



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

高等学校专业英语教材

艺术设计 专业英语教程 (第2版)

▶ 谭淑敏 主编



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内 容 简 介

本书是普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材。本书旨在使读者掌握艺术设计相关专业英语术语及用法,培养和提高读者阅读和翻译专业英语文献资料的能力,以及口头表达能力。

本书可读性强,题材覆盖面广,涉及设计历史、设计名家、设计技巧等。本书由12个单元组成,内容包括工艺美术运动、包豪斯与设计教育、工业设计专题、平面设计专题、环境艺术专题、网络多媒体技术、织物图案设计、时尚与艺术设计、电脑辅助设计、设计院校介绍、谋求设计职位、设计杂谈。每个单元由课文、词汇、注释和练习组成,书后还附有所有课文参考译文和练习参考答案。为了方便教学,本书另配有电子教案,向采纳本书作为教材的教师免费提供。

本书可作为高等理工院校和高等美术院校艺术设计相关专业的专业英语教材,也可供从事相关专业的人员学习参考。

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Preface

前 言

艺术设计专业,涵盖工业设计、平面视觉传达、环境艺术设计、网络多媒体设计及三维影视动画等诸多学科,既属于实用美术的范畴,又包含科学技术的成分,以其紧密结合大众生活,融理性思维与感性审美于一体,而日益受到社会关注。目前在美术院校和理工院校均设有此专业,以满足不断增长的教育需求。

作为现代艺术设计中心的欧美各国,在当代设计的产生、发展与市场化的进程中有诸多值得我们借鉴之处,阅读相关的英文原作显然是了解其基本理念的必要手段。本书以提高相关专业学生阅读英语文献的能力为目的,扩展其英语写、译和口头表达能力。同时,选材精到、译注得当的课文内容也将对有志赴海外深造的学子起到一定的帮助作用。

本书可读性强,题材覆盖面广,涉及设计历史、设计名家、设计技巧等,分别列入12个单元:工艺美术运动、包豪斯与设计教育、工业设计专题、平面设计专题、环境艺术专题、网络多媒体技术、织物图案设计、时尚与艺术设计、电脑辅助设计、设计院校介绍、谋求设计职位、设计杂谈。每个单元包括课文、词汇、注释和练习,其中课文侧重展示本主题领域基础知识和关键内容,配合注释和完整译文,便于读者自学。为了方便教学,本书另配有电子教等,向采纳本书作为教材的教师免费提供。

由于水平所限,书中难免有不妥和错误之处,恳请读者批评指正。

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编 者

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Unit One

Arts and Crafts Movement



Lesson 1 William Morris



Lesson 2 Arts & Crafts Style



Lesson 3 The Decorative Arts

Design
ART

Lesson 1 William Morris

Famous as the founder of the Arts and Crafts Movement^[1], William Morris (1834-1896) was born at Elm House, Walthamstow^[2]. Walthamstow in those days was a village above the Lea Valley, on the edge of Epping forest, but comfortably close to London. He was the third of nine children (and the oldest son) of William and Emma Shelton Morris. His family was well-to-do, and during Morris's youth became increasingly wealthy: at twenty-one, Morris came into an annual income of £900, quite a tidy sum in those days.



Morris's childhood was a happy one. He was spoiled by everyone, and was rather temperamental. At age four he began to read Sir Walter Scott^[3]'s Waverley Novels, and he had finished them all by the time he was nine. His doting father presented him with a pony and a miniature suit of armor, and, in the character of a diminutive knight-errant, he went off on long quests into the depths of Epping Forest^[4]. He was rather a solitary child, close only to his sister Emma, and even in childhood was possessed of a romantic attachment to forests and gardens and flowers and birds which, with his interest in mediaevalism, would recur in his art, his poetry, and his fiction for the rest of his life^[5].

In 1853 Morris entered Exeter College at Oxford, where he met Edward Burne-Jones^[6], who would become one of the greatest of the Pre-Raphaelite^[7] artists, would remain Morris's closest friend for the remainder of his life. At Oxford Morris became a member of an undergraduate aesthetic circle which was enamored of an idealized Middle Ages. There too Morris began to write poetry which was heavily indebted to the work of Tennyson, Keats, Browning, and, most of all, his beloved Chaucer^[8].

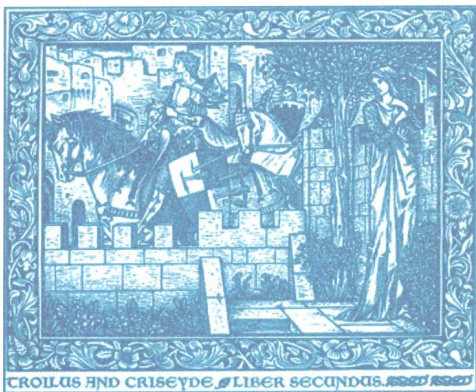
In 1855 Morris made a walking tour of the great Gothic cathedrals of Northern France with Burne-Jones. Both of them were overcome and decided to abandon their clerical studies in order to become artists, and Morris left Oxford at the end of the year^[9].



In 1856 Morris began to work in the architectural office of G. E. Street, where he met Philip Webb, who would become another close friend and associate.

In 1860 Morris commissioned Philip Webb to design Morris's famous Red House in South London; Morris and his friends and acquaintances decorated the house themselves in properly mediaeval fashion, building all the furnishings, designing stained glass windows, painting murals, and weaving tapestries, and discovered that they enjoyed it^[10].

Morris & Co. had been founded in 1861, as a direct result of Red House by a group including Morris himself and a number of his friends and associates. The company was to produce such items as murals, wood-carvings, stained-glass windows, metalwork, furniture, and embroideries; and all this was to be accomplished according to the long-since abandoned principles of craftsmanship which had governed mediaeval art^[11]: the workman-artist would conceive of, design, and actually bring his own work into being, presiding over it from first to last.



Wood-engraved illustration designed by Sir Edward Coley Burne-Jones, with border and typography by William Morris; from the Kelmscott Press edition of *The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer*, 1896

the artist^[14]. The most important book of the Press was the Kelmscott Chaucer, which has been described as the most beautiful book to be produced since the Renaissance^[15]. This had typography and borders by Morris, with 87 illustrations by Burne-Jones. Other artists working as designers for the Kelmscott Press included C. M. Gere, Arthur Gaskin, and E. H. New, all from the Birmingham School of Art, and the

Birmingham illustrators were in general much influenced by Morris's books^[16].

Words and Expressions

1. well-to-do *adj.* 富有的;有钱的
2. tidy ['taidi] *adj.* [口]相当好的;巨额的(款项)
3. temperamental [ˌtempərə'mentl] *adj.* 敏感的,神经质的
4. doting ['dəutiŋ] *adj.* 沉溺于爱的,溺爱的
5. miniature ['miniətʃə] *adj.* 小型的,缩小的;小规模
6. diminutive [di'minjutiv] *adj.* 小的,极小的,小型的
7. knight-errant 游侠骑士
8. solitary ['sɒlitəri] *adj.* 孤独的
9. attachment [ə'tætʃmənt] *n.* 依恋,爱慕
10. mediaevalism *n.* 中世纪精神(特征、信仰、风俗)
11. recur [ri'kə:] *vi.* 复发,重现,再来
12. remainder [ri'meində] *n.* 剩余的部分
13. undergraduate [ˌʌndə'grædjuit] *adj.* 大学生的
14. aesthetic [i:s'θetik] *adj.* 美学的,审美的,有审美感的
15. be enamored [i'næməd] *of* 倾心,着迷
16. indebted [in'detid] *adj.* (因受帮助而)感激的,蒙恩的
17. Gothic ['gəθik] *n.* 哥特式 *adj.* 哥特式的
18. abandon [ə'bændən] *vt.* 放弃,遗弃
19. clerical ['klerikəl] *adj.* 神职人员的;办事员的;办公室工作的
20. associate [ə'səʊʃieit] *n.* 合作人,同事
21. commission [kə'miʃən] *vt.* 委任,任命
22. acquaintance [ə'kweintəns] *n.* 相识,熟人
23. stained [steind] glass *n.* 彩色的玻璃(常用于镶嵌教堂的窗户)
24. mural ['mjuərəl] *n.* 壁画,壁饰
25. tapestry ['tæpistri] *n.* 织锦,挂毯
26. embroidery [im'brɔidəri] *n.* 刺绣品,粉饰,刺绣,装饰
27. accomplish [ə'kɒmpliʃ] *vt.* 完成,达到,实现
28. principle ['prinsəpl] *n.* 法则,原则,原理
29. conceive [kən'si:v] *of* 想象
30. preside [pri'zaid] *v.* 主持
31. incorporate [in'kɔ:pəreit] *vt.* 合并,具体表现

32. collaborate [kə'læbəreɪt] *vi.* 合作
 33. approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] *vt.* 接近, 动手处理
 34. typography [taɪ'pɒgrəfi] *n.* 排版; 排印, 版面; 排版式样
 35. illustration [ɪləs'treɪʃən] *n.* 插图, 图解

Notes

1. Arts and Crafts Movement : 19 世纪末的英国工艺美术运动
2. Walthamstow : 沃瑟斯顿, 英国英格兰东南部城市, 在大伦敦郡的东北部。Walthamstow in those days was a village above the Lea Valley, on the edge of Epping forest, but comfortably close to London. “那时沃瑟斯顿只不过是里谷上的一个小村子, 紧靠着伊平森林, 离伦敦很近。”
3. Walter Scott : 沃尔特·司各特(1771—1832), 英国的民谣家和历史小说家。Waverley Novels 威渥莱小说集, 是司各特的代表作之一。
4. His doting father presented him with a pony and a miniature suit of armor, and, in the character of a diminutive knight-errant, he went off on long quests into the depths of Epping Forest. “溺爱他的父亲曾送他一匹小马和一套小盔甲, 而他便打扮成一个小小的游侠骑士, 试图深入到伊平森林中探险。”此处 in the character of 意为“扮演”; on long quests 相当于 in quest of adventure, 即“寻求冒险活动”。
5. ... even in childhood was possessed of a romantic attachment to forests and gardens and flowers and birds which, with his interest in mediaevalism, would recur in his art, his poetry, and his fiction for the rest of his life. “甚至还在幼年时期, 他对森林、花园、鲜花和鸟类就有着浪漫的依恋之情, 同时伴随着对中古风情的浓厚兴趣。这在他以后的绘画、诗歌和小说中都有所反映。”此处, which 指代前面所说的 romantic attachment。
6. Burne-Jones : 爱德华·伯恩·琼斯(1833—1898)英国画家, 前拉斐尔派成员, 以其绘画作品和彩绘玻璃上神秘而又似梦境般的背景而闻名。
7. Pre-Raphaelite : 拉斐尔前派, 属于拉斐尔前派兄弟会(建于 1848 年的英国团体), 提倡拉斐尔之前的意大利油画的风格和精神。
8. Tennyson, Keats, Browning, Chaucer 均为英国诗人。There too Morris began to write poetry which was heavily indebted to the work of Tennyson, Keats, Browning, and, most of all, his beloved Chaucer. “也是在那儿(指牛津), 他开始

作诗,并深深得益于丁尼生、济慈、勃朗宁等人的作品,乔叟尤其受到他的喜爱。”

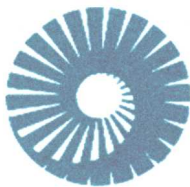
9. Both of them were overcome and decided to abandon their clerical studies in order to become artists, and Morris left Oxford at the end of the year. 两人都被深深打动,决定放弃学业投身艺术。这一年末,莫里斯离开了牛津。此处,overcome有“打动、征服”的含义。
10. Morris and his friends and acquaintances decorated the house themselves in properly mediaeval fashion, building all the furnishings, designing stained glass windows, painting murals, and weaving tapestries, and discovered that they enjoyed it. “莫里斯和他的朋友和熟人们一道依据中世纪的风格装修了这所房子,制作了全部的家具、设计了玻璃嵌花窗、绘制了壁画、编织了挂毯等,从中得到了不少的乐趣。” building..., designing..., painting..., weaving..., 一组由现在分词引导的状语从句描述了“装修”的具体行为。
11. the long-since abandoned principles of craftsmanship which had governed mediaeval art “很久以来已被弃置的、在中世纪艺术中占据主导地位的工艺传统”
12. Rossetti : 但丁·加布里埃尔·罗塞蒂(1828—1882)英国诗人和画家,是拉斐尔前派兄弟会的创建人之一(1848年),以其肖像画与诗歌创作而出名。
13. Ford Madox Brown : 福特·马多克斯·布朗(1821—1893),英国历史画画家,与拉斐尔前派联系在一起,画了一系列描绘英国曼彻斯特主要历史事件的壁画。
14. the first to approach the craft of practical printing from the point of view of the artist “第一个以艺术家的眼光来看待实用印刷工艺的人”
15. Renaissance : 文艺复兴(古典艺术、建筑、文学和学识的人文主义复兴),起源于14世纪的意大利,后来蔓延到整个欧洲。
16. Birmingham : 伯明翰,在英格兰中部。Other artists working as designers for the Kelmscott Press included C. M. Gere, Arthur Gaskin, and E. H. New, all from the Birmingham School of Art, and the Birmingham illustrators were in general much influenced by Morris's books. “其他为凯姆阔特出版社进行设计的艺术家包括 C. M. 吉尔、阿瑟·盖斯金和 E. H. 律欧,他们都来自伯明翰艺术学院。一般来讲,这些来自伯明翰的插图设计家在很大程度上都受到莫里斯出品的书籍的影响。”



Exercises

Choose the best answer to each question according to the content of the text.

1. William Morris was famous as the founder of
 - a. Art Nouveau.
 - b. Arts and Crafts Movement .
 - c. Bauhaus .
2. Some friends of William Morris were artists who had a tight relationship with
 - a. impressionism.
 - b. cubism.
 - c. Pre-Raphaelite.
3. The best-known output of Morris were
 - a. furnitures.
 - b. wallpapers.
 - c. tapestries.
4. The artist who had drawn the illustrations of the book“Kelmscott Chaucer”was
 - a. Edward Burne-Jones.
 - b. Arthur Gaskin.
 - c. Ford Madox Brown.



Lesson 2 Arts & Crafts Style

“Have nothing in your houses that you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful.”

— William Morris ‘The Beauty of Life’ 1880

The core of Arts & Crafts style is simplicity. Architects, designers, makers and consumers aimed for simplicity because it provided a practical and clean environment. The use of built-in furniture such as cupboards and large settles became more common.

Visual simplicity in the home produced a restful setting. This was achieved by a concern for proportion and detail as well as the removal of clutter. Voysey^[1] thought that the flooring should be the same throughout a house. He also recommended that curtains should be made from a single width of material and laid down details such as the number of curtain rings to use and the depth of the hem^[2]. Arts & Crafts architects who also designed furniture and metalwork such as Ernest Gimson were able to create a simple but coherent look for a home.

For William Morris and the Arts & Crafts Movement, nature was the source of all pattern. The inspiration of the natural world, ‘the outward face of the earth’, was chosen for its uplifting qualities. The natural rhythms and patterns of plants and flowers were a reflection of a purity of approach. Arts and Crafts designers reacted violently against the distortion of natural forms adopted by Art Nouveau^[3] in continental Europe.

An important part of the Arts & Crafts home was the garden. It was often laid out as a series of outdoor rooms becoming wilder and closer to nature as one went further away from the house.

Symbolism played an important role in Arts & Crafts style. Motifs such as the heart symbolising friendship or the sailing ship representing the journey of life into the unknown reappear with regularity throughout the Arts & Crafts community^[4].

The Arts & Crafts Movement was much more than a style, it had a strong social and moral purpose.

“The great advantage and charm of the Morrisian method is that it lends itself to

