



高等学校艺术英语规划教材

College Art English Series

大学

# 艺术英语教程

(2) (修订版)

College English  
for Art Students (2)  
(Revised Edition)

秦泗武 王 龙

主编



华中科技大学出版社

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# 前 言

《大学艺术英语教程》依据《大学英语课程教学要求》编写,供艺术类大学生在大学英语课程基础阶段学习使用。《大学艺术英语教程》学生用书共4册,配有听力材料光盘。

《大学艺术英语教程》充分考虑到艺术类大学生的专业背景和英语学习的特点,在注重打好英语语言基础的同时,更侧重培养学生的英语应用能力,将英语运用能力的训练与艺术类各相关专业的基本知识相结合。在上述总体思路的指导下,《大学艺术英语教程》更新了教学理念和内容体系,主要体现在以下几个方面:

(1)《大学艺术英语教程》在选材上注重趣味性、信息性、时代性,内容丰富,主要涉及美术、音乐、舞蹈、广告、服饰、建筑、动漫、摄影、工业设计等艺术领域。注重培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是学生运用英语进行艺术类相关领域的交际能力。每册由10个单元组成,每一个单元侧重讨论一个话题。文章短小精悍,易于学习与操练。全书配有2套自测题及答案。

(2)《大学艺术英语教程》在内容编排上认真贯彻“听、说、读、写、译”并重和“边学边用”的原则。每册每个单元由准备活动(Warm-up),读(Read and Reflect),听说(Listening and Speaking Activities),语法(Grammar),写(Practical Writing)五个部分构成。各部分具体内容如下:

① Warm-up:包含1~2个紧扣各单元话题的问题,引出单元主题,为课文学习提供基础词汇准备和背景知识。

② Read and Reflect:包括2篇阅读文章——文章A和文章B,文章相对短小精悍,都配有相关练习题,包括回答问题、判断正误等,帮助学生逐渐加深对阅读文本的理解。针对课文的练习部分包括词汇操练、句子翻译等,使学生消化和提升词汇和语法知识。

③ Listening and Speaking Activities:听说练习部分包括歌曲、诗歌欣赏以及以小组的形式来讨论与本单元的相关话题,使学生边学、边练、边用,达到“有话会讲”的目的。听力部分由生活会话和与单元话题相关的短文构成。

④ Grammar:每单元都介绍一种语法项目,并搭配有关的选择题,旨在提高学生的语法水平。

⑤ Practical Writing:包含写作技巧介绍和练习两个部分,重在培养学生的短文写作能力。

为了方便教师使用,本教程配备了电子版教师用书。

《大学艺术英语教程》的编写得到了许多同事和朋友的热情关心和指导。武汉大学张伯香教授对本教程的编写框架和选材提出了宝贵的意见和建议;华中科技大学出版



• 大学艺术英语教程(2)(修订版) •

社的编辑们在整套教材的策划、编写、版式设计等方面做了大量而细致的工作。在此,编者一并表示感谢。

《大学艺术英语教程》是我们在大学英语教学内容和学生专业背景相结合方面所作出的一次大胆尝试,由于编者的水平和经验有限,疏漏和不当之处在所难免,恳请广大师生和读者不吝赐教,以便我们进一步修订和完善。

编 者

2012年12月



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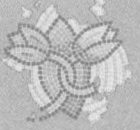


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# Unit One

## Color

### Learning Objectives

In this unit, you will learn some interesting information related to the colors in the world.

By the end of this unit, you will be able to

- △ listen and talk about color-related topics fluently;
- △ read more about colors efficiently;
- △ know rules about word-formation accurately;
- △ learn how to write a recommendation letter in English appropriately.

### Part I Warm-up

1. Write down as many colors as you can and then compare what you have written with your partner.
2. Describe your favorite color to your partner.
3. Listen to the recording and fill in the blanks with the information you hear.

Colors have deep subconscious meanings that affect our thinking and 1. They have symbolic meaning that changes 2 different cultures and countries. We are faced with color choices all the time. The first 3 decision of the day usually comes in the morning when 4 what to wear. Often times we will choose our clothes 5 on the color of the mood we are feeling or wish to 6 that day. The color selection for your brand or website is even more important than choice of 7. Color research and planning is a vital part of the design 8. Before you begin a design you must choose the 9 colors that are effective in re-enforcing the brand, message and 10 tone.



## Part II In-focus: Read and Reflect



### Text A

#### Color Psychology

Do you feel anxious in a yellow room? Does the color blue make you feel **calm** and relaxed? Artists and interior designers have long understood how color can **dramatically** affect moods, feelings and emotions. It is a powerful communication tool and can be used to signal action, influence mood and cause **physiological** reactions. Certain colors can raise blood pressure, increase **metabolism** or cause **eyestrain**.

Of course, your feelings about color can also be deeply personal and are often **rooted** in your own experience or culture. For example, while the color white is used in many Western countries to represent purity and **innocence**, it is seen as a symbol of **mourning** in many Eastern countries.

Why is color such a powerful force in our lives? What effects can it have on our bodies and minds? Continue reading to further explore the history of color including how it's used, the effects it may have and some of the most recent research on color psychology.

In 1666, English scientist **Sir Isaac Newton** discovered that when pure white light passes through a **prism**, it separates into all of the visible colors. Newton also found that each color is made up of a single **wavelength** and cannot be separated any further into other colors.

Further experiments **demonstrated** that light could be combined to form other colors. For example, red light mixed with yellow light creates an orange color. Some colors, such as yellow and purple, cancel each other out when mixed and result in a white light.

While **perceptions** of color are somewhat subjective, there are some color effects that have universal meaning. Colors in the red area of the color **spectrum** are known as warm colors and include red, orange and yellow.

---

The laws of color are unutterably beautiful, just because they are not accidental.

— Vincent van Gogh



These warm colors **evoke** emotions ranging from feelings of warmth and comfort to feelings of anger and **hostility**.

Colors on the blue side of the spectrum are known as cool colors and include blue, purple and green. These colors are often described as calm, but can also call to mind feelings of sadness or indifference.

Several ancient cultures, including the Egyptians and Chinese, practiced **chromotherapy**, or using colors to heal. Chromotherapy is sometimes referred to as light therapy and is still used today as a **holistic** or alternative treatment.

Most psychologists view color therapy with skepticism and point out that the supposed effects of color have been **exaggerated**. Colors also have different meanings in different cultures. Research has demonstrated in many cases that the mood-altering effects of color may only be temporary. A blue room may initially cause feelings of calm, but the effect **dissipates** after a short period of time.

Studies have also shown that certain colors can have an impact on performance. Exposing students to the color red **prior to** an exam has been shown to have a negative impact on test performance. More recently, researchers discovered that the color red causes people to **react with** greater speed and force, something that might prove useful during **athletic** activities.



## Words and Expressions

**calm** /kɑ:m/ *adj.* not excited, nervous 镇静的, 沉着的

**dramatically** /drə'mætikli/ *adv.* in a very impressive manner 戏剧性地, 引人注目地

**physiological** /fiziə'lɒdʒikl/ *adj.* of or relating to physiology 生理学的

**metabolism** /mə'tæbəlizəm/ *n.* the chemical processes by which food is changed into energy in your body 新陈代谢

**eyestrain** /'aɪstren/ *n.* a pain you feel in your eyes, for example because you are tired or have been reading a lot 眼睛疲劳

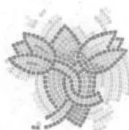
**root** /rut/ *vt.* to have developed from sth. and be strongly influenced by it (使)扎根, (使)生根

**innocence** /'ɪnəsns/ *n.* lack of experience of life or knowledge of the bad things in the world 纯洁, 清白

**mourning** /'mɔ:nɪŋ/ *n.* sadness that you show and feel because somebody has died 悲痛

**prism** /'prɪzəm/ *n.* a transparent glass or plastic object, which separates light that passes through it into the colors of the rainbow 棱镜





**wavelength** /'weɪvləŋθ/ *n.* the distance between two similar points on a wave of energy, such as light or sound 波长

**demonstrate** /'demənstreɪt/ *vt.* to show something clearly by giving proof or evidence 示范, 证明

**perception** /pə'sepʃn/ *n.* the way you notice things, especially with the senses 感觉, 知觉

**spectrum** /'spektrəm/ *n.* a band of colored lights in order of their wavelengths, as seen in a rainbow and into which light may be separated 光谱

**evoke** /i'vəʊk/ *vt.* to bring a feeling, a memory or an image into your mind 唤起, 引起

**hostility** /hə'stɪləti/ *n.* unfriendly or aggressive feelings or behavior 敌意, 恶意

**chromotherapy** /,krəʊmə'therəpi/ *n.* 色光疗法

**holistic** /həʊ'listɪk/ *adj.* considering a whole thing or being to be more than a collection of parts 整体(论)的, 全面的

**exaggerate** /ɪg'zædʒəreɪt/ *vt.* to make something seem larger, better, worse or more important than it really is 夸大, 夸张

**dissipate** /'dɪsɪpeɪt/ *vi.* to gradually become less or weaker before disappearing completely 消散; 消失

**athletic** /æθ'letɪk/ *adj.* physically strong and good at sport 运动的, 强壮灵敏的

**prior to** 在……之前

**react with** (of a substance) to change when mixed with another (物质)(与……)起化学反应

## Proper Names

Sir Isaac Newton 艾萨克·牛顿爵士

## ONLINE RESOURCES

<http://psychology.about.com>

<http://www.colormatters.com>



## Text Comprehension

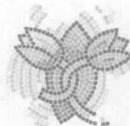
### I. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you think color is a vital communication tool? Why (not)?
2. What does the color white stand for in different cultures?
3. What did Sir Isaac Newton discovered in 1666?
4. What are these warm colors?
5. What are most psychologists' ideas about color therapy?

### II. Decide, according to Text A, whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The color white is used in many Western countries to represent purity and innocence.





2. Red light mixed with yellow light can create a purple color.
3. Colors can be classified into warm colors and cool colors.
4. Chromotherapy is a way of using colors to heal.
5. The effect of colors is always subjective.



## Exercises

### I. Recite the following paragraph.

Do you feel anxious in a yellow room? Does the color blue make you feel calm and relaxed? Artists and interior designers have long understood how color can dramatically affect moods, feelings and emotions. It is a powerful communication tool and can be used to signal action, influence mood and cause physiological reactions. Certain colors can raise blood pressure, increase metabolism or cause eyestrain.

### II. Vocabulary

*Section A. Explain the italicized part in each sentence in your own words.*

1. It is a powerful communication tool and can be used to *signal* action, influence mood and cause physiological reactions.
2. Perceptions of color are somewhat *subjective*.
3. These colors are often described as calm, but can also call to mind feelings of sadness or *indifference*.
4. Chromotherapy is sometimes referred to as light therapy and is still used today as a holistic or *alternative* treatment.
5. Most psychologists view color therapy with *skepticism* and point out that the supposed effects of color have been exaggerated.

*Section B. Complete the following sentences with the words or expressions from Text A.*

*Change the form where necessary.*

1. The body's \_\_\_\_\_ is slowed down by extreme cold.
2. Tree \_\_\_\_\_ can cause damage to buildings.
3. We received no notification \_\_\_\_\_ to today's date.
4. It is difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of sleep.
5. The photographs \_\_\_\_\_ strong memories of our holidays in France.

*Section C. Choose the proper word or expression in the table to fill in the blank in each of the following sentences. Change the form where necessary.*

dramatically	mourning	dissipate	hostility	perception
demonstrate	innocence	eyestrain	holistic	calm

1. Do you know how to prevent \_\_\_\_\_ from digital screens?
2. This new evidence will prove their \_\_\_\_\_.



3. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ to you some of the difficulties we are facing.
4. We need to take a more \_\_\_\_\_ approach to improving our schools.
5. He took a few deep breaths to \_\_\_\_\_ himself down.
6. She showed great \_\_\_\_\_ in her assessment of the family situation.
7. There was open \_\_\_\_\_ between the two schools.
8. Her laughter soon \_\_\_\_\_ the tension in the air.
9. The government announced a day of national \_\_\_\_\_ for the victims.
10. Events could have developed in a \_\_\_\_\_ different way.

### III. Translation

Section A. Put the following sentences into Chinese.

1. You should keep calm even in face of danger.
2. The doctor had a test on the physiological reaction of human being.
3. The whole nation had mourned the death of their great leader.
4. Money is thought to be the root cause of all evils.
5. A man is accounted innocent until he is proven guilty.

Section B. Put the following sentences into English, using the words, expressions or structure from Text A.

1. 我来给你演示这台机器是怎样操作的。
2. 改变公众的看法需要一些时间。
3. 他反对你的计划是众所周知的。
4. 他打开窗子,试图使房中的烟消散。
5. 铁与水 and 空气起化学反应而生锈。



## Text B

### Understanding Undertones

Color is **dynamic** and energetic. Every color has a **vibrant** public **persona**, but it also has more subtle **attributes** that the human eye does not immediately see. This is what makes color both fascinating and **frustrating**. One of the most effective techniques for **alleviating** frustration and mastering color is to understand how color **undertones** affect what the eye actually sees.

It is easy to be **cajoled** into believing that your first viewing of a color gives you all the information you need. Don't fall for the trap! Often a color's unique qualities remain concealed until you take a closer look. What you see at first glance is the color's mass tone, but what is less obvious is the color's



undertone.

The undertone of a color is often hidden from view and takes a bit of effort to uncover. Let me assure you that if at first you fail to recognize its presence and power, it will show up when you least expect it. **Disrespected** undertones will cause color schemes you thought were perfect to feel **amiss**.

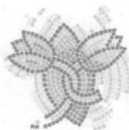
To understand undertone you need to know that colors have both mass tone and undertone. Mass tone is the color you immediately see. Undertone is the characteristic of the color that is often concealed when a color is viewed in isolation. Undertones become more **apparent** when they are used in combination with other colors. In some colors, the mass tone and undertone are very similar; other colors have undertones that are quite different from their mass tone.

A true blue, for example, will have a mass tone and an undertone that are very close to the same **hue**. However, **turquoise** has an undertone of green, and **periwinkle** has an undertone of **violet**. These undertones are easy to see to the trained eye, but with other colors, that isn't always the case. The more complex and less pure the color is, the more difficult it can become to determine the undertone. In my experience, either not recognizing, or incorrectly identifying undertone causes most color **mishaps**.

Understanding how to select the correct color is important, but selecting the correct color that also has the right undertone is even more important. Here's why: if you've ever seen or created a scheme or design that should work, but doesn't, it was probably the undertones that were off (rather than the colors themselves). The selected colors may have undertones that were fighting each other instead of working together. The mass tone and the undertone of the colors you select should work together to create a harmonious color scheme. Nothing **undermines** a good design more than clashing undertones.

Now that you understand the importance of identifying the undertone, the next step is to learn how to detect it. Skilled colorists and designers know how to take the guesswork out of this process. For those just learning, the easiest way to see the undertone is to compare it to other colors.

Start by looking at your chosen color alongside other colors from the same color family. Although the hues all belong to the same color family, you will see how their undertones are different. For example, some blues will lean



more purple or red, while others will **slant** more green or yellow. Comparing your **swatch** to the pure color is another way to see the undertone. If you place your blue next to a pure blue, the undertones will become apparent.



## Words and Expressions

- undertone** /'ʌndətəʊn/ *n.* thin or subdued color 淡色; 浅色; 柔和的色调
- dynamic** /daɪ'næmɪk/ *adj.* ( of a person ) energetic and forceful (指人)精力充沛的, 有力的
- vibrant** /'vaɪbrənt/ *adj.* full of life and energy 充满生气的; 精力充沛的
- persona** /pə'səʊnə/ *n.* character of a person as presented to others or as others perceive it 面  
具人格; 伪装人格
- attribute** /'ætrɪbjʊt/ *n.* quality regarded as a natural or typical part of sb. /sth. 特性, 特质,  
属性
- frustrating** /frʌ'streɪtɪŋ/ *adj.* causing you to feel annoyed and impatient because you cannot do  
or achieve what you want 产生挫折的, 使人沮丧的, 令人泄气的
- alleviate** /ə'li:vɪeɪt/ *vt.* make (sth.) less severe 减轻
- cajole** /kə'dʒəʊl/ *vt.* persuade sb. (to do sth.) by flattery or deceit 哄骗某人(做某事)
- disrespect** /dɪsri'spekt/ *n.* lack of respect for sb. /sth. 不尊敬; 无礼
- amiss** /ə'mɪs/ *adj.* wrong; not as it should be 有错误的, 有缺陷的
- apparent** /ə'pærənt/ *adj.* clearly seen or understand 显而易见的
- hue** /hju:/ *n.* variety or shade of a color 色调; 色彩; 色度
- turquoise** /'tɜ:kwɔɪz/ *n.* greenish-blue color 青绿色
- periwinkle** /'periwɪŋkl/ *n.* any of several types of evergreen plant with trailing stems and blue  
or white flowers 蔓长春花; 蔓长春花色
- violet** /'vaɪələɪt/ *n.* bluish-purple 蓝紫色
- mishap** /'mɪʃæp/ *n.* unlucky accident (usu. not serious) 不幸事故(通常不严重)
- undermine** /'ʌndə'maɪn/ *vt.* (fig. 比喻) waken (sth. /sb.) gradually or insidiously 逐渐削弱  
和暗中破坏(某事物/某人)
- slant** /slɑ:nt/ *vt.* 使带有某种色彩
- swatch** /swɒtʃ/ *n.* a piece (of cloth) as an example of a type or quality of material 小块样品,  
小块布样

## ONLINE RESOURCES

<http://www.sensationalcolor.com/color-theory/understanding-undertones-color-success.html>

<http://www.fi.edu/color/>

<http://www.tigercolor.com/color-lab/color-theory/color-theory-intro.htm>