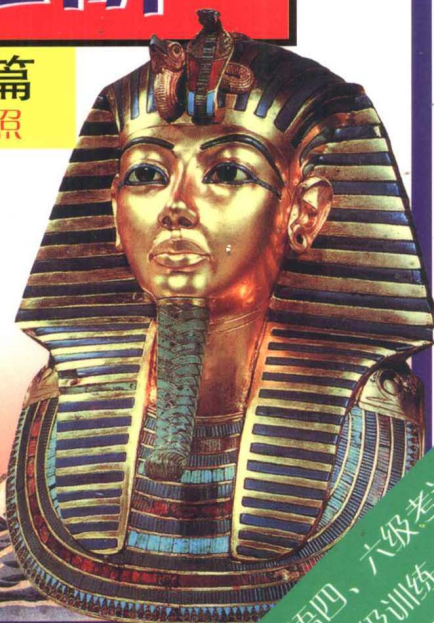


Classified English Vocabulary
& Reading Series

陆乃圣 主编

英语分类 词汇记忆 与 阅读理解

艺术篇
英汉对照



辽宁教育出版社
贝塔斯曼亚洲出版公司

适用大学英语四、六级考试
和英语考级训练

增加词汇量、扩大知识面、提高英语阅读能力 活用大学英语四、六级考试和英语考级训练

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前 言

中国人学习英文，最拿手的是英文语法。就拿托福考试结构部分来说，几乎是难不倒中国学生的，许多人可以得个满分。但是，一讲到英文词汇，则大部分人会摇头，直说英文单词实在难记。有的人拿着词典背单词，记了后面的就忘了前面的。单词记不住，就读不懂文章，听不懂话，结果影响工作和学习，影响考试成绩。英文单词成了许多人的大敌。

要解决词汇问题，光靠背词典是不行的。几千个光秃秃的单词，怎么背都不可能记下来。单词要放到词组中去，词组要放到句子中去，句子要放到文章中去。记单词的最好办法是多读英文文章。通过读文章来记单词，不仅能记住它的意义，而且能知道它的用法。

读英文文章，除了有文字障碍，还有知识面问题。有的时候，英文词都认识，可是就不知道这句话是什么意思。这往往是因为文章涉及到某个你不熟悉的内容，譬如说历史、地理、风俗、习惯等，对你的阅读理解构成了障碍。换言之，对中国学生来说，阅读英文有两大障碍：词汇和知识。

从另一个角度来看，如果你大量阅读英文文章，就有助于你扫除这两大障碍，使你既掌握了词汇，又增长了知识，我们编写《英语分类词汇记忆与阅读理解》的目的就在于此。

《英语分类词汇记忆与阅读理解》是一部系列丛书，有专门

讲天文的，也有专讲地质的，还有关于气象、历史、经济、动物以及生活知识等等内容的。每个内容便是一本小册子，每本小册子里都有几十篇涉及同一主题的文章，文章短小精悍，通俗易懂，英文朴素简练。每篇文章的前面列出主要单词和词组，文章的后面有阅读理解练习与答案，还有中译文供你对照参考。你在闲暇的时候，读上一篇，便能轻轻松松扩大了知识和英文词汇量，久而久之你的英文水平就会大有进步。

本册是“艺术篇”，共有二十四篇文章，覆盖了有关艺术的种种方面，例如绘画、壁画、漫画、连环画、雕塑、蚀刻、超现实主义、印象派、立体派、手工艺术、商业艺术等等。本册由陆乃圣教授主编，参加编写的有英语硕士研究生白芸、蒋岚、严鸿娟、金颖颖和丁大刚。由于覆盖面广，涉及一定的专业知识，所以编写工作难免出现纰漏，恳请读者不吝指正。

CONTENTS

目 录

1	Art 艺术	1
2	Fine Arts 美艺术	9
3	Commercial Art 商业艺术	17
4	Painting 绘画	24
5	What Painters Paint 绘画对象	31
6	The Elements of Painting 绘画要素	39
7	Aesthetics 美学	47
8	Water Color 水彩画	55
9	Fresco 壁画	62
10	Cartoon 漫画	69
11	Comics 连环画	76
12	Portraiture 肖像画	83
13	The Renaissance 文艺复兴	91
14	Surrealism 超现实主义	99
15	Impressionism 印象派	107
16	Cubism 立体派	115
17	Lithography 石板画	122
18	Engraving 版画	130

19	Etching 蚀刻	138
20	Sculpture 雕塑	145
21	Sculpture in China 中国雕塑	153
22	African Sculpture 非洲雕塑	160
23	Sculpture of American Indians 印第安人雕塑	168
24	Handicraft 手工艺术	177
Key to Exercises		185
练习答案及参考译文		
Index of Vocabulary in Alphabetical Order		213
按字母排列词汇索引		

Art

艺 术

主要单词和词组

art 艺术

skill 技术

specialize 专长

novel 小说

architecture 建筑

pottery 陶器

consider 考虑; 认为

carve 雕刻

hunt 捕猎

pattern 图案

saddle 马鞍

design 设计; 图案

delight 喜悦

appearance 外貌

efficiency 效率

involve 涉及; 卷入

communicate 沟通; 交流

plant 植物; 种植

ideal 理想的

wisdom 智慧

visual 视觉的

occasion 场合

importance 重要

unite 联合

orderly 有序的

aesthetic 美学的

Renaissance 文艺复兴

belief 信念

vehicle 交通; 媒介; 手段

philosophical 哲学的

vitality 活力

feature 特征

motion picture 电影

in a broad sense 广义地讲

confusing 混淆的

weave 编织

painting 绘画

compose 创作

photograph 摄影

modern 现代的

ancient 古代的

handle 把; 柄

regular 正规的

cowboy 牛仔

decorate 装饰

experience 经历

automobile 小汽车

warmth 温暖

perceive 感觉; 理解

prehistoric 史前

success 成功

harvest 收割

quality 质量

courage 勇气

statue 塑像

wedding 婚礼

event 事件

pleasure 乐趣

scholar 学者

religious 宗教的

moral 道德的

classical 古典的

theme 主题

possess 拥有

reflect 反映

reality 现实

rather than 而不是

The word "art" is confusing for it may mean quite different things. In a broad sense, art is skill in making or doing something. We can say that someone knows the art of basket-weaving or the art of playing the piano. In a more specialized sense, art means fine arts, such as painting pictures, writing

novels, or composing music. Today architecture, motion pictures, photographs, pottery, and some forms of modern dancing are also considered art.

People have always had an interest in art. Ancient people carved the handles of their hunting knives in regular, pleasing patterns. American cowboys liked to have guns and saddles decorated with designs. We experience the same delight in art when we buy clothes or automobiles for their appearance rather than their warmth or efficiency. Perceiving works of art has long been considered a little like understanding mathematics because both involve patterns or forms.

Art also conveys meanings. Prehistoric people used dances and paintings to communicate the idea of success in planting, harvesting, and hunting. The ancient Greeks gave their ideas about such ideal human qualities as wisdom and courage visual form in their beautiful statues of gods and goddesses. Today, we still give occasions like graduations or weddings importance through music and song. We also try to understand the meaning of important personal events, such as falling in love, and important public events, such as wars, by composing music, painting pictures, or making films about them.



Art gives us a special kind of experience that unites pleasure in perceiving orderly forms and in learning. Scholars call this the aesthetic experience. Religious paintings of the Italian Renaissance and the great

novels of Charles Dickens do more than convey religious and moral beliefs. They convey these meanings through delightful design and pleasurable patterns of perception. The paintings of the modern artists, the formal patterns of classical music, and even the free forms of modern dance, all produce pleasure. Such works are not vehicles for philosophical themes. They possess qualities like joy, sadness, and vitality, which reflect features found in the realities of human life.

Quesitons

I. Make the right choice:

- () 1. Why is the word "art" confusing?
- (A) It is used in a broad sense.
 - (B) It is heavy-dutied.
 - (C) It is used in a specialized sense.
 - (D) It is monomorphic.
- () 2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a meaning of art in paragraph 1?
- (A) Playing a musical instrument.
 - (B) Fabricating a basket.
 - (C) Writing a fiction.
 - (D) Composing oneself.
- () 3. In which paragraph does the author compare the perception of art works to the understanding of mathematics?
- (A) Paragraph 1.
 - (B) Paragraph 2.
 - (C) Paragraph 3.
 - (D) Paragraph 4.
- () 4. Prehistoric people used dances and painting to communi-

cate the idea of success in which of the following activities?

- (A) Transplanting organs. (B) Sowing and reaping.
(C) Curious hunting. (D) Wild-goose chase.

() 5. Which of the following is the opposite in meaning to the word "broad" in paragraph 1 ?

- (A) Fine. (B) Quite.
(C) Narrow. (D) Different.

() 6. The word "carve" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- (A) cut (B) sell
(C) purchase (D) slaughter

() 7. The word "convey" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- (A) twist (B) mislead
(C) understand (D) communicate

() 8. The word "vehicle" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

- (A) transportation (B) medium
(C) masterpieces (D) theories

() 9. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) Ancient Greeks carved beautiful gods and goddesses.
(B) We hold wedding ceremonies to the accompaniment of music.
(C) We understand the meaning of important public events such as falling in love by painting pictures.
(D) We understand the meaning of important personal events such as marriage by composing music.

() 10. According to the author, which of the following is an

aesthetic experience?

- (A) Reading great novels.
- (B) Listening to classical music.
- (C) Watching the designs and patterns of paintings.
- (D) A, B, and C.

II. Fill in the right word or phrase:

- () 1. The word "art" may mean quite different things both in a _____ sense and a _____ sense.
- (A) broad / wide
 - (B) special / unique
 - (C) specialized / professional
 - (D) broad / narrow
- () 2. Today, architecture, photographs, _____, _____, and some forms of modern dancing are also considered art.
- (A) sports / kitchen
 - (B) dynamics / pottery
 - (C) movies / earthenware making
 - (D) motion pictures / consideration
- () 3. American cowboys liked to have their revolvers and saddles _____ with designs.
- (A) decorate
 - (B) decorated
 - (C) decorating
 - (D) to decorate
- () 4. Some people buy clothes for their appearance _____ their warmth because they just want to experience delight.
- (A) neither for
 - (B) than for
 - (C) rather than
 - (D) but rather

- () 5. Perceiving works of art is _____ understanding mathematics.
 (A) quite different from (B) very much like
 (C) somewhat similar to (D) widely divergent from
- () 6. The ancient Greeks gave _____ in their beautiful statues of gods and goddesses.
 (A) visual form to their ideas
 (B) their ideas beyond visual form
 (C) visual form against their ideas
 (D) visual form and their ideas
- () 7. Today, we still give _____ through music and song.
 (A) some occasions to importance
 (B) some occasions importance
 (C) importance some occasions
 (D) importance by some occasions
- () 8. The experience that unites pleasure in perceiving orderly forms and in learning is _____ experience.
 (A) a painful (B) an agonizing
 (C) a painstaking (D) an aesthetic
- () 9. Religious paintings of the Italian Renaissance _____ religious beliefs.
 (A) do more convey (B) do more than convey
 (C) more than do convey (D) do convey more
- () 10. The paintings of modern artists possess qualities like joy, sadness, and vitality _____ reflect features found in the realities of human life.
 (A) that (B), that
 (C) which (D), which

III. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese:

Art also conveys meanings. Prehistoric people used dances and paintings to communicate the idea of success in planting, harvesting, and hunting. The ancient Greeks gave their ideas about such ideal human qualities as wisdom and courage visual form in their beautiful statues of gods and goddesses. Today, we still give occasions like graduations or weddings importance through music and song. We also try to understand the meaning of important personal events, such as falling in love, and important public events, such as wars, by composing music, painting pictures, or making films about them.

Fine Arts

美 艺 术

主要单词和词组

term 术语

ballet 芭蕾

literature 文学

sculpture 雕塑

emphasize 强调

intend 意图

merely 仅仅

various 各种各样的

branch 分支

astronomy 天文学

logic 逻辑

rhetoric 修辞

legitimate 合法

variety 品种

sight 视力

rank 排列为

contrast 对照

reserve 保留

apply 运用

furniture 家具

ceramics 陶器

category 种类

exist 存在

combine 结合

drama 戏剧

theater 剧场

means 方式	concern 涉及
distinction 区别	properly 适当地
tend 倾向; 往往	view 观点
functional 功能的	landscape 景观
employ 雇佣	decorative 装饰的
classify 分类	actual 实际的
fine arts 美艺术	include 包括
according to 根据	metalwork 金属制品
to consist of 由……组成	textile 纺织
to belong to 属于	concept 观念
to be distinguished from 区别于	authority 权威
refer 指的是	traditional 传统的
concert 音乐会	auditory 听觉的
opera 歌剧	mechanical 机械的
adjective 形容词	camera 照相机
primarily 主要地	discard 抛弃
uplifting 向上	regard 看待
define 确定; 下定义	aspect 方面
historical 历史的	satisfy 满足
arithmetic 算术	the Middle Ages 中世纪
dialectic 辩证法	liberal arts 文科艺术
geometry 几何	in spite of 尽管
perform 表演	to appeal to 吸引

Fine arts is a term that refers in its broadest modern sense to architecture, ballet, concert music, literature, opera, paint-