

21 世纪高等学校研究生教材

文学专业系列教材

英语西方文化视听说教程

YINGYU XIFANG WENHUA SHI TING SHUO JIAOCHENG

■ 徐汝舟 杨凤珍 孙国男 / 编 著



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个小国家), 内容包括英语语言知识和文化背景知识。每单元由以下部分组成:

How much do you know? 列出 5 个关于该国的一般知识性问题, 学生学习本单元之前大多能根据自己已有的知识作出回答。教师可组织学生对这些问题进行讨论和交流, 了解学生对该国家已具备的知识, 并作为口语训练的一部分, 引导学生进入本单元学习。

Words and expressions 是关于本单元的词汇表。词汇用英文释义, 配简明的中文释义, 以便于双语对照学习。释义多限于该词在相关 DVD 影视节目片中使用的词义; 有些词虽然学生在本科阶段已学过, 但本课中有新义, 或属于比较常用的词, 仍列出供学生学习, 加深印象。

Sentences to learn and appreciate 是从相关 DVD 影视节目片中摘录出的典型句子。这些句子反映该国社会生活或文化历史的一个方面, 同时在语言学习上也是可以借鉴模仿的句子。学生通过熟读这些句子, 可在语言和文化知识两方面有所收获。为便于学习和模仿, 编者在选录时对个别句子做了小的修改。

Cultural notes 文化注释涉及有关国家的历史、文学、艺术、宗教、法律、教育、人物、建筑、音乐等背景知识。学生通过阅读这些注释, 可丰富文史知识, 开阔视野, 加深对该国文化的了解, 并学习用简明的文字描述一个事物。

Comprehension questions 包括问答题和多项选择题两种, 主要考查学生看过相关 DVD 影视节目片后对其中某些事实了解和掌握的情况。教师可组织课堂活动, 通过问答题和多项选择题来检查学生的听力理解水平, 并训练学生的口头表达能力。

Translation 包括英译汉和汉译英各一段，内容与 DVD 影视节目片介绍的国家或地区有关。学生借助词典完成翻译后，既训练了翻译能力，也对该国历史文化的某一方面有了更深入的理解。

Questions for discussion 包括 5 个开放性的讨论题或思考题，教师可组织课堂活动，要求学生根据自己的认识和语言水平，给出多样性的答案，展开交流和讨论；并就其中某个问题写出自己的分析或评论，完成一篇短文。

以上各部分基本覆盖了 DVD 影视材料中重要的语言和文化内容，学生学完一个单元后，对所涉及的国家会有较生动和具体的了解。教材的内容和练习形式适合教师组织学生进行合作学习、小组讨论等以学生为中心的教学活动；教师还可指导学生根据所学内容自制幻灯片，或自录、自拍英语课外活动，如用所学词汇、句型介绍自己熟悉的地方的历史文化等，在课堂上交流、展示。学习本教材，学生通过视听说、读写译的综合性训练，能更好地掌握语言知识和技能，并了解有关国家或地区的文化背景，将语言和文化学习融为一体。本教材适合研究生及具有同等水平、希望了解西方文化的学习者使用。教师可根据学生的不同情况，安排每单元学习二至四学时，全书供一学期教学用。教师和学生使用本教材时，可选用浙江音像出版社引进出版的系列节目 **EXPECT THE UNEXPECTED** 中相关国家的 DVD 影视片作为视听材料。

本教材编写分工如下：徐汝舟编写第 1、2、3、4、5、12 单元；杨凤珍编写第 6、13、14、15、16、18 单元；孙国男编写第 7、8、9、10、11、17 单元。

本教材是北京师范大学研究生院硕士研究生学位基础课程建设

项目，得到了研究生院的大力支持，拨经费资助；教材编写过程中得到北京师范大学出版社的关心，责任编辑易新女士为书稿付出了辛勤的劳动，编者在此表示衷心的感谢。这本教材将文化和语言学习通过文字和视听形式结合起来，是一种尝试，限于水平，教材中错漏之处在所难免，敬请专家和读者批评指正，以便进一步修订完善。

编 者

于北京师范大学



How much do you know?

1. What separates England from the rest of the world?
2. What happened in 1066 that changed the course of English history?
3. Do you know anything about Stonehenge, Britain's most famous prehistoric monument?
4. Have you read any novel by the Brontë sisters?
5. What do you know about Doctor Samuel Johnson?



Words and expressions

throne <i>n.</i>	the power or rank of a king or queen; sovereignty; a special chair on which a king or queen sits at ceremonies 王位; 君权; 御座
chalk <i>n.</i>	a type of soft white limestone 白垩
pavilion <i>n.</i>	a building used for exhibits, entertainment, etc., as at a fair or park; a decorative shelter or summer house (公园、博览会等的) 亭; 阁; 展出馆
curry <i>n. & vt.</i>	a pungent dish of meat, vegetables, etc. cooked with curry powder; to cook or flavor with curry powder 咖喱(粉); 咖喱菜肴; 用咖喱粉烹调
bonfire <i>n.</i>	a large outdoor fire for warmth, entertainment, or for burning waste 篝火; (焚烧垃圾的) 火堆
gangrene <i>n. & v.</i>	the decay that occurs in a part of the body when the blood stops flowing to it because of an illness or injury 坏疽; (使) 生坏疽
resort <i>n.</i>	a place to which a lot of people go on holiday 胜地; 常去之地
grandeur <i>n.</i>	the quality of being great and splendid in appearance; magnificence 伟大; 壮丽; 辉煌
evenly <i>adv.</i>	with equal amounts for each person or side, or in each place 均等地; 均匀地
butler <i>n.</i>	the chief male servant in a large house, usually in charge of wines, the serving of meals, and the supervision of other servants 男管家
indulge <i>v.</i>	to satisfy a particular desire, interest, etc; to give way to one's own desires (使) 沉湎于

续表

retreat <i>n. & v.</i>	a going back or backward; withdrawal from a dangerous or unpleasant situation, or to a safe or private place; to withdraw; to move away or back 退却; 退避
chop <i>v. & n.</i>	to cut with an axe or other sharp tool; to hit with a short downward stroke; an act of chopping; a piece chopped off 砍; 劈; 剁
conscript <i>v.</i>	to make someone join the army, navy, etc. 征召
round trip	a trip to one or more places and back again; (<i>adj.</i> round-trip) 往返旅程 (的)
caviar <i>n.</i>	the salted eggs of some types of fish, eaten as an appetizer 鱼子酱
authentic <i>adj.</i>	true, accurate or reliable; done or made in the traditional or original way 可靠的; 可信的; 真正的
strawberry <i>n.</i>	a soft red fruit with a thin, slightly rough skin 草莓 (植物); 草莓色; 紫红色
wallow <i>vi.</i>	to indulge in an unrestrained way in something 沉湎 (于)
knight <i>n.</i>	(in the Middle Ages) a man of noble birth who served his king or lord in battle; (in Britain) a man who has been given a special honour by the king or queen and has the title Sir before his name (中世纪) 骑士; (贵妇人的) 侍卫, 侍从; 爵士
eccentric <i>adj.</i>	considered by other people to be strange; unconventional; behaving or appearing in a way that is unusual and different from most people 古怪的; 异乎寻常的
taxation <i>n.</i>	the system of collecting money by taxes; money collected from taxes 征税; 税款
double-decker <i>n.</i>	a bus with two floors or levels, one on top of the other 双层公共汽车
leg <i>v.</i>	to move or propel (a boat) with the legs (撑船者仰卧) 以脚踏洞壁使船通过运河隧洞
revival <i>n.</i>	a process of something becoming active or strong again; a bringing or coming back into use, attention, or being after a decline 复苏; 复兴



续表

canal <i>n.</i>	a man-made waterway for transportation or irrigation 运河; 水道; 沟渠
beachhead <i>n.</i>	an area of shore taken from the enemy by force that can be used for landing soldiers on and launching an attack 滩头堡; 登陆点
obsolete <i>adj.</i> & <i>vt.</i>	no longer used because something new has been invented; out of date; to become or make obsolete by replacing it with something new 过时的; 淘汰的; 废弃
scare <i>v.</i>	to make someone feel frightened or nervous; to become frightened 使惊恐; 感到害怕
barbarian <i>n.</i> & <i>adj.</i>	a wild and uncivilized person; a person who lacks culture; uncivilized; cruel; savage 野蛮人; 粗野的, 未开化的
exert <i>vt.</i>	to use power, force, influence, etc. to affect somebody or something 用(力); 运用; 施加; exert oneself: to make a strong physical or mental effort 尽力
stunning <i>adj.</i>	extremely impressive, attractive or beautiful; extremely surprising or shocking 令人震惊的; 绝妙的
boom <i>n.</i>	a rapid increase in trade, economic activity, development, etc.; a period of wealth and success 繁荣(期); 迅速发展
booming <i>adj.</i>	having a period of great prosperity or rapid growth 兴旺发达的
decadence <i>n.</i>	a process, condition, or period of decline, as in morals or culture; the state of having low moral standards 颓废; 堕落
graze <i>v.</i>	to put (cattle, sheep, etc.) to feed on land covered by grass; (of cattle, sheep, etc.) to eat grass in a field 放牧; (牛、羊等) 啃食牧草
thriving <i>adj.</i>	growing or developing well; flourishing 旺盛的; 繁荣的
flora <i>n.</i>	the plants of a particular region or period of time 植物群; 植物区系
fauna <i>n.</i>	the animals of a particular region or period of time 动物群; 动物区系
stark <i>adj.</i>	looking severe and without any colour; harsh, grim, unpleasant 严酷的; 荒凉的
immortalize <i>vt.</i>	to give lasting fame to; to make famous for a long time 使不朽

续表

whale <i>n.</i>	a very large animal that lives in the sea and looks like a huge fish 鲸鱼
seafaring <i>adj.</i>	connected with the life and activities of a sailor, or with work or travel on the sea 航海的
strip <i>v.</i>	to remove a layer or covering from; to pull or tear off 剥皮; 剥去
reign <i>n. & vi.</i>	the period during which someone rules as king, queen or emperor; to rule as king, queen or emperor (君主) 统治时期; 统治
awesome <i>adj.</i>	extremely impressive or extremely difficult; inspiring great admiration or fear; (<i>informal</i>) extremely good 令人敬畏的; 可怕的; 极佳的
potent <i>adj.</i>	having great power, influence, or effect; powerful or effective in action, as a drug or drink 强有力的; 有影响的; (药等) 有效力的
influx <i>n.</i>	the arrival of large numbers of people or things; flowing in; an inflow of water into a river, lake, etc. 涌入; 流入
aristocracy <i>n.</i>	nobility; a privileged ruling class; government by a privileged minority or upper class 贵族(阶层); 贵族统治集团
plunge <i>v.</i>	to jump or dive quickly; to move or make something/somebody move suddenly forwards or downwards 纵身投入; 把……投入; 使前倾(或下降)
pagan <i>n. & adj.</i>	a person who holds religious beliefs other than those of the main world religion; of or relating to such people or beliefs 异教徒; 异教(徒)的
pilgrim <i>n.</i>	a person who travels a long way to a holy place for religious reasons 朝圣者
outnumber <i>vt.</i>	to be more in number than 数量上超过
mythical <i>adj.</i>	existing only in ancient stories; imagined or invented 只存在于神话中的; 神话(般)的; 想象的, 虚构的
Tyke <i>n.</i>	(<i>slang</i>) a Yorkshireman; <i>also</i> ; Yorkshire tyke (俚语) 约克郡人
Briton <i>n.</i>	a member of an early Celtic people who lived in south Britain before the Romans arrived; a native, inhabitant, or citizen of Great Britain 布立吞人(古代不列颠岛南部的凯尔特人); 英国人
chain mail	flexible armor made of small metal rings linked together 锁子甲

续表

tower <i>vi.</i>	to rise to a great height; to be much taller than the people or things around; to be much better than others in quality, fame, ability, etc. 耸立; 超过
defiance <i>n.</i>	open refusal to obey; open, bold resistance to authority or to any opposing force 违抗; 蔑视
heartland <i>n.</i>	the most central part having crucial importance 中心区域
undisputed <i>adj.</i>	that cannot be questioned or doubted; that everyone accepts 无可争辩的; 毫无疑问的
on the wane	becoming smaller, weaker, or less important; declining 正在减少 (或衰落、缩小)
ward off	to turn aside danger, an attack, etc.; to protect oneself against danger, an attack, etc. 挡开; 避免
take off	to become successful or popular quickly 开始明显好转; 开始流行
cos (<i>also</i> 'cos or coz) <i>conj.</i>	(<i>informal, spoken</i>) because <口语> 因为



Sentences to learn and appreciate

1. This tiny island nation gave birth to an empire that at one time ruled half of the world. And today almost a quarter of world's population speaks its language. How does this country come to exert so much influence? Small island, big history!
2. England is a densely populated country that sits at the edge of Continental Europe, where the evidence of civilization dates back to 7000 BC.
3. I begin my historic journey at the site of the Battle of Hastings.
4. If there is one year in English history that towers above all the rest, it has got to be 1066, cos that was the year that William of Normandy in France, who later became known as William the Conqueror for obvious reasons, sailed across the English Channel with his army and defeated the English, right here, on this field, in the Battle of Hastings.
5. As dawn broke on 14th of October, 1066, the battle that shaped the course

of English history began. Evenly matched with about 3,000 soldiers on each side, the Saxons who were the English, and the Normans who were the French, battled all day until finally King Harold of the Saxons was killed. Williams of France then took over the throne.

6. Since the Battle of Hastings, England has never been successfully invaded, though many have tried. The Channel and the steep white cliffs that lie much of southern coast provide a natural barrier. Today they provide some of the most stunning coastal walks in England, but the cliffs here at Beachy Head have many uses.
7. Less than 50 miles west of Hastings is the seaside resort of Brighton. By the mid 1800s Brighton was booming, and this little and invadable nation was becoming the biggest cultural and commercial invader the world had ever seen.
8. The British Empire was expanding halfway across the globe and its colonies were creating great wealth, and when there was money to spend, Brighton was a place to spend it.
9. Brighton is only 53 miles from England's capital. The train journey costs about 20 dollars round trip and takes just over an hour.
10. The capital city of London, or Londinium, as it was once known, was established by the ancient Romans in the first century AD during their 400-year occupation of England. Since then, it is grown just a little, but with a population of 12 million, London is now the largest city in Europe. Back in the 18th century, Samuel Johnson wrote "When a man is tired of London, he's tired of life". I doubt he'd put it any differently today.
11. Every major period in the history of western civilization has left its mark in this city. It's a lot to take in. And if you're not staying in London long, a great way to take in the essentials is a trip down the River Thames.
12. What Samuel Johnson forgot to mention is that it would probably take a lifetime to see everything London has to offer. So I've decided to bypass the most popular sights and get off the well-beaten tourist trail.
13. The East End is one of London's oldest neighbourhoods. In the 19th



century overcrowding and poverty gave it the reputation for danger and decadence.

14. This is a great place to meet the locals and learn about some of the East End's darkest days.
15. Five hundred and fifty four square miles of Yorkshire is covered in low brushland called moors. Hundreds of years ago this was all forest, but the trees were cut down so that sheep could graze. The moors are now a thriving home to flora, fauna and, of course, Yorkshiremen.
16. The stark beauty of the Yorkshire moors has inspired many English writers, one of the best known is Emily Brontë, who immortalized the moors in her novel *Wuthering Heights*.
17. "Wuthering" means "cold", "wet", "windy", and "miserable", and this is the area that many people believe the novel *Wuthering Heights* was set, and this is definitely a place that the Brontë sisters walked and knew well.
18. On Yorkshire's northeast coast is the small seaside town of Whitby. Its fortunes took off during the great whaling boom in the 18th century, transforming the town from a small fishing community to an important harbour, and it was here that the famous world explorer, Captain Cook, took his first seafaring steps on his way to becoming a national hero.
19. Like so many Abbeys around the country, Whitby Abbey fell into a decline during the reign of King Henry VIII. Henry broke with the Catholic Church because he wasn't permitted to divorce from the first of his six wives. In defiance, he turned the country to Protestant, got the divorce, and stripped the Abbeys of the wealth, leaving them to decay.
20. Northumberland is England's northernmost county and home to one of the greatest engineering feats of ancient world, Hadrian's Wall. The wall was built by the emperor Hadrian in the second century AD. For the Romans it clearly defined the northernmost border of their Empire; for the English it represented the awesome power of the Roman army.
21. Hadrian's biographer wrote that this wall was built to separate the barbarians from the Romans and, symbolically, this wall represented the end of the expansion of the Roman Empire.

22. By the time Queen Victoria took the throne in 1837, Britain was the greatest power in the world, and the steam train was a potent symbol. Goods could be transported faster and cheaper, and people could travel in a speed and luxury never before dreamt of. Britain was leading an industrial revolution, and Carlisle to Settle Railway was one of its impressive achievements.
23. At the height of the British Empire, Liverpool was one of the world's busiest and wealthiest ports. Trade was pouring in from all colonies, and at the same time there was a huge influx of immigrants, from the East Indies, the West Indies, India, and Ireland. And for many of these people, their very first view of England would have been of Liverpool, coming in, as I'm now, on the River Mersey.
24. Liverpool's prosperity began in the 18th century, when it became a key player in the triangular slave trade between Africa and the American colonies. By the 19th century the emphasis switched to goods and passenger travel, securing the city's place as a precious jewel in the English crown.
25. By the end of the First World War, Liverpool's fortunes had all but collapsed. Air travel and new methods of shipping plunged the city into poverty. But when working class culture exploded on to the scene in the 1960s, Liverpool was given a second chance, with a little help of her friends, the Beetles.
26. As working class culture boomed in the 1960s, the fortunes of England's upper classes were on the wane. Taxes and decline in public support forced much of the aristocracy to open their homes to a paying public.
27. As the Marquess of Bath will tell you, the West Country was once the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Wessex, an area steeped in mystery and legend. This is the mythical heartland of the country and home to some of the earliest signs of civilization in the world.
28. Nearby Glastonbury is the undisputed centre of spiritual England and it is considered one of the oldest religious sites in the country. Pagan and Christian pilgrims have been coming here for centuries, but these days the new age pilgrims seem to outnumber the lot.

29. No one really knows when the tradition of tar barrel rolling started. Many believed it originated from pagan rituals to ward off evil spirits.
30. My journey ends here at Tintagel Castle in Cornwall, the mythical birthplace of King Arthur, on the southwestern coast of England.



Cultural notes

the English Channel (also **the Channel**): An arm of the Atlantic Ocean separating the southern coast of England from the northern coast of France, the English Channel was historically both a route for, and barrier to, invaders of Britain from the continent. It is about 350 miles long and 20 to 100 miles wide, and has always formed a physical and cultural barrier between Britain and the rest of Europe.

the Thames: The River Thames is the longest and best-known river in Britain. It is about 210 miles long and flows from central England into the North Sea after passing through Oxford, Reading, and London.

the River Mersey: A 70-mile river in northwest England, the Mersey flows from Derbyshire west to the Irish Sea, passing through Greater Manchester and Merseyside. The river flows through Liverpool and has played an important part in its history.

Brighton: A city on the English Channel, Brighton is the nearest south coast resort to London. It was England's first seaside resort after sea bathing became fashionable in the mid-18th century. Known for its famous Lanes, Palace Pier, Sea Life Centre and the Royal Pavilion, Brighton is today one of the most popular tourist destinations in England.

Liverpool: a large seaport in northwest England, on the River Mersey. Liverpool was once the main centre of the maritime industry in England, and the port in the city can be traced back to the early 13th century. It became important during the Industrial Revolution from producing and exporting cotton goods, and was also a major port for the slave trade. In the 20th century the city became famous as the home of the Beatles, attracting many people from the world.

Wessex: an ancient Anglo-Saxon kingdom in southern England. The name

Wessex was used by Thomas Hardy for the area of southwest England where some of his novels are set.

Northumberland: a county in northeast England, on the Scottish border. It has a number of ancient relics and Roman remains, including Alnwick Castle, Statue of St Aidan, and Hadrian's Wall.

Cornwall: A county in southwest England, Cornwall is renowned for its fantastic scenery and mild climate, which make it very popular with tourists. A story goes that Tintagel, a ruined castle and a village on the north coast of Cornwall, was the place where King Arthur was born, and Arthurian legends give the area the air of mystery.

Bath: Located in Oven in southwest England, Bath is one of the most beautiful cities in England well known for its healthy mineral water and hot springs, its ancient Roman baths and beautiful Georgian buildings. The city contains some of the finest architecture in England, such as the Royal Crescent, Bath Abbey, and is famous for the Bath Festival, a festival of classical music held every summer. Bath was made a World Heritage Site in 1987.

Glastonbury: a town in southwest England known for excavations of an important Iron Age lake village and an ancient abbey. The area's association with King Arthur has long been intriguing people and, as the oldest Christian site in England, it is also reputed to have been the burial place of the Holy Grail, the cup containing the blood of Christ. Today the town is famous for the Glastonbury Festival, a large pop concert held in fields outside the town every summer.

Devon (also Devonshire): a county in southwest England, on the English Channel. Devon is a popular area for tourists, known for its two national parks, Exmoor and Dartmoor. Its major industries are tourism, fishing and agriculture.

Stonehenge: Britain's most famous prehistoric monument, on Salisbury Plain in southern England. It is a circular arrangement of large standing stones, built between 3000 and 1500 BC. Its purpose has intrigued many people and has been considered variously as a site of pagan ritual and worship, some form of primitive calendar, or even a palace. As one of the most marvelous

prehistoric relics in Europe, Stonehenge was made a World Heritage Site in 1986.

the Brontë sisters: Charlotte Brontë (1816—1855), Emily Brontë (1818—1848) and Anne Brontë (1820—1849), three British writers who lived most of their lives in Haworth, a small village in Yorkshire, England. They began to write poetry and novels when they were quite young, sought to relieve the loneliness and sadness of their own lot by creating a new world of the imagination, and wrote some of the most wonderful novels in English literature, including Charlotte's *Jane Eyre* and *Shirly*, Emily's *Wuthering Heights*, and Anne's *Tenant of Wildfell Hall*. In the Brontë Museum at Haworth, people will find some of their manuscripts.

Dracula: A character in some horror films and plays, Dracula is a vampire who comes out of his grave at night and sucks the blood of living people. The character was created by the Irish writer Bram Stoker in his *Dracula*, a popular horror novel published in 1897.

Whitby Abbey: Dating from the beginning of the 13th century, the ruin of Whitby Abbey, in north Yorkshire, stands on the site of an ancient monastic community which was one of the main centres of Christianity in England. Near the Abbey there is the series of pirate gravestones that adds a mysterious and fascinating appeal to the area. Although large parts of the Abbey have now been completely destroyed, the ruin is a very popular attraction with enough remaining for the visitors to appreciate the great beauty of the original building.

Hadrian's Wall: Hadrian's Wall is the most impressive of all the legacies left by the Romans in England. It was built between 122 and 127 AD by the Roman emperor Hadrian in northern England as the northern border of the Roman Empire. About 120 kilometres long and 4.9 metres high, the wall was designed as a fortification against attack from the Picts, an ancient British people living in northern Scotland. The wall was constructed of local stones, with forts and towers at carefully measured intervals along its length. Today, thousands of tourists visit it every year. It was made a World Heritage Site in 1987.

King Arthur: a king of England who led the Britons in battles against the