



高校英语选修课系列教材

College English for Art Majors

An Integrated Course

艺术类大学英语 综合教程

主 审 陈素娟
主 编 杨 莉 张云鹤
副主编 贾金祯 谭文杰
张 爽 谷童宇

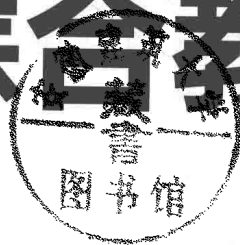
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清华大学出版社

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主 编	杨 莉	张云鹤		
副主编	贾金祯	谭文杰	张 爽	谷童宇
编 委	蓝 方	王 鸽	吴 静	金 星
	牟明达	肖 瑟	谢晓玲	李 颖
	张 爽	谭文杰	贾金祯	张云鹤
	杨 莉			

2

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邮 编: 100084

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邮 购: 010-62786544

投稿与读者服务: 010-62776969, c-service@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn

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前言

当今时代,艺术文化内涵不断丰富,国际艺术、文化交流活动日益频繁,艺术人才走向国际的机会也越来越多。因此,熟练掌握英语成为艺术专业人才踏上国际艺术舞台、接触其他文化艺术形式的重要条件。在这样的背景下,提高艺术类大学的英语教学质量,推动教学模式的改革与发展,是艺术类高校面临的重要任务之一。《艺术类大学英语综合教程》编写组从艺术类学生的专业特点及实际英语水平出发,借鉴国内外优秀教材编写经验,以书面问卷、学生座谈和教师座谈形式进行了广泛的调查研究,历经两年编写完成。本套教材将英语教学和艺术通识教育紧密结合,充分调动学生的学习积极性,从而达到提高学生艺术英语实际运用能力的目的。

本套教材共两册,每册包括十个单元,供艺术类本科生两学年的公共英语课使用。

本套教材的编写主要遵循以下原则:

1. 坚持人文主义教育观。按照《大学英语课程教学要求》中对艺术类本科生的“一般要求”的教学目标,即“大学英语不仅是一门语言基础课”,更“兼具工具性与人文性”,从艺术类学生基础薄弱、对英语学习兴趣淡薄的实际出发,以夯实基础英语为目标,同时将英语学习、人文素养与艺术熏陶融合为一体。学生在学习的过程中,不仅提高了语言技能,也同时提高了综合文化素养。

2. 强调大学英语教学目标,即“培养学生具有一定的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能较熟练地用英语进行口头和书面的信息交流,同时不断增强学生自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应培养应用型、高层次技能型人才及社会发展和经济建设的需要”。本套教材在选材方面充分挖掘艺术领域多样化的题材,为学生提供真实的艺术场景模拟,使学生的英语学习与今后的实际工作紧密结合。

3. 体现教学模式改革。改变以教师为主体、学生被动接受的教学模式,凸显自主学习和个性化学习理念,注重调动学生的积极性,发挥学生在学习中的能动作用和教师在教学中的引导作用。教材练习的设计使学生能够充分发挥自己的专业优势和艺术创造力,激发对英语学习的兴趣和想象力。

教材特色:

1. 完整的知识体系:本套教材把听、说、读、写四个模块有机融合为一体。本套教材的编写从教学实际出发,各单元设计了听说、阅读、语法、写作相结合的板块。听说板块帮助学生强化巩固基本语音和听力技能,培养真实情境下的交际能力;阅读板块注重通识与专业素养培养相结合,每单元的阅读板块由三篇文章构成,包括精读和快速阅读两部分;语法板块通过简明扼要的方式对语法知识进行系统梳理和讲解,帮助学生巩

固语法基础；写作板块由造句到一段话，依次递进，逐步提高学生写作水平，打好写作基本功。

2. 丰富的主题内容：本套教材充分考虑艺术类专业学生的学习兴趣和专业特点，内容涉及音乐、美术、体育、传媒、文化、文学等多个领域，展现国内外艺术文化风貌，呈现多元化的态势，让学生了解各个领域不同流派和领军人物，同时注重内容的信息性、时代性和趣味性，从而增强学生跨文化交际意识和提高文化素养。

3. 新颖生动的课后练习：本套教材结合每单元主题，设计形式多样的专项训练，引导学生积极主动参与，进而提高学生学习的主动性。每单元设计了全新的实例模式演练，一方面提高了学生的语言能力，另一方面激发了学生的艺术创作能力和在实际职场中的实践能力及团队合作精神。

4. 完整的学习平台：本套教材配有课文音频和电子教案，为教师和学生提供完整便捷的学习平台。

本套教材内容丰富多彩，建议每单元用6学时完成，教师可根据实际情况有所增减。希望本套教材为提升艺术类专业学生的大学英语教学质量，从而推动大学英语改革贡献力量。

由于编者水平有限，诚恳希望广大教师在使用过程中不吝赐教，提出宝贵意见，使这套教材不断得到修订与完善。

编者

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目 录

Unit 1 Performing Arts

Section A Listening and Speaking

Task A General Pronunciation Rules	1
Task B Conversations	2
Task C Passage	3
Task D Spot Dictation	4

Section B Reading

Passage A A Grand Musical Play	4
Passage B Dreams on the Big Screen	12
Passage C Fast Reading Moving to Rhythms (节奏)	17

Section C Grammar

补语 (一) (Complements I)	19
------------------------------	----

Section D Paragraph Writing

An Impressive Performance	22
---------------------------------	----

Unit 2 Literature

Section A Listening and Speaking

Task A General Pronunciation Rules	23
Task B Conversations	24
Task C Passage	25
Task D Spot Dictation	26

Section B Reading

Passage A Writing for the Ages	26
Passage B Down the Rabbit-Hole	33
Passage C Fast Reading Charles Dickens: Writer of Life- Changing Stories	38

Section C Grammar

补语 (二) (Complements II)	39
-------------------------------	----

Section D Paragraph Writing

My Favorite Character	43
-----------------------------	----

Unit 3 Tourism

Section A Listening and Speaking

Task A	General Pronunciation Rules	45
Task B	Conversations	46
Task C	Passage	47
Task D	Spot Dictation	48

Section B Reading

Passage A	Ecotourism	48
Passage B	Travel to Morocco	53
Passage C	Fast Reading Don't Be Afraid to Travel on Your Own	58

Section C Grammar

倒装句 (一) (Inversion I)	60
-----------------------	----

Section D Paragraph Writing

The Ideal Place I'd Like to Visit	64
-----------------------------------	----

Unit 4 Customs

Section A Listening and Speaking

Task A	General Pronunciation Rules	65
Task B	Conversations	66
Task C	Passage	67
Task D	Spot Dictation	68

Section B Reading

Passage A	International Etiquette	68
Passage B	Halloween Is Big with Kids and Business	74
Passage C	Fast Reading Afternoon Tea	78

Section C Grammar

倒装句 (二) (Inversion II)	81
------------------------	----

Section D Paragraph Writing

One Custom	84
------------	----

Unit 5 Mass Media

Section A Listening and Speaking

Task A	General Pronunciation Rules	85
Task B	Conversations	85
Task C	Passage	87
Task D	Spot Dictation	88

Section B Reading

Passage A	Are There Negative Effects of Teen Magazines?	88
Passage B	The World in a Box	93
Passage C	Fast Reading The Difference Between the Roles of Men & Women on TV	98

Section C Grammar	
虚拟语气 (一) (Subjunctive Mood I)	100
Section D Paragraph Writing	
Advantages and Disadvantages of Microblogging	102

Unit 6 Fashion

Section A Listening and Speaking	
Task A General Pronunciation Rules	105
Task B Conversations	106
Task C Passage	107
Task D Spot Dictation	108
Section B Reading	
Passage A Coco Chanel	108
Passage B How to Become a Fashion Designer	113
Passage C Fast Reading Fashion Bloggers, the New Fashion Icons	120
Section C Grammar	
虚拟语气 (二) (Subjunctive Mood II)	122
Section D Paragraph Writing	
Copycat in Fashion Industry	125

Unit 7 Folklore and Religions

Section A Listening and Speaking	
Task A General Pronunciation Rules	127
Task B Conversations	128
Task C Passage	129
Task D Spot Dictation	130
Section B Reading	
Passage A Dragons—Beasts of Fire and Mist	131
Passage B King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table	136
Passage C Fast Reading Religion—Belief in a Higher Power	141
Section C Grammar	
非谓语动词 (一): 动词不定式 (Non-finite Verbs I : the Infinitive)	143
Section D Paragraph Writing	
Gift Giving Custom in China	146

Unit 8 Education

Section A Listening and Speaking	
Task A General Pronunciation Rules	147
Task B Conversations	148
Task C Passage	149
Task D Spot Dictation	150

Section B Reading	
Passage A How to Become a More Effective Learner	150
Passage B Too Much Homework? Maybe Not	157
Passage C Fast Reading Confucius—Teacher of Great Wisdom	162
Section C Grammar	
非谓语动词 (二): 动名词 (Non-finite Verbs II: Gerund)	165
Section D Paragraph Writing	
The Time Without Internet	169

Unit 9 People in History

Section A Listening and Speaking	
Task A General Pronunciation Rules	171
Task B Conversations	172
Task C Passage	173
Task D Spot Dictation	174
Section B Reading	
Passage A Nelson Mandela	175
Passage B Queen Victoria	180
Passage C Fast Reading Li Bai	185
Section C Grammar	
非谓语动词 (三): 分词 (Non-finite Verbs III: Participle)	186
Section D Paragraph Writing	
The Artist I Admire Most	190

Unit 10 Love

Section A Listening and Speaking	
Task A General Pronunciation Rules	191
Task B Conversations	192
Task C Passage	194
Task D Spot Dictation	194
Section B Reading	
Passage A Mother's Day in the UK	195
Passage B Five Golden Rules to Surviving Life with Your Parents	200
Passage C Fast Reading Losing a Loved One	205
Section C Grammar	
强调句 (Emphatic Sentences)	207
Section D Paragraph Writing	
Writing a Thanksgiving Card	211

Glossary	213
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Performing Arts



Section A Listening and Speaking



Task A General Pronunciation Rules

I 在重读音节中的发音:

[ai]

1. i 或 i 加上不发音的 e 位于单音节词尾

例词: lie, pie, tie, hi

特例: ski [ski:]

2. 位于辅音字母加上不发音的 e 之前

例词: dive, dime, wipe, twice, five, nine, slide

特例: give [giv], live (v.) [liv], police [pə'li:s]

3. 在词中位于一个辅音字母加上一个元音字母之前

例词: vital, driver, tiger, final, rival, item

特例: river ['rivə], minute (n.) ['minit], fatigue [fə'ti:g]

4. 位于词尾 -ld 或 -nd 之前

例词: child, mild, wild, kind, mind, find, behind

特例: wind (n.) [wind], children ['tʃildrən]

5. 位于一个辅音字母加上音节 -le, -re, -ra 之前时

例词: title, idle, trifle, Bible, library, fibre

特例: litre ['li:tə]

[i]

1. 在闭音节中

例词: city, bit, chick, pig, slip, fix, sink, silk

2. 在双音节或多音节单词中位于两个或更多的辅音字母之前

例词: incident, fiction, victory, timber, winner, liberate

3. 位于两个辅音字母加上词尾音节 -le 之前

例词: simple, little, middle, single, wrinkle

4. 在倒数第三个重读开音节中

例词: ability, flexibility, possibility, Italy, liberty

[aiə] i 加上后面的元音字母读 [aiə]

例词: dial, dialogue, trial, liable, quiet, diet

[i:] 在词尾 -ine, -ique 中

例词: machine, routine, magazine, technique



Task B Conversations

Model Dialogue 1: Going to the Movies

1. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks.

Jack: Kathy, I have two coupons (优惠券) for the Center Cinema.

_____?

Kathy: That's great. I haven't been to the movies for ages.

Jack: You should have a little fun. Well, _____?

Kathy: You know I'm a big fan of science fiction.

Jack: Science fiction? OK, let me check. *Interstellar* (《星际穿越》) and *Jurassic Park* (《侏罗纪公园》) are showing. _____?

Kathy: I am afraid of the frightening dinosaurs. How about *Interstellar*?

Jack: Haha, it stars Anne Hathaway, and she's my favorite actress.

Kathy: Come on. _____?

Jack: Let me see. If we hurry up, we can make the six o'clock show.

Kathy: We'd better go early, _____.

Jack: OK, let's go now!

1. or else we may have problems getting good seats
2. How about going to a movie tonight
3. When will be the next show
4. what kind of movies do you like
5. Which one would you like to see

2. Role-play a conversation in pairs according to the given situation.

It is Friday. Jack wants to invite Kathy to watch the classic romance *Titanic* in 3D. Kathy says she has already known the plot. Jack tries to persuade her to go to the cinema with him.

Model Dialogue 2: Movies Comments

1. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks.

Nancy: How do you like the movie *Taken 3* (《飓风营救 3》)?

James: _____.

Nancy: Yeah, the explosions and gunfire are so real, and _____.

James: Yeah, but I don't think the plot is as good as the previous episodes.

Nancy: _____. The plot may be similar to some other movies.

James: You know, _____: the hero gets misunderstood, and he has to prove his innocence (无辜). At the same time, he has to save others and punish bad people.

Nancy: Haha, that's what I want to say. Heroes go through the similar experiences.

James: Well, I like the father featured by Liam Neeson.

Nancy: He featured in many classic movies, and _____.

1. I agree with you
2. The special effect is wonderful
3. his acting has always been incredible
4. my heart even beats up faster
5. stories always go like this

2. Role-play a conversation in pairs according to the given situation.

Going out of the cinema, David and Lily are talking about the movie *Jurassic Park*.



Task C Passage

Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question.

Word Tips:

1. variety [və'raɪəti] *n.* 多样; 种类
2. shut [ʃʌt] *vt. & vi.* 关闭; 合上
3. emotionally [i'məʊʃənəli] *adv.* 感情上, 情绪上

- 1) When women sit together to watch a movie on TV, they usually talk about all the following except _____.
A. children B. men C. politics D. career
- 2) According to passage, women consider that the point of getting together is to _____.
A. relax and enjoy the movie B. have good time and develop relationship
C. analyze relationship between characters D. explain the plots to men
- 3) Women are more sensitive to _____ in the movies.
A. characters' feelings B. historical background
C. special effects D. film-making skills



Task D Spot Dictation

Listen to the passage three times and fill in the blanks.

Word Tips:

1. Bollywood ['bɒliwud] *n.* 宝莱坞 (印度孟买的电影制作中心)
2. costume ['kɒstju:m] *n.* (戏剧或电影的) 戏装, 演出服
3. theme [θi:m] *n.* 主题, 题目, 话题

Bollywood dance is fun and an 1) _____ influence factor towards the international 2) _____ of Bollywood films. The songs for the dance are a kind of indirect 3) _____ through which the characters can express thoughts. **Costume** is an important part of this form of dance. The dance songs often have 4) _____ **themes** and usually go together with the 5) _____ in the movies. It is not unusual to find Bollywood song and dance 6) _____ the thoughts and wishes of the characters. Bollywood dance parties are a very 7) _____ affair in US colleges.



Section B Reading



Passage A

A Grand Musical Play

Pre-reading Questions

1. What are the differences between musical plays and operas?

2. What are the characteristics of traditional Chinese operas?



Like a play, an **opera** is a story acted out on **stage**. In an opera the actors sing their **lines** **instead of** speaking them. Unlike in a musical show, opera performers usually don't speak at all. Their songs don't happen between **conversations**, but rather their songs are the conversations.

Traditional opera tells a big story. The story is usually serious, though there are **comic** operas too. Many operas tell **tragic tales** of lovers who are **kept apart**. **Richard Wagner's** *Tristan and Isolde* is one of these. Some operas, like **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's** *The Magic Flute* tell a story of **mystery**. Comic operas, such as **Gioacchino Rossini's** *The Barber of Seville*, often **feature** funny situations and people.

Classic operas are usually performed in the language they were written in. Today, if the audience doesn't speak the language of the opera, the opera company may show the singers' words in the audience's language on a **screen** above the stage. But today's opera **composers** continue the **dramatic** spirit of classic opera, **even though** their topics have changed.

A special form of opera developed in China during the Mid-19th century. It is called jingxi, a **spectacular** musical and dramatic show, and English speakers know it as Peking opera. Its performers use movements to **portray** their characters. The **rhythmic** beating **marks** time for movements and the performance may feature fighting **scenes**.

In addition to its **presence** in Mainland China, Peking opera has spread to many other places. It can be found in Hong Kong, Taiwan, and overseas Chinese communities elsewhere. **Mei Lanfang**, one of the most famous **Dan performers** of all time, was also one of the greatest stars of Peking opera abroad. Although some believed that Peking opera could never be a success in the United States, the great **reception** of Mei in New York City **disproved** this **notion**. The performances had to be removed from the 49th **Street Theater** to the larger National Theater.

New Words

opera	[ˈɒprə]	<i>n.</i> 歌剧, 歌剧艺术
stage	[steɪdʒ]	<i>n.</i> 阶段, 舞台
line	[laɪn]	<i>n.</i> 台词, 线条, 行列
conversation	[ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃn]	<i>n.</i> 交谈, 会话, 交往
comic	[ˈkɒmɪk]	<i>adj.</i> 喜剧的, 滑稽的, 好笑的; <i>n.</i> 连环漫画, 喜剧演员
tragic	[ˈtrædʒɪk]	<i>adj.</i> 悲剧的, 悲惨的
tale	[teɪl]	<i>n.</i> 故事, 传说
mystery	[ˈmɪstri]	<i>n.</i> 秘密, 谜, 神秘
feature	[ˈfi:tʃə(r)]	<i>vt.</i> 由……主演, 以……为主要内容; <i>vi.</i> 出演重头戏, 担任主演; <i>n.</i> 特征, 特点, 容貌
screen	[skri:n]	<i>n.</i> 屏幕, 银幕
composer	[kəmˈpəʊzə(r)]	<i>n.</i> 作曲家
dramatic	[drəˈmætɪk]	<i>adj.</i> 戏剧的, 引人注目的, 激动人心的
spectacular ★	[spekˈtækjələ(r)]	<i>adj.</i> 场面富丽的, 壮观的, 引人注意的
portray	[pɔːˈtreɪ]	<i>vt.</i> 画像, 描述, 描绘
rhythmic ★	[ˈrɪðmɪk]	<i>adj.</i> 有韵律的, 有节奏的
mark	[mɑ:k]	<i>vt. & vi.</i> 做记号, 打分; <i>n.</i> 斑点, 记号, 成绩
scene	[si:n]	<i>n.</i> 场面, 现场, 景色, 风景
presence	[ˈprezns]	<i>n.</i> 出席
reception	[riˈsepʃn]	<i>n.</i> 欢迎, 接待, 招待会
disprove ★	[ˌdɪsˈpru:v]	<i>vt.</i> 反驳
notion	[ˈnəʊʃn]	<i>n.</i> 概念, 观念, 意见

Useful Expressions

instead of 代替……, (是……) 而不是……, (用……) 而不用……

keep apart (使) 分开

even though 尽管, 即使

in addition to 除……之外

Proper Names

Richard Wagner [ˈrɪtʃəd ˈwæɡnə] 理查德·瓦格纳 (人名) (德国音乐家)

Tristan and Isolde [triˈstən ʌnd ˈaɪzəld] 《特里斯坦与伊索尔德》(歌剧作品)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart ['wulfɡæŋ a:'ma:diəs 'məʊzət] 沃尔夫冈·阿玛多伊斯·莫扎特
(人名)(奥地利音乐家)

The Magic Flute [ðə 'mædʒɪk flʊ:t] 《魔笛》(歌剧作品)

Gioacchino Rossini [dʒəʊ'tʃɪ:nəʊ rəʊ'si:ni] 焦阿基诺·罗西尼(人名)(意大利音乐家)

The Barber of Seville [ðə 'bɑ:bə(r) əv 'sevil] 《塞维利亚的理发师》(歌剧作品)

Mei Lanfang [mei lənfaŋ] 梅兰芳(人名)(京剧表演艺术家)

Dan performer [dæn pə'fɔ:mə(r)] 旦角(戏曲中的女性形象)

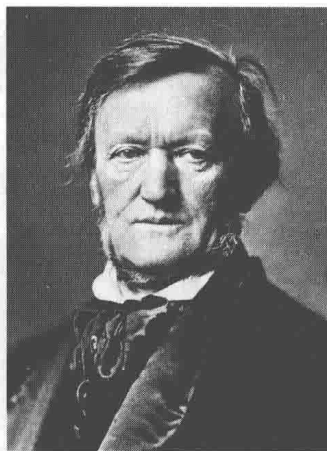
Street Theater [stri:t 'θiətə(r)] 街头剧场

After-reading Activity

Have you ever been to a theater to watch operas? With the rapid development of the Internet, we can enjoy the videos of operas on internet as well. Would you like to go to a theater or watch the video of operas on internet? List your reasons.

i Background Information

1. Richard Wagner's *Tristan and Isolde* (理查德·瓦格纳的《特里斯坦与伊索尔德》)



理查德·瓦格纳(1813年—1883年)——德国作曲家，著名的古典音乐大师。《特里斯坦与伊索尔德》是瓦格纳的一部歌剧作品，讲述了一个凄美动人的爱情故事。它与《罗密欧与朱丽叶》并称西方两大爱情经典。

爱尔兰公主伊索尔德救治了杀害自己未婚夫的特里斯坦并爱上了他。战败后的爱尔兰许诺将伊索尔德嫁给康沃尔国王，而前来迎亲的正是特里斯坦。愤怒的公主本想毒死自己和特里斯坦，不料毒药被侍女换成了使两人坠入爱河的魔药。两人的感情被人告发，在混乱当中，特里斯坦负伤死在爱人怀中，伊索尔德唱尽一曲《爱中死》后也悄然逝去。

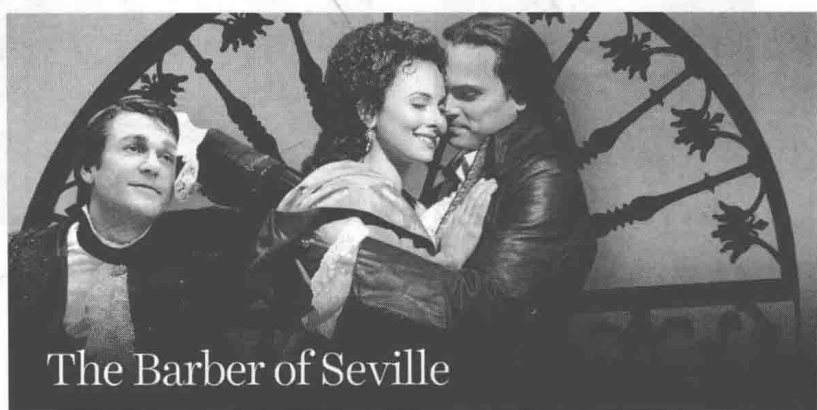
2. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's *The Magic Flute* (沃尔夫冈·阿玛多伊斯·莫扎特的《魔笛》)



沃尔夫冈·阿玛多伊斯·莫扎特(1756年—1791年):奥地利作曲家,杰出的古典主义音乐大师。《魔笛》是莫扎特最杰出的歌剧之一,取材于一篇名为《璐璐的魔笛》的童话。

邪恶的夜王后谎称自己的女儿帕米娜公主被萨拉斯特罗劫走,希望埃及王子塔米诺营救公主,并承诺如果王子能够成功解救公主,就把公主嫁给他。对公主画像一见钟情的王子答应了夜王后,带上魔笛,出发去寻找公主。经历了种种考验和磨炼后,王子得知萨拉斯特罗并不是坏人,而是智慧的主宰。最终,王子摧毁了夜王后的阴谋,与公主有情人终成眷属。

3. Gioacchino Rossini's *The Barber of Seville* (焦阿基诺·罗西尼的《塞维利亚的理发师》)



焦阿基诺·罗西尼(1792年—1868年),意大利作曲家,代表作有《坦克雷迪》和《塞维利亚的理发师》。

《塞维利亚的理发师》集意大利喜剧的精华于一体,是语言生动、形式自由、充满幻想的意大利喜歌剧的代表作之一,叙述了理发师费加罗帮助一位美少女脱离贪财好色的监护人的控制,与其情投意合的心上人终成眷属的故事。