

丛书主编 罗虹 李道顺  
丛书主审 余澄清  
顾 Dr. Brendon Lovett [英]



■ 主编 李道顺 罗虹

高等院校艺术英语丛书

# 大学艺术英语

第三册



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顾 问 Dr. Brendon Lovett [英]

# 大学艺术英语 (第三册)

## College English for Arts Students (3)

主 编 李道顺 罗 虹

副主编 鞠 丽 谢 恩 孙沅媛

郑 青 孙 伟 赵安华

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# 内 容 提 要

“大学艺术英语”系列教材是根据国家新“大学英语教学大纲”的要求，为适应新形势对普通高等学校本、专科艺术类英语教学改革的需要而组织编写的。本套教材（共四册）十分注重结合艺术类学生的特点，在编写上重点突出了艺术类相关的内容和知识，以拓宽学生对艺术专业领域的视野，培养全面发展复合型艺术人才。同时，强调了对学生英语基本技能的培养和训练，从而提高学生实际运用英语的能力。

本套教材题材广泛、内容新颖、图文并茂、讲解详细，十分适合教学和学生、读者自学。

本书为《大学艺术英语第三册》，共十个章节，每个章节都由“课文”、“听”、“说”、“语法”和“写作”五个部分组成，另附有每一章节各项练习的参考答案，并配有全书“听”、“说”材料的录音光盘。





# 序

为了适应我国政治、经济、文化、教育的需要，各行各业的从业人员都在学习英语，掀起了一波又一波的热潮。“你的英语学习得怎么样？”“怎样才能学好英语？”成为一个大家（包括教师、学生和家長）关注的问题。英语被看成是一个科目、一个整体。但是相对来说，“你学什么英语？”这个较为具体的问题却谈论得比较少。如果我们再深入一点观察我们自己是怎样学习和使用自己的母语，就会发现一般人对自已的母语并非全都掌握的，例如一个医生、一个工程师或一个语文教师在工作中所使用的语汇就大不相同。至于法律条文，更不是一般人所能理解。解放初期，有一个俄语专业毕业的学生被分配到武汉当长江大桥建设中的前苏联专家的翻译，有一天专家要他去拿一个 собачка，在俄语里，собака 是“狗”，而在构词法里-чка 是“小”的意思。结果他花了几夭找到一条小狗拖去工地，专家见后哈哈大笑，原来 собачка 除了“小狗”的意义以外，在机械用语里还有“制动片”的意思。其实英语中的 dog 也有这个意思，不过一般人很少用到它。

从语体使用的角度看，我们对自己的母语也不是全都懂得的。一般来说，我们掌握三方面的语言：一是语言的核心部分（包括基本的词汇和语法）；二是和我们的职业或专业有关的语言（例如法律语言、会计语言、计算机语言……）；三是和个人的爱好有关的语言（例如音乐语言、集邮语言、足球语言……）。母语如此，遑论外语？所以学习一门外语不可能掌握它的全部，除了语言的核心必须学好外，只能根据需要，学习一些和自已有关的语言。这个想法从 20 世纪 60 年代就开始流行，这就是所谓的专门用途语言（Language for Specific Purposes），而且深入到教学大纲和教材、教法的不同层面。在我国的大学英语教育中，首先出现的是供文科和理工科使用的不同的教材，其后又出现供医科、农科使用的教材，等等。当然专门用途语言也有许多有待讨论和解决的问题，例如怎样处理基础和专业的关系、专门化的程度、怎样进行需要分析，等等。这些问题只能通过实践的摸索才能得以完满解决。



我很高兴看到由余澄清主审，李道顺、罗虹、安铁汉、余澄清、李双锁编著的“高等院校艺术英语类图书”的问世。教材从实际需要出发，考虑到各种语言能力的培养，内容丰富、练习充实；这是专门用途英语的另一枝奇葩，可以满足艺术类学生的大学英语的需要。当然一套好的教材是“炼”出来的，只有反复使用、修订，才能趋于完善。但是这总归是在实践的过程中迈出了可贵的一步，值得祝贺！

是为序。

桂诗春

2006年11月

# 前言

随着我国经济和社会的发展,我国各学科出现了前所未有的“百花齐放,百家争鸣”的局面。各高校所开设的专业也日趋完善。艺术,作为近年来迅猛发展的学科,越来越受到人们的重视,并已经在众多的高等院校作为本科专业及专科专业开设。然而,在我国艺术教育领域里却存在着一个极大的不足之处,那就是多数院校的艺术专业课程讲授的还主要是汉语课程,迄今为止还没有一套系统的大学艺术英语教材,虽然一些院校也有个别专业的艺术方面的英语教材,但它们主要局限于更细的专业,比如工艺英语,美术英语,服装英语等,这不得不说是个极大的缺陷。作为对我国艺术类英语教学这方面空白的填补,《高等院校艺术英语丛书》这套酝酿已久的教材应时而出。

本套教材十分注重结合艺术类学生的特点,在编写上重点突出了艺术类相关的内容,专业术语和知识,以拓宽学生对艺术专业领域的视野,培养全面发展复合型艺术人才。同时,强调了对学生英语基本技能的培养和训练,从而提高学生实际运用英语的能力。

编写上具有以下特点:

**1. 题材广泛。**本套教材从音乐、美术、服饰、舞蹈、建筑、雕刻、绘画、装饰、广告等多方面介绍了艺术的领域,内容丰富多彩,插图精美,展现了多姿多彩的艺术大世界,是一套系统、全面的艺术英语教材。

**2. 材料新颖。**本套教材所选内容大部分来源于国内外最新原版书籍和文章,观点新颖、表达地道。在着重介绍艺术形式与艺术理论的同时,也介绍了一些古今中外著名的艺术名作和艺术大师,供学生在掌握英语、欣赏艺术的同时,了解更多的知识,有助于拓宽学生的艺术视野。

**3. 专业突出。**本书所用英语词汇专业、准确,基本上体现了当今国内外艺术界的原貌,学生可在学好专业课的基础上,积累英语词汇及标准表达法,形成本专业的独特优势。

**4. 练习全面。**本书课后备有大量练习,不仅有助于学生加深对所学知识



的理解,还可以通过阅读材料涉猎更多的知识。同时,还备有听、说材料,从听说读写等方面提高学生的运用英语能力。

《高等院校艺术英语丛书》分为四册,每册十个章节,每个章节都由课文 A (Text A)、课文 B (Text B)、听和说 (Listening and Speaking)、语法 (Grammar) 和写作 (Guided Writing) 五个部分组成。书后附有总词汇表,练习参考答案和录音听力材料,可供读者使用和参考。本套教材可作为高等院校艺术类学生的大学英语教材,同时可作为英语爱好者及相关英语工作者扩大知识面、提高专业水平的珍贵的英语读物。

本书由余澄清教授主审,由李道顺和罗虹教授主编。本套书在课题立项,编写和出版过程中得到了武汉大学出版社领导和编辑人员的热关心和大力支持。桂诗春教授为“高等院校艺术英语丛书”审稿作序,Dr. Bredon. Lovette 博士(牛津大学)审读定稿,在此一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中错误之处在所难免。恳请广大同仁批评指正,也衷心希望广大读者能给我们提出有益的意见和建议,以便再版时修订纠正。

编 者

2006 年 10 月 1 日于南湖

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# **Chapter 1**

## **American Music**



### **Setting Goals**

**In this chapter you will learn:**

- I . Text A: Hip-hop Music**
- II . Text B: American Music**
- III . Listening and Speaking**
- IV . Grammar: Infinitive**
- V . Guided Writing: Letter of Thanks**
- VI . Reading Skill: Finding out the Main Ideas in Sentences**



## Text A

### Hip-hop Music

Hip-hop is a cultural movement that began amongst urban youth in the United States, but has since **spread around** the world. The main elements of Hip-hop are: **rapping, DJ, graffiti art, and break-dance**. The term has since come to be a **euphemism** for rap music to much of **mainstream** audiences; they are not, however, **interchangeable**, rapping is the **vocal** expression of **lyrics** together with a rhythm beneath it. ①

Hip-hop music **is related to** the traveling singers and poets whose musical style is a memory of it. Some traditions came with slaves to the New World. The most important direct influence on the creation of Hip-hop music is the Jamaican style called **dub**, which arose in the 1960s. Dub musicians like King Tubby **isolated** rapping breaks because dancers at clubs preferred the energetic rhythms of the often-short breaks. Soon, performers began speaking along with these rhythms. In 1967, Jamaican **immigrants** like DJ Kool Herc brought dub to New York City, and it there **evolved** into Hip-hop.

Herc was one of the most popular DJs in early 1970s New York, playing at neighborhood parties, and he quickly **switched from** using **reggae** records **to funk**, rock and, later, disco, since the New York audience did not particularly like reggae. ② Herc and other DJs **extended** the rapping breaks using an **audio** mixer and two records, and other mixing techniques soon developed. Performers spoke while the music played; these were originally called MCs and, later, rappers. Originally, these early rappers **focused on** introducing themselves and others in the audience, with some improvisation and a simple four-count beat, along with a simple chorus. Later **MCs** added more complex lyrics, often humorous and incorporated sexual themes. By the end of the 1970s, Hip-hop music was beginning to become a major **commercial** and artistic force and had spread throughout the United States. During the 1980s and 1990s, Hip-hop gradually became mainstream in the US and, **to a lesser degree**, worldwide.

One of the earliest and most important graffiti **crews** was the Savage Seven, who included future old school rap star Africa Bambaataa. The Black Spades were followed by many other crews, and graffiti art arose to mark boundaries between

them, among other purposes. <sup>③</sup> Graffiti as an art had been known since at least the 1950s, but really began developing in **earnest** in 1969 and flourished during the 1970s. Originality was very important; for example, in 1972, one well-respected graffiti artist called Super Kool replaced the **dispersion** cap on his spray paint with a wider one, found on a can of oven cleaner. This is still a common practice. <sup>④</sup> By 1976, graffiti artists like Lee Quinones began painting whole murals using advanced techniques. Some of the most memorable of Quinones' work was political in nature, calling for an end to the arms race, for example.

Break-dancing is the fourth major element of Hip-hop culture after rapping, DJ and graffiti. According to those who have documented the history of break-dance, its origin can **be traced to** James Brown in 1969 and his performance of "Get on the good foot", in which he performed a highly **acrobatic** dance called the "Good Foot". This **took off**, especially in the Bronx in New York, where groups of young men would battle, competing their dance moves against a **rival** group's in order to establish **supremacy**. <sup>⑤</sup> This often replaced what had been straightforward gang **conflict** but sometimes these break-dance **encounters** would also lead to violence, as one or other side would feel **slighted** in the competition.





## New Words

rap [ræp]

DJ

graffiti [grə'fi:ti]

break-dance

euphemism ['ju:fimizəm]

mainstream ['meinstri:m]

interchangeable [intə'tʃeindʒəbl]

vocal ['vəukl]

lyric ['lirik]

dub [dʌb]

isolate ['aisəleit]

immigrant ['imigrənt]

evolve [i'vɒlv]

reggae ['regei]

funk [fʌŋk]

extend [iks'tend]

audio ['ɔ:diəu]

MC

commercial [kə'mə:ʃəl]

crew [kru:]

earnest ['ə:nɪst]

dispersion [dis'pɜ:ʃn]

acrobatic [ækro'batik]

rival ['raɪvl]

supremacy [sju'preməsi]

conflict ['kɒnflikt]

encounter [in'kauntə]

slight [slait]

n. 轻敲, 拍击, 责骂; 说唱乐

n. 播放音乐的人, 配音师

n. 涂鸦, 图画

n. 霹雳舞

n. 婉言, 委婉的说法

n. 主流

a. 可互换的

a. 声音的

a. 抒情的 n. (pl.) 抒情诗, 歌词

v. 配音, 给……起绰名

vt. 使隔离, 使孤立

n. 移民, 侨民

v. 进展, 进化, 展开

n. 瑞格舞 (西印度群岛的节奏很强的流行音乐和舞蹈)

n. 放克乐; (贬) 胆小鬼

v. 扩充, 延伸; 伸展, 扩展

a. 成音频率的; 声音的

n. 主持人 (Master of Ceremonies)

a. 商业的

n. 全体船员; 全体乘务员

a. 认真的, 热心的; 重要的

n. 散布

a. 杂技的

n. 对手, 竞争者 a. 竞争的

n. 至高无上, 主权

n. 冲突, 矛盾, 争执

n./v. 遇见, 遭遇

a. 轻微的, 脆弱的 v. 轻视, 忽略



## Phrases and Expressions

spread around	传播, 扩散
be related to	与……有关
switch from... to	从……转变为……
focus on	集中
to a degree	在一定程度上 (相当)
be traced to	跟踪, 追踪; 找出
take off	大受欢迎



## Notes to the Text

1. The term has since come to be a euphemism for rap music to much of mainstream audiences; they are not, however, interchangeable, rapping is the vocal expression of lyrics together with a rhythm beneath it.  
后来, 对于说唱乐的大多数听众来说, 这个词变成了说唱乐的委婉语, 但是这两个词却不可以混为一谈, 因为说唱乐是在音乐的伴奏下, 口中念着歌词的一种音乐。
2. Herc was one of the most popular DJs in early 1970s New York, playing at neighborhood parties, and he quickly switched from using reggae records to funk, rock and, later, disco, since the New York audience did not particularly like reggae.  
Herc 是 20 世纪 70 年代早期纽约最有名的 DJ 之一, 常常在街坊聚会上 (街区聚会) 表演, 他起先使用雷鬼乐, 然后迅速转向放克乐、摇滚乐, 最后是迪斯科音乐, 因为当时的纽约听众不怎么喜欢雷鬼乐。
3. The Black Spades were followed by many other crews, and graffiti art arose to mark boundaries between them, among other purposes.  
随后, 许多帮派开始纷纷效仿 “Black Spades”, 涂鸦作品也成了他们之间区分帮派界限的标志。
4. Originality was very important; for example, in 1972, one well-respected graffiti artist called Super Kool replaced the dispersion cap on his spray paint with a wider one, found on a can of oven cleaner. This is still a common practice.  
对涂鸦艺术家来说, 独创性是非常重要的。比如, 1972 年, 一个广受尊敬、名为 Super Kool 的涂鸦艺术家用炉灶清洗液上的喷嘴替换了罐装喷漆



的喷嘴，这样一来，喷漆口就变宽了，现在许多涂鸦作者还沿袭了这一做法。

5. This took off, especially in the Bronx in New York, where groups of young men would battle, competing their dance moves against a rival group's in order to establish supremacy.

此举大受欢迎，尤其是在纽约的 Bronx，一些年轻人互相打架斗殴，他们自创舞步与对手进行舞战，以一决高低。



## Exercises

### Comprehension of the text.

#### I. Answer the following questions.

1. What is Hip-hop music?
2. When and where did Hip-hop music originally begin?
3. What are the four main elements of Hip-hop? Tell the features of each of them.
4. Have you ever encountered anything about "graffiti art"? What do you think of it?
5. What have you learned about Hip-hop music from this text? Discuss it with your partners.

#### II. Choose the best answer according to the text.

1. Hip-hop music is a cultural movement began primarily amongst \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the White Americans                      B. the African-Americans  
 C. the Asian-Americans                      D. the Hispanics
2. The most important direct influence on the creation of Hip-hop music is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. jazz music                                  B. dub music  
 C. disco music                                  D. rock music
3. When did graffiti art really begin developing?  
 A. In 1950.                                      B. In 1969.  
 C. In 1972.                                      D. In 1976.
4. What is very important for graffiti artists?  
 A. Authenticity                                  B. Vividness  
 C. Originality                                   D. Practicability