高等学校艺术英语规划教材　　总主编　贾　勤

College Art English Series

大学艺术英语教程

（第1册）

College English for Art Students

鲁修红　姜　奕　主编

華中科技大學出版社
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序

我国的改革开放走过了三十余年的路程。三十多年来，为了学习西方先进的科学技术和文化艺术，我国各行各业都在学习英语，甚至出现过全民学习英语的热潮。回顾这种大规模的英语教育，我们既有成功，也有失败。说成功，是因为很多人的英语水平获得了大幅提高；说失败，是因为英语学习“费时低效”的问题仍未得到很好的解决。

今天，经过三十多年的发展，我们的国力雄厚了，地位提高了，我们的科学技术和文化艺术开始走出国门，走向世界。那么我们还需要学习英语吗？答案是肯定的。在经济全球化、文化多元化的背景下，我国与其他国家在政治、经济、科技、文艺等方面的交流日益频繁，而能担当这一国际交流工具的目前仍然只有英语，汉语要胜任这一角色或许还要再过三十年甚至更长时间，因此，我们应该继续学习英语。但是，我们必须打破以应试为目标的英语教育模式，提倡“实用为主、够用为度”的原则，以培养学生实际应用语言的能力为目标，突出教学内容的实用性与针对性；同时根据不同专业和不同学科的具体要求，多层次、多渠道地开展英语教学，以适应社会对英语人才需求呈现多元化、专业化发展的趋势。

人们常说语言是载体。我们学习其他学科的知识都要通过语言这个载体，换言之，科学技术、文化艺术等学科的专业知识既可以用汉语表述，又可以用英语表述。反向思维一下，如果科技、文化、艺术等领域的专业人士通过用英语表述的专业书籍来学习英语知识，那么他们的专业就成了学习英语的载体。事实上，无论我们是用专业还是日常生活作为内容来进行教学，只要表述的语言是英语，其基本的语言规则是一样的，不同的只是词汇和某些特定的表达方式而已。科技英语、经贸英语、法律英语等就是利用专业为载体来学习英语的实例。其优势是把各学科的专业内容和英语教学密切结合起来，让学生学习自己最熟悉、最感兴趣的话题，这样就能最大限度地激发学生的学习热情，从而获得最佳的学习效果，解决“费时低效”的问题。

我很高兴看到华中科技大学出版社推出了《大学艺术英语教程》。该教材依据英语学习的特点和规律，有机地结合文化艺术专业内容，在注重打好英语语言基础的同时，侧重培养学生使用英语进行艺术类相关领域的涉外交际能力。教材内容丰富，体例新颖，语言难易适中，既有利于学生掌握基本的英语知识和技能，又有利于他们拓宽艺术视野、丰富艺术感受，不失为上乘的艺术类英语教材。这套教材也是利用艺术为载体来进行英语教学的极好尝试，值得祝贺！

是为序。

张伯香

2009年6月

前　言

《大学艺术英语教程》依据《大学英语课程教学要求》编写，供艺术类大学生在大学英语课程基础阶段学习使用。《大学艺术英语教程》共4册，每册由学生用书和教师用书组成，学生用书配有听力材料光盘。

《大学艺术英语教程》充分考虑到艺术类大学生的专业背景和英语学习的特点，在注重打好英语语言基础的同时，更侧重培养学生的英语应用能力，将英语运用能力的训练与艺术类各相关专业的基本知识相结合。在上述总体思路的指导下，《大学艺术英语教程》更新了教学理念和内容体系，这主要体现在以下几个方面：

1.《大学艺术英语教程》在选材上注重趣味性、信息性、时代性，内容丰富，主要涉及美术、音乐、舞蹈、广告、服饰、建筑、动漫、摄影、工业设计等艺术领域。注重培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是学生运用英语进行艺术类相关领域的涉外交际能力。每册由10个单元组成，每一个单元侧重讨论一个话题。文章短小精悍，易于学习与操练。

2.《大学艺术英语教程》在内容编排上认真贯彻“听、说、读、写、译并重”和“边学边用”的原则。每个单元都由准备活动（Warm-up）、读（Read and Reflect）、听说（Listening and Speaking）、语法(Grammar)和写(Practical Writing)五部分构成。各部分具体内容如下：

1）Warm-up 包含2个紧扣各单元话题的问题和一段相关的听力短文，引出单元主题，为课文学习提供基础词汇准备和背景知识。

2）Read and Reflect 包括2篇阅读文章：文章A和文章B。文章相对短小精悍。阅读理解训练部分包括回答问题、判断正误和课文主旨理解3个部分，分层次逐渐加深对阅读文本的理解。针对课文的练习部分包括课文段落背诵、词汇操练、句子翻译等，使学生消化和提升词汇和语法知识。

3）Listening and Speaking 包含听（Section A）和说（Section B）两部分。听力部分由生活会话和单元话题相关的短文构成。口语练习的第一部分基于听力部分的生活会话素材，第二部分以小组的形式来讨论本单元的相关话题，使学生边学、边练、边用，达到“有话会讲”的目的。

4）Grammar 包括系统的语法知识专题讲解与练习两部分，旨在消化和提升学生的语法知识。

5）Practical Writing。第一、二册包含应用文写作的基本内容介绍、范文和练习3个部分，重在培养学生对不同交际环境下的常用应用文的阅读和模拟套写能力。第三、四册为一般写作，培养学生的短文写作能力。

为了方便教师使用，本教程配备了教师用书。

《大学艺术英语教程》第一、二册由湖北工业大学外国语学院教师集体编写，第三、四册由曲阜师范大学外国语学院教师集体编写。本教材的编写还得到了许多同事和朋友的热情关心、帮助和指导。武汉大学张伯香教授对本教程的编写框架和选材提出了宝贵意见和建议，华中科技大学出版社的编辑们在整套教材的策划、编写、版式设计等方面做了大量细致的工作，在此，编者一并对他们表示感谢。

《大学艺术英语教程》是我们在大学英语教学内容和学生专业背景相结合方面所作的一次大胆尝试。由于编者的水平和经验有限，疏漏和不当之处在所难免，恳请广大师生和读者不吝赐教，以便我们进一步修订和完善。

编　者

2009年4月

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Unit One

Painting

Learning objectives

In this unit, you will learn how to

△ talk about painting-related topics fluently.

△ read more about famous paintings / painters efficiently.

△ use noun clusters accurately.

△ write a thank-you note in English appropriately.

Part I Warm-up

1. Write down the words associated with the topic painting and then compare what you have written with your partner.

2. Describe your favorite paintings / painters to your partner.

3. Listen to the recording and fill in the blanks with the information you hear.

Da Vinci was born in 1452 in Italy. He was an __1__ painter. Two of his works, the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*, are the most famous paintings of all __2__. Leonardo Da Vinci, was also one of the greatest __3__ ever to have lived. His sketches helped our world in many __4__. One, his scientific studies were recorded in his sketchbook, and provided much information on flight, as well as other scientific areas. Second, Da Vinci created excellent drawings of the human __5__. Leonardo da Vinci died in __6__. He was a __7__ of both of art and science. Leonardo da Vinci was a man of "both" __8__.

Part II In-focus: Read and Reflect

Text A

The Day the *Mona Lisa* Was Stolen

1 On Monday, August 21, 1911, the world's most famous work of art, Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona*

"Obstacles cannot crush me. Every obstacle yields to stern resolve."

—Leonardo da Vinci

Lisa, was stolen from the Louvre Museum in Paris. That morning, many museum **employees** noticed that the painting was not in its **usual** place, but they thought the painting was taken off the wall by the official museum **photographer** who was **shoot**ing pictures of it in his **studio**.

2 By Tuesday morning, when the painting hadn't been returned and it was not in the photographer's studio, museum officials were told that the painting was gone.

3 The police came immediately. The museum was carefully **search**ed from top to bottom. The only thing a **detective** found was the heavy **frame** that once held the *Mona Lisa*. It was discovered in a **staircase** leading to a **cloakroom**.

4 Once the news became **public**, French newspapers came up with several stories about the **theft**. One newspaper **declare**d that an American collector stole the work and would have an exact **copy** made. This "collector" would then keep the **original** and "return" the copy. Another newspaper said that the **entire incident** showed how easy it was to steal from the Louvre.

5 Many people were **question**ed about the theft—from museum employees to people who worked or lived nearby. The police even questioned Pablo Picasso. Picasso had once bought two stone **sculpture**s from a friend named Pieret. Pieret had actually stolen these pieces from the Louvre months before the *Mona Lisa* was stolen. Picasso thought that perhaps his friend might have also stolen the *Mona Lisa*.

6 To prove that he had nothing to do with the theft, Picasso had the sculptures given to a local newspaper for their return to the museum. Picasso wished to keep it secret, but someone gave his name to the police. After questioning, the police believed that Picasso knew nothing about the theft of the *Mona Lisa*.

7 Luckily, the painting was found 27 months after it was stolen. An Italian man named Vincenzo Perugia tried to sell the work to the Uffizi **Gallery** in Florence, Italy for $100 000. Perugia said he stole the work out of **patriotism**. He didn't think such a work by a famous Italian should be kept in France. What Perugia didn't realize was that although the *Mona Lisa* was probably painted in Italy, Leonardo took it with him to France and sold it to King Francis I for 4 000 gold coins.

8 How did Perugia steal the *Mona Lisa*? He had spent Sunday night in the Louvre, hiding in a dark little room. Monday morning, while the museum was closed, he entered the room where the painting was kept and took it from the wall. In a staircase, he cut the painting from its frame. While trying to leave the building, he came to a locked door. He took the **doorknob** off and put it in his pocket. He then walked out of the Louvre with the most famous woman in history.

9 Interestingly enough, ten months before the painting was stolen, the Louvre decided to have all **masterpieces** put under glass. Perugia was one of four men **selected** for the job. Police questioned Perugia after the theft, but his **easy-going**, calm **manner removed** all **doubts**.

（507 words）

Words and Expressions

employee / im'plɔii / *n.* a person who is paid to work for someone else [= worker] 雇员

usual / 'ju:ʒuəl / *a.* the same as what happens 通常的，惯常的

photographer / fə'tɔgrəfə / *n.* a person who takes photographs, especially as a professional or as an artist 摄影师

shoot / ʃu:t / *v.* deliberately kill or injure someone by using a gun 射击；take a photograph or make a film of something 拍摄

studio / 'stju:diəu / *n.* a room where a painter or photographer regularly works 工作场所，画室

search / sə:tʃ / *v.* spend time looking for somebody or something 搜寻，探求，调查
detective / di'tektiv / *n.* a police officer whose job is to discover information about crimes and catch criminals 侦探
frame / freim / *n.* a structure made of wood, metal, plastic, etc. that surrounds something such as a picture or window 框，框架
staircase / 'steəkeis / *n.* a set of stairs inside a building with its supports and the side parts that you hold on to 楼梯
cloakroom / 'kləukru:m / *n.* a small room where you can leave your coats, bags, etc. for a time 衣帽存放处
public / 'pʌblik / *a.* known to people in general 公开的
theft / θeft / *n.* the crime of stealing something 偷，偷窃
declare / di'kleə / *v.* state officially and publicly that a particular situation exists or that something is true 宣布，声明
copy / 'kɔpi / *n.* something that is made to be exactly like another thing 副本
original / ə'ridʒənəl / *n.* a work of art or a document that is not a copy, but is the one produced by the writer or artist 原件，原稿
entire / in'taiə / *a.* whole 全部的，整个的
incident / 'insidənt / *n.* an event 事件
question / 'kwestʃən / *v.* ask someone questions in order to get information about something, especially about a crime 询问，审问
sculpture / 'skʌlptʃə / *n.* an object made out of stone, wood, clay, etc. by an artist 雕塑
gallery / 'gæləri / *n.* a large building where people can see famous pieces of art （艺术作品的）陈列室，展览馆，画廊
patriotism / 'pætriətizəm / *n.* love of your country and willingness to defend it 爱国主义，爱国精神
doorknob / 'dɔ:nɔb / *n.* 门把手
masterpiece / 'mɑ:stəpi:s / *n.* a work of art, a piece of writing or music etc. that is the best that a particular artist, writer etc. has produced 代表作，杰作，名著
select / si'lekt / *v.* pick or choose 选择，挑选，选拔
easy-going / 'i:zigəuiŋ / *a.* relaxed and happy to accept things without worrying or getting angry 随和的，不慌不忙的
manner / 'mænə / *n.* the way that somebody behaves and speaks towards other people 举止，态度
remove / ri'mu:v / *v.* get rid of something so that it does not exist any longer 除去，迁移，开除
doubt / daut / *n.* a feeling of being not sure whether something is true or right 怀疑，疑惑
from top to bottom 从上到下，彻底地
lead to 通向，导致
come up with 提出，想出
have nothing to do with 与……无关
keep it secret 保密
know about 知道，了解
out of sth. （表示原因）因为，出于
remove all doubts 消除怀疑

专有名词列表

the *Mona Lisa* / 'məunə'li:sə, -zə / 《蒙娜丽莎》（达·芬奇所画的著名肖像画）
Leonardo da Vinci / liəu'nɑ:dəu də 'vintʃi / 莱昂纳多·达·芬奇（意大利文艺复兴时期的画家）
Louvre Museum / lu:vr, 'lu:və mju(:)'ziəm / 卢浮宫(法国艺术博物馆)
Pablo Picasso / 'pæbləu pi'kæsəu / 巴勃罗·毕加索（西班牙著名画家，西方现代派绘画代表）
the Uffizi Gallery 乌菲兹美术馆（意大利最大的美术馆）

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Online Resources

http: / / en.wikipedia.org / wiki / Mona_Lisa
http: / / www.ibiblio.org / wm / paint / auth / vinci / joconde /

Text Comprehension

Ⅰ. Answer the following questions.

1. When was Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa* stolen?
2. How did the museum employees think when they noticed that the painting was not in its usual place?
3. There are various rumors about the theft of the *Mona Lisa*. Describe one or two of them.
4. Why did the police question Pablo Picasso?
5. Who stole the *Mona Lisa*? Did the police question him after the theft? Why did he do it? What do you think of his behavior? Do you think it is an act of patriotism?

Ⅱ. Decide, according to Text A, whether the following statements are true or false.

1. When the museum employees found the *Mona Lisa* was not hanging on the wall, they called the police immediately.
2. The *Mona Lisa* was recovered in Italy two years after it was stolen from the Louvre.
3. The *Mona Lisa* was once sold to the King of France.
4. The *Mona Lisa* was stolen by a former employee of the Louvre.
5. The man who stole the *Mona Lisa* planned to return it to Italy.

Ⅲ. Decide which of the following best states the author's purpose of writing.

A. To describe the mysterious smile of Mona Lisa.
B. To tell the story of the theft of the *Mona Lisa* from the Louvre in 1911.
C. To explain what makes Da Vinci's *Mona Lisa* so popular.
D. To argue that the man who stole the *Mona Lisa* was clever.

Exercises

Ⅰ. Recite the following paragraph.

On Monday, August 21, 1911, the world's most famous work of art—Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa*—was stolen from the Louvre Museum in Paris. That morning, many museum employees noticed that the painting was not in its usual place. But, they thought the painting was taken off the wall by the official museum photographer who was shooting pictures of it in his studio.

Ⅱ. Vocabulary

Section A. Explain the italicized part in each sentence in your own words.

1. The painting *was gone.*
2. The museum was carefully searched *from top to bottom.*
3. Once the news *became public*, French newspapers *came up with several stories* about the theft.
4. Picasso wished to *keep it secret.*

5. His easy-going, calm manner *removed all doubts*.

Section B. Complete the following sentences with the words or expressions from Text A. Change the form if necessary.

1. I'll keep a copy of the contract, and give you the _____.
2. He found someone sit _____ in the dining room.
3. She spent all day cleaning the house _____ for our party tonight.
4. It is such an unusual _____ that everyone wants to have a look at it.
5. Our manager's an _____ person; she never gets angry.

Section C. Choose the proper word or expression in the table to fill in the blank in each of the following sentences. Change the form if necessary.

patriotism	spend	detective	question	return	out of	declare	masterpiece

1. The *Starry Night* is one of Vincent van Gogh 's _____ .
2. We were digging by the roadside; many passers-by stopped to look at us _____ curiosity.
3. Two men have been arrested and _____.
4. We are all deeply moved by his _____ .
5. She _____ that she didn't want to see him again.
6. _____ the book immediately to the library as soon as you finish it.
7. The company hired a private _____ to investigate the accident.
8. We'll have to _____ the night in a hotel.

Ⅲ. Translation

Section A. Put the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The pilot's calm manner eased the passengers' fears.
2. There is no doubt that he is qualified for the job.
3. To know everything is to know nothing.
4. All roads lead to Rome.
5. We sold the car to them for 3 000 dollars.

Section B. Put the following sentences into English, using the words, expressions or structures from Text A.

1.《蒙娜丽莎》这幅画绝对是世界上最伟大的艺术品之一。(work of art)
2. 那名医生尽力地消除病人的恐惧。(remove one's fear)
3. 他问的大多数问题与他所学的课程无关。(have nothing to do with)
4. 这一消息直到9月11日才公布于众。(become public)
5. 尚未有人能对恐龙的灭绝提出一个令人信服的解释。(come up with)

Text B

Getting to Know Da Vinci's *Mona Lisa*

1 If you know only one painting in the world, it's **probably** the *Mona Lisa*. Her **mysterious** smile **draws**

about 6 million visitors to the Louvre Museum in Paris every year. Leonardo painted the *Mona Lisa* over a period of about four years, starting in 1503. He worked slowly, and the **sitter posed** for him many times. The portrait immediately brought him **fame** within Italy.

2 Unlike many other painters of the time, Leonardo didn't **sign** or **date** the portrait or tell who the sitter was. It has long been **debated** who the woman in the portrait was. Was it Leonardo's mother? A society figure? Lisa Gherardini, the wife of a family friend of the Da Vinci's? A **Florentine prostitute**? A **self-portrait** of Leonardo?

3 The most probable person was Lisa Gherardini, the lovely wife of a Florentine silk **merchant** and famous politician. Leonardo painted Lisa when she was 24 years old; she went on to become a good wife and the mother of five kids. Leonardo's **biographer**, Giorgio Vasari guessed the woman was Lisa in 1550, but his opinion was never accepted by people.

4 A few years ago, experts described Lisa's smile by using the word mysterious. If you stare long and hard at Leonardo's portrait of the *Mona Lisa*, you'll notice how she smiles at you — and how quickly her smile **flickers** and disappears. People have come up with different theories about her mysterious face.

5 She was pregnant.

6 She had some sort of facial nerve disease.

7 She was an unhappy wife who was ill-treated by her **alcoholic** husband.

8 She's really playing a joke on you — the real subject is Leonardo himself, and he's trying not to laugh.

9 Of course, not everybody **buy**s these theories. Now scientists have some more scientific explanations. A Harvard scientist believes Lisa's changing expression is due to the way your eyes and brain **process** information. Another theory for Mona Lisa's mysterious smile has to do with **lighting**. Anyway, the research in this area continues.

（315 words）

Words and Expressions

probably / 'prɔbəb(ə)li / *ad.* used to say that something is likely to happen, likely to be true, etc. 几乎肯定，很可能，大概

mysterious / mis'tiəriəs / *a.* difficult to explain or understand 神秘的

draw / drɔ: / *v.* make pictures; attract someone or make them want to do something 画画，吸引

sitter / 'sitə / *n.* a person who sits or stands while someone else paints them or photographs them 模特

pose / pəuz / *v.* sit or stand in a particular position in order to be photographed or painted （为画像、摄影）摆好姿势

fame / feim / *n.* the state of being known about by a lot of people because of your achievements 名声，名誉

sign / sain / *v.* write one's name on 签名

date / deit / *v.* write or print the date on something 注明日期，写上日期

debate / di'beit / *v.* discuss something; argue about something 讨论，辩论

Florentine / 'flɔrəntain / *a.* of or relating to or characteristic of the city of Florence 佛罗伦萨的

prostitute / 'prɔstitju:t / *n.* someone, especially a woman, who earns money by having sex with people 妓女

self-portrait / 'self'pɔ:treit / *n.* a portrait of yourself created by yourself 自画像

merchant / 'mə:tʃənt / *n.* a businessperson 商人

biographer / bai'ɔgrəfə / *n.* someone who writes an account of a person's life 传记记者

flicker / 'flikə / *v.* (a light or a flame) keep going on and off as it shines or burns 闪烁，忽隐忽现

alcoholic / ˌælkəˈhɔːlik / *a.* relating to alcohol or containing alcohol 含酒精的；caused by drinking alcohol 饮酒引起的
n. 酗酒者，酒鬼

buy / bai / *v.* Here, it means believe something that someone tells you, especially when it is not likely to be true 购买，相信（尤指不大可能的事）

process / prəˈses / *v.* (brain) deal with information 加工，处理（信息）

lighting / ˈlaitiŋ / *n.* the arrangement or the type of light in a place 照明，灯光

pose for （为画像、摄影）摆好姿势

bring sb. fame 给某人带来名声

go on to do sth. （完成某事之后）接着做另一件事

stare at 盯着看，注视，凝视

play a joke on sb. 取笑某人，跟人开玩笑

due to 因为，由于

have to do with sb. / sth. 与某人/某事有关

专有名词列表

Italy / ˈitəli / 意大利

Lisa Gherardini 丽莎·盖拉尔迪尼（佛罗伦萨富商Francesco del Giocondo的妻子）

Lisa / ˈliːzə, ˈlaizə / 丽莎（女名）

Online Resources

http: / / www.dummies.com / WileyCDA / DummiesArticle / Getting-to-Know-Da-Vinci-s-Mona-Lisa.id-3197.html

http: / / en.wikipedia.org / wiki / Mona_Lisa

http: / / www.livescience.com / history / 071018-mona-lisa.html

Text Comprehension

Ⅰ. Answer the following questions.

1. What makes the *Mona Lisa* the most famous piece of art in the world?
2. How long did it take Leonardo da Vinci to paint the *Mona Lisa*?
3. According to the passage, what are the possible identities of Mona Lisa?
4. How would you describe Mona Lisa's smile?
5. People have come up with different theories about Mona Lisa's smile. List some of them.

Ⅱ. Decide, according to Text B, whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Leonardo da Vinci finished the *Mona Lisa* in 1503.
2. Mona Lisa's smile has puzzled millions of art lovers for centuries.
3. Through the ages people have tried to explain Mona Lisa's smile.
4. Some people believe that the *Mona Lisa* is a self-portrait of Leonardo da Vinci.
5. Even today, the study of Mona Lisa has not stopped.

Exercises

Ⅰ. Vocabulary

Section A. Match the word in column A with the definition or similar word in column B.

A	B
1. sitter	a. attract someone or make them want to do something
2. mysterious	b. look at something or someone for a long time
3. draw	c. difficult to explain or understand
4. stare	d. someone who is important or famous in some way
5. buy	e. someone who writes an account of another person's life
6. figure	f. a businessman
7. portrait	g. artist's model
8. biographer	h. discuss
9. merchant	i. a painting of a person's face
10. debate	j. believe something that someone tells you, especially when it is not likely to be true

Section B. Choose the proper word or expression in the table to fill in the blank in each of the following sentences. Change the form if necessary.

draw	due to	fame	come up with	accept	sign	ill-treat	unlike

1. The team's success was largely _____ her efforts.
2. She went to Hollywood in search of _____ and fortune.
3. It is generally _____ that smoking is harmful to our health.
4. The street accident _____ a big crowd.
5. She _____ her name to the document.
6. Those orphans were _____ with no enough food and clothes.
7. She _____ a new idea for increasing sale.
8. _____ his brother, he has a good sense of humor.

Ⅱ. Translation

Put the following sentences into English, using the words and expressions from Text B.

1. 由于雾，航班可能延误。
2. 长久以来，人们一直都在争论60岁强制退休的问题。
3. 盯着陌生人看是很不礼貌的行为。
4. 吉姆被同事称为“不同寻常的人”。
5. 这项发明能为他们带来名声。

Ⅲ. Cloze

You have certainly seen the *Mona Lisa* before. A woman __1__ a slight smile __2__ her face, her hands crossed over her stomach, sits in front of a strange and beautiful landscape looking straight __3__ you. This little painting on wood, by Leonardo da Vinci, is the most famous piece of art in the world. One reason __4__ this is its great mystery. No one knows for sure __5__ Mona Lisa really was. Da Vinci kept a diary of all his other portrait sittings, __6__ he never wrote down who posed __7__ the *Mona Lisa*. Some people believe it was a woman that da Vinci knew. The actual "Mona Lisa" was a Florentine lady __8__ most people believe to have been the model, but there is no definite proof of this. Some people believe the model was a young boy who is dressed __9__ a woman. But perhaps the most interesting theory is that the painting is a self-portrait. Some people say that there is a strong resemblance（相似）__10__ the eyes, nose, and mouth of Leonardo da Vinci's self-portrait and the Mona Lisa's face.

Part Ⅲ Listening and Speaking

Section A Listening in: Meeting People

i. Listen to a dialogue and decide whether the statement you hear is true or false.

1. The conversation most likely takes place in the street.
2. The conversation probably takes place in the afternoon.
3. The possible relationship between Tom and Michael is professor and student.
4. Tom and Michael haven't seen each other for a long time.
5. Michael works for a travel agency.

ii. Listen to a passage and fill in the blanks with the information you hear.

Picasso, the famous Spanish painter, was born in 1881. His father was an __1__ teacher. Picasso began to __2__ very early. He was admitted to the Royal Academy of Art at the age of __3__. After 1900, he spent much time in Paris, living there from 1904 to 1947, when he moved to the south of France.

Throughout his __4__, Picasso moved from style to __5__ with ease. He practiced sculpture, illustrated books and also showed great __6__ in pottery design and other fields of art.

Picasso produced a great number of drawings during his __7__. No later artist of the school of Paris has __8__ him in international influence.

Picasso is generally considered to be the top __9__ in 20th century French art. His paintings are now __10__ in leading European and American galleries.

Section B Speaking out

i. Practice role-play with your partner based on the dialogue you hear in Section A, changing the information into your own.

ii. Group work: Guess who they are based on the information given below.

1) He is a Chinese painter who lived a very long life, crossing two centuries, from 1864 to 1957. He is not only good at painting, but also good at making poems and sculpture. He is known for his paintings of flowers, birds and shrimps.

2) He is an Italian painter who lived during the 15th and 16th century. He is well known for his works like the *Last Supper* and *Mona Lisa*. Besides, he is also a sculptor, architect, engineer and scientist.

3) He is a Spanish painter who was born in 1881, and died in 1973. He is considered the best known and most influential painter of this century. It was he who developed the style of painting known as cubism, which led to a dramatic revolution in art. But many people say it is not easy to understand his paintings.

4) He was born in Holland in 1853, and was regarded as a post-impressionist painter and one of the most famous artists of all time. He killed himself when he was only 37, but he produced almost nine hundred paintings and over a thousand watercolors and drawings during his short life. Some of his most famous paintings include *Starry Night*, *Sunflowers* and *The Potato Eaters*. Today, a painting by him sells for more than $80 million. But while he was alive, no one wanted to buy his work. During his brief career he had sold only one painting.

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