

COLLEGE SPECIAL ENGLISH — ARTS

大学特色英语

——艺术篇

主 编 刘文媛 石秀红
副主编 齐世和 魏长青

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内 容 提 要

本教材主要供全国各类高校艺术类专业学生使用, 共分为 4 个篇章, 分别为美术篇、舞蹈篇、音乐篇和影视篇。每个篇章包括 4 个单元, 每单元有 3 篇课文。课文 A 为精读材料, 配有适量的练习题。课文 B 为泛读文章, 配有少量的练习题。课文 C 为课外阅读文章, 供学生扩大词汇量和知识视野使用。每单元的知识皆是由浅入深, 各单元之间也做到合理地衔接。另外, 为了配合学生自主学习, 书后配有练习参考答案和课文参考译文。

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前 言

本教材以教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》为指导思想，是经过多年的教学研究和实践编写的大学特色英语教材，主要供全国各类高校艺术类专业学生使用。本教材共分4个部分，包括美术篇、舞蹈篇、音乐篇和影视篇。每部分有4个单元，每单元有3篇文章。课文A为精读材料，配有适量的相关的习题。课文B为泛读文章，配有少量的阅读理解练习题。课文C为课外阅读文章。每单元的内容都是由浅入深，语言知识合理衔接。另外，为了配合学生自主学习，书后配有练习题的参考答案和课文的参考译文。

本教材的编写方针是：适应英语专业化发展趋势，从培养应用型人才的总体目标出发，着眼于学生学业的持续发展，围绕学生未来工作岗位对业务知识和技能的要求，使学生掌握与本专业相关的英语知识，提高其英语应用能力。同时考虑到艺术类专业学生英语基础薄弱，教师在编写教材时既重视学生英语语言能力的培养，又强调英语基础知识的巩固与加强。

教材所选用的课文语言规范、内容新颖、题材广泛、文体多样，将知识性、时代性、趣味性融于一体，把第二语言习得与专业知识学习有机地结合，从而提高学生学习英语的兴趣和积极性。练习题是本教材的重要组成部分，贯彻“以学生为中心”的教学理念，“以练为主”，强调听、说、读、写、译等技能的全面发展。练习题数量适中，知识覆盖面广，复现率高，有利于学生语言知识的输入和输出，使知识转化为技能。

本教材在编写过程中遵循从易到难、循序渐进的原则。教材各部分都按照此原则编写，各个部分既互相关联（教学材料可以贯穿始终），又相对独立（各部分都可单独使用）。因此，教师在教学中可以根据教学进度和学生水平选择适当的章节。

教材的编写经历了漫长而艰苦的过程，真可谓是“三易其稿”，“韦编三绝”，才得以与广大师生见面。但是，由于时间仓促和编者水平有限，疏漏和不妥之处在所难免，恳请广大读者不吝指正。

在本教材筹划、编写和修改的各个阶段中，天津师范大学外国语学院的领导给予了极大的支持和帮助，在此一并表示感谢。

编 者
2012年4月

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Chapter 1 Painting

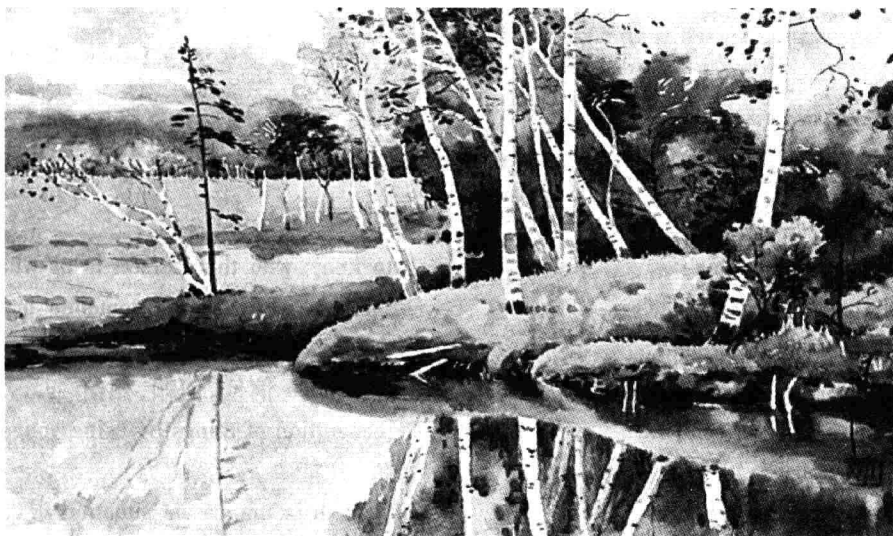
Unit 1

Text A

Monet: Father of French Impressionist Painting

Pre-reading Questions

1. What do you know about Monet?
2. Do you like Monet's paintings? Why?
3. Do you know the history of French impressionist painting?



Claude Monet is recognized as the father of French impressionist painting. From his earliest days as an artist, he trusted his perceptions in painting and the hardships he suffered throughout his whole life never deterred him from that pursuit.

Monet was born on November 14, 1840 to a grocery store owner in Paris, France. As the elder of two sons, Monet's father hoped that he would continue the family grocery store

business, but he had other ideas. To his father's dismay, Monet openly declared his love for art and his hopes of living a life as an artist.

As a young child, Monet hated school. He passed the time drawing caricatures of his teachers in his copybooks. By the age of 15, he had acquired a local reputation as a caricaturist. Later he left for Paris to learn painting. But the young artist soon became disillusioned with the traditional art taught at universities. In 1862, he joined the studio of Charles Gleyre in Paris. Together with some friends, they shared new approaches to art, painting the effects of light en plein air with broken color and rapid brushstrokes.

Although critics found his style ugly, Monet stood steadfast in his convictions that art should capture the personal moments rather than be concerned with perfection. In 1874, Monet exhibited four pastels and five paintings; among them was a work entitled *Impression: Sunrise*. Impressionism had since found its name.

The following years saw a gradual flourishing of Impressionism painting. During the 1880s and 1890s, Monet's paintings finally began to attract the attention of both the public and the critics.

All his life, through sheer determination and dedication to his new philosophy of painting, Monet finally climbed from the pits of nothingness to having an immense impact on art history forever.

(about 290 words)

New Words

recognize [ˈrekəɡnaɪz] *v.*

to know who that person is or what that thing is while seeing someone or something 认出, 识别出某人/某事物

trust [trʌst] *v.*

to believe 信任, 信赖, 相信

perception [pəˈsepʃən] *n.*

recognition of things by using your senses 感知(能力); 觉察(力)

hardship [ˈhɑːdʃɪp] *n.*

difficult or unpleasant situation 艰难, 困苦

suffer [ˈsʌfə] *v.*

to be badly affected by an event or situation 受痛苦, 受损害; 忍受, 容忍, 遭受, 蒙受

throughout [θruːˈaʊt] *prep.*

from first to last 自始至终; 在……期间

deter [dɪˈteɪə] *v.*

to try to prevent; to show opposition to 阻止, 制止

pursuit [pə'sju:t] *n.*

grocery ['grəʊsəri] *n.*

owner ['əʊnə] *n.*

elder ['eldə] *adj.*

business ['biznis] *n.*

dismay [dis'mei] *n.*

v.

declare [di'kleə] *v.*

caricature [,kærikə'tʃuə] *n.*

copybook ['kɒpibuk] *n.*

acquire [ə'kwaɪə] *v.*

local ['ləʊkəl] *adj.*

reputation [,repju'teɪʃən] *n.*

caricaturist ['kærikətʃuəɪst] *n.*

disillusion [,dɪsɪ'lu:ʒən] *v.*

university [,ju:ni'və:siti] *n.*

studio ['stju:diəʊ] *n.*

en plein air

the act of pursuing 追求, 追赶

a marketplace where groceries are sold 杂货店

someone who owns (is legal possessor of) a business 物主, 所有人

older 年长的, 年龄较大的

1. a commercial or industrial enterprise 生意, 行业, 事业

2. the activity of providing goods and services involving financial, commercial or industrial aspects 交易, 业务, 事情

惊愕, 气馁

to lower someone's spirits 使惊愕, 使焦虑, 使气馁

to state firmly 宣布, 宣告; 声明

a representation of a person that is exaggerated for comic effect 漫画; 夸张的描述或模仿

a book containing models of good penmanship 习字本, 字帖

to come into the possession of something 得到, 获得; 养成

地方性的, 当地的, 本地的

the state of being held in high esteem and honor 名气, 名声, 名誉

讽刺画家, 漫画家

to be free from false belief or illusions 使不再抱幻想, 使理想破灭

大学

1. workplace for the teaching or practice of an art 画室

2. workplace consisting of a room or building where movies or television shows or radio programs are produced and recorded 播音室; 录音室; 摄影室; 电影摄影棚; 制片厂

<法> 户外

brushstroke ['brʌʃ 'strəʊk] *n.*

steadfast ['stedfɑ:st] *adj.*

capture ['kæptʃə] *v.*

concern [kən' sɜ:n] *n.*

v.

perfection [pə' fekʃən] *n.*

exhibit [ig' zibit] *v.*

pastel ['pæstel] *n.*

entitle [in' taɪtl] *v.*

gradual ['grædʒuəl] *adj.*

attract [ə' trækt] *v.*

attention [ə' tenʃən] *n.*

sheer [ʃiə] *adj.*

determination [di,tə:mi' neiʃən] *n.*

dedication [,dedi' keɪʃən] *n.*

philosophy [fi' lɒsəfi] *n.*

pit [pit] *n.*

immense [i' mens] *adj.*

impact ['impækt] *n.*

一笔,一画;绘画的技巧

firm and dependable especially in loyalty
坚定的,不动摇的

to take a person or property by force 俘
获,夺取,占领;捕捉并描绘易逝的无
形之物

1. an anxious feeling 忧虑,焦虑,担心

2. something that interests you because it
is important or affects you 重要的或感兴
趣的事物

1. to have something to do with 与……
有关,关系到……

2. to be on the mind of 使担忧,使烦恼
the state of being without a flaw or defect
完美,完善

to show the attribute, property, knowledge,
or skill 陈列,展览

彩色粉笔画;蜡笔画

1. 使有资格

2. 给……题名

proceeding in small stages 逐渐的,逐步的
to pull toward itself or oneself 吸引,引起
……的注意

注意,专心,留心

complete 完全的,十足的

the act of determining; a position or opin-
ion or judgment 决心,决定,确定;确认
complete and wholehearted fidelity 奉献,
献身

哲学

a sizeable hole (usually in the ground) 坑
unusually great in size or amount or degree
极大的,巨大的

a forceful consequence 影响,作用,冲击力

Phrases & Expressions

be recognized as

被公认为……

to one's dismay
pass the time
leave for
broken color
stand steadfast
be concerned with

使某人惊慌/沮丧的是
打发时间
离开(去某地)
分色,分裂色彩
立场坚定
关注

Proper Names

Claude Monet

克劳德·莫奈(1840—1926,“印象主义”风格画派奠基人)

French impressionist painting

法国印象画派

Charles Gleyre

夏尔·格莱尔(1808—1874,法国古典主义画家)

Impression : Sunrise

《日出·印象》(画名)

Impressionism

印象派,印象主义

Background Information

1. Impressionism

Impressionism was a 19th-century art movement that began as a loose association of Paris-based artists whose independent exhibitions brought them to prominence in the 1870s and 1880s. The name of the movement is derived from the title of a Claude Monet's work, *Impression : Sunrise* (*Impression, soleil levant*), which provoked the critic Louis Leroy to coin the term in a satiric review published in *Le Charivari*. Characteristics of impressionist paintings include visible brush strokes, open composition, emphasis on light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), and ordinary subject matter, the inclusion of movement as a crucial element of human perception and experience, and unusual visual angles. The emergence of Impressionism in the visual arts was soon followed by analogous movements in other media which became known as impressionist music and impressionist literature.

2. Claude Monet

Claude Monet, also known as Oscar Claude Monet or Claude Oscar Monet (NOV. 14, 1840-DEC. 5, 1926), was a founder of French impressionist painting, and the most consistent and prolific practitioner of the movement's philosophy of expressing one's percep-

tions before nature, especially as applied to en plein air landscape painting. The term Impressionism is derived from the title of his painting *Impression : Sunrise*.

Notes

1. perception *n.*

- 1) the way that you think about it or the impression you have of it 认识, 观念, 看法
- 2) the recognition of things by using your senses, especially the sense of sight 感知能力, 觉察力

For example :

He was a man of keen perception.

What's your perception of the matter?

2. pursuit *n.*

- 1) thing to which one gives one's time, energy, etc. ; occupation or activity 花时间、精力等做的事; 职业
- 2) the action of pursuing an activity, interest, or plan 追求, 寻求; 从事, 进行
- 3) chasing a person, vehicle, or animal 追捕、追赶某人(或某物)

For example :

They set off at once along the lane in pursuit.

Games like chess are rather intellectual pursuits.

Exercises

I Comprehension of the text.

1. What contributes to Monet's success?
2. How did he disappoint his father?
3. When did he acquire a local reputation as a caricaturist?
4. What were Monet's new approaches to art after he joined the studio of Charles Gleyre in Paris in 1862?
5. When did Monet exhibit his *Impression : Sunrise*?

II Choose the proper interpretation from column B that best matches each word or phrase in column A.

Column A

() 1. studio

Column B

a. 后印象主义

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| () 2. collection | b. 美术画廊, 美术馆 |
| () 3. Impressionism | c. 新印象主义 |
| () 4. caricaturist | d. 展览 |
| () 5. Post-Impressionism | e. 彩色粉笔画, 蜡笔画 |
| () 6. exhibition | f. 杰作 |
| () 7. Neo-Impressionism | g. 漫画家 |
| () 8. art gallery | h. 画室 |
| () 9. pastel | i. 印象主义 |
| () 10. masterpiece | j. 收藏 |

III The suffix -ation/-ion is added to verbs ending in -ve or -te/-t to form nouns.

Examples:

motivate — motivation

corporate — corporation

Give the noun forms of the following words and then fill in the blanks with the words.

dedicate —

starve —

determinate —

direct —

celebrate —

collect —

1. We hold a _____ to welcome the foreign guests.
2. The animals had died of _____.
3. She is responsible for the _____ of wage (工资) levels within this company.
4. Monet achieved his success through sheer determination and _____ to his new philosophy of painting.
5. He has a very good _____ of foreign coins.
6. We had no trouble finding your house because your _____ were clear.

IV Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the words and phrases given below.

recognize	determination	hardship	throughout	to one's dismay
pursuit	pass the time	declare	be concerned with	acquire
local	reputation	immense	attention	impact

1. The cat crouched in the grass in _____ of a bird.
2. He _____ that the meeting has been postponed.
3. _____, Monet openly declared his love for art and his hopes of living a life as an artist.
4. Firm _____ moves mountains.
5. The computer had made a great _____ on modern life.
6. I have traveled _____ Europe.
7. They made a/an _____ improvement in English.
8. Naturally we _____ the news when we heard of the accident.
9. This store has an excellent _____ for fair dealing (买卖公道).
10. He was willing to face any _____ in fulfillment of his duty (履行他的职责).

V Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 米开朗琪罗是公认的伟大艺术家。(Michelangelo, be recognized as)
2. 莫奈热爱艺术,他希望成为一名艺术家,不愿意继承家里的杂货店,这让他的父亲非常失望。(to one's dismay, grocery store)
3. 这位年轻画家的作品很快便吸引了公众的注意。(attract one's attention)
4. 他启程去巴黎观看画展。(leave for)
5. 那位摄影师主要关注的是非洲难民的生活。(be concerned with)
6. 莫奈 15 岁的时候,在家乡时就已经非常有名气了。(acquire a local reputation)

VI Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese sentences given in brackets into English.

A: What contest do you have at your university?

B: 1 _____ (我们每年都举办绘画比赛。)

A: When is it?

B: 2 _____ (在每年 6 月份。)

A: Do you have a pop contest?

B: 3 _____ (没有。)

A: Do you have an English speech contest?

B: 4 _____ (对,我们去年 12 月在中央大厅举办了英语演讲比赛。)