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Gulliver's Travels

格利佛游记



华东师范大学出版社

商务印书馆（香港）

4
Level

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

格利佛游记/(英)斯威夫特(Swift, J.)著;(美)菲茨杰拉德(FitzGerald, J.)改编.
—上海:华东师范大学出版社, 2009.7
(Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读)
ISBN 978-7-5617-3589-3

I. 格... II. ①斯... ②菲... III. 英语—语言读物, 小说 IV. H319.4:I
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 109923 号

上海市版权局著作权合同登记 图字:09-2009-293 号

© 2000 BLACK CAT PUBLISHING an imprint of CIDEB EDITRICE, Genoa, Canterbury

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Name of Book: Gulliver's Travels
Author: Jonathan Swift
Text adaptation, notes and activities: Jeremy FitzGerald
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格利佛游记 (Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读 Level 4)

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出版发行: 华东师范大学出版社

社址: 上海市中山北路 3663 号

电话总机: 021-62450163 转各部门

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门市地址: 上海市中山北路 3663 号华东师范大学校内先锋路口

网址: www.ecnupress.com.cn

邮编: 200062

行政传真: 021-62572105

印刷者: 上海中华商务联合印刷有限公司

开本: 890×1240 32 开 印张: 4 字数: 100 千字

版次: 2009 年 7 月第二版 印次: 2009 年 7 月第一次

印数: 1-5 100

书号: ISBN 978-7-5617-3589-3/H·240

定价: 25.00 元(含 CD)

出版人: 朱杰人

(如发现本版图书有印订质量问题, 请寄回本社客服中心调换或电话 021-62865537 联系)

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练习答案和测试答案

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This symbol indicates the exercises featured on the
accompanying CD. 听力练习的录音标记

About the author



Jonathan Swift was born in 1667 in Dublin. He was educated at Kilkenny Grammar School, and then Trinity College Dublin. After leaving university he worked as secretary to Sir William Temple, and became involved in political life.

Swift was unhappy at the direction his career was taking, and he became a minister of the Church in 1694. He continued to take part in political debate through his writing. He made many enemies through his satires¹ on political and religious life. In one famous essay he suggested that poverty in Ireland could be reduced by eating the babies of the poor!

In 1713 Swift became Dean of St. Patrick's in Dublin. He was a very popular

1. satires : 讽刺作品。



Frontispiece to Swift's
Works of 1735.

figure in Ireland, and supported local charities very generously. His behaviour was increasingly strange in the last years of his life, and many people believed that he was mad. Swift died in 1745.

Swift's reputation suffered in the 18th and 19th centuries, as critics thought his work was too angry and vulgar¹. During the 20th century, however, his work has been admired by critics, and his reputation is now very high.

His most famous books include:

The Battle of the Books, 1704

A Tale of a Tub, 1704

Gulliver's Travels, 1726

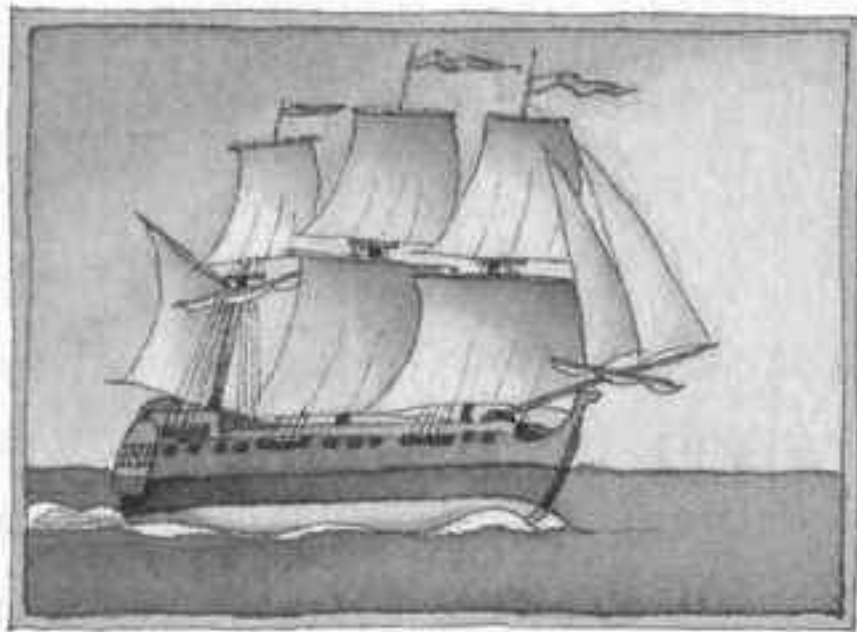
1 Decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Jonathan Swift was born in London in 1667. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Jonathan Swift became a minister of the Church in 1694. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. In one famous essay Jonathan Swift suggested that poverty in Ireland could be reduced if rich people ate poor people. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Jonathan Swift was unpopular in Ireland. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Modern critics do not like Jonathan Swift's work because they think it is too angry and vulgar. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

.....



1. vulgar: 粗俗的。



PART ONE

A Voyage to Lilliput



My name is Lemuel Gulliver. I was born in England, in 16---. When I was a young man I studied to be a doctor. I worked in London at first, but it was not easy to make money there. I decided to work as a

ship's doctor. I liked travelling, and I made several voyages¹. It was an interesting life.

One ship I worked on was called the *Antelope*. Our voyage went very well at first, but one day there was a great storm. The ship hit a rock in the sea, and began to sink. I managed² to jump into one of the ship's lifeboats with some



1. voyages : 航海旅行。

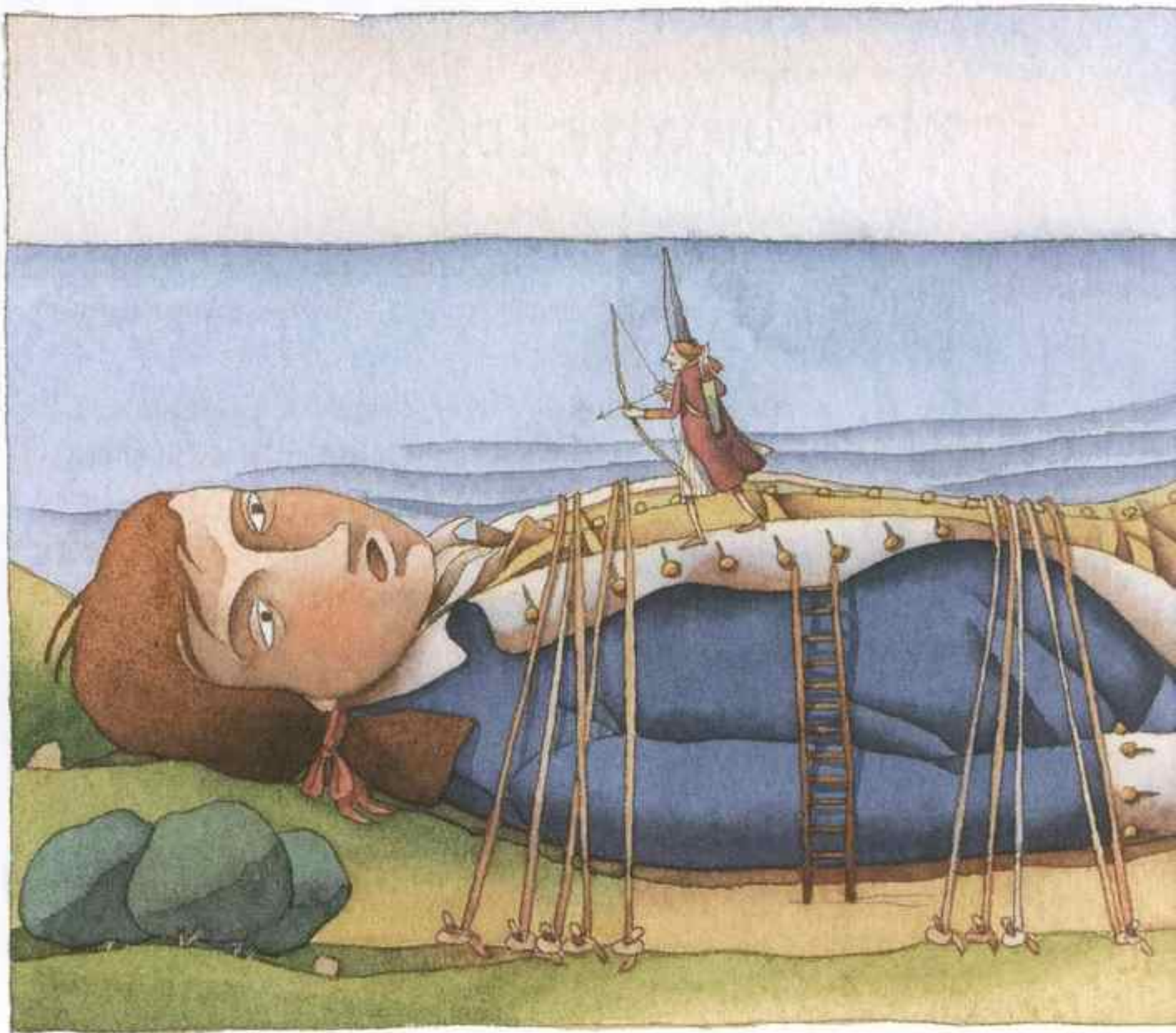
2. managed : 设法做到。

Gulliver's Travels



sailors, and we thought we were safe. Then there was a big wave, and the little boat turned over in the water. We all began to swim. I soon lost sight of the other sailors, and I never saw them again. I think they all drowned ¹.

I swam for many hours in the water, and I was very tired. Suddenly I realised that the water was not deep any more – my feet touched the



1. drowned : 淹死。

A Voyage to Lilliput



ground! I walked a long time, and then I came to the beach. It was evening, and I was exhausted¹. I fell asleep on the sand.

When I woke up it was morning. I tried to stand up, but I could not move at all. I raised my head a little, and I could see ropes around my body. They were tied very tightly². I did not know what had happened to me.



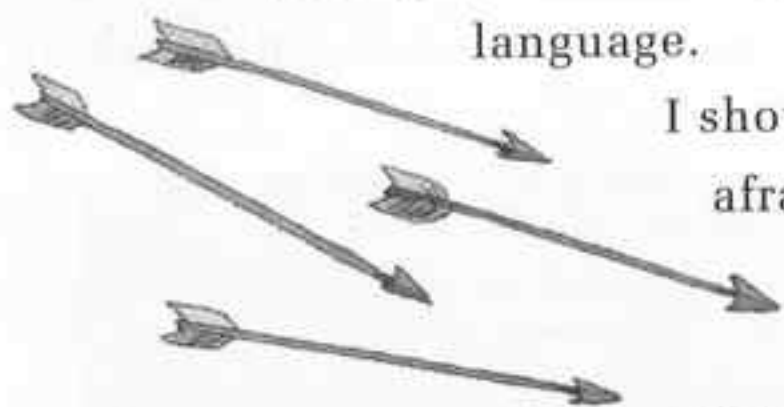
1. exhausted : 精疲力竭。

2. tightly : 紧紧地。

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Then I saw a very small creature¹ walking along my body. I looked again, and I was very surprised to see that this creature was really a tiny² man! Soon there were more of these little men walking on me. There were hundreds of them on the ground near me. They were talking to each other, but I could not understand their language.



I shouted very loudly, and the little men were afraid. They ran away quickly. Then I tried to free myself, and I managed to break the ropes around one of my hands. As soon as I did this, I felt a sharp pain. The little men were shooting arrows³ at me! The arrows were very small, but they were also very sharp, and I decided to lie still⁴.

Now the little men constructed⁵ a platform near my head. One of them climbed up to the top of the platform. He was standing very close to my ear. He began to shout into my ear. I could hear what he said, but I did not understand the language he was using. He used signs to communicate with me. He told me that the country was called Lilliput, and that he worked for the Emperor. Then he explained that I was their prisoner. He told me not to be frightened, because they only wanted to take me to see the Emperor.

It was now the middle of the morning, and I was hungry and thirsty. I put my finger in my mouth to show the little man that I wanted to eat and drink something. He understood me, and he gave some instructions to the hundreds of little men who were on the ground. They went away, and then they came back with ladders⁶. They had wine and food with



1. creature : 生物。

2. tiny : 很小的。

3. arrows : 箭。



4. still : 静止地。

5. constructed : 修建。

6. ladders : 梯子。



A Voyage to Lilliput



them. They climbed up the ladders, and offered me the wine and food. Everything tasted good, but it was very small, like the men themselves. I drank whole barrels¹ of wine, and ate several cattle² and sheep.

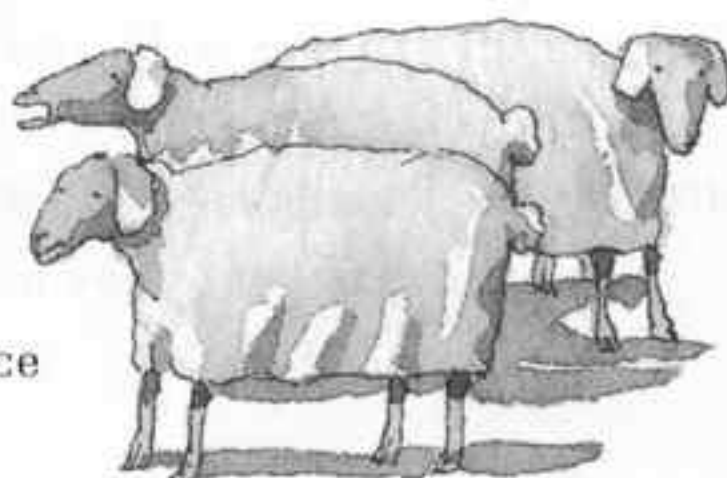
Soon I could hear a lot of noise on the ground near me. I turned my head to look, and I saw that all the little men were now very busy. They had cut down a lot of trees, and they were building something with the trees. They worked for a long time, and

then I saw what they were making. It was a large machine with many wheels. The machine was as big as me.

I was now tired again, and I fell asleep once more. While I slept, the little men pulled me onto the machine. The movement woke me. I was curious to find out what they were doing.

Then I heard a noise, and I saw hundreds of tiny horses. The little men attached the horses to the machine, and the horses began to pull me along. There were fifteen hundred horses pulling me! The machine began to move slowly forward.

We travelled slowly for a long time, and then we came to a city. We stopped outside the city. There was a very old temple³ here, and they asked me to get off the machine and enter the temple. I learned later that this temple was one of the largest buildings in the country. It was no longer used because someone had committed⁴ a terrible murder there some years before. There was just enough space in the temple for



1. barrels : 桶。



2. cattle : 牛。



3. temple : 庙宇。

4. committed : 犯了(罪)。



Gulliver's Travels



me to enter. Once I was inside, the people tied me up again. They used ninety-one chains ¹ and thirty-six padlocks ²! The chains were long enough to allow me to stand and walk around. I'll never forget how surprised and frightened the people were, when they saw me stand up and walk!

Now the Emperor himself came to the temple. He brought his princess with him. They wanted to look at me. They climbed up a tower in the temple, and looked down at me where I lay. People from the city began to arrive as well, and they climbed up the walls of the temple to look down at me. Some very daring ³ people put ladders against my body, and climbed up these. Everybody was very surprised to see me. I was the biggest man they had ever seen!



1. chains : 锁链。



2. padlocks : 挂锁。



3. daring : 大胆的。

Comprehension

- 1** What is Gulliver's profession?

- 2** Gulliver's adventure begins when he is alone:
 - a. What is the name of the ship Gulliver is on?
 - b. What happens to the ship?
 - c. What happens to the other sailors?

- 3** What happens to Gulliver while he is sleeping?

- 4** Gulliver cannot speak the language of Lilliput, but he manages to tell the little men that he is hungry. How does he do this?

- 5** How many horses pull Gulliver along?

- 6** Where does Gulliver live while he is in Lilliput?

Vocabulary

- 7** The words in column A come from the text. Match them with the words in column B that have the same meaning.

A

voyage

beach

platform

machine

help

B

shore

assist

journey

stage

engine

8 Put the words in the box into the correct column.

anchor storm rope deep sailor crew
wave shallow sail rock captain

Sea	Ship

Grammar

Reflexive pronouns (反身代词)

We use reflexive pronouns when the subject and object of a verb are the same person.

In the text you read:

Then I tried to free **myself**, and I managed to break the ropes around one of **my** hands.

We also use reflexive pronouns to give emphasis to a noun or pronoun.

In the text you read:

Now the Emperor **himself** came to the temple.

9 Complete the sentences below with the correct reflexive pronoun from the box.

myself yourself himself herself itself
ourselves yourselves themselves

- He's very intelligent – he taught French.
- Do you like our new car? We gave a present!
- Be careful, children! You'll hurt if you fall down here.
- They bought a new house.
- I don't know what's wrong with this computer – it keeps turning off.

10 Say if the reflexive pronouns in these sentences are objects of a verb, or give emphasis to a noun or pronoun.

- I know he's arrived. I've seen him myself.
- She buys herself very beautiful clothes.
- The President is very kind. He phoned me himself last night.
- She liked the dinner itself, but she thought it was expensive.

Listening



11 You will then hear a conversation between two Lilliputians. Put the words from the box in the right places in the script.

huge dangerous asleep monster
come sand beach

SPEAKER 1: Come quickly, there's a monster on the ¹.....!

SPEAKER 2: Monster? What kind of ².....?

SPEAKER 1: It's a man, but he's ³.....!

SPEAKER 2: Do you think he's 4.....?

SPEAKER 1: I don't know. Perhaps he is.

SPEAKER 2: Where does he 5..... from?

SPEAKER 1: No one knows. We found him on the 6.....

SPEAKER 2: What's he doing there?

SPEAKER 1: He's 7.....

Writing

- 12** You are the person who discovers Gulliver on the beach. You decide to write to the Emperor to tell him about the strange man. Complete the letter below with words from the box:

emperor news wife huge strange
beach giant wakes up Majesty

Your 1.....,

I have some very important 2..... to tell you. Today I was walking on the 3..... near my house, when I saw something very 4..... There was a 5..... asleep on the sand! He is a 6..... man, and I think he is probably very strong.

I asked my friends what we should do. One of them said, 'I'm glad he's sleeping – I think we should kill him before he 7.....'

Another friend said,

'We can't kill him. The Emperor will be angry with us if we kill him. I think we should wait before we do anything.'

Then my 8..... arrived, and she gave me this advice.

'Write to the 9.....,' she said. 'Tell him everything, and ask him what we should do.'



PART TWO

Life in Lilliput



he next day the Emperor of Lilliput came to see me again. I tried to speak to him in English, but he did not understand me. I tried all the languages I knew, but he still did not understand me. He stayed about two hours, and then he went away. He left some soldiers in charge of ¹ me.

Some of the people from the city began to come near me. They, too, wanted to see the giant ² man. Not all of them were friendly, however. A small group of them began to shoot arrows at me. The colonel in charge of the soldiers was very angry, and he captured six of the ringleaders ³. He told the soldiers to tie them with ropes. Then he gave them to me to punish. I picked up all six men in my hand, and put five of them into

1. in charge of: 负责看管。

2. giant: 巨大的。

3. ringleaders: (违法活动的) 头目。

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my pocket. I lifted the sixth man very close to my face. I pretended that I wanted to eat him, and took out my penknife¹. The colonel and the

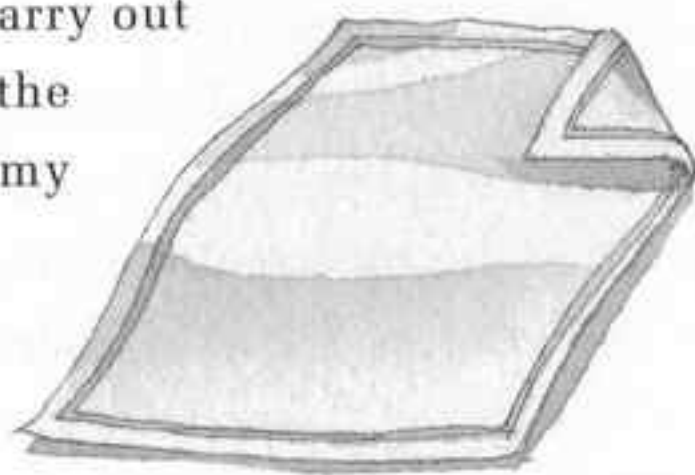


soldiers looked unhappy when they saw me doing this – and the prisoner was terrified! I put the knife near the

man's body, and gently cut the ropes around him. Then I placed him on the ground. I did the same thing with the other five men. The soldiers and the people were very happy when they saw that I was kind to the men who had tried to hurt me with their arrows.

The Emperor asked his government ministers what to do with me. They suggested that someone should teach me their language. I studied very hard, and in about a month I could speak it. Then I told the Emperor that I was tired of being a prisoner. I asked him to let me go. He said that he would consider my request. He asked me to be patient, and he told me they would treat² me well.

Then the Emperor told me that he wanted his soldiers to search me for weapons. I replied that I would show his men everything I had in my pockets. The Emperor thanked me, but he explained that the law was very clear: the search had to be carried out³ by the Emperor's men themselves. He asked me to help the men carry out the search. I agreed to do this. I picked up the two men very carefully, and put them into my coat pockets. The two men later wrote a report for the Emperor. This is what they said in the report:



We found a very large piece of cloth in



1. penknife : 小摺刀。



2. treat : 对待。

3. carried out : 执行。

Life in Lilliput



the giant's right pocket. In his left pocket we found a very large metal box. We asked the giant man to open this box for us. It contained a kind of powder¹ that made us sneeze a lot. Then we looked in the giant's right waistcoat-pocket². We found some pieces of

white material, and these were tied with ropes. We think these are papers, because there seems to be writing on them. The letters are very large – each letter is as big as a man's hand!



We found a huge machine in the giant's left waistcoat-pocket. This machine has about twenty pieces of metal

on it. We think it is the giant's comb³. In both of his trouser pockets we found a very long



tube of metal attached to⁴ a piece of wood. We do not know what this is. Then we saw a very large

chain that went into another pocket. We asked the giant to show us the whole chain. He pulled it out of his pocket, and we saw a large machine on the end of it. This machine is round, and it has writing on it. This machine makes a huge noise. We do not know if the machine is an animal, or a kind of god. We believe it may be the giant's god, because of something he told us. He said,

'I never do anything without looking at this first.'

The giant has a belt around his body, and there are some objects hanging from this. We saw a huge sword⁵, the length of five men. We

1. powder : 粉末。

2. waistcoat-pocket : 西装背心的口袋。

3. comb : 梳子。



4. attached to : 与...连接的。

5. sword : 剑。



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also saw a large bag on the belt. This contains some metal balls and some black powder – we do not know what these are.

I did not show the two men the pocket where I kept my glasses.

The Emperor was very curious to see all the objects described in the report. First he asked to see my sword. Then he wanted to see the 'very long tube of metal attached to a piece of wood.' I explained that this was my pistol, and I offered to fire it for him. I took some of the 'black powder', and put it into the pistol. Then I fired – the noise frightened the Emperor's soldiers very much! Next the Emperor wanted to see my watch. He did not know what it was, but he was very interested in the noise it made.

Everybody in Lilliput was very happy with my behaviour, and the people began to trust me. Sometimes they came to dance on my hand. The children played hide and seek¹ in my hair.

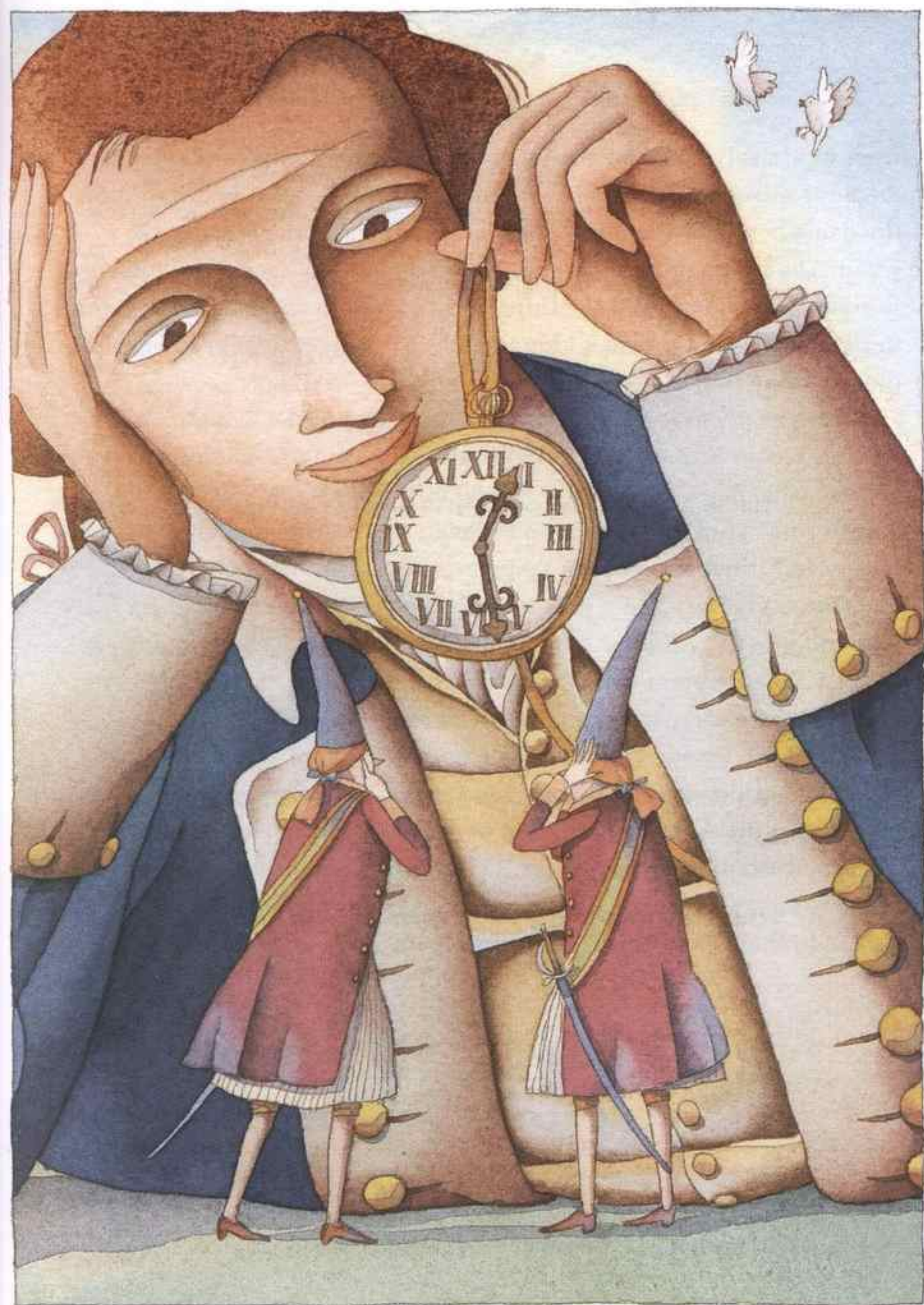
The Emperor was very pleased with me as well, and he invited me to see some special dances. These dances are performed in the Emperor's court, by his ministers and other important people. They are very strange dances. For the first dance, they place a rope above the ground, and the ministers dance on this rope. The government minister who does the best dance is given a government job. These dances are very dangerous, and there are many accidents. Most of the Emperor's ministers fall off the rope sooner or later, and are injured.

There is another kind of dance that is performed in the Emperor's court. This dance is performed for the Emperor, the Empress, and the first minister. The Emperor puts some coloured threads² on a table. The threads are blue, red, and green. Then the dancers enter the room, and the performance begins. The Emperor holds a long piece of wood in



1. hide and seek : 捉迷藏 (游戏)。

2. threads : 线。



G. Manna

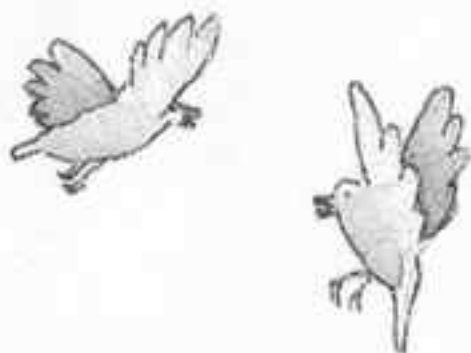
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front of himself. The dancers jump over the wood, or go under it. The Emperor raises and lowers the wood all the time, and it is difficult for the dancers to know whether they have to jump or to go under the wood. The best dancer is given the blue thread, the second best dancer is given the red one, and the third best is given the green one. Everyone in the court wants to win a blue thread. It is a great honour to have a piece of blue thread.

I thought it was a good idea to make a friend of the Emperor, and I tried to please him. He was very proud of his soldiers, and this gave me an idea. One day I organised a special military parade¹ for him. I placed some sticks on the ground. Then I tied my handkerchief to the sticks, and lifted some of the Emperor's horsemen onto the handkerchief. They had a parade in the air, and this amused the Emperor greatly! Another time, the Emperor's army had a parade near the city. The Emperor asked me to stand very still with my feet apart - and the whole army marched² between my legs!

I asked the Emperor again to give me my freedom. The Emperor asked his ministers if this was a good idea. They said I had to agree to certain conditions³ before I could have my freedom. The two most important conditions were these: I must not leave Lilliput without permission, and I must help the Emperor's army if there was a war. I agreed to these conditions, and the Emperor gave me my freedom.



1. **military parade** : 阅兵。
2. **marched** : 齐步行进。
3. **conditions** : 条件。

Comprehension

1 Say if these sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. All of the people in the city are friendly to Gulliver. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. The colonel captures seven of the ringleaders. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Gulliver decides to eat one of the prisoners. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. The people are very happy because Gulliver was kind to the prisoners. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

.....

2 How long does it take Gulliver to learn the language of Lilliput?

- ☐ About a week.
☐ About a month.
☐ About six months.
☐ About a year.

3 Gulliver allows the Emperor's men to search him. What is the object he does not show them?

4 Gulliver describes two performances that are given at the court.

- a. Why is the first dance dangerous?

- b. What happens to the best dancer of the first dance?

- c. What is the winner of the second dance given?

5 Give one example of how Gulliver tries to please the Emperor.

- 6 What are the two most important conditions of Gulliver's freedom?

Vocabulary

- 7 Match the articles in column A with the pictures in column B.

A

- a. A very large piece of cloth
- b. A very large metal box
- c. Some pieces of white material
- d. Machine with twenty pieces of metal on it
- e. A very long tube of metal attached to a piece of wood
- f. Machine that makes a big noise
- g. Metal balls and some black powder

B



Writing

- 8 Gulliver thinks the two dances at the court are strange. Can you think of any customs in a foreign country that seem strange to foreigners? Are there any customs in your country that a foreigner might think were strange?



PART THREE

The War of the Eggs



now asked the Emperor for permission to visit the capital city of Lilliput, which is called Mildendo. The Emperor allowed me to go, but he told me to be careful when I was there. He did not want me to frighten the people. I was very happy to see the city, and particularly ¹ to see the Emperor's palace. I could

not enter the palace, of course, because I was too big. I could look in through the windows, however, and I was delighted ² by what I saw.

I stayed in Mildendo about two weeks. One of the Emperor's ministers came to see me one day. He looked very worried, and he said he needed my help. Then he told me that there was going to be a war with the country of Blefuscu. He explained the reasons for the war.

1. particularly : 尤其。

2. delighted : 高兴。



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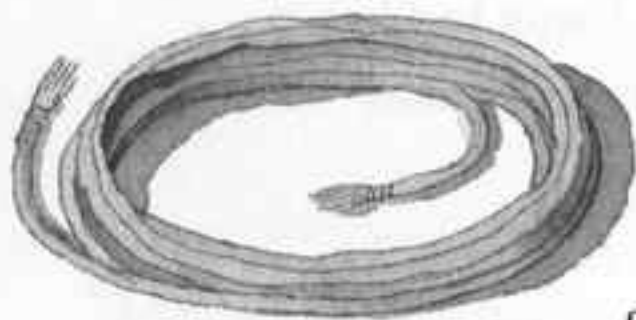


They seemed very strange reasons to me, because they concerned ¹ the correct way to eat eggs. In the past, the people of Lilliput and the people of Blefuscu had agreed about this. They had both believed that eggs should be broken at the bigger end.

One day, however, the Emperor's grandfather had an accident while he was opening an egg. He cut his finger. He ordered all Lilliputians to open eggs from the smaller end in the future. The people did not like this order, and many of them refused to obey the Emperor. There was a civil war in Lilliput, and many people were killed. The Emperor's minister explained to me that Blefuscu supported the rebels in the civil war – many rebels went to live in Blefuscu.

The situation was now very serious because Lilliput and Blefuscu were at war. Thousands of people had been killed in the war of the eggs. The government minister told me that Blefuscu was planning to attack Lilliput. The Emperor wanted my help. I told the minister that I was ready to help the Emperor.

The Blefuscu navy was planning to invade Lilliput by sea. The distance between the two countries is about three hundred metres by sea. All the Blefuscu ships were ready, and they were sure they would be victorious ² in the war. I told the Emperor of Lilliput that I had a plan of my own to help him defeat the enemy.



I waited until it was dark. Then I took some rope with me, and walked into the sea that separated the two kingdoms ³. The water was not deep. While I was walking in the sea, I put on my glasses to protect my eyes from the arrows of the enemy. I tied a piece of rope to each of the Blefuscu ships.



1. concerned : 涉及。
2. victorious : 胜利的。
3. kingdoms : 王国。



Gulliver's Travels



The Blefuscu sailors were terrified when they saw me. They jumped into the sea, and swam away. I took the pieces of rope in my hands, and pulled the Blefuscu navy towards Lilliput.

When the people of Lilliput saw the Blefuscu navy, they thought the invasion had started. They were very frightened now!

Then they saw that I was pulling the ships, and they were happy. It was a great victory for Lilliput, and the Emperor said I was a hero.

The Emperor of Lilliput asked me to go on with the war against Blefuscu. I did not want to go on with the war, because I did not want lots of people to be killed. The Emperor listened to what I said, but he was very angry with me. Now he did not like me.

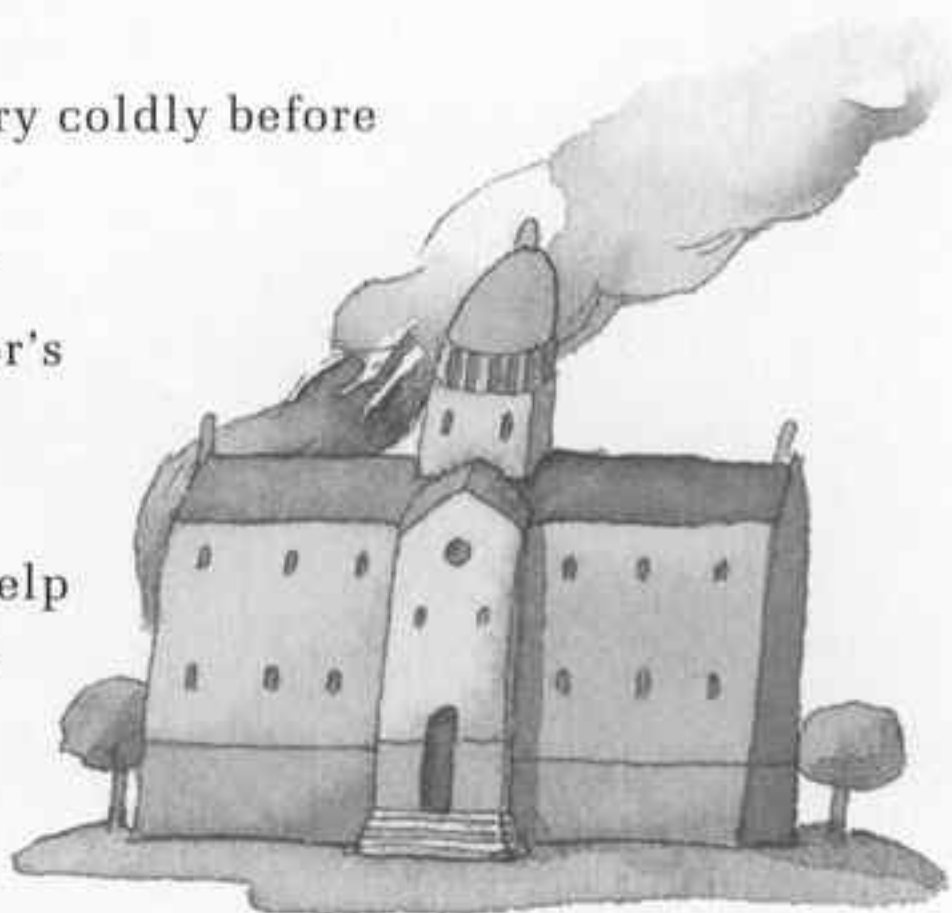
Some government ministers from Blefuscu came to Lilliput. I spoke to them, and they invited me to visit their country. I thanked them for their invitation, and I decided to ask the Emperor for permission to go there.

'The Blefuscu ministers have asked me to visit their country,' I told him. 'May I go there?'

The Emperor looked at me very coldly before he replied. Then he said,

'Of course. You're free to go.'

I was surprised at the Emperor's coldness towards me, because I thought we were good friends. Soon I had an opportunity¹ to help him once again. One night I was woken by a great noise in the city. Many people were shouting and calling for me. Several of the government ministers



1. opportunity : 机会。

The War of the Eggs



came to me, and they told me there was a fire in the palace. I ran to the palace, and I saw flames everywhere. People were trying to extinguish ¹ the flames with buckets of water – but the fire was a big one. It seemed that the whole palace would be destroyed. Then I had an idea. I had drunk a large quantity of wine that evening. I urinated ² over the palace, and extinguished the flames. This act saved the palace from destruction. I was pleased at what I had done.



Then I remembered one of the most important laws of Lilliput. Urinating in the palace grounds was a crime punished by death! I was now worried, but the Emperor sent me a message. He said that he would order the court to pardon me for my crime. I learnt later that the Empress hated me for what I had done – she was very angry, and she decided never to return to the palace.

1. extinguish : 扑灭。

2. urinated : 撒尿。



Comprehension

1 Why is there a war between Lilliput and Blefuscu?

2 Put the sentences below into the correct order.

- a. ☐ The Blefuscu sailors are frightened.
- b. ☐ The Emperor says that Gulliver is a hero.
- c. ☐ Gulliver tells the Emperor that he has a plan.
- d. ☐ He walks into the sea.
- e. ☐ He pulls the Blefuscu navy towards Lilliput.
- f. ☐ He ties a piece of rope to each of the Blefuscu ships.

3 Say which sentence is correct. The Emperor of Lilliput does not like Gulliver because:

- ☐ Gulliver becomes a friend of the Blefuscu government ministers.
- ☐ Gulliver wants to visit Blefuscu.
- ☐ Gulliver refuses to continue the war.

Vocabulary

4 Fill in the gaps in the following sentences:

- a. The Blefuscu navy plans to invade Lilliput by
- b. The Emperor of Lilliput says that Gulliver was a
- c. The Emperor of Lilliput decides that Gulliver is his
- d. The Emperor of Lilliput gives Gulliver some food to
- e. Gulliver puts his hand in his

Now read down and write the word you see.

Grammar

The Past Perfect (过去完成时)

We use the Past Perfect to show that one event occurred before another one.


In the text you read:

In the past, the people of Lilliput and the people of Blefuscu **had agreed** about this. They **had both believed** that eggs should be broken at the bigger end.

5 Put the verbs in brackets using the Past Simple (一般过去时) or the Past Perfect tense.

- a. I (*study*) hard for the exam, and I did well in it.
- b. He (*go*) to England the year before, and he did not want to come back here again.
- c. When I left the cinema, I realised that I (*lose*) my wallet.
- d. My father (*give*) me a present after I had passed the exam.
- e. Joan was sad when I saw her last week. Her dog (*die*) the week before.
- f. The shop (*sell*) out of sugar when I arrived.

Listening

-  **6** You will then hear the second and third paragraphs of Part Three again. Some of the words are different! Circle the words you hear.

One of the Emperor's ¹ *advisers / ministers* came to see me one day. He looked very worried, and he said he needed my help. Then he told me that there ² *was going to be a war / he was going to war* with the country of Blefuscu. He explained the reasons for the war. They seemed very strange reasons to me, because they ³ *involved / concerned* the correct way to eat eggs. In the past, the people of Lilliput and the people of Blefuscu had agreed about this. They both ⁴ *agreed / believed* that eggs should be broken at the bigger end. One day, however, the Emperor's grandfather had an accident while he was opening an egg. He cut ⁵ *his finger / himself*. He ordered all Lilliputians to open eggs from the smaller end in the future. This decision resulted in a terrible war with the people of Blefuscu. Thousands of people had been killed in the war of the eggs. The government minister told me that Blefuscu was planning to send an army to Lilliput. The Emperor wanted my ⁶ *help / advice*. I told the minister that I was ready to help the Emperor.

Speaking

- 7** What is Gulliver's view of the war about the eggs? Do you think wars only happen because of serious arguments between countries?



Popular travel books

The countries which Gulliver visits are not real ones, but Jonathan Swift describes the appearance of the people, their kind of government, and their habits and manners in realistic detail. Scholars believe that Swift used two famous collections of travel stories when writing *Gulliver's Travels*.

- Richard Hakluyt's *Principall Navigations, Voiages, and Discoveries of the English Nation*, published in 1600, describes some of the best-known voyages in English history. Hakluyt describes the voyage of Sir Francis Drake around the world, Sir Walter Raleigh's voyage to Venezuela, and John Davys's Arctic voyage.
- Samuel Purchas published his *Purchas his Pilgrimes, contayning a History of the World in Sea Voyages and Land Travell by Englishmen and others* in 1625. This book



Sir Francis Drake.

has details of voyages to India, China, Japan and Africa, as well as a description of a voyage to Florida.



Sea voyages, and the discovery of new countries, were a very popular theme for 18th Century writers. In fact, Swift's contemporary, Daniel Defoe, wrote his very successful novel *Robinson Crusoe* in 1719. Defoe was also fascinated¹ by the idea of sea

1. fascinated : 被…强烈地吸引。





voyages, adventure and exploration. Like Lemuel Gulliver, Robinson Crusoe's adventure begins when his ship sinks during a bad storm. Robinson is shipwrecked¹ on a desert island where he must use his ingenuity² and intelligence in order to survive.

This was a great age of geographical discovery, and there were many expeditions³ exploring the seas and oceans of the world. There were stories of unknown continents in the Pacific Ocean, and of wonderful riches. Sailors brought back strange animals from their voyages, and some of them told fantastic tales about the places they had seen. The most famous discoverer of the century was Captain James Cook, who discovered Australia in 1770. His *An Account of a Voyage round the World* was published in 1773.

1 Say if these sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. The countries which Gulliver visits are real ones. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Jonathan Swift writes about the countries that Gulliver visits with a lot of detail. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Scholars think that Swift consulted books by Richard Hakluyt and Samuel Purchas when writing <i>Gulliver's Travels</i> . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Sir Walter Raleigh sailed around the world. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Sir Francis Drake sailed to the Arctic. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Sailors brought back many plants with them from their voyages. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Captain Cook discovered America. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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1. shipwrecked : 遭遇海难。
2. ingenuity : 智谋。
3. expeditions : 远征探险。



PART FOUR

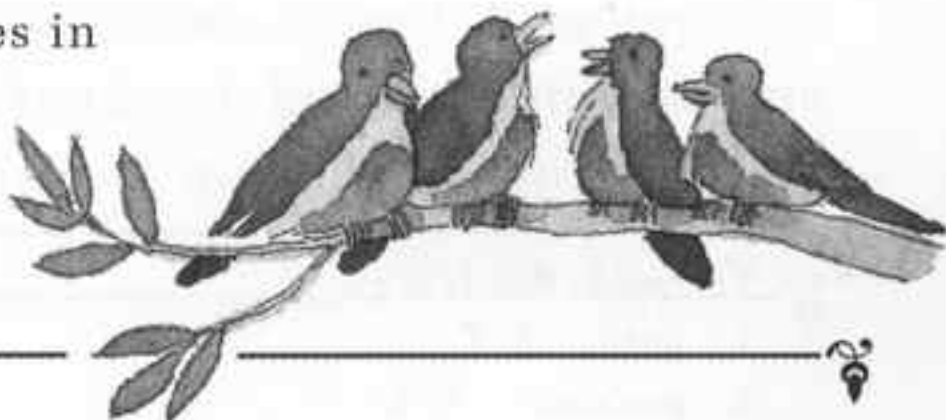
The Customs¹ of Lilliput



ne day I will write a big book about the kingdom of Lilliput. I will describe how the people live, and their habits. I will not describe it all here, but I do want to say something about this interesting country.

It is important to remember that the people of Lilliput are very small. They are about six inches tall, and all the animals and trees are in proportion. The tallest horse is about five inches high, and a sheep about one inch. Some of the animals are so small that I could not see them easily. Birds, for example, are about the same size as flies in England. The tallest trees in Lilliput are seven feet high.

The Lilliputians are very educated people, but their way of writing is



1. customs : 习俗。

Gulliver's Travels



strange. They do not write from left to right like the Europeans, or from right to left like the Arabs. They do not write from the top of the page downwards, like the Chinese, or from the bottom upwards. They write from one corner of the paper to the opposite corner!

The laws of Lilliput are also very different to English laws. They regard trade as very important, and they think that trade depends on honesty. So they always punish fraud¹ with death. I remember once I asked the Emperor to save a prisoner who had been found guilty of fraud.

'Death is too serious a punishment,' I said. 'This man's crime is only that he told lies to his friend, and robbed him.'

The Emperor was very angry with me. He explained that this kind of robbery is the worst crime in the world.

Another strange thing about Lilliput is this. They punish bad behaviour, as we do in England. But they also reward good behaviour, which we never do in England. A Lilliputian who has obeyed all the laws of the country for a long time, is given a special title and some money by the government.

Their ideas about children are very different to ours. They do not believe that parents should choose their children's education. All children are taken away from their parents when they are young, and are sent to nursery schools. When they are older, children go to different schools. The choice of school depends on the family the children come from.

The children from important families go to schools where they learn about religion, honour, justice², and courage. Their professors³ are always with them, and the children are not allowed to talk to the



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1. **fraud** : 欺诈行为。
 2. **justice** : 正义。
 3. **professors** : 教师。

The Customs of Lilliput



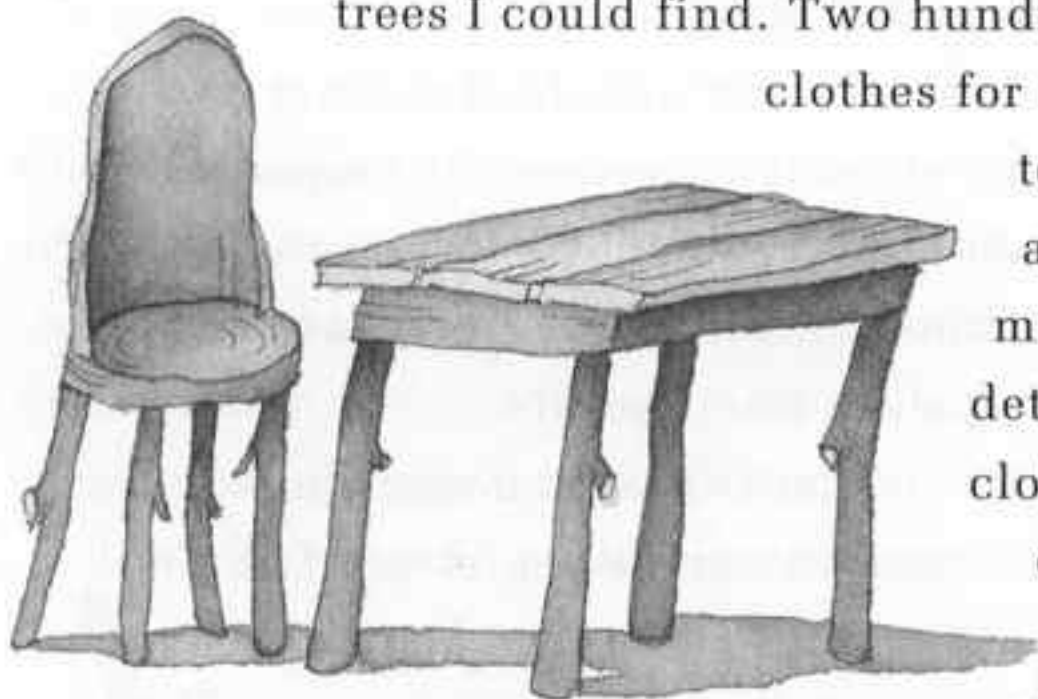
servants in the school. Their parents can visit them once or twice a year, but they cannot bring them presents.

Girls also go to schools, where they learn the same things as boys. They are also taught about family life. Girls are not allowed to talk to the servants in their schools. The result of this is that they do not hear the silly stories of ignorant women. In general, the women of Lilliput are sensible and intelligent.

The children of ordinary people go to schools where they learn various trades and professions.

The children of the poorest people do not go to school, because they do not have to learn anything to do their work. Poor people in Lilliput are given a government pension¹ when they are old or ill, and there are no beggars in the country.

I lived in Lilliput for nearly a year, and this is what my daily life was like. I made myself a table and chair from one of the biggest trees I could find. Two hundred women worked to make clothes for me. They used different



techniques² for measuring me, and these techniques amused me. The first method was to determine the length of my clothes. I lay on the ground, and one woman stood near my head, and another stood near my leg. They had a long

piece of rope which they used as a measure of my height. When they wanted to make a jacket for me, they asked me to kneel on the ground. Then they placed a ladder against my neck. A man climbed to the top of

1. government pension : 政府津贴。

2. techniques : 技巧。

Gulliver's Travels



the ladder, and threw a length of rope down to the ground. This showed them the correct length of the jacket they wanted to make.

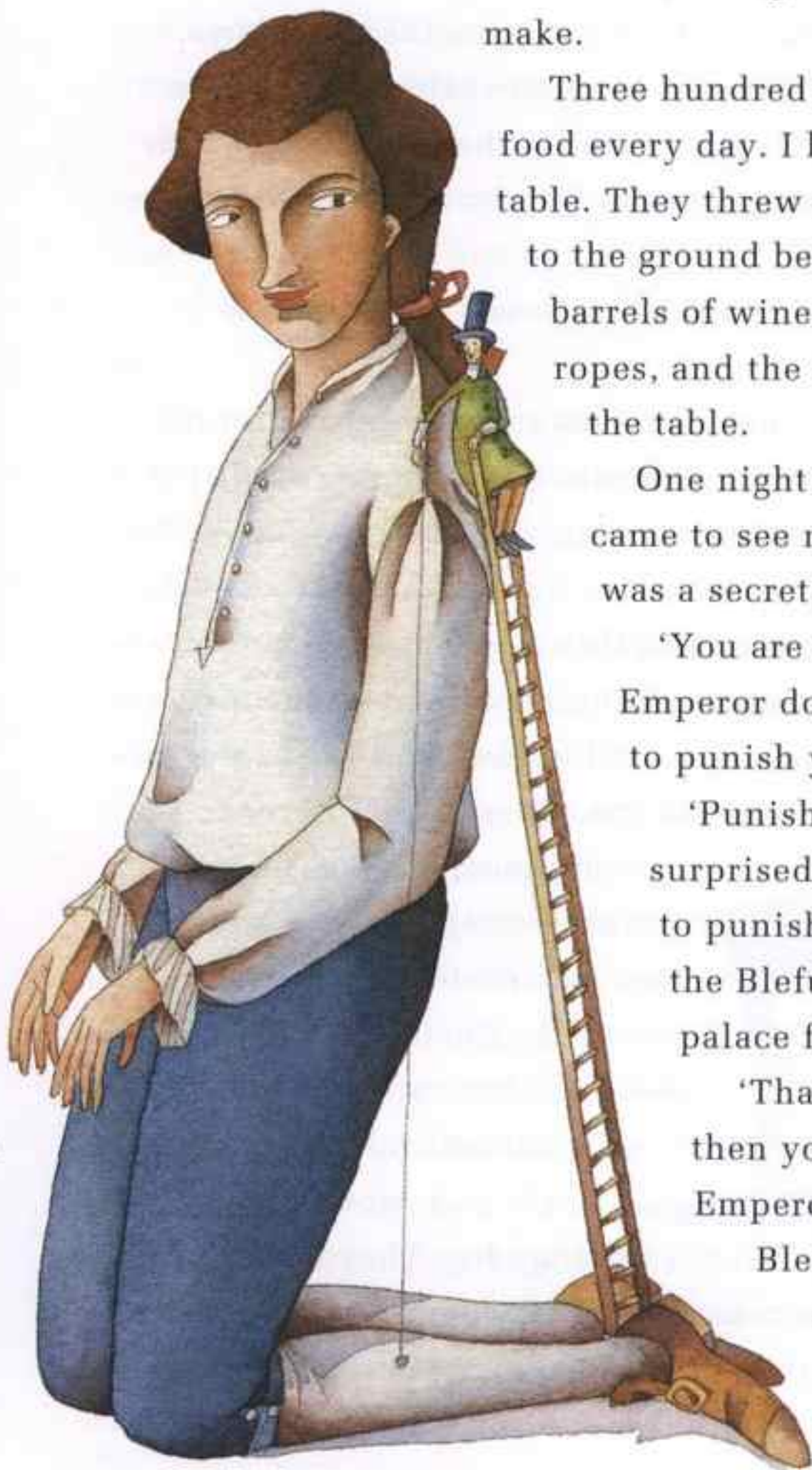
Three hundred cooks worked to prepare my food every day. I lifted twenty waiters onto my table. They threw ropes over the side of the table to the ground below. The cooks attached the barrels of wine and dishes¹ of food to the ropes, and the waiters pulled the food up to the table.

One night a very important Lilliputian came to see me at the temple. His visit there was a secret, he said.

'You are in danger,' he told me. 'The Emperor does not like you, and he wants to punish you.'

'Punish me!' I said. I was very surprised. 'Why does the Emperor want to punish me? I helped him to defeat² the Blefuscu navy! And I saved the palace from the fire.'

'That's true,' the man agreed. 'But then you made a mistake. The Emperor wanted to destroy Blefuscu completely, and you refused to help him.'



1. dishes : 碟子。



2. defeat : 打败。

The Customs of Lilliput



‘War is a terrible thing,’ I replied. ‘I didn’t want to kill lots of people.’

‘You’re right,’ the man admitted. ‘But now the Emperor thinks you are his enemy. And then he was offended¹ at the way you saved the palace – he says it was an insult² to Lilliput!’

Then the important man told me what the Emperor and his ministers were planning.

‘Some of his government ministers want to kill you,’ he explained. ‘But the Emperor has decided not to kill you. He thinks it will be enough to remove your eyes. He wants to blind³ you, Gulliver!’

I was horrified. I had thought the Emperor was my friend. I had helped his country in the war against Blefuscu – and now he wanted to take away my eyes! I decided to leave Lilliput immediately.

I travelled to Blefuscu, where the Emperor was very kind to me.

One day I went for a walk on the beach. I was feeling sad and unhappy, and I was thinking about England. Suddenly I saw a boat in the water. It was a real ship’s boat, not one of the little boats of the Blefuscu people. This was a real boat, big enough for someone of my size! I was very excited, and I ran into the sea. I swam out to the boat, and climbed into it. Then I took the boat back to the shore, and tied it up carefully.

I told the Emperor of Blefuscu about the boat.

‘I’m lonely here,’ I told him. ‘I want to go back to England. Maybe I can use that boat to go home, if you will help me. It’ll be a long journey, but I’m sure I can do it.’

‘Very well,’ he said, ‘I’ll help you. I’ll give you food and drink to put in the boat.’

1. **offended** : 生气。

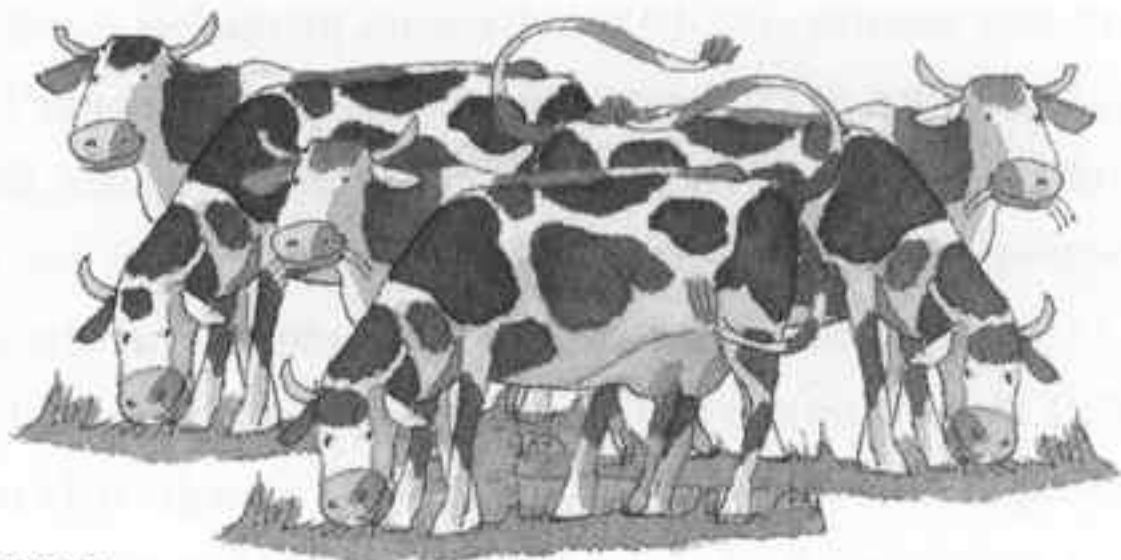
2. **insult** : 侮辱。

3. **blind** : 把 (某人) 弄瞎。

Gulliver's Travels



The Emperor ordered his men to prepare my boat. They gave me a large quantity of meat and wine. They also put some animals into the boat – six cows and two bulls, and six ewes¹ and two rams². After a few days everything was ready.



I sailed away from Blefuscu. The sea was very big and lonely. After some days, I saw a large ship, and I followed it. It was an

English ship, and one of the sailors saw me. They stopped, and took me on board³. They were going to England, and they took me with them.

The captain of the ship was a friendly man. I told him about my adventures in Lilliput and Blefuscu. He did not believe me.

‘Little men!’ he laughed. ‘You tell a good story, sir,’ he said, ‘but it’s an impossible story, all the same.’ And he laughed again.

‘Then where do you think this came from?’ I asked him. I put my hand in my pocket, and took out one of the tiny sheep from Blefuscu. I showed it to the captain. Now he believed my story!



1. ewes : 母羊。
2. rams : 公羊。
3. on board : 上船。

Comprehension

1 Say if these sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. The people of Lilliput are about five inches tall. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. The horses of Lilliput are about one inch tall. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. The sheep in Lilliput are about the same size as birds in England. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. The tallest trees in Lilliput are about seven feet high. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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2 Answer the following questions.

- a. What is strange about the way that Lilliputians write?
- b. What crime is always punished with death in Lilliput?
- c. What happens to a Lilliputian who has always obeyed the laws of the country?
- d. The children of important families are taught four subjects at school. What are these subjects?
- e. What do girls learn at school in Lilliput?
- f. How does the Emperor of Lilliput want to punish Gulliver?
- g. How does Gulliver leave Blefuscu?
- h. How does the Emperor of Blefuscu help Gulliver?
- i. The English captain does not believe Gulliver's story. What does Gulliver do to prove he is telling the truth?

Vocabulary

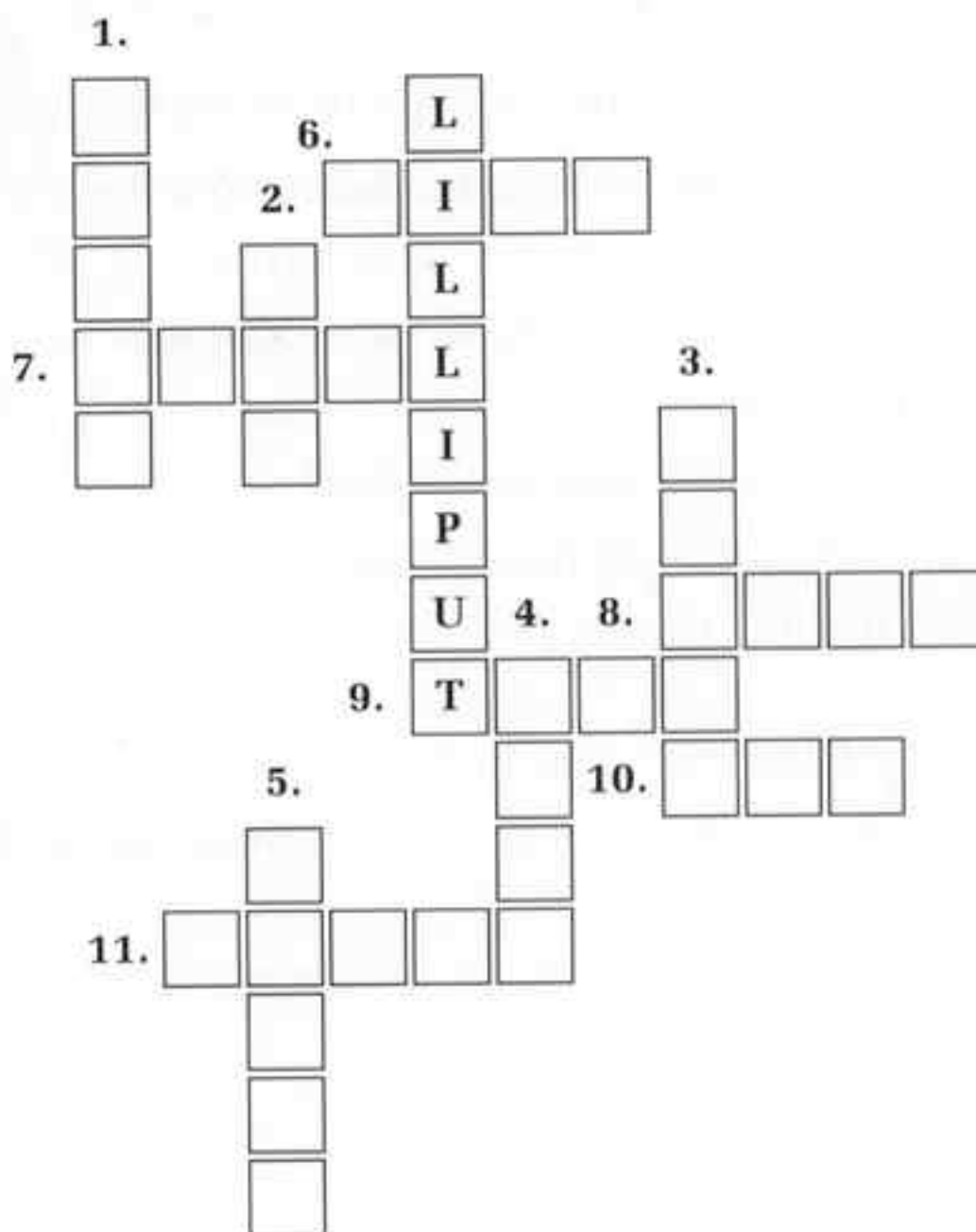
3 Complete the puzzle with words from the text.

Down

1. What animal in Lilliput is about five inches high? (5 letters)
2. Criminals are punished with death, under this Lilliputian system. (3 letters)
3. These English insects are compared to Lilliputian birds. (5 letters)
4. This is used to measure Gulliver for clothes. (4 letters)
5. This is a capital offence in Lilliput. (5 letters)

Across

6. An animal that flies. (4 letters)
7. The adjective Gulliver uses to describe Lilliputians. (5 letters)
8. The unit of measurement that Gulliver uses to describe animals in Lilliput. (4 letters)
9. They are seven feet tall in Lilliput. (4 letters)
10. Lilliputians are this tall. (3 letters)
11. Something that is against the law. (5 letters)



Grammar

The Future (将来时)

We use the future tense with *will* to indicate an action that is decided at the time of speaking.

In the text you read:

'Very well,' he said, 'I'll **help** you.'

(The Emperor of Blefuscu's decision to help Gulliver is made at the time of speaking.)

We also use the future tense with *will* to make predictions about the future.

In the text you read:

'It'll **be** a long journey, but I'm sure I can do it.'

(Gulliver predicts that the journey to England will be a long one.)

4 Make positive and negative sentences with *will*, using the verbs in the box.

rain ask wear help bite

- a. Don't go near that dog. He you.
- b. There's a policeman. I him if he knows where Tower Bridge is.
- c. Is your homework difficult? I you, if you want.
- d. There are a lot of black clouds. When do you think it?
- e. I didn't know it was snowing! I my overcoat.

- 5** Look at the sentences below. Decide if *will* indicates a prediction (P) or a decision (D) made at the moment of speaking.

	P	D
a. I'll wear an overcoat tomorrow, if it's snowing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. 'What will you have to eat?' 'I'll have a sandwich and a coffee.'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. He'll do very well in the exam.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. 'There's no milk in the fridge.' 'I'll go to the shop.'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. It's late and I don't want to cook – I'll buy a hamburger.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Writing

- 6** Gulliver thinks that it is a good idea to reward good behaviour, as well as punishing bad behaviour. Do you agree? What kind of rewards do you think the government should give to 'good' citizens?



PART FIVE

A Voyage to Brobdingnag



was very happy to be back in England, after my adventures in Lilliput and Blefuscu. I often thought about the two countries. I hoped they were not fighting each other again.

My next voyage began when I took a job on the ship *Adventure*. There was a very big storm and a terrible wind. The wind blew the ship off course¹, and we did not know where we were. Then one of the sailors saw that we were near land. We needed some fresh water, so some of us decided to take a ship's boat to the land.

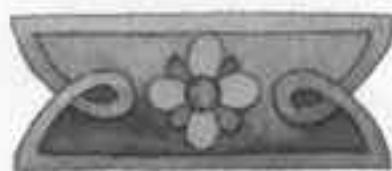
When we came to the beach, we could not see any houses. I walked a little distance, but there was no sign of a village or town.

'No one lives here,' I thought. I was disappointed, and I turned to walk back to the boat. Then I saw that the other sailors were already in

1. off course : 偏离航道。



Gulliver's Travels



our boat. They were going away from the land very fast – and there was a huge¹ creature following them in the water! The sailors were very frightened. I watched as they took the boat back to the ship.

Now I was alone, and I was frightened. I was afraid of the huge creature. I ran away from the beach. I ran to the top of a hill, and then I had a surprise. There were fields here – but they were not ordinary² fields of corn and grass. Everything was very big. Then I saw a man – but he was as tall as a church! The corn was much taller than me, and I hid in it.

The giant called some other people. They were all giants, too. They began to cut the corn where I was hiding. I was very scared, and I cried out loudly. The first giant heard my cry, and he stopped work. He looked at the corn, and then he looked at the ground. He saw me. He reached down and picked me up. He held me between his fingers and looked at me for a while. I was very frightened to be so high in the air. I thought he would throw me onto the ground. I spoke to him, to show that I was a man like him. He seemed pleased that I could speak. Then I used signs to explain that his fingers were hurting my sides. He understood what I wanted to say, and he put me gently in his pocket. He carried me to the farmer.

‘Look at this,’ he said.

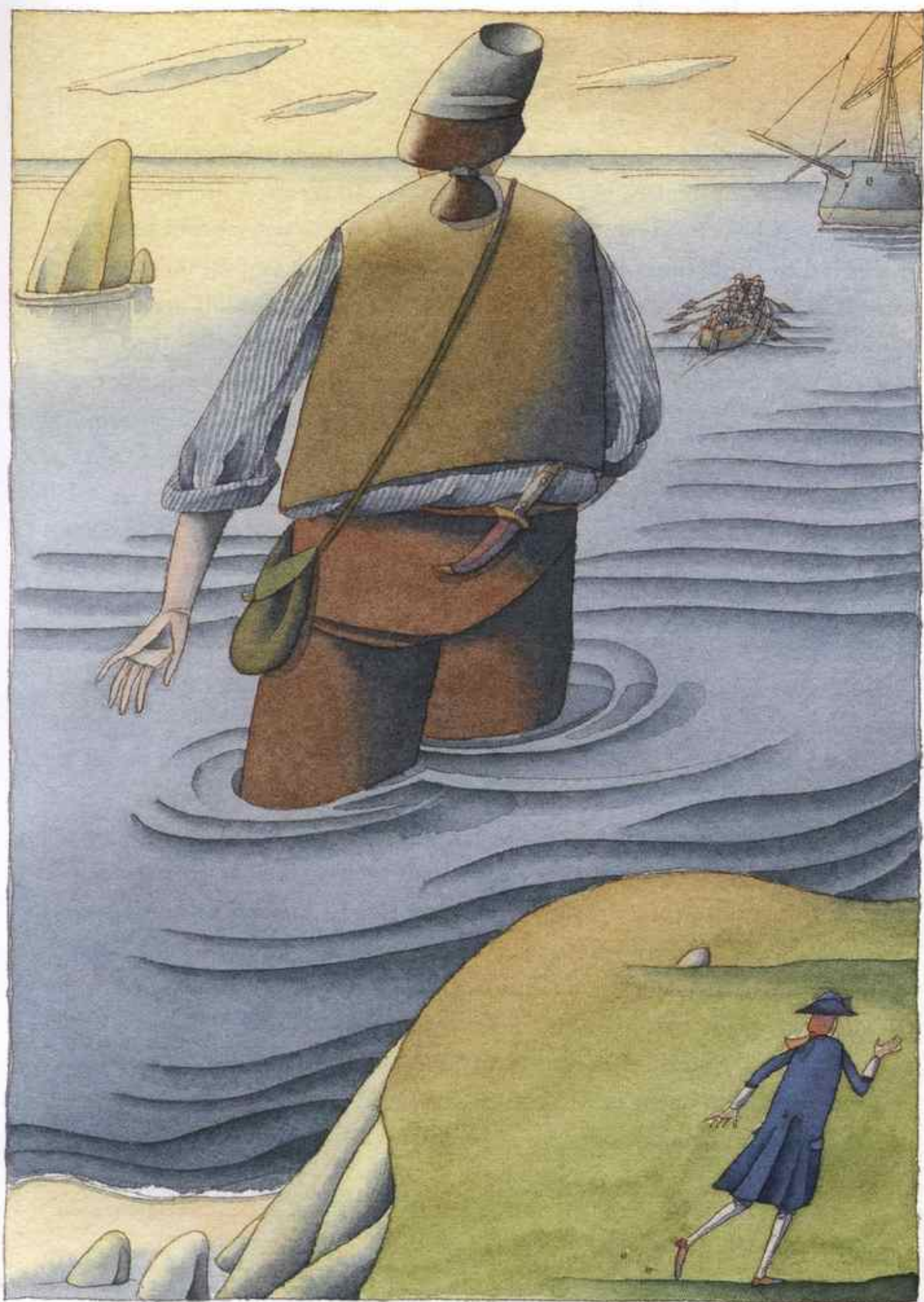
He put his hand in his pocket, and took me out. ‘What do you think it is?’ he asked.

The farmer looked at me for a moment.

He put me on the ground, and studied me carefully for a moment. He looked at my clothes, which he seemed to think were a natural³ part of my body.

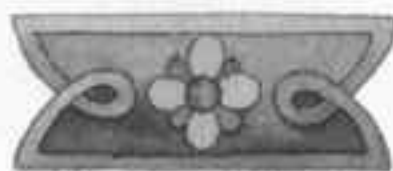


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1. **huge** : 很大的。
 2. **ordinary** : 普通的。
 3. **natural** : 天生的。



G. Maunula

Gulliver's Travels



'It's an animal,' he said. 'But I don't know what kind of animal it is.'

'I'm not an animal!' I shouted. 'I'm a man, like you.'

I walked backwards and forwards in front of the farmer and his men. I wanted to show them that I would not run away. They sat on the ground around me, and watched me with interest. I took off my hat. Then I pulled out my money and gave it to him. He looked at the money for a while, but he did not know what it was. Then I tried to speak to him.

'It can speak!' the farmer said. 'I don't know what it is – but I think I'll keep it.'

The farmer took me to his house. Everybody was eating dinner when we arrived. The farmer asked his wife what she thought of me. At first she thought I was a horrible little insect. She was frightened of me, the way English ladies are frightened of spiders¹. Then, when she saw that I understood what was happening, she lost her fear. She soon became a good friend.

The farmer put me on the table, and he gave me something to eat and drink. The farmer's son, who was about ten years old, then reached forward and picked me up. He held me in the air by my legs, and I was very frightened. The farmer was angry with his son, and ordered him to put me down. Then he slapped² his son on the ear very hard, and told him to leave the table. I remembered how children can be cruel to little animals, and I decided to make a friend of the boy. I used signs to show the farmer that I wanted him to forgive his son. The farmer smiled, and told his son to return to the table. When he had sat down again, I went to the boy and kissed his hand.

The family cat came into the room during dinner. I was very scared

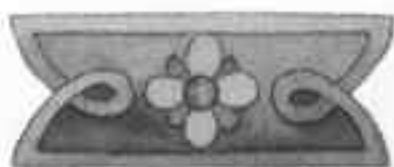


1. spiders : 蜘蛛。

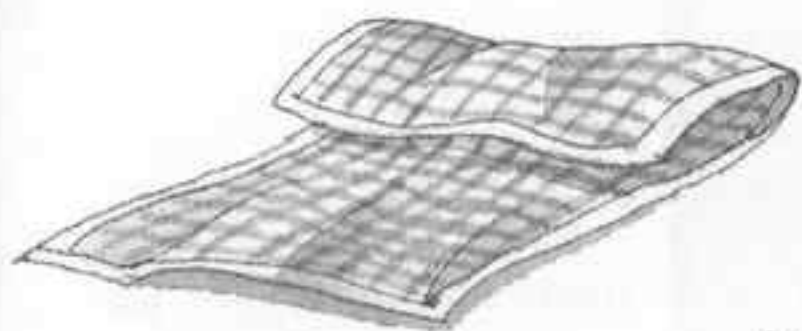


2. slapped : 搥, 打耳光。

A Voyage to Brobdingnag

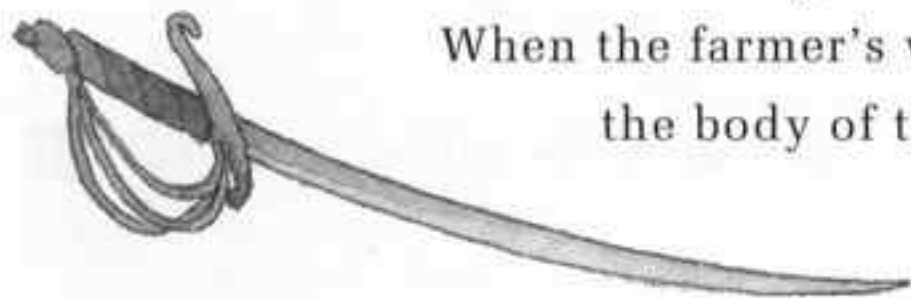


of this huge animal, but I was determined not to show my fear. I walked up and down in front of the animal for a while, and the enormous cat seemed frightened of me! Then the nurse brought in the baby of the family, who was about one year old. The baby saw me, and wanted to play with me. It put me into its mouth, and I thought it would eat me. I cried out very loudly, and the baby dropped me. Luckily, her mother caught me, or I would have been killed in the fall.



After dinner the farmer's wife put me onto her bed to sleep. She covered me with a handkerchief, and I soon fell asleep.

I was woken by a strange noise on the bed. I looked up, and there were two enormous¹ rats on the bed – they were as big as dogs! I took out my sword, and attacked them. I killed one of the rats, and the second one ran away. Now I knew that it was dangerous to be small!



When the farmer's wife came into the room, she saw the body of the rat on the bed. She was very happy that I was not hurt.

The farmer and his wife had a daughter. She was nine years

1. enormous : 巨大的。

Gulliver's Travels



old, and she became my friend. She looked after me very well, and she taught me many things. She told me that the name of the country was Brobdingnag. She gave me lessons in their language. I called her Glumdalclitch, which is the word for 'little nurse' in their language. She called me Grildrig, which means 'little man' in their language.



Comprehension

1 Say which sentences are true (T) and which are false (F). Correct the false ones.

	T	F
a. Gulliver and the sailors go ashore to find fresh water.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Gulliver and the sailors see houses when they reach land.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The sailors leave Gulliver alone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Gulliver is not afraid of the big creature he sees in the field.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The farmer thinks Gulliver is a little man.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The farmer and his wife are kind to Gulliver.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

.....

.....

.....

.....

2 What does the farmer's son do to Gulliver?

3 What does the baby of the family do to Gulliver?

4 How does the cat react to Gulliver?

5 What does Gulliver do to the rats?

Vocabulary

- 6** The sentences below come from the text. Replace the words in bold with words from the box.

huge instruction injured
large afraid journey

- a. My next **voyage** began when I took a job on the ship *Adventure*.
- b. Now I was alone, and I was **frightened**.
- c. I looked up, and there were two **enormous** rats on the bed – they were as **big** as dogs!
- d. She was very happy that I was not **hurt**.
- e. She gave me **lessons** in their language.

- 7** Complete the sentences with words from the text.

- a. Gulliver and the sailors take a small boat to the
- b. They do not see any there.
- c. The sailors run away from a big
- d. Gulliver tries to in a field.
- e. The farmer thinks that Gulliver is a little

Grammar

Comparatives (比较级)

We use *as + adjective / adverb + as* when we want to say that two people or things are similar.

*My work is **as good as** your work.*

*Mary talks **as loudly as** John.*

In the text you read:

Then I saw a man – but he was **as tall as** a church!

I looked up, and there were two enormous rats on the bed – they were **as big as** dogs!

We use the *comparative form* of the *adjective* or *adverb* + *than* when we want to show the difference between two people or things.

*My work is **better than** your work.*

*Mary talks **more loudly than** John.*

In the text you read:

The corn was **much taller than** me, and I hid in it.

8 Complete these sentences with *as + adjective / adverb + as*.

- a. Everybody says that Paul is good at Italian but I'm (*good*) him.

.....

- b. He does not study (*hard*) his sister.

.....

- c. My dog is (*big*) a horse.

.....

- d. Our car is (*fast*) yours.

.....

9 Write the comparative forms of the following adjectives.

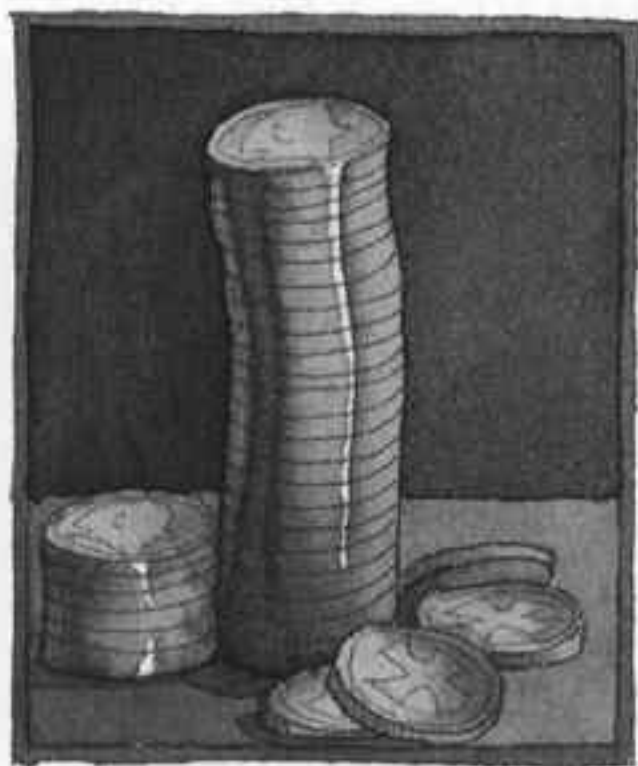
- a. big
- b. small
- c. kind
- d. beautiful

10 Complete these sentences with the *comparative adjective / adverb + than*.

- a. She speaks French (*good*) I do.
.....
- b. John runs (*fast*) Sally.
.....
- c. Doctors are (*rich*) bus drivers.
.....
- d. Your son is (*old*) mine.
.....

Writing

11 Imagine that you are the Glumdalclitch. Write a letter to a friend, describing what happened when your father brought Gulliver home.



PART SIX

My Career as a Performer



was happy with the farmer and his family, and the days passed quickly. There were always a lot of visitors to the house. They came to see me. They were all interested in the little man that the farmer had found in the field.

One of the farmer's friends noticed that everybody in the village wanted to see me.

'You could make a lot of money,' he told the farmer. 'Everybody in the village has seen the little man. Why don't you take him into town on market day? Make the people pay you to see him.'

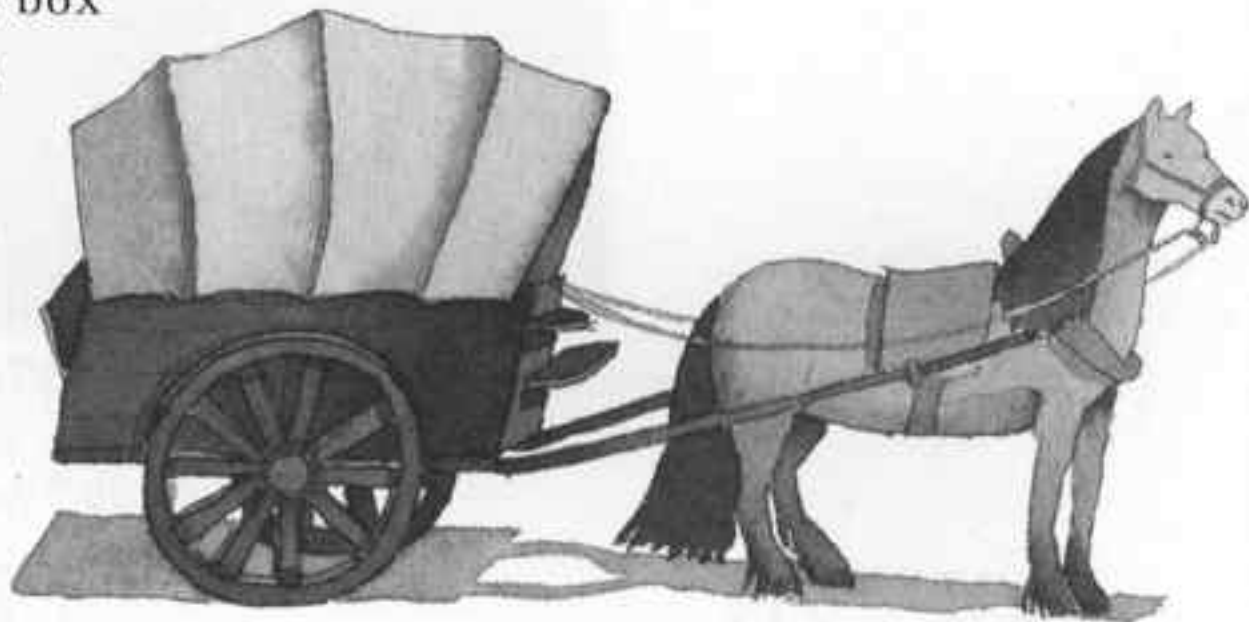
The farmer thought this was a good idea. Glumdalclitch did not like the idea, because she was afraid the people would hurt me. She also knew that I was very modest¹, and that I would not want to perform for the public.

1. modest: 谦虚。

Gulliver's Travels



The next morning, however, the farmer took Glumdalclitch and me to town. They put me into a box on one of the horses, and the journey was very uncomfortable for me. The horse moved very violently¹, and it was like being in a ship during a storm.



When we arrived at the town, we stayed in a hotel. The farmer told the people in the town about me, and lots of them came to see me. We organised a show for them.

'Stand up!' Glumdalclitch told me.

I stood up, and bowed² politely to the people in the room. They laughed, and clapped their hands.

'Take out your sword!' she said next.

I took out my sword, and looked fiercely at the people in the room. Once again, everybody

laughed and clapped their hands.

The farmer made a lot of money, and he decided to travel to other towns. We went from town to town. Everyone came to see us, and I was very popular.

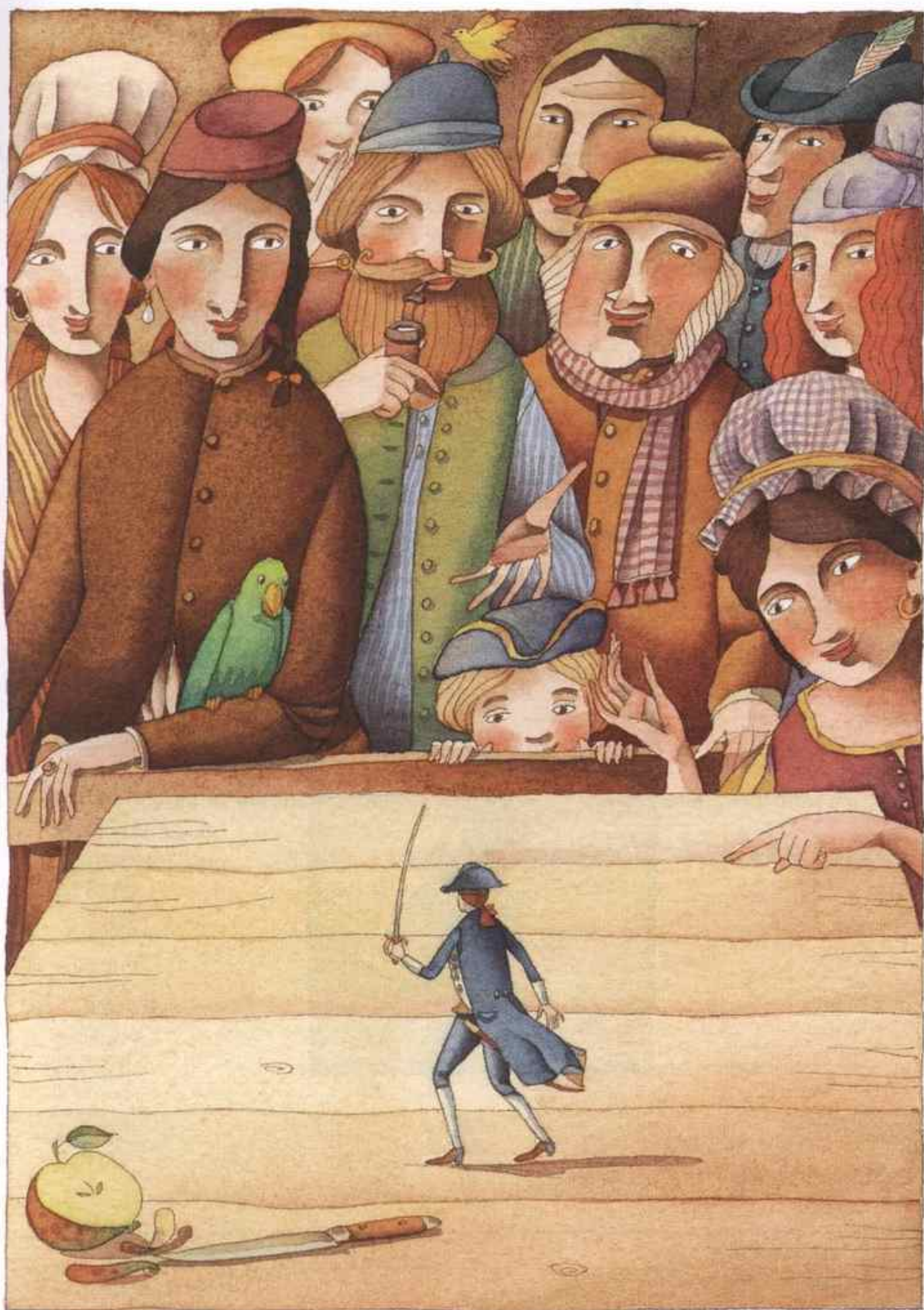
We lived like this for a long time. It was a terrible life for me. I did not like to be a spectacle³ for the people. I was unhappy, and I became ill. Every day I lost strength, and I thought I was going to die. Glumdalclitch



1. violently : 猛烈地。

2. bowed : 鞠躬。

3. spectacle : 令人好奇的人或东西。



G. Manna

Gulliver's Travels



was worried about me, but her father just wanted to make as much money as possible from me. He did not care about me at all.

One day we came to the capital city of Brobdingnag. We performed our show for the people as usual. A lot of people came to see me, and the farmer was happy. We decided to stay in the city for a while.

Soon the whole city was talking about me. One day a man from the palace¹ came to talk to the farmer.

'The Queen wants to see this little man,' he said. 'Bring him to the palace tonight.'

The farmer, Glumdalclitch and I were very excited. We decided to perform a very special² show for the Queen. We wanted to please her.



1. palace : 王宫。
2. special : 特别的。

Comprehension

- 1** Why are there always visitors at the farmer's house?
- 2** What does the farmer's friend advise him to do?
- 3** Why does the farmer decide to travel to other towns?
- 4** How does Gulliver feel about his life as a performer?
- 5** Why do the farmer, Glumdalclitch and Gulliver want to put on a special show?

Vocabulary

- 6** The words in column A come from the text. Match them with their opposites in column B.

A

quickly

stand

fiercely

ill

B

gently

well

sit

slowly

7 Put the words from the box into the correct column.

perform stage clap applaud bow scenery
 watch curtain laugh recite rehearse lights

What actors do	What people in the audience do	Theatre

Grammar

Homophones (同音异义词)

A homophone is a word that has the same pronunciation as another word, but is spelt differently.

Some common homophones are:

heal (cure) – **heel** (part of the foot)

hear (perceive a noise) – **here** (this place)

plain (flat land) – **plane** (aeroplane)

8 Complete the sentences with the correct word in italics.

- a. My car broke down and I telephoned the garage for *assistance / assistants*.
- b. The polar *bare / bear* may look a friendly animal, but it is dangerous.
- c. The school *principle / principal* is not here today – he’s gone to a conference.
- d. This cake looks nice – I think I’ll have a *peace / piece*.
- e. He’s always been interested in politics. He’s a member of the local *counsel / council*.
- f. We have to *weight / wait* here to see the doctor.

9 Match the definitions below with the correct homophone from the box.

week weak waist waste brake break
sight site stationary stationery pear pair

- a. To destroy
- b. Visual perception
- c. Two of a kind
- d. Without strength
- e. Location
- f. Control for stopping a vehicle
- g. Seven days
- h. Fruit

Speaking

- 10 Do you think the farmer is right to make Gulliver perform in public? Or do you think the farmer treats him badly?



PART SEVEN

The Queen



e performed our special show for the Queen, and the Queen loved it. She smiled when I bowed to her, and she pretended to be frightened when I took out my sword. She clapped very loudly when we finished.

‘What a wonderful little man!’ she said to the farmer. ‘I want to keep him. Will you sell him to me?’

‘Yes, I’ll sell him to you, Your Majesty,’ the farmer told her.

I was sad, because I liked Glumdalclitch. Then I had a good idea. I approached¹ the Queen. I could speak a few words of their language now, and I asked her to do something for me.

The Queen smiled at me.

‘What is it, little man?’ she asked. ‘What can I do for you?’

‘Can Glumdalclitch stay here with me, Your Majesty?’ I asked.



1. approached : 走近。

The Queen

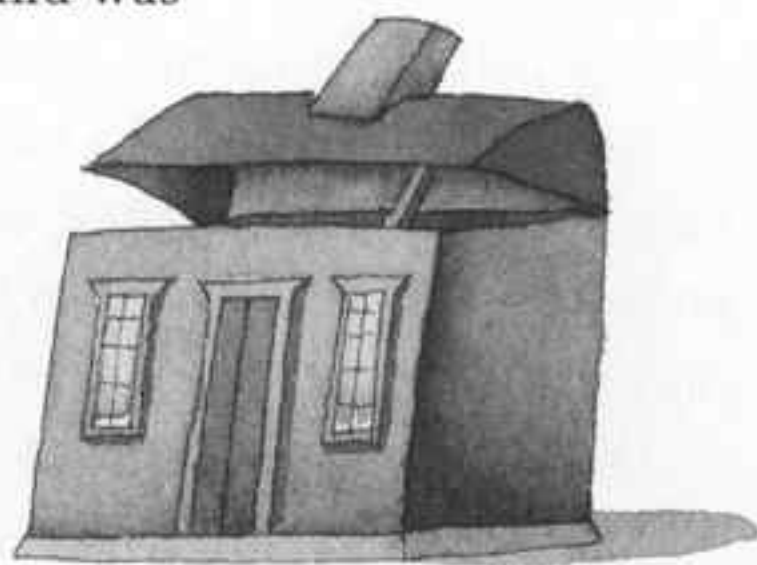


'Of course she can!' the Queen said. 'You two are friends, aren't you?'

That is how my life with the Queen of Brobdingnag began.

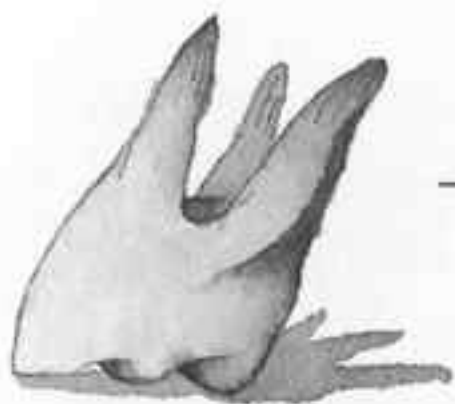
The Queen introduced me to the King, and he and I became friends very quickly. The King asked me a lot of questions about England. He was very surprised that everybody in England was small like me.

The King and Queen ordered a special box for me. It was made of wood, and there was a table inside, and some small chairs and a bed. The inside of the box was covered with soft material, so that I would not be hurt when someone



carried it from one

place to another. I kept a collection of interesting objects in the box. One of these was a servant's tooth – it was more than a metre in length!



It was a happy time for me, but there were many dangers because of my small size. There are some incidents¹ that I remember particularly.

Every morning Glumdalclitch carried my box to the window. One day she carried me to the window as usual, and then she left me there. Some huge wasps² came in through the window, and entered the box. They were the size of birds in England, and they were very fierce. I was frightened of them. I took out my sword and fought them. I killed four of them. Luckily, the others flew away.

Another dangerous occasion that I remember was this. Glumdalclitch

1. incidents : 事件。

2. wasps : 黄蜂。



Gulliver's Travels



left me in the garden one day, and the weather was very bad. First it rained, and then it hailed¹ very hard. The hail-stones were the size of tennis-balls, and they hurt me badly. I managed to hide under a tree, but I was still hit by some of them.

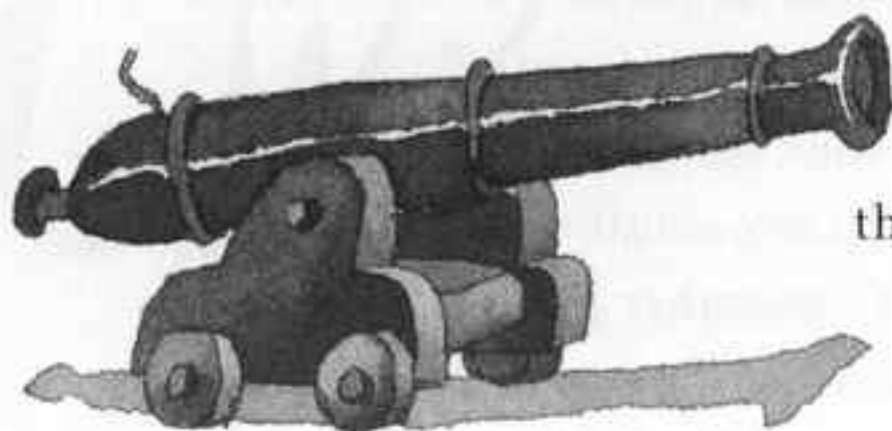
Another danger came from an idea that the Queen had. She knew that I liked boats, and she ordered one of her servants to make a little boat for me. The servant put the boat into a tank of water on the table. I spent many hours in this boat. One day, however, a frog jumped out of the water into the boat. I thought the boat would sink, and I was frightened. I was lucky, and I managed to push the frog out of the boat.



The King and I had many conversations. He was a friendly man, but he did not understand anything about science. He was very surprised when I told him about the English army. He could not understand when I described the cannons² that the army uses. When I offered to build a cannon for his own army, he became angry.

'No, Gulliver, I forbid³ it!' he said. 'I don't understand what these cannons are, but they seem terrible things. Never mention this subject again, please!'

My real problems in Brobdingnag started with the Queen's dwarf⁴. Before my arrival at the palace, he had been the smallest person anyone



1. hailed : 下冰雹。
2. cannons : 大炮。
3. forbid : 不允许。
4. dwarf : 矮子。



Gulliver's Travels



had ever seen. I was much, much smaller than him, and he was jealous. He played all sorts of tricks ¹ on me – some of them were very dangerous.

We were having dinner with the Queen one night. The dwarf suddenly picked me up, and dropped me into a bowl of cream. The bowl was very deep, and I nearly drowned. Luckily Glumdalclitch was there, and she saved me. Another evening the dwarf attacked me again at dinner. This time he picked me up and pushed me into a bone ² on the Queen's plate. He attacked me a third time in the garden one afternoon. I was walking under some apple trees. He climbed into one of the trees, and shook ³ the branches ⁴. The apples, which were the size of barrels, fell onto the ground near me. It was a very dangerous and foolish thing to do.

It was not only the dwarf who was dangerous. Animals were also a danger to me, because I was so small. One day the gardener's dog picked me up in his mouth. I was very frightened, and I thought he was going to eat me. The dog carried me very gently to the gardener, and dropped me at his feet. But the worst fright ⁵ I had was with a monkey ⁶. The monkey came into a room of the palace. He picked me up, and carried me away. He seemed to think I



1. tricks : 玩笑。

2. bone : 骨头。



3. shook : 摇动。

4. branches : 树枝。



5. fright : 恐惧。

6. monkey : 猴子。



The Queen



was a baby monkey. He tried to give me food to eat, and then he climbed onto the roof of the palace with me in his hand. I was terrified. Some of the Queen's servants saw what happened. They ran to fetch ¹ ladders, and they climbed onto the roof to save me.

I spent about two years in Brobdingnag. Once again I began to think of home, and to be lonely. I was tired of being special because of my size. I wanted to go back to England.

One day the King decided to visit one of his palaces near the sea. He wanted me and Glumdalclitch to go with him, as usual. We travelled to the palace together. When we arrived, Glumdalclitch did not feel very well, and she went to bed.

One of the King's servants carried my box to the beach. I was inside, and I enjoyed looking at the waves from the window. The servant put the box down, and then he went back inside the palace. It was a hot day, and I fell asleep in the box.

I woke up suddenly when the box began to move. I looked out of the window, and the ground was a long way away – I was up in the air! I couldn't understand what had happened. Then I looked again, and I saw that a huge eagle ² was flying with the box in its mouth. I was very frightened, and I did not know what to do.

Then I heard another noise. I looked out of the window, and there were two large birds flying towards the eagle. They attacked the eagle. They had a terrible fight. In the middle of the fight the eagle dropped the box.

The box fell into the sea with a great crash ³. I thought the box would break, but it was very strong. It floated in the water for a long time.

1. fetch : 去拿来。

2. eagle : 鹰。

3. crash : 哗啦一声。



Gulliver's Travels

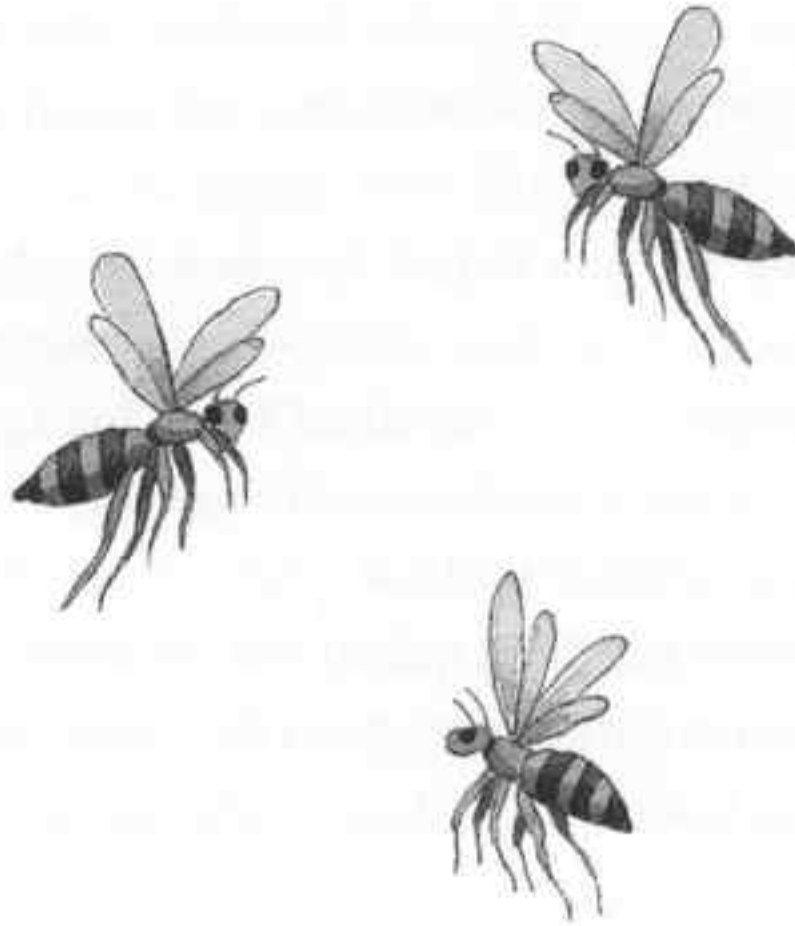


The captain of an English ship saw the box in the water. He ordered his men to bring it onto the ship. The sailors were very surprised when they saw a man inside it.

The captain asked me to tell him my story, and I did. He did not believe the things I told him about Brobdingnag.

'Giants!' he said. 'You don't expect me to believe that, do you? Giants don't really exist, my friend!'

'Then where do you think this came from?' I asked him. I went into the box for a moment, and took out the servant's tooth that I kept there. I showed it to the captain. Now he believed my story!



Comprehension

- 1** What does the Queen ask the farmer to do?
- 2** What does Gulliver ask the Queen?
- 3** Put these events into the correct order.
 - a. ☐ The dwarf puts Gulliver into a bone on the Queen's plate.
 - b. ☐ The gardener's dog picks Gulliver up and carries him to the gardener.
 - c. ☐ Wasps attack Gulliver.
 - d. ☐ The dwarf puts Gulliver into a bowl of cream.
 - e. ☐ The Queen and King order a special box for Gulliver.
 - f. ☐ The dwarf shakes apples onto Gulliver's head.
 - g. ☐ A monkey carried Gulliver onto the palace roof.
 - h. ☐ A frog jumps into Gulliver's boat.
- 4** What happens to Gulliver's box when he is sleeping inside it at the beach?
- 5** The captain does not believe Gulliver's account of his adventures. How does Gulliver convince him that he is telling the truth?

Vocabulary

- 6 Gulliver meets a lot of animals during his adventures. Can you find the eight hidden animals? Circle them.

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

- 7 Which of the animals below:



- a. ☐ is a large bird?
b. ☐ barks very loudly?
c. ☐ provides wool?
d. ☐ lives near water?
e. ☐ has sharp teeth?
f. ☐ eats bananas?

2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



Listening



8 You will hear a conversation between the King and Queen about Gulliver. Answer the questions that follow:

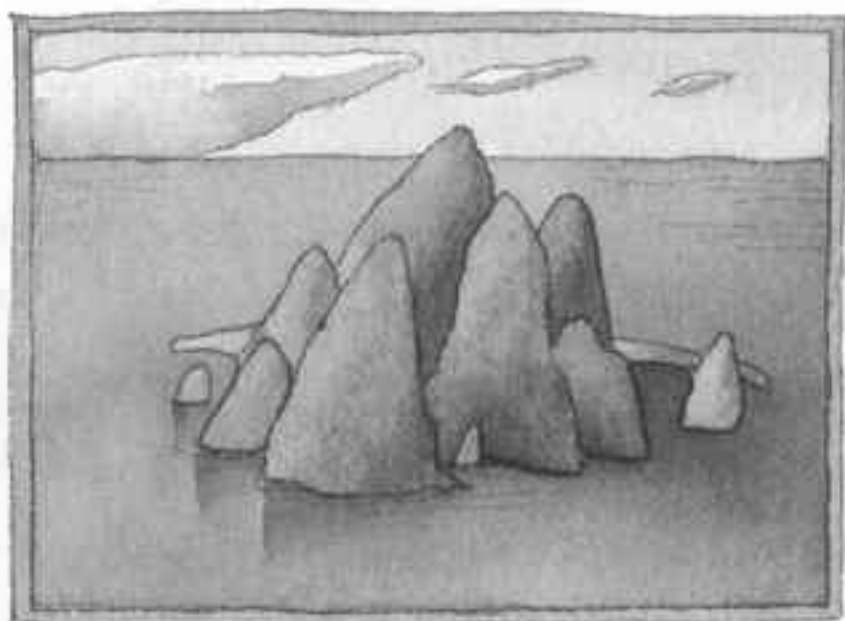
- a. The King and Queen use different words to describe Gulliver's country. What are these words?
- b. What have Gulliver and the King been talking about?
- c. What has Gulliver offered to do for the King?
- d. How does the King react to Gulliver's offer?

Writing

9 Imagine that you are the captain of the ship which takes Gulliver back to England. What questions would you want to ask Gulliver about his adventure in Brobdingnag?

Speaking

10 'He was a friendly man, but did not understand anything about science.' Do you agree with Gulliver's opinion of the King of Brobdingnag, or do you think that it is Gulliver who does not understand the King?



PART EIGHT

A Voyage to Laputa and Bahribarbi



was at home for about ten days when a friend of mine came to see me. Captain Robinson owned a ship called the *Hope-well*, and he wanted me to sail with him. At first I did not want to go, but he offered me a lot of money, and in the end I agreed.

We sailed in the *Hope-well* to the East Indies.

There was bad news when we arrived there. The goods which Captain Robinson wanted to buy were not ready.

'I'll have to stay here and wait,' Captain Robinson told me. 'But you don't have to stay here with me, Gulliver. Let's buy a smaller ship, and you can go to the islands near here and buy and sell goods.'

I agreed, and soon I was in command of¹ a little ship of my own.



1. in command of : 掌管 ; 指挥。

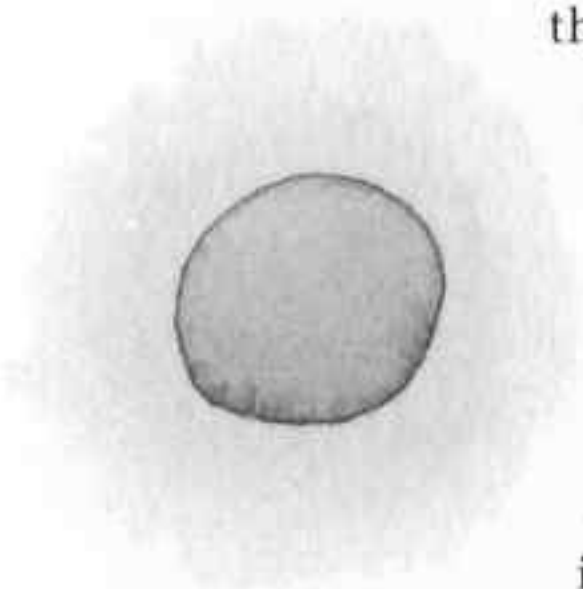
A Voyage to Laputa and Balnibarbi



Unfortunately this little ship was attacked by pirates. They came on board, and they stole everything, including the ship itself. They were very fierce, and I thought they were going to kill me. They changed their minds ¹, though, and decided to put me into a canoe ² with enough food and water for four days.



I knew there were some islands in this part of the sea. I spent a few days going from one island to another. The islands were all small ones, and there were no people on them. There was also very little food. I began to think that I would die on one of these islands, and I was very unhappy.

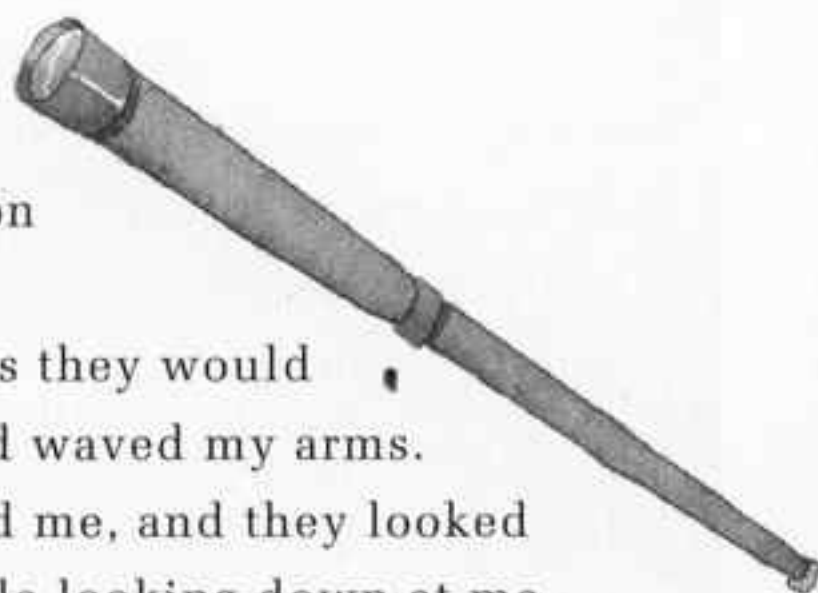


One day I saw something very strange in the sky. It was afternoon, and the sun was very hot. Suddenly the sky became dark, and I could not see the sun at all. I looked up, and saw a huge object in the sky. It seemed to be an island, and

it was flying! I looked at

it through my telescope,

and I saw people on the island. I was very surprised to see a flying island with people on it, and I did not know what to do.



I decided to call out to the people. Perhaps they would help me to escape. I shouted very loudly, and waved my arms. Some of the people on the flying island heard me, and they looked down at me. Soon there was a crowd of people looking down at me.

The island began to come close to me. Someone threw down a piece

1. changed their minds : 改变 (他们的) 想法。

2. canoe : 独木舟。

Gulliver's Travels



of rope with a chair tied to it. I climbed into the chair, and I was pulled up towards the mysterious island.

A crowd of people was waiting to welcome me when I arrived. They told me that the name of their island was Laputa. They were strange people. Their heads were very flat, and one eye looked up to the sky and the other eye looked in the opposite direction. The clothes of the rich people were strange, too. They had pictures of stars and musical instruments on them. The rich people all had servants, and I saw that the servants carried sticks with them. Sometimes the servants touched their masters on the mouth or ears with the stick. I did not understand why they did this until someone explained it to me. The rich people of the island were all mathematicians and thinkers. They were very busy with their thoughts. When someone wanted to speak to them, they did not notice. Their servants had to touch them with a stick to make them listen.

Some of the people took me to the King's palace, and he invited me to have dinner with him. The King was a very polite man, and he wanted me to be his guest and learn their language.

The people of the island were only interested in mathematics and music. They spent their time solving mathematical problems, and thinking about music. They were very good at making theories¹, but they were not practical people at all. They could not make proper clothes or build decent² houses.

No one wanted to talk to me about my adventures, or to learn about my country. All they wanted to do was talk about mathematics and music. After a while, they stopped talking to me completely.

There was a very important man at the court who became a friend of mine. He was a cousin of the King, and had a very important position in



1. theories : 理论。

2. decent : 过得去的。



G. Maucha

Gulliver's Travels



the country. Everyone thought he was stupid because he was not good at mathematics or music. He was the only man on the island who was interested in talking to me about my adventures and about England. He asked me many questions about the places I had visited, and their systems of government.

After a month on the flying island, I wanted to leave. The people were kind to me, but they only wanted to talk about mathematics and music. They were not interested in me.

I learnt that the King of the island was also the King of the country below the island. This country is called Balnibarbi, and its capital city is called Lagado. I asked the King's permission to visit the other parts of his realm¹, and he gave it to me. My friend, the King's cousin, was sorry to see me go.



'I'll miss you,' he said, 'I've enjoyed our conversations. But when you are in Balnibarbi, please see my friend Lord Munodi. He'll show you the country.'

I met Lord Munodi in the capital city, Lagado. He was a very polite and intelligent man, and he took me on a tour of the country. I saw that the whole country was very badly organised. The houses in the towns were very ugly, and the people seemed poor. The land in the countryside seemed rich, but there were very few farms. I told Lord Munodi what I thought.

'Every country has its own traditions²,' he said quietly. 'Our country is certainly different to England.'



1. realm : 王国。

2. traditions : 传统。

A Voyage to Laputa and Balnibarbi



He took me to see his own farm, and this was very different to the other farms in the country. Everything was very well organised, and the people seemed happy and rich.

‘What a difference!’ I said. ‘Your farm is the best in the whole country.’

‘Thank you,’ he replied. ‘I’m happy that you like my farm.’

Then he looked very sad.

‘But it will not always be like this. I have just received some bad news. I will soon have to change everything, and make this farm like the others you have seen.’

I was very surprised at what he told me, and I asked him to explain. Then he told me the recent history of Balnibarbi.

‘About forty years ago,’ he said, ‘the country was all like this. The towns were well organised, and the farms were rich. Then some people from Balnibarbi went up to Laputa. They stayed there for about five months. When they came back here, they brought with them ideas about mathematics and music. They asked the King to begin an academy at Lagado. That is the cause of the problem. The professors at the academy have all got new ideas – but none of their ideas work. They are destroying the country.’

I told Lord Munodi that I wanted to see this academy, and he asked a friend to take me there. The academy was one of the strangest places I have ever seen. It was full of professors, and each professor was working on a different project.

The first professor that I saw had a special project. He wanted to extract¹ sunlight from cucumbers².

‘We can use the sunlight to heat the houses in winter,’ he told me. He

1. extract : 提取。

2. cucumbers : 黄瓜。



Gulliver's Travels

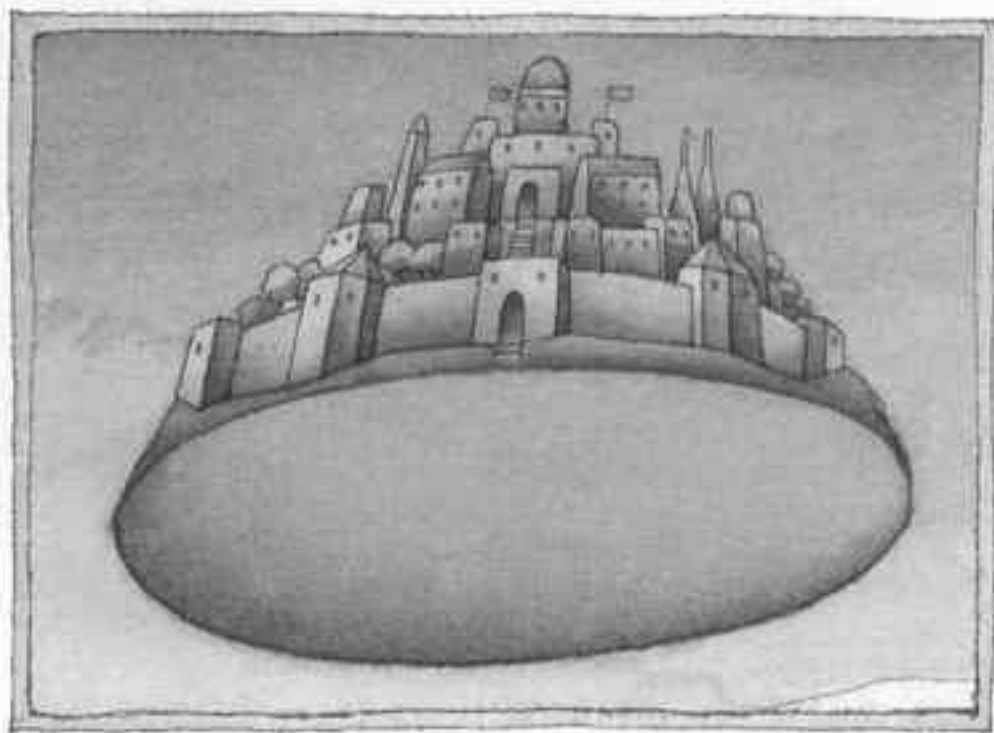


was sure that his project would be a great success.

There was a school of languages in the academy, and I went there to see what the professors were doing. One professor had a project to make conversations shorter. He was working on a language that only had nouns in it.

Another professor had a project for a new kind of language.

'Words are really the names of things,' he explained to me. 'In my new language, we use things instead of¹ words. Everybody carries a bag with the things in it that he wants to talk about. When he wants to talk, he brings out the thing he wants to talk about, and shows it to the people.'



1. instead of: 而不是……。

Comprehension

1 Answer the following questions.

- a. Gulliver does not want to leave England. What does Captain Robinson offer him that makes him decide to join the *Hope-well*?
- b. What do the pirates do to Gulliver?
- c. What does Gulliver see in the sky that surprises him?

2 Say if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. The people of Laputa have strange heads and eyes. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. The rich people of Laputa are very interested in talking to Gulliver. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. The rich people of Laputa have pictures of numbers and letters on their clothes. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. The houses on Laputa are beautiful. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

.....

3 Complete the chart below to show some of the projects that Gulliver sees in the academy.

	Description of the project	Purpose of the project
First project		
Second project		
Third project		

- 4 What is Gulliver's impression of the country of Balnibarbi?
- 5 What is Lord Munodi's farm like?
- 6 What does Lord Munodi tell Gulliver about the history of the country?

Vocabulary

- 7 The people of Laputa like mathematics. Put the correct word from the box into the sentences below.

divided by square root right-angle even
degrees odd prime minus plus

- a. $2 \dots\dots\dots 6 = 8$
- b. $79 \dots\dots\dots 6 = 73$
- c. $84 \dots\dots\dots 4 = 21$
- d. There are 180 $\dots\dots\dots$ in a triangle.
- e. The $\dots\dots\dots$ of $16 = 4$
- f. 1, 9 and 15 are all $\dots\dots\dots$ numbers.
- g. 4, 78 and 126 are all $\dots\dots\dots$ numbers.
- h. There are 90 degrees in a $\dots\dots\dots$
- i. 7, 17 and 41 are all $\dots\dots\dots$ numbers.

- 8 The people of Laputa also like music very much. Match the words in the box with the pictures below.

trombone clarinet trumpet flute
violin piano drum harp saxophone



2.



1.



3.



4.



5.



7.



6.



8.



9.

Grammar

Uncountable nouns (不可数名词)

An uncountable noun is one that does not usually have a plural form. It is not possible to express the singular of an uncountable noun.

Wood, water and intelligence are all examples of uncountable nouns.

There are three important categories of uncountable nouns. These are:

1. nouns for materials like wood;
2. nouns for liquids like water;
3. abstract nouns like intelligence.

In the text you read:

I have just received some bad news.

9 Put the uncountable nouns in the box into the correct column.

sugar kindness soap milk furniture
bread information clothing oil
iron salt happiness electricity

materials	liquids	abstract nouns

- 10** We use certain expressions when we want to give the idea of an uncountable noun in the singular. Match the expressions in column A with the uncountable nouns in column B.

A	B
A kilo of	clothing
A loaf of	tea
An article of	kindness
An act of	bread
A grain of	sugar
A cup of	salt

Writing

- 11** Gulliver thinks the people of Laputa are very limited. They are good at mathematics and music, but they cannot build decent houses or organise their farms. What do you think the people of Laputa think of Gulliver?

Utopia and Dystopia¹

Jonathan Swift was not the first writer to use an imaginary travel book as a way of discussing his ideas about society. Many writers have used the device of an imaginary journey to explore political and philosophical ideas. Very often the writer of this kind of book wants to describe how his own political



Sir Thomas More.

or philosophical ideas would work in practice, and the imaginary place is seen as being perfect. Critics use the term 'utopian' to categorise this kind of book. Sometimes, however, the writer wants to criticise his own society by showing its defects², and the imaginary place is seen as being a terrible one. Critics use the term 'dystopian' to categorise this kind of book. Perhaps the most famous example of this kind of book is Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*, published in 1516. The book tells the story of

how the author meets a traveller who has been to a wonderful country called Utopia ('Utopia' means 'no place'). The inhabitants³ of this land share their



1. **dystopia** : 敌托邦，反面乌托邦，指想象中的政治、经济情况一团漆黑的地方。

2. **defects** : 缺点。

3. **inhabitants** : 居民。



possessions, there is a national education system that benefits women as well as men, and religious freedom.

Francis Bacon's *New Atlantis*, published in 1627, tells the story of a visit to an imaginary island, Bensalem. The book describes the social conditions of the islanders, and explains how the islanders pursue ¹ truth through scientific research. James Harrington's *The Commonwealth of Oceana*, published in 1656, uses the imaginary country of Oceana to discuss the political problems of England after the Civil War and the execution of King Charles I. His Oceana is a republic with carefully devised institutions for preserving the freedom of the people.

John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress*, published in 1684, is not really a 'utopian' or 'dystopian' fantasy, but it does involve ² an imaginary journey. It is also one of the most famous books in the English language.

It describes how the author sees a man in a dream, who tells him that he and his family will be destroyed by fire. The author decides to save himself, and undertakes a long journey from the City of Destruction to the Celestial City.

Edward Bellamy's *Looking Backward: 2000-1887*, published in 1888, describes a dream of its hero, Julian West. West, a young American, falls asleep in 1887 and is carried into the future world of the year 2000. Here he discovers that poverty and injustice have been eliminated ³, and capitalism has been replaced by the state.

William Morris's *News from Nowhere*, published in 1891, also tells the story of a



Francis Bacon.

1. pursue : 追寻。

2. involve : 涉及。

3. eliminated : 被根除。





Huxley and his wife Maria,
Siena 1948.



George Orwell.

dream. Its narrator finds himself in a London of the future. The city has become a communist paradise, and people are happy and free. The narrator then returns to the past, determined to work towards the establishment of the society of the future.

Samuel Butler's *Erewhon*, published in 1872, tells the story of the narrator's journey to the undiscovered country of Erewhon ('Nowhere').

The morality¹ and social values of the country are described. The narrator learns that morality is associated with health and beauty, and crime with illness. Machinery is against the law. The country is governed by untrustworthy² philosophers.

Erewhon is similar to *Gulliver's Travels* because it uses the imaginary journey to satirise contemporary society.

The two most famous dystopian novels of the 20th century are Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*, published in 1932, and George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, published in 1949. *Brave New World* describes an imaginary world of the future where human life is based on a scientific control system. The book explores the loss of personal freedom in a perfectly controlled world. *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is also set in the future, and is also about the desire for personal freedom. Its hero, Winston Smith, tries to resist the police state, but is eventually defeated by the powers of Big Brother.



1. morality : 道德。

2. untrustworthy : 不可信賴的。



1 Say if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. 'Utopian' is a term that is used to describe a terrible place. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Some writers have used the device of an imaginary journey to show the defects of their own society. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. 'Utopia' means 'ideal place'. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Utopian books are usually about political and philosophical ideas. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

.....
.....
.....

2 Answer the following questions.

- a. What are the three characteristics of Utopia that make it an ideal place, in the author's opinion?
.....
- b. How do the inhabitants of New Atlantis pursue truth?
.....
- c. What kind of government does Oceana have?
.....

3 Say which statement you agree with:

- ☐ *The Pilgrim's Progress* tells the story of a real journey.
- ☐ *The Pilgrim's Progress* tells the story of a religious and spiritual journey.
- ☐ *The Pilgrim's Progress* tells the story of a journey of discovery.

4 Edward Bellamy's *Looking Backward: 2000-1887* and William Morris's *News from Nowhere* are similar in three ways. Say which statement is true:

- ☐ They are both set in the future, they are both in favour of some form of communism, and they are both dystopian books.
- ☐ Both books describe a dream, they are both in favour of some form of communism, and they are both set in the future.
- ☐ They describe an ideal future society, they are both in favour of some form of communism, and they are both about London.

5 In what way is *Erewhon* similar to *Gulliver's Travels*?

6 Complete the gaps in the summary with the correct word from the box.

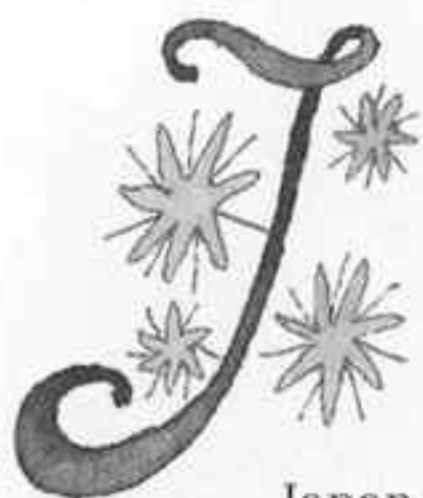
political freedom scientific
dystopian achieving

Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* and George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* are both ¹..... novels. They are both about the desire for personal ²....., and the difficulty of ³..... this in a society of the future. In Huxley's book ⁴..... control limits personal freedom, and in Orwell's it is the ⁵..... system that limits personal freedom.



PART NINE

A Voyage to Glubbdubrib and Luggnagg



now decided to leave Lagado, and to go home to England. My plan was to go to the port of Maldonada, and to take a ship there for the island of Luggnagg. From Luggnagg I planned to travel to Japan. I knew that many ships went from Japan to Europe.

When I arrived at Maldonada, I learnt that the next ship for Luggnagg was expected in a month. I spent a few days in the port of Maldonada, and the local people were very kind to me. One of them offered to take me to the little island of Glubbdubrib.

'It will amuse¹ you,' he said, 'and it isn't far. We can go there together, and when we come back, your ship for Luggnagg will be here.'

I accepted his kind offer, because I was curious to see Glubbdubrib. I

1. amuse : 使 (某人) 开心。

Gulliver's Travels



knew that the name of the island means 'magician' ¹ in their language, and I wanted to see what an island of magicians was like!

When we arrived on the island, we went to the Governor's palace. The Governor welcomed us kindly, but there was something strange about his servants. They were not dressed in modern clothes, and they were very white and pale. The Governor asked us to sit down, and began to question me about my adventures. Then he clapped his hands, and the servants in the room suddenly disappeared. One minute they were there, and the next they were gone! I was very surprised, and a little frightened. Then the Governor told me the truth about his servants.

'They're not real people,' he said, 'they're ghosts. I'm a magician, and I can make dead people appear and disappear.'

He clapped his hands again, and the servants reappeared instantly ².

We stayed about ten days on the island, and we saw the Governor of the island every day. I became used to the strange servants, and I was interested in the governor's magic. He told me that he could use his power to make any dead person



1. magician : 魔术师。

2. instantly : 立刻。

A Voyage to Glubbdubrib and Luggnagg



appear. He asked me if I would like to meet any famous people from history. He offered to make them appear for me.

'You can ask them any questions you like,' he told me. 'They are ghosts, and they will tell you the truth.'

I asked to see some of the heroes of the past. First I saw Alexander the Great, and the great General Hannibal. Then I saw Pompey the Great, Caesar and Brutus. Next I asked to see famous poets and thinkers from the past, and I saw Homer and Aristotle. I also saw some of the heroes of modern times.

I asked them many questions about famous events in history, but their answers made me sad. I learnt that many of these heroes had not been brave at all during their lives. They had been dishonest, and they had been cruel. I was very disappointed in my heroes.

We stayed about ten days on the island of Glubbdubrib before returning to Maldonada. I then took a ship for the island of Luggnagg.

The King of Luggnagg welcomed me kindly, and I spent some time at the palace. I made friends with some of the most important men on the island, and we had many long conversations.

One day, one of my friends asked me if I knew about the Struldbruggs.

'No,' I replied, 'I've never heard of the Struldbruggs. Who are they?'

'The Struldbruggs,' he explained, 'are people who do not die. They live for ever.'



Gulliver's Travels



'How wonderful!' I cried. I was very excited. 'I'm sure the Struldbuggs are very wise. Do they share their wisdom¹ with the people? Do they help and advise the King? Think how happy they are, these men who never die!'

My friend smiled.

'You think they are happy, these men who never die?' he asked me. 'You think they are wise, and good, and happy, don't you?'

'Certainly,' I replied. 'I'm sure they are wise, and good, and happy.'

'Listen to me,' my friend said, 'and I'll tell you the truth about the Struldbuggs. They are born with a special mark on their heads,' he began. 'Everyone knows who they are. They behave like ordinary people until they are about thirty years old. Then they become sad, and they are sad until they are about eighty years old. When they are eighty years old, they are like other old men. They forget things, and they become ill. After the age of eighty, they lose all their friends, and they never make new friends. Their sufferings² are terrible,' my friend said.

'When they are ninety years old, they have no memory at all,' he continued. 'They cannot remember the names of their children. They cannot read, because they cannot remember the words of a sentence. After two hundred years, they cannot even speak to people. This is because the language of the country changes, and they cannot learn the new words.'

This story of the Struldbuggs made me very sad. I left Luggnagg shortly afterwards. I travelled to Japan, where I found a ship for England.



1. wisdom : 智慧。

2. sufferings : 苦难。

Comprehension

- 1** Gulliver's journey home will be a long one. Put the places below into the order in which he plans to visit them during the journey.

- ☐ Japan
☐ Luggnagg
☐ Maldonada
☐ Europe

- 2** What is strange about the servants in the Governor's palace in Glubbdubrib?

- 3** Gulliver meets a lot of his heroes from history in Glubbdubrib. Why is he disappointed?

- 4** What does Gulliver imagine that the Struldbruggs are like?

- 5** Complete the chart below to show what the Struldbruggs are really like.

before they are eighty	at eighty	after eighty	at ninety	at two hundred

Grammar

Question tags (疑问尾句)

We use question tags at the end of sentences, either to make questions or to provide emphasis. After a positive statement we use a negative tag. After a negative statement, we use a positive tag. We also use question tags with verbs in the imperative, to make a request.

*You read this book at school, **didn't you?***

*He was not late this morning, **was he?***

*Buy a ticket for me, **will you?***

Sometimes, we are asking a real question. Then the voice goes **up**: *This is Smith Street, **isn't it?***

But often we expect the other person to agree. It is not a real question. Then the voice goes **down**: *It's cold today, **isn't it?***

In the text you read:

'You think they are wise, and good, and happy, **don't you?**'

6 Decide if the speaker in these sentences expects a positive answer (P), a negative answer (N), or is making a request (R).

- a. ☐ You were here last year, weren't you?
- b. ☐ Make the tea, will you?
- c. ☐ We'll have to leave soon, won't we?
- d. ☐ She doesn't answer letters, does she?
- e. ☐ Your father teaches French, doesn't he?


7 Now complete these sentences with the correct question tag from the box.

isn't it? do they? didn't you?
aren't you? didn't he?

- a. You played football yesterday,
- b. They don't live in London,

- c. He won a lot of money in the lottery,
- d. That's a wonderful piece of music,
- e. You're flying to Spain next week,

Listening

-  **8** You will now hear a conversation between Gulliver and the Governor of Glubbubrib. Listen carefully, and circle the words you hear.

GULLIVER: Your servants are very white and pale. They're not ill, are they?

GOVERNOR: Ill? Certainly not, my good friend – my servants are not ¹ *capable of being / able to* be ill. They're all dead.

GULLIVER: How do they ² *leave / live* here?

GOVERNOR: They do what I tell them – I'm a magician, and I give ³ *them / the* orders here.

GULLIVER: ⁴ *Do they / don't they* ever get tired?

GOVERNOR: They never get tired, and they don't know what ⁵ *anger / hunger* is. They are perfect servants.

GULLIVER: They frighten me. ⁶ *I don't / I'm not* like them at all.

GOVERNOR: They can't hurt you at all.

Writing

- 9** Gulliver meets some of his heroes from history. If you had the chance to meet someone from history, who would you choose? What questions would you ask?

Speaking

- 10** The Struldbruggs are very unlucky. They live for ever, but their bodies age like those of ordinary people. Would you like to live for ever, if you never became ill or suffered from old age?



PART TEN

A Voyage to the Country of the Houyhnhnms



was very happy to reach home safely, and I decided to stay in England for a long time. Then someone offered me a ship of my own, the *Adventure*, and I left England once again.

Many of the crew of the *Adventure* became ill on the journey, and some of them died. Soon there were not enough sailors to drive the ship. I decided to stop in Barbados to find more sailors. This was a mistake, however, because many of the new sailors were really pirates.

The new sailors waited until the ship was at sea, and then they attacked me, and one of them took command of the ship. They stopped the ship when they saw land, and they left me there. No one knew the name of the country. Once again, I was alone in a foreign land.

A Voyage to the Country of the Houyhbnms



I did not know if there were people in this country, but I decided to look for a village or town. I walked for a long time, but I did not see any buildings, or any farms. At last I saw several animals in a field. These animals were very ugly, and looked a little like monkeys. I watched them for a while, and then continued my walk.

While I was walking, one of these animals came up to me. It raised one of its hands, and tried to touch me on the face. I took out my sword, and hit the animal to drive it away¹. The animal cried out angrily, and about forty of the horrible creatures appeared. They surrounded me, and began shouting and making noises. I was frightened, and I hoped someone would come to rescue² me.

Suddenly all the animals ran away. This surprised me, because I did not see anyone. There was only a horse walking quietly by itself. The horse came close to me, and looked at me for a long time. It walked around me, and it seemed very interested in me.

Soon another horse appeared, and a very strange thing happened. The two horses looked at each other, and both of them made the same noise. They seemed to talk to each other!

'This is a wonderful country,' I thought. 'The horses talk to each other! I want to see the people, to find out if they are as wonderful as the horses.'

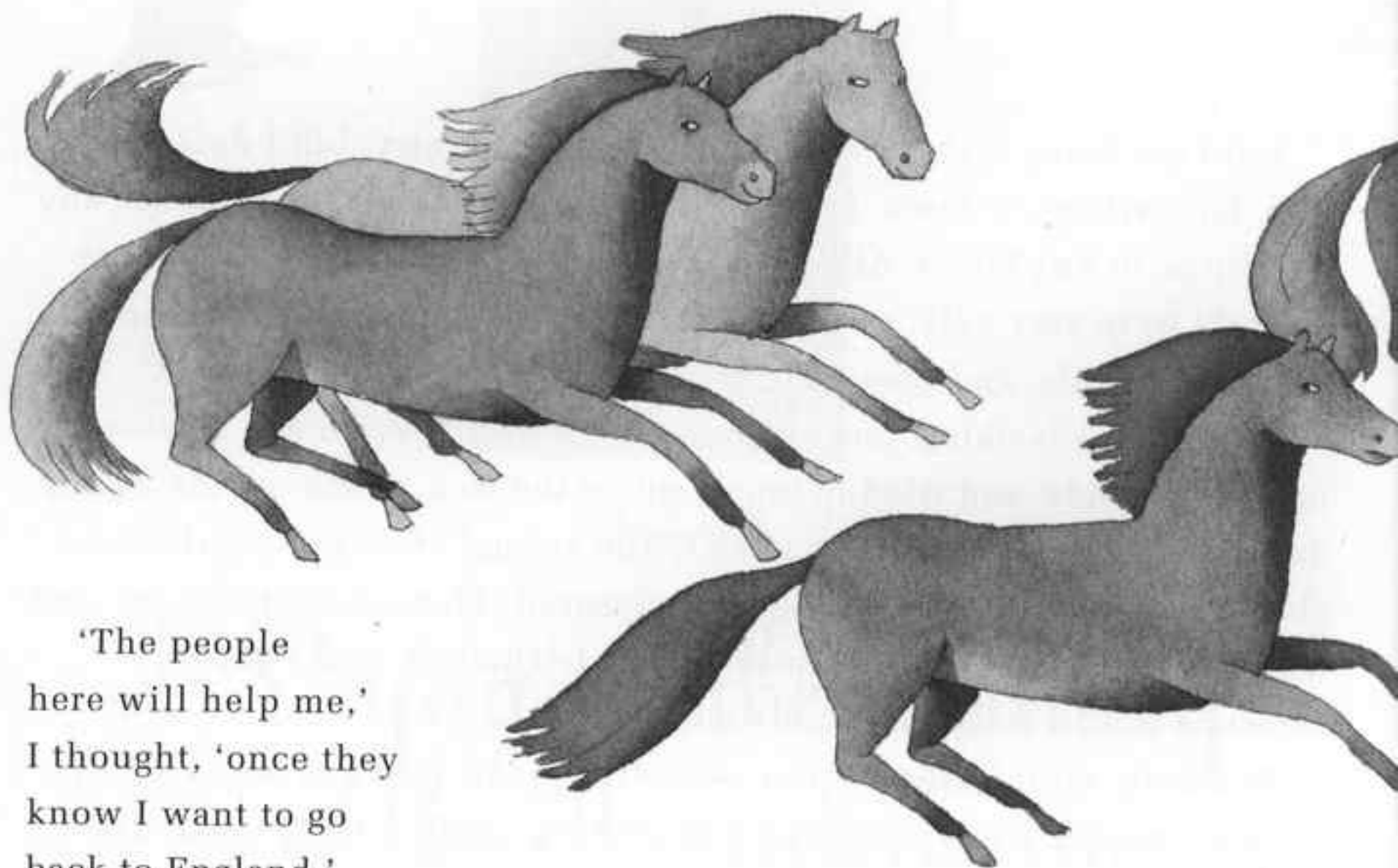
At that moment the horses came very close to me, and touched my hands and face. They were very gentle, and they did not hurt me. Then they made a low noise, and I understood that they wanted me to follow them.

The horses and I walked for about three miles, until we arrived at a large building. I was happy to see a building.

1. drive it away : 赶走。

2. rescue : 拯救。

Gulliver's Travels



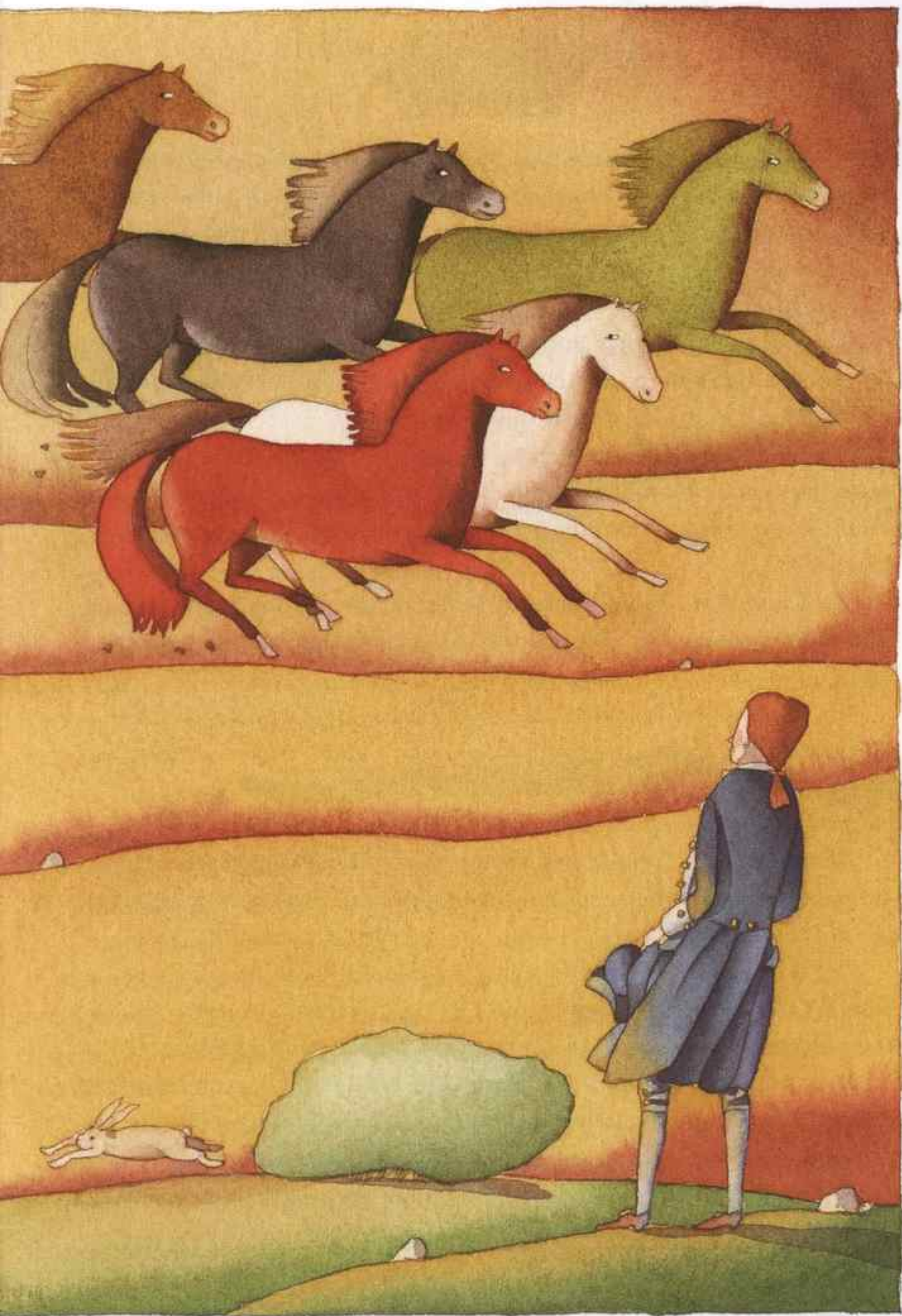
'The people here will help me,' I thought, 'once they know I want to go back to England.'

We entered the building, and I was very surprised that there were no people in it. It was full of horses. Some of them were sitting down, which I thought was very strange. Others were working to prepare food. Then they took me into another room of the building. There was another horse in this room, and he seemed very important. The other horses behaved with great respect to the master horse. When he saw me, he said something. I heard the word Yahoo. The other horses repeated this word with anger and contempt¹.

Then we all went to another building, and I saw some of the horrible animals which had attacked me. They were very dirty, and they were tied with ropes. The master horse looked at the creatures, and then looked at me. All the horses were silent for a moment, and the master horse said the word Yahoo again. I looked at the ugly animals, and suddenly I was horrified. They were dirty, and they were covered in hair, but they were people!



1. contempt : 轻蔑。



Gulliver's Travels



Now we went back to the first building. The master horse was very surprised when I tried to use some of the words of their language. He tried to teach me more words, and he was very pleased that I could repeat them.

I am good at learning languages, and after ten weeks I was able to understand the horses when they spoke to me. I learnt that they called themselves Houhnhnm, which means horse. The master horse told me that they called the ugly creatures Yahoos.

'We thought you were a Yahoo as well,' he told me. 'You look the same, but you are intelligent and clean. When you spoke to us, we didn't know what to think. Yahoos can never learn to speak our language.'

I told him that I came from a different country. Then I told him about some of my adventures. When I told him about the ship, he looked unhappy.

'It's impossible,' he said. 'There isn't a country over the sea. And I don't understand this story of a ship. I don't know what a ship is, but it's impossible for creatures like you to make one. A Houyhnhnm couldn't make one – how could you?'

'In my country,' I explained to him, 'everything is different. The animals you call Yahoos are intelligent, like me. Horses in my country are not intelligent.'

'I don't believe you,' he replied. 'It's impossible to imagine a country where Yahoos are intelligent – and I cannot imagine a country where Houyhnhnms are not intelligent. You are inventing this story.'

Then I told the master horse about life in England. I explained that we use horses to pull carriages, and that we ride upon their backs. Again, he did not seem to think this was possible.

'Horses do not allow Yahoos to ride upon their backs,' he told me. 'What you say is impossible.'

A Voyage to the Country of the Houyhnhnms



I told him about the history of England and our famous wars with our enemies.

‘This thing called war,’ he said, ‘is difficult for me to understand.

You seem intelligent creatures, but you kill each other. It is a good thing you are not strong like horses – you cannot bite each other, or hurt each other very badly.’

‘You are wrong,’ I

told him. ‘It is true

that our bodies are not

strong, but we have very powerful weapons. We have bombs, guns, pistols, and swords. Many people are killed during our wars.’

Now the master horse was angry. He looked at me very seriously.

‘Then your people are worse than the Yahoos we have here,’ he said.

‘The Yahoos here are stupid and

horrible, it’s

true. But your

people are

intelligent, and there is no excuse for them.’

One day the master horse called me to him.

‘I have been thinking about your people,’ he said. ‘I think I understand you now. It is true that you are intelligent, and the Yahoos here are not intelligent. They are stupid and wicked¹. But your people are intelligent and wicked – that’s the difference between you and the Yahoos!’

During my stay with the Houyhnhnms I began to understand and admire them. They live very simple lives, and they love friendship and truth. They never fight with each other, and they never argue. They



1. wicked : 邪恶 *

Gulliver's Travels

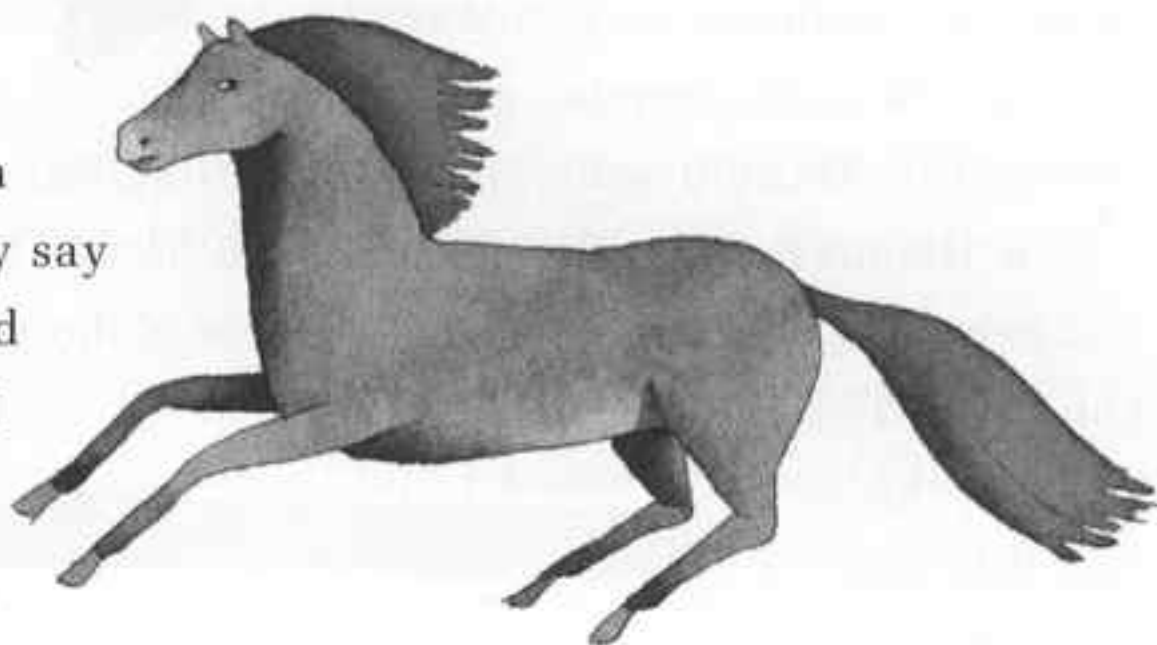


believe they can use their intelligence to solve all problems.

I began to understand the Houyhnhnms, and I began to hate human beings. The Houyhnhnms were gentle and noble¹, and human beings are violent and stupid. I knew that we were Yahoos. I was ashamed of being a Yahoo.

I listened to many conversations between the master horse and his friends. They spoke very wisely, and I grew to love them. I wanted to spend the rest of my life with the Houyhnhnms. But one day the master horse came to see me.

'I have something to tell you,' he said. 'The great Assembly of the Houyhnhnms has made a decision about you. They say that you are a Yahoo, and they want you to leave. I am sorry, but you must go back to your own country.'



This was very bad news for me. I did not want to return to England, and to the world of the Yahoos. I knew I must obey, however, and I built myself a little boat for the journey. All my Houyhnhnm friends came to say goodbye to me on the day I left their country.

I stopped my little boat at an island in the middle of the sea. There was a ship here from Portugal, and the sailors captured² me. They took me to their captain, Don Pedro. He was very kind to me, and he said that I could travel to England with him.



1. noble : 高尚。

2. captured : 俘虏。

A Voyage to the Country of the Houyhnhnms



'I don't want to come with you,' I said. 'I'm just a Yahoo – leave me alone.'

Don Pedro did not understand what I was talking about, and he asked me to explain. I told him the story of my adventure with the Houyhnhnms.

'They are very good, and they taught me a lot,' I said. 'Now I don't like people – we're all just stupid Yahoos!'

Don Pedro persuaded¹ me to return to England and my family. At first I did not want to see my family or my children. I did not want to live with Yahoos.

I have now been back at home for five years, and I am still unhappy. I have had so many adventures, and I have learnt the truth about people. We are Yahoos. The knowledge makes me very sad. I miss my friends, the Houyhnhnms.



1. persuaded : 说服。

Comprehension

1 Choose the correct answer.

1. Gulliver stops in Barbados because:
 - a. ☐ he wants to explore the island
 - b. ☐ he wants to take new sailors onto the ship
 - c. ☐ he wants to meet some pirates
 - d. ☐ he wants to take water onto the ship

2. Gulliver makes a mistake because:
 - a. ☐ the new sailors are really pirates
 - b. ☐ the new sailors cannot sail the ship
 - c. ☐ the new sailors do not speak his language
 - d. ☐ the new sailors do not want to work on the ship

3. Gulliver thinks the island is wonderful because:
 - a. ☐ there are human beings living on it
 - b. ☐ there are horses living on it
 - c. ☐ there are Yahoos living on it
 - d. ☐ the horses who live there can speak to each other

4. Gulliver is shocked because:
 - a. ☐ the horses are intelligent
 - b. ☐ the Yahoos are really people
 - c. ☐ the Houyhnhnms are dangerous
 - d. ☐ he realises that he is a Houyhnhnm

5. The master horse says that:
 - a. ☐ Yahoos are intelligent and wicked
 - b. ☐ human beings are stupid and wicked
 - c. ☐ Yahoos are stupid
 - d. ☐ human beings are intelligent and wicked

Vocabulary

2 The words in column A come from the text. Match them with their opposites in column B.

A

stupid
kind
truth
noise
contempt

B

cruel
silence
respect
lie
clever

3 Now write the adjectives or nouns for the words in column A.

Adjective

stupid
kind
.....
.....
.....

Noun

.....
.....
truth
noise
contempt

Grammar

The Passive (被动语态)

The Passive is formed by the verb **to be** + the **Past participle**:

Active: Mr Hill teaches me geography.

Passive: I am taught geography by Mr Hill.

We use the Passive:

1. when we do not know who performs an action.

*My car **was stolen** last night.*

2. when the identity of the person who performs an action is not important.

*The product **is advertised** on television.*

3. when we want to emphasise the subject rather than the performer of an action.

*He **was killed** by an elephant.*

4 Change these sentences into the Passive.

- a. The dog ate all the biscuits.

.....

- b. The President told the people to be calm.

.....

- c. A bus hit him as he was crossing the road.

.....

- d. The headmaster announced the results of the test.

.....

- e. The mother punished the child.

.....

5 Complete these sentences with the Active or Passive form of the verb in brackets. Make sure that you put the verb into the correct tense!

- a. He yesterday evening. He his car into a tree. (*kill / crash*)
- b. A lot of champagne at Christmas. (*drink*)
- c. It's an old book. It twenty years ago. (*publish*)
- d. The holiday was a disaster. The plane by fog, and then the air conditioning in the hotel (*delay / break down*)
- e. Yes, I who won the prize. The winner on television. (*know / announce*)

Writing

6 Which part of *Gulliver's Travels* have you enjoyed the most, and why?

Speaking

7 Many people think *Gulliver's Travels* is a book for children. Do you agree with this view, or do you think it is also a book for adults?

What do you think?

- 1** Jonathan Swift wants the readers of *Gulliver's Travels* to think about some very important subjects regarding politics and social life.

Lilliput

1. The people of Lilliput are very small, but they have very grand ideas about themselves. Does this make them seem ridiculous? Do we all have grand ideas that make us seem ridiculous to others?
2. Gulliver helps the Emperor of Lilliput to defeat the invasion of Blefuscu, and he saves the palace from the fire. Is the Emperor grateful to him? Are political leaders motivated by human emotions, or by something else?
3. The Emperor promises to pardon Gulliver for the way he puts out the fire in the palace, but he does not keep his word. Do political leaders often make promises that they later break?
4. The war of the eggs seems absurd to readers of the book, but Swift is making a serious point. Many conflicts between nations are difficult to understand because they began far back in history. Do we accept prejudices¹ and hatreds² from the past, without thinking about them clearly?
5. Members of the court of Lilliput dance on a rope in order to get government jobs. Should success depend on being good at a job, or on having friends in high places?
6. Members of the court of Lilliput all want to win the blue thread. What makes one person more important than another person?
7. The Lilliputians reward citizens for good behaviour, as well as punishing bad behaviour – is this a good way to reduce crime in a society?

Brobdingnag

1. The people of Brobdingnag are very big. Do they treat Gulliver as their equal, or do they make all the decisions for him?
2. The farmer makes Gulliver perform until he is unhappy and ill. Is this a criticism of employers generally?
3. The dwarf hates Gulliver for being smaller than himself. Is it sensible to be proud of being intelligent or beautiful, when we are not responsible for these characteristics?



1. prejudices : 偏见。

2. hatreds : 仇恨。

Laputa and Balnibarbi

1. The Laputians are very good at theories, but they take no interest in practical affairs. Is there an ideal balance between the life of the mind, and ordinary life?
2. The ideas of the professors in the academy are destroying the country of Balnibarbi. Is it wise to accept new ideas just because they are new?

Glubbdubrib and Luggnagg

1. Gulliver is disappointed when he talks to the ghosts of famous people from the past. Is history a reliable source of information?
2. The Struldbruggs live for ever, but they are not happy. What makes people wise, if it is not long life?

The Country of the Houyhnhnms

1. The Houyhnhnms live very simply, and they value friendship and truth. How important are these values in our society?
2. The Houyhnhnms are angry when Gulliver tells them about famous battles in human wars. Is their reaction a correct one?
3. Gulliver comes to hate the human race, and to despise¹ them as Yahoos – is this a fair judgement on the human race?



Gulliver with the Houyhnhnms, Sawrey Gilpin.

1. despise : 鄙視。



EXIT TEST

Focus on the context

1 Answer the following questions.

- a. When and where was Jonathan Swift born?
- b. Where was he educated?
- c. What did he do in 1694?
- d. Did he support local charities?
- e. When did he die?

Focus on the story

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

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. The name of the main character in the story is Samuel Gulliver. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. At the beginning of the story, he was the captain of a ship. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. When that ship sank, Gulliver woke up and found himself in Lilliput. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Compared to the Lilliputians, Gulliver was tiny. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. The Emperor's men searched Gulliver and found a handkerchief, a watch, a comb and other things. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. To have his freedom, Gulliver had to agree to three important conditions. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. The war between Lilliput and Blefuscu was the war of the eggs. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- h. The Emperor of Lilliput wanted to kill Gulliver.
- i. Gulliver was a giant in Brobdingnag.
- j. At first, Gulliver lived happily with the farmer and his family, but he had a terrible life performing for other people.
- k. After his visit to Brobdingnag, Gulliver showed the captain of an English ship a tiny sheep.
- l. The name of the flying island was Laputa.
- m. In Laputa, the rich people had to touch their servants with a stick to make them listen.
- n. Glubbdubrib was an island of giants.
- o. The Governor of Glubbdubrib showed Gulliver some famous heroes of the past.
- p. The Houyhnhnms were horses.
- q. The Houyhnhnms told Gulliver that the Yahoos were stupid and wicked.
- r. When Gulliver finally returned to England he was very happy.



2 Read the summary of the story. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space (1-8).

After travelling on the *Antelope*, Gulliver found **0**. in Lilliput. The very small people made him their prisoner. After some time, the Governor and his people started to treat Gulliver **1**. However, Gulliver asked the Emperor to give him his freedom. The Emperor and his ministers agreed but Gulliver had to agree to two conditions: he could not leave Lilliput without permission and if there was a war, he would have to help the Emperor. He went to Blefuscu. The Blefuscu navy planned to invade Lilliput but Gulliver helped the people of Lilliput. **2**. day he discovered that the Emperor of Lilliput wanted to make him blind. He was still angry with Gulliver because Gulliver had not completely destroyed Blefuscu. Gulliver found a boat and decided to go back to England. The sailors on an English ship saw him and helped him. The captain of the

ship didn't believe Gulliver's story about Lilliput and Blefuscu until Gulliver showed him a tiny sheep.

Gulliver's 3. voyage took him to Brobdingnag. Gulliver was tiny there and the people were all giants. At first, Gulliver was happy to live there with a farmer and his family 4. the farmer made him perform in public because he wanted to earn a lot of money. One day Gulliver was asked to perform for the Queen. The Queen was so pleased with him and asked him to stay and a special box was made for Gulliver. After two years, Gulliver began to be lonely and wanted to return to England. One hot day he found his box being carried by an eagle. The box fell 5. the sea but once again, Gulliver was rescued by an English ship.

Gulliver's next voyage started very soon after. He sailed to the East Indies. There Gulliver saw lots of islands and even saw an island flying in the sky. He called up to the people and was taken to their island which was called Laputa. From Laputa he went to Balnibarbi and not long 6., decided to return to England. He had to wait some time for a ship and travelled to Glubbdubrib which was the island of the magicians. There a magician showed him many people from the past. Gulliver was disillusioned after meeting these heroes and was soon on his way home to England. He stayed in England for a long time and then set out on another voyage on his own ship, the *Adventure*. After a problem with pirates, he found himself alone in a foreign land where he saw some ugly animals. He then discovered that there were 7. horses in this country but no people. He was shocked when he realised that the ugly animals were real people! The horses were called Houyhnhnms and they called the ugly 'animals' Yahoos. They told Gulliver that these Yahoos were stupid and wicked. Although they had thought at first that Gulliver must also be a Yahoo, they realised that he was intelligent. During his stay with the Houyhnhnms, Gulliver began to understand and respect them and he began to hate human beings. He was ashamed of being a Yahoo. 8. Gulliver wanted to stay forever with the Houyhnhnms, they decided that he would have to leave them and return to England because he was a Yahoo. Gulliver was sad to leave but he knew he would have to obey. He returned to England and after five years was still unhappy there.

EXAMPLE

ANSWER

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|--------|---|
| 0. | A he | B himself | C him | B |
| 1. | A good | B best | C well | |
| 2. | A One | B A | C Once | |
| 3. | A previous | B before | C next | |

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 4. | A so | B when | C but |
| 5. | A into | B onto | C on |
| 6. | A next | B after | C before |
| 7. | A many | B more | C much |
| 8. | A However | B Although | C Because |

Gulliver's Travels

KEY TO THE ACTIVITIES AND EXIT TEST

KEY TO THE ACTIVITIES

About the author

Page 10 – Exercise 1

- F – he was born in Dublin.
- T
- F – he suggested that poverty in Ireland could be reduced by eating the babies of the poor.
- F – he was a very popular figure in Ireland.
- F – his work has been admired by modern critics, but in the 18th and 19th centuries critics disliked his work.

PART ONE

Comprehension – Page 17

Exercise 1

He is a ship's doctor.

Exercise 2

- The *Antelope*.
- It sinks after hitting a rock.
- They are drowned.

Exercise 3

The Lilliputians discover him, and tie him up with ropes.

Exercise 4

He puts his finger into his mouth to indicate hunger.

Exercise 5

1,500.

Exercise 6

He lives in a temple.

Vocabulary – Page 17, 18

Exercise 7

A	B
voyage	journey
beach	shore
platform	stage
machine	engine
help	assist

Exercise 8

Sea	Ship
storm	anchor
deep	rope
wave	sailor
shallow	crew
rock	sail
	captain

Grammar – Page 18, 19

Exercise 9

- himself
- ourselves
- yourselves
- themselves
- itself

Exercise 10

- a. Emphasis. b. Object.
c. Emphasis. d. Emphasis.

Listening – Page 19

Exercise 11

1. beach 2. monster
3. huge 4. dangerous
5. come 6. sand
7. asleep

Writing – Page 20

Exercise 12

1. Majesty 2. news
3. beach 4. strange
5. giant 6. huge
7. wakes up 8. wife
9. Emperor

PART TWO

Comprehension – Page 27, 28

Exercise 1

- a. F – some of the people shoot arrows at him.
b. F – the colonel captures six of the ringleaders.
c. F – Gulliver pretends that he is going to eat one of the prisoners.
d. T

Exercise 2

About a month.

Exercise 3

He does not show them his glasses.

Exercise 4

- a. Many people fall off the rope and are injured.
b. He is given an important government job.
c. He is given a blue thread.

Exercise 5

He organises a parade of soldiers on his handkerchief in the air, and he lets the army march between his legs.

Exercise 6

He must not leave Lilliput without permission, and he must help the Emperor in time of war.

Vocabulary – Page 28

Exercise 7

- a. A very large piece of cloth



- b. A very large metal box



- c. Some pieces of white material



- d. Machine with twenty pieces of metal on it



- e. A very long tube of metal attached to a piece of wood



- f. Machine that makes a big noise



- g. Metal balls and some black powder



Writing - Page 28

Exercise 8

Open answers.

PART THREE

Comprehension – Page 34

Exercise 1

The war is about whether eggs should be broken at the big or little end.

Exercise 2

1. c Gulliver tells the Emperor that he has a plan.
2. d He walks into the sea.
3. f He ties a piece of rope to each of the Blefuscu ships.
4. a The Blefuscu sailors are frightened.
5. e He pulls the Blefuscu navy towards Lilliput.
6. b The Emperor says that Gulliver is a hero.

Exercise 3

Gulliver refuses to continue the war.

Vocabulary – Page 34

Exercise 4

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| a. sea | b. hero |
| c. enemy | d. eat |
| e. pocket | SHEEP |

Grammar – Page 35

Exercise 5

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a. had studied | b. had gone |
| c. had lost | d. gave |
| e. had died | f. had sold |

Listening – Page 36

Exercise 6

- advisers
- was going to be a war
- involved
- agreed
- himself
- help

Speaking - Page 36

Exercise 7

Open answers.

Exercise 2

- They write from one corner of the paper to the opposite corner.
- Fraud is always punished with death.
- He is given a special title and some money by the government.
- Religion, honour, justice and courage.
- Girls learn the same subjects as boys, as well as something about the family.
- He wants to blind him.
- He finds a boat in the sea.
- He gives him food and drink for the journey.
- He shows the captain one of the Blefuscu sheep.

Vocabulary – Page 46

Exercise 3

Popular travel books

Page 38 – Exercise 1

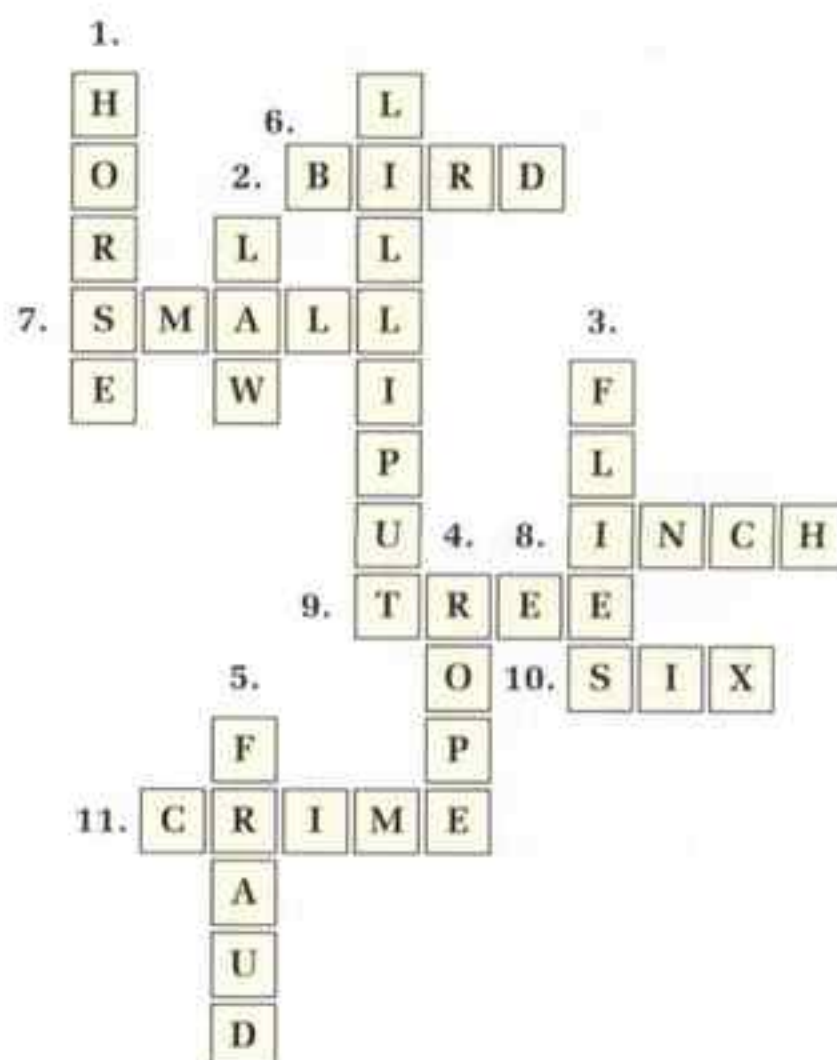
- F – they are not real countries.
- T
- T
- F – he went on a voyage to Venezuela.
- F – he sailed around the world.
- F – Strange animals.
- F – Australia.

PART FOUR

Comprehension – Page 45

Exercise 1

- F – the people of Lilliput are about six inches tall.
- F – the horses of Lilliput are about five inches tall.
- F – the sheep in Lilliput are about one inch high.
- T



Grammar – Page 47, 48

Exercise 4

- a. will bite b. will ask
- c. will help d. will rain
- e. will wear

Exercise 5

- a. P b. D
- c. P d. D
- e. D

Writing - Page 48

Exercise 6

Open answers.

PART FIVE

Comprehension – Page 55

Exercise 1

- a. T
- b. F – Gulliver and the sailors do not see any houses when they reach land.
- c. T
- d. F – Gulliver is afraid of the big creature he sees in the field.
- e. F – the farmer thinks Gulliver is a little animal.
- f. T

Exercise 2

He picks him up by the legs.

Exercise 3

The baby puts Gulliver in its mouth.

Exercise 4

The cat is afraid of him.

Exercise 5

He attacks them with his sword, and kills one of them.

Vocabulary – Page 56

Exercise 6

- a. journey b. afraid
- c. huge, large d. injured
- e. instruction

Exercise 7

- a. beach b. houses
- c. creature d. hide
- e. animal

Grammar – Page 57, 58

Exercise 8

- a. Everybody says that Paul is good at Italian but I'm as good as him.
- b. He does not study as hard as his sister.
- c. My dog is as big as a horse.
- d. Our car is as fast as yours.

Exercise 9

- a. big – bigger
- b. small – smaller
- c. kind – kinder
- d. beautiful – more beautiful

Exercise 10

- a. She speaks French better than I do.
- b. John runs faster than Sally.
- c. Doctors are richer than bus drivers.
- d. Your son is older than mine.

Writing - Page 58

Exercise 11

Open answer.

PART SIX

Comprehension – Page 63

Exercise 1

They come to see Gulliver.

Exercise 2

He advises him to exhibit Gulliver in public.

Exercise 3

He wants to make more money.

Exercise 4

He does not enjoy it, and he becomes ill.

Exercise 5

They want to impress the Queen.

Vocabulary – Page 63, 64

Exercise 6

- | A | B |
|----------|--------|
| quickly | slowly |
| stand | sit |
| fiercely | gently |
| ill | well |

Exercise 7

What actors do	What people in the audience do	Theatre
perform	clap	stage
bow	applaud	scenery
recite	watch	curtain
rehearse	laugh	lights

Grammar – Page 64, 65

Exercise 8

- a. assistance b. bear
c. principal d. piece
e. council f. wait

Exercise 9

- a. To destroy – break
b. Visual perception – sight
c. Two of a kind – pair
d. Without strength – weak
e. Location – site
f. Control for stopping a vehicle – brake
g. Seven days – week
h. Fruit – pear

Speaking - Page 65

Exercise 10

Open answers.

PART SEVEN

Comprehension – Page 73

Exercise 1

She asks if the farmer will sell Gulliver to her.

Exercise 2

He asks if Glumdalclitch can stay with him at the palace.

Exercise 3

1. e 2. c 3. h 4. d 5. a 6. f 7. b
8. g

Exercise 4

An eagle picks up the box and flies away with it.

Exercise 5

He shows the captain a servant's tooth, which is one metre long.

Vocabulary – Page 74

Exercise 6

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

Exercise 7

- a. 4 – eagle b. 2 – dog
c. 6 – sheep d. 3 – frog
e. 1 – fox f. 5 – monkey

Listening – Page 75

Exercise 8

- a. 'Wonderful' and 'horrible'.
b. They have been talking about wars in England.
c. Gulliver has offered to make some cannons for the King.
d. He is angry, and tells Gulliver never to mention the subject again.

Tapescript

QUEEN: I don't know where he comes from – but I'm sure his country is a wonderful little place!

KING: I'm not sure about that. I think his country is a horrible little place.

QUEEN: Why do you say that?

KING: He was telling me about it the other day. He described the wars they have there, and it sounded terrible.

QUEEN: But Gulliver and his people are so small. They couldn't hurt each other very badly when they fight!

KING: *That's what I thought, too. I laughed when he told me about their armies. Then he began to explain how they fight. He told me about the cannons they use. These cannons can kill lots of people.*

QUEEN: *Do you think it's really true?*

KING: *I think it is. He offered to teach me how to make cannons. I told him the idea was a horrible one. I ordered him not to mention the subject again.*

QUEEN: *You were right, my dear. We don't want to know about things like that!*

Writing - Page 75

Exercise 9

Open answers.

Speaking - Page 75

Exercise 10

Open answer.

PART EIGHT

Comprehension - Page 83, 84

Exercise 1

- He offers him a lot of money.
- They take his ship, and set him adrift in a canoe.
- He sees an island flying in the sky.

Exercise 2

- T
- F – they are only interested in their theories.
- F – the rich people of Laputa have pictures of stars and musical instruments on their clothes.
- F – the houses on Laputa are badly built.

Exercise 3

Description of the project

First project: to extract
sunlight from
cucumbers

Second project: to make a language
with only nouns in it

Third project: to make a new kind
of language

Purpose of the project

First project: To provide heat in the
winter

Second project: To make
conversations shorter

Third project: To use things instead
of words

Exercise 4

He thinks it is badly organised, and the people are poor despite the rich countryside.

Exercise 5

It is well organised, and the people seem rich and happy.

Exercise 6

He tells Gulliver that the state of the country changed after some inhabitants made a visit to the flying island. When they came back they were full of enthusiasm for new ideas – but none of their new ideas work.

Vocabulary - Page 84, 85

Exercise 7

- 2 **plus** 6 = 8
- 79 **minus** 6 = 73
- 84 **divided by** 4 = 21
- There are 180 **degrees** in a triangle.
- The **square root** of 16 = 4
- 1, 9 and 15 are all **odd** numbers.
- 4, 78 and 126 are all **even** numbers.
- There are 90 degrees in a **right-angle**.
- 7, 17 and 41 are all **prime** numbers.

Exercise 8

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. drum | 2. harp |
| 3. trombone | 4. trumpet |
| 5. violin | 6. flute |
| 7. saxophone | 8. clarinet |
| 9. piano | |

Grammar – Page 86, 87
Exercise 9

materials	liquids	abstract nouns
sugar soap furniture bread clothing iron salt electricity	milk oil	kindness information happiness

Exercise 10

A	B
A kilo of	sugar / salt
A loaf of	bread
An article of	clothing
An act of	kindness
A grain of	salt / sugar
A cup of	tea

Writing - Page 87

Exercise 11

Open answer.

Utopia and Dystopia

Exercise 1 – Page 91, 92

- F – it is used to describe a perfect place.
- T
- F – it means no place.
- T

Exercise 2

- The sharing of possessions, education for women as well as men, and religious freedom.
- Through scientific research.
- A republic.

Exercise 3

The Pilgrim's Progress tells the story of a religious and spiritual journey.

Exercise 4

Both books describe a dream, they are

both in favour of some form of communism, and they are both set in the future.

Exercise 5

They are both satires on contemporary society.

Exercise 6

- dystopian
- freedom
- achieving
- scientific
- political

PART NINE

Comprehension – Page 97

Exercise 1

Maldonada
Luggnagg
Japan
Europe

Exercise 2

They are all dead people, ghosts.

Exercise 3

He is disappointed because he learns that his heroes were not brave people.

Exercise 4

He thinks they must be wise, good and happy.

Exercise 5

before they are eighty: Sad.

at eighty: Like other old people, forget things and become ill.

after eighty: Lose all their friends and never make any more.

at ninety: They have no memory.

at two hundred: Cannot read or speak because the language changes.

Grammar – Page 98, 99

Exercise 6

- P
- R
- P
- N

e. P

Exercise 7

- a. didn't you?
- b. do they?
- c. didn't he?
- d. isn't it?
- e. aren't you?

Listening – Page 99

Exercise 8

- 1. capable of being
- 2. live
- 3. the
- 4. Do they
- 5. hunger
- 6. I'm not

Writing - Page 99

Exercise 9

Open answers.

Speaking - Page 99

Exercise 10

Open answer.

PART TEN

Comprehension – Page 108

Exercise 1

1. b, 2. a, 3. d, 4. b, 5. d.

Vocabulary – Page 109

Exercise 2

A	B
stupid	clever
kind	cruel
truth	lie
noise	silence
contempt	respect

Exercise 3

Adjective	Noun
stupid	stupidity
kind	kindness
true	truth
noisy	noise
contemptuous	contempt

Grammar – Page 110, 111

Exercise 4

- a. All the biscuits were eaten by the dog.

- b. The people were told to be calm by the President.
- c. He was hit by a bus as he was crossing the road.
- d. The results of the test were announced by the headmaster.
- e. The child was punished by the mother.

Exercise 5

- a. He **was killed** yesterday evening. He **crashed** his car into a tree.
- b. A lot of champagne **is drunk** at Christmas.
- c. It's an old book. It **was published** twenty years ago.
- d. The holiday was a disaster. The plane **was delayed** by fog, and then the air conditioning in the hotel **broke down**.
- e. Yes, I **know** who won the prize. The winner **was announced** on television.

Writing - Page 111

Exercise 6

Open answer.

Speaking - Page 111

Exercise 7

Open answer.

KEY TO THE EXIT TEST

Focus on the context – Page 114

1

- a. In 1667, in Dublin.
- b. At Kilkenny Grammar School and Trinity College Dublin.
- c. He became a minister of the Church.
- d. Yes, he supported them generously.
- e. In 1745.

Focus on the story– Page 114, 115

1

- a. F – It is Lemuel Gulliver.
- b. F – He was the ship's doctor.
- c. T
- d. F – He was a giant.
- e. T
- f. F – He had to agree to two important conditions.
- g. T
- h. F – He wanted to make him blind.
- i. F – He was tiny in Brobdingnag.
- j. T
- k. F – He showed the captain a giant servant's tooth.

- l. T
- m. F – The servants had to touch the rich people with a stick to make them listen.
- n. F – It was an island of magicians.
- o. T
- p. T
- q. T
- r. F – He was unhappy because he had learnt the truth about people.

2

- 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. A
- 6. B 7. A 8. B



故事节选录音 59'

Millie's Travels
格林佛游记

ISRC CN-R08-03-0063-4/A.H
© 2009 华东师范大学电子音像出版社
商务印书馆 香港



Level 4

The £1,000,000 Bank Note

百万英镑

Jane Eyre

简·爱

Sherlock Holmes Investigates

福尔摩斯探案记

Gulliver's Travels

格利佛游记

The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and

Mr Hyde

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ISBN 978-7-5617-3589-3



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