



# 英語藝術 ART ENGLISH

READING COURSE

LI FENG XIA ZHUBIAN | 李凤霞 主编

## ART ENGLISH READING COURSE 艺术英语阅读教程

山东人民出版社

SHANDONG PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE

# 艺术英语阅读教程

## ART ENGLISH READING COURSE



主 编  
副 主 编  
编 者

李凤霞  
曾凤英  
徐 震  
徐康玲  
王龙辉  
赵 颖  
王敏玲  
孙振亮  
李厥云  
杨花艳

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# 前言

随着我国大学英语教学改革的不深入,艺术院校的英语教学也面临新的挑战。如何结合艺术院校的专业特点进行英语语言教学,培养综合素质高的专业人才,是摆在我们面前的亟需解决的问题,而编写与艺术专业知识相结合的新型教材不失为一种新的尝试。

《艺术英语阅读教程》是由在艺术院校多年从事英语教学的教师们编写而成。本教程编者在编写过程中,以教育部高教司颁发的《大学英语教学基本要求》为指导,在广泛调研的基础上,遵循发展性和拓展性原则,注重选材的科学性、趣味性和开放性,选材内容广泛。本书的特点是以英语语言为引导,结合艺术知识和文化,让学生通过阅读学习获取大量的与专业相关的信息和知识,从而激发学生的学习兴趣,同时提高学生的英语综合应用能力,为他们在今后的学习和工作中能有效地以英语为工具进行本专业的研究和学术交流打下良好的基础。本书的适用对象是艺术院校和综合性大学艺术专业的学生以及对英语感兴趣的广大的艺术爱好者。

本教程共分二十个单元,每个单元由两篇难易程度接近、题材相关的文章组成,其中每篇文章的编排设计如下:

1. 中文相关背景简介和关键词。
2. 英文正文。选材内容广泛,涉及艺术领域的多个方面,包括绘画、书法、摄影、影视、装饰、装潢、建筑景观、服装设计、妆扮艺术及手工艺制作等相关学科和专业的内容,并配有与主题相关的插图,精美新颖。文后注明正文字数及阅读速度自测公式。
3. 文后注解。详细注解所选文章和图片的来源及相关信息。

4. 练习设计。习题题型的设计以最新英语四六级考试和研究生入学考试英语考试的阅读类题型为参考,力求结合学生的学习状况和实际需求,为学生提供语言练习的内容和机会。

5. 附录一:生词表。包括英文单词,国际标准音标,词性,中文释义等方面内容。

6. 附录二:总词汇表。将生词按照英文字母顺序并标注所在的单元,以方便读者查阅。

7. 附录三:练习参考答案。

本教程在编写过程中得到山东工艺美术学院的领导、教务处和公共课教学部的大力支持,在此表示感谢!

《艺术英语阅读教程》是教学一线的教师们在大学英语教学内容和课程体系改革方面所做的一次尝试,由于条件和水平有限,难免有不妥和疏漏之处,恳请专家和读者不吝指正。

编者

2010年6月

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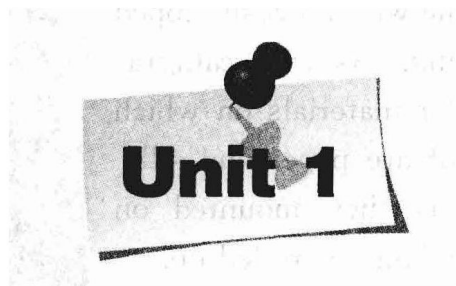
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## Passage A

国画,又称“中国画”,古代一般称之为丹青,主要指的是画在绢、宣纸、帛上并加以装裱的卷轴画。国画题材可分人物、山水、花鸟,技法可分工笔和写意。其精神内核是“笔墨”,强调“外师造化,中得心源”,达到形神兼备,气韵生动。在内容和艺术创作上,国画反映了中华民族的民族意识和审美情趣,体现了古人对自然、社会及与之相关联的政治、哲学、宗教、道德、文艺等方面的认识。

**关键词** Chinese painting 中国画 landscape painting 山水画

## Chinese Painting

Chinese painting is one of the oldest continuous artistic traditions in the world. The earliest paintings were not representational but ornamental; they consisted of patterns or designs rather than pictures. Stone Age pottery was painted with spirals, zigzags, dots, or animals. It was only during the Warring States Period (403~221 B. C.) that artists began to represent the world around them.

Painting in the traditional style is known today in Chinese as *guo hua* (国画), meaning “national” or “native painting”, as opposed to Western styles of art which became popular in China in the 20th century. Traditional painting involves essentially the same techniques as

calligraphy and is done with a brush dipped in black or colored ink. As with calligraphy, the most popular materials on which paintings are made of are paper and silk. The finished work is then mounted on scrolls, which can be hung or rolled up.

Traditional painting is also done in albums and on walls, lacquerwork, and other media. There are mainly two techniques in Chinese painting, which are

- Meticulous *Gong bi* (工笔) often referred to as “court-style” painting.
- Freehand *Shui mo* (水墨) loosely termed watercolor or brush painting. The Chinese character “*mo*” means ink and “*shui*” means water. This style is also referred to as “*xie yi*” (写意) or freehand style.

Artists from the Han (202 BC) to the Tang (618~906) Dynasties mainly painted the human figure. Much of what we know of early Chinese figure painting comes from burial sites, where paintings were preserved on silk banners, lacquered objects, and tomb walls. Many early tomb paintings were meant to protect the dead or help their souls get to paradise. Others illustrated the teachings of the Chinese philosopher Confucius or showed scenes of daily life.

Many critics consider landscape to be the highest form of Chinese painting. The time from the Five Dynasties period to the Northern Song period (907~1127) is known as the “Great age of Chinese landscape”. In the north, artists such as Jing Hao, Fan Kuan, and Guo Xi painted pictures of towering mountains, using strong black lines, ink wash, and sharp, dotted brushstrokes to suggest rough stone. In



早春图 郭熙 北宋

the south, Dong Yuan, Ju Ran, and other artists painted the rolling hills and rivers of their native countryside in peaceful scenes done with softer and rubbed brushwork. These two kinds of scenes and techniques became the classical styles of Chinese landscape painting.

(414 words)

How fast do you read?

414 words ÷ \_\_\_\_\_ minutes = \_\_\_\_\_ wpm

### Notes

1. This passage is taken from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese\\_painting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_painting).
2. the Warring States Period: 战国时代
3. the Han Dynasty: 汉朝
4. the Tang Dynasty: 唐朝
5. Confucius /kən'fju:ʃəs/: 孔子(公元前 551 年~公元前 479 年), 我国古代伟大的思想家和教育家, 儒家学派的创始人。
6. the Northern Song: 北宋
7. Jing Hao: 荆浩, 中国五代后梁时期的山水画家
8. Fan Kuan: 范宽, 北宋山水画名家
9. Guo Xi: 郭熙, 北宋山水画名家
10. Dong Yuan: 董源, 中国五代南唐画家
11. Ju Ran: 巨然, 中国南唐及北宋时期的画家

## Content Awareness and Practice

I. Choose the best answer to each question with the information from the passage.

1. Which sentence does properly describe the early Chinese painting except \_\_\_\_\_?  
A) It is one of the oldest artistic traditions in the world.

- B) It is not only representational but ornamental.  
C) It consists of patterns or designs rather than pictures.  
D) It has begun to represent the world since Old Age.
2. When the traditional painting is finished, what can be done to them except \_\_\_\_\_?
- A) It is mounted on scrolls.  
B) It is done in albums.  
C) It can be preserved on silk banners and lacquered objects.  
D) It can be done on walls, lacquerwork and other media.
3. Which of the following sentences can not be the intentions of the early tomb paintings?
- A) They were meant to protect the dead.  
B) They could help their souls get to paradise.  
C) They showed scenes of daily life.  
D) They were considered to be the highest form of Chinese painting.
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) Like Western styles of art, traditional painting involves the same techniques as calligraphy.  
B) Many critics considered landscape to be the highest form of Chinese painting.  
C) Artists from the Han to the Tang Dynasties mainly painted the human figure.  
D) The Chinese character “*mo*” means ink and “*shui*” means water.
5. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this passage?
- A) Chinese painting is one of the oldest continuous artistic traditions in the world.  
B) Western styles of art became popular in China in the 20th century.  
C) The most popular materials on which paintings are made of are paper and silk.  
D) Much of what we know of early Chinese figure painting comes from

burial sites.

**II. Complete the following sentences with the information given in the passage.**

1. Painting in the traditional style is known today in Chinese as *guo hua* (国画), meaning \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Artists from the Han (202 BC) to the Tang (618~906) Dynasties mainly painted \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Many critics consider \_\_\_\_\_ to be the highest form of Chinese painting.
4. In the north of the Northern Song period, when artists painted pictures of towering mountains, they used \_\_\_\_\_ to suggest rough stone.
5. There are mainly two techniques in Chinese painting, which are \_\_\_\_\_.

## Passage B

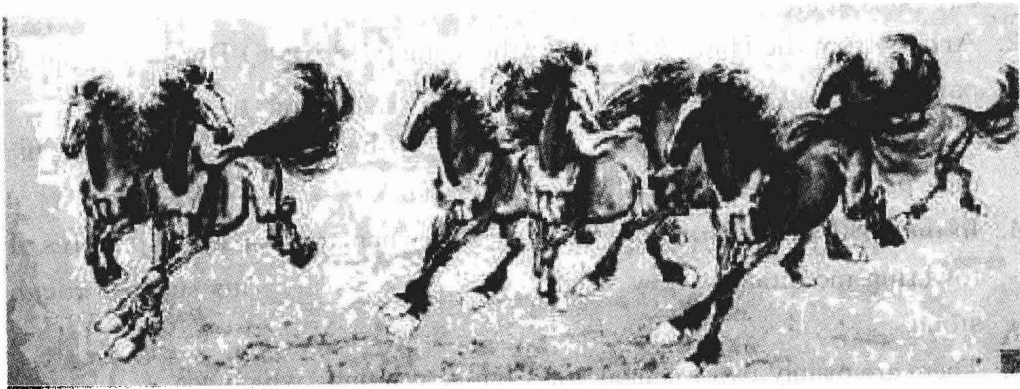
徐悲鸿(1895~1953年),原名寿康,江苏宜兴人,中国现代美术事业的奠基者之一,杰出的画家和美术教育家。徐悲鸿坚持现实主义艺术道路,创作了《田横五百士》、《九方皋》、《巴人汲水》、《愚公移山》等一系列对现代中国画、油画的发展有着巨大影响的优秀作品,在中国美术史上起到了承前启后的巨大作用。

**关键词** pioneer 先驱 realistic painting 写实绘画

## Xu Beihong, Pioneer of Contemporary Realistic Painting

Xu Beihong(1895~1953) was a native of Yixing, Jiangsu Province. His father, from whom he learned painting in his childhood,

was also a painter. In 1918, at the 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of Cai Yuanpei, he went to Peking University to work as an instructor at the Painting Research Society. The next year, he went to Paris to study, then transferred to Berlin and Belgium to learn oil painting and sketch drawing.



八骏图 徐悲鸿

Learning from Western paintings, Xu also incorporated his knowledge of human anatomy and modeling in his figure paintings. During his eight years in Europe, he studied the classic, romantic and impressionist painting styles and tried to understand their 2) \_\_\_\_\_ ideas. After he came back to China, he 3) \_\_\_\_\_ it with traditional Chinese painting methods. He considered Chinese and Western painting different branches of art with respective advantages and he thought they should be combined, absorbing the essence and rejecting the dross. He was the 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of contemporary Chinese realistic fine arts.

Though Xu adopted many Western painting techniques, he was also a master of traditional Chinese painting. According to him, artists should seek after truth and take a proper 5) \_\_\_\_\_ to life. He summarized seven painting rules in the foreword of his book, *The*

### Painting Center.

The seven rules are proper composition, accurate proportion, clear distinction of white and black, natural movements and gestures, 6) \_\_\_\_\_ between bright and light colors, clear characterization and unambiguous expression of emotions. From these rules, we can see Xu's careful research into traditional Chinese and Western paintings and his 7) \_\_\_\_\_ to combine the painting methods of the two. The rules provide a good summary of his art practice and also represent a big achievement in modern realistic fine arts research.

Xu Beihong created thousands of excellent traditional Chinese paintings, oil paintings and sketches during his life. His works have impeccable composition, extensive scenes and rich characterization to reflect the 8) \_\_\_\_\_. His paintings of animals, flowers and birds, such as *Crowing Cock in Storm* and *Gallop ing Horses*, all reflect positive ideas. His works reveal his 9) \_\_\_\_\_ about society and the people and his devotion to art. Xu Beihong had researched the body shape and characteristics of horses and drew sketches of thousands of horses. The horses under his painting brush combine Western and traditional Chinese painting skills and have a 10) \_\_\_\_\_ attraction.

During his life, Xu Beihong also devoted heart and soul to the education of new artists and made important contributions to fine arts education after the founding of New China.

(415 words)

How fast do you read?

415 words ÷ \_\_\_\_\_ minutes = \_\_\_\_\_ wpm

### Notes

1. This passage is adapted from [http://www1.chinaculture.org/library/2008-01/14/content\\_77528.htm](http://www1.chinaculture.org/library/2008-01/14/content_77528.htm).

## Content Awareness and Practice

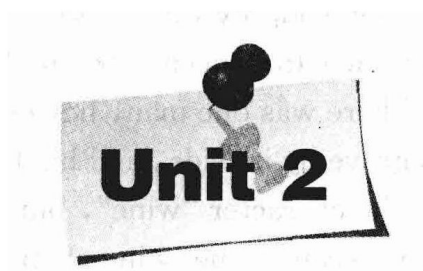
**I. In the passage some words have been removed. Choose one for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank below. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

- A) combined    B) invitation    C) unique    D) pioneer    E) methods  
F) themes    G) quest    H) adopted    I) attitude    J) branches  
K) harmony    L) practice    M) different    N) reflect    O) concern

**II. Complete the following summary with the appropriate words according to the passage.**

Xu Beihong was the pioneer of contemporary Chinese realistic fine arts. He combined Western painting 1) \_\_\_\_\_ traditional Chinese painting methods. He also 2) \_\_\_\_\_ seven painting rules in the foreword of his book, which provide a good summary of his art practice and also 3) \_\_\_\_\_ a big achievement in modern realistic fine arts research. During his life, Xu Beihong also devoted 4) \_\_\_\_\_ to the education of new artists and made important 5) \_\_\_\_\_ to fine arts education after the founding of New China.





## **P**assage A

对于中国画家来说,概念是绘画的第一要义,他必须用最大的毅力使之含蕴诗意的概念。凡中式绘画,皆为表现最优秀诗歌的意象者,而此最优的概念又无不赖乎暗示的方法。中国艺术家时刻留心的是:含蓄一部分,让人去辨味。

**关键词** ▶ conception 概念 painting 绘画

### **Leave Something for the Imagination**

Since the conception is of primary importance, the greatest pains must be taken to conceive a poetic conception. In the Sung Dynasty, when scholars had competitive examinations in painting under the Imperial Bureau of Painting, we see how this consideration of the poetic conception overruled every other standard. Invariably it was the painting which showed the best conception that won. Now it is characteristic that the best conceptions always depended on the method of suggestion. The themes themselves were poetic enough in themselves, since they were always a line taken from a poem. But the ingenuity lies in the most suggestive interpretation of that poetic line. A few examples will suffice. In the reign of Huichung, once the subject for examinations was a line: