



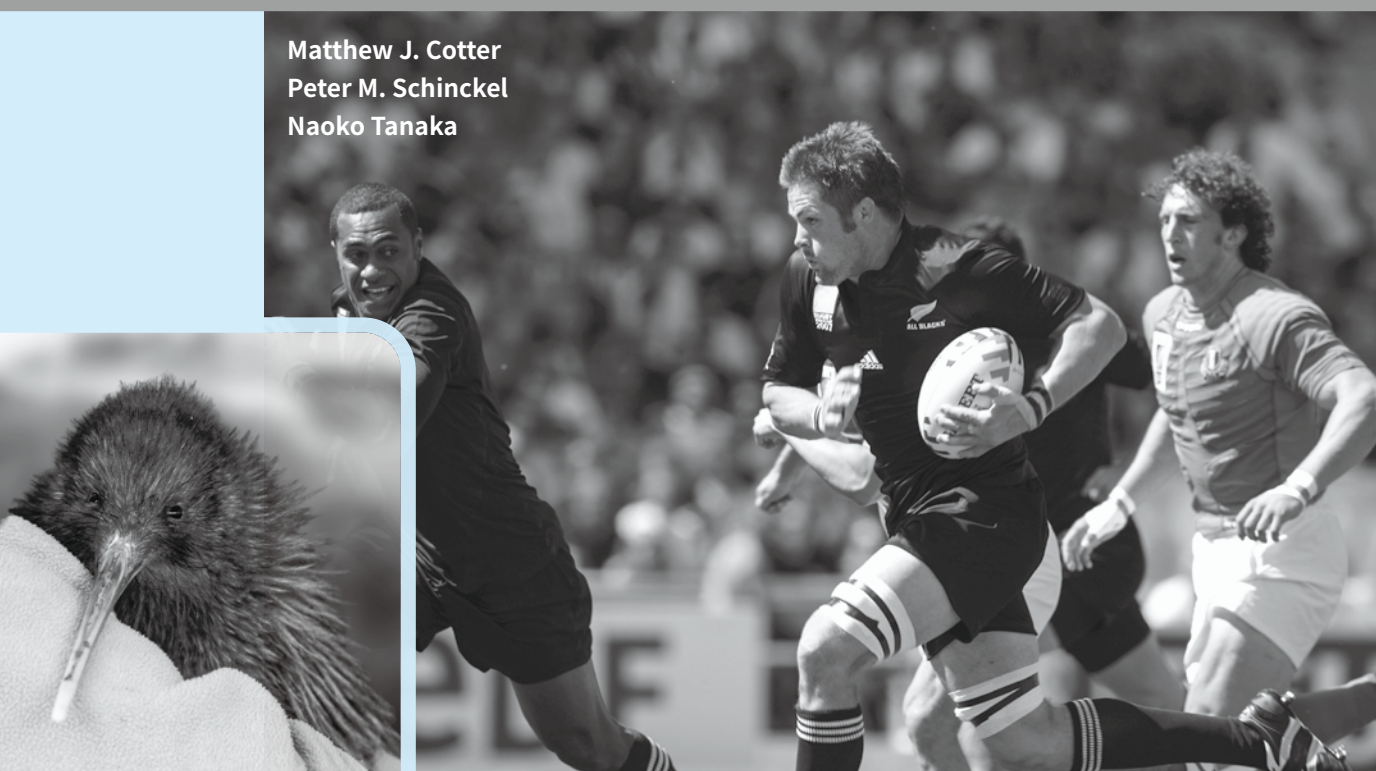
Exploring Down Under

A Guide to Studying in
New Zealand and Australia
行こう！ ニューージーランドとオーストラリア留学
2カ国の英語と文化の魅力



NAN'UN-DO

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Exploring Down Under

A Guide to Studying in New Zealand and Australia

行こう! ニュージーランドとオーストラリア留学—2カ国の英語と文化の魅力

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Introduction

Exploring Down Under – A Guide to Studying in New Zealand and Australia is written for those students who will study in New Zealand or Australia. The first half of the book is about New Zealand, and the second half is about Australia. Although the countries have many similar points there are also many things that are different.

This textbook focuses on Real Life English: ‘Grammar Free’ Conversation (Speaking and Listening). Readers will learn how to use English in real life situations. The textbook is written at a A2-B1 CEFR level. However, those of lower or higher English level will also benefit from using this textbook.

British English

In New Zealand and Australia, British English (B) is used, so the spelling of some words may be different from American English (A). For example, colour (B) = color (A), favourite (B) = favorite (A). Also, there will be some words that are completely different from American English. For example, lift (B) = elevator (A), ground floor (B) = first floor (A) (first floor (B) = second floor (A)), programme (B) = program (A), second year (B) = sophomore (A).

Characters

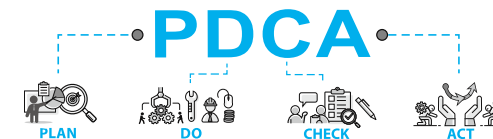
We follow two main characters in this book.

Noriko is a second-year university student who is studying English in Hokkaido. She is studying abroad in New Zealand for four months as part of her department’s study abroad programme. She is taking English classes at the local university. Her homestay mother is **Paula**, and she has already made friends with **Jacob**, **Stuart** and **Maree**.

Kazuki is a second-year high school student from Osaka. His whole second-year class is in Australia where they are studying for three weeks. They are taking English classes at the local English school. Kazuki’s homestay parents are **Derek** and **Sandy** and he has made two friends, **Paul** and **Julianna**.

Speaking Time

The speaking activities in this section will help you get used to speaking about everyday conversation topics that relate to the unit topics. They will also prepare you for speaking tests such as EIKEN, IELTS and Cambridge. Each speaking activity is based on the PDCA (Plan, Do, Check, Act) cycle. This is a simple method for solving problems, learning and improving.



Slang Time

People in New Zealand and Australia use a lot of slang which is local phrases and words. It is good to learn and practice these words so that you can understand and communicate well.

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Telling the Time in British English

イギリス英語での時刻の言い方

Say the minutes, then the hour.

分のあとに時間を言います。

Example: 1:25 say 'twenty-five past one'

例：1:25「1時25分過ぎ」

1 ~ 30 minutes, say 'past'.

1分から30分は「～時一分過ぎ」と言います。

Example: 1:20 say 'twenty past one'

例：1:20「1時20分過ぎ」

31 ~ 59 minutes, say 'to'.

31分から59分は「～時まであと一分」と言います。

Example: 1:35 say 'twenty-five to two'

例：1:35「1時まであと35分」

When the minute hand is on 3 or 9, say 'quarter' instead of fifteen.

長針が3または9の場合は、15ではなく「quarter (4分の1)」と言います。

Example: 1:15 say 'quarter past one' 1:45 say 'quarter to two'

例：1:15「1時15分過ぎ」 1:45「2時15分前」

When the minute hand is on 6, we can say 'half past'.

長針が6のときは、「半過ぎ」と言います。

Example: 5:30 say 'half past five'

例：5:30「5時半過ぎ」

In New Zealand and Australia, the 12-hour format is usually used.

For example, 2 p.m. (or two in the afternoon), not “fourteen hundred hours” (never 14 o'clock)

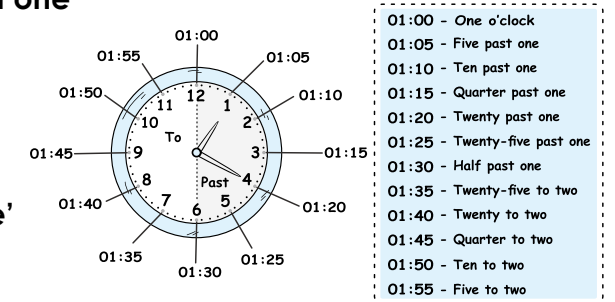
ニュージーランドとオーストラリアでは、通常、12時間制が使用されます。

例えば、14:00ではなく、午後2時です。

(24-hour clock can be used in technical fields such as military, aviation, computing, navigation, transportation and the sciences.)

(24時間制は、軍隊、航空会社、コンピューティング、ナビゲーション、輸送産業、科学の分野で使われています。)

— Learning The Time —



Phrases to Use during Speaking Activities

Useful phrases for the classroom 教室で役立つフレーズ

Hi. Let's do this activity together. こんにちは。一緒にこのアクティビティをしましょう。
Can our group join your group? あなたのグループに参加してもいいですか？
I/We would like to ask you some questions. いくつか質問させてください
Can you give me/us some feedback or advice? フィードバックか助言をもらえますか？
What do you think? どう思いますか？

Useful phrases for homestay ホームステイに役立つフレーズ

How do I use the microwave/washing machine? 電子レンジ/洗濯機はどのように使いますか？
Can I get an extra pillow/blanket, please? 予備の枕/毛布をもらえますか？
Can I help with the washing up/dishes? 洗い物/皿洗いを手伝いましょうか？
Is there anything I can do to help? 何かお手伝いできることはありますか？
Can I get a drink/something to eat, please? 飲み物/食べ物をいただけますか？
I'm sorry to say but can't eat mushrooms. すみませんが、キノコは食べられません。
I'm sorry but I'm allergic to (cherries) so I can't have them. すみませんが、(さくらんぼ)にアレルギーがあるので食べられません。
Can you pass the (tomato sauce) please? (トマトソース)をわたしてもらえますか？
What did you get up to today? 今日は何をしていましたか？
Can I talk to you about something? 少し話をしてもいいですか？
I'm feeling a bit homesick. 少しホームシックです。
What time do we usually have breakfast/dinner? たいてい何時に朝食/夕食を食べますか？
I am meeting friends tonight so I won't be home for dinner. Can you keep it for me? 私は今夜、友達と会う予定なので、夕食時に家にいません。夕食を取っておいてもらえますか？
I'll have dinner with friends tonight so you don't have to make any for me. 私は今夜、友達と夕食を食べる予定なので、夕食は用意しなくて大丈夫です。
I'm not feeling well. 気分が良くありません。
I have a stomach-ache/headache/toothache/fever/cold. 腹痛/頭痛/歯痛/発熱があります。/風邪をひきました。

Phrases to Use during Speaking Activities

Useful phrases to talk about family and home

家族や家について話すときに役立つフレーズ

My father/mother works for (ABC company). 父/母は(ABC社)に勤めています。
I have an older brother and two younger sisters. 兄と2人の妹がいます。
My younger brother is seven years old and is into (dinosaurs.) 私の弟は7歳で(恐竜)に夢中です。
My hometown is (Sapporo) which is in (Hokkaido). 私の故郷は(札幌)で(北海道)にあります。
Let me show you on a map. 地図でご案内します。
Here are some photos of my family. これが私の家族の写真です。

Useful phrases to talk about books, movies, and music

本、映画、音楽について話すときに役立つフレーズ

Tell me about your favourite book/movie/music. あなたの好きな本/映画/音楽を教えてください。
What is good about it? それは何がいいのですか？
Who is your favourite writer/actor/ singer, band or group.? あなたの好きな作家/俳優/歌手かグループかバンドは誰ですか？
What kind of books/movies/music do you like? どのような本/映画/音楽が好きですか？

Useful phrases to talk about hobbies and sports.

趣味やスポーツについて話すときに役立つフレーズ

What do you like doing in your free time? 時間があるとき、何をするのが好きですか？
Are you into (sports/computer games)? スポーツ/コンピューターゲームにはまっていますか？
Do you play any sports? 何かスポーツはしますか？
How long have you played/followed it? どのくらいそれを行なっていますか/続けていますか？

Useful phrases to for eating out and ordering takeaways

外食やテイクアウトの注文に役立つフレーズ

Can I get a table for two, please? 2人用の席をお願いできますか？
Can I make a booking for three people at 6:00 p.m. 3名で午後6時から予約ができますか？
I'd like a hamburger, medium fries and a coke please. ハンバーガーとポテトMサイズとコーラをお願いします。
I'd like that to take away (to go) please. 持ち帰りをお願いします。
Can I get some sauce with that? それにソースをつけてもらえますか？
Excuse me. Where is the toilet? すみません。お手洗いはどこですか？



Reading

Read the passage, using the **Glossary**, if necessary.



Kia ora and welcome to New Zealand, known for its beautiful nature, friendly people and easy-going way of life. New Zealand is often called NZ (pronounced *En-Zed*) or *Aotearoa*, its **Māori** name. Aotearoa means the *land of the long white cloud*. This cloud helped Māori find New Zealand a long time ago.

The nickname for New Zealand people and things made in New Zealand is *kiwi*. This is because the *kiwi* is the **national** bird. It is very cute and **native** to New Zealand which means it didn't come from another country. The national plant is the silver **fern** which is green on top of the leaf but silver underneath. It is also native to New Zealand and the silver **fern** symbol can be seen on national sports team uniforms like the All Blacks rugby team.

New Zealand has three official languages, English, Māori and **sign language**. You can say '*kia ora*' in New Zealand if you want to say *hello* or *thank you*. It is a very useful phrase!

Glossary	Māori ニュージーランドの先住民	cloud 雲	national 国家の
	native 原生の	fern シダ	sign language 手話

Did you know? Which came first, the kiwi bird or kiwifruit?



驚くかもしれませんが、もともとキウイは鳥でした！ マオリ族が初めてニュージーランドに来たとき、「キーウィ」というオスのキウイの鳴き声を聞いて、キウイと名付けました。夜行性で飛べない魅力的な鳥です。体の割に非常に大きな卵を産み、オスも卵を孵化します。また、くちばしの先端に鼻孔を持つ、世界で唯一の鳥でもあります。このため、夜でも食料となる昆虫を探ることができます。キウイフルーツの発祥は実は中国で、チャイニーズ・グーズベリーと呼ばれていました。1904年にニュージーランドにもたらされ、着実に繁殖しました。50年後、世界の市場で販売するにあたり、鳥のキウイと似ていたことから、キウイフルーツという新しい名前になったのです。

Vocabulary Find the word or words in the **Reading** text to match the meaning below.

- (par. 1) discover _____
- (par. 2) a metal and colour _____
- (par. 2) a sign or logo of something _____
- (par. 2) matching clothes worn by a group _____
- (par. 3) helpful _____

Understanding the Reading

1) Circle the correct answer.

Aotearoa is: a fruit a bird New Zealand China

2) What does the word *Aotearoa* mean?

3) What is the nickname of New Zealand people?

4) Fill in the correct word from the words below.

The _____ is on uniforms.

land logo white phrase silver cloud language

5) Find the correct words in the reading.

The Māori phrase for 'hello' and 'thank you' _____

The national plant of New Zealand _____

6) What are the three official languages of New Zealand?

Write: _____

7) Find and write the Japanese from the 'Did you know?' passage that means the same as the English written below.

When Māori first came to New Zealand they heard a male bird call 'kee wee' and so named it the kiwi.

Listening Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks. Check **slang** meanings in 'Slang Time!'

Noriko: Kia ora, Jacob.



Jacob: Talofa, Noriko. ① _____ are you going?

Noriko: I'm good! What did you say just now?

Jacob: Oh, talofa. It means ② _____ in the Samoan language.

Noriko: Oh, I didn't know that. Are you Samoan?

Jacob: Yes. My grandparents came to New Zealand to live a long time ago. We still ③ _____ Samoan at home. Did you think only English and Māori are the only languages spoken in New Zealand?

Noriko: Well, yes. They are ④ _____ languages, right?

Jacob: Yeah, that's right. But, there are many ⑤ _____ people and cultures living in New Zealand. It is ⑥ _____ multicultural. You can hear people speaking many languages. You came here to study but probably when you meet other Japanese students, you will probably speak Japanese right?

Noriko: That is true. But I will try to speak English as ⑦ _____ as possible. I want to get better at speaking English. Of course, I want to ⑧ _____ the experience of living in New Zealand too.

Jacob: That's great Noriko. I am sure you will do both! Oh, my class is about to start. **Later!**

Noriko: **Cheers!** Later!

Speaking Time What is it? Guess the NZ thing.

1) Plan

With a group, brainstorm everything you already know about New Zealand and write them down together. For each fact write a quiz question for it.

Example Q: What is a nickname for a New Zealand person?

A: New Zealand people are called 'Kiwis'.

2) Do

Meet another group. Each group takes turns reading its questions to the other group. The other group tries to guess the answer.

3) Check

With your own group, add the New Zealand facts from the other group and the questions.

4) Act

Repeat 2) and 3) above with another group.

Slang Time!

How are you going? 元気かい? Later!(See you later!) またね。 Cheers! ありがとう

Unit 2

Making Friends in NZ



Reading

Read the passage, using the **Glossary**, if necessary.



When making friends in New Zealand, it is good to remember that Kiwis are generally quite **laid-back**, friendly and have a positive attitude towards life. We already know New Zealand **welcomes** other cultures and is a multicultural society. It is usual to smile and say 'Hi' to shopkeepers, bus drivers, and even someone you **share** an elevator with.

When you meet someone for the first time, make eye contact, smile and shake their hand. A **firm grip**, shows you are confident and the handshake should last for about 2-3 seconds, about the same time for you to say 'Nice to meet you' or 'Nice to meet you, too' if you are replying.

'Fist bumps' or handshakes that start with a 'high-five' are common when you already know the person well. In these situations, you can greet friends with a 'How's it going?' or 'How are you doing?' which **basically** means 'How are you?'

Glossary

laid back のんびり welcome 歓迎する share 共有する
firm grip しっかり手を握ること basically 基本的に



Did you know? You should say how you feel.

ニュージーランドでは、「How are you?」と聞くと、「I'm fine」ではなく、「I'm hungry」や「I'm tired」と答える人がいて驚くことがあります。これは、ニュージーランドが低文脈文化であるためです。つまり、人々は誤解を避けるために、自分が意図していることや言いたいことをストレートに話すのです。反対に、日本の文化は非常に高文脈であり、日本の文化が分かっている場合は、言葉による説明がなくても相手の真意を理解することができます。例えば、先生に「明日までに課題を提出するのは難しい」と言った場合、日本の先生は「提出できない」と理解します。しかし、ニュージーランドの先生には「難しいけれど、提出できる」と解釈されます。友達や先生、ホームステイ先の家族に自分の意見や気持ちをはっきりと伝えることが必要になります。

Vocabulary Find the word or words in the Reading text to match the meaning below.

- (par. 1) staff in a shop _____
- (par. 2) look into someone's eyes _____
- (par. 2) bold, not afraid _____
- (par. 3) begin _____
- (par. 3) usual _____

Understanding the Reading

- Circle the correct answer from the passage.

Kiwis are generally: friendly lively bus drivers

- What does the phrase 'How's it going?' mean?

- How long should a hand shake last?

- Fill in the correct word from the words below.

Make eye contact and _____.

positive smile hands phrase shake sad situation

- Find the correct words in the reading.

A phrase to reply to 'Nice to meet you.' _____

- What do we already know New Zealand is?

A _____ society that _____ other cultures.

- Find and write the Japanese from the 'Did you know?' passage that means the same as the English written below.

This means people say what they mean or speak directly to avoid confusion.

Listening Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks. Check slang meanings in 'Slang Time!'

Jacob: Hi, Noriko. Do you want to go to the university café for lunch?



Noriko: I sure do. I'm so hungry!

Jacob: Great. You'll ① _____ my friends, Stuart and Maree, there. You will like them.

Noriko: That will be fun.

Jacob: Here they are now. Hi, **guys**.

Noriko: Hi, I'm Noriko. It's ② _____ to meet you.

Jacob: I will let Noriko explain how we ③ _____ each other.

Noriko: Well, we met at the University culture center. Jacob is interested in Japan, so I am ④ _____ him some Japanese. But, I think he teaches me more English. Kiwi English, **eh** Jacob?

Jacob: That's right. I can see you have mastered the New Zealand 'eh' already!

Noriko: **Yep!** In ⑤ _____, English I would have to say '...right?'

Jacob: **Yeah.** 'eh' is much easier. In Japanese, you would say 'ね?' or 'でしょう?'

Noriko: Well ⑥ _____!

Jacob: As you can see, we are both learning a lot from each other. Noriko, are you on Instagram or something?

Noriko: Yep, I'm on Facebook, too. I use it for ⑦ _____ my parents back in Japan, though. For photos and posting I use Instagram.

Jacob: Great! Can you ⑧ _____ me? This is my account.

Noriko: Of course. And I'll add Maree and Stuart also.

Speaking Time Make an SNS conversation.

- Plan**

In a group of four, write an SNS group conversation between Noriko, Maree, Stuart, and Jacob. Any topic is OK. For example, a plan to go to the beach together.

- Do**

Read your conversation to another group. Each person takes the role of one of the four people in the conversation. Get feedback from the other group.

- Check**

With your own group, fix your discussion based on the feedback.

- Act**

Repeat 2) and 3) above with another group.

Slang Time!

guys 人々 (男女を問わず、呼びかけに使う) ...eh? だろう・でしょう? Yep そうね Yeah その通り