

# 外语之友

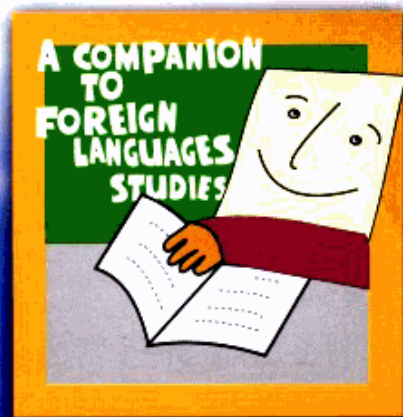
新课程 · 新教法 · 新学法

模块九

牛津译林版

A COMPANION TO  
FOREIGN LANGUAGES  
STUDIES

★探索教育前沿★  
★传播外语资讯★  
★凝聚教师智慧★



★聚焦课堂内外★  
★展示名校风采★  
★提升学生能力★

主编 姚君伟

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## 卷首语

同学们：

欢迎使用《外语之友》(新课程·新教法·新学法)，希望它能陪伴你高中阶段的学习历程，帮助你实现学好英语的心愿！

新课标的实施，新教材的使用，新高考的出现，意味着高中阶段英语教与学的崭新面貌。为此，我们综合了大学、各地教研室、中学教师的学术、组织及教学资源，各取所长，形成合力，精心开发了这套以高中学生为服务对象的导学助学系列读物。

根据课标要求和同学们的实际学习规律，我们设置了以下特色栏目：

**学习导航**——以简明的单元导学，提炼本单元的主要词汇、句型、重要知识点，旁及前后知识的关联，提供自主学习和复习指导。

**背景激活**——选取适量文章，先阅读后思考，拓展和补充与单元话题相关的背景知识，自然衔接，导入课文。

**图解 Reading**——对应于课本中 reading 版块，要求你借助提示画出 reading 中文章的思维导图，理清行文脉络并提高综合归纳、谋篇布局的能力。

**难点突破和巩固练习**——根据单元重、难点，对应进行词汇、语言点等的讲解与练习。

**读写任务**——先“授之以渔”，分类剖析各种英语文体的特点、写作技巧和注意事项，再结合课本中反复出现的关键词、重要句型等，设置真实的情境，以书面表达的形式，帮助你学以致用，形成内化。

**词汇天地**——寓教于乐，通过填词游戏等，在巩固单元词汇的基础上，进行提升，讲解构词法、分类法及其他记忆方法，帮助你建立词汇学习的整体框架，增强词汇系统记忆和自主学习能力。

**语法盘点**——以模块为单位，全面覆盖各单元的语法。重点突出，适当整合，强调语法在具体语境中的运用。

实战训练是检测学习效果的主要途径，**单元测试卷、模块测试卷**可以让你一显身手并及时查漏补缺。

外语学习非朝夕之功，强调持之以恒，在此过程中愿《外语之友》成为你忠实的朋友！

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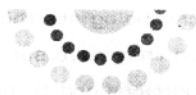
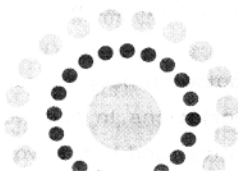
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## Unit 1

### Other countries, other cultures

#### 学习导航

##### Words

maple, minus, centigrade, defend, waste, mountain range, countless, seemingly, freezing, ice-covered, abundant, snowmobile, hunter, multicultural, ancestor, locate, mix, alley, concrete, skyscraper, upwards, nightlife, cuisine, pitch, semicircle, awesome, sheet, approximately, settlement, pancake, enthusiast, permanent, frost, recreation, immigration, vertical, platform, bounce, compromise, bound, flexible, unexpected, acute, observer, preference, monument, conservative, sidewalk, liberty, security, occupy, jungle, paperwork, register, ambiguous, absolute, compulsory, canteen, pub, pint, barbecue, devotion, content, armchair, unfit, climate, seaside, equip, dusk, after-school, export, religiously, patience, criterion, grasp, scholar, participant, cycling, percentage, competitor, relatively, impressive

##### Phrases

be located in, for short, be home to, cater to, owing to, aside from, be bound to, fill out, be equipped with, be worthy of, as far as... is/are concerned, in total

##### Sentence structures

1. Located in the heart of Toronto is the Canadian National Tower, which is often called the CN Tower for short.
2. Rising 553 metres into the sky, it is the tallest tower in the world!
3. Montreal, a port in the province of Quebec, is the second largest city in Canada, and also the second largest French-speaking city in the world, Paris being the largest.
4. It is like an underground city, covering an area of more than 20 football pitches.

##### Grammar

从句概况(状语从句、名词性从句、定语从句)

#### 背景激活

### Cultural Diversity

Cultural diversity is the variety of human societies or cultures in a specific region, or in the world as a whole. There is a general consensus among mainstream

anthropologists that humans first emerged in Africa about two million years ago. Since then they have spread throughout the world, successfully adapting to widely differing conditions and to periodic cataclysmic changes in local and global climate. The many separate societies that emerged around the globe differed markedly from each other, and many of these differences persist to this day.

As well as the more obvious cultural differences that exist between people, such as language, dress and traditions, there are also significant variations in the way societies organise themselves, in their shared conception of morality, and in the ways they interact with their environment. It is debatable whether these differences are merely incidental artifacts arising from patterns of human migration or whether they represent an evolutionary trait that is key to our success as a species. By analogy with biodiversity, which is thought to be essential to the long-term survival of life on earth, it can be argued that cultural diversity may be vital for the long-term survival of humanity; and that the conservation of indigenous cultures may be as important to humankind as the conservation of species and ecosystems is to life in general. The General Conference of UNESCO took this position in 2001, asserting in Article 1 of the *Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity* that "...cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature."

This position is rejected by some people, however, on several grounds. Firstly, like most evolutionary accounts of human nature, the importance of cultural diversity for survival may be an un-testable hypothesis, which can neither be proved nor disproved. Secondly, it can be argued that it is unethical deliberately to conserve "less developed" societies, because this will deny people within those societies the benefits of technological and medical advances enjoyed by those of us in the "developed" world. Finally, there are some people, particularly those with strong religious beliefs, who maintain that it is in the best interests of individuals and of humanity as a whole that all people adhere to the single model for society that they deem to be correct.

Cultural diversity is tricky to quantify, but a good indication is thought to be a count of the number of languages spoken in a region or in the world as a whole. By this measure, there are signs that we may be going through a period of precipitous decline in the world's cultural diversity.

Overpopulation, Immigration and Imperialism (of both the militaristic and cultural kind) are reasons that have been suggested to explain any such decline.

There are several international organizations that work towards protecting threatened societies and cultures, including Survival International and UNESCO. The *UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity*, adopted by 185 Member States in 2001, represents the first international standard-setting instrument aimed at preserving and promoting cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue.

The European Commission-funded Network of Excellence on "Sustainable Development in a Diverse World" (known as "SUS. DIV") builds upon the UNESCO

Declaration to investigate the relationship between cultural diversity and sustainable development.

?

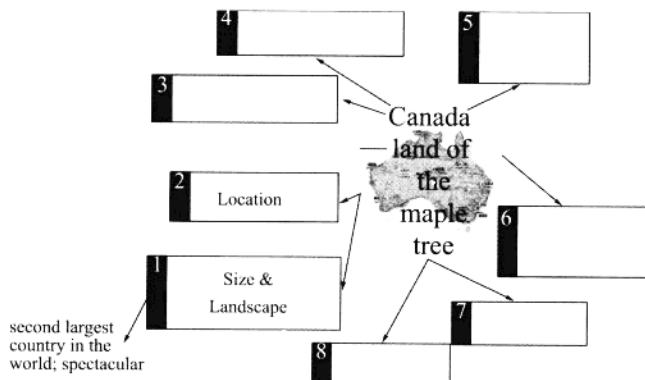
1. Can you cite some examples to prove that cultural differences exist in the daily life?
2. Do you agree or disagree that "... cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature"?
3. What reasons are supposed to explain the decline in the world's cultural diversity?
4. The term cultural diversity is also sometimes used to refer to multiculturalism within an organisation. How do you understand the difference between the two?

### 图解Reading

#### Reading strategy: sorting out information

When reading a text that provides information on a variety of subjects, it is useful to sort out the information into sections. It is important to separate all the information into groups to better understand it. A good way of sorting out the information is to make a table or draw a diagram with different headings and take notes.

Learn to draw a diagram of the passage:



Self-assessment:

### ★ 难点突破

1. defend vt. 意为“防御,保卫,保护”。另外 defend 还可以表示“为……辩护”。

**归纳** defend sth/sb against/from ... 保护某人或某物免受……的伤害  
 defend oneself (against/from...) 某人自卫(免受……的伤害)  
 defend against... 防御……  
 defend one's homeland/motherland 保卫某人的祖国

**拓展** defenc(s) n.



in sb's/sth's defence = in defence of sb/sth 为了保卫……; 为了……而辩护

2. **abundant** *adj.* 丰富的, 充裕的

**相关用法** be abundant in 在……方面丰富

an abundant supply of ... 供应很充足

abundant opportunities for ... 有充足的……的机会

The country is abundant in natural resources. 这个国家自然资源丰富。

**反义词** scarce *adj.* 缺少的

3. **mix** *v. & n.* 混合

**常用搭配** mix (sth) with sth (把……)和……混合起来

mix sth together 把……混在一起

mix sth into sth 把……混合到……里去

mix sb up (about/over...) 就某事把某人弄糊涂了

mix ... up with ... 把……和……混淆起来; 混淆……与……

a good social, racial mix 由不同社会阶层、种族组成的和睦群体

**拓展** mixture *n.* 混合(物)

a mixture of relief and joy 宽慰和欣喜交融的心情

4. **preference** *n.* 偏爱; 优先; 优先权

**常用搭配** have a preference for... 偏爱……

give/show preference to... 对……有利; 偏向于……

**拓展** prefer *v.*

**归纳** prefer to do sth

prefer doing sth to doing sth

prefer sb to do sth

prefer to do sth rather than (to) do sth

prefer that... “should + 动词原形”...

5. **occupy** *v.* 占, 占用, 占有; 使忙碌; 侵占, 占领

**相关用法** occupy oneself in doing sth/with sth 忙于……, 专心于……

be occupied in doing sth/with sth

**同义短语** be busy (in) doing/with sth

be absorbed in doing sth

6. **equip** *v.* (equipped, equipping) 装备, 配备

**归纳** equip... with... 用……装备……, 装备上……

be equipped with... 配备有……

equip... for... 准备好, 对……有准备

be equipped for... 为……作准备

**拓展** equipment *n.* 装备, 设备

7. **owe** *v.* 归因于, 归功于; 欠(账); 欠(人情)

**常用搭配** owe sb sth = owe sth to sb 欠某人某物

owe sth to sb 把……归功于某人  
owe a lot to sb 非常感激某人  
owing to... (= because of...) 因为……

8. content *adj.* 知足; 满足

**相关用法** be content with sth/to do sth 对……/做……很满足

**拓展** content *vt. & n.* 满足

**常用搭配** content oneself with... 使某人自己对……很满足  
to one's content 使某人满足的是

9. Located in the heart of Toronto is the Canadian National Tower, which is often called the CN Tower for short. 加拿大国家电视塔坐落于多伦多市中心, 通常被简称为“CN塔”。

1) Located in the heart of Toronto is the Canadian National Tower 为一倒装句, 意思相当于:

The Canadian National Tower is located in the heart of Toronto.

2) locate *v.* 找到……的位置; 确定……的地点或范围; 使……坐落于

be located in/near/on etc. 意思相当于; to be in a particular place 位于……

The company located its branch office in the suburbs. 这个公司把它的分公司设在郊区。

The branch office of the company is located in the suburbs. 这个公司的分公司被设在郊区。

Police are still trying to locate the suspect. 警察仍在设法确定嫌疑犯的位置。

**拓展** location *n.* 位置

10. Edmonton, a city in British Columbia's neighbouring province of Alberta, is home to the West Edmonton Mall. 阿尔伯达省与不列颠哥伦比亚省毗邻, 该省的埃德蒙顿市是西埃德蒙顿购物中心所在地。

be home to... 为……的所在地

Zhongguancun is home to many hi-tech companies. 中关村是许多高科技公司的所在地。

**相关短语** be/feel at home 感到轻松自在

make yourself at home 随便; 不要拘束

11. If you expect different countries to have the same customs and food as what you are accustomed to, then you are bound to be disappointed. 如果你期望不同的国家具有和你所习惯的相同的风俗和食物的话, 那你注定是要失望的。

be bound to do sth 有责任、义务做某事; 一定、必然做某事

We are bound to obey the law. 我们应该遵守法律。

You are bound to succeed. 你一定会成功的。

bound *adj.* 被束缚的; 被限制在某地的

**相关短语** a bound prisoner 一个被捆绑住的犯人

a snow-bound area 一个被雪困住的地区

巩固练习

一、单词拼写

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ (百分比) of his income is paid in income tax?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (相对地) speaking, it's a fine day for the time of the year.

3. She sometimes asked herself the question whether it was \_\_\_\_\_ (值得) of the effort.
4. There were many \_\_\_\_\_ (竞争者) hoping to increase their trade with China.
5. China \_\_\_\_\_ (出口) many kinds of goods to some African countries every year.
6. On cold fall morning, there is f \_\_\_\_\_ on the grass.
7. His only r \_\_\_\_\_ are drinking beer and working in the garden.
8. His real name was Thomas, but he was called Tom for s \_\_\_\_\_.
9. I'm not c \_\_\_\_\_ with beautiful dreams. I want beautiful realities.
10. He's pretty u \_\_\_\_\_. He needs medical treatment and a lot more exercise.

二、用所给词组的正确形式填空

owing to, be equipped with, put aside, fill out, owe... to, second to, cater to, be worthy of, be content with, consist of

1. A computer \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of components.
2. In my opinion, as a writer, he is \_\_\_\_\_ none.
3. Here I want to say that I \_\_\_\_\_ a debt of gratitude \_\_\_\_\_ all my colleagues.
4. I will send a standard form for you to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Russian traveler \_\_\_\_\_ masses of electronic devices, which would be very helpful if he got lost.
6. It is better to \_\_\_\_\_ what you have already had than risk losing everything for being too greedy.
7. They decided to \_\_\_\_\_ their differences, and devoted themselves to the task.
8. The king said that such a brave soldier \_\_\_\_\_ reward.
9. Our literature and art ought to \_\_\_\_\_ popular taste.
10. The fight was delayed \_\_\_\_\_ technical reasons.

三、完成句子, 每空一词

1. 就进球来说, 他仅次于姚明。  
\_\_\_\_\_ scoring goals, he \_\_\_\_\_ Yao Ming.
2. 出席会议的有世界各地的科学家。  
\_\_\_\_\_ from all over the world.
3. 在“淘金热”中, 很多中国人到加利福尼亚去寻找发财机会。  
Many Chinese people went to \_\_\_\_\_ in California in the “Gold Rush”.
4. 用语言交谈的能力使人类有别于低等动物。  
\_\_\_\_\_ to talk \_\_\_\_\_ human beings \_\_\_\_\_ the lower animals.
5. 尽管我能理解你所说的, 但我无法赞同。  
\_\_\_\_\_ I can understand \_\_\_\_\_, I can't agree with you.
6. 就人类而言, 污染问题总是最严重的问题之一。  
\_\_\_\_\_ mankind \_\_\_\_\_, the problem of pollution is always one of the most important ones.
7. 那个故事对小孩子产生很大的影响。  
That story \_\_\_\_\_ children.
8. 坏天气是引起这场事故的原因。

Bad weather \_\_\_\_\_ the accident.

9. 我情不自禁地把她和我的妹妹联系到了一起。

I can't help \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ my younger sister.

10. 人们建造了一座庙来纪念那条勇敢的龙。

A temple was built \_\_\_\_\_ the brave dragon.

11. 1991 年发生了什么重大的事件?

What event \_\_\_\_\_ in 1991?

12. 我们要有礼貌,尤其是对父母。

We should be polite, \_\_\_\_\_ to parents.

13. 他在忙于写一本小说。

He \_\_\_\_\_ a novel.

14. 约翰对喝了一杯酒感到非常满足。

John \_\_\_\_\_ a glass of wine.

15. 我很感激我的妻子和孩子。

I \_\_\_\_\_ my wife and children.

#### 四、句子翻译

1. 他专心看书,对周围的一切都不管。(be lost)

2. 急躁是我们这个时代的特征。(feature)

3. 她裙子的颜色和她的发色不相配。(go with)

4. 他致力于教学,是个很受尊敬的人。(devote)

5. 刘先生出席了会议,他教我们英语。(用倒装句)

6. 我听说她在这场事故中受了伤,内心充满担忧。(用独立主格结构)

7. 因为他们是我们的朋友,所以我们应该帮助他们。(用独立主格结构)

8. 据我所知,房价与去年相比已下降了百分之三。(as far as)

9. 那本参考书值得一买,但本月我的钱快要要用完了,下个月我需要存一点钱去买。(put aside)

10. 考虑到他的背景,他能上大学是很幸运的。(分词作状语)

#### 读写任务

请根据以下所给中文内容写一篇介绍人物的小短文,150 字左右。短文的开头与结尾已设定。  
(尽量用本单元的句型和词汇)



### 大山简介：

大山生长于加拿大,于20世纪80年代中期开始学中文。在北京大学学习期间,对中国的传统艺术相声产生了兴趣。他经常在各种节目中出现,使“大山”成了家喻户晓的人物。在中国的二十多年里,他演出不断,担当了电视主持和文化大使。但是大山的事业并不仅限于舞台上,他还从事商贸、公益等许多领域的活动,同时还在充分利用自己的优势为中西方架起文化交流的桥梁。

今天,大山逐渐发展成一位全方位的中加友好使者。2004年,大山被评为“北京杰出青年”,成为获此殊荣的第一个外国人;2007年,大山荣获“加拿大勋章”,以表彰他为中加友好交流所做出的杰出贡献;2008年,大山又被选为北京奥运会火炬手。

参考词汇: 北京杰出青年 Outstanding Youth of Beijing, 火炬手 torch bearer, 加拿大勋章 the Order of Canada

Mark Rowswell, Dashan, is “the most famous foreigner in China”.

As the People's Daily newspaper explains, "Dashan is a foreigner, but not an outsider".

词汇天地

**I . Write out the complete word according to the given first letter and explanation**

1. c \_\_\_\_\_ : the food in a restaurant
2. w \_\_\_\_\_ : an area of land where people do not live or grow crops and where there are no buildings
3. a \_\_\_\_\_ : plentiful, more than enough
4. l \_\_\_\_\_ : situated
5. c \_\_\_\_\_ : too many to be counted
6. s \_\_\_\_\_ : natural things such as trees, hills, and lakes that you can see in a particular place
7. s \_\_\_\_\_ : very tall buildings
8. a \_\_\_\_\_ : forefathers
9. c \_\_\_\_\_ : take control of another country by going to live there or sending people to live there
10. s \_\_\_\_\_ : areas where groups of families live together

**KEY** 1. cuisine 2. wilderness 3. abundant 4. located 5. countless 6. scenery 7. skyscrapers 8. ancestors 9. colonize 10. settlements

## II. Word formation

### 1. Adjectives & adverbs (normally formed by the addition of -ly)

slow—slowly

happy—happily

rude—rudely

strong—strongly

### 2. Adjectives ending in -y, adverbs in -ily, and nouns in -ness

happy—happily—happiness

ordinary—ordinarily—ordinariness

pretty—prettily—prettiness

lazy—lazily—laziness

### 3. Adjectives in -ful, adverbs in -ly, and nouns in -ness

careful—carefully—carefulness

cheerful—cheerfully—cheerfulness

helpful—helpfully—helpfulness

dreadful—dreadfully—dreadfulness

### 4. Verbs with adjectives in -ive, adverbs in -ively, and nouns in -ion

attend—attentive—attentively—attention

destroy—destructive—destructively—destruction

persuade—persuasive—persuasively—persuasion

progress—progressive—progressively—progression

### 5. Adjectives in -ible/-able, nouns in -ibility/-ability

able—ability

credible—credibility

impossible—impossibility

sensible—sensibility

### 6. Verbs in -fy, nouns in -ation

clarify—clarification

classify—classification

notify—notification

satisfy—satisfaction

## III. Vocabulary expansion

### Do you know the national flowers of some countries?

The United Kingdom—Rose 玫瑰

France—Iris 鸢尾花

Germany—Blue Bottle 矢车菊

Italy—Daisy 雏菊

Sweden—Lily of the Valley 铃兰

Greece—Olive 橄榄

Scotland—Thistle 蓟

Ireland—Shamrock 三叶草

Turkey—Carnation 康乃馨

Hungary—Tulip 郁金香

Spain—Pomegranate Blossom 石榴花

Bulgaria—Red Rose 红玫瑰

Canada—Sugar Maple 枫叶

Mexico—Cactus 仙人掌

Brazil—Orchid 菊兰花

Peru—Sunflower 向日葵

Egypt—Water Lily 睡莲

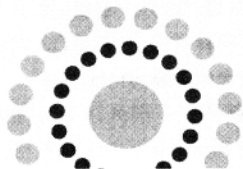
Japan—Cherry Blossom 樱花

Philippine—Jasmine 茉莉花

India—Poppy Flower 罂粟花

Indonesia—Jasmine 茉莉花

Thailand—Water Lily 睡莲



## Unit 2 Witness time



### 学习导航

#### Words

theatre, politics, alphabet, marathon, goddess, sacred marble, smooth, defeat, theft, sculpture, transfer, friction, restore, unintentionally, gesture, professional, reconstruct, particularly, glory, steady, educational, consensus, fortunate, fortnight, symbolize, gradual, appoint, assessment, bother, agenda, divorce, mercy, secretly, corrupt, withdraw, furnish, accommodation, enlarge, permission, sponsor, previously, cancel, renew, insurance, complex, decoration, inspect, recognition, regulation treasure, deadline

#### Phrases

have an impact on, seize control of, under the title of, on display, show mercy to/have mercy on, in a gesture to do sth, be charged with/be accused of, sentence sb to death, focal point, apart from, in terms of, under the protection of, meet the deadline, part and parcel, date from/date back to, give birth to, be unfaithful to, add to, be home to, in preparation for

#### Sentence structures

1. No one has had a greater impact on Western civilization than the ancient Greeks.  
在对西方文明的影响方面,没有人能够和古希腊人相比。
2. The western or Roman alphabet is a Greek invention, as is the marathon, which is a long distance race.  
西方或罗马字母表是希腊的一项发明,马拉松长跑也是这样。

#### Grammar

分词

### 背景激活

## The Sixteenth Century of England

The power of the English monarch increased in this period. The strength of the great barons had been greatly weakened by the Wars of the Roses. Bubonic plague contributed to the reduction of their power. It killed about a third of the population in its first outbreak in England in the middle of the fourteenth century and continued to reappear periodically for another 300 years. The shortage of labour which this caused,

and the increasing importance of trade in the towns, helped to weaken the traditional ties between feudal lord and peasant.

The Tudor dynasty (1485—1603) established a system of government departments, staffed by professionals who depended for their position on the monarch. As a result, the feudal barons were no longer needed for implementing government policy. They were also needed less for making government policy. Parliament was traditionally split into two “Houses”. The House of Lords consisted of the feudal aristocracy and the leaders of the Church; the House of Commons consisted of representatives from the towns and the less important landowners in rural areas. It was now more important for monarchs to get the agreement of the Commons for policy-making because that was where the newly powerful merchants and landowners (the people with the money) were represented.

Unlike in much of the rest of Europe, the direct cause of the rise of Protestantism in England was political and personal rather than doctrinal. Henry VIII wanted a divorce which the Pope would not give him. Also, by making himself head of the “Church of England”, independent of Rome, all church lands came under his control and gave him a large new source of income.

This rejection of the Roman Church accorded with a new spirit of patriotic confidence in England. The country had finally lost any realistic claim to lands in France, thus becoming more consciously a distinct “island nation”. At the same time, increasing European exploration of the America and other parts of the world meant that England was closer to the geographical centre of western civilization instead of being, as previously, on the edge of it. It was in the last quarter of this adventurous and optimistic century that Shakespeare began writing his famous plays.

It was therefore patriotism as much as religious conviction that had caused Protestantism to become the majority religion in England by the end of the century. It took a form known as Anglicanism, which was not so very different from Catholicism in its organization and ritual. However, the Scottish highlands remained Catholic and so further widened the gulf between the two parts of the nation. Ireland also remained Catholic. There, Protestantism was identified with the English, who at that time were making further attempts to control the whole of the country.

?

1. Do you know the history of the Wars of the Roses?
2. The Tudor monarchs are very famous in the British history. Can you name some of them?
3. Bubonic plague has got a more popular synonym. Do you know it?
4. What are your comments on the cause of the rise of Protestantism in England?
5. Besides Shakespeare, do you know any other Elizabethan writers?



### Reading strategy: recognizing reference markers

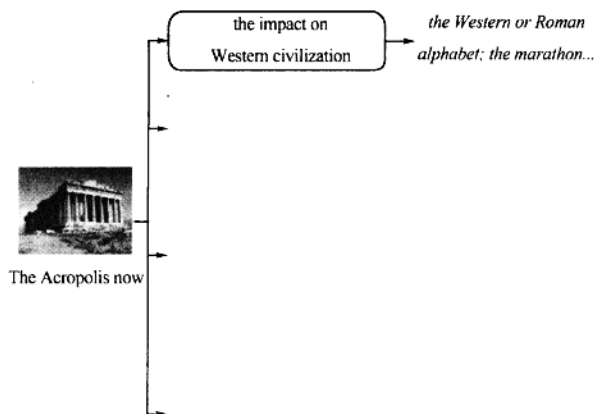
When you read a text, you can always find reference markers such as “it”, “she” or





"they" that refer to a previously mentioned object, person, group or idea. The use of reference markers is to avoid repetition of key words because this is considered to be bad style. Recognizing reference markers will help you read a difficult article. If you come across a word that is difficult or something you do not understand, do not worry. The author will often repeat the word in a different way.

**Learn to draw the outline of the passage :**



**Self-assessment :**

## ★ 难点突破

### 1. restore

1) *vt.*

①恢复

The army was called in to restore law and order to the place. 军队被召来恢复该地治安。

He was completely restored. 他已完全复元。

②修复, 整修; 修补(受损文物等)

I wonder if this picture can be restored. 我很想知道这幅画能否被修复。

③归还, 交还(+to)

The stolen bike was restored to its owner. 被盗自行车被归还给了失主。

④使复位, 使复职(+to)

The company restored him to his former job. 公司恢复了他原来的工作。

2) *n.* restoration 恢复, 还原

the restoration of peace 恢复和平

the restoration to his job 复职

### 2. appoint

1) *vt.*

①任命, 指派