

College English for Art Majors



艺术类 大学英语④

教师用书

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Teacher's Book



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Unit 1 Music Industry: Fame or Struggle

I. Background Information

The Grammy Awards is the music equivalent to the Emmy Awards for television, the Tony Awards for stage performances, and the Academy Awards for motion pictures. The first Grammy Awards ceremony was held on May 4, 1959, and it was set up to honor musical accomplishments by performers for the year 1958. Following the 2011 ceremony, NARAS overhauled many Grammy Award categories for 2012. The 54th Grammy Awards were held on February 12, 2012, at the Staples Center in Los Angeles, California.

The Grammy Awards had their origin in the Hollywood Walk of Fame project in the 1950s. As the recording executives chosen for the Walk of Fame (Tabinda Walk) committee worked at compiling a list of important recording industry people who might qualify for a Walk of Fame star, they realized there were many more people who were leaders in their business who would never earn a star on Hollywood Boulevard. The music executives decided to rectify this by creating an award given by their industry similar to the Oscars and the Emmys. This was the beginning of the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences. After it was decided to create such an award, there was still a question of what to call it; one working title was the Eddie, to honor the inventor of the phonograph, Thomas Edison. They finally settled on using the name of the invention of Emile Berliner, the gramophone, for the awards, which were first given for the year 1958.

The gold-plated trophies, each depicting a gilded gramophone, are made and assembled by hand by Billings Artworks in Ridgway, Colorado. In 1990 the original Grammy design was revamped, changing the traditional soft lead for a stronger alloy less prone to damage, and making the trophy bigger and grander. The trophies with the recipient's name engraved on them are not available until after the award announcements, so "stunt" trophies are re-used each year for the broadcast.

Record companies and individuals may submit recordings to be nominated. Nominations are made online and a physical copy of the work is sent to the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences. Once a work is entered, reviewing sessions are held, by more than 150 experts from the recording industry, to determine whether the work is eligible and entered in the correct category for official nomination.

The resulting list is circulated to all NARAS members, each of whom may vote to nominate in the general field (Record of the Year, Album of the Year, Song of the Year, and Best New Artist) and in no more than nine out of 30 other fields on their ballots. The five recordings that earn the most votes in each category become the nominees. There may be more than five nominees if there is a tie in the nomination process.

Whereas members of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences are generally invited to screenings or are sent DVDs of movies nominated for Oscars, NARAS members do not receive nominated recordings.

After nominees have been determined, final voting ballots are sent to Recording Academy members, who may then vote in the general fields and in no more than eight of the 30 fields. NARAS members are encouraged, but not required, to vote only in their fields of expertise. Ballots are tabulated secretly by the major independent accounting firm Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. Following the tabulation of votes the winners are announced at the Grammy Awards. The recording with the most votes in a category wins and it is possible to have a tie. Winners are presented with the Grammy Award and those who do not win are given a medal for their nomination.

In both voting rounds, Academy members are required to vote based upon quality alone, and not to be influenced by sales, chart performance, personal friendships, regional preferences or company loyalty. The acceptance of gifts is prohibited. Members are urged to vote in a manner that preserves the integrity of the academy.

Prior to 1971, the Grammy Award ceremonies were held in different locations on the same day. Originally New York City and Los Angeles were the host cities. Chicago joined being a host city in 1962, and then Nashville became the fourth location in 1965.

The 1971 ceremony, held at the Hollywood Palladium in Los Angeles, was the first to take place in one location. The ceremony was then moved to Madison Square Garden's Felt Forum in New York City, and then Nashville's Tennessee Theatre in the following two years. Then from 1974 to 2003, the Grammys were held in various venues in New York City and Los Angeles. Notable locations included New York City's Madison Square Garden and Radio City Music Hall; and Los Angeles' Shrine Auditorium, the Staples Center and the Hollywood Palladium.

In 2004, the Staples Center became the permanent home of the award ceremonies. The Grammy Museum was built across the street from Staples Center in LA Live to preserve the history of the Grammy Awards. Embedded on the sidewalks at the museum streets are bronze disks, similar to the Hollywood Walk of Fame, honoring each year's top winners, Record of the Year, Best New Artist, Album of the Year, and Song of the Year.

II. Notes

1. Notes to Lead-in

(1) *Rolling in the Deep* 歌词

There's a fire starting in my heart,
Reaching a fevered pitch and it's bringing me out the dark.
Finally, I can see you crystal clear,
Go ahead and sell me out and I'll lay your ship bare,

See how I'll leave with every piece of you ,
Don't underestimate the things that I will do.
There's a fire starting in my heart ,
Reaching a fever pitch and it's bring me out the dark .
The scars of your love remind me of us ,
They keep me thinking that we almost had it all .
The scars of your love , they leave me breathless ,
I can't help feeling ,
We could have had it all ,
(Your gonna wish you , never had met me)
Rolling in the deep ,
(Tears are gonna fall , rolling in the deep)
You had my heart inside your hand ,
(You're gonna wish you never had met me)
And you played it to the beat .
(Tears are gonna fall , rolling in the deep)
Baby , I have no story to be told ,
But I've heard one on you and I'm gonna make your head burn ,
Think of me in the depths of your despair ,
Making a home down there as mine sure won't be shared ,
The scars of your love remind me of us ,
(You're gonna wish you never had met me)
They keep me thinking that we almost had it all .
(Tears are gonna fall , rolling in the deep)
The scars of your love , they leave me breathless ,
(You're gonna wish you never had met me)
I can't help feeling ,
(Tears are gonna fall , rolling in the deep)
We could have had it all ,
(You're gonna wish you never had met me)
Rolling in the deep .
(Tears are gonna fall , rolling in the deep)
You had my heart inside your hand ,
(You're gonna wish you never had met me)
And you played it to the beat .
(Tears are gonna fall , rolling in the deep)
Could have had it all ,

Rolling in the deep ,
 You had my heart inside of your hands ,
 But you played it with a beating.
 Throw your soul through every open door ,
 Count your blessings to find what you look for .
 Turn my sorrow into treasured gold ,
 You'll pay me back in kind and reap just what you've sown.
 (You're gonna wish you never had met me)

We could have had it all ,
 (Tears are gonna fall , rolling in the deep)
 We could have had it all.
 (You're gonna wish you never had met me) ,
 It all , it all , it all.
 (Tears are gonna fall , rolling in the deep)
 We could have had it all ,
 (You're gonna wish you never had met me)
 Rolling in the deep .
 (Tears are gonna fall , rolling in the deep
 You had my heart inside of your hand ,
 (You're gonna wish you never had met me)
 And you played it to the beat .
 (Tears are gonna fall , rolling in the deep)
 Could have had it all ,
 (You're gonna wish you never had met me)
 Rolling in the deep .
 (Tears are gonna fall , rolling in the deep)
 You had my heart inside of your hands ,
 (You're gonna wish you never had met me
 But you played it ,
 You played it ,
 You played it ,
 You played it to the beat .

(2) *Someone Like You* 歌词

I heard , that you're settled down ,
 That you , found a girl and you're married now .
 I heard that your dreams came true .

Guess she gave you things , I didn't give to you.
Old friend, why are you so shy?
Ain't like you to hold back or hide from the light.
I hate to turn up out of the blue uninvited ,
But I couldn't stay away , I couldn't fight it.
I'd hoped you'd see my face and that you'd be reminded ,
That for me , it isn't over.
Never mind , I'll find someone like you.
I wish nothing but the best for you , too.
Don't forget me , I beg , I remember you said ,
Sometimes it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead
Sometimes it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead , yeah.
You'd know how the time flies.
Only yesterday was the time of our lives .
We were born and raised in a summer haze ,
Bound by the surprise of our glory days .
I hate to turn up out of the blue uninvited ,
But I couldn't stay away , I couldn't fight it.
I'd hoped you'd see my face and that you'd be reminded ,
That for me it isn't over.

Never mind , I'll find someone like you.
I wish nothing but the best for you , too.
Don't forget me , I beg , I remember you said ,
Sometimes it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead , yeah.
Nothing compares , no worries or cares .
Regret's and mistakes they're memories made .
Who would have known how bittersweet this would taste ?
Never mind , I'll find someone like you.
I wish nothing but the best for you .
Don't forget me , I beg , I remember you said ,
Sometimes it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead
Never mind , I'll find someone like you.
I wish nothing but the best for you too .
Don't forget me , I beg , I remembered you said ,
Sometimes it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead
Sometimes it lasts in love but sometimes it hurts instead , yeah.

2. Notes to Module 1 Learn to Talk

(1) Adele 阿黛尔·阿德金斯 (1988.5—)

阿黛尔出生于英国,独立歌手,格莱美奖宠儿,首位全英音乐奖评审团奖得主。她以首张专辑《19》获得水星音乐奖提名,并在英国专辑排行榜上得到第一名佳绩;该专辑并以在英国超过 200 万、全球超过 700 万的销售量获得 7x 白金销售认证。专辑《21》在全球销量突破 1 800 万。世界范围内共销售 2 600 万张唱片。2012 年被美国《人物》评选为全球最美女性第 14 位。阿黛尔是 2012 年第 54 届格莱美最大的赢家,她一人独揽第 54 届格莱美奖年度专辑、第 54 届格莱美奖年度录制、第 54 届格莱美奖年度单曲、第 54 届格莱美奖最佳流行专辑、第 54 届格莱美奖最佳流行歌手、第 54 届格莱美奖最佳短片 MV。

她的首支单曲 *Rolling in the Deep*,是至今为止 Adele 在英、美以及全球各国取得最好成绩的作品,可以说这首歌真正使她成为了目前全球最顶级的女歌手。在美国,*Rolling in the Deep* 成为 Adele 第一首登顶公告牌热门单曲榜的单曲,同时蝉联了七周冠军,是 2011 年连冠周数最多的,而下载量更是突破了 680 万次(美国历史上单曲下载量第二,仅次于黑眼豆豆 2009 年发行的单曲 *I Gotta Feeling*),同样是 2011 年之最。在演唱技巧方面,这首歌的高音突破了 Adele 以往的极限,超大的音域跨度更是让人惊叹,歌曲中描写因为恋人的背叛而内心挣扎纠结的情绪更是恰到好处。

不知道有多少次听到 *Someone Like You* 的时候鼻子发酸,这首歌可以算是 Adele 所有歌曲中最让人“心疼”的一首,每每听到它的时候,总会有一种想要流泪的冲动。*Someone Like You* 以单纯的钢琴伴奏,副歌中唱到的:“没关系,我总会找到一个像你一样的人,除了祝福你我别无他求,我只希望你别忘了我,我记得你说过:有时候爱可以永恒有时候却又如此伤人。”这样的歌词着实直击人心里最脆弱的地方。

Someone Like You 是全美公告牌历史上第一首只有钢琴作为伴奏乐器的冠军单曲,同时也是第一首夺得全美冠军的抒情歌。在美国,*Someone Like You* 一共拿下五周冠军,使 Adele 成为历史第四位同一年两首单曲都至少拿下五周冠军的女歌手。

(2) Taylor Swift 泰勒·斯威夫特 (1989.12.13—)

泰勒·斯威夫特,1989 年出生于美国,乡村音乐女创作歌手,吉他歌手、演员。于 2006 年与独立唱片公司 Big Machine 签约,同年发行首张个人专辑 *Taylor Swift*。曾获得美国乡村音乐协会奖年度最佳专辑奖、格莱美年度专辑奖等荣誉。

(3) Merrill Lynch 美林证券

世界最著名的证券零售商和投资银行之一,总部位于美国纽约,是世界的最大的金融管理咨询公司之一。该公司在曼哈顿四号世界金融中心大厦占据了整个 34 层楼。美林公司创办于 1914 年 1 月 7 日,当时美瑞尔 (Charles E. Merrill) 正在纽约市华尔街 7 号开始他的事业。几个月后,美瑞尔的朋友,林区 (Edmund C. Lynch) 加入公司,于是在 1915 年公司正式更名为美林。20 世纪 20 年代,美林公司纽约办公室坐落于百老汇 120 号,并且它在底特律、芝加哥、丹佛、洛杉矶和都柏林都有办公室。今天这个跨国公司在世界超过 40 个国家经营,管理客户资产超过美金 1.8 兆。美林世界总部设在纽约市世界金融中心,在新泽西州、科罗拉多州、佛罗里达州、犹他州、加利福尼亚州设美国业务和管理中心。2000 年年底,美林拥有 7 万 2 千多名员工。

(4) James Taylor 詹姆斯·泰勒 (1948.3.12—)

詹姆斯·泰勒,这位在流行歌坛中征战了 32 年的老将,是美国摇滚音乐发展的见证。他来自于波士顿

的音乐之家,具有忧郁内向的外表与气质,他用倾向于民谣的摇滚曲风立足歌坛,总共打造了 15 张精彩的唱片。特别是他早期的一些歌,通常以低调的手法,经由他特殊的低吟式唱腔与精妙的木吉他弹奏传达出内心的苦闷情感。

(5) *Forbes* 《福布斯》

Forbes,主要有三个方面的含义:首先,它是一个集团的名称,集团除编印《福布斯》杂志外,还出版著名的生活类副刊 *Forbes FYI*,创办了网络媒体 *Forbes.com*,电视节目 *Forbes on Fox*,并定期举办全球总裁会议等活动;其次,他是一人名,全名是史蒂夫·福布斯,它是福布斯集团的总裁;再次,它是福布斯先生经营的世界上最著名的财经杂志名称,因前瞻性强、有不妥协精神、观点鲜明、简明扼要而闻名于世。

福布斯集团总部位于美国纽约市,现任总裁及首席执行官为史蒂夫·福布斯(Steve Forbes);在中国上海市设有分社,社长是美国人范鲁贤(Russell Flannery)。《福布斯》为双周刊杂志,每期刊登 60 多篇对公司和公司经营者的评论性文章,语言简练,内容均为原创。着重于描写企业精英的思维方式,秉承“以人为本”的理念,倡导“企业家精神”。凭借其独到的视角和强大的影响力,《福布斯》被誉为“美国经济的晴雨表”。

3. Notes to Module 2

(1) Tan Dun 谭盾(1957.8.18—)

湖南长沙人,著名作曲家、指挥家,在国际上享有盛名。以其非常规音像手段、音乐剧场以及自己的作品中的大量拼贴(音响以及自己的其他作品)闻名。1987 年获巴托克国际比赛首奖;1988 年获新西兰国际杰出作曲奖;1990 年获日本人野义郎作曲比赛首奖;1993 年获美国贝丝最佳舞剧音乐创作奖;1994 年,其交响乐作品专辑被 BBC 评为全球最佳十大唱片之一,并获日本文学艺术院最佳古典音乐唱片大奖;2001 年获美国第 73 届奥斯卡最佳原创音乐奖;2006 年被世界十大中文媒体被评为影响世界的十位华人;2008 年为北京奥运会创作徽标 Logo 音乐和颁奖音乐;2010 年担任中国上海世博会全球文化大使。

(2) Glen Hansard 格伦·汉塞德(1970.4.21—)

格伦·汉塞德,1970 年出生于爱尔兰首都都柏林,著名音乐人、歌手、吉他手,“The Frames”乐队成员。擅长创作和演唱民谣和摇滚风格的歌曲,嗓音深沉动情。1991 年,因在电影中饰演一名吉他手“Alan Parker”而引起广泛关注。2008 年,凭借其在电影中的原创歌曲获得第 80 届奥斯卡“最佳原创歌曲奖”。同时,他在电影中的出色表演也获得了洛杉矶影评家协会的认可。

(3) *Los Angeles Times*《洛杉矶时报》

《洛杉矶时报》创办于 1881 年,总部设在加利福尼亚州的洛杉矶,在 2008 年是美国发行量第二大的都市日报,也是全美发行量第四大的报纸。

(4) Eminem 埃米纳姆(1972.10.17—)

美国说唱歌手。其风格类型为 Hardcore Rap(硬核说唱)。埃米纳姆最大的突破就是证明白人也能介入到黑人一统天下的说唱(Rap)界中,而且获得巨大的成功。同时他的叛逆不仅长期以来深受美国青少年喜爱,也让他在舆论中始终遭到抨击。Eminem 获得的奖杯总数蹿至历史第三位,居麦当娜和皮特·加布里埃尔之后。

(5) Kanye West 坎耶·欧马立·韦斯特 (1977.6.8—)

美国饶舌歌手、唱片制作人、作家和歌手,目前为止共发行了四张专辑。在2008年5月16日,坎耶·韦斯特获得MTV电视台选为该年度“最热门饶舌歌手”。他是首位登陆中国的说唱歌手。

(6) *The Huffington Post*《赫芬顿邮报》

《赫芬顿邮报》是美国当今最具影响力的新闻和观察类博客网站。该网站由美国当今政界名流及评论家阿里安娜·赫芬顿(Arianna Huffington)创办。网站兼具有博客自主性与媒体公共性,通过“分布式”的新闻发掘方式和以WEB2.0为基础的社会化新闻交流模式而独树一帜。随着网络新媒体与传统媒体形成了激烈竞争的格局,赫芬顿邮报作为具有代表性的新闻博客网站典型体现了当下网络新媒体的特性及发展状况。

(7) Michael Jackson 迈克尔·杰克逊(1958.8.29—2009.6.25)

全名迈克尔·约瑟夫·杰克逊,简称MJ。他是一名在世界各地最具影响力的男歌手、男艺人、作曲家、作词家、编曲家、慈善家,被誉为流行音乐之王。他魔幻般的舞步更是被无数明星效仿。他的主要成就有:格莱美终生成就奖、全美音乐奖特殊贡献奖、世界最伟大的流行歌手、史上最畅销的专辑 *Thriller*、世界史上最成功的艺术家、个人名义捐助慈善事业最多的艺人、福布斯已故名人收入榜榜首、最伟大的100位外国人之一、影响新中国60位外国人之一、20世纪最重要的100位黑人之一。1989年伊丽莎白·泰勒为杰克逊颁发文化遗产奖——尊称他是“the true king of pop, rock and soul.”(流行乐、摇滚乐兼灵魂乐之王)。

(8) *Thriller*《颤栗》

Thriller 是迈克尔·杰克逊的音乐专辑,于1982年12月发行,是世界历史上销量最高的一张专辑,已有6500万专辑销量认证。其正版销量截至2006年已达1.04亿,至今无人能破,被载入吉尼斯世界纪录大全。此专辑影响巨大,奠定了Michael Jackson歌王的地位,将其事业推到最高峰。2008年,*Thriller*被列入美国国家宝藏,国会图书馆将这张专辑永久收藏。

(9) Whitney Houston 惠特妮·休斯顿 (1963.8.9—2012.2.11)

美国乐坛天后、好莱坞巨星。她以强而有力的嗓音、一字多转音的感染力与宽广的音域,所被誉为美国第一嗓。惠特妮是首张专辑销量最高的女歌手和单张专辑销量最高的女歌手。她也是Billboard音乐排行榜唯一一位连续缔造7首冠军单曲的女歌手。根据吉尼斯世界纪录,惠特妮是获奖最多的女歌手(获奖490次)。美国时间2012年2月11日在比弗利希尔顿酒店被宣布死亡,死因是心脏病病发滑入浴缸溺水而亡,终年48岁。

(10) Questlove (1971.1.20—)

美国著名鼓手、DJ、制作人。1971年1月20日出生于宾夕法尼亚州城市费城,原名Ahmir Khalib Thompson,是曾得过格莱美奖的美国费城著名嘻哈乐队“The Roots”的鼓手。此外,他还为嘻哈歌手Common,新灵魂乐手D'Angelo,灵魂歌手Al Green等制作过歌曲。他本人还是制作团队Soulquarians, Grand Negaz 和 The Grand Wizzards 的成员。

(11) Fuse

美国全国电视网络,主要以音乐类节目为主,以播出一系列的特别专访、独家采访、现场演唱会、以及视频博客为特点,让观众更贴近艺术家们和乐队。

(12) Melba Moore (1945.10.29—)

原名 Beatrice Melba Smith, 以艺名 Melba Moore 著称, 美国迪斯科、说唱歌手、演员。

(13) *I Will Always Love You* 歌词

If I should stay,
I would only be in your way.
So I'll go, but I know
I'll think of you ev'ry step of the way.
And I will always love you.
I will always love you.
You, my darling you. Hmm.
Bittersweet memories
That is all I'm taking with me.
So, goodbye. Please, don't cry.
We both know I'm not what you, you need.
And I will always love you.
I will always love you.
(Instrumental solo)
I hope life treats you kind
And I hope you have all you've dreamed of.
And I wish to you, joy and happiness.
But above all this, I wish you love.
And I will always love you.
I will always love you.
I will always love you.
I will always love you.
I will always love you.
I, I will always love you.
You, darling, I love you.
Ooh, I'll always, I'll always love you.

4. Notes to Module 4

金铁霖

中国音乐家协会副主席、前中国音乐学院院长、音乐教育家。金铁霖在音乐圈内声名显赫。而普通听众和读者知道并熟悉他的名字是因为他是“造星”高手。放眼中国歌坛,许多熠熠生辉的名字都是出自金铁霖的门下——彭丽媛、董文华、宋祖英、张也、李丹阳、阎维文、刘斌、吕继宏、戴玉强、祖海、王丽达。在他所教过的 400 多名学生中,就有近百人在全国性声乐比赛中获奖,有的还被评为国家一级演员。从为我国培养

出第一位民族声乐硕士研究生彭丽媛算起,金铁霖教授已经培养出硕士研究生和青年优秀演员研究生班学员 40 余名,并在教学中培养出许多优秀的歌唱家和声乐演员。

III. Language Points

Passage A

◆ Important Words and Expressions ◆

prominent [ˈprɒmɪnənt] *adj.* having a quality that thrusts itself into attention ; conspicuous in position or importance 著名的;突出的

- e. g. 1. He was dismissed for publicly insulting *prominent* politicians.
他在大庭广众之下辱骂政坛显贵,结果被撤职了。
2. The newspapers gave *prominent* coverage to the news.
各报在显著位置上登载了这条消息。

eligibility [ˌelɪdʒəˈbɪləti] *n.* the quality or state of being eligible 适任,合格;被选举资格

- e. g. 1. Check interrelated system and equipments have been installed , and checked *eligibility*.
检查相关的系统及设备已安装完毕,并检验合格。
2. The rules covering *eligibility* for benefits changed in the 1980s.
20 世纪 80 年代,有关救济金领取资格的规定变了。

loyalty [ˈlɔɪəltɪ] *n.* the quality of being loyal ; the act of binding oneself (intellectually or emotionally) to a course of action 忠诚;忠实

- e. g. 1. They swore an oath of *loyalty* to the country. 他们宣誓要报效祖国。
2. Among her many virtues are *loyalty*, courage, and truthfulness.
她有许多的美德,如忠诚、勇敢和诚实。

integrity [ɪnˈtegrɪti] *n.* moral soundness ; an unreduced or unbroken completeness or totality 真实,诚实;完整

- e. g. 1. He was praised for his fairness and high *integrity*. 他的公正和正直操守受人称道。
2. We all have an interest in maintaining the *integrity* of the ecosystem.
维持生态系统的完整是我们共同的利益。

soar [sɔɪ, sɔə] *vi.* rise rapidly ; fly upwards or high in the sky 猛增,剧增;飞翔,翱翔

- e. g. 1. The figures showing customer complaints had *soared* to record levels and profits were falling. 有数字表明,顾客投诉已经达到历史最高水平,利润正在下降。
2. Great trees *soar* above to cut out most of the light. 大树参天,把光线差不多都挡住了。

snub [snʌb] *vt.* refuse to acknowledge 冷落,怠慢

- e. g. 1. He *snubbed* her in public and made her feel like an idiot.
他当众冷落她,让她觉得自己像一个白痴似的。
2. They *snubbed* his invitation to a meeting of foreign ministers at the UN.
他们没有理睬他发出的出席联合国外交部长会议的邀请。

be nominated for 被提名为……

- e. g. 1. She was *nominated for* the Tony Award several times. 她获得托尼奖提名若干次。
2. Practically every movie he made *was nominated for* an Oscar.
事实上,他所制作的电影都获得奥斯卡提名。

be critical of 爱挑毛病的;批评的,对……挑剔的,对……苛求的

- e. g. 1. It is difficult enough to *be critical of* our own mistakes.
对我们自己的错误采取批评的态度确实非常困难。
2. Today's report is expected to *be critical of* its management.
外界认为,今天的调查报告会对其当时的管理层提出严厉指责。

at odds 争执,不一致

- e. g. 1. Halsey's war record and his public reputation were curiously at odds.
海尔赛的战绩是与他的声望很不相称的。
2. The English and the Continentals were already *at odds*. 英国人与大陆的伙伴已经不和。

◆ Explanations of Difficult Sentences ◆

- The annual presentation ceremony **features** performances by **prominent** artists, and some of the awards of more popular interest are presented in a widely viewed televised ceremony.
 - 众多著名歌手会在这个一年一度的音乐盛宴中登台演出,同时会直播备受关注的颁奖盛况。
 - 本句的后半句为被动语态的现在时。本课文使用了大量的被动语态,阅读时要注意被动语态的各种时态的使用。
- It has also been criticized for generally awarding or nominating more commercially successful albums **rather than** critically successful albums.
 - 格莱美也因更多地为商业成功而不是严肃意义上成功的专辑颁奖和提名而受到批判。
 - 句中“rather than”意为“instead of”,“而不是”。
- The focus is still on the old music industry model of **cash-cow** hits, **major label investments** and commercial radio.
 - 各个提名奖项关注的重点依然是音乐行业里原有的摇钱树式的热曲、主要唱片公司的出品以及商业电台的热播音乐。
 - “label”在这应该理解为“唱片公司”。

4. **Falling behind** the times is nothing new for the Grammys, but once they've lost sight of the artistry that makes music **soar**, they'll not just be **irrelevant**, they'll be out of business.

- 格莱美已经落后于时代并且毫无新意,然而一旦奖项忽视了可以让音乐扣人心弦的艺术性,它们只会成为无关紧要的东西,还会被踢出市场。

5. We must acknowledge the **massive cultural impact** of Eminem and Kanye West and how their music is shaping, influencing and defining the voice of a generation.

- 我们必须承认痞子阿姆和肯伊·威斯特带来了深远的文化碰撞,必须看到他们的音乐是如何形成、如何影响人们并如何被定义为新生代之声。

Passage B

◆ Important Words and Expressions ◆

perpetually [pə'petjuəli] *adv.* seemingly uninterrupted; everlastingly; for all time 永恒地,不断地

e. g. 1. He was *perpetually* involving himself in this long lawsuit.

他使自己无休止地卷入这场长时间的诉讼。

2. He *perpetually* interferes in political affairs. 他总是干预政事。

ubiquitous [ju'bi:kwi:təs] *adj.* being present everywhere at once 无所不在的

e. g. 1. It seemed difficult for the celebrity couple to get rid of the *ubiquitous* paparazzi.

这对名人夫妻想要摆脱无所不在的狗仔队似乎很困难。

2. The apple is undoubtedly the most *ubiquitous* of all fruits.

苹果树无疑是所有果树中栽培最广泛的一种。

relentlessly [ri'lentlisli] *adv.* in a relentless manner 无情的,不懈的

e. g. 1. He drives the team *relentlessly*. 他无情地逼迫全队拼命干。

2. Journalists caught a clue of scandal and pursued the actress *relentlessly*.

记者抓到了丑闻的一点线索,于是对这个女演员穷追不舍。

seductive [si'dʌktiv] *adj.* tending to entice into a desired action or state 诱惑的,诱人的

e. g. 1. These opportunities seemed infinitely *seductive*. 这些机会似乎具有无穷的诱惑力。

2. He moved towards the *seductive* warmth of the fire. 他向诱人的温暖炉火移近。

lucrative ['lu:krətiv] *adj.* producing a good profit 赚钱的

e. g. 1. He decided to turn his hobby into a *lucrative* sideline.

他决定把自己的爱好变成赚钱的副业。

2. The practice is not a very *lucrative* one at the moment, but if it is worked up it should prove quite profitable.

这种业务眼下还不大能赚钱,但如果努力经营,会证明是大可获利的。

drain [dreɪn] *vt.* deplete of resources; make weak (使精力或者金钱)耗尽

- e. g. 1. My emotional turmoil had *drained* me. 纷乱的情绪让我心力交瘁。
2. United left the pitch looking stunned and *drained*.
曼联队离开球场时看上去备受打击,身心俱疲。

destitute ['destɪtjuːt] *adj.* poor enough to need help from others 极度缺乏的,穷困的

- e. g. 1. When Mr. Smith died, his wife and children were left *destitute*.
史密斯先生死后,他的妻儿变得一贫如洗。
2. Many had lost all in the disaster and were *destitute*.
很多人被灾难夺去了一切,变得一无所有。

be obsessed with 被……困住

- e. g. 1. She is obsessed with the desire to become a scientist. 她常常幻想成为科学家。
2. He is always obsessed with his clothes. 他总是过份在乎他的服装。

send out 发出

- e. g. 1. All the stars send out light and heat. 所有的恒星都发光和热。
2. The army first sent out its own search party, without success.
军队先是派出了它自己的搜索队,但是没有找到任何线索。

blame on... 把责任推给……

- e. g. 1. Why are you trying to put the blame on me? 为什么你总是把责任推给我?
2. She'll put the blame on us if it turns out badly. 如果事情很糟糕,她会责备我们的。

end up 结束

- e. g. 1. If she carries on shoplifting, she'll end up in jail.
如果她继续在店里偷东西,她最终会被送进监狱。
2. If you don't work hard, you'll end up nowhere. 如果你不努力工作,你将一事无成。

be susceptible to 容易受感染的

- e. g. 1. In his weakened condition, he is very susceptible to cold.
他身体很弱,因此很容易患感冒。
2. He's so susceptible to emotions that she easily gained his affection.
他易受感情影响,所以她很轻易地就得到了他的爱。

at the edge of... 在……边缘

- e. g. The new products of the company cannot sell well; the company is at the edge of bankruptcy. 公司的新产品卖不出去,公司濒临破产的边缘。

go broke 破产

- e. g. 1. The firm will go broke if it can't pay off its debts in two months.
如果公司不能在两个月内还清债务,公司就要破产了。
2. If we don't get some new customers soon, we'll go broke.
如果我们不能找到新的客户,我们就要破产了。

for months on end 连续几个月

- e. g. It has been raining for weeks on end in the southern area during this season.
这个季节南方已经持续了几个星期的雨了。

fall off 跌落

- e. g. 1. One slip and you could fall off the building. 脚下一滑就可能从建筑物上跌下去。
2. When you are learning to ride a bicycle, you often fall off.
初学骑自行车时,常会从车上掉下来。

◆ **Explanations of Difficult Sentences** ◆

1. We gotta live different. Lack of sleep, not **watching** what we eat, extra **patron** in the rider.
No more. I wanna be old. This is a wake-up call like no other.
• 我们将会换种方式生活。绝不再透支睡眠,不再凑合填饱肚子,不再额外接活。再也不了。我想活到老。没有什么方式比这更让人警醒。
• “gotta”美国俚语,相当于“have to”,同样“wanan”相当于“want to”。
2. ... why are so many talented musicians not **making it** to senior citizenship?
• ……为何如此多的天才音乐家都活不长?
• “make it” 口语表达方式,意为“办成,做到,成功”。
3. Longevity **has to do with** good health and sometimes protecting someone from themselves is required.
• 长寿和健康是有着千丝万缕的联系的,有时自我保护是非常必要的。
• “protecting... from” 是动名词作主语。