



ESP

艺术英语

English for Arts

《艺术英语》教材编写组 编



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press

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内 容 提 要

专门用途英语系列教材是教育部规划的高等学校(包括本科院校、高等专科院校和高等职业院校)专业英语阶段的英语教材,也可供电大、各类成人院校以及广大专业人员学习专业英语、提高涉外业务交际能力使用。

《艺术英语》是该系列教材之一,本书从专业人员的实际工作需要出发进行设计和编写。选材新颖、结构合理、内容丰富、语言规范;练习兼具实用性和针对性。

全书由8个单元组成,每单元包括专业文献阅读与翻译、专业会话和涉外业务应用文模拟套写三部分。书后附有练习参考答案和课文参考译文。

本书书后附MP3。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

艺术英语/《艺术英语》教材编写组编. —北京:高等教育出版社,2008.7

ISBN 978-7-04-022919-6

I. 艺… II. 艺… III. 艺术-英语-高等学校:技术学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 101588 号

总 策 划	周 龙	策划编辑	闵 阅 孙云鹏	责任编辑	孙云鹏	封面设计	张 楠
版式设计	张 彤	责任校对	孙云鹏	责任印制	尤 静		

出版发行 高等教育出版社
社 址 北京市西城区德外大街4号
邮政编码 100120
总 机 010-58581000

经 销 蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司
印 刷 北京铭成印刷有限公司

开 本 850×1168 1/16
印 张 11.5
字 数 290 000

购书热线 010-58581118
免费咨询 800-810-0598
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>
<http://www.hep.com.cn>
网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>
<http://www.landaco.com.cn>
畅想教育 <http://www.widedu.com>

版 次 2008 年 7 月第 1 版
印 次 2008 年 7 月第 1 次印刷
定 价 28.70 元(含光盘)

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

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物料号 22919-00

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前 言

专门用途英语系列教材是教育部规划的高等学校专业英语阶段的英语教材。本系列教材从培养高级应用型人才的总体目标出发,结合学生毕业后的工作实际,力求围绕学生未来工作岗位所需要的业务知识和技能,培养学生使用英语进行涉外交际的能力。

《艺术英语》主要供高等学校,包括本科院校、高等职业院校和高等专科学校学生学习艺术专业英语使用,也可供电大、各类成人院校及广大艺术工作者学习有关业务英语,提高涉外业务交际能力使用。

《艺术英语》系专门用途英语系列教材中的一种,旨在提高艺术院校学生和从业人员在艺术领域进行涉外业务英语交际的能力,其中包括业务文献阅读和翻译,口头交际和实用写作训练。

《艺术英语》共8个单元,每个单元包括3个部分。

第一部分“阅读与翻译”(Reading and Translating),旨在培养学生阅读和翻译艺术英语文献的能力。本部分的文章题材涉及音乐、舞蹈、美术、表演、动画、摄影以及电影与电视等诸多方面。每篇文章后均配有适量的词汇、阅读和翻译练习。此外,在“Notes”部分中,还针对每篇文章的体裁及该体裁的特点做了解释和举例,充分利用这一部分有助于学生提高写作能力。

第二部分“听力与会话”(Listening and Speaking),旨在培养学生进行艺术领域涉外口语交际的能力。每单元均配有3个情景对话,内容涉及博物馆、春节联欢晚会、艺术节、西洋乐器、芭蕾舞、秧歌、歌剧、京剧、话剧、中国书法、电视谈话节目、电影名片、著名艺术家等,内容丰富,贴近涉外交际的实际需要。

第三部分“实用写作”(Real Life Writing),旨在培养学生参照范例用英语模拟套写相关应用文的能力。范例涉及明信片、通知、广告、日记、传真、邀请信、便条、电子邮件、个人简历、名片、贺卡、私人信件、公务信函、产品使用和维护说明以及厂家和产品介绍等。范例之后还设计了必要的模拟套写练习。

每个单元最后还选编了该领域的名人名言,以增加教材内容的趣味性和艺术的哲理性。

《艺术英语》的总主编为大连理工大学孔庆炎教授,主编为广播电影电视管理干部学院郭燕玲副教授。

本教材在筹划、编写和修改的各阶段中,新西兰梅西大学教育学院的Penny Haworth博士付出了很多心血。此外,梅西大学的教师Paul Hansen, Jenny Boyak, Karen Rhodes, Roseanne MacGillivray, Anne Henderson以及山西艺术职业学院的王拖宝副教授、温瑞萍副教授也对教材的编写给予了大力支持,在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝指正。

编 者
2008年3月

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UNIT

About the Arts

Part One Reading and Translating

■ Reading A

First read the passage carefully, then do the exercises and tell your classmates what the **arts** are in your opinion.

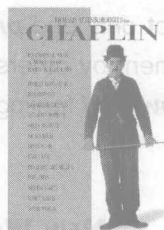
美术, 艺术

What Are the Arts?

What does it remind you of when you see the word 'arts' written on the page? Maybe you will **immediately** think of Picasso's famous war painting *Guernica*, Beethoven's great work the *Fifth Symphony* or Charles Chaplin's soundless movie *Modern Times*. **Undoubtedly**, they are **artistic masterpieces** in the **human** history.

It is said 'the arts have no cultural boundaries'. People in the world often share **similar** artistic **tastes**. Most people would agree, for **instance**, that the music of Mozart is an **excellent** artistic **success** and that the plays of William Shakespeare are **outstanding** artistic works of **literature**. Through the history, Chinese culture has also produced many paintings as well as excellent artistic **objects** like chinaware (瓷器).

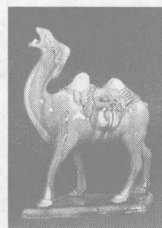
However, it is not easy to **define** what the arts are. One reason for this is that there are a number of different art forms. These **include** **visual** art, music, dancing, performance, etc. And in each form, there still are several groups. For example, visual art includes drawing, painting, **printmaking**, **sculpture**, computer and **video** art and so on.



立即地, 立刻地

交响乐

现代的/无疑, 必定/美术的, 艺术的/杰作/人类的



相似的/趣味, 鉴赏力/例子/优秀的成功

突出的, 杰出的/文学

物体

界定, 定义

包括/视觉的

版画复制(术)/雕塑/电视的, 视频的

Another reason why the arts are so difficult to define is because the **individual's experience** with these can be very **personal**. Let's take painting as an example. Artists can use colours, lines, shapes and the **overall** composition or the **arrangements** to express emotions, which can then be experienced by others. But even the same **artwork** may mean different things to different people. Of course, a great **painting** like Leonardo da Vinci's famous picture *Mona Lisa* can certainly **produce** strong feelings in the **viewers**.



个别的, 单独的/体验/个人的
全面的, 综合的
安排
艺术作品
(一幅) 画, 绘画
产生
观看者
背景

People's different cultural **backgrounds** also add to the difficulty in understanding and defining the arts. This time let's take **performance** as an example. **Generally** speaking, when seeing the **classical** Western **ballet** *Swan Lake*, people from a **European** country can understand it much better than **Eastern** people. As for a Beijing **Opera**, Chinese **fans** will enjoy it a lot more than people from Western cultures because they understand what is happening.



演出, 表演
一般说来/古典的,
经典的/芭蕾舞/天鹅/欧洲的
歌剧/狂热爱好者

Though it is so difficult to define 'the arts', all forms have some things in **common**. Good artistic works should **challenge** us to think and bring people enjoyment. They are not only end **products** but also new experiences for understanding and enjoyment by others. Can you think of an artwork or a performance that **aroused powerful** feelings in you?

公有, 共同/挑战
产物

激起 (某种情感)/
强大的, 有力的

NEW WORDS AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

arouse /ə'raʊz/ *v.*
arrangement /ə'reɪndʒmənt/ *n.*
art /ɑ:t/ *n.*
artistic /ɑ:'tɪstɪk/ *a.*
artwork /'ɑ:twɜ:k/ *n.*
background /'bækgraʊnd/ *n.*
ballet /'bæleɪ/ *n.*
boundary /'baʊndəri/ *n.*
challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/ *v.*
classical /'klæsɪkəl/ *a.*
common /'kɒmən/ *n.*
a.
composition /,kɒmpə'zɪʃən/ *n.*
cultural /'kʌltʃərəl/ *a.*

激起 (某种情感)
安排
美术, 艺术
美术的, 艺术的, 艺术性强的
艺术作品
背景
芭蕾舞, 芭蕾舞剧
分界线; 边界
挑战
古典的, 经典的
公有, 共同, 共用
共同的
(艺术作品构成部分的) 协调布置, 布局; 构图
文化的



define /dɪ'faɪn/ *v.*
 emotion /ɪ'məʊʃən/ *n.*
 European /ˌjʊərə'piː(ɪ)ən/ *a.*
 excellent /'eksələnt/ *a.*
 experience /ɪks'piəriəns/ *n.*

v.

fan /fæn/ *n.*
 generally /'dʒenərəli/ *ad.*
 human /'hju:mən/ *a.*
 immediately /ɪ'mi:diətli/ *ad.*
 include /ɪn'klu:d/ *v.*
 individual /ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl/ *a.*
 instance /'ɪnstəns/ *n.*
 literature /'lɪtərɪtʃə/ *n.*
 masterpiece /'mɑ:stəpi:s/ *n.*
 modern /'mɒdən/ *a.*
 object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ *n.*
 opera /'ɒpərə/ *n.*
 outstanding /ˌaʊt'stændɪŋ/ *a.*
 overall /'əʊvərɔ:l/ *a.*
 painting /'peɪntɪŋ/ *n.*
 performance /pə'fɔ:məns/ *n.*
 personal /'pɜ:sənəl/ *a.*
 powerful /'paʊəfʊl/ *a.*
 printmaking /'prɪnt,meɪkɪŋ/ *n.*
 produce /prə'dju:s/ *v.*
 product /'prɒdʌkt/ *n.*
 sculpture /'skʌlptʃə/ *n.*
 similar /'sɪmɪlə/ *a.*
 success /sək'ses/ *n.*
 swan /swɒn/ *n.*
 symphony /'sɪmfəni/ *n.*
 taste /teɪst/ *n.*
 undoubtedly /ʌn'daʊtɪdli/ *ad.*
 video /'vɪdiəʊ/ *a.*
 viewer /'vju:ə/ *n.*
 visual /'vɪzjuəl/ *a.*

a lot of
 be known as

界定, 定义
 情感, 情绪
 欧洲的
 优秀的, 卓越的, 杰出的
 体验
 经历
 狂热爱好者, 迷
 一般说来, 大体上
 人的, 人类的
 立即地, 立刻地
 包括
 个别的, 单独的, 独特的
 例子, 实例, 事例
 文学
 杰作
 现代的, 新式的; 当代的
 物体, 事物
 歌剧
 突出的, 杰出的, 显著的
 全面的, 综合的
 (一幅) 画, 绘画, 绘画艺术
 演出, 表演
 个人的, 私人的
 强大的, 有力的
 版画复制 (术)
 生产, 制造, 产生
 产品, 产物
 雕塑
 相似的, 类似的
 成功
 天鹅
 交响乐
 趣味, 鉴赏力
 无疑, 必定
 电视的, 视频的
 观看者
 视觉的, 看得见的, 形象化的

大量的, 许多
 被认为是; 以...知名



because of
in addition
in order to
in point
lead a ... life
role model
suffer (from)
too ... to
work on

因为
此外
为了
相当的，相关的，切题的
过着...的生活
(供仿效的) 角色模型；行为榜样
遭受
太...而不能
从事

NOTES

This passage is written as an example of **discussion**, organized as shown in the table below.

Language focus for discussion

Focus	Examples
Questions may be posed.	What does it remind you of when you see the word "arts" written on the page? What is the Butterfly Effect?
Justification (理由) may be provided to support an argument.	One reason for this is that there are a number of different art forms. Another reason why the arts are so difficult to define is because the individual's experience with these can be very personal. People's different cultural backgrounds also add to the difficulty in understanding and defining the arts.
Examples may be used to support an argument.	For example, visual art includes drawing, painting, printmaking, sculpture, computer and video art and so on. For instance, the great musician Schumann suffered a lot in his life, but his music is cheerful and full of happiness.

Language Practice Exercises

Build Up Your Vocabulary

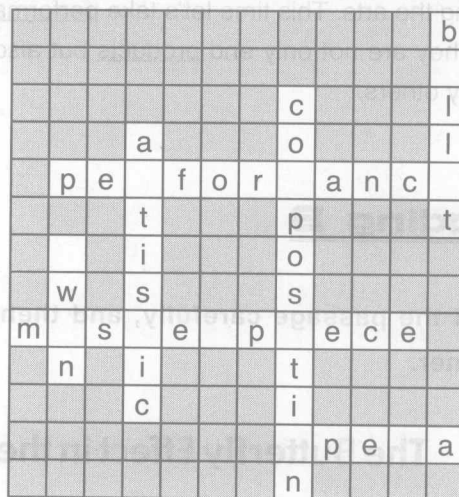
I. Complete the puzzle by using the clues given below. All the words in the puzzle can be found in the passage.

Across

1. an act of performing
2. the best example
3. a dramatic form with music, in which the words are sung

Down

4. a kind of waterbird
5. of arts
6. an arrangement of objects to be painted
7. a kind of dancing to music



II. Choose the appropriate word from those given in the brackets and fill in each blank with one of them. Change the form when necessary.

(paint, art, literature, culture, visual, symphony)

We have many _____ works in the history from different _____ backgrounds. They include all kinds of forms like _____ art, performance, _____ and so on. Though people don't have the same taste, all agree that Beethoven's *Fifth* _____ and Da Vinci's _____ *Mona Lisa* are two of the masterpieces.

Reading Comprehension

III. Decide whether the following statements are True or False according to the passage.

- () 1. People in the world always share similar tastes of art.
- () 2. The ballet is a Western classical art form, while the Beijing Opera is a Chinese one.
- () 3. All forms have some things in common.
- () 4. The arts are only end products.
- () 5. The arts are difficult to define because of three reasons according to the author.

Translation

IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying attention to the underlined words.

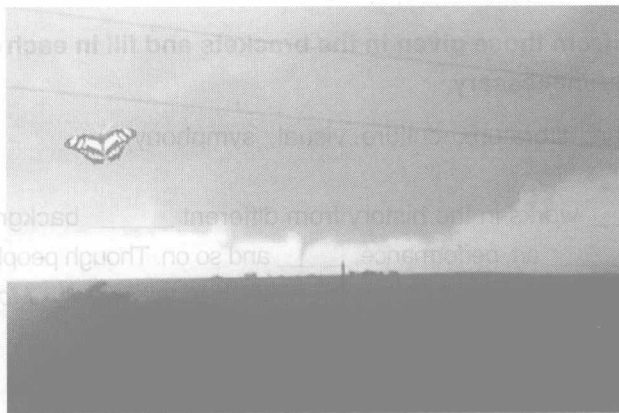
1. Undoubtedly, they are artistic masterpieces in the human history.
2. For example, visual art includes drawing, painting, printmaking, sculpture, computer and video art and so on.

3. Artists can use colours, lines, shapes and the overall composition or the arrangements to express emotions, which can then be experienced by others.
4. People's different cultural backgrounds also add to the difficulty in understanding and defining the arts. This time let's take performance as an example.
5. They are not only end products but also new experiences for understanding and enjoyment by others.

■ Reading B

First read the passage carefully, and then do the exercises and discuss the topic with your partner.

The Butterfly Effect in the Arts World



What is the Butterfly Effect? American **scientist** Lorenz says it is the **Chaos Theory** (混沌理论). He explained this theory **vividly** by saying that when a butterfly in South America **flaps** its **wings** it could **cause** a tornado in Texas, America. This idea shows a tiny thing, sometimes too small to make us notice, can be the reason for a big **event**.

If you consider it for a little while, you will find the star effect in the arts world a little like the Butterfly Effect. Arts stars include all the famous people who work on the arts like **directors, hosts, actors/actresses** and singers. Because of their personal **charm** they have a lot of supporters who are known as "fans". Fans are often young people who want to be like the stars.

科学家/混沌

理论/生动地

振(翅)/翼/引起

事件

导演/节目主持人/

男演员/女演员/魅

力



Really, great stars, however, try to help others. For instance, the great **musician** Schumann suffered a lot in his life, but his music is **cheerful** and full of happiness. Some stars also give **benefit** performances for **charity**. In **addition**, the famous movie star Pu Cunxin once went to see AIDS patients, hoping to get more people to support them.

音乐家/愉快的
益处, 好处/慈善事
业/附加物

The star effect may have a bad side, as with a shooting star that may bring a disaster if it falls down to the earth. For example, some stars only do good things for **publicity**. Another **case** in point is when a star becomes a **spokesperson** for some questionable medicine in order to get money. The advertisements on dieting by stars have also had a bad **influence** on a lot of young girls. One **survey** showed 90% of the girls in Hong Kong are below normal in **weight**, which is very worrying. **Furthermore**, some stars **avoid taxes** or lead an **extravagant** life. Such stars are bad **role models** for the young.

公众的注意/事例/
代言人
影响
调查/体重
此外/避免/税(款)/
奢侈的/角色/模
范, 典型

Everything has two sides, good and bad. The star effect is not an exception. If stars agree that the arts have a moral side and that artists should aim to show "good morals and excellent **skills**", we can enjoy the butterflies' **beauty** and won't **suffer** from **tornadoes**. You see, if you are a star, your little **action** can have big effects. Now, can you think of other examples of the **Butterfly** Effect in the arts world?

技能, 技巧/美
受损害/龙卷风/作
用/蝴蝶

NEW WORDS AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

action /'ækʃən/ *n.*
actor /'æktə/ *n.*
actress /'æktɪs/ *n.*
addition /ə'dɪʃən/ *n.*
avoid /ə'vɔɪd/ *v.*
beauty /'bju:ti/ *n.*
benefit /'benɪfɪt/ *n.*
butterfly /'bʌtəflaɪ/ *n.*
case /keɪs/ *n.*
cause /kɔ:z/ *v.*
chaos /'keɪs/ *n.*
charity /'tʃærɪti/ *n.*
charm /tʃɑ:m/ *n.*
cheerful /'tʃɪəfʊl/ *a.*

作用; (钢琴的) 击弦机; 动作
男演员
女演员
附加物
避免, 避开
美, 美丽
益处, 好处
蝴蝶
事例, 实例; 情况
引起, 使产生
混沌; 混乱
慈善事业
魅力
愉快的, 高兴的, 使人振奋的





director /dɪ'rektə/ *n.*

event /ɪ'vent/ *n.*

extravagant /ɪks'trævɪɡənt/ *a.*

flap /flæp/ *v.*

furthermore /'fɜːðə,mɔ/ *ad.*

host /həʊst/ *n.*

influence /'ɪnfluəns/ *n.*

meaning /'miːnɪŋ/ *n.*

model /'mɒdəl/ *n.*

v.

musician /mjuː'zɪʃən/ *n.*

normal /'nɔːməl/ *a.*

patient /'peɪʃənt/ *n.*

publicity /pʌb'lɪsɪti/ *n.*

role /rəʊl/ *n.*

scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ *n.*

skill /skɪl/ *n.*

spokesperson /'spəʊks,pɜːsn/ *n.*

suffer /'sʌfə/ *v.*

survey /sə(:)'veɪ/ *n.*

tax /tæks/ *n.*

theory /'θɪəri/ *n.*

tornado /tɔː'neɪdəʊ/ *n.*

vividly /'vɪvɪdli/ *ad.*

weight /weɪt/ *n.*

wing /wɪŋ/ *n.*

导演

事件, 大事

奢侈的, 铺张浪费的

振 (翅)

此外, 而且

节目主持人

影响; 感化力

意义; 意思

模范, 典型; 模型

做...的模型

音乐家, 乐师

正常的, 平常的

病人

公众的注意; 名声

角色 (指名人等在人们心目中应有的角色)

科学家

技能, 技巧, 技艺

代言人

受损害, 受损失

调查

税 (款)

理论, 原理

龙卷风

生动地, 栩栩如生地

体重, 重量

翼, 翅膀

NOTES

This passage is written as an example of **discussion**, organized as shown in the table below.

Language focus for discussion

Focus	Examples
Some words are used to add more points to a topic. (<i>eg. also, another, furthermore, in addition, etc.</i>)	<p>People's different cultural backgrounds also add to the difficulty in understanding and defining the arts.</p> <p>Another reason why the arts are so difficult to define is because the individual's experience with these can be very personal. (Unit 1 Reading A)</p> <p>Furthermore, some stars avoid taxes or lead an extravagant life.</p> <p>In addition, the famous movie star Pu Cunxin once went to see AIDS patients, hoping to get more people to support them.</p>
Both advantages and disadvantages of a topic may be included.	<p>Everything has two sides, good and bad.</p> <p>Really, great stars, however, try to help others.</p>

Language Practice Exercises

Build Up Your Vocabulary

I. Reorder the letters and make up a correct word. The first letter of each word is circled to help you.

1. ir@rtceo 2. h@rma 3. nu@nlfeec 4. tos(h)
5. ciun(m) sai 6. s@artse 7. leh@rfeu 8. o@rct

II. Choose the appropriate word from those given in the brackets and fill in each blank with one of them. Change the form when necessary.

(model, skill, star, fan, effect)

Arts _____ may have very important effects on young people and they have a lot of _____.
Unluckily, it seems that it is easier to find more examples for its bad _____ than for good effects.
Some stars are good role _____ for the young. Some are not. Ideally, stars will show good morals
and excellent _____ for young people to copy.

Reading Comprehension

III. Decide whether the following statements are True or False according to the passage.

- () 1. The Chaos Theory is an idea initiated by English scientist Lorenz.
 () 2. Fans are young people who want to be like the stars.
 () 3. Two stars are mentioned in the passage as good models.
 () 4. Some stars only do good deeds for the sake of themselves.
 () 5. The star effect has two sides, either good or bad.

Translation

IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying attention to the underlined words.

- This idea shows a tiny thing, sometimes too small to make us notice, is the reason for a big event.
- Arts stars include all the famous people who work on the arts like directors, hosts, actors/ac-
tresses and singers.
- Some stars also give benefit performances for charity.
- Another case in point is when a star becomes a spokesperson for some questionable medicine in order to get money.
- Furthermore, some stars avoid taxes or lead an extravagant life.

Part Two Listening and Speaking

Sample Conversation 1

A: Look, this picture was taken at the entrance of the Louvre.

B: It's a good picture. The Louvre looks beautiful.

A: It is the French National Museum and has collected about 40, 000 arts works from all over the world.

B: How many exhibition sections does it have?

A: Eight. They are Near Eastern Antiquities, Greek and Roman Antiquities, Egyptian Antiquities, paintings, sculptures and so on.

B: Do you know the top three collections in the world that are held in the Louvre?

A: Sculptures the Venus and the Winged Victory and the oil painting *Mona Lisa*.

B: In fact, the Louvre itself is a master arts building.

A: Yes, nearly all the sections have wonderful murals and embossments on their walls and roofs.

B: Well, do you know who designed the glass Louvre Pyramid?

A: Chinese American architect I. M. Pei.

B: The Louvre is really the largest, oldest and most famous art galleries in the world.

It is an honor to visit it.



Sample Conversation 2

- A: Hello, Mike! What's your plan for the Chinese New Year Eve?
- B: I'm going to watch the CCTV Spring Festival Evening Gala. I hear it usually lasts four hours!
- A: Yes, it has already become a Spring Festival tradition for Chinese.
- B: So there are different kinds of programs?
- A: Yes, besides solos, choruses, solo dances and group dances, the gala has opuscles, magic shows, cross-talks, acrobatics and so on.
- B: I think it is not easy to prepare for the gala.
- A: Of course, the number of the actors and other staff behind the scene is more than 1 000. They are in rehearsal for about half a year.
- B: This grand party must be terrific.
- A: To be true, it's indeed difficult to cater for all tastes. The organizing staff must plan carefully to attract audiences.
- B: I will sample it tonight.
- A: Have a good time. Don't forget to tell me what you think of the gala.
- B: I will.

Sample Conversation 3

(On the plane to Wellington)

- A: Hi, I'm Wang Hong from China.
- B: Hi, I'm Henry. I'm a New Zealander. What are you going to Wellington for?
- A: I'll have a six-week tour in New Zealand and I'm going to visit the New Zealand International Arts Festival.
- B: Lucky you! It's a biennial festival.
- A: I know. Have you got anything to tell me about the festival?
- B: It is the largest cultural event and exists to celebrate the best arts entertainment around the world and within New Zealand.
- A: What sorts of activities does it have?
- B: It offers a range of programs featuring opera, theatre, dance, music, visual arts and literature.
- A: It is said the opera *Tea* by American Chinese musician Tan Dun will be on show.
- B: He will also conduct the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra.
- A: I won't miss it!
- B: Enjoy your holiday!

NOTES

the Louvre

Near Eastern Antiquities

Greek and Roman Antiquities

卢浮宫

东方艺术馆

古希腊及古罗马艺术馆