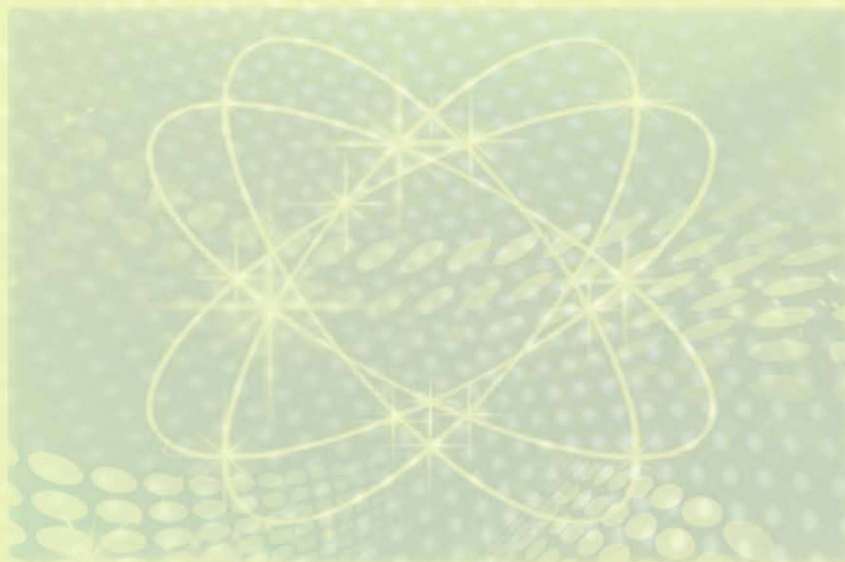


艺术类大学英语 2 教师用书

王新奇 张桂萍 主编



重庆大学出版社

内 容 提 要

《艺术类大学英语2 教师用书》(第2版)是《艺术类大学英语2》(第2版)的配套教师参考用书。全书共8个单元,分别对应主教材8个单元。内容除了提供练习答案和课文翻译以外,还包括主题课文相关背景知识的详细延伸介绍、课文长难句分析、重点词汇及语法讲解。该书内容翔实,符合任课老师的课堂教学需要。为了适应当下的多媒体课堂教学特点,本教师用书还配有课件光盘,方便任课教师备课和组织课堂活动。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

艺术类大学英语2 教师用书/王新奇,张桂萍主

编.—2版.—重庆:重庆大学出版社,2015.7

艺术类大学英语系列教材

ISBN 978-7-5624-9212-2

I. ①艺… II. ①王… ②张… III. ①艺术—英语—
高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2015)第137111号

艺术类大学英语2 教师用书

(第2版)

主 编 王新奇 张桂萍

责任编辑:杨 琪 版式设计:牟 妮

责任校对:鄢小梅 责任印制:赵 晟

*

重庆大学出版社出版发行

出版人:邓晓益

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网址: <http://www.cqup.com.cn>

邮箱: fxk@cqup.com.cn(营销中心)

全国新华书店经销

重庆升光电力印务有限公司印刷

*

开本:889×1194 1/16 印张:9.25 字数:287千

2015年7月第2版 2015年7月第3次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5624-9212-2 定价:49.00元(含1教学光盘)

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Unit 1 Music: A Universal Language

I Background Information

If I were not a physicist, I would probably be a musician. I often think in music. I live my daydreams in music. I see my life in terms of music.

—— Albert Einstein

There are two means of refuge from the miseries of life: music and cats.

—— Albert Schweitzer

When I hear music, I fear no danger. I am invulnerable. I see no foe. I am related to the earliest times, and to the latest.

—— Henry David Thoreau

From the above quotations, you can perceive how important music can be. Music can create positive atmosphere, uplift our mood, relieve our stress and can even be used for therapy. Recently, music research experts conducted a survey on the theme of Christmas music among several hundred consumers aged 15 — 54 years in the UK. When given a choice between Christmas shopping with or without music, a remarkable 95% of consumers said they prefer shopping with in-store music. For 85% of people Christmas without Christmas music wouldn't be as good and that's because festive music operates in several powerful ways. Firstly, for three quarters of people Christmas music has a very powerful impact helping to surface strong emotions — it reminds them of happy memories. Secondly, it's a unifying and enjoyable experience, a mass karaoke experience, evidenced by over 1 in 2 respondents (53%) saying they often sing along to Christmas songs when in a pub or a bar at this time of the year. Thirdly, song research reveals a strongly unifying affection for certain Christmas songs.

That is a survey of the popularity of Christmas songs. In fact, there are a wide range of music genres, including classical music, pop/chart music, folk and country music, jazz, blues, rock and roll. They are in movies, commercials, cartoons, video games and ringtones.

In this unit, you are going to read, listen to and talk about different kinds of music works you know, or you don't know.

II Notes

1. Notes to Lead-in

平安夜 (Silent Night) 这首歌是奥地利的一个小地方的小乡村教会的神父 Joseph Mohr 在 1816 年写的歌词, 曲作者 Franz Gruber 是当地的一位默默无闻的音乐老师。据说当时是因为小教堂的管风琴坏了,

所以 Mohr神父要 G nuber先生为他写的这首歌谱上用吉它伴奏的曲子应急。歌谱后来由修管风琴的人带出来,这首歌才为人们所知。这首歌很快传开并受人喜爱,现在已经几乎成为圣诞节的官方“节歌”,被译成许多种文字。

这首脍炙人口的歌曲曲子动听,歌词优美,营造了一种安宁祥和的氛围。可以想象当年默默无闻的 Mohr神父在圣诞节前的晚上在山坡上望着奥地利乡村月下的景色,遥想圣经中关于救主降生的记载,感慨上帝借着道成肉身的圣子成就的救恩,是如何心被恩感,灵感奔涌,写下这“ Stille Nacht! Heilige Nacht!”的不朽诗句。Mohr神父一生微寒,他把仅有的财富全部奉献给了当地的学校和养老院,病逝的时候身上不名一文,真正体现了圣诞传统“博爱惠施”的精神。

2. Notes to Module 1

(1) Classical music

古典音乐。有广义、狭义之分。广义是指西洋古典音乐,那些从西方中世纪开始至今、在欧洲主流文化背景下创作的音乐,主要因其复杂多样的创作技术和所能承载的厚重内涵而有别于通俗音乐和民间音乐。狭义指 1750 — 1820 年这一段时间的欧洲主流音乐,又称维也纳古典乐派。此乐派最著名的作曲家是海顿、莫扎特和贝多芬。

(2) Beethoven's Ninth Symphony

《d小调第九交响曲》由德国作曲家路德维希·凡·贝多芬作于 1819 至 1824 年间,被公认为贝多芬在交响乐领域的最高成就。因乐曲第四乐章加入了大型合唱,故后人称之为“合唱交响曲”。该第四乐章的合唱部分是以德国著名诗人席勒的“欢乐颂”为歌词而谱曲的,后来成为该作品中最为著名的主题。

(3) Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 24 in C Minor

莫扎特《C小调第 24 钢琴协奏曲》。莫扎特在 1786 年 3 月 24 日完成此曲,两个星期后此曲于维也纳伯格剧院(Burg Theater)的捐款音乐会上首演。

(4) Jay Chou

周杰伦(1979 年 —)。中国台湾华语流行歌手、著名音乐人、音乐创作家、作曲家、作词人、制作人、杰威尔音乐公司老板之一、导演。近年涉足电影行业,是 2000 年后亚洲流行乐坛最具革命性与指标性的创作歌手,有“亚洲流行天王”之称。他突破原有亚洲音乐的主题、形式,融合多元的音乐素材,创造出多变的歌曲风格,尤以融合中西式曲风的嘻哈或节奏蓝调最为著名,可说是开创华语流行音乐“中国风”的先声。周杰伦的出现打破了亚洲流行乐坛长年停滞不前的局面,为亚洲流行乐坛翻开了新的一页。

(5) rap

快板歌曲/音乐。黑人俚语中的一个词语,相当于“谈话”(talking),源自纽约贫困黑人聚居区。它以在机械的节奏声的背景下,快速地诉说一连串押韵的诗句为特征。这种形式来源之一是过去电台节目主持人在介绍唱片时所用的一种快速的、押韵的行话性的语言,深受广大乐迷的喜爱。

(6) hip hop

嘻哈舞乐曲。20 多年前始于美国街头的一种黑人文化,也泛指 rap(说唱乐)。Hip hop文化的四种表现方式包括 rap(有节奏、押韵地说话)、b-boying(街舞)、dj ing(玩唱片及唱盘技巧)、graffiti(涂鸦艺术)。因此 rap(说唱乐)只是 hip-hop文化中的一种元素,要加上其他舞蹈、服饰、生活态度等才构成完整的 hip-hop文化。

3. Notes to Module 2

(1) Antonio Vivaldi

安东尼奥·维瓦尔第(1675 — 1741)。巴洛克时期意大利著名的作曲家、小提琴家。他自幼学习小提琴与作曲,1714年起任威尼斯贫女音乐学校教师及乐长。除作有大量由一把小提琴及乐队来演奏的小提琴协奏曲外,还创作了不少用两至四把小提琴或木管乐器来演奏的协奏曲和奏鸣曲,以富于民间色彩和生活气息著称。此外,他还作有歌剧十余部,以及康塔塔、经文歌等。他最著名的作品是小提琴协奏曲《四季》。他的音乐天才启迪了后来的巴洛克大音乐家们,尤其是他丰富的作品和新颖的、科学的歌剧创作方法,刺激了现代意大利作曲家们的好奇心。

(2) Four Seasons

《四季》作品大约作于1725年,是维瓦尔第献给波希米亚伯爵 W. 冯·莫尔津的一套大型作品《和声与创意的尝试》,共十二部协奏曲的第一号到第四号,合称《四季》。这四部作品均采用三乐章协奏曲形式的正宗标题音乐,不仅照给定的十四行诗配上音乐,而且还运用了不少描写手法。《四季》的标题分别为:《春》E大调、《夏》g小调、《秋》F大调、《冬》f小调。其中以《春》的第一乐章(快板)最为著名,音乐以轻快愉悦的旋律展开,使人联想到春天的葱绿(片段1);《夏》则出乎意料之外,表现出夏天的疲乏、恼人(片段2);《秋》描写的是收获季节中,农民们饮酒作乐、庆祝丰收的快活景象,第一乐章欢快活泼(片段3);《冬》描写人们走在冰上滑稽的姿态,以及由炉旁眺望窗外雨景等景象,其中第二乐章非常出名,曾被改编为轻音乐而广为流传(片段4)。

(3) I Dream of Spring 歌词

She arrives like autumn in a rainstorm
The threat of thunder above
I'll return from the streets of Melbourne
I'll return my love

This world is filled with frozen lovers
The sheets of their beds are frightfully cold
And I've slept there in the snow with others
Yet loved no others before

These cold dark places
Places I've been
In cold dark places

I dream of spring
This world is filled with frozen lovers
The sheets of their beds are frightfully cold
And I've slept there in the snow with others
Yet loved no others before

These cold dark places
Places I've been
In cold dark places
I dream of spring

In cold dark places
I dream of spring

(4) K. D. Lang

K. D. 朗格,原名 Kathryn Dawn Lang凯瑟琳·道恩·莲。当她九个月大的时候,全家迁往艾伯塔市,她与三兄妹在这个加拿大草原上度过了童年。在红鹿学院就读时,Lang开始对乡村音乐产生兴趣。后来,她被 Patsy Cline的音乐及生平吸引,并决定以成为一名专业歌手作为人生目标。1983年,Lang组建了一个乐团,名为 the Reclines,意在向 Patsy Cline致敬。这个乐团的首张专辑是 Friday Dance Promenade。同年,她制作了一部行为艺术短片,内容是为一名叫做 Bamey Clark的退休美国牙医的一个长达七个小时

的人工心脏移植手术。1984年Lang发布新专辑A Truly Western Experience,得到大量好评,并引起全国范围的关注。随后,Lang录制的多张专辑均得到好评。1985年,她获得朱诺奖最具潜力女歌手奖。在领奖时她身着婚纱,戏谑式地说了很多在将来她将要所做的一切。她总共获得过八次朱诺奖。

(5) It Might as Well Be Spring 歌词

I'm as restless as a willow in a windstorm

I'm as jumpy as a puppet on a string

I'd say that I had spring fever

But I know it isn't even spring

I'm as starry eyed and gravely discontented

Like a nightingale without a song to sing

Oh, why should I have spring fever

When I know it isn't even spring?

I keep wishing I were somewhere else

Walking down a strange new street

Hearing words that I have never heard

From a man I have yet to meet

I'm as busy as a spider spinning daydreams

I'm as giddy as a baby on a swing

I haven't seen a crocus or a rosebud

Or a robin on the wing

But I feel so gay in a melancholy way

That it might as well be spring

Yes it might, might as well be spring

Oh, I keep wishing I were somewhere else

Walking down a strange new street

Hearing words that I have never never heard

From a man I have yet to meet

I'm as busy as a spider spinning daydreams

I'm as giddy as a baby on a swing

I haven't seen a crocus or a rosebud

Or a robin on the wing

But I feel so gay in a melancholy way

That it might as well be spring

Yes it might, might as well be spring

(6) Richard Rodgers

理查德·罗杰斯(1902 — 1979)。美国作曲家,极富作曲天才,特别了解爵士乐风格,和奥斯卡·汉默斯坦二世合作,创作了多部杰出的作品。理查德·罗杰斯出生于美国纽约,14岁开始尝试写歌,20岁时结识了洛伦茨·哈特,从此开始了长达20年的合作。罗杰斯和哈特共同创作了《最亲爱的敌人》(Dearest Enemy, 1925)、《康涅狄格佬,别得意》(Connecticut Yankee, 1927)、《庞然大物》(Jumbo, 1935)、《臂弯里的宝贝》(Babes in Arms, 1937)、《我情愿是对的》(I'd Rather Be Right, 1937)、《我娶了个天使》(Married an Angel, 1938)等音乐剧。

1943年,罗杰斯开始与奥斯卡·汉默斯坦合作。他们合作的音乐剧大多采用轻歌剧的形式,同时保持了当代活泼的音乐节奏和歌词内容,成为美国音乐剧发展史上的一大里程碑。1943年:《俄克拉荷马》(Oklahoma)在百老汇上演;1949年:《南太平洋》获普利策戏剧奖;1996年:《国王和我》(1951年)获最佳重演音乐剧托尼奖。

一个歌剧演员评价罗杰斯说,他的歌就是他的财富,他总有写不完的歌。比如《爱我还是离我而去》,还有《哆来咪》(Do-Re-Mi)。《音乐之声》(The Sound of Music, 1959年)为罗杰斯与汉默斯坦最后一次合作的作品,1966年获第三十八届奥斯卡最佳影片、最佳录音、最佳原著音乐等多项大奖,在美国票房收入高达一亿六千万美元。

(7) Oscar Hammerstein II

奥斯卡·汉默斯坦二世(1895 — 1960)。生于纽约市的一个美国圣公会家庭,美国著名音乐人、歌词作家、音乐剧制片人、导演,曾同理查德·罗杰斯合作,两次获得奥斯卡最佳原创歌曲奖。在哥伦比亚大学就读的时候,他开始尝试为音乐剧编写剧本和歌词。他跟罗杰斯是同学,而两人的第一次合作就是在他大四那一年为学校的演出而写的《上台下台》(Up Stage & Down)。大学毕业之后,汉默斯坦正式进入舞台界。1920年,他跟作曲家史托哈特(Herbert Stothart)合作,发表第一部正式的作品《永远是你》(Always You)。虽然只演了六十六场,他的才华却已经获得了专家们一致的好评。尽管刚开始的几部戏票房都不算理想,但是他仍然不断地努力,终于在1924年以一出《露丝玛丽》(Rose Marie)而真正成名。米高梅电影公司甚至曾经先后三次把这出戏搬上大银幕,而剧中的插曲《印第安爱的呼声》(Indian Love Call)也成了音乐史上的不朽经典之一。其代表作主要有音乐剧作品《演出船》(Show Boat)、《甜蜜的艾德琳》(Sweet Adeleine)、《俄克拉荷马》(Oklahoma)、《旋转木马》(Carousel)、《国王与我》(The King and I)、《音乐之声》(The Sound of Music)等。

(8) State Fair

《博览会之约》(或《坠入爱河》)(1945)。这是一部相当令人愉悦的歌舞片,获1946年奥斯卡最佳音乐歌曲奖和最佳音乐-音乐片配乐提名奖。该剧主要内容为:在美国中心地带,一年一度的“爱与欢笑”的盛会又要举行了,弗雷克一家报名参加,每一个人都想获得大奖。父亲带着心爱的宠物猪参展,一心要获得头奖蓝丝带奖。妈妈也参加了烤馅饼比赛。最开心的是孩子们,因为他们在盛典上找到了自己的真爱。

(9) Frank Sinatra

弗兰克·辛纳屈是20世纪最重要的流行音乐人物,能与他媲美的只有猫王(Elvis Presley)和披头士(The Beatles)这样的乐坛巨匠。这位集歌手、演员、电台电视节目主持人和唱片公司老板等多重身份的娱乐界巨头,受到全球乐迷的爱戴。他能歌善演,演技出色,三次获得奥斯卡奖。1998年5月14日晚,弗兰克·辛纳屈因心脏病逝世,终年82岁。

(10) Ella Fitzgerald

埃拉·菲茨杰拉德(1917 — 1996)。美国黑人爵士乐歌手,生于弗吉尼亚州纽波特纽斯,以其独特的拟声唱法而著称,曾赢得 13 个格莱美奖。1934 年,她在纽约阿波罗剧院赢得一场业余比赛,随后便加入奇克·韦伯的乐队。次年,她录制了跟乐队合作的首张唱片。她一直在奇克·韦伯乐队与韦伯共事,直到 1939 年这位乐队队长去世。韦伯去世后,菲茨杰拉德接管了他的乐队,经营了两年,然后便开始自己的独唱生涯。她以她那清澈的嗓音、精确到位的乐句理解和即兴表演能力而著名。1938 年,菲茨杰拉德凭借在奇克·韦伯乐队担任歌手时唱的走红歌曲《孩子的节奏摇篮》(A-Tisket, A-Tasket)崭露头角。接下来的十几年里她还有很多走红歌曲,比如著名的《我假装》(I'm Making Believe)(1944 年)和《我的幸福》(My Happiness)(1948 年)。

(11) Spring Is Here 歌词

Why doesn't my heart go dancing?
Spring is here
Why isn't the waltz entrancing?

No desire,
No ambition leads me
Maybe it's because nobody needs me

Spring is here
Why doesn't the breeze delight me?
Stars appear
Why doesn't the night invite me?

Maybe it's because nobody loves me
Spring is here I hear

Spring is here
Why doesn't the breeze delight me?
Stars appear
Why doesn't the night invite me?

Maybe it's because nobody loves me
Spring is here
Spring is here
Spring is here I hear

(12) Frank Loesser

弗兰克·罗瑟(1910 — 1969)。美国作曲家。出生于一个音乐世家,但他拒绝正统的音乐教育而自己学习。在 20 世纪 30 年代大萧条时期,罗瑟做过各种工作,包括一家当地报社的编辑、珠宝推销员和侍应生。1931 年他第一首歌叫《在爱中回忆你》,是与威廉·舒曼合写的。1937 年罗瑟去了好莱坞,在那儿工作的几年中他为电影写词。

第二次世界大战期间,他离开好莱坞参军服役。服役期间他写了些军歌。1948 年他把注意力又转向百老汇舞台,为《查利在哪里》(Where's Charley?)改编音乐剧写谱。该剧持续演了两年后的《少男少女》(Guys and Dolls)被认为是罗瑟的杰作,于 1955 年被改编为电影,《查利在哪里》也于 1952 年被搬上银幕。1949 年最终以《海王星女儿》中的插曲《宝贝,外面寒冷》而获得奥斯卡最佳音乐奖。罗瑟接着的百老汇作品是《最快乐的费拉》(The Most Happy Fella),他为其写剧本并作曲。这部剧被称为百老汇音乐剧中规模最宏大的歌剧作品之一,与传统的百老汇歌曲形成鲜明对比。罗瑟最后一部百老汇剧《如何成功》(How To Succeed in Business Without Really Trying)使他最为成功。这是一部讽刺剧,1961 年上演,该剧 1967 年被改编为电影。罗瑟 1969 年 7 月 28 日死于肺癌。

(13) Spring Will Be a Little Late This Year 歌词

January and February were never so empty and grey

Tragically I feel like crying
 Without you, my darling I'm dying
 But let's rather put it this way

Spring will be a little late this year
 A little late arriving in my lonely world over here
 For you have left me and where is our April of old
 You have left me and winter continues cold

As if to say... spring will be a little slow to start
 A little slow reviving music it made in my heart
 Yes, time heals all things, so I needn't cling to this fear
 It's merely that spring will be a little late this year

(14) Sarah Vaughan

莎拉·沃恩。著名爵士女歌手。1924年3月27日生于新泽西,父亲是木匠,会弹吉它与唱民谣,母亲是洗衣妇,会弹钢琴与唱教会圣歌,所以 Sarah 12岁就开始弹风琴并加入唱诗班。1942年,就像前辈 Ella Fitzgerald一样, Sarah在阿波罗剧院的业余歌唱比赛中夺魁,从此开始职业演唱的生涯,她原本的理想是当个美发师。

(15) Rockies

落基山脉(同 Rocky Mountains)。落基山脉又译作洛矶山脉,是美洲科迪勒拉山系在北美的主干,由许多小山脉组成,被称为北美洲的“脊骨”,从阿拉斯加到墨西哥,南北纵贯4500多千米,广袤而缺乏植被。其名称源自印第安部落名。巍峨的落基山脉绵延起伏,自北向南,有数千公里之长。整个落基山脉由众多小山脉组成,其中有名称的就有39条。这条巨大的山脉南北狭长,北至加拿大西部,南达美国西南部的得克萨斯州一带,几乎纵贯美国全境。除圣劳伦斯河外,北美几乎所有大河都源于落基山脉,是大陆重要的分水岭。

(16) Alaska

阿拉斯加。阿拉斯加州(Alaska State)是一个位于美国西北太平洋东岸的州,第49个加入美利坚合众国的州,也是美国最大的州、世界最大的飞地地区,该州的邮政缩写是 AK。“阿拉斯加”一名最可能源于阿留申语的“Alyeska”,意思是“很大的陆地”。阿拉斯加州东接加拿大的育空、不列颠哥伦比亚,南邻阿拉斯加湾、太平洋,西濒白令海、白令海峡、楚科奇海,北临北冰洋。原属俄罗斯,1867年被俄国人以720万美元的价格卖给了美国。

(17) Ludwig van Beethoven

路德维希·凡·贝多芬(1770—1827),德国作曲家、钢琴家、指挥家,维也纳古典乐派代表人物之一。他一共创作了9首编号交响曲、35首钢琴奏鸣曲(其中后32首带有编号)、10部小提琴奏鸣曲、16首弦乐四重奏、1部歌剧、2部弥撒、1部清唱剧与3部康塔塔,另外还有大量室内乐、艺术歌曲与舞曲。这些作品对音乐发展有着深远影响,因此贝多芬被尊称为“乐圣”。

(18) Carl Czerny

卡尔·车尔尼(1791—1857)。奥地利著名作曲家、钢琴家、音乐教育家。车尔尼师从贝多芬。他是贝

多芬最得意的学生,贝多芬曾在 1801 — 1803 年的 3 年间免费教他弹奏钢琴。他对于贝多芬的作品积极宣传,并在他的作品 500 号《钢琴理论及演奏大全》的第四册的第二、三章中论述如何正确演奏贝多芬的作品。他能够背奏贝多芬的全部钢琴作品。车尔尼作为一名钢琴教育家,培养了弗兰兹·李斯特这样的学生。他免费教李斯特弹琴,李斯特也说:“我的一切都是车尔尼教我的。”作为一名钢琴教育家,他一生写了无数钢琴练习曲,是学习钢琴的学生练习的基础教材。他在贝多芬时代和现代钢琴演奏之间架起了一座桥梁。

(19) Prater Park

普拉特公园。它是维也纳最受欢迎的游玩休闲娱乐公园,有巨大的摩天轮, Krieau 赛马场跑道,巨大的露天体育场(足球和田径),一个公众游泳池,佛洛伊德赛车场和快乐的帐篷公寓 Pavillion (Lusthaus)。在维也纳人心中,普拉特远远超出一个游乐园的概念。它的面积有两平方英里,最初那里是皇帝的狩猎场,直到大约两个世纪以前,开明皇帝约瑟夫二世,玛莉亚特莱西娅的儿子,把普拉特交给了人民。那时,这里确实只是一个游乐园,其实 Prater 这个名字在开始的时候叫做 Wurstelprater。单词 Wurstel 来自于 Hanswurst, 一个悲喜剧的丑角形象,人们把他看作是这个娱乐中心的保护神。他就站在普拉特的开阔的广场上,他的名字叫卡拉菲蒂(Calafatti)。

(20) Napoleonic Wars

拿破仑战争(1799 — 1815)。18 世纪后期,资本主义在欧洲大陆获得一定发展。但除荷兰外,各国仍处于封建统治下,尤其是法国的封建专制统治达到顶峰。1789 年法国大革命爆发后,欧洲各君主国惊恐不安,奥、普率先出兵干涉。1793 年,奥、普、英、荷、西、撒丁、那不勒斯等国结成第一次反法联盟,出兵进攻法国,遭法国国民军顽强抵抗。1797 年,第一次反法联盟解体。1798 年 12 月,英、俄、奥、葡、土耳其、那不勒斯等国组成第二次反法联盟。俄军进入意大利,打败法军。奥地利不仅夺回在意大利的领地,还企图入侵法国。英军对法各港口实施封锁,并一度在荷兰沿海地区登陆。虽然反法联盟因内部分裂导致俄军退出战斗,但法国仍面临大军压境、国内政局动荡的严峻局面(见法国革命战争)。在此形势下,富有野心的拿破仑·波拿巴(1804 年 12 月起称拿破仑一世)于 1799 年 11 月上台执政。从此,法国进入一个新时期,即拿破仑时期。在该时期法国与反法联盟进行的战争被称为拿破仑战争。

(21) Brahms

勃拉姆斯(1833 — 1897)。1833 年 5 月 7 日出生于德国汉堡的一个职业乐师的家庭里。他童年生活十分贫困,父亲是低音提琴手,7 岁随父亲学钢琴,10 岁便在水滨酒吧里演出,15 岁时举办了一场独奏音乐会,开始作曲,此时写了不少沙龙音乐作品,包括多种舞曲、进行曲和管弦乐曲改编曲等。20 岁时用半低音钢琴演奏贝多芬的协奏曲,并当场把每个音都提高了半音,移调试验引起了年仅 21 岁的哈诺瓦管弦乐团首席乐手约阿希姆(Joseph Joachim)的兴趣,两人交好,勃拉姆斯为约阿希姆写了毕生唯一的小提琴协奏曲,约阿希姆感叹勃拉姆斯的才华像“宝石一样纯净,雪一般柔润”。勃拉姆斯在约阿希姆推荐下,投奔至魏玛的李斯特,然而勃拉姆斯对李斯特花哨的音乐风格非常反感。后来,他怀揣推荐信找到杜塞尔多夫舒曼夫妇,得到赏识与支持,被推向乐坛。1862 年他来到维也纳,在充分准备后才开始写交响曲。1876 年他完成 C 小调第一交响曲,1877 年完成 D 大调第二交响曲,1883 年完成 F 大调第三交响曲,1885 年完成 E 小调第四交响曲。除了四部不朽的交响曲,他还有许多非交响作品,都有浓厚的勃拉姆斯特质。19 世纪 60 年代,他定居维也纳,把当时欧洲的这个音乐中心作为他的第二故乡。1897 年 4 月 3 日勃拉姆斯逝世于维也纳,汉堡港的所有船只都为之鸣笛并下了半旗。

(22) Tchaikovsky(Pyotr Ilich)

柴可夫斯基(彼得·伊里奇)(1840 — 1893)。他出生于沃特金斯克一个贵族家庭,从小在母亲的教导

下学习钢琴,由于父亲的反对,进入法学院学习,毕业以后在法院工作。22 岁时柴科夫斯基辞职,进入圣彼得堡音乐学院,跟随安东·鲁宾斯坦学习音乐创作,成绩优异。毕业后,在尼古莱·鲁宾斯坦(安东·鲁宾斯坦的弟弟)的邀请下,担任莫斯科音乐学院教授。在音乐创作上,柴科夫斯基很崇拜莫扎特,甚至模仿他的风格创作了一部管弦乐组曲(Suite No. 4 in G major, “Mozartiana”, Op. 61)。对于瓦格纳音乐中的一些特性他却很反感,认为瓦格纳过于重视管弦乐队而忽略了声乐,柴科夫斯基主张用现实主义手法来表现歌剧,主导动机只用以描写心理感情等内在方面。

(23) Mahler

马勒(全名 Gustav Mahler 古斯塔夫·马勒)(1860 — 1911)。奥地利作曲家、指挥家,浪漫主义晚期代表作曲家之一,马勒是一位处在过渡时期的音乐家,与心理学家西格蒙德·弗洛伊德、画家格斯塔·克里姆特同处一个时代。马勒最重要的作品是 10 部交响曲和管弦乐伴奏的歌曲。马勒的交响乐作品规模宏大,长度和乐队的编制方面都是空前的,使他的交响曲具有更多表现自己情感想法的空间。庞大的乐队,有时还包括场外乐队和大规模的合唱队。马勒把合唱加入交响乐之中,以充分表现他的音乐中的哲理思想。马勒去世 50 年后,他的大部分作品都不再为人所注意,只受到一小群人的推崇,直到一些著名指挥家(欧洲的布鲁诺·瓦尔特、乔治·索尔蒂、拉斐尔,美国的列奥纳多·伯恩斯坦和英国的诺曼·德尔·马尔)的大力提倡,才使马勒的作品重新成为今日的保留曲目。

4. Notes to Module 3

Manners Matter, Even at a Classical Music Concert

Chad Criswell (Mar. 14, 2006)

This Isn't A Rock Concert.. Manners Matter!

How many times have you been at a classical or contemporary(当代的) music concert only to have your enjoyment of the performance damaged by the poor manners of someone sitting nearby? In today's world of pop music, such things are not a problem. More to the point they simply go with the genre(类型). In a classical or other low-intensity(低强度) concert however, talking and moving around are a big distraction(使人分心的事) to those around you. When attending such a concert, keep these seven simple rules in mind.

- (1) Enter and exit your seat between selections. If possible, wait until the audience is applauding(鼓掌) before moving. The only exception(例外) to this is if you need to remove a restless or crying child.
- (2) Don't talk during a performance. If you must talk to your neighbour, always whisper directly into their ears so that those around you cannot hear your comments(评论).
- (3) Cell phones off or on vibrate(震动) please!
- (4) If your performance venue(举办地点) allows you to eat there, do not eat candy or drink soda while the musicians are playing.
- (5) It is customary to applaud when the conductor first comes out on the stage. He or she will bow to acknowledge(致谢) the audience's applause and the concert will begin.
- (6) Some classical pieces of music are broken down into parts called “movements”. In between these movements the music will stop for a few seconds. Do not applaud until the conductor has

dropped his hands and has turned around to acknowledge the audience.

(7) Whistling, yelling (喊叫), or otherwise congratulating the performers is generally not appropriate (得体的) for classical music concerts

5. Notes to Module 4

More on Concert Manners:

• In the Auditorium

If other audience members arrive to take their seat, which is beyond yours, the polite thing for gentlemen to do is stand up to let them have a clearer passage. Women should turn their legs in the direction the person is travelling. People sitting at the end of aisles should get out and stand in the aisle until passage is clear.

Coughs, sneezes and sniffles should be “caught”: make sure your wardrobe on the evening includes a handkerchief. If the ailment persists, leave the auditorium until it subsides.

Share your programme (Americans call it “Playbill”) with others if they ask. There’s no need to be possessive.

During operas, it is usual to applause after the overture, an impressive aria, the end of a scene or act, but never whilst someone is singing. At concerts, it is expected for you to clap between different compositions but never between movements. “Whooping” is never correct. We’re at Mozart not McFly.

• At the End of the Evening

Do not leave during the encore or whilst the orchestra is bowing. Wait until the house lights have been taken up before you move.

At the end of the concert or during the interval, save your elaborate critique until you’re behind your own closed doors. Don’t try to impress others by shouting loudly about technical aspects of the music or performance. Others may have enjoyed the night even if you didn’t; there’s also a chance one of the “star’s” family or friends could be around.

III. Language Points

Passage A

◆ Important Words and Expressions ◆

celebrate [ˈselɪbreɪt] vt. & vi. mark (a significant or happy day or event), typically with a social gathering (尤指以社交集会形式) 庆祝, 欢庆

e.g. 1. He celebrated his birthday with a banquet.

2. The names of many heroes are celebrated by the poets.

bloom [blu:m] vi. produce flowers; be in flower 开花, 处于花期

e.g. 1. These plants bloom in spring.

2. The chrysanthemums bloom luxuriantly.

unlike [ˈʌnˈlaɪk] a. different from; not similar to 不像, 和……不同

- e g 1. It's unlike him to be late; he's usually on time
2. Unlike Elena, he was not superstitious

standard [ˈstændəd] n. a level of quality or attainment 标准, 水平

- e g 1. Their restaurant offers a high standard of service.
2. The government's ambitious to raise standards in schools

lonely [ˈləʊnli] a. sad because one has no friends or company 孤单的, 孤独的

- e g 1. The lonely old man was much to be pitied by all of us
2. I was lonely while my friends were away.

delay [dɪˈleɪ] vt. postpone or defer (an action) 推迟, 延迟; n. the act of delaying 耽搁, 延迟

- e g 1. Heavy traffic delayed us
2. There is no time for delay.

think of 记起, 想起; 想念

- e g 1. Will you think of me after I've left?
2. You're very quiet; what are you thinking of?

dream of 幻想, 空想

- e g 1. She had dreamed of a trip to America
2. I wouldn't dream of studying abroad in the near future.

bring on 引起, 导致, 使发展, 提出

- e g 1. The sudden cold weather brought on his fever again.
2. This warm weather should bring on the crops.

how about (用于提出建议或提供某物) 如何, 怎么样; (用于询问信息或对某事的意见) (你以
为)……怎么样

- e g 1. How about a drink?
2. How about your company?

◆ Explanation of Difficult Sentences ◆

(1) Spring has come and brought with it many reasons to celebrate.

- 春天来了, 有太多的理由来庆祝这个季节。
- 句中 it 为非人称代词, 分别指季节和时间。

(2) However, not all songs about spring are happy.

- 但是,并非所有关于春天的歌曲都是快乐的。
- 此句为部分否定句,由 not和表示全部的词语 all构成,not也可以和 both, everything一起构成部分否定句。

(3) The songs became “standards”, popular songs recorded by many singers

- 这些歌曲成为标准,成了许多歌手的录音歌曲。
- 句中“popular songs recorded by many singers”为“standards”的同位语,其中的“recorded by many singers”为过去分词结构做定语,说明 popular songs

(4) It is a feeling of restlessness or excitement brought on by the coming of spring.

- 这是春天的到来引起的一种不安或兴奋的感觉。
- 句中“feeling”有两个定语:一个是介词短语“of restlessness or excitement”,说明是哪种感觉;另一个是“brought on by the coming of spring”,为过去分词做定语,说明产生这种感觉的起因。

(5) By now you may be thinking: “Enough with the sad songs, already!”

- 至此,也许你在想:“已经够了,别再说这些悲伤的歌曲了。”
- may为情态动词,表示猜测。

Passage B

◆ Important Words and Expressions ◆

distinctive [dɪˈstɪŋktɪv] a. characteristic of one person or thing, and so serving to distinguish it from others 特有的;有特色的

- e g 1. She has a very distinctive way of walking
2. This bird has several distinctive features

initial [ɪˈnɪʃl] a. existing or occurring at the beginning 最初的,开始的

- e g 1. Our initial impression was favourable
2. His initial reaction was one of shock

concerning [kənˈsɜːnɪŋ] prep. on the subject of or in connection with; about 关于,就

- e g 1. What do you know concerning this?
2. I wrote to the head of the firm concerning Robert

claim [kleɪm] vt. state or assert that something is the case, typically without providing evidence or proof 自称,声称,断言

- e g 1. Scientists are claiming a breakthrough in the fight against cancer
2. I don't claim to be an expert

account [ə'kaʊnt] n. a report or description of an event or experience 报道, 记述

- e g 1. He gave a detailed account of what has been achieved.
2. The two accounts of the accident do not agree.

unlikely [ʌnlaɪklɪ] a. not likely to happen, be done, or be true; improbable 未必会发生的; 不大可能的; 不大可靠的

- e g 1. It is unlikely that they will ever be used.
2. The change is unlikely to affect many people.

interrupt ['ɪntə'rupt] vt. & vi. stop the continuous progress of (an activity or process) 中止, 中断, 打断(活动或过程)

- e g 1. The buzzer interrupted his thoughts.
2. He interrupted college to serve in the army.

acquire [ə'kwɪə(ɪ)] vt. achieve (a particular reputation) as a result of one's behaviour or activities (由于某人的行为或活动而) 获得(某种名声)

- e g 1. We should acquire more firsthand information.
2. His character acquired him a good name.

in particular 特别, 尤其

- e g 1. He socialized with the other young people, one boy in particular.
2. She likes fruit and strawberries in particular.

date from 追溯到, 自……起, 始于

- e g 1. The Great Wall dates from the third century B. C.
2. It is a beautiful vase dating from about 1715.

at large 整体上, 总体上

- e g 1. There has been a loss of community values in society at large.
2. Did the people at large approve of the government's policy?

in terms of 就……而言, 从……方面说来

- e g 1. He referred to your work in terms of high praise.
2. He thought of everything in terms of money.

have an influence on 对……有影响

- e g 1. Their friends are having a bad influence on them.
2. Our trainer had a strong influence on the team.

◆ Explanation of Difficult Sentences ◆

(1) The initial motif of the symphony has been believed by some to be a symbol of fate knocking at the door

- 有些人认为,此交响乐最初的主题象征着命运在敲门。
- 注意此句子使用了被动态的完成时,表示到目前为止,已经有人这么认为;“fate knocking at the door”为动名词的复合结构,做介词 of 的宾语。

(2) Hopkins says that “given the choice between a yellow-hammer and fate at the door, the public has preferred the more dramatic myth, though Czerny’s account is too unlikely to have been invented”

- 霍普金斯说:“在金翼啄木鸟和命运敲门之间,公众更愿意选择更戏剧性的谜。不过,车尔尼的描述也不可能是杜撰的。”
- 句中“given the choice between a yellow-hammer and fate at the door”为过去分词结构做条件状语。

(3) Groundbreaking both in terms of its technical and emotional impact, the Fifth has had a large influence on composers and music critics.

- 第五交响曲无论是就技术还是情感影响方面都是开创性的,对作曲家和批评家都具有很大影响。
- “Groundbreaking both in terms of its technical and emotional impact”为形容词结构做原因状语。

IV. Keys, Tapescripts and Text Translations

Keys

◆ Lead-in ◆

1. Play the song Silent Night.
2. Open

◆ Module 1 Learn to Talk ◆

Do You Like Classical Music?

1. Joe and Bob are roommates. They are talking while listening to classical music. Listen to the model dialogue and underline the expressions of likes and dislikes.

Joe: Do you like classical music, Bob?

Bob: No, not much. Do you like it?

Joe: Well, yes, I do.

Bob: Which melodies do you like best?

Joe: Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony and Mozart’s Piano Concerto No. 24 in C Minor are just fascinating.

Bob: Really? But to me, classical music is hard to understand.