【4.2】

**4.2每日一篇 | 外刊精读**

New Zealand：Exodus  
  
Why Kiwis are **emigrating** in **droves**  
  
【1】“**ditch** the winter **chill**” and “expand your **horizons** in sunny South East Queensland!” reads one newspaper **advert**, luring New Zealand’s health-care workers towards a new life in Australia. “Warmer days and higher pays”, enthused another, last year, from the Australian state’s police service. Kiwis who chose “**policing** in **paradise**” could look forward to 300 days of annual sunshine and a A$20,000 ($12,500) relocation **bonus**, it **declared**.  
  
【2】For many New Zealanders that is an easy sell. They are leaving their country in record numbers. Almost 129,000 residents **emigrated** last year—40% above the pre-**pandemic** average for this century. It is not a case of last in, first out. The majority of those leaving were New Zealanders, rather than **immigrants** returning home, creating a net loss of 47,000 **citizens**.Panda Foreign Magazine Intensive Reading:Respect for Originality, Piracy Must Be Punished  
  
【3】New Zealand, though a **settler** country, is also shaped by **emigration**. Its small economy and relative lack of opportunity have long driven young New Zealanders towards what they call the “**overseas** experience”, **fanning** fears of brain **drain**. Proportionate to its population of 5.3m, it has one of the largest diasporas in the OECD, a club of mostly rich countries. **emigration** ebbs and flows: the last **spike** occurred in 2012, near the end of the financial crisis. As the **pandemic** **raged**, many expats returned to **hunker** behind closed **borders**, but the outflow quickly **resumed**. Recently, New Zealand has been in a rut. The economy is in **recession** and **unemployment** has **risen**. Outgoing Kiwis **grumble** about costly housing and a crime surge.  
  
【4】Unlike most, they have an **alternative** when times get tough: they are free to live and work in Australia, and vice versa. Almost 15% of them are now based “across the **ditch**”. It is not just that Australia’s economy has weathered the cost-of-living crisis better. The income gap between the pair has been growing for decades. Adjusted for **purchasing** power, Australia’s per person GDP is about a third higher than New Zealand’s. Its **pensions** are more **generous**, and its centre-left Labor government has made it easier for Kiwis to get **passports** and **benefits**. By comparison, New Zealand is “a **sinking** boat”, says one **transplant** on a Facebook group for Kiwi expats. Australia is “best for [an] easy life”, writes another.Panda Foreign Magazine Intensive Reading:Respect for Originality, Piracy Must Be Punished  
  
【5】In the past, fears of brain **drain** have proved **overblown**. Young expats have generally returned, and governments have **offset** **losses** by letting in **immigrants** from countries such as India and China. The result was a “brain exchange”, says Paul Spoonley, a **sociologist** at New Zealand’s Massey University. But there is a risk of that changing, he argues. First, he says, it is no longer just young New Zealanders who are leaving, but more experienced **professionals** and **extended** families. Second, **inward** immigration is now slowing. After a post-**pandemic** **spike**, it **plunged** by around a third last year, though the population is still growing. Christopher Luxon, the prime minister, says the **solution** is “to build a long-term **proposition** where New Zealanders actually choose to stay”. But that has not proved easy. In 2009 John Key, then prime minister, set out to “match Australia by 2025”. In Wellington, the capital, some now joke that a more **realistic** goal would be to “beat Fiji by 2050”.

**①短语**

1.原文：Why Kiwis are emigrating in droves

词典：in droves 大量地，许多地

例句：Scientists are leaving the country in droves.

科学家们正成群地离开这个国家。

2.原文：Kiwis who chose “policing in paradise” could look forward to 300 days of annual sunshine

词典：look forward to 期待；期望

例句：I now look forward to going back to work as soon as possible.

我现在盼望尽快回到工作中。

3.原文：Emigration ebbs and flows

词典：ebb and flow 起伏

例句：She sat in silence enjoying the ebb and flow of conversation.

她默默地坐在那儿，饶有兴致地听着时高时低的谈话声。

4.原文：Recently, New Zealand has been in a rut.

词典：in a rut 陷入困境

例句：I don't like being in a rut – I like to keep moving on.

我不喜欢一成不变–我喜欢不断前进。

5.原文：Outgoing Kiwis grumble about costly housing and a crime surge.

词典：grumble about 抱怨

例句：They grumble about how hard they have to work.

他们抱怨自己工作得很辛苦。

6.原文：they are free to live and work in Australia, and vice versa.

词典：vice versa 反之亦然

例句：They want to send students from low-income homes into more affluent neighborhoods and vice versa.

他们想把来自低收入家庭的学生送到较为富裕的地区，反之亦然。

7.原文：In 2009 John Key, then prime minister, set out to “match Australia by 2025”.

词典：set out 定计划；开始具有明确目的，着手

例句：He has achieved what he set out to do three years ago.

他已经完成了3年前开始努力做的事情。

**②长难句**

原文：Its small economy and relative lack of opportunity have long driven young New Zealanders towards what they call the “overseas experience”, fanning fears of brain drain.

分析：该句的主要语法结构如下：“Its small economy and relative lack of opportunity”是并列的名词短语作主语，表示导致后面情况发生的原因；“have long driven”是现在完成时态的谓语动词，“long”表示时间长久，强调这种驱动作用由来已久；“young New Zealanders”是宾语，是动作的承受者；“towards what they call the ‘overseas experience’”是介词短语作状语，其中 “what they call the ‘overseas experience’”是宾语从句，作“towards”的宾语，说明驱动的方向；“fanning fears of brain drain”是现在分词短语作伴随状语，表明在“drive”这个动作发生的同时，产生了“fanning fears of brain drain”这一伴随结果，即引发了对人才流失的担忧。

译文：由于其经济体量相对较小，机会相对有限，长期以来，年轻的新西兰人一直寻求着他们所谓的“海外经历”，这也不禁让人担忧起人才流失的问题。

原文：Proportionate to its population of 5.3m, it has one of the largest diasporas in the OECD, a club of mostly rich countries.

分析：这句话中，“Proportionate to its population of 5.3m”作为形容词短语充当状语，表明与新西兰530万人口规模的比例关系，为后面描述的情况提供背景和参照。句子主语“it”指代新西兰，“has”是谓语动词，形成主谓结构。“one of the largest diasporas”是宾语，运用“one of the + 最高级 + 名词复数”的结构，突出新西兰拥有规模极大的海外侨民群体。“in the OECD”是后置定语，对侨民群体的范围进行限定，说明是在经合组织这个框架内。而“a club of mostly rich countries”作为“OECD”的同位语，进一步解释经合组织是由多数富裕国家构成的组织，整体句子通过这种语法结构清晰地阐述了新西兰在经合组织中侨民规模大这一情况与自身人口规模的联系。

译文：在经合组织这个主要由富裕国家组成的俱乐部里，新西兰以其530万的人口规模，却拥有着比例相当高的侨民群体。

**③写作技巧**

It is not just that Australia’s economy has weathered the cost-of-living crisis better.

这不仅仅是因为澳大利亚的经济在应对生活成本危机方面表现更好。

在“It is not just that Australia’s economy has weathered the cost - of - living crisis better.”这句话里，“weather”是动词，意为“经受住；平安度过（困难、危险等）”。在这里，“has weathered” 是现在完成时，表明澳大利亚经济已经成功度过了生活成本危机，并且相比之下表现更好。同义表达可以使用tide over、survive和withstand等等。

例句：

The small business managed to tide over the economic recession with the help of a government loan.

这家小企业在政府贷款的帮助下成功度过了经济衰退期。

Many traditional stores struggled to survive the online shopping boom.

许多传统商店在网购热潮中艰难地存活了下来。

The old building has withstood numerous earthquakes over the centuries.

这座古老的建筑在几个世纪里经受住了无数次地震。

④背景知识

新西兰是一个位于太平洋西南部的岛国，由北岛、南岛及一些小岛组成，风景优美，以其壮丽的自然景观如山脉、湖泊、海滩和冰川而闻名于世。它拥有独特的动植物生态系统，如奇异鸟等珍稀物种。新西兰经济以农业、畜牧业、旅游业等为主，在国际贸易中，乳制品、肉类、木材等农产品占据重要地位。

澳大利亚是新西兰的近邻，是世界上唯一国土覆盖一整个大陆的国家，幅员辽阔，资源丰富。澳大利亚经济较为多元化，除了农业和矿业发达外，服务业也占据重要比重。在国际经济舞台上，澳大利亚的经济规模大于新西兰，在金融、教育、医疗等领域也有较强的实力。

经合组织（OECD）成立于1961年，其宗旨是促进成员国经济和社会的发展，推动世界经济增长。该组织致力于收集和分析数据、制定政策建议以及促进国际合作，成员国大多是发达国家，在全球经济、科技和文化等方面具有重要影响力。了解这些背景知识，有助于学习者更好地理解文章中提到的新西兰和澳大利亚的经济对比、人才流动以及在国际组织中的相关情况等内容。

**⑤段落大意**

【1】澳方诱惑：澳大利亚报纸广告用优厚条件吸引新西兰医疗、警察等从业者赴澳

【2】移民新高：新西兰人以创纪录数量移民，去年净流失4.7万公民，主体为本国居民

【3】外流溯源：新西兰因经济小、机会少，长期有人才外流，现经济衰退致问题凸显

【4】对比差异：新西兰人可赴澳，澳大利亚经济好、福利优，对比下新西兰处境不佳

【5】形势堪忧：过去新西兰人才流失问题曾缓解，现外流人群改变，移民减少，留才困难