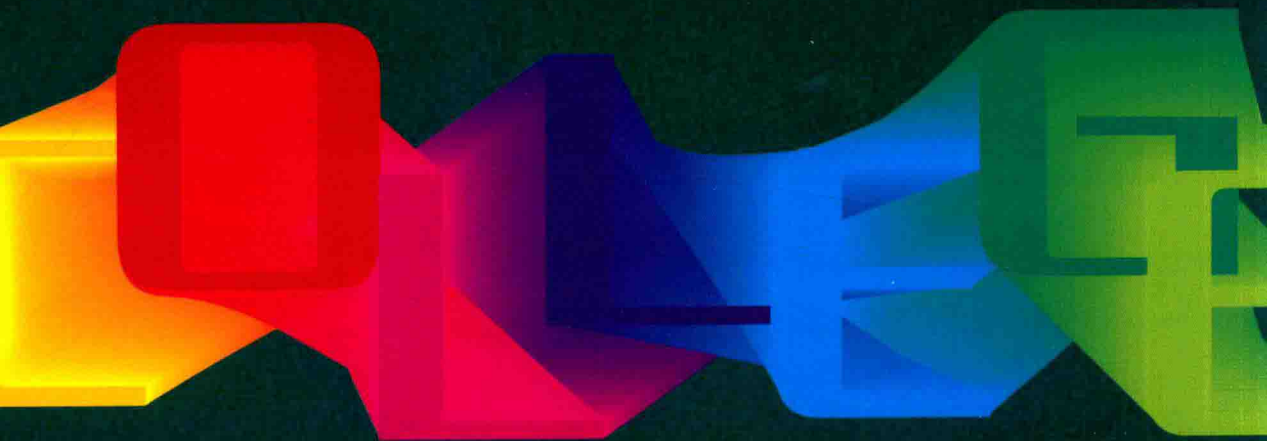


西安外国语大学编著

# College English for Art Majors



— 高等学校艺术类专业英语教材 —

## 艺术类专业 大学英语教程 2

主 编：樊红蕾

西北工业大学出版社



高等学校艺术类专业英语教材

College English for Art Majors

# 艺术类专业大学英语教程(2)

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西北工业大学出版社

**【内容简介】**《艺术类专业大学英语教程(2)》是根据该专业学生的实际英语水平与需求,由长期从事一线教学的教师编写的专业英语教材。教材共分为四册,每册五个单元,本册为第二册。本系列教材的内容编排衔接紧密,取材广泛,从静态艺术类型到动态艺术类型,从理论知识到实践应用,真正满足学生对于英语学习的实际需求,进而激发学生学习英语的能动性。

本教材为艺术类的专业英语教材,内容编排侧重于艺术领域通识文化的介绍。

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# 前言

随着全球一体化进程速度的加快,中国的艺术创作与研究也更加深入广泛地参与到国际交流当中。随之而来的是英语实际专业化应用不足的问题也更加突出,因此,在艺术类专业本科教学阶段开设专业英语课程非常必要。如何调动艺术类专业学生的英语学习积极性,如何使教学内容符合学生的实际英语水平和需求,如何将专业知识与英语知识的学习有效结合,这在很大程度上都取决于合适教材的选取和使用。

目前,国内针对艺术类专业学生的英语教学仍普遍采用公共英语教学或基础英语教学模式,侧重于教授学生基本的英语语言知识和技能,而忽视了艺术类专业学生的认知倾向、性格特征和兴趣诉求,最终导致学生对于英语学习缺乏积极性和主动性。基于以上现状,本教材的编写旨在为专业英语教学服务,主要有下述特点。

第一、充分考虑艺术类学生的英语水平和认知能力,难度适中。本教材的编者均来自教学一线,所以能准确地把握学生的英语水平,进而在选材时进行了适当取舍。同时,在教材的编写过程当中,笔者还广泛征求了学生的意见,并将所选材料在课堂上进行了实际教学论证,经过反复调整使教材难度适应艺术类学生的现有水平。

第二、教材的编排重视艺术领域通识文化的介绍,尽量采用图片等直观手段。在充分考虑艺术类学生专业兴趣的前提下,极力拓展学生的通识文化知识,让学生在汲取专业知识的同时,提高英语水平。根据人的认知习惯和艺术类学生倾向于形象思维这一特点,本教材大量采用图片这一直观视觉信息传达手段,加强学生对于所学内容的理解和记忆。

第三、各分册之间难度递进,内容衔接紧密。本系列教材共分为四册,内容编排符合学生实际需求。第一册重点介绍静态的艺术形式,例如绘画、雕塑、建筑等;第二册侧重于动态艺术形式的学习,包括舞蹈、电影、戏剧等;第三册过渡到视觉传达设计的专业知识学习,具体有设计史的介绍、书籍设计、工业设计、室内设



计等；最后一册的内容编排针对学生求职或进一步学习的实际需求，重点介绍当代设计大师、设计趋势、有影响力的设计展或比赛，以及国际顶级艺术设计院校和公司。

第四、每单元的内容细分为理论知识介绍和实例学习两部分。本系列教材每单元会选取一个艺术题材进行讲解和学习，而每个学习单元又会进一步细分为两个部分，第一部分侧重于理论知识的介绍，第二部分则侧重于实例的学习，力求将理论和实践很好地结合。

本教材的编写是基于实际教学需求而进行的一次大胆尝试，每单元包括五个学习部分，分别为 Introduction, Lead-in, Passage A, Passage B, Grammar, 有些单元还增加了 Peripheral Link。各部分的具体编排如下：

### Introduction

这一部分会明确告诉学生本单元将要学习的题材是什么，总体学习目标和要求，以及学习的重点和难点是什么，让学生在之前明晰学习框架。

### Lead-in

以四幅与单元主题相关的图片来引导学生迅速进入话题讨论，通过对学生的直观视觉刺激来激发他们的口头表达欲望。

### Passage A

这一部分包括文章阅读、术语注释、单词和短语学习、课后练习四个部分。Passage A 文章侧重于相关理论知识的介绍，语言较学术化，词汇较专业化，总体难度较高，需要老师带领学生做精读练习。

### Passage B

这一部分同样包括文章阅读、术语注释、单词和短语学习、课后练习四个部分。Passage B 文章选材主要是切合单元主题的一些实例学习，因为学生已具备一定的相关专业知识，所以很容易理解文章内容，总体难度较低。这一部分鼓励学生自学或以小组为单位学习，最终学习反馈可以通过 Presentation(报告)的形式来获得。

### Grammar

针对艺术类学生英语水平普遍比较薄弱的实际情况，本教材带领学生全面系统地回顾基本英语语法，夯实学生英语基础知识。



### Peripheral Link

这一部分将介绍与单元主题相关的一些常识,作为学生专业知识的补充学习。

本册教材编写的参与者均为西安外国语大学的英语教师或在读研究生。其中主编樊红蕾负责每单元 A 篇的编写和校对,共计 8.5 万字;副主编宋洁负责每单元 B 篇的编写和校对,共计 8.3 万字;其余参与者负责单词部分的编写,共计 2.4 万字。

本教材虽经精心编写,但很可能依旧存在不足之处,但我们希望能起到抛砖引玉的作用,让更多同行能加入艺术类专业大学英语的教学与研究当中来。希望更多的老师和同学们对本教材的疏漏和错误进行批评指正,以便进一步完善。

樊红蕾

2016 年 5 月

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# Unit One

## Music

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### Introduction

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In this unit, you will:

- Learn some new words and expressions about music.
- Acquire basic knowledge related to music.
- Know some famous musicians and their representative works.

### Lead-in

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Can you recognize the following instruments? What kind of music are they usually applied to?





## Passage A



### Pre-reading Questions

1. What is music according to your own understanding?
2. Can you name out some music types? What are they?

## Fundamental Theories of Music

### Definition of Music

The definition of music varies according to culture and social context. Generally speaking, music is an art form whose medium is sound and silence. To many people in many cultures, music is an important part of their way of life. Ancient Greek and Indian philosophers defined music as tones ordered horizontally as melodies and vertically as harmonies. The vast majority of people believed that music was born to offer a pleasant experience through carefully organized sound and pauses. However, 20th-century composer John Cage thought that any sound can be music, saying, for example, "There is no noise, only sound."



## Music Element

Generally, a song is considered the smallest standalone work of music, especially when involving singing. The common elements of music are pitch (which governs melody and harmony), rhythm, dynamics, and the sonic qualities of timbre and texture.

## Music Activity

In general, music activities include the production of works of music, the criticism of music, the study of the history of music, and the aesthetic dissemination of music.

## Music Genre

Music ranges from strictly organized compositions (and their recreation in performance), through improvisational music to aleatoric forms. Music can be divided into genres and subgenres, although the dividing lines and relationships between music genres are often subtle, sometimes open to personal interpretation, and occasionally controversial. Within the arts, music may be classified as a performing art, a fine art, and auditory art. Music may be played and heard live, may be part of a dramatic work or film, or may be recorded.

**Classical music** is the main form of music, and refers mainly to the music which prevailed in the world before the 20th century. Classical music is a complex form of music and requires intensive training and knowledge. Classical music may also refer to the local and folk music of any particular country or region. In the world of Western music, the works of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven are defined as classical music.

**Rock music** came into existence in the rock and roll era of the 1950s. Rock music has its focus mainly on guitars, drums and heavy vocals. However, use of piano, synthesizer, saxophone, flute, mandolin and sitar has also been witnessed in the modern rock era. These instruments are mainly used to create a deeper impact. Elvis Presley and The Beatles are considered to be the pioneers of rock music. Over the years, rock music has diversified into



various genres like hard rock, metal rock, progressive rock, etc.

**Heavy metal music**, also known as “information music”, started off after the Second World War. It includes various sub-genres, such as thrash metal, death metal, black metal and so on. The most important requirement of a heavy metal band is the presence of at least one electronic guitarist. There may be a few soft and subtle pieces, but most of the songs are loud, fast and aggressive with some heavy use of the guitar and drums, and lot of screaming, mostly in death metal. Led Zeppelin and Black Sabbath were some of the famous bands of this genre.

**Jazz music** owes its origin to the African American communities in the Southern United States. Cornet, trumpet, saxophone, piano and violin are the main instruments used in jazz music. Jazz music carries a strong and intricate rhythm and is a lot influenced by the blues in terms of using components like blue notes and phrasing of melodies. Louis Armstrong, Ella Fitzgerald and Freddie Hubbard were some of the most famous jazz artists.

**Hip-hop music** originated among the Black American during the 1970s, with a deep influence from the Jamaican music. Hip-hop employs bass as the main instrument and includes rapping and audio mixing. Bob Marley and Roberts Nesta Marley were the pioneers in popularizing hip-hop music. By 2000, hip-hop made its way to the world music charts, and now with the success of hip-hop artists like Eminem, 50 Cents, Usher and Akon, hip-hop is going places around the globe.

**Folk music** or traditional music mirrors the needs, desire, likes, dislikes and life of the local people. Folk music mostly depicts the struggle for survival and culture of the people. Country music is a genre that has evolved out of folk music. Bob Dylan's songs have become anthem for people fighting against social injustice.

**Techno**, also known as fusion, is an electronic dance music influenced from the African American styles like funk, electro and electric jazz. It was developed by a group known as “The Belleville Three”, initiated by Derrick May, Kevin Saunderson and Juan Atkins in the suburbs of Detroit. Among the various styles of techno that exists today, Detroit Techno is considered to be the base for all others. Techno music is mainly an instrumental genre that uses instruments like synthesizers, drum machines, multi-tracking and hardware sequencers for creating harmony.



(Words count: 815)

## New words

context/'kɒntekst/	<i>n.</i>	the set of facts or circumstances that surround a situation or event 环境
medium/'mi:diəm/	<i>n.</i>	a means or instrumentality for storing or communicating information 方法;媒介
philosopher/fɪ'lɒsəfə/	<i>n.</i>	a specialist in philosophy 哲学家;哲人
tone/təʊn/	<i>n.</i>	(music) the distinctive property of a complex sound (a voice or noise or musical sound) 音调;音色
horizontal/hɒrɪ'zɒntl/	<i>adj.</i>	parallel to or in the plane of the horizon or a base line 水平的
melody/'melədi/	<i>n.</i>	a succession of notes forming a distinctive sequence 旋律;歌曲
vertical/'vɜ:tɪkl/	<i>adj.</i>	at right angles to the plane of the horizon or a base line 垂直的;直立的
harmony/'hɑ:məni/	<i>n.</i>	the structure of music with respect to the composition and progression of chords 调和;和声
standalone/'stændələʊn/	<i>adj.</i>	单独的
pitch/pɪtʃ/	<i>n.</i>	the property of sound that varies with variation in the frequency of vibration 音高
rhythm/'rɪðəm/	<i>n.</i>	the basic rhythmic unit in a piece of music 节奏;韵律
dynamics/dai'næmiks/	<i>n.</i>	the branch of mechanics concerned with the forces that cause motions of bodies 动力学;力学
sonic/'sɒnɪk/	<i>adj.</i>	relating to audible sound 声音的
timbre/'tæmbə/	<i>n.</i>	(music) the distinctive property of a complex



		sound (a voice or noise or musical sound) [声]
		音色; 音质; 音品
texture/'tekstʃə/	n.	the musical pattern created by parts being played or sung together (声乐或乐器等的) 谐和统一
criticism/'kritisizəm/	n.	disapproval expressed by pointing out faults or shortcomings 批评
aesthetic/i:s'θetik/	adj.	concerned with beauty and the appreciation of beauty 有关美的; 美学的
dissemination/di'semineɪʃn/	n.	the opening of a subject to widespread discussion and debate 宣传; 散播
genre/'ʒɑnrə/	n.	a kind of literary or artistic work 类型; 流派
improvisational/ɪm'prəvaɪzeɪʃənəl/	adj.	即兴的
aleatoric/ˌeɪliətərɪk/	adj.	任意的; 偶然的
subtle/'sʌtl/	adj.	be difficult to detect or grasp by the mind 微妙的; 精细的
interpretation/ɪntə'pri:teɪʃn/	n.	an explanation of something that is not immediately obvious 解释
controversial/kən'trəvɜ:ʃl/	adj.	marked by or capable of arousing controversy 有争议的; 有争论的
auditory/ˌɔ:ditəri/	adj.	of or relating to the process of hearing 听觉的
prevail/prɪ'veɪl/	v.	be larger in number, quantity, power, status or importance 盛行; 流行
intensive/ɪn'tensɪv/	adj.	characterized by a high degree or intensity; often used as a combining form 加强的; 集中的
folk/fəʊk/	n.	the traditional and typically anonymous music that is an expression of the life of people in a community 民间音乐
region/'ri:dʒən/	n.	the extended spatial location of something 地区
vocal/'vəʊkl/	n.	a short musical composition with words 声乐作品



synthesizer/'sɪnθɪsaɪzə/	<i>n.</i>	(music) an electronic instrument (usually played with a keyboard) that generates and modifies sounds electronically and can imitate a variety of other musical instruments 合成器
saxophone/'sæksəfəʊn/	<i>n.</i>	a single-reed woodwind with a conical bore 萨克斯管
flute/flʊt/	<i>n.</i>	a high-pitched woodwind instrument 长笛
mandolin/'mændəlin/	<i>n.</i>	a stringed instrument related to the lute, usually played with a plectrum 曼陀林
sitar/'sɪtɑː/	<i>n.</i>	a stringed instrument of India; has a long neck and movable frets; has 6 or 7 metal strings for playing and usually 13 resonating strings 西他; 锡塔尔琴(印度的一种大弦弹拨乐器)
diversify/dai'vəːsɪfaɪ/	<i>v.</i>	make (more) diverse 使多样化; 使变化
thrash/θræʃ/	<i>n.</i>	a swimming kick used while treading water 打; 逆风浪行进; 踢水动作
aggressive/ə'ɡresɪv/	<i>adj.</i>	having or showing determination and energetic pursuit of your ends 好斗的; 有进取心的; 有闯劲的
origin/'ɒrɪdʒɪn/	<i>n.</i>	the place where something begins, where it springs into being 起源; 原点; 出身; 开端
cornet/'kɔːnɪt/	<i>n.</i>	a brass musical instrument with a brilliant tone; has a narrow tube and a flared bell and is played by means of valves 短号
trumpet/'trʌmpɪt/	<i>n.</i>	a brass musical instrument with a brilliant tone; has a narrow tube and a flared bell and is played by means of valves 小号, 喇叭
component/kəm'pəʊnənt/	<i>n.</i>	an abstract part of something 成分; 组件
bass/beɪs/	<i>n.</i>	低音号
rap/ræp/	<i>n.</i>	饶舌



techno/'teknoʊ/	n. a style of fast heavy electronic dance music usually without vocals 高科技舞曲
fusion/'fju:ʒən/	n. an occurrence that involves the production of a union 融合
funk/fʌŋk/	n. 乡土爵士乐
multi-tracking	n. 多声轨



## Phrases and Expressions

generally speaking	一般而言;一般地说来
majority of	绝大多数;大部分
range from ... to ...	从……到……范围;从……变化到……
be classified as	被归类为……;被划分为……;被列为……
refer to	参考;涉及;指的是;适用于
focus on	致力于;使聚焦于;对(某事或做某事)予以注意



## Proper names

Haydn	海顿(奥地利作曲家)
Mozart	莫扎特
Beethoven	贝多芬(德国作曲家)
Elvis Presley	埃维斯·普里斯利/猫王(美国著名摇滚明星)
Beatles	披头士合唱/甲壳虫乐队(英国摇滚乐队)
Led Zeppelin	齐柏林飞艇(英国摇滚乐队)
Black Sabbath	黑色安息日(英国乐队)
Louis Armstrong	路易斯·阿姆斯特朗(爵士乐家)
Ella Fitzgerald	艾拉·费兹洁拉
Freddie Hubbard	弗雷迪·哈伯德
Jamaican	牙买加的;牙买加人的;牙买加人
Bob Marley	鲍勃·马利
Roberts Nesta Marley	罗伯茨·内斯塔·马利





Eminem	艾米纳姆(上个世纪末涌现出的白人 rap 音乐代表)
50 Cents	50 美分(美国说唱歌手)
Usher	亚瑟小子
Akon	阿肯(美国黑人歌手)
The Belleville Three	底特律三雄
Derrick May	德里克·梅
Kevin Saunderson	凯文·桑德森
Juan Atkins	胡安·阿特金斯
Detroit	底特律

## Practice

### I Reading Comprehension

#### 1. Answer the following questions.

- (1) The passage presents various definitions of music, which do you think is more accurate and comprehensive?
- (2) What are the common elements of music?
- (3) List all the music genres mentioned above and tell us which genre(s) do you like best and why.

#### 2. Choose the best answer based on the passage.

- (1) According to the passage, which of the following definitions is NOT true about music?
  - A. Music is born to offer a pleasant experience through carefully organized sound and pauses.
  - B. Music is an important part of the way of life.
  - C. Music is tones ordered vertically as melodies and horizontally as harmonies.
  - D. Music is an art form whose medium is sound and silence.