



艺术英语

English for Art

王玉华 主编



Designing Landscape for Do-It-Yourselfers

Taking Care of Pearls

Creating Digital Comics

Remembering a Pioneer of Modern Chinese Art

Planning an Exhibition of Your Paintings

What Made Knitting a Fashion?

The Emergence of Modern Jewelry



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内 容 提 要

本教材是通过调研,在理论研究的基础上,针对当前国内艺术类高等院校缺少适用的英语教材的现状编写而成的。依据语言学习和专业知识相结合的原则,教材中所选文章包含有大量的专业词汇、词组和专业用语,学生一方面可以学到很多英语语言知识,同时还可以学到很多的艺术专业知识,如:室内装饰、景观设计、会展设计、中国陶瓷、中国园林、中外服装、中外绘画、数码摄影、工艺礼品、动漫制作、首饰品保养、艺术品鉴定、编织品简介等。此外,本教材精心编写了形式多样的练习,适度而典型,实用而有效,有利于学生对语言基础知识的掌握和专业能力的培养。为方便教师备课和教学,充分调动学生自主学习的积极性并培养其自学能力,同时还编写了与教材配套的《艺术英语》学习指导,配有各单元的课文、阅读材料和背景资料的译文及练习答案。

本书适用于高职高专院校艺术类各专业,也可作为有关技术人员和艺术爱好者的自学或参考用书。

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编写说明

遵循教育部提出的职业教育“以服务为宗旨,以就业为导向”的指导方针,我们在长期的教学实践中深切感受到英语教学必须贯彻实用原则,为国家培养高素质、复合型的职业技术实用人才,这正是我们编写本教材的理念。

在调研中我们发现目前艺术类高职院校的英语教学课程模式陈旧,在教材使用上与非艺术类专业无甚差别地长期沿用《大学英语》,忽视了艺术类学生独特需求。许多艺术类学生虽然基础英语学得不错,但在日常生活和以后的实际工作中还是无法解决实际应用中的问题。面对英文版的专业书刊,他们很难读懂,理不出清晰的头绪,这是因为专业英语具有特殊性,是英语语言知识和专业知识的结合,仅仅通过基础英语的学习,是远远不够的。专业英语知识的匮乏常常是学习和工作的一大障碍,因此进行专业英语的教学很有必要。但就目前情况看,虽然国内图书市场上各种英语教材、教辅资料琳琅满目,但还缺乏比较系统的适用于艺术类学生用的专业英语教材。因此,我们经过精心策划,组织编写了这本《艺术英语》。

本书选篇多取自具有权威性、代表性的专业书籍和其他媒体。为了避免学习时的枯燥乏味,我们在编排上注重题材多样,主题广泛,体例新颖活泼,信息含量丰富,语言生动有趣、难易适中,图文并茂,学起来轻松愉快,可以激发学生学习英语的热情,体现了即学即用、快乐学习的教学理念。即使是专业理论概述也言简意赅,深入浅出,利教便学,突出了理论和实用以及英语学习和艺术专业的有机结合。全书浓缩了大量的专业词汇、词组和专业用语,学生通过学习不仅可以提高专业阅读和翻译的能力,还可以通过英语学习对有关专业有更深入的了解,有利于学生拓宽艺术视野、丰富艺术感受、激发创意思维,为培养适应岗位需求的“社会人”和“职业人”奠定必要的艺术根基。

全书共有 14 个单元,内容涉及首饰艺术品设计、工艺美术品设计、环境艺



术设计、室内装潢设计、园林景观艺术设计、会展艺术设计、产品造型设计、数码艺术设计、动画设计、服装设计等领域。每个单元按主题编写,具体内容包括:Text (课文);New Words (生词)、Phrases & Expressions (短语)、Technical Terms(专业词汇);Notes (注释);Exercises(练习);Background Reference (背景知识介绍);Supplementary Reading(辅助读物)。对文章中出现的重点词汇、难句和语法知识均给予解释并举例说明。在练习的编排上把各种语言技能训练融为一体,学练结合,便于巩固知识点。背景知识的增加目的是拓宽学生的知识面,提供更多的信息和资料。为了培养学生的自学能力,每个单元还配编一篇与主题相关的阅读材料,对重点词汇和短语也有注解。书后附有常用英汉艺术专业词汇、世界著名艺术院校排名榜。

本教材的出版得到了职教界和艺术界许多专家的指导和关心,特别是上海高职高专英语课程教学指导委员会顾问蒋秉章教授,对本教材的编写提出了许多宝贵意见;上海工艺美术职业学院和文化基础部的有关领导都给予了大力支持;复旦大学出版社为本教材的尽早出版做了大量工作,特别是主审翟象俊教授、责任编辑曹珍芬副编审对本教材进行了精心策划和认真编审,谨此一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限和时间紧张,疏漏之处在所难免,恳请各方有识之士批评斧正。

王玉华
2007 年 1 月 15 日



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Unit 1

What to Look For

You've probably seen thousands of photographs of beautiful rooms in magazines and thought, "I wish I could design interiors like that!" But looking at these pictures didn't really help you learn how to decorate rooms better.

Why not? Because you didn't know what to look for and why it was beautiful. You couldn't tell what the decorator had done to produce such a beautiful environment. Sure, the magazine told you where the designer got the sofa, the wallpaper, the rug, the chairs, the tables, the lighting fixtures and the accessories. Perhaps, it told you the style of furniture — this is Louis XVI ... that is Federal ... this is Art Deco.

These are all important technical details — but knowing them didn't help you become a skilled interior designer any more than knowing the names of the paints and brushes used by Leonardo da Vinci would help you produce the *Mona Lisa*.

The missing ingredient in this process is knowing what to look for when you see a successful interior. Once you know what to look for, you will be able to learn how to achieve similar results. And that's the most important thing we're going to tell you.

From the very start, we want you to learn the three Basic Guidelines that will become the foundation of every successful interior you ever create.

1. A successful room is functional.
2. A successful room expresses a mood.
3. A successful room exhibits a sense of harmony.

Once you understand the three guidelines, you'll start to look at successful



rooms in a new way. You'll not only like a room, you'll know why you like it. You'll know what makes it work. And once you know this, you'll be ready to start designing rooms that have the same professional look. You will be an Interior Designer!

New Words



interior /ɪn'tɪərɪə/ *n.*

adj.

decorate /'dekəreɪt/ *vt.*

fixture /'fɪkstʃə/ *n.*

accessory /æk'sesərɪ/ *n.*

ingredient /ɪn'ɡrɪ:dɪənt/ *n.*

guideline /'ɡaɪdlaɪn/ *n.*

functional /'fʌŋkʃənl/ *adj.*

mood /mu:d/ *n.*

harmony /'hɑ:məni/ *n.*

professional /prə'feʃənl/ *adj.*

室内

内部的, 室内的

装饰, 为……做室内装修

固定装置

附件

成分, 因素

指导方针, 指导原则

功能的

心境, 情绪, 精神状态

协调, 融洽

专业的, 职业的

Phrases & Expressions



thousands of

not ... any more than ...

from the very start

in a new way

be ready to

成千上万的

和……一样地不……

从一开始

以新的角度/方式

准备做……

Technical Terms



lighting fixtures

interior designer

照明器材

室内装潢设计师



1. “I wish I could design interiors like that!” “我希望自己也可以做那样的室内设计!”

此处为虚拟语气 (Subjunctive Mood)。虚拟语气表示说话人的一种愿望、假设、怀疑、猜测、建议等。虚拟语气所表示的含义不是客观存在的事实。此句虚拟语气用在宾语从句中。一般在动词 wish, suggest, demand, order, insist, propose 等后面的宾语从句中用虚拟语气。又如:

I wish she would be on my side. 我希望她能站在我一边。

I wish I could help him. 我希望我能帮助他。

He insisted that all of us should be there on time by any means. 他坚持要我们大家无论如何也要准时到那儿。

2. Sure, the magazine told you where the designer got the sofa, the wallpaper, the rug, the chairs, the tables, the lighting fixtures and the accessories. 当然, 杂志会告诉你设计师在哪儿买的沙发、墙纸、地垫、椅子、桌子、灯具及装饰附件。

本句中有一个由 where 引导的宾语从句。又如:

Please tell me where she is. 请告诉我她在哪儿。

3. ... knowing them didn't help you become a skilled interior designer any more than knowing the names of the paints and brushes used by Leonardo da Vinci would help you produce the *Mona Lisa*. ……光知道这些并不能帮助你成为一名熟练的室内装潢设计师, 就像你知道列奥纳多·达·芬奇所使用的颜料和画笔的牌子并不能帮助你创作出《蒙娜丽莎》来是一样的道理。

knowing them 和 knowing the names of the paints and brushes used by Leonardo da Vinci 在这里都是动名词短语作主语。句中 not ... any more than ... 意思是“和……一样地不……”。如:

He is not diligent any more than you. 他和你一样不勤奋。

This question is not any more difficult than that one. 这个问题和那个问题一样都不难。

4. Once you understand the three guidelines, you'll start to look at successful rooms in a new way. 一旦你理解了这三大指导原则, 你就能以一种新的方式观察成功的房间设计了。

Once 在这里作连词,引导条件状语从句,意思是“一旦;一……就……”。
又如:

Once printed, this dictionary will be very popular. 一旦出版,这本词典将会非常受欢迎。

Once he arrives we can start. 他一到我们就可以动身。

5. You'll know what makes it work. 你会明白这样的效果是如何产生的。

work 在这里是“起作用,产生效果”的意思。又如:

The sleeping pills worked. 安眠药起了作用。



Exercises

1. Answer the following questions after you have read the passage.

- 1) Will looking at good pictures help you learn how to decorate rooms better?
Why or why not?
- 2) Can a designer create a good room by knowing the lighting fixtures well?
- 3) What should you do when you see a successful interior?
- 4) What are the three basic guidelines of interior design?
- 5) Do you want to be an interior designer? What is the most important thing you learn from this text?

2. Fill in each blank with a proper word beginning with the letter given.

A successful room is f_____. This is the most obvious g_____ of all. To be s_____, a room must serve its intended functions. What is the basic function of a living room? Generally, it is a place f_____ conversation. In fact, another common function of a living room is to provide an e_____ for quiet reading. And the last function of the living room is entertaining. A well-designed living room, therefore, should p_____ convenient table surfaces o_____ which guests — and their hosts — can place plates, cups, and glasses. All of this is obvious. Yet, the subtleties (微妙) of providing for a functional environment are often o_____ by amateur interior decorators. The starting point in all good rooms, therefore, is to decide in a _____ what functions the room is to f_____.

3. Find proper words from the following box to describe the pictures below.

natural	casual	warm	sophisticated
sleek	modern	mechanistic	urban
rustic	rugged	traditional	contemporary
country style	adirondack style	cool	stark

casual /'kæʒjʊəl/ *adj.*

sophisticated /sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd/ *adj.*

sleek /sli:k/ *adj.*

mechanistic /,mekə'nɪstɪk/ *adj.*

rustic /'rʌstɪk/ *adj.*

rugged /'rʌɡɪd/ *adj.*

stark /stɑ:k/ *adj.*

不经意的,随便的,非正式的

不落俗套的;精致的

(外表)过分整洁的,讲究的

机械的

乡村风味的;质朴的

粗糙的;坚固耐用的

刻板的

What words come to mind when you look at the city apartment shown here?



- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____

Now, what words come to mind when you look at the country living room here?



- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____

4. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1) 这位室内设计师在开始设计前看了数千张照片。(thousands of)
- 2) 她希望自己的房子能装修得更漂亮些。(wish)
- 3) 从一开始,他就喜欢学习室内设计。(from the very start)
- 4) 他们准备明天把墙纸贴上。(be ready to)
- 5) 在室内设计方面,杰克和苏珊一样不够专业。(not ... any more than ...)



Background Reference

1. Louis XVI(1754-1793)

King of France (1774-1792). In 1789 he summoned the States-General(三级会议), but he did not grant the reforms that were demanded and revolution followed. Louis and his queen, Marie Antoinette, were executed in 1793.

Louis XVI style (also called Neo Classic): Partly as a counter-movement to the evolving Art Nouveau, the style features straight lines, turned and fluted legs, and relief carved, generally symmetrical acanthus leaves, floral swags, rope beadings and rosettes. Louis XVI style displays restrained elegance.



Louis XVI style (Neo Classic)

2. Federal

Relating to or characteristic of a style of architecture, furniture, and decoration produced in the United States especially in the late 18th and early 19th centuries

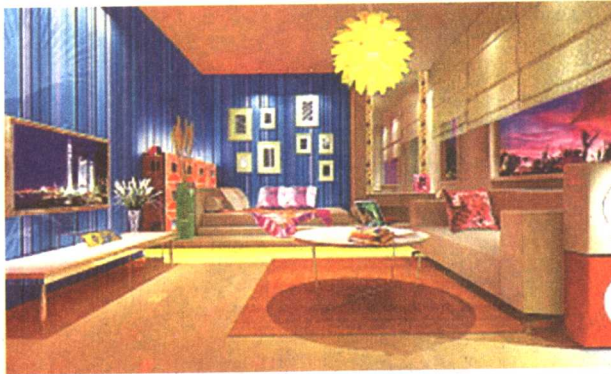
and characterized by adaptations of classical forms combined with typically American motifs.



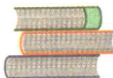
Federal Style

3. Art Deco

A decorative and architectural style of the period 1925-1940, characterized by geometric designs, bold colors, and the use of plastic and glass.



Art Deco Style



Supplementary Reading

Ten Factors That Improve the Design of Your Living Room

1. Make sure the main activities can be carried out comfortably. The room

should be organized so that you can do all the activities comfortably. Planning the main elements, such as the location of the TV and the traffic flow, will help to achieve it.

2. Reduce the dominance of the television. Move your television out of the living room if possible. Once it is switched on, it can demand your attention and halt the conversation.
3. Move other activities to different rooms. When too many activities take place in the living room, move some of them to another room.
4. Arrange the traffic flow efficiently. People should be able to sit and relax without others pushing past them to get to the phone or the kitchen. You can achieve this by arranging the furniture so that people can walk behind the sofas, without interrupting the conversation.
5. Make sure there's a place for your guest's coffee cup. Is there a coffee table or nest of tables close at hand so that guests can put a cup of coffee on them?



This town house living room dates back to the 1600s, and has a stone inglenook fireplace. Low lighting contributes to a cosy atmosphere, and two sofas opposite each other simply invite you to sit down. The family has exposed the ceiling beams, and also did away with a hall, to make the room larger.