

● 5 月度木曜例会

5 月度木曜例会(10/05/06)

本日のゲストスピーカーは New Zealand、Auckland 出身の Edwin Knight さん。2 年前日本人の奥さんと来日、奥さんはそれまで 10 年間 New Zealand に住んでいたのので今度は私の番、私が日本に住みますとのこと。ところで名前が Knight, さぞかし高貴な家柄なのではないでしょうかとの質問もありましたが、何世代か前ヨーロッパで領主に仕えていたかもしれないけれど、騎乗の武士だったか領主の靴を磨いていたのかは分からない、でも農民ではなかったのでしょう、と言う返事でした。家族親せきには色々な国の血が MIXTURE しているけれど私の性格は MECHAKUCHA で Easy going だそうです。He recently started a company to introduce Japanese people to Language Teacher in their local areas.



<http://step-learning.jp/> を参照下さい。本日のタイトルはずばり New Zealand です。

ところで Zealand ってどこ? 思い出してください。ちょうど 1 年前、5 月の土曜例会のゲスト Netherlands の Julian さん、ざりがに料理、ダイクが決壊して大洪水などの話をしてくださいました。彼の出身地が Zeeland province の Zierikzee でしたね。ここです。ちなみにオランダは Holland province が語源です。

1) New Zealand の概要

New Zealand has a population of about 4.3 million, of which approximately 78% identify with European ethnic groups. Most European New Zealanders are of British and Irish ancestry, although there has been significant Dutch, Dalmatian, Italian, and German immigration.

New Zealand lies on the rim of the Pacific tectonic plate which is the same fracture in the earth's crust that passes through Japan and the west coast of the United States. This fracture passes through both the North and South Islands and causes high mountains in both islands, but the geological process are different. In the South Island, the Pacific and Indo-Australian plates are smashing in to each other. This collision has created the spectacular Southern Alps mountain range. In the North Island, one tectonic plate is sliding under the other, and the result of this geological process is volcanic activity.

1 年間に 4000 回もの地震が発生するそうです。またオゾン層の関係から紫外線も 6 割方強いとのこと。国土面積は 268t.sqkm ですから日本の約 7 割、イギリスとほぼ同じです。それにしても人口が少ない、しかも都市に集中しているのですからいかに自然が豊かか想像が付きませぬ。人口構成は European70%、Maori15%、Asian6%、Pacific Islander5% その他 4%です。

The first European name for New Zealand was Staten Landt, the name given to it by the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman, who in 1642 became the first European to see the islands. Tasman assumed it was part of a southern continent connected with land discovered in 1615 off the southern tip of South America

The name New Zealand originated with Dutch cartographers, who called the islands Nova Zeelandia, after the Dutch province of Zeeland. British explorer James Cook subsequently anglicised the name to New Zealand.



2) 彼の出身地 Auckland

Auckland city is centered within this region and is actually one of the biggest cities in the world in area, over twice the size of London. The population is a lot less, so it is not common to experience crowds or cramped conditions. Auckland contains just under one third of the total population of New Zealand and is also

the largest Polynesian city in the world, as it attracts many Maori, as well as islanders from the South Pacific.

Auckland has been dubbed the "City of Sails" and boasts more boats per head of capita than any other city in the world.

With more than 100 beaches within an hours' drive from central Auckland, most beaches in Auckland are generally categorized by area, with Auckland's beaches known either simply as East, West, or North.



3) その他の都市

。 Wellington is the Capital of New Zealand. One of the great things about Wellington is that everything is accessible. From the city, you can drive to the closest beach in less than 5 minutes by car, and even the more remote beaches on the south coast can be reached within 20 minutes.

。 Queenstown's most popular pastime however is skiing. There are a number of world class ski fields that operate during the northern hemisphere summer.

Queenstown is today recognized internationally as New Zealand's premier visitor destination. This resort town boasts a range of activities second to none,

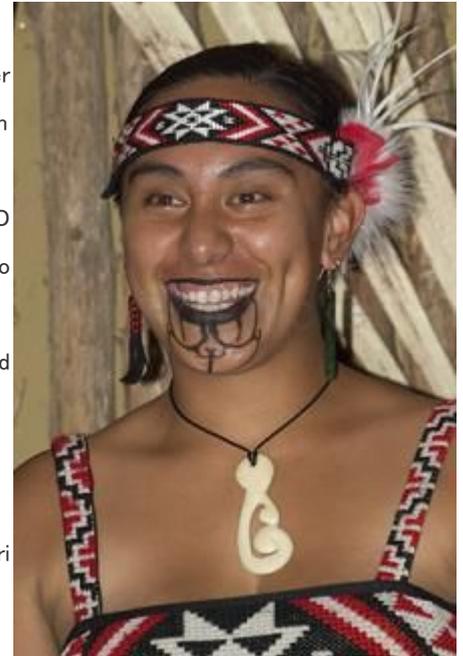
all within easy reach of the compact town centre. The photo is Queenstown's gondola view.

4) The Maori

The Maori are the native inhabitants of New Zealand and are of Polynesian origin numbering over 500,000 today. This is about 15% of New Zealand's population. Over 95 percent of Maori live on New Zealand's North Island.

Evidence suggests that the Maori originally immigrated to New Zealand probably around 1200 AD from the Cook Islands, Society Islands, and Marquises Islands in the Pacific Ocean. According to Maori legend, their ancestors set out together from a place in Polynesia in a fleet of large canoes. Before the arrival of European colonists in the late 18th century, the Maori had settled throughout New Zealand.

In 1841 New Zealand officially became a colony of Britain. Many European settlements were established and between 1843 and 1872 violent conflicts between the Maori and European colonizers, known as the New Zealand Wars took place. After the New Zealand Wars, some Maori lands were confiscated illegally and during this time the Maori population declined rapidly as a result of the wars and European diseases. Today the Maori have generally adjusted well to western culture and the population has increased substantially. Since 1980 the Waitangi Tribunal, a government body established to settle legal claims based on the 1840 Treaty of Waitangi, have engaged in recompensing Maori for land that was illegally confiscated.



5) Flora & Fauna

◦ Pohutukawa trees blossom in December and January and for this reason it is dubbed New Zealand's Christmas tree.

◦ New Zealand has 45 million sheep (once 65million sheep) and produces the finest wool in the world. New Zealand is also the biggest producer of wool in the world after Australia. The sheep outnumber the country's human population by more than 11 to one.

◦ The Tuatara is a reptile endemic to New Zealand which resembles a lizard.

However, they are part of a distinct lineage, order Sphenodontia. There are two species of tuatara and they are the only surviving members of its order, which pre-date dinosaurs.



The kiwi is a national symbol of New Zealand. During the First World War, the name "kiwi" for New Zealand soldiers came into general use and today is now a colloquial name for the people of New Zealand. There is also a fruit called a kiwifruit that has been shortened to kiwi.

Kiwi has wings but they are very small which means kiwi is flightless. Because they are flightless kiwi has trouble getting away from predators like cats, dogs and stoats.

Kiwi bird と Kiwi fruit の関係、bird の首と尻尾を切り落とし、シェイバーで毛を刈り 1cm 幅にスライスすると fruit



6) Q &A

。New Zealand の高速道路 100km/h limit を 116km/h 出ただけで捕まった。なんで？規則は規則、日本の標識はこれくらいで走っては如何
というのでは？警察も点数上げて稼ぎたいし。Sheet belt, drug など結構厳格です。

。Kiwi husbands？それって日本語でしょう。でも共働きの夫婦は家事をシェアします。

。日本人は honest, 日本は安全な国、建物でもなんでも日本文化はぎっしり詰まっているのに日本の若者には innovation mind が少なすぎる
のでは？

。New Zealand に来た時には気候変化に気をつけてください。景色は美しいけれど急変しますから。

PS) 彼は日本語教室の学習者でもあり、後からの話ですが久々大勢の前で話をしたのでめっちゃ緊張したそうです。前夜 PC が壊れていて
スピーチの草案を書き直すのに3時近くまで掛かったそう。言い足りないことが沢山あるそうですから次回のお楽しみに。