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King Arthur and his Knights

亚瑟王与圆桌骑士



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序

一套供青少年和英语爱好者阅读的丛书，应满足三个要求：

Read for pleasure;

Read for information;

Read for language improvement.

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》满足了以上要求而有余。

首先，这是一套同时供听觉享受的书。一部作品，当它由专业演员朗读时，就能以其优美的声音、抑扬顿挫的语调、加上传神的表达，使读者和听者真正身临其境，最充分地领会作品中的情、境、思。而这一效果，就不是只有白纸黑字的书面材料所能提供的了。加之这套书图文并茂，更使视、听两种感官得以完美地结合。

其次，这套书为读、听者提供了有益的背景资料，包括作家生平、时代背景、人文知识等，有助于培养青少年的跨文化意识。书中许多传世名画，更给人充分的艺术享受。

再者，虽是读物，却兼具教科书的功能。每本书都编入为数不少的练习，涉及阅读理解、词汇辨析以及语法结构等，为课堂的语言教学提供了有效的补充。

在教育部颁布的国家英语课程标准中指出了泛读的重要性，明确规定了学生每学期的课外阅读量。学习任何外语，只有课内的精读，没有课外大量的泛读，是不可能学好的，更不用说获得语感。《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》丛书的编印出版，为广大青少年和英语爱好者提供了一个学习英语的新天地——我为你们庆幸。

教育部《英语课程标准》
专家组组长 陈琳

二〇〇三年冬为第一版而作

二〇〇九年夏为第二版修订

使用说明

◆ 1 应该怎样选书？

按阅读兴趣选书

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》精选世界经典作品，也包括富于创意的现代作品；既有脍炙人口的小说、戏剧，又有非小说类的文化知识读物，品种丰富，内容多样，适合口味不同的读者挑选自己感兴趣的书籍，享受阅读的乐趣。

按英语程度选书

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》现设 Level 1 至 Level 6，由浅入深，涵盖初、中级英语程度。读物分级采用了国际上通用的划分标准，主要以词汇 (vocabulary) 和结构 (structures) 划分。

Level 1 至 Level 3 出现的词汇较浅显，相对深的核心词汇均配上中文解释，节省读者查找词典的时间，以专心理解正文内容。在注释的帮助下，读者若能流畅地阅读正文内容，就不用担心这一本书程度过深。

Level 1 至 Level 3 出现的动词时态形式和句子结构比较简单。动词时态形式以一般现在时 (present simple)、现在进行时 (present continuous)、一般过去时 (past simple) 为主，句子结构大部分是简单句 (simple sentences)。此外，还包括比较级和最高级 (comparative and superlative forms)、可数和不可数名词 (countable and uncountable nouns) 以及冠词 (articles) 等语法知识点。

Level 4 至 Level 6 出现的动词时态形式，以现在完成时 (present perfect)、现在完成进行时 (present perfect continuous)、过去完成进行时 (past perfect continuous) 为主，句子结构大部分是复合句 (compound sentences)、条件从句 (1st and 2nd conditional sentences) 等。此外，还包括情态动词 (modal verbs)、被动形式 (passive forms)、动名词 (gerunds)、短语动词 (phrasal verbs) 等语法知识点。

根据上述的语法范围，读者可按自己实际的英语水平，如词汇量、语法知识、理解能力、阅读能力等自主选择，不再受制于学校年级划分或学历高低的约束，完全根据个人需要选择合适的读物。

2 怎样提高阅读效果？

阅读的方法主要有两种：一是泛读，二是精读。两者各有功能，适当地结合使用，相辅相成，有事半功倍之效。

泛读，指阅读大量适合自己程度（可稍浅，但不能过深），不同内容、风格、体裁的读物，但求明白内容大意，不用花费太多时间钻研细节，主要作用是多接触英语，减轻对它的生疏感，巩固以前所学过的英语，让脑子在潜意识中吸收词汇用法、语法结构等。

精读，指小心认真地阅读内容精彩、组织有条理、遣词造句又正确的作品，着重点在于理解“准确”及“深入”，欣赏其精彩独到之处。精读时，可充分利用书中精心设计的练习，学习掌握有用的英语词汇和语法知识。精读后，可再花十分钟朗读其中一小段有趣的文字，边念边细心领会文字的结构和意思。

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》中的作品均值得精读，如时间有限，不妨尝试每两个星期泛读一本，辅以每星期挑选书中一章精彩的文字精读。要学好英语，持之以恒地泛读和精读英文是最有效的方法。

3 如何充分利用本系列 CD？

本系列每本书均配有 CD，提供作品朗读，朗读者都是专业演员，英国作品由英国演员录音，美国作品由美国演员录音，务求增加聆听的真实感和感染力。多聆听英式和美式英语两种发音，可让读者熟悉二者的差异，逐渐培养分辨英美发音的能力，提高聆听理解的准确度。

聆听与阅读的安排可随读者喜爱，先读后听，先听后读，边听边读或交替进行。读者亦可以本系列的 CD 为核心，着重提高听的能力，此时应选择

程度稍浅的品种。

若将 CD 随身携带，反复聆听、诵读，日积月累，对英语理解能力和表达能力的提高必有显著成效。

4 本系列的练习与测试有何功能？

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》特别注重练习的设计，为读者考虑周到，切合实用需求，学习功能强。每章后均配有训练听、说、读、写四项技能的练习，分量、难度恰到好处。

听力练习分两类，一是重听故事回答问题，二是聆听主角对话、书信朗读或模拟记者访问后写出答案，旨在以生活化的练习形式逐步提高听力。

模仿录音朗读故事或模仿主人翁在戏剧中的对白，则是训练口语能力的好方法。

阅读理解练习形式多样化，有纵横字谜、配对、填空、字句重组等等，注重训练读者的理解、推敲和联想等多种阅读技能。

写作练习尤具新意，教读者使用网式图示（spidergrams）记录重点，采用问答、书信、电报、记者采访等多样化形式，鼓励读者动手写作。

书后更设有升级测试（Exit Test）及答案，供读者检查学习效果。

充分利用书中的练习和测试，可全面提升听、说、读、写四项技能。

5 本系列还能提供什么帮助？

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》提倡丰富多元的现代阅读，巧用书中提供的资讯，有助于提升英语理解力，拓展视野。

每本书都设有专章介绍相关的历史文化知识，经典名著更有作者生平、社会背景等资讯。书内富有表现力的彩色插图、绘图和照片，使阅读充满趣味，部分加上如何解读古典名画的指导，增长见识。有些剧作包含舞台演出台本，可供戏剧爱好者一显身手。有的书还提供一些与主题相关的网址，比如关于不同国家的节庆源流的网址，让读者多利用网上资源增进知识。

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The story is recorded in full. 故事全文录音



This symbol indicates the exercises featured on the accompanying CD.

听力练习的录音标记

Was King Arthur only a Legend?

No, King Arthur was not only a legend. In the ninth century, a historian called Nennius wrote a book called *Historia Britonum*. It was a history of Britain, about the life of the Celtic leader, Arthur, and his knights¹.

Nennius wrote that Arthur was a great Celtic military leader of the 5th and 6th century. He fought against the Saxons, from the year 513 to 537. He and his men won many battles against the Saxons.

His people loved and remembered him for centuries after. There are lots of old ballads², songs, poems and stories about Arthur and his knights.

In 1470, Sir Thomas Malory wrote about King Arthur and his castle, Camelot. His writings are a complete and accurate³ record⁴ of the King's life and times.

Today there are many books and films in different languages on this exciting subject⁵. King Arthur is so famous that he is part of the Briten literary cycle⁶.



1. knights : 骑士。

2. ballads : 民歌。

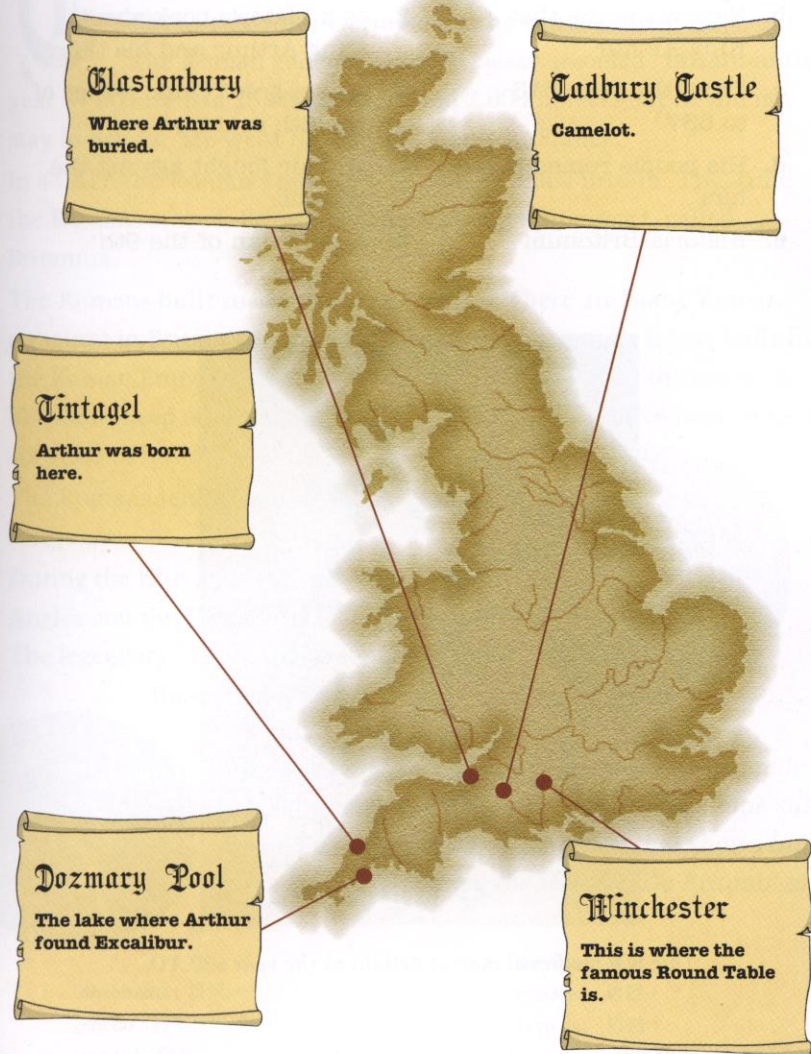
3. accurate : 精确的。

4. record : 记录。

5. subject : 主题。

6. cycle : 循环。

Important Places During Arthur's Time



1 Match the correct parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| a. Nennius was | 1. with songs, poems and stories. |
| b. Nennius wrote that King Arthur | 2. is a historic book about King Arthur and his times. |
| c. From the year 513 to 537 | 3. was a great Celtic leader of the 6th century. |
| d. His people remembered him | 4. Arthur fought against the Saxons. |
| e. Historia Britonum | 5. a historian of the 9th century. |



This is a medieval map of Britain in the year 600 AD.

Before Arthur's Time

The first inhabitants¹ of Britain were probably the Celts. They came from Germany in the third century BC. The Roman general², Julius Caesar, invaded³ Britain in the year 54 BC. He had 25,000 soldiers and 2,000 horses. But he did not stay in Britain. He went to fight the Gauls in France.

In 43 AD, the Roman Emperor Claudius invaded Britain. This time the Romans stayed. Britain became a Roman province⁴, called Britannia.

The Romans built roads, walls and towns. There are many Roman remains⁵ in Britain. Hadrian's Wall is a good example. It was built by the Roman Emperor Hadrian in 122 AD. He built it in the north of Britain to keep out⁶ the Scots. It is about 120 kilometres long. It took six years to build.

The Romans left Britain in 410 AD, after 350 years.

During the fifth and sixth century, the Angles and the Saxons invaded Britain. The legendary⁷ King Arthur fought against these invaders and others.



These are two sides of a Roman coin. It was made to celebrate Claudius's victory in Britain. One side shows Emperor Claudius and the other shows him riding his horse. Notice the writing 'De Britann' on the coin.



1. inhabitants : 居民。
2. general : 将军。
3. invaded : 侵略。

4. province : 省份。
5. remains : 遗迹。
6. keep out : 阻挡。
7. legendary : 传奇性的。

1

Can you find the names of three Roman Emperors and the name of the Roman province? Circle them.

S	X	O	F	G	J	Z	V	R	A	O
D	S	H	A	D	R	I	A	N	G	H
B	S	R	Q	Y	P	E	D	I	H	Z
R	Z	E	J	C	A	E	S	A	R	L
I	O	X	R	L	V	R	G	Q	K	W
T	R	G	D	A	M	T	H	M	E	O
A	B	L	I	U	G	V	S	I	J	D
N	P	C	N	D	S	U	O	W	L	X
N	V	J	B	I	W	F	A	G	P	J
I	O	H	F	U	Q	P	F	B	V	C
A	U	K	I	S	E	O	P	E	R	K

BEFORE READING

What is a legend?

A legend begins as a true story, but as the years pass some things are added to it, and some things are forgotten.

So, a legend is a mix of historical facts and popular fantasy.

- 1 What words do you think of when you hear these words: *King Arthur and his Knights*? Circle the words.



	cities	horses	Indians
castles	ships	artists	swords
forests	snow	knights	magic
books	armour	battles	



- 2 What is your favourite legend?





Young Arthur



In the year 493, Uther Pendragon became King of Britain. He had a counsellor¹ named Merlin. Merlin was also a magician².

When King Uther's son Arthur was born, Merlin said, 'Your son must grow up away from the court. It is safer!'

Merlin gave the baby son to Sir Ector and his wife. They raised³ him well.

When King Uther died in 509, Britain had no king. The country had many problems.

Merlin went to the Archbishop of Canterbury⁴ and said, 'Britain must have a king. We must find one. Call all the noblemen of the kingdom. Tell them to meet at the great church in London on

1. counsellor : 顾问。

2. magician : 巫师。

3. raised : 抚养。

4. Archbishop of Canterbury : 坎特伯雷主教。





King Arthur

and his Knights



Christmas Day. There, God will show us the new king.'

On Christmas Day, all the noblemen were in the great church. Outside the church there was a big stone with a sword in it. These words were written on the big stone:

**He who pulls the sword out of this stone
is the true King of Britain.**



UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

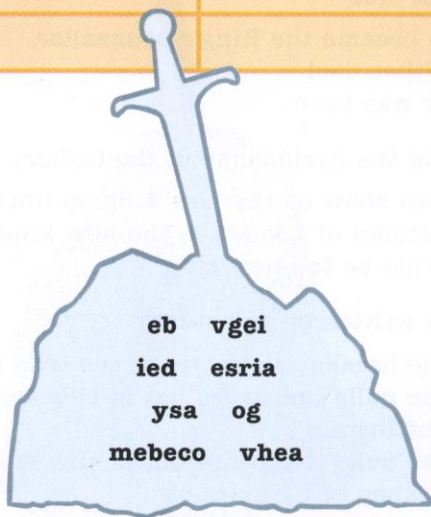
1 Choose the correct answer.

- a. In the year 493
- ☐ Merlin was born.
 - ☐ Uther Pendragon became King of Britain.
 - ☐ King Arthur was born.
- b. Merlin, the magician, was
- ☐ King Uther's counsellor.
 - ☐ King Uther's father.
 - ☐ the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- c. Merlin gave King Uther's baby son to
- ☐ the church.
 - ☐ the Archbishop of Canterbury.
 - ☐ Sir Ector and his wife.
- d. In the year 509
- ☐ Merlin became the King's counsellor.
 - ☐ King Uther died.
 - ☐ Arthur was born.
- e. Merlin told the Archbishop of Canterbury
- ☐ 'God will show us the new king on Christmas Day'.
 - ☐ 'A nobleman of London is the new king'.
 - ☐ 'You must be the new king'.
- f. What was written on the stone?
- ☐ 'He who breaks this sword is the true King of Britain'.
 - ☐ 'He who pulls the sword out of this stone is the true King of Britain'.
 - ☐ 'He who pulls the sword out of this stone is the new Archbishop of Canterbury'.

2 The Past Simple (一般过去时)

The Past Simple of a verb is often used to tell a story. Put the correct verb next to the Past Simple form. The anagram (变形词) of the infinitive (动词原形) is in the stone.

PAST	INFINITIVE
became	
had	
was	
died	
gave	
raised	
went	
said	





The Sword in the Stone



Each nobleman tried to pull the sword out of the stone. No one was able to do it.

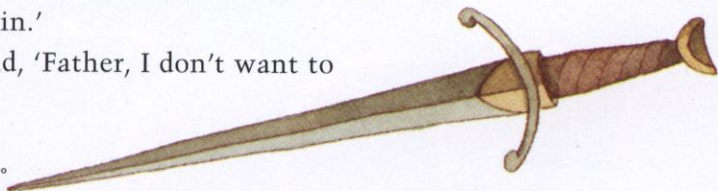
On New Year's Day, the sword was still in the stone. Arthur was there with Sir Ector.

Arthur pulled the sword out of the stone without difficulty! This was the sign¹ from God. All the noblemen were surprised. He was the new King of Britain.

Sir Ector said, 'Arthur, you are now the King of Britain.'

Arthur said, 'Father, I don't want to leave you!'

1. sign : 示意。





King Arthur

and his Knights



Sir Ector said, 'I'm not your real father. I don't know who you are. The magician Merlin brought you to us when you were born. I raised you like a son, and I love you. Now you are a king. God wants you to lead¹ Britain. You must go and do your duty².'

Merlin said to the noblemen, 'This is King Uther's son and he is our new king!'

Young Arthur first became a knight. Then he became King of Britain.



1. lead : 统治。

2. do your duty : 履行职责。



G. Manna

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

1 Decide whether these sentences are true (T) or false (F).

	T	F
a. No nobleman was able to pull the sword out of the stone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Arthur was in London with Merlin.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Arthur pulled the sword out of the stone easily.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. All the noblemen were angry.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Arthur became the new King of Britain.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Sir Ector was not Arthur's real father.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Merlin said, 'This is Sir Ector's son and he is our new king!'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Match the words below with their opposites.

a. first	1. come
b. pull	2. old
c. difficult	3. small
d. true	4. take
e. new	5. hate
f. born	6. push
g. big	7. false
h. bring	8. easy
i. love	9. die
j. go	10. last

3 Demonstrative Pronouns (指示代词)

In Chapter 2, we saw this sentence:

This was the sign from God.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are: this, that, these **and** those.
This **and** these **refer to things close to you.** That **and** those **refer to things farther away.**

Complete the sentences below with a suitable demonstrative pronoun.

- Today is Christmas Day, and all the noblemen are in the church. is an important day.
- 'Who is the old man at the back of the church?' asked Arthur. '..... is the Archbishop of Canterbury,' said Sir Ector.
- 'Look at the young boy here with the sword,' said Merlin. '..... is the new King of Britain.'
- Many men are in front of the church over there. are the noblemen of Britain.
- are the words written on the stone in front of the church.
- Sir Ector was outside the church. '..... is the great church of London,' he said.

4 Listen to Chapter 2 and circle the words that you hear.



horse

sword

stone

forest

boat

King

Britain

mother

home

father

castle

clock

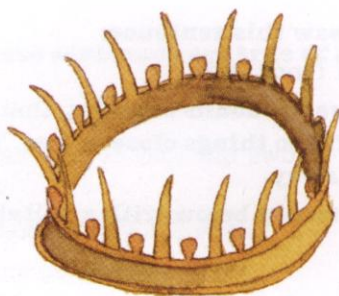
cold

magician

winter

knight





Britain has a King



Arthur was a young king. He was about twenty years old. He lived at Camelot. His first years as king were difficult. He fought against many enemies from other lands, particularly the Saxons. Some noblemen of his court caused trouble¹. They did not want to obey a young king.

King Arthur was very adventurous². He liked riding his horse and looking for adventures. He was courageous, loyal³ and friendly. His people loved him.

One day, King Arthur was riding in the forest. He saw a fountain⁴. Near the fountain there was a knight named Sir Pellinore.

'Stop!' said Sir Pellinore. 'You cannot go past the fountain! You must fight with me first!'

1. trouble : 麻烦。

2. adventurous : 爱冒险的。

3. loyal : 忠诚的。

4. fountain : 喷泉。



G. Munro



King Arthur and his Knights

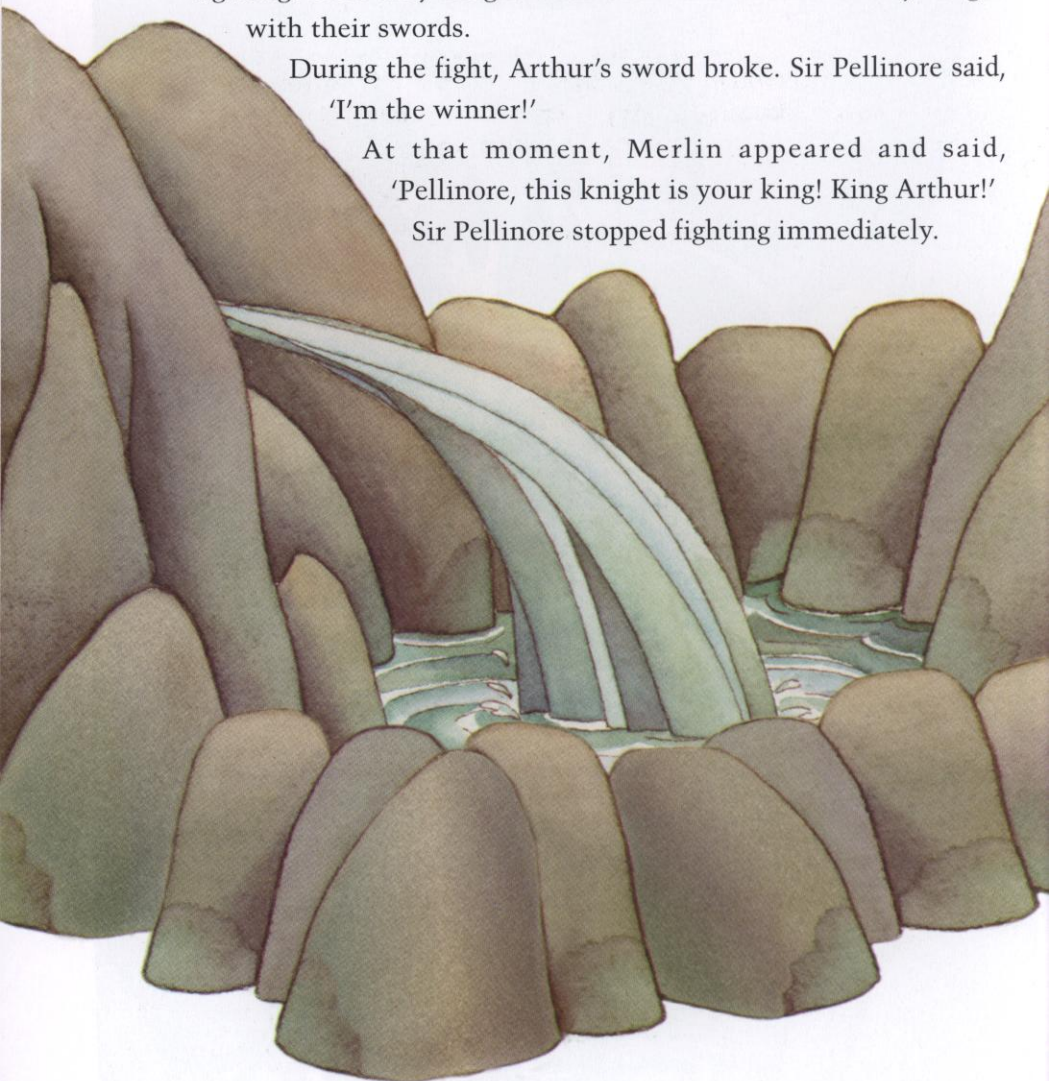


King Arthur answered, 'I'm ready to fight!' The two knights began fighting. First they fought with their lances¹. Then they fought with their swords.

During the fight, Arthur's sword broke. Sir Pellinore said, 'I'm the winner!'

At that moment, Merlin appeared and said, 'Pellinore, this knight is your king! King Arthur!'

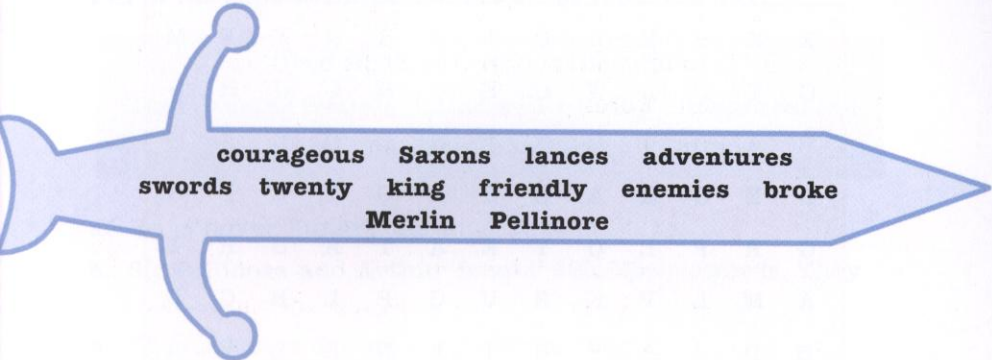
Sir Pellinore stopped fighting immediately.



1. lances : 

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

- 1 Fill in the blank spaces with the words from the sword.

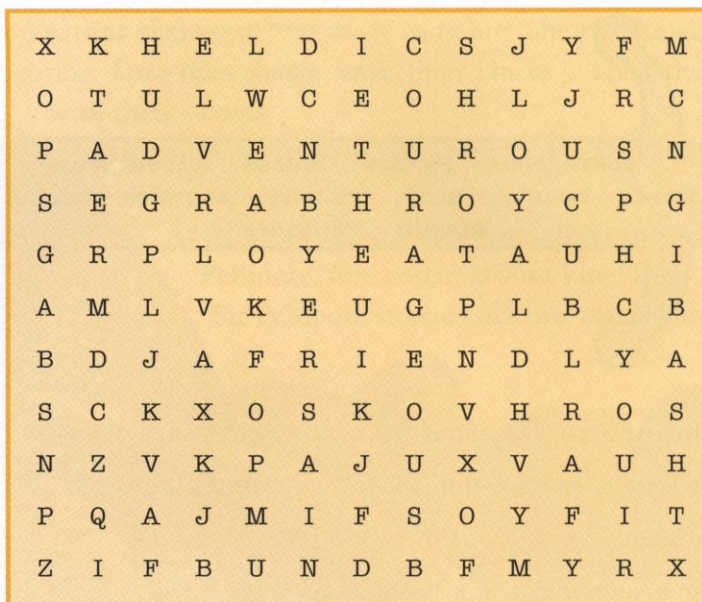


courageous Saxons lances adventures
swords twenty king friendly enemies broke
Merlin Pellinore

- a. King Arthur was about years old.
- b. He fought against the and other
- c. He liked
- d. His people loved him because he was and
- e. King Arthur fought against Sir
- f. The two knights fought with their and
- g. During the fight, Arthur his sword.
- h. Pellinore stopped fighting when said, 'This knight is your!'

2

- A. Find the four hidden words that describe King Arthur. Circle them.



- B. Now match the four hidden words with their meanings.

A person who.....

- a. makes many friends is:
- b. is not afraid is:
- c. you can trust is:
- d. likes doing exciting things is:

3 Like + -ing

The verb 'like' is followed by the gerund (动名词). Look at this sentence: 'He *liked riding* his horse and *looking* for adventures.'

Fill in the gaps with the correct verbs from the box.

liked fighting didn't like riding
liked causing trouble didn't like living likes reading
doesn't like eating

- He is never hungry. He
- Sir Pellinore and Arthur fought with their swords. They
- The noblemen did not obey Arthur. They
- The Archbishop was afraid of horses. He
- She read a book about King Arthur. She
- The first Roman invaders did not stay in Britain. They there.

4 Arthur writes a letter to Sir Ector, telling him about the fight with Sir Pellinore. Put the verbs in the Past Simple tense (一般过去时) and add the articles (冠词), if necessary.

Dear Father,
Yesterday / I / go / forest.
I / ride / my / beautiful horse.
In / forest / I / see / fountain.
My horse / want / to drink / some water.
I / meet / Sir Pellinore. He / say / 'Fight!'
I / fight / him but I / break / my sword!
Merlin / appear / and say: 'Stop fighting!'
Sir Pellinore / stop / fighting immediately.
Love, Arthur

Knights

The Knight was an important figure¹ in the feudal system² of the Middle Ages³. A knight was a warrior⁴. He defended his king, his country and his church. He was a strong, courageous figure. He protected women, children, the poor and the weak. He fought for justice. He was generous with everyone. This was the Code of Chivalry⁵, which he obeyed. Knights usually came from rich and noble families. They started their training when they were very young, as pages. Then they became squires and finally knights. It was a great honour to become a knight. Knights formed a separate social class⁶ in their kingdom.

Knights wore fine clothes. Their armour⁷ was heavy. Even their horses wore heavy armour. When a knight fought, he usually carried a shield⁸, a lance, a long sword, a battle-axe⁹ and a knife. Each knight had a shield with a particular colour and design on it.

1. figure : 人物。
2. the feudal system : 封建体制。
3. the Middle Ages : (欧洲历史上的) 中世纪。
4. warrior : 武士。
5. the Code of Chivalry : 骑士行为准则。
6. separate social class : 独立的社会阶层。

7. armour :



8. shield :



9. battle-axe :



Page

受训骑士



Age: from age 7 to the teen years

Duties: He learned to:

- serve and obey his superiors ¹
- ride a horse
- use weapons
- play special games
- hunt with falcons and hawks ²

Squire

扈从



Age: from the teen years to 21 years old

Duties: He learned to:

- fight in battle
- serve his lord
- assist ³ his knight during a battle
- play Quintain, a battle sport

Knight

骑士



Age: 21 years old

During an important ceremony ⁴, the squire was dressed in red and black. Here he received knighthood ⁵. He promised to obey the Code of Chivalry. Now he was a knight and he served his king, queen or lord.

1. superiors : 上级。

2. falcons and hawks : 猎鹰。

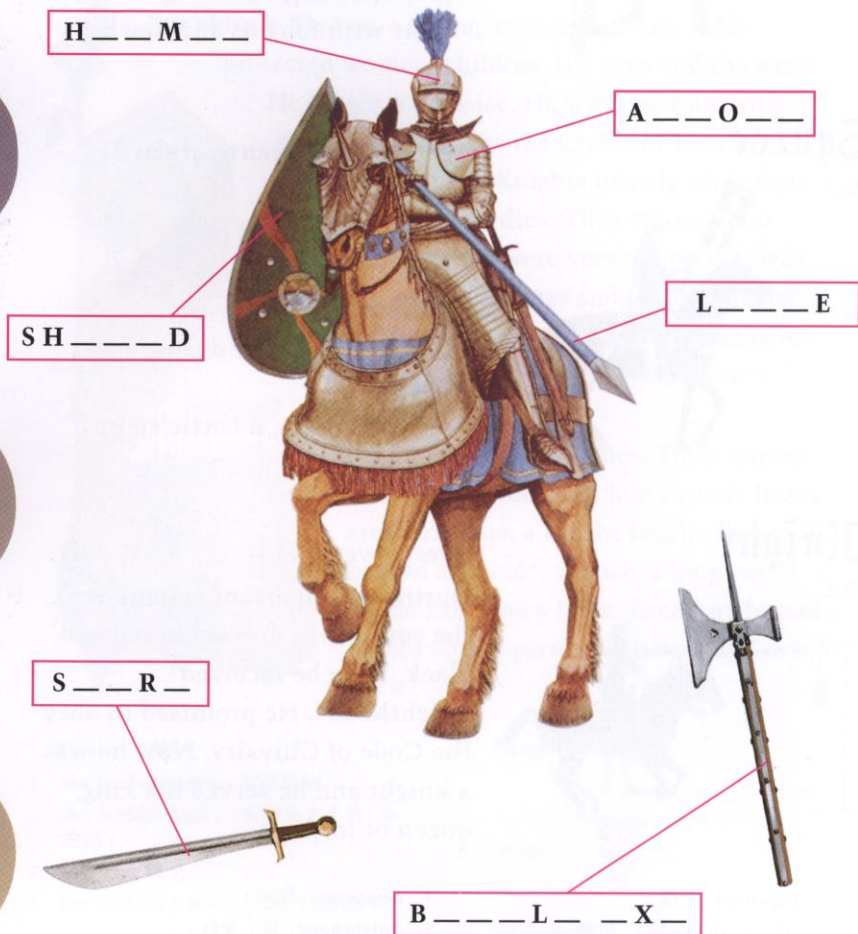
3. assist : 援助。

4. ceremony : 仪式。

5. knighthood : 骑士身份。

The knight's armour and weapons

1 Complete the boxes.





Excalibur



Arthur rode away with Merlin and said, 'I broke my sword during the fight with Sir Pellinore. I am king because of that sword. I must have another sword.'

'Come with me then,' said Merlin.

Arthur followed Merlin to a lake of clear water. In the middle of the lake, Arthur saw an arm. The arm was holding a sword in a beautiful scabbard¹.

'Look!' said Merlin. 'That is the sword and that is the Lady of the Lake. Ask her kindly and the sword is yours.'

Arthur saw a beautiful lady in a boat on the lake. He asked her, 'Can I have that sword?'

She answered, 'Yes, you can have it. Take my boat and go and get it.'

1. scabbard : 剑鞘。



King Arthur

and his Knights



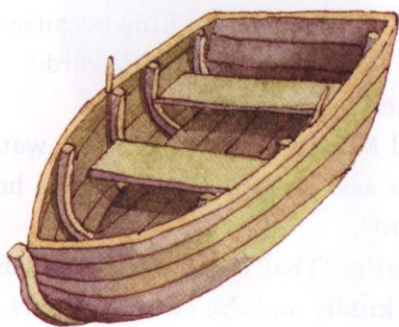
Arthur and Merlin went to the middle of the lake. There Arthur took the sword. He was very interested in it. He took the sword out of the scabbard and looked at it. It was a beautiful sword with jewels on it.

'Look, Merlin,' he said, 'the word Excalibur is written on it.'

'Yes, Excalibur is the greatest sword in the world. But its scabbard is more precious.'

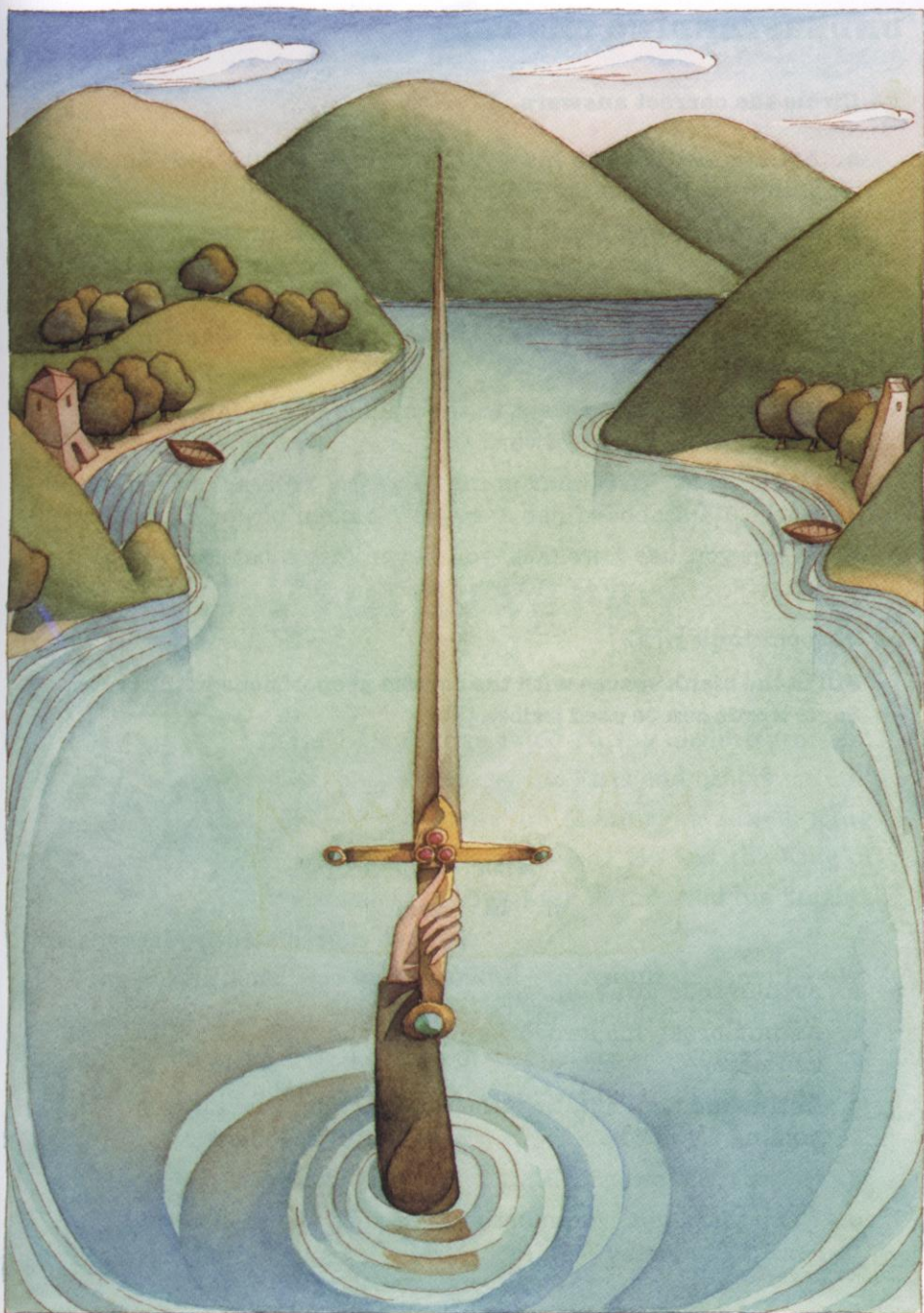
'Why?' asked Arthur.

'It has a great magic power,' said Merlin. 'When you wear it, you never bleed¹ even if you are wounded². When you fight, you must always have the scabbard with you.'



1. **bleed** : 流血。

2. **wounded** : 受伤。



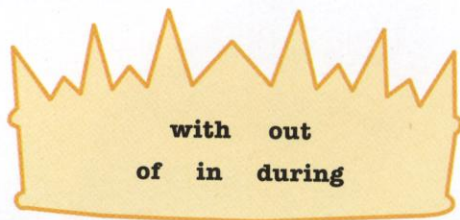
UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

1 Circle the correct answers.

- a. Arthur *lost* / *broke* his sword during the fight with Sir Pellinore. He told *Sir Pellinore* / *Merlin* about it.
- b. Arthur followed Merlin to a *lake* / *forest*. In the middle of the *forest* / *lake*, there was a *stone* / *an arm*. It was holding a sword.
- c. Arthur asked *Merlin* / *the Lady of the Lake*, 'Can I have the sword?'
- d. Arthur and Merlin went to the middle of the lake. They *looked at* / *took* the sword.
- e. Merlin said, 'Excalibur is the *biggest* / *greatest* sword in the world. Its scabbard has a *magic* / *hidden* power.'
- f. 'When you *use* / *wear* it, you never *lose* a battle / *bleed*.'

2 Prepositions (介词)

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct prepositions in the crown.
Some words can be used twice.



- a. Arthur rode away Merlin.
- b. Arthur broke his sword the fight with Sir Pellinore.
- c. In the middle the lake, Arthur saw an arm holding a sword a beautiful scabbard.
- d. He took the sword of the scabbard.
- e. When you fight, you must always keep the scabbard you.



Arthur meets Guinevere



lot of enemies tried to invade Britain: the Saxons, the Jutes, the Pitts and others.

A big army of Saxons attacked King Leodegrance in his castle. He was the King of Cameliard. Young King Arthur and his knights fought against these Saxons and won.

King Leodegrance was very thankful¹ to Arthur. He invited him and his knights to a royal banquet². At the banquet, Arthur met the King's daughter, Princess Guinevere. Guinevere was young and very beautiful. Arthur fell in love with her. He wanted to marry her.

1. thankful : 感激的。

2. a royal banquet : 王室宴会。



King Arthur

and his Knights



Merlin wasn't happy with Arthur's choice¹, but he accepted his king's decision.

King Leodegrance, Guinevere's father, was very happy about this marriage. 'I am honoured² to give my daughter to our courageous king!' said Guinevere's father. 'My gift to King Arthur is the Round Table, which belonged to his father, King Uther.'

Arthur and Guinevere were married. There was an enormous³ banquet. Everyone in the kingdom was happy.

Guinevere arrived at King Arthur's castle with her ladies and the Round Table. The enormous Round Table had places for 150 knights. Arthur called the best knights of Britain to sit at the Round Table. Only the bravest knights were part of Arthur's court.



1. **choice** : 选择。

2. **honoured** : 荣幸的。

3. **enormous** : 巨大的。



G. Mammia

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

1 Choose the correct answer.

- a. The Saxons, Jutes and Pitts were
☐ tribes of southern Britain.
☐ enemies of Britain.
☐ friends of King Arthur.
- b. A big army of Saxons attacked
☐ King Arthur.
☐ Camelot.
☐ King Leodegrance's castle.
- c. King Arthur fought against the Saxons
☐ and won the battle.
☐ and lost the battle.
☐ and was wounded.
- d. King Leodegrance invited Arthur to a banquet
☐ but Arthur did not go.
☐ and he met Princess Guinevere.
☐ and he met the King's family.
- e. Arthur and Guinevere
☐ sat together at the banquet.
☐ became good friends.
☐ were married.
- f. The Round Table was a gift
☐ from King Uther.
☐ from King Leodegrance.
☐ from the Saxons.
- g. The enormous Round Table
☐ had belonged to King Uther.
☐ had places for 100 knights.
☐ had a magic power.
- h. Arthur called the bravest knights of Britain
☐ to build his new castle.
☐ to sit at the Round Table.
☐ to fight against the Saxons.

2 Object Pronouns (宾格人称代词)

Look at these sentences from Chapter 5:

He invited *him* and his knights to a royal banquet.

him refers to Arthur

Arthur fell in love with *her*.

her refers to Guinevere

There are two types of pronouns (代词), Subject Pronouns (主格人称代词) (I-you-he-she-it-we-they) and Object Pronouns (me-you-him-her-it-us-them). We use object pronouns as the direct or indirect object of a verb (动词的直接或间接宾语). Choose the correct object pronouns and write them above the words in italics.

- a. Britain was in danger. A lot of enemies wanted to invade ^{it} ~~Britain~~.
- b. Arthur helped King Leodegrance. King Leodegrance was thankful to *Arthur*.
- c. King Leodegrance had a beautiful daughter. Arthur met *Princess Guinevere* at the banquet.
- d. Merlin wasn't happy with Arthur's choice, but he accepted *his King's decision*.
- e. King Leodegrance said, 'Thank you for protecting *me and my people*.'
- f. The Round Table had places for 150 knights. Arthur called *the knights* to sit at the Round Table.

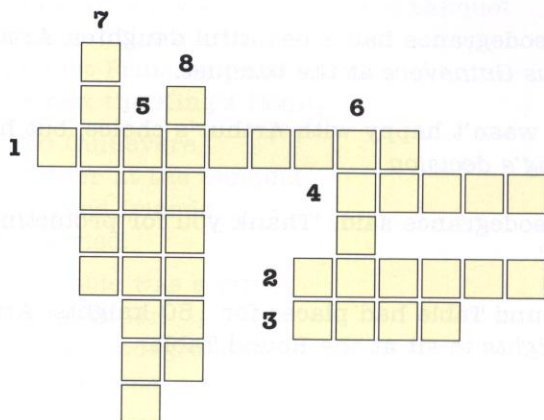
3 Have fun with this crossword puzzle!

Across

1. name of King Arthur's sword
2. wise magician
3. big group of soldiers
4. the Round

Down

5. King Arthur lived here
6. name of King Arthur's real father
7. enemies who tried to invade Britain
8. a big party where everyone eats



4 Listen to the first four paragraphs of Chapter 5 and fill in the missing words.

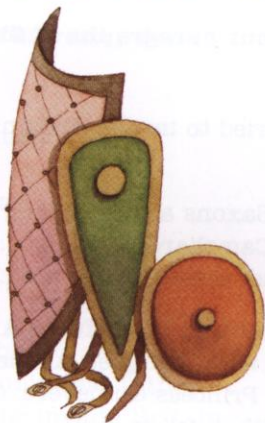
A lot of tried to invade Britain: the Saxons, the Jutes, the Pitts and others.

A big of Saxons attacked King Leodegrance in his castle. He was the King of Cameliard. King Arthur and his knights fought against these Saxons and

King Leodegrance was very thankful to Arthur. He him and his knights to a royal banquet. At the, Arthur met the King's daughter, Princess Guinevere. Guinevere was young and very Arthur fell in with her. He wanted to marry her.

Merlin happy with Arthur's choice, but he accepted his king's





The five Kings



ing Arthur and Queen Guinevere were very happy together. The people loved their beautiful queen.

Not long after their marriage, there was another invasion¹ of Britain. The King of Ireland, the King of Denmark, and three other kings joined together. They wanted to conquer² Britain with their strong armies.

'We must fight these five kings,' said King Arthur. 'We must protect Britain.'

The knights of the Round Table were ready to fight against the enemy.

Before leaving Camelot, Arthur said to Guinevere, 'Dear Guinevere, I don't want to leave you alone. Please come with me. I promise to protect you. Your lovely presence³ gives me happiness and courage.'

1. invasion : 侵略。

2. conquer : 征服。

3. presence : 仪态。





King Arthur

and his Knights



Guinevere smiled and said, 'Arthur, I am happy to follow you.'
Queen Guinevere rode next to King Arthur. King Arthur's army followed. After travelling for many days they did not meet the five kings.

Suddenly one night, the five kings attacked King Arthur's camp¹. They almost destroyed the camp. The noise of the battle woke up King Arthur. He, Guinevere, and the other knights rode away quickly. They crossed the River Humber and went to the forest. Then they heard horses across the

river. In the moonlight, they saw the five kings. The kings were riding towards them, and they were alone.

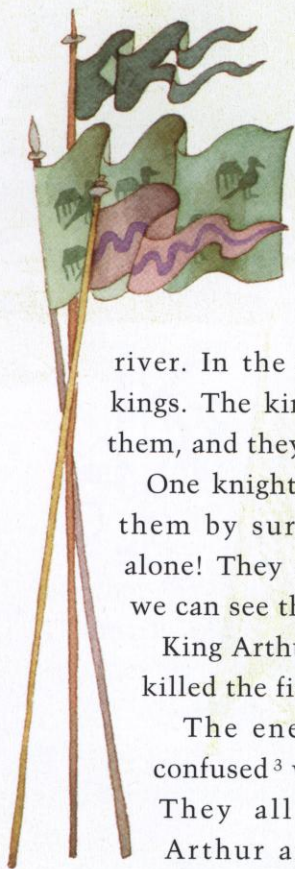
One knight said, 'Let's attack them by surprise²! They're alone! They can't see us, but we can see them!'

King Arthur and his knights killed the five kings.

The enemy armies were confused³ without their leaders.

They all left Britain. King Arthur and his knights were

again victorious⁴. They saved Britain from a dangerous⁵ invasion.



1. camp : 营地。

2. attack them by surprise : 突袭。

3. confused : 混乱的。

4. victorious : 胜利的。

5. dangerous : 危险的。

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

- 1** Decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).
Correct the false sentences.

	T	F
a. King Arthur and Queen Guinevere were happy together.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Soon after their marriage, five kings wanted to conquer Britain.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. When King Arthur went to fight against the enemy, Guinevere stayed in Camelot.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. One night, the five kings attacked King Arthur's camp.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Arthur, Guinevere, and the knights crossed the River Humber and returned to Camelot.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. They attacked the five kings by surprise and killed them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Word Puzzle

Read the definitions and write the words.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. very pretty, lovely: | B _ _ _ _ F _ _ |
| b. ruler of a country: | _ _ _ G |
| c. opposite of weak: | S _ _ _ G |
| d. take care of: | P _ _ _ C _ |
| e. there are many trees here: | _ O _ _ S _ |
| f. wife of a king: | _ U _ _ _ |
| g. not safe: | D _ _ G _ _ _ S |

Look at these sentences:

The people loved *their* beautiful Queen.

Not long after *their* marriage, there was another invasion of Britain.

Their **is a possessive adjective. The other possessive adjectives are:** my-your-his-her-its-our.

Fill in the gaps in the sentences below with the correct possessive adjectives.

- a. Queen Guinevere rode brown horse.
- b. 'This is fountain!' said Sir Pellinore.
- c. 'The five kings attacked camp!' said the Knights.
- d. Merlin wasn't happy with Arthur's choice, but he accepted King's decision.
- e. 'Excalibur is new sword,' said Merlin to Arthur.
- f. The noblemen did not obey King.



Lancelot



ne of the knights of the Round Table was Lancelot. He came from France. Lancelot was very kind and generous. He often gave his things¹ to the poor.

Lancelot served his king and queen well. One day a strange girl came to the great hall of the castle. She said to Sir Lancelot, 'Come with me! It's very important. I cannot tell you more. Please follow me.'

Sir Lancelot followed the girl to the forest. They stopped at a church.

Lancelot entered the church. He saw twelve nuns². One nun said, 'Sir Lancelot, we bring you this young man. He is loyal and courageous. Please make him a knight.'

1. things : 财产。

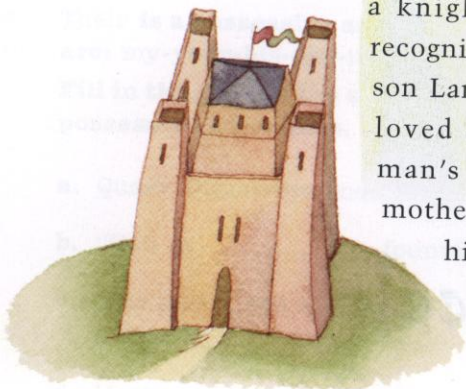
2. nuns :



King Arthur and his Knights



The young man looked honest. Lancelot agreed to make him a knight. However, Lancelot did not recognize¹ this young man. He was the son Lancelot had from Elaine, a lady he loved some years before. The young man's name was Galahad. Galahad's mother wanted him to be a knight, like his father.



The next day, Lancelot returned to Camelot with the young knight. King

Arthur, Queen Guinevere and the knights of the Round Table were happy to meet Galahad.

When Sir Galahad sat down at the Round Table, his name appeared on the table! Everyone was amazed². Lancelot looked at Galahad carefully. Suddenly, he realised³ that Galahad was his son! Lancelot was very happy and proud⁴.



1. recognize : 认出。

2. amazed : 惊讶的。

3. realised : 认识到。

4. proud : 自豪的。



UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

1 Complete the following sentences by circling the correct words.

- a. Lancelot was a kind and *poor* / *generous* knight.
- b. One day a *beautiful* / *strange* girl came to the castle.
- c. She said to *Lancelot* / *Arthur*, 'Please *follow* / *help* me.'
- d. Lancelot and the girl went to the *forest* / *lake*. They stopped at a *church* / *castle*.
- e. In the church a *nun* / *man* said, 'Lancelot, we bring you this young *man* / *boy*. Please make him a *soldier* / *knight*.'
- f. Lancelot agreed to make him a knight. But Lancelot did not know that it was Galahad, his *brother* / *son*.
- g. Everyone at Camelot was *surprised* / *happy* to meet Galahad.
- h. Suddenly, Lancelot realised that Galahad was his son. He was very *proud* / *confused*.

- 2 A. Which adjectives (形容词) or nouns (名词) describe these characters? Some can be used more than once. Choose the words from the Round Table.**

Merlin	Arthur	Lancelot	Guinevere	Galahad



B. Now make sentences that describe these characters.

- Merlin is a He is
- Arthur is a He is
- Lancelot is a He is
- Guinevere is a She is
- Galahad is a He is

3 The Imperative (祈使语气)

The Imperative in English is the same as the Infinitive of the verb (动词原形), without 'to'.

In Chapter 7, we saw these imperative sentences:

Come with me!

Please follow me!

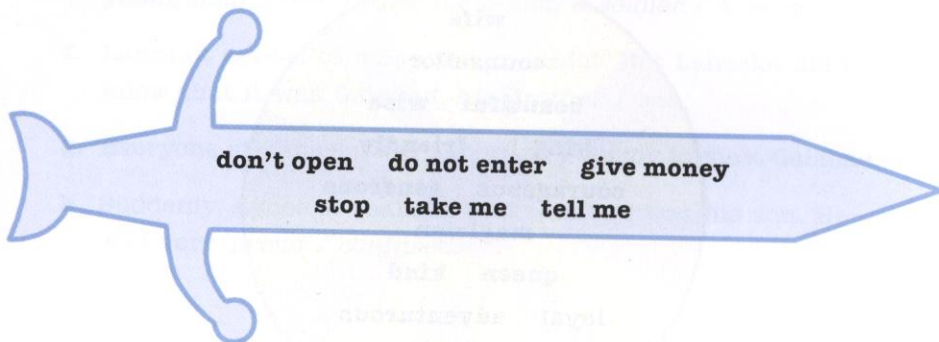
Please make him a knight.

To form a negative imperative (否定祈使句), we add 'do not', 'don't' or 'never' before the verb:

Don't follow me!

Never go to the forest alone!

Complete the following sentences with the imperatives in the sword.



- a. Lancelot must not enter the church. The nun says, '..... this church!'
- b. Lancelot often gave his things to the poor. He told his friends, '..... to the poor!'
- c. Galahad wanted to see King Arthur. He asked Lancelot, '..... to him.'
- d. It's very cold outside. the door.
- e. Guinevere wants to know Arthur's story. She asks him, '..... your story.'
- f. Merlin said to Sir Pellinore, '..... fighting!'

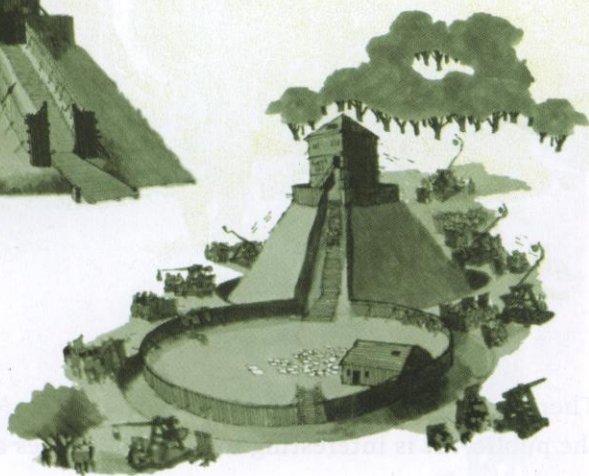
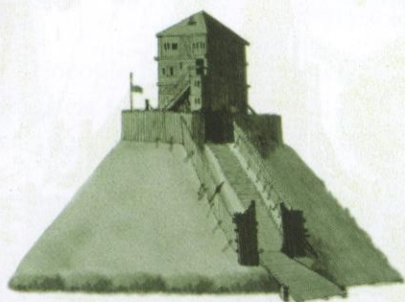
Castles

L

ong ago castles were built to protect people from enemies.

The first castles were made of wood. They were small and were built on hills. There was a high fence¹ all around them.

Families lived in huts², in the field³ below. When the enemy attacked, they all ran to the castle.



1. fence :



2. huts : 小屋。

3. field : 平地。

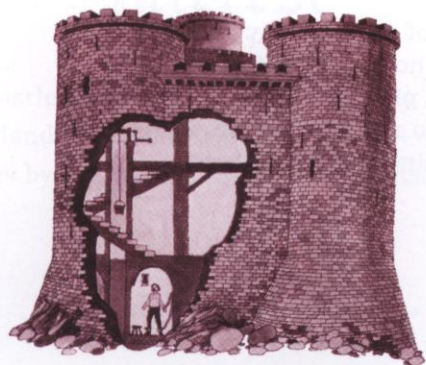
With time, castles were made of rocks. They were much stronger and bigger than the first castles. They had very thick walls. It was difficult for the enemy to attack this type of castle. Castles were built to protect important places. They were built on mountains and near rivers and seas.



There are many old castles in the world today. Many are open to the public¹. It is interesting to visit old castles and see how people lived in the past.

1. open to the public : 对公众开放。

Every castle had a dungeon¹. It was a cold, dark place for prisoners.



Many people lived and worked in a castle. There were noblemen with their families, warriors, servants, jesters² and musicians. It was like a village.



1. dungeon : 地牢。

2. jesters :



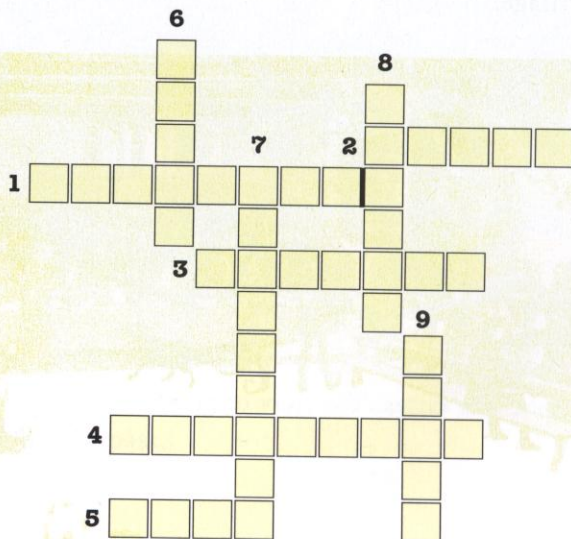
1 How much do you remember?

Across

1. members of the nobility
2. soldiers who attacked the castle
3. cold, dark place
4. people who made music in the castle
5. where ordinary people lived

Down

6. flat land
7. high area where castles were built
8. person who makes people laugh
9. a barrier



Old Castles of Great Interest

1. Bamburgh Castle was built in the 6th century in Northumberland. It was built on a high cliff¹. It is surrounded² on three sides by the sea. Many films were made here.



2. Carlisle Castle was built at the end of the 11th century by William Rufus. It is near Scotland. At first, it was a wooden castle. In 1122, Henry I built walls of stone.



1. cliff : 悬崖。

2. surrounded : 被包围。

3. Dover Castle was originally¹ a fort², built by the Celts. Then the Romans built a lighthouse³, which you can still visit. Later, Bishop Odo of Bayeux built the great Dover Castle.



4. Edinburgh Castle was built in Edinburgh, Scotland. In the 7th century, King Edwin built a fortress⁴ on a big rock. Later, it became a great castle.



1. originally : 最初。
2. fort : 堡垒。

3. lighthouse : 灯塔。
4. fortress : 要塞。

1 Put the name of each castle below its description.

- a. The Romans built a lighthouse here.
.....
- b. It is surrounded by the sea on three sides.
.....
- c. King Edwin built it in the 7th century in Scotland.
.....
- d. It was a wooden castle at first.
.....

Which of these four castles do you like best? Why?

Edinburgh Castle



Bamburgh Castle

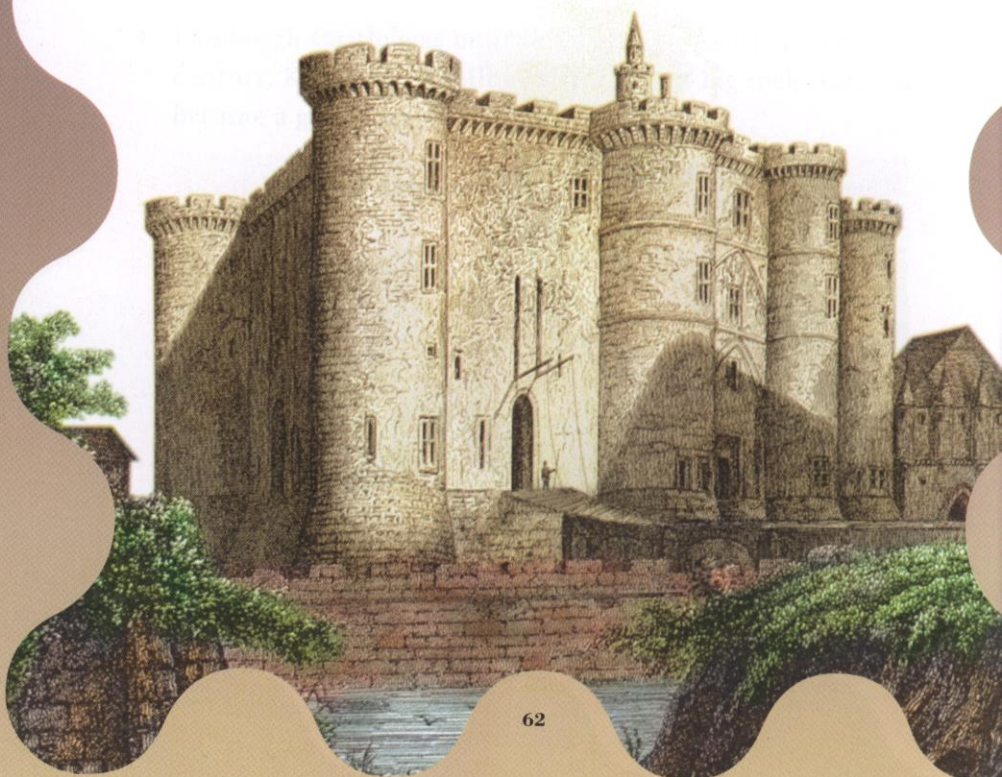
Carlisle Castle



Dover Castle

2 Questions for you.

- a. Do you like castles?
- b. Why or why not?
- c. Are there many castles in your country?
- d. Can you name them?
- e. Do you think ghosts live in some castles?





The Holy Grail'



ne day the knights were sitting at the Round Table. They were celebrating a religious holiday. Suddenly, there was a loud noise. Then there was a strong light.

A green bowl covered with a cloth moved around the room. Invisible² hands carried it. After a few moments, the green bowl disappeared³.

'That was the Holy Grail!' exclaimed King Arthur. 'That is where Christ's blood was kept after he was crucified⁴.'

The knights were amazed. They all wanted to see the Holy Grail.

Sir Gawain, a loyal knight, declared⁵, 'I want to look for the

1. the Holy Grail : (传说耶稣在最后的晚餐中用的) 圣杯。

2. invisible : 看不见的。

3. disappeared : 消失。

4. was crucified : 被钉在十字架上。

5. declared : 宣布。



King Arthur and his Knights



Grail for one year and one day.'

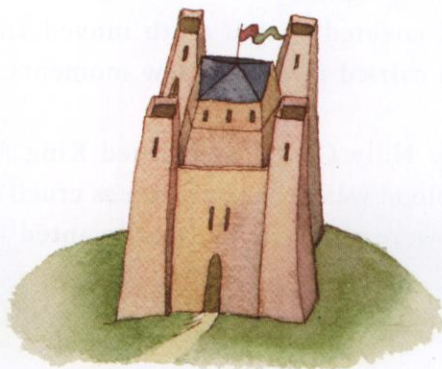
'Yes, I want to look for the Grail too,' said another knight.

All the knights wanted to travel to distant lands to find the Holy Grail. There was great excitement¹ at the Round Table.

King Arthur was very worried. He knew that the search² for the Holy Grail was dangerous. In fact, many knights died during the search. Others never returned to Camelot.

Only three knights found the Holy Grail. They were Galahad, Percival and Bors. All three had pure hearts. Only those with pure hearts saw the Holy Grail. The three knights travelled to distant lands. After many dangerous adventures, they found the Holy Grail.

When they saw it on a silver table, they thanked God for this great happiness. After finding the Grail, Galahad and Percival died. But Bors returned to Camelot. He told everyone about his wonderful experience.



1. excitement : 兴奋。

2. search : 寻找。

UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

1 Choose the correct answer.

- a. The knights were all sitting at the Round Table. They were celebrating
- ☐ Christmas.
 - ☐ a religious holiday.
 - ☐ a victory.
- b. A green bowl covered with a cloth
- ☐ was on the table.
 - ☐ was on the floor.
 - ☐ moved around the room.
- c. King Arthur exclaimed:
- ☐ 'That was Christ's blood!'
 - ☐ 'That was the Holy Grail!'
 - ☐ 'That was the Grail from God!'
- d. All the knights wanted to
- ☐ look for the Holy Grail.
 - ☐ travel to distant lands.
 - ☐ bring the Holy Grail to Camelot.
- e. The search for the Holy Grail was
- ☐ difficult.
 - ☐ exciting.
 - ☐ dangerous.
- f. The three knights who found the Holy Grail were
- ☐ Galahad, Percival and Bors.
 - ☐ Bors, Galahad and Lancelot.
 - ☐ Percival, Galahad and Pellinore.

2 Crack the Code!

Can you discover what these words are?

Use the secret code, unscramble them, and you will find a question.

A = ♥

O = ♠

E = ☼

U = ☼

I = ☆

1. ☼ r h ☼ w =

— — — —

2. s ☆ =

— —

3. H ☼ t =

— — —

4. y ♠ h l =

— — — —

5. l ♥ r ☆ g =

— — — — —

6. ♠ w n =

— — — ?

Do you know the answer?

3 Past Simple Passive (被动语态的过去时)

We use an active verb (主动动词) to say what the subject does:

The Romans built the castle.

We use a passive verb (被动动词) to say what happens to the subject:

The castle was built by the Romans.

The castle was built in 1492.

Change the following sentences into the Past Simple Passive form.

a. Invisible hands carried the Holy Grail.

The Holy Grail by

b. Only three knights found the Holy Grail.

The Holy Grail

- c. King Edwin built the fortress.
.....
- d. The enemies invaded Britain.
Britain
- e. The five kings attacked King Arthur's camp.
.....
- f. The knight defended the king.
.....

4

Listen to the first six paragraphs of Chapter 8 and circle the words you hear.

One day the knights were *seated* / *sitting* at the Round Table. They were celebrating a religious *holiday* / *day*. Suddenly, there was a loud noise. Then there was a *big* / *strong* light.

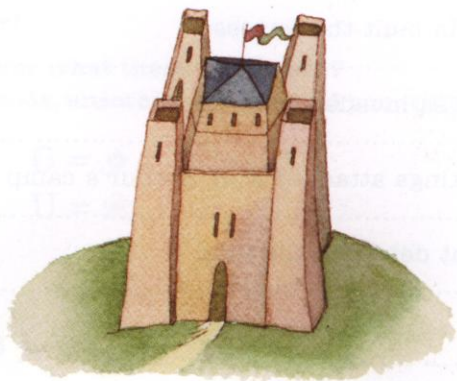
A green *ball* / *bowl* covered with a cloth moved around the room. Invisible hands carried it. After a few *minutes* / *moments*, the green bowl disappeared.

'That was the *old* / *Holy* Grail!' exclaimed King Arthur. 'That is *were* / *where* Christ's blood was kept after he was crucified.'

The knights were amazed. They all *went* / *wanted* to see the Holy Grail.

Sir Gawain, a loyal knight, declared, 'I want to look for the Grail for one *month* / *year* and one day.'

'Yes, I want to look *for* / *at* the Grail too,' said another knight.



King Arthur goes to Avalon



King Arthur lived a long life, but it finished sadly. In the search for the Holy Grail, many of his knights left Britain. Other knights died. Arthur was alone.

In 537, King Arthur went to a distant land to fight. Sir Gawain and other loyal knights went with him. Before leaving Camelot, King Arthur spoke to a knight called Mordred. He said, 'Mordred, I ask you to rule¹ my land until I return. I know you are a loyal man.'

King Arthur and his knights left Britain to go to war. But

1. rule : 统治。



King Arthur goes to Avalon



Mordred was not loyal. He wanted to take King Arthur's place. He wanted to be King of Britain!

So Mordred told everyone that Arthur was killed in the war, in France. Mordred became King of Britain! He was made King in Canterbury.

When King Arthur heard the news, he was furious. He returned to Britain immediately. He and his knights arrived in Dover. Here he found Mordred and his army. They were waiting for him.

There was a long, terrible battle. Only King Arthur and Sir Bedivere remained alive ¹. Sir Gawain died in Arthur's arms. The King buried ² him in Dover Castle.

Arthur fought a long battle against Mordred.

At the end of the battle, King Arthur took his spear ³ and killed Mordred. But Mordred's sword went through Arthur's helmet ⁴ and his head.

The great king was dying! He still had to do one thing. He called Sir Bedivere and said, 'I must give my sword



1. alive : 活着的。

2. buried : 埋葬。

3. spear : 矛。

4. helmet : 头盔。



King Arthur and his Knights



Excalibur back to the Lady of the Lake. Take it to the lake. Then throw it far into the water.'

Sir Bedivere went to the lake. He threw Excalibur far into the water. An arm came out of the water and caught the sword. Then it disappeared into the water.

Sir Bedivere returned to King Arthur. He told him about what he saw at the lake. Arthur was satisfied and said, 'Thank you, my loyal friend. Now carry me to the lake.'

At the lake, there was a boat waiting for Arthur. The Lady of the Lake was in it.

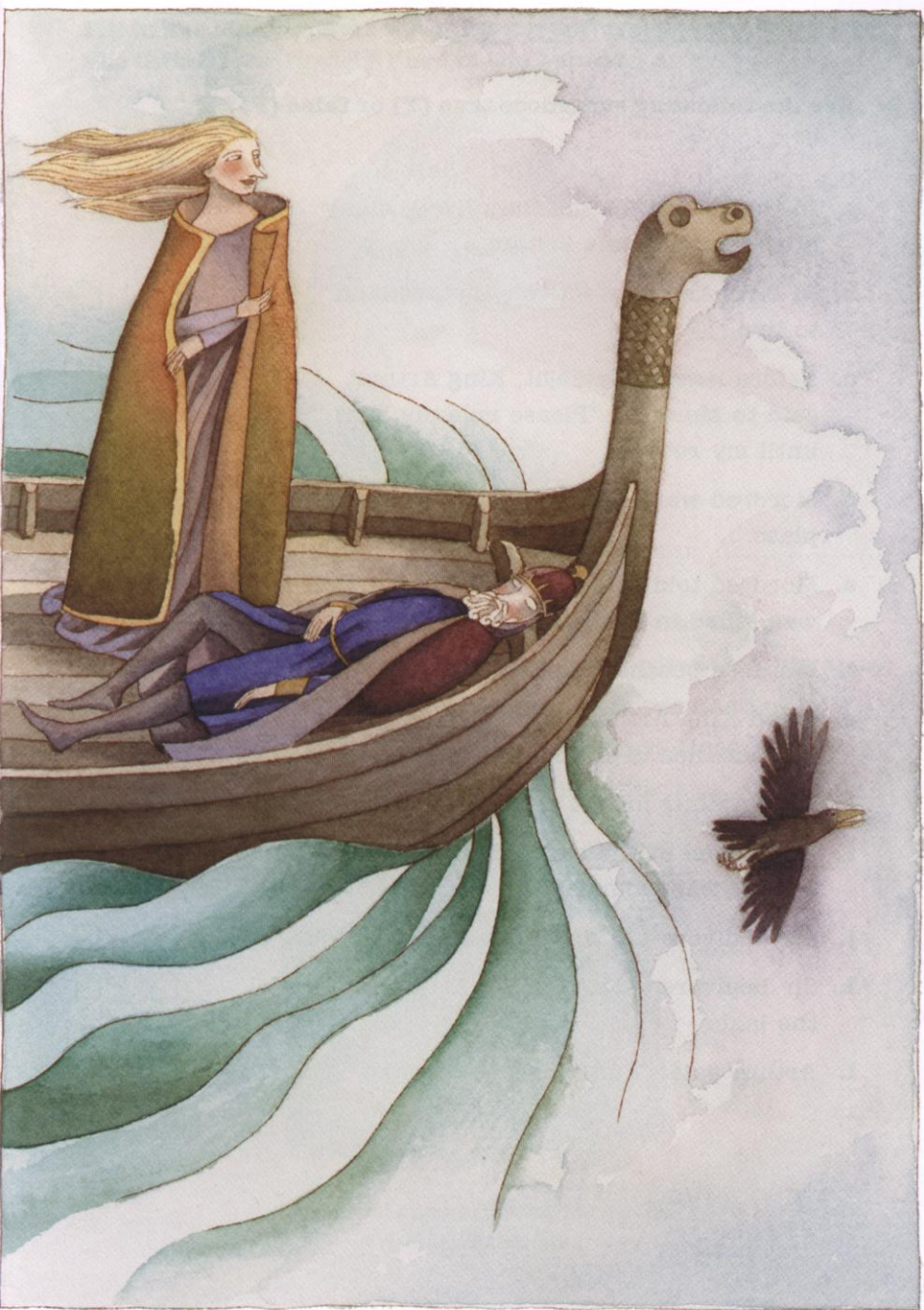
'Put me in the boat,' said Arthur. Sir Bedivere obeyed and said, 'What can I do without you, my king?'

Arthur answered, 'My life is near the end. Pray¹ for yourself! Prayers can do many things. Farewell²! I am going to Avalon³.'

The boat moved away slowly. Sir Bedivere watched the boat on the lake until it disappeared.



1. Pray : 祈祷。
2. Farewell : 再见。
3. Avalon : (凯尔特神话中) 西方乐土岛。



G. Mauna

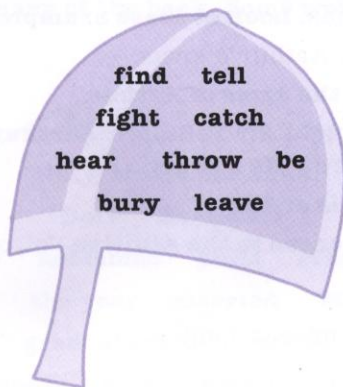
UNDERSTANDING THE TEXT

1 Are the following sentences true (T) or false (F)?

	T	F
a. In the search for the Holy Grail, many of the knights left Britain.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. In 537, Arthur went to a distant land to live.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Before leaving Camelot, King Arthur said to Mordred, 'Please rule my land until my return.'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Mordred wanted to take King Arthur's place.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Mordred told everyone that King Arthur was killed in France.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Mordred became King of Britain.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. When King Arthur heard this, he remained in France.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. King Arthur fought against Mordred.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. At the end of the battle, Mordred died and Arthur was wounded.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Sir Bedivere hid Excalibur in the forest.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Sir Bedivere carried dying Arthur to the lake.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Arthur said, 'I am going to Camelot.'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct verb tense.

The infinitives (动词原形) are in the helmet.



- a. Many knights Britain.
- b. Mordred everyone that Arthur killed in the war.
- c. When Arthur the news, he was furious.
- d. At Dover, King Arthur Mordred and his army.
- e. The king Sir Gawain in Dover Castle.
- f. Arthur a long battle against Mordred.
- g. Bedivere Excalibur into the lake.
- h. An arm the sword.



A medieval picture showing the deaths of Arthur and Mordred.

3 The Contracted Form (缩写形式) or Genitive 's' (所有格) ?

Sometimes we confuse the genitive 's' with the contracted form of the verbs is or has. Look at these examples:

Sir Gawain died in Arthur's arms.

Here the 's means the arms of Arthur.

Arthur's going to fight Sir Pellinore. (Arthur is going to...)

He's got a big sword. (He has got...)

Here the 's means is or has

Change these sentences to the genitive 's', or to the contracted verb form:

- a. The life of Arthur was long.
.....
- b. King Arthur is going to France.
.....
- c. The army of Mordred was in Dover.
.....
- d. Sir Bedivere has taken Excalibur to the lake.
.....

Now decide if the 's is the genitive 's' or is or has.

- e. The lady's bringing the boat.
.....
- f. Galahad's looking for the Holy Grail.
.....
- g. Lancelot's got many friends.
.....
- h. The knight's trip was dangerous.
.....

4 Summary of the story

Fill in the gaps with the words from the Round Table, and you will have a summary of the book. Some words can be used twice.



In 509, Britain had no Merlin, the
....., went to the and said, 'We must have
a king. Tell all the of the kingdom to meet at the
..... in London on '

Outside the church there was a big with a
..... in it. These words were on the stone:
'He who the sword out of this stone is the
..... king of Britain.'

Young pulled the sword out of the stone. He was
the King of Britain. Arthur was a
king. His people loved him. One day Arthur and

went to a lake. Here Arthur received his famous sword,

Arthur Princess Guinevere. As a wedding gift, King Leodegrance gave Arthur the Only the best knights sat at the Round Table.

One day the appeared to Arthur and his knights. Then it

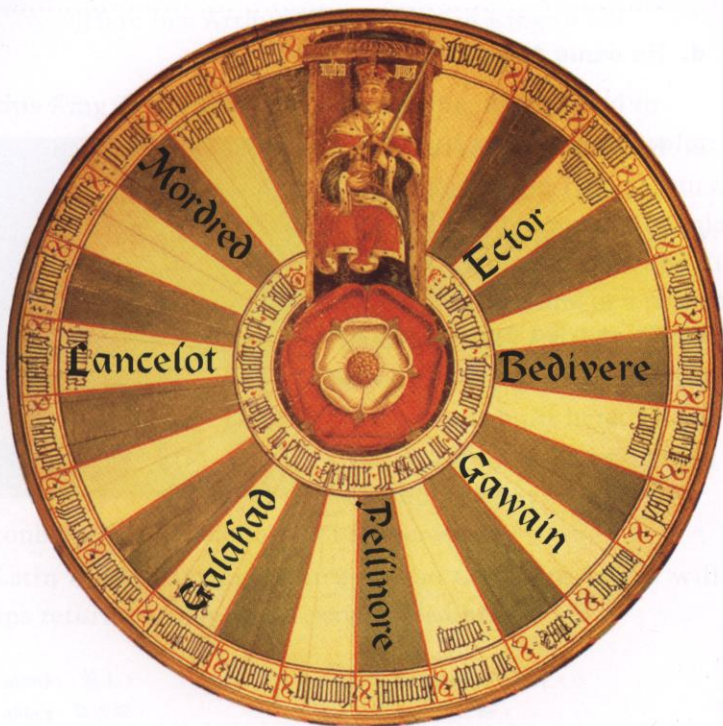
Three knights wanted to look for it. They were, and Galahad found it, but then he died.

In 537, Arthur went to France to fight. He asked to rule the land until his But wanted to take Arthur's place! When Arthur heard this, he returned to Britain. Here Arthur fought against Mordred and his Both Arthur and Mordred Finally, the Lady of the Lake took Arthur to



The Round Table

What happened to King Arthur's Round Table? In the old castle in Winchester, there is an enormous round table. It is hanging¹ on the wall. In 1485, William Caxton, the first English printer², said that this round table was King Arthur's. The names of 24 knights are painted on the table. King Arthur's place has no name on it. Instead, his picture is painted on it. Some of the knights mentioned³ on the table are: Sir Lancelot, Sir Galahad, Sir Pellinore, Sir Gawain, Sir Bedivere, Sir Ector and Sir Mordred.



This is King Arthur's Round Table with 24 of his named Knights.

1. hanging : 悬挂。

2. printer : 印刷商。

3. mentioned : 提到。

1 Who are they?

**Put the name(s) of the knight(s) below the description.
One is done for you.**

- a.** He fought with King Arthur near a fountain.

Pellinore.....

- b.** They found the Holy Grail.

.....

- c.** He raised Arthur well.

.....

- d.** He came from France.

.....

- e.** He took King Arthur's place as King of Britain.

.....

- f.** He died in Arthur's arms.

.....

- g.** He carried dying King Arthur to the lake.

.....

Where was King Arthur Buried?

At the end of the 12th century, the monks¹ of an abbey² in Glastonbury discovered a grave³. On the tombstone⁴ of this grave there were these Latin words:

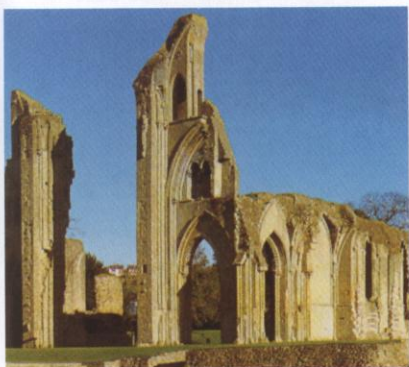
**Hic Jacet Arthurus Rex Quondam Rexque
Futurus**

(Here lies Arthur, once King and King to be)

Was this King Arthur's grave? Before dying, Arthur said to

Bedivere, 'I am going to Avalon.'

In a writing of the 12th century, the word Avalon meant 'the island of apples.' The name Glastonbury came from the name of a peasant, Glasteing. This peasant built a house near a big apple tree. Later, a church was built here. The name Glasteing became Glastonbury, near the River Severn. Today,



Glastonbury is in the county⁵ of Somerset.

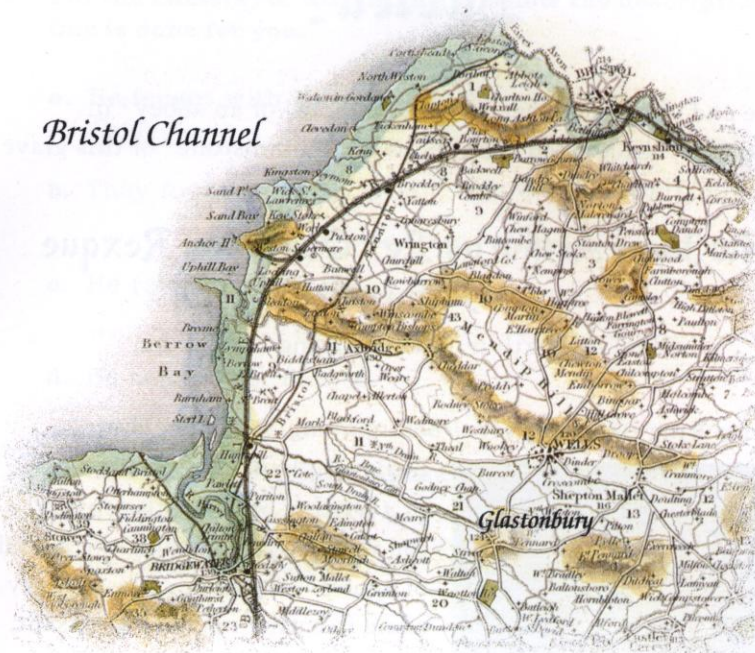
The Latin words, 'Rexque Futurus' mean that King Arthur will perhaps return one day, if his people need him!

1. monks : 修士。
2. abbey : 修道院。
3. grave : 坟墓。

4. tombstone : 墓碑。
5. county : 郡。

1 Look at the map.

Bristol Channel



- What is the name of the town north-east of Glastonbury?
- What is the name of the hills north of Glastonbury?
- If you go west from Glastonbury, where do you go?
- Berrow Bay is part of the Channel.

EXIT TEST

CONTEXT

1 Circle the correct answer.

- a. King Arthur's story is a *historical fact* / a *legend*.
- b. The first inhabitants of Britain were the *Romans* / *Celts*.
- c. King Arthur was a *Celtic* / *Roman* leader.
- d. King Arthur's castle was in *Winchester* / *Camelot*.
- e. His Round Table is in the *old castle* / *church* in Winchester.

COMPREHENSION

2 Are the following sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Young Arthur pulled the sword out of the stone and he became King of Britain. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Arthur didn't like adventures. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Arthur lost his sword during a fight with Sir Pellinore. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Arthur went to the lake and found Excalibur. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Princess Guinevere was King Leodegrance's sister. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. King Arthur married Guinevere. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. The Round Table was a gift from King Leodegrance. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Lancelot's son was Sir Galahad. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. Many knights went to the Holy Land and looked for the Holy Sword. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. The Lady of the Lake took the dying King to Avalon. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

GRAMMAR

3 Put the verbs into the Past Simple tense.

The Knight (*be*) ¹..... an important figure in the feudal system of the Middle Ages. He (*defend*) ²..... his king, his country and his church.

Knights usually (*come*) ³..... from rich and noble families. They (*begin*) ⁴..... their training when they (*be*) ⁵..... very young as pages. They then (*become*) ⁶..... squires and finally knights.

Knights (*wear*) ⁷..... fine clothes and heavy armour. They (*fight*) ⁸..... with a shield, a lance and a long sword. Each knight (*carry*) ⁹..... a shield with a particular colour and design on it.

4 Fill in the gaps with the following prepositions. Some words can be used more than once.

for near on in of around

The first castles were made ¹..... wood. They were built ²..... hills. There was a high fence all ³..... them. People lived ⁴..... the field below, ⁵..... huts. Later castles were made ⁶..... big stones. Every castle had a dungeon. It was a cold, dark place ⁷..... prisoners. Castles were built ⁸..... rivers and seas.

WORD PUZZLE

- 5 Can you remember the names of five of the knights of the Round Table?
Circle their names.

F	J	L	N	C	Q	V	W	B	P	Y
P	G	A	L	A	H	A	D	S	E	C
O	M	N	A	T	H	U	T	H	L	U
A	E	C	D	B	P	S	R	K	L	G
R	I	E	C	T	O	R	Z	U	I	L
V	E	L	B	F	J	O	W	J	N	W
Z	M	O	R	D	R	E	D	G	O	E
H	S	T	H	L	O	F	Y	R	R	Z
O	X	Z	S	A	U	S	M	Q	E	U

- 6 Write your own sentences about King Arthur.

King Arthur was

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 7 What is your favourite part of the story?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

King Arthur and his Knights

KEY TO THE EXERCISES AND EXIT TEST

KEY TO THE EXERCISES

WAS KING ARTHUR ONLY A LEGEND?

Page 10 Exercise 1

a5 - b3 - c4 - d1 - e2.

BEFORE ARTHUR'S TIME

Page 12 Exercise 1

S	X	O	F	G	J	Z	V	R	A	O
D	S	H	A	D	R	I	A	N	G	H
B	S	R	Q	Y	P	E	D	I	H	Z
R	Z	E	J	C	A	E	S	A	R	L
I	O	X	R	L	V	R	G	Q	K	W
T	R	G	D	A	M	T	H	M	E	O
A	B	L	I	U	G	V	S	I	J	D
N	P	C	N	D	S	U	O	W	L	X
N	V	J	B	I	W	F	A	G	P	J
I	O	H	F	U	Q	P	F	B	V	C
A	U	K	I	S	E	O	P	E	R	K

BEFORE READING

Page 13 Exercise 1

Open answer.

Page 13 Exercise 2

Open answer.

CHAPTER 1

Page 17 Exercise 1

- Uther Pendragon became King of Britain
- King Uther's counsellor
- Sir Ector and his wife
- King Uther died
- 'God will show us the new king on Christmas Day'
- 'He who pulls the sword out of this stone is the true King of Britain'

Page 18 Exercise 2

become, have, be, die, give, raise, go, say

CHAPTER 2

Page 22 Exercise 1

- T
- F - Arthur was in London with Sir Ector.
- T
- F - All the noblemen were surprised.
- T
- T
- F - Merlin said, 'This is King Uther's son and he is our new king!'

Page 22 Exercise 2

a10 - b6 - c8 - d7 - e2 - f9 - g3 - h4 - i5 - j1

Page 23 Exercise 3

- This
- That
- This
- Those

- e. These
- f. This

Page 23 Exercise 4

sword, stone, King, Britain, father, magician, knight

CHAPTER 3

Page 27 Exercise 1

- a. twenty
- b. Saxons, enemies
- c. adventures
- d. courageous, friendly
- e. Pellinore
- f. lances, swords
- g. broke
- h. Merlin, king

Page 28 Exercise 2

A.

X	K	H	E	L	D	I	C	S	J	Y	F	M
O	T	U	L	W	C	E	O	H	L	J	R	C
P	A	D	V	E	N	T	U	R	O	U	S	N
S	E	G	R	A	B	H	R	O	Y	C	P	G
G	R	P	L	O	Y	E	A	T	A	U	H	I
A	M	L	V	K	E	U	G	P	L	B	C	B
B	D	J	A	F	R	I	E	N	D	L	Y	A
S	C	K	X	O	S	K	O	V	H	R	O	S
N	Z	V	K	P	A	J	U	X	V	A	U	H
P	Q	A	J	M	I	F	S	O	Y	F	I	T
Z	I	F	B	U	N	D	B	F	M	Y	R	X

B.

- a. friendly
- b. courageous
- c. loyal
- d. adventurous

Page 29 Exercise 3

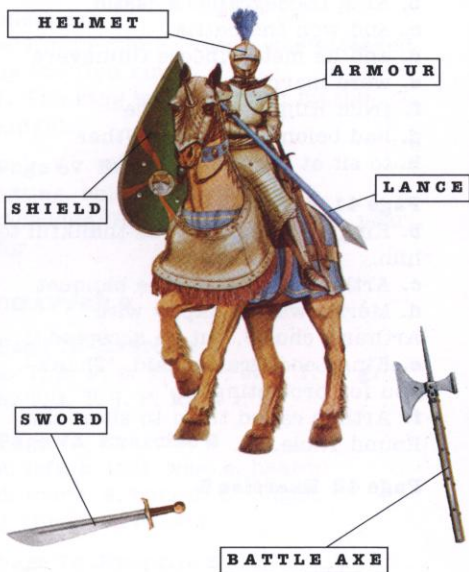
- a. doesn't like eating
- b. liked fighting
- c. liked causing trouble
- d. didn't like riding
- e. likes reading
- f. didn't like living

Page 29 Exercise 4

Dear Father,
 Yesterday I went to the forest.
 I rode my beautiful horse.
 In the forest I saw a fountain.
 My horse wanted to drink some water.
 I met Sir Pellinore. He said 'Fight!'
 I fought him but I broke my sword!
 Merlin appeared and said, 'Stop fighting!'
 Sir Pellinore stopped fighting immediately.
 Love, Arthur

THE KNIGHT'S ARMOUR AND WEAPONS

Page 32 Exercise 1



Page 43 Exercise 4

Page 36 Exercise 1

- a. broke, Merlin
- b. lake, lake, an arm
- c. the Lady of the Lake
- d. took
- e. greatest, magic
- f. wear, bleed

Page 36 Exercise 2

- a. with
- b. during
- c. of, in
- d. out
- e. with

CHAPTER 5

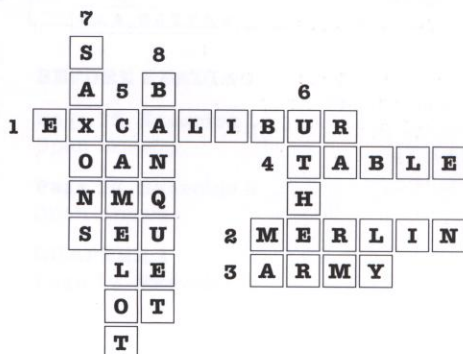
Page 40 Exercise 1

- a. enemies of Britain
- b. King Leodegrance's castle
- c. and won the battle
- d. and he met Princess Guinevere
- e. were married
- f. from King Leodegrance
- g. had belonged to King Uther
- h. to sit at the Round Table

Page 41 Exercise 2

- b. King Leodegrance was thankful to him.
- c. Arthur met her at the banquet.
- d. Merlin wasn't happy with Arthur's choice, but he accepted it.
- e. King Leodegrance said, 'Thank you for protecting us.'
- f. Arthur called them to sit at the Round Table.

Page 42 Exercise 3



enemies, army, Young, won, invited,
banquet, beautiful, love, wasn't,
decision

CHAPTER 6

Page 47 Exercise 1

- a. T
- b. T
- c. F - When King Arthur went to fight against the enemy, Guinevere followed him.
- d. T
- e. F - Arthur, Guinevere, and the knights crossed the River Humber and went to the forest.
- f. T

Page 47 Exercise 2

- a. BEAUTIFUL
- b. KING
- c. STRONG
- d. PROTECT
- e. FOREST
- f. QUEEN
- g. DANGEROUS

Page 48 Exercise 3

- a. her
- b. my
- c. our
- d. his
- e. your
- f. their

CHAPTER 7

Page 52 Exercise 1

- a. generous
- b. strange
- c. Lancelot, follow
- d. forest, church
- e. nun, man, knight
- f. son
- g. happy
- h. proud

Page 53 Exercise 2

A.
Merlin: counsellor, wise, magician
Arthur: king, friendly, courageous,
loyal, adventurous, knight
Lancelot: generous, kind, knight

Guinevere: wife, beautiful, queen
 Galahad: courageous, loyal, knight

B.

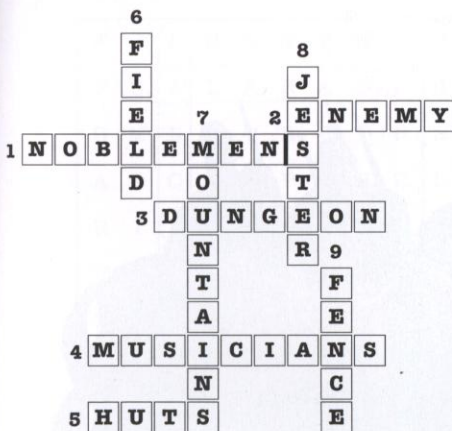
- a. magician / wise
- b. king / courageous, adventurous, loyal and friendly
- c. knight / generous and kind
- d. queen / beautiful
- e. knight / loyal and courageous

Page 54 Exercise 3

- a. Do not enter
- b. Give money
- c. Take me
- d. Don't open
- e. Tell me
- f. Stop

CASTLES

Page 58 Exercise 1



OLD CASTLES OF GREAT INTEREST

Page 61 Exercise 1

- a. Dover Castle
- b. Bamburgh Castle
- c. Edinburgh Castle
- d. Carlisle Castle

Page 62 Exercise 2

Open answer.

CHAPTER 8

Page 65 Exercise 1

- a. a religious holiday
- b. moved around the room
- c. 'That was the Holy Grail!'
- d. look for the Holy Grail
- e. dangerous
- f. Galahad, Percival and Bors

Page 66 Exercise 2

Where is the Holy Grail now?

Page 66 Exercise 3

- a. The Holy Grail was carried by invisible hands.
- b. The Holy Grail was found by only three knights.
- c. The fortress was built by King Edwin.
- d. Britain was invaded by the enemies.
- e. King Arthur's camp was attacked by the five kings.
- f. The king was defended by the knight.

Page 67 Exercise 4

sitting, holiday, strong, bowl, moments, Holy, where, wanted, year, for

CHAPTER 9

Page 72 Exercise 1

- a. T; b. F; c. T; d. T; e. T; f. T; g. F; h. T; i. T; j. F; k. T; l. F.

Page 73 Exercise 2

- a. left; b. told, was; c. heard; d. found; e. buried; f. fought; g. threw; h. caught.

Page 74 Exercise 3

- a. Arthur's life was long.
- b. King Arthur's going to France.
- c. Mordred's army was in Dover.
- d. Sir Bedivere's taken Excalibur to the Lake.
- e. is
- f. is
- g. has
- h. genitive 's'

Page 75 Exercise 4

the year, king, magician, Archbishop, noblemen, great church, Christmas Day, stone, sword, written, pulls, true, Arthur, new, good, Merlin, Excalibur, married, Round Table, Holy Grail, disappeared, Bors, Galahad, Percival, Mordred, return, Mordred, army, died, Avalon.

THE ROUND TABLE**Page 78 Exercise 1**

- b. Galahad, Bors and Percival
- c. Ector
- d. Lancelot
- e. Mordred
- f. Gawain
- g. Bedivere

WHERE WAS KING ARTHUR BURIED?**Page 80 Exercise 1**

- a. Wells
- b. Mendip Hills
- c. Berrow Bay
- d. Bristol

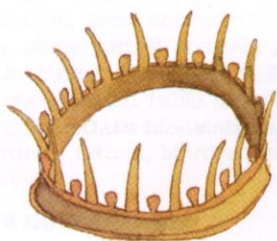


KEY TO EXIT TEST

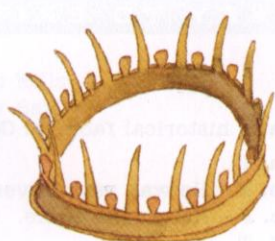
1. a. a historical fact b. Celts c. Celtic d. Camelot e. old castle
2. a. T
b. F - He was very adventurous.
c. F - His sword broke.
d. T
e. F - She was his daughter.
f. T
g. T
h. T
i. F - They went to look for the Holy Grail.
j. T
3. 1. was 2. defended 3. came 4. began 5. were 6. became 7. wore
8. fought 9. carried
4. 1. of 2. on 3. around 4. in 5. in 6. of 7. for 8. near
- 5.

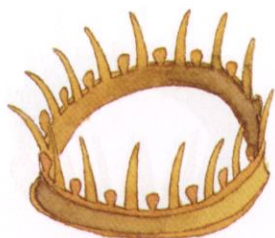
F	J	L	N	C	Q	V	W	B	P	Y
P	G	A	L	A	H	A	D	S	E	C
O	M	N	A	T	H	U	T	H	L	U
A	E	C	D	B	P	S	R	K	L	G
R	I	E	C	T	O	R	Z	U	I	L
V	E	L	B	F	J	O	W	J	N	W
Z	M	O	R	D	R	E	D	G	O	E
H	S	T	H	L	O	F	Y	R	R	Z
O	X	Z	S	A	U	S	M	Q	E	U

6. Open answer.
7. Open answer.

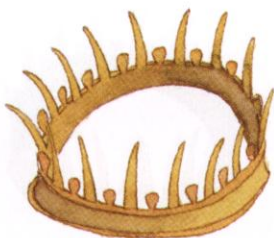


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亚瑟王与圆桌骑士



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更赢得美丽姑娘的爱情。然而，一代名君竟为奸臣所害，奄奄一息间被湖中仙女用船接走。亚瑟王究竟藏身何处遂成千古之谜。

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