

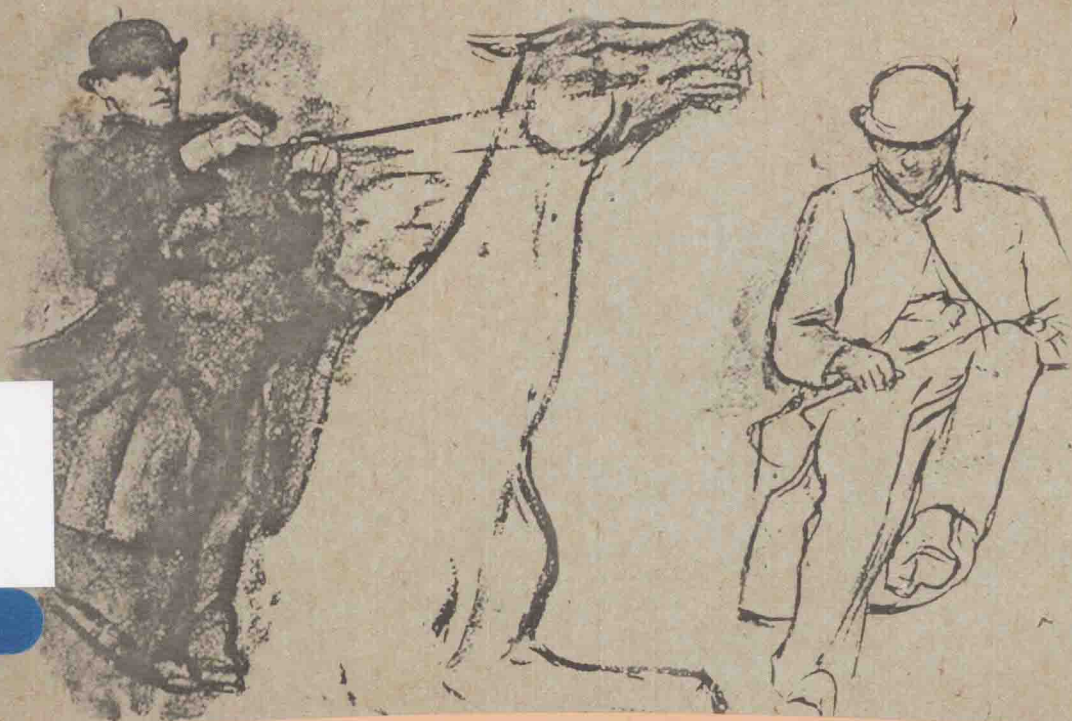


高校专门用途英语 (ESP) 系列教材

ART ENGLISH

美术英语

主 编 沈一鸣
副主编 张文霞



清华大学出版社

014059592



高校专门用途英语 (ESP) 系列教材

H31:J
02

ART ENGLISH

美术英语

主 编 沈一鸣
副主编 张文霞



清华大学出版社



北航

C1746534

H31:J
02

内 容 简 介

本教材主要选取有关美术及艺术设计的经典英文文章。全书共有20单元，涉及一些著名艺术家介绍、重要设计理念与艺术风格和元素、设计与其他学科的关系以及艺术设计史上的重大事件。每个单元包含Part A和Part B两部分，以Part A为主。每单元前配有中文导读，并配有清华大学美术学院的学生所创作的插图作品以及一些与课文内容相关的图片。每篇课文后附有生词和练习，A课文后面还讲解了相关的语法问题。本书配套的教学资源（电子课件、相关图片、音频和视频等），可通过以下方式索要：shenym@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn；010-62781189。

本书适用于美术及艺术专业的学生，同时也适用于美术以艺术设计爱好者。

版权所有，侵权必究。侵权举报电话：010-62782989 13701121933

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

美术英语 / 沈一鸣主编. —北京：清华大学出版社，2014

（高校专门用途英语（ESP）系列教材）

ISBN 978-7-302-37536-4

I. ①美… II. ①沈… III. ①美术—英语—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2014）第174622号

责任编辑：刘细珍

封面设计：覃一彪

责任校对：王凤芝

责任印制：沈 露

出版发行：清华大学出版社

网 址：<http://www.tup.com.cn>，<http://www.wqbook.com>

地 址：北京清华大学学研大厦 A 座 邮 编：100084

社总机：010-62770175 邮 购：010-62786544

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

质 量 反 馈：010-62772015，zhiliang@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn

印 刷 者：三河市君旺印务有限公司

装 订 者：三河市新茂装订有限公司

经 销：全国新华书店

开 本：170mm×230mm 印 张：18.75 字 数：306 千字

版 次：2014 年 9 月第 1 版 印 次：2014 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印 数：1~3000

定 价：45.00 元

前 言

PREFACE

《美术英语》一书适用于美术及艺术设计专业学生，以及广大美术爱好者。本教材旨在通过使用与学生专业相关与的教学内容来提高学生学习英语的兴趣，并以语言为媒介拓展学生的专业知识，使学生的语言学习同专业学习形成连续性和整体性。同时，本书的内容和教学目标也充分体现了教育部高等教育司《大学英语课程教学要求》所倡导的教学理念和教学模式，即：因材施教，以学生为本的个性化教学。

本教材主要选取与美术及艺术设计有关的经典英文文章。所选文章尽量做到涵盖美术院校的各个主要学科，专业、实用、精炼，关联性强。全书共20个单元。每个单元包含两部分（Part A, Part B），以Part A为主，Part B为Part A的延续及拓展。在每个单元的开头，有一段中文导读，并配有清华大学美术学院的学生所创作的插图作品以及一些与课文内容相关的图片。教材的每个单元还包括语法部分，以课文中的句子作为例句，集中讲解一个语法问题。课后练习的设置尽量与课文内容或美术及设计专业知识相关联，体现其专业性和系统性，并注重趣味性和实用性。每个单元的结尾，有一处插图空间，供学生根据课文画插图，意在加强学生对于课文的亲切感，引发学生思考，同时，也是一种将文字视觉化的教学手段。

对于选用此教材的老师，我们建议分两个学期使用。第一个学期以1、2、3、6、10单元为主干；第二个学期以11、14、16、17、18单元为主干；其他的单元作为拓展阅读（例如，第7单元可以作为第1单元的拓展阅读）。这样就形成了“艺术家—艺术原理—中国传统艺术—艺术设计—（艺术/设计）文化”为脉络的教学系统或思路，有利于教师在短时间内以较为精炼、概括的方式使学

生对于美术和设计领域有较为宏观的了解和把握。当然，根据各学校的要求和实际情况，也可以尝试或设计其他方式。此外，我们特地为选用此教材的老师提供了配套教学资源（电子课件、相关图片、音频和视频等），可向本书编辑或作者索要，联系方式：shenym@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn；010-62781189。

本教材由清华大学外文系罗立胜教授审校。在教材的编写过程中，清华大学美术学院的老师和同学们以及清华大学出版社的同仁们给予我们热情的支持和帮助，在此表示衷心的感谢。

编者

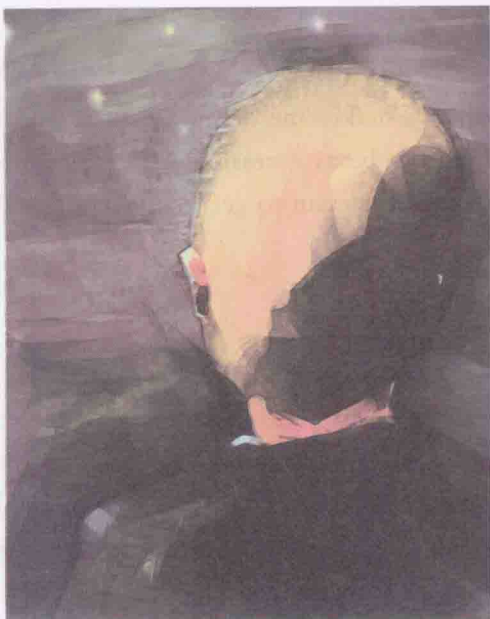
2014年3月于清华大学

目 录

CONTENTS

Unit 1	Vincent van Gogh 文森特·凡·高	2
	Part A van Gogh & the <i>Starry Night</i>	2
	Part B Biography of Vincent van Gogh	8
Unit 2	Pictorial Elements 画面元素	13
	Part A Line, Shape, and Color	13
	Part B Value, Texture, and Space	19
Unit 3	Chinese Landscape Painting 中国山水画	24
	Part A Chinese Landscape Painting	24
	Part B Chinese Painting	30
Unit 4	Graphic Design 平面设计	35
	Part A What Is Graphic Design?	35
	Part B Better Graphic Design	42
Unit 5	Photographers and Photography 摄影师及摄影	47
	Part A Robert Capa	47
	Part B Bill Brandt	54
Unit 6	Taste and Style 品位与格调	59
	Part A Good Taste and Style in Design	59
	Part B Taste for Makers	65
Unit 7	Cézanne 塞尚	70
	Part A Biography of Cézanne	70
	Part B Contribution of Cézanne	76
Unit 8	Chinese Calligraphy 中国书法	81
	Part A Preface of Orchid Pavilion and Statue of Buddha	81
	Part B Techniques of Chinese Calligraphy	88
Unit 9	Science and Art 科学与艺术	93
	Part A The Computer and Art	93
	Part B Science and Art	100
Unit 10	Great Design Movements 伟大的设计运动	105
	Part A A Great Exhibition, Arts and Crafts Movement, and Art Nouveau	105
	Part B Bauhaus and Art Deco	112

Unit 11	Mary Cassatt 玛丽·卡萨特	118
	Part A Nice Girls Don't Become Artists	118
	Part B Mary Cassatt	124
Unit 12	Exhibition Design 展示设计	129
	Part A What Is Exhibition Design?	129
	Part B Great World Expos	135
Unit 13	Auguste Rodin 奥古斯特·罗丹	141
	Part A The Aesthetic of Rodin	141
	Part B The Hand of God and Other Hand Studies	147
Unit 14	Pictorial Principles 画面原理	153
	Part A Pictorial Principles	153
	Part B Specific Design Guidelines	159
Unit 15	Illustration 插图	164
	Part A Illustration as a Fine Art	164
	Part B The Works of Aubrey Beardsley	170
Unit 16	Norman Rockwell 诺曼·罗克威尔	175
	Part A Norman Rockwell and <i>Four Freedoms</i>	175
	Part B Other Works of Rockwell	181
Unit 17	Sustainable Design 可持续设计	186
	Part A Sustainable Design in General	186
	Part B The Next Industrial Revolution (Extract)	192
Unit 18	Poetry and Painting 诗歌与美术	198
	Part A Wang Wei	198
	Part B The Reading of a Painting	205
Unit 19	American Prison Art 美国监狱艺术	210
	Part A Phyllis Kornfeld and Prison Art	210
	Part B Two Prison Artists	217
Unit 20	Ilya Repin 伊利亚·列宾	222
	Part A Repin and the <i>Religious Procession in Kursk</i>	222
	Part B Other Works of Repin	229
	Key to Exercises	233
	Glossary	270



插图作者：清华大学美术学院 美911班 王依然

芝加哥美术馆是世界上收藏印象派画作最多的美术馆。有一次它在进行内部装修，所以有些印象派作品不能展出，工作人员就挂出一块牌子，上面写着一则通告，向观众解释这些作品不能展出的原因。有趣的是，这则通告的标题是：“Where Has van Gogh Gone?” 无形中，凡·高成了印象派的代表。凡·高在印象派中的地位，乃至在西方美术中的地位，由此可见一斑。

Part A 以空灵诗意的笔调勾勒了凡·高在圣雷米精神病院创作其名作《星夜》时的情景，以及他的所思所想。文章后是一首有关这幅作品的歌曲《文森特》，相信同学们对它并不陌生。

Part B 是一篇关于凡·高生平的文章，从中我们可以体会到这位伟大画家各个时期的作品与其人生经历是紧密相关的。

Part A van Gogh & the *Starry Night*

“...looking at the stars always makes me dream...Why, I ask myself, shouldn't the shining dots of the sky be as **accessible** as the black dots on the map of France? Just as we take the train to get to Tarascon or Rouen, we take death to reach a star.”

—Vincent van Gogh

When Vincent van Gogh was a patient in an **asylum** at Saint-Rémy in the south of France, he wrote to his brother Theo: “This morning I saw the country from my window a long time before sunrise, with **nothing but** the morning star, which looked very big.” The morning star is another name for Venus, and it may be the large white **pulsating** form. van Gogh **stayed up** three nights **in a row** to paint the view from his window in the asylum, because, as he said, “the night is more alive and more richly colored than the day.”

But van Gogh was not just painting an image of what he saw. In fact, the church **spire** here **is typical of** Holland, the artist's native country. So this is a picture rooted in his imagination and memory as well—a **fantastic, apocalyptic vision** of the night sky. What others might have viewed as a **placid** scene, van Gogh has **rendered in heaving and churning** waves. Each **stroke** of paint is more than a **dab** of color—it's a field of energy, as well.

The contrast between the **chaos** of the heavens and the quiet order of the village below is remarkable. The **Cyprus** tree—**known as** the tree of death for its traditional associations with graveyards and **mourning**—creates a flame-like connection between the earth and sky. But for van Gogh, a man of strong **Christian** faith, death was not **ominous**; it was the path to heaven.

Vincent van Gogh is generally considered the greatest **Dutch** painter after Rembrandt; he **powerfully** influenced the **current** of **expressionism** in modern art. Among his **masterpieces** is the well-known the *Starry Night*.

Vincent

By Don McLean

Starry, starry night
 Paint your **palette** blue and gray
 Look out on a summer's day
 With eyes that know the darkness in my soul
 Shadows on the hills
 Sketch the trees and the **daffodils**
 Catch the breeze and the winter **chills**
 In colors on the snowy **linen** land
 Now I understand what you tried to say to me
 And how you suffered for your **sanity**
 How you tried to **set them free**
 They would not listen, they did not know how
 Perhaps they'll listen now

New Words

starry ['stɑ:ri] *adj.* 布满星星的, 繁星满天的

accessible [ək'sesəbəl] *adj.* 易接近的, 可到达的; 可理解的

asylum [ə'saɪləm] *n.* 救济院; 精神病院

pulsate [pʌl'seɪt, 'rɒlseɪt] *vi.* 搏动, 跳动, 有规律地跳动

spire ['spaɪə] *n.* 尖顶

fantastic [fæn'tæstɪk] *adj.* 幻想的, 奇异的

apocalyptic [əpəkeɪ'liptɪk] *adj.* 启示录的, 天启的

vision ['vɪʒən] *n.* 视力, 视觉; 幻想, 幻影, 景象

placid ['plæsid] *adj.* 平静的

render ['rendə] *vt.* 表现, 描写

heave [hi:v] *v.* 举起

churn [tʃə:n] *v.* 搅拌, 搅动

stroke [strəʊk] *n.* 笔触

dab [dæb] *n.* 少量, 一抹

chaos ['keɪɔs] *n.* 混乱, 混沌

Cyprus ['saɪprəs] *n.* 塞浦路斯

mourning ['mɔ:niŋ] *n.* 哀悼, 服丧

Christian ['krɪstʃən] *n.* 基督徒, 信徒 *adj.* 基督教的

ominous ['ɒmɪnəs] *adj.* 预兆的, 恶兆的, 不吉利的

Dutch [dʌtʃ] *adj.* 荷兰的

powerfully ['paʊəfəli] *adv.* 有力地, 强烈地

current ['kʌrənt] *n.* 潮流, 趋势

expressionism [ɪk'spreʃənɪz(ə)m] *n.* 表现主义

masterpiece ['mɑ:stəpi:əs] *n.* 杰作, 名著

palette ['pælit] *n.* 调色板

daffodil ['dæfədɪl] *n.* 水仙花

chill [tʃɪl] *n.* 寒意, 寒战, 寒心

linen ['lɪnɪn] *n.* 亚麻布, 亚麻制品 *adj.* 亚麻布

制的, 亚麻的

sanity ['sænitɪ] *n.* 心智健全

Phrases

nothing but 只, 只不过

stay up 不睡, 熬夜

in a row 成一排, 连续

be typical of 是……特点

be known as 被认为是……

set free 释放

Notes

Starry Night 《星夜》(凡·高作品)

Vincent van Gogh 文森特·凡·高

Tarascon, Rouen 法国地名

Theo 提奥(凡·高的弟弟)

Venus [罗神]维纳斯; [天]金星

Cyprus tree 柏树, 丝柏

Rembrandt 伦勃朗(荷兰画家)

Grammar

介词 (The Preposition)

介词后一般是名词或代词, 它不能独立存在。介词与介词后的名词或代词一起构成介词短语。介词后面的词语称为介词宾语, 因此后面如果是人称代词就应该用宾格。我们应当把介词短语看作一个整体, 考虑它在句子中充当什么成分。

介词短语在句子结构中充当的成分:

1. 状语

This morning I saw the country from my window a long time before sunrise.

What others might have viewed as a placid scene, van Gogh has rendered in heaving and churning waves.

2. 定语

Why shouldn't the shining dots of the sky be as accessible as the black dots on the map of France?

Vincent van Gogh was a patient in an asylum at Saint-Rémy in the south of France.

But van Gogh was not just painting an image of what he saw.

3. 表语

Vincent van Gogh was in an asylum.

van Gogh is of strong Christian faith.

介词与其他词类的搭配（固定词组）：

1. 与动词搭配

Looking at the stars always makes me dream...

Just as we take the train to get to Tarascon or Rouen...

He wrote to his brother Theo.

2. 与形容词搭配

The church spire here is typical of Holland.

注意：

1. 有些词既是介词又是副词，要在具体的语境中判断。一般来说，该词后面如果不跟名词或代词，则应是副词。例如：

Look out on a summer's day.

When no hope was left inside...

They flow on one after another.

2. 英语中有两种宾语：动词宾语和介词宾语。

3. 介词短语作定语时，需要放在所修饰词之后，即作定语后置。

Exercises

I Discuss the following questions (pair work).

1. Why did van Gogh prefer to paint in the night when he was in the asylum?
2. How did van Gogh represent the scene outside of asylum window?
3. What role does the Cyprus tree play in van Gogh's painting?
4. What do you think of van Gogh, both as an artist and as a man?

II Fill in the blanks with the words given below, changing the form when necessary.

dab	pulsate	heave	chill	ominous
daffodil	Christian	render	expressionism	asylum

1. In the Japanese woodcut by Katsushika Hokusai (葛饰北斋), the storm seems to be _____ the sea into mountainous waves.
2. In the _____, van Gogh painted some portraits of doctors and nurses.
3. A _____ of blue can make the picture perfect.
4. In both China and the West, _____ is endowed with particular cultural meanings.
5. His heart _____ with excitement, as he saw a work of Millet in the small antique shop.
6. These cold colors convey the _____ of winter.
7. The sky is filled with _____ black clouds.
8. For van Gogh, _____ faith is one source of his passion for art.
9. van Gogh is regarded as a forerunner of _____.
10. If you were him, how would you _____ these trees and houses?

III Choose the best words to fill in the blanks, changing the form when necessary.

1. access(*n.*, *v.*), accessible, inaccessible
 - a. These foreigners can not find the _____ to Chinese culture.
 - b. Some virus has _____ into my computer.
 - c. He found that traditional art is much more _____ than modern art.
 - d. Heavy snow made the mountain village _____ traffic.
2. fantasy, fantastic, fantastically
 - a. The advantage of cartoon is that it can create any kind of _____.
 - b. The movie _____ reproduced the scenes of that particular time.
 - c. He stepped into a _____ literary world under the guidance of the professor.
3. vision, visual, visually, visible, invisible
 - a. Besides being functional, the product should also be _____ pleasant.
 - b. _____ art is an art of space, as music is an art of time.

- c. After that trip, many beautiful _____ appeared in his mind, and he couldn't wait to turn them into images.
- d. Strokes in oil painting started to be _____ in the second half of the 19th century, while they were quite _____ before.
4. chaos, chaotic, chaotically
- a. What has made our art market so _____?
- b. The buildings were _____ laid out, which made the area look rather ugly.
- c. In his paintings, we can find order in the _____.
5. sane, insane, sanity
- a. Don't lose your _____ in front of your vanity.
- b. Is van Gogh _____ or _____?
6. spire, inspire, inspiration
- a. _____ by the primitive sculptures, he created his distinctive style.
- b. The _____ of the design comes from a kind of tropical plant.
- c. Some Gothic churches were designed to have a _____; others had flat roofs.

IV Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 在那一刻，他的头脑中只有色彩。(nothing but)
2. 为了准备考试，她熬到凌晨三点。(stay up)
3. 那所美校的学生连续三年学习素描。(in a row)
4. 这是典型的巴洛克时期的作品。(be typical of)
5. 印象派被认为是现代主义绘画的开端。(be known as)
6. 恰恰是技法释放了我们的激情。(set free)

V Cloze.

Vincent van Gogh is _____ 1 _____ considered the greatest Dutch painter _____ 2 _____ Rembrandt, and a powerful influence on Expressionist art. He turned _____ 3 _____ 800 oil paintings and 600 sketches, but in his lifetime only

_____ 4 _____ of them was sold. However, nearly 100 years after his death, his painting _____ 5 _____ “Sunflower” was auctioned off _____ 6 _____ 240 million francs, the highest price ever paid for a work of art at auction.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| 1. | A. general | B. generally | C. generate | D. gene |
| 2. | A. after | B. before | C. than | D. with |
| 3. | A. in | B. to | C. off | D. out |
| 4. | A. one | B. two | C. three | D. four |
| 5. | A. entitled | B. entitle | C. entitling | D. to |
| 6. | A. in | B. at | C. with | D. of |

Part B Biography of Vincent van Gogh

In 1853, the 30th of March, Vincent van Gogh was born in Bravant, a cold and **humid** part of the north of Holland. He maintained with his brother Theo, four years younger than him, a relationship that would determine his existence and his art. The correspondence that both **interchanged** throughout all their lives is the **testimony** of the intensity of their relationship.

After receiving a good education in a boarding school, at the age of sixteen he entered the gallery founded by his uncle—there he **came in contact with** the works of the school of Barbizon.

van Gogh was transferred to London in 1873 and that was the beginning of his first creative stage. After a love **rejection**, he became more and more lonely.

In 1878 he began the study of **theology**. He preached to the poor **miners** of Boringe. In this period he made a series of drawings of the miners. Towards 1880, Vincent discovered in painting his **authentic vocation**, believing it to be a route to **console** humanity.

In the first years of the decade of 1880 van Gogh studied with diverse painters. His fast evolution and the desire for knowledge of Impressionism caused him to leave academic education. His brother introduced him to Pissarro, Seurat and Gauguin... He became a **colorist** and his vision less traditional.

Vincent's interest in color and nature **induced** him to go to Arles, where his work **progressively** expressed his feelings about the scenes and portraits of people.

With the intention of bringing together the “impressionists of the south”, Vincent van Gogh rented a house. He invited artists that shared his interests and it was where Paul Gauguin spent two months. At the end of those two months, on Christmas Eve 1888, Gauguin and Vincent had a fight that ended with the famous cut ear of van Gogh.

In April of the following year, Vincent van Gogh was afraid that he would lose his ability to work, so he requested admission to the **psychiatric** hospital of Saint-Remy-of-Provence where he remained in for twelve months. Unable to paint outdoors he developed works related to the hospital, pictures of doctors and interpretations of pictures of Rembrandt, Delacroix and Millet.

Not being able to overcome his state of melancholy and solitude, in May of 1890 Vincent van Gogh went to Paris to visit his brother Theo.

His style evolved **formally** towards a more expressive painting, without precise forms and with vivid colors. Although months later doctor Gachet considered him totally cured, his mood did not improve due to his feelings of guilt caused by the dependency of his brother Theo and by his professional failure. Sunk in this situation of **anguish**, the 27 of July van Gogh shot himself; and died two days later.

New Words

humid ['hju:mid] *adj.* 充满潮湿的, 湿润的, 多湿气的

interchange [,intə'tʃeɪndʒ] *vt.* 交换

testimony ['testɪməni] *n.* 证词 (尤指在法庭所作的), 宣言, 陈述

rejection [ri'dʒekʃən] *n.* 拒绝

theology [θi'ɒlədʒi] *n.* 神学

miner ['maɪnə] *n.* 矿工

authentic [ɔ:'θentɪk] *adj.* 可信的

vocation [vəu'keɪʃən] *n.* 召唤, 号召; 天命,

天职

console [kən'səʊl] *vt.* 安慰, 慰藉

colorist ['kɒlərɪst] *n.* 善用色彩者

induce [ɪn'dju:s] *vt.* 导致, 促使

progressively [prə'gresɪvli] *adv.* 日益增多地

psychiatric [saɪki'ætrɪk; (US) si-] *adj.* 精神病的, 精神病治疗的

formally ['fɔ:məli] *adv.* 正式地, 形式上地

anguish ['æŋɡwɪʃ] *n.* 痛苦, 苦恼

Phrase

come in contact with 接触到

Notes

Bravant 布莱旺 (荷兰地名)

the school of Barbizon 巴比松画派 (法国
19世纪风景画派)

Borinage 博里纳日 (比利时地名)

Pissarro 毕沙罗 (法国画家)

Seurat 修拉 (法国画家)

Gauguin 高更 (法国画家)

Christmas Eve 平安夜

Arles 阿尔 (法国地名)

Delacroix 德拉克罗瓦 (法国画家)

Millet 米莱 (法国画家)

Saint-Rémy-of-Provence 普罗旺斯的圣雷
米 (法国地名)

doctor Gachet 加谢医生

Exercises

I Discuss the following questions (pair work).

1. When and where did van Gogh come in contact with the works of the school of Barbizon?
2. When did van Gogh discover in painting his authentic vocation?
3. Why did van Gogh shoot himself?

II Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The correspondence that both interchanged throughout all their lives is the testimony of the intensity of their relationship.
2. He became a colorist and his vision less traditional.
3. Although months later doctor Gachet considered him totally cured, his mood did not improve due to his feelings of guilt caused by the dependency of his brother Theo and by his professional failure.