的政治体制。第七单元介绍澳大利亚的文学艺术，重点选取了有代表性的文学著作、电影电视和音乐。第八单元着墨于澳大利亚的体育运动，向读者展示澳洲人的率性与活力。第九单元带领大家进入缤纷多彩的节庆活动，领略这个南半球国家的热情与奔放。最后一单元的主角是生活在澳大利亚的华人群体，既有艰辛的打拼，也有辉煌的成就，为本书画上圆满的句号。每个单元分为几个小主题，采取中英双语对照阅读的形式，附有精心挑选的图片。为了方便读者学习，将文中出现的单词和词组标出，并设置文化标签库对出现的文化常识加以注释。相信通过对本书的学习，不仅能够大大提高您的阅读能力，还能够极大地提高词汇量，同时也能了解一个过去您所不知道的澳大利亚。

编者

2009年初夏于北京

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Unit 1

Natural Charm

美丽澳洲

1. Maritime Beauty

海洋奇景

阳光、沙滩、海景……澳大利亚独占整个澳洲大陆，坐拥 36700 公里海岸线，领海内大大小小的岛屿和珊瑚礁星罗棋布。这片海域不但风景优美，更有许多“世界之最”的头衔：地球上面积最大的生命体系；世界上地理位置最南的珊瑚礁；最广阔的海底草原……



原汁原味

The Great Barrier Reef, one of Australia's most remarkable natural gifts, is blessed with the breathtaking beauty of the world's largest coral reef. The reef contains an abundance of marine life and comprises of over 3000 individual reef systems and coral cays¹ and literally hundreds of picturesque tropical islands with some of the world's most beautiful sun-soaked, golden beaches.

The Great Barrier Reef is one of the **seven wonders of the natural world**. It extends for more than 2,000 kilometres along the northeast coast

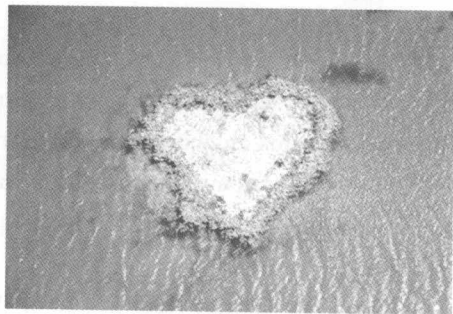
¹ cay *n.* 礁岛

of Australia. The Reef, as it is known in Australia, covers an area of approximately 200,000 square kilometres, larger than the Great Wall of China. It is known as the largest biological organism in the world, and the only living thing on earth visible from space. The Great Barrier Reef is a breeding area for humpback whales¹, migrating from the Antarctic and is also the habitat of a few endangered species. In recognition of its significance, UNESCO listed the Great Barrier Reef as a World Heritage Site in 1981.

Floating in the turquoise² ocean in the heart of the Great Barrier Reef is the most iconic sight to look out for – Heart Reef, named because of its extraordinary coral composition that has naturally been formed into the shape of a heart.

With such heavenly sights, it is no wonder that the newly created Island Caretaker position located on the Great Barrier Reef is described as “the Best Job in the World”. Applications is opened around the globe, the successful applicant will receive a salary of A\$150,000 for six months and get to live rent-free in a three-bedroom villa, complete with pool. Responsibilities of the role include cleaning the pool, which has an automatic filter, feeding the reef’s fish, which have managed on their own up until now, and reporting back on island life via a not-too-strenuous blog.

Interest in the “dream job” is so high that a website built specifically to advertise the position to global jobseekers crashed overnight. This job, Tourism Queensland freely admits, was created to revive interest in travel to Australia, and specifically the Great Barrier Reef, during the global economic downturn.



心形礁

1 humpback whale 座头鲸

2 turquoise *n.* 绿松石, 宝石绿

While officials are concerned about the decline in tourism, scientists are worried about the health of the Great Barrier Reef. Coral reefs are formed over the course of thousands of years. Research indicates that it takes roughly thousand years for a reef to add a metre of height. Coral reefs are particularly fragile ecosystems, partly due to their sensitivity to water temperature. When corals are stressed – as is the case when water temperatures are elevated – they may lose much of their symbiotic¹ algae² and consequently the bright colours, an event known as “bleaching”. Corals can recover from short-term bleaching, but prolonged bleaching can cause irreversible damage and subsequent death. Increases in sea temperature of as little as 1°C may lead to coral bleaching, therefore the health of the Great Barrier Reef is a key indicator of global climate change.

University of Queensland scientists say they are concerned the entire reef may be at risk of destruction from global warming. It is predicted that without substantial reductions in global emissions of greenhouse gases, the corals of the Great Barrier Reef will be decimated³ by 2050. A coral reef expert told the Australian Broadcasting Corp. He is praying for two months of stormy weather to stir up colder deeper water – the only thing that will save the coral.

Another research group found that acidification⁴ of ocean water is also having impact on coral reefs. Every time you start your car or turn on the lights, half the CO₂ you emit ends up in the oceans, turning them just a tiny bit more acidic, as well as causing the climate to warm. The slightest human influence can make a difference in the world of corals. Sounded unbelievably pessimistic, they suggested that previous predictions of coral bleaching have been far too “conservative”.

Located a good 600 kilometre away from the Australian continent, and

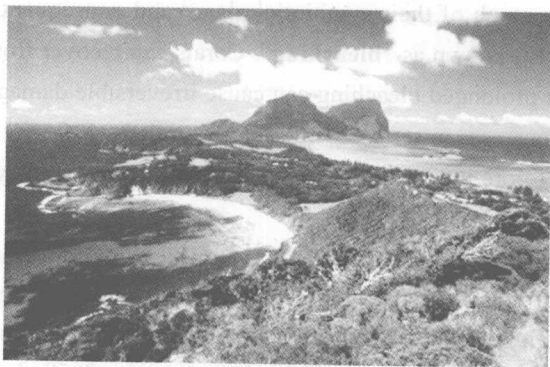
1 symbiotic *adj.* 共栖的, 共生的

2 algae *n.* 藻类

3 decimate *v.* 十中取一, 毁灭大部分

4 acidification *n.* 酸化

with nothing but the vast Pacific around, Lord Howe Island forms the remnant of a large shield volcano which erupted from the seabed some seven million years ago. Marine erosion has reduced it to a wraith of its former glory, but its picturesque view can still sweep people off their feet. Roughly crescent shaped, the concave¹ western side is fringed by a six-kilometer coral reef, the world's most southerly.



新月形的豪勋爵岛

The Island boasts a diverse range of habitat types – while the flora² reflects much of what can be found on mainland Australia, many species are distinctive to Lord Howe Island. A very unique sight on the island is the glowing mushrooms which light up like bright light bulbs after every heavy rain. They continue glowing for a number of days after being picked. The glow is so bright that you can read by it in the dark.

An alarming fact is that the natural beauty of Lord Howe Island is in danger. About 10% of the forests have been cleared for agriculture, and another 20% has been disturbed by domestic cattle and feral sheep, goats, and pigs. The native flora and fauna³ of Lord Howe has also been harmed by a large number of introduced species. In the course of climate change and glob-

1 concave *adj.* 凹的

2 flora *n.* 植物群落

3 fauna *n.* 动物群落

al warming, the ecosystem of Lord Howe Island would be threatened. The reefs would be at risk from rises in water temperature. Rats also pose a threat to the bird species on Lord Howe as the island's bird population has been significantly reduced by them and some species have already been wiped out because of rats.



在“猴子米亚”喂食海豚

Shark Bay lies on the extreme western coast of Australia. A popular destination in this area is Monkey Mia, such because of a morning ritual. Mia is an aboriginal word meaning “home”, but no one really knows how this spectacular spread of white sand acquired its connection with monkey – there are none. A more appropriate name would be Dolphin Mia.

Within moments after sunrise, fins cut through the water towards the beach. Monkey Mia's bottlenose dolphins¹ are coming for breakfast. As they enter the shallows they turn their heads sideways and inquisitive eyes peer out of the water at visitors. The dolphin ritual of Monkey Mia goes back to the 1960s, when a fisherman and his wife began feeding dolphins when returning with their catch. More dolphins came and followed them to shallows in hope of more food. As news of the dolphins coming inshore spread, people were

1 bottlenose dolphin 宽吻海豚

curious to see the spectacle.

Beneath the waters of Shark Bay lies a sea-grass meadow which covers 4,000 km² - the largest in the world. These prairies are where mermaids roam! The mermaids are in fact dugongs¹, giant marine mammals, once mistaken for the mythical beauties by sailors that had spend too long at sea. Dugongs, also rather appropriately called sea cows, spend up to eight hours a day grazing Shark Bay's underwater pastures. These languid² creatures could hardly be described as beautiful but they do have a certain grace underwater. With a thriving 15,000 animals, Shark Bay boasts the world's largest population of dugongs. It is also the southern limit of their range.



译林漫步

绝世美景大堡礁，澳大利亚的天赐珍宝，世界上最大的珊瑚礁群。这里有 3000 多个暗礁和礁岛，岛屿上风景如画，金黄色的沙滩沐浴在阳光中，水下则是生机勃勃的海洋生物世界。

大堡礁是世界七大自然奇观之一，分布在澳大利亚东北海域，绵延 2000 千米。它的面积达到 20 多万平方千米，甚至超过了万里长城。大堡礁被公认为世界上最大的生物有机体，也是唯一在太空中仅凭肉眼也能看见的地球生命系统。座头鲸每年从南极千里迢迢来到这里繁衍后代，一些濒临灭绝的物种也以此为家。大堡礁 1981 年被列入了联合国教科文组织的《世界遗产名录》。

在大堡礁的中心区域，有一个奇异的礁岛漂浮在碧蓝的海洋之中，这就是神奇的心形礁，大堡礁的标志性景观。它的得名其实一看便知，因为这里的珊瑚在数千年的生长过程中形成了一个天然心形。

有如此人间天堂般的美景，难怪大堡礁护岛员这个新鲜出炉的工作被称为“世界上最好的工作”。招聘范围面向全球，最终胜出的幸运儿

1 dugong *n.* 儒艮

2 languid *adj.* 疲倦的，无精打采的

就可以得到这份为期6个月的工作合约，薪酬15万澳元，免费居住配备泳池的海景别墅。工作任务——清洁泳池，不过泳池配有自动过滤装置；喂养鱼群，不过它们过去无人照料也一直生活得悠然自在；汇报岛上生活，不过更新日志并不是什么重活。这实在是份理想的工作，全球求职者蜂拥而至，一夜之间就令专门建立的招聘网站陷入瘫痪。昆士兰旅游局坦承，他们之所以设立这个工作，其实是在全球经济滑坡的不利环境下挽回旅游业的颓势，激起游客对澳大利亚的兴趣，尤其是对大堡礁的兴趣。

这边政府官员为扶持旅游业焦头烂额，那边科学家们却在为大堡礁的健康忧心忡忡。珊瑚礁的形成是一个长达数千年的漫长过程。研究结果显示，珊瑚礁的高度每增加一米需要一千年。但它们又是极其脆弱的生态系统，部分原因是它们对水温非常敏感。在受到水温升高等环境压力时，珊瑚会失去大部分共生藻类，从而失去鲜艳的色彩，这就是“白化”现象。短期的白化有可能恢复，但是时间一长，珊瑚的破坏就不能逆转，随后便会死亡。海温即使只升高1度也会导致珊瑚白化，所以大堡礁的健康状况就是全球气候变化的晴雨表。

昆士兰大学的科学家担心全球变暖可能会破坏整个珊瑚礁。如果不减少温室气体的排放，大堡礁到2050年就会所剩无几。一位珊瑚礁专家说，他现在期望的是来一场两个月的大风暴，把海洋深层温度较低的海水带上来，这是唯一能立竿见影地拯救珊瑚礁的办法。

另一个科研小组发现，除了气温上升，海水酸化也是珊瑚礁的杀手。每发动一次汽车，每开一盏灯，所产生的二氧化碳有一半最终会进入海洋，这不但会导致气候变暖，还会使海水酸性越来越强。人类的影响看似微不足道，却关系到珊瑚的生死存亡。研究人员的结论似乎颇为悲观，他们认为先前关于珊瑚白化的种种预测还都是“保守估计”。

豪勋爵岛

豪勋爵岛距离澳洲大陆600多千米，是700万年前太平洋海底火山爆发形成的盾形火山。经过长期的海浪侵袭，这座岛屿已经风姿不再。豪勋爵岛呈新月形，凸向东面，西面沿岸一带是6千米长的珊瑚礁，正

是世界上地理位置最南的珊瑚礁。

豪勋爵岛以生物栖息地多样性而闻名，岛上的植物种类与澳大利亚本土的种类相似，但有许多物种是独一无二的“豪勋爵岛特产”。该岛的一大特色是大雨后生长出来的荧光蘑菇。这些蘑菇在采摘数日后仍然能够发出亮光，你甚至可以用它照明，在黑暗中读书。

令人担心的是，豪勋爵岛的自然环境正处在危险之中。岛上近 10% 的森林被辟作耕地，还有 20% 被家养牛、野生绵羊、野山羊和野猪所破坏。当地的动植物还受到大量外来物种的破坏。气候变化和全球变暖都威胁着豪勋爵的生态系统，珊瑚礁可能毁于水温升高。此外，鼠类也影响了豪勋爵岛的鸟类世界。由于鼠类猖獗，岛上鸟类数量锐减，有些物种甚至已经因此灭绝。

鲨鱼湾

鲨鱼湾位于澳大利亚的最西端，其中有一片海滩叫“猴子米亚”，海滩以一项清晨活动而闻名。米亚是土著语，意为“家园”，至于这片银白色沙滩何以用猴子来命名，没人能说得清，因为这里着实见不到猴子的踪影。改称“海豚米亚”反而更合适，因为这里是海豚的乐园。

日出后不久，就见一片片背鳍破浪而来。那是“猴子米亚”的宽吻海豚来享用早餐了。游入浅水区后，它们侧着脑袋，眼睛露出水面，好奇地打量着游人。在“猴子米亚”喂食海豚的传统可以追溯到 20 世纪 60 年代，当时一对渔民夫妇在打鱼归来的途中喂食海豚，结果吸引了更多海豚前来，还一路跟着他们来到海滩附近。消息一传开，人们蜂拥而至。

鲨鱼湾的水下是一望无际的海草平原，蔓延 4000 平方千米，位居世界之首。在这片海底草原上，美人鱼悠然畅游。所谓的美人鱼其实是一种名为儒艮的大型海洋哺乳动物，出海太久的船员看见它们的身影，就把它们误当成了传说中的“海之女儿”。儒艮也可称为海牛，因为它们一天有 1/3 的时间都在鲨鱼湾的水下牧场大快朵颐。这种动物看起来懒洋洋的，很难跟“美丽”一词联系在一起，不过它们的泳姿确实有几分优雅。在鲨鱼湾生活着 15000 只儒艮，远远超过其他儒艮聚居地。这里也是儒艮活动范围的最南端。