

商务馆·网络互动英语分级阅读丛书

5^级

适合小学五年级~初二年级学生

No Need for Words

艺术不需要语言

[美] Frances Bacon 著



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商务印书馆



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〔美〕Frances Bacon 著

易璐注释

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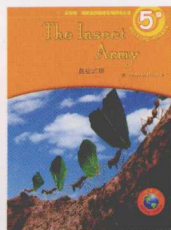
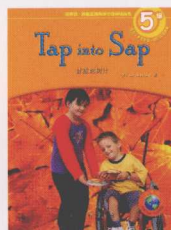
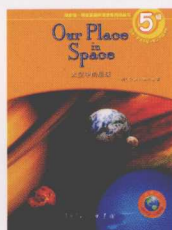
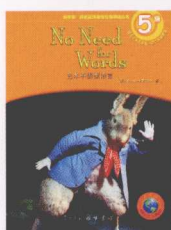
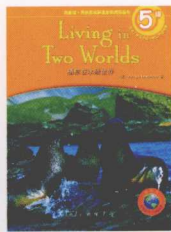
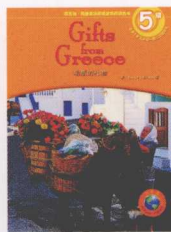
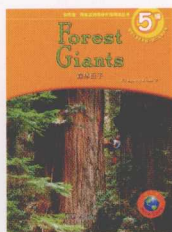
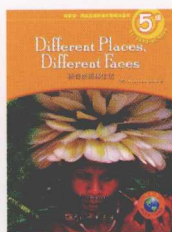
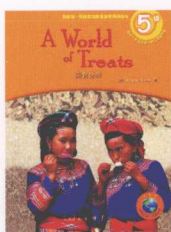
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- A World of Treats
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Features 导读

TIME LINK



Do you know how artists painted people long ago in Egypt? Find out on page 9.

你知道古埃及的艺术家是怎么画人像的吗？请在第9页的“时光隧道”中寻找答案。

Many people think this man was one of the greatest artists of the twentieth century. He created thousands of artworks during his lifetime. Turn to page 12 for **Pablo Picasso**.

他是世人公认的20世纪最伟大的艺术家之一，一生创作了数千件艺术作品。请翻到第12页，阅读“巴勃罗·毕加索”的人生。

PROFILE



IN FOCUS



What do you have if you take a great story, get rid of the words, and add some music and dancers? Read all about it in **Dancing a Story** on page 16.

给你一个精彩的故事，去掉其中的文字，配上音乐和舞蹈，你得到的会是什么？读一读第16页的“舞蹈中的故事”吧。

Where did the word pantomime come from? What is it and where did it start? Find out on page 18.

你知道“哑剧”这个词起源于何处吗？它是什么意思？是从哪里开始的？翻到第18页，那里有你想要的答案。

WORD BUILDER



SITSEEING



• ART & ENTERTAINMENT •

Who liked to draw dancers?

哪位画家最喜欢画舞蹈人物？

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欲知更多关于“艺术”的知识，请登录商务印书馆教育网站。



Speaking Through Art

For as long as there have been people, there has been art. Art helps people make sense of what they know. It also helps them explore their **imagination**s.

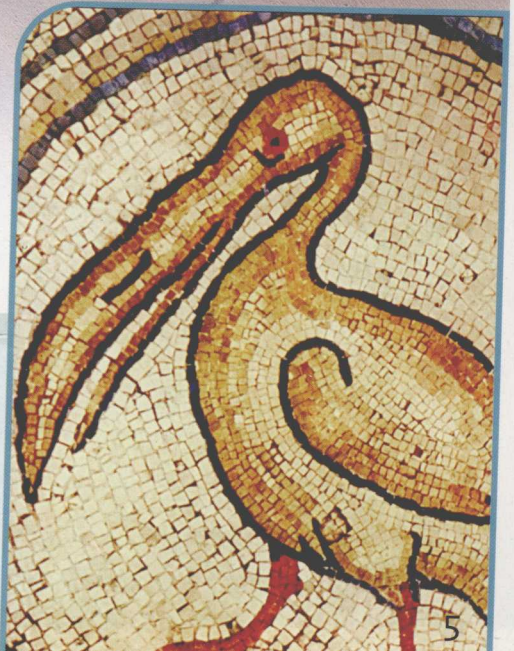
People all around the world make art. Painting, **sculpture**, **needlecraft**, dance, **mime**, and music are some of the many different art forms. By looking at art, we can learn many things. In this way, art is a story with no words.

Easter Island in the South Pacific is famous for its huge stone **statues** called moai. The moai were **carved** hundreds of years ago. They may have been made to honor the dead **relatives** of the early islanders.





Mosaic art is made by using many little tiles, pieces of colored stone, or bits of glass to make a picture or **pattern**. Mosaic art has decorated floors, ceilings, and walls for thousands of years.

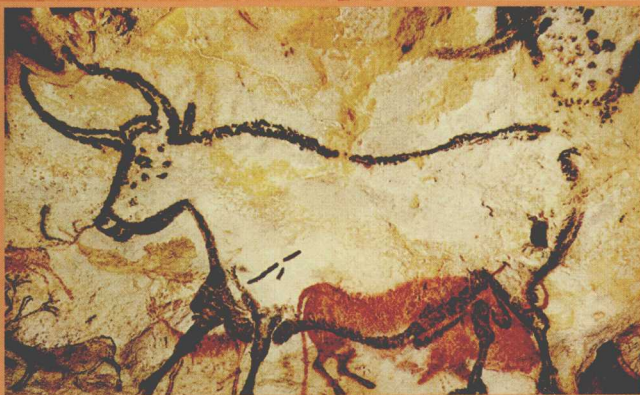


Stories on Rock

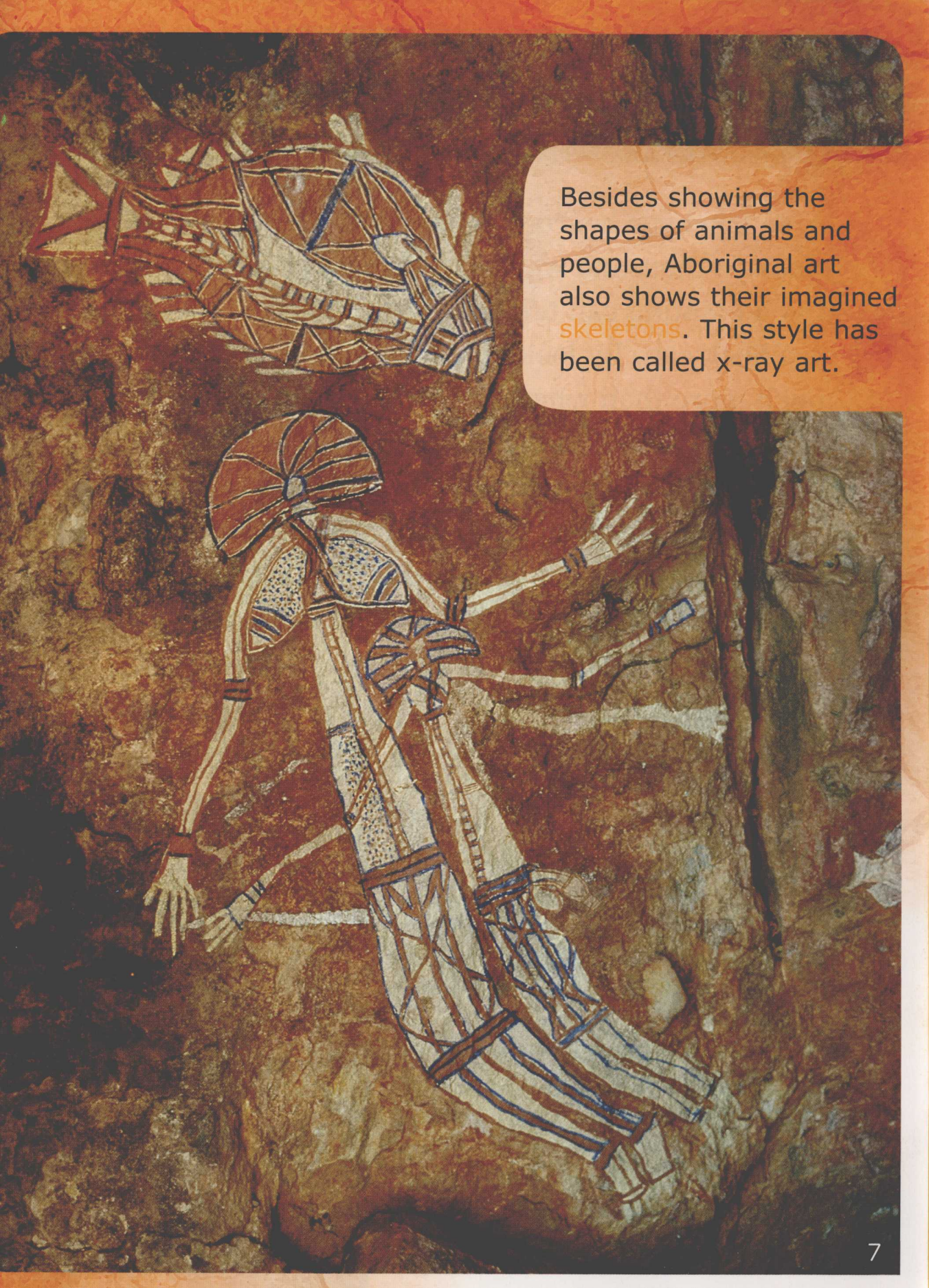


The cave paintings made by the **Aboriginal** people of Australia are among the oldest pieces of art in the world. Some of these paintings may have been made up to 65,000 years ago.

Today, Aboriginal art is often still created as it was long ago. The paint is made from natural materials, and the colors have stayed the same—white from chalk, yellowish-red from soil, and black from **charcoal**.



In 1940, two boys discovered paintings of animals on cave walls in France. The paintings were found to be 17,000 years old. It is believed people painted the pictures before going hunting. They probably hoped the pictures would help them find food.

The image shows two pieces of Aboriginal rock art on a reddish-brown rock surface. The top piece is a fish, drawn with white outlines and filled with a complex pattern of red and blue lines that resemble a skeletal structure. The bottom piece is a human figure, also drawn with white outlines and filled with a similar complex pattern of red and blue lines, representing an 'x-ray' style. The figure has a large, fan-like headdress and is holding a long object, possibly a spear or a staff, in its right hand. The rock surface is textured and uneven, with various shades of brown and red.

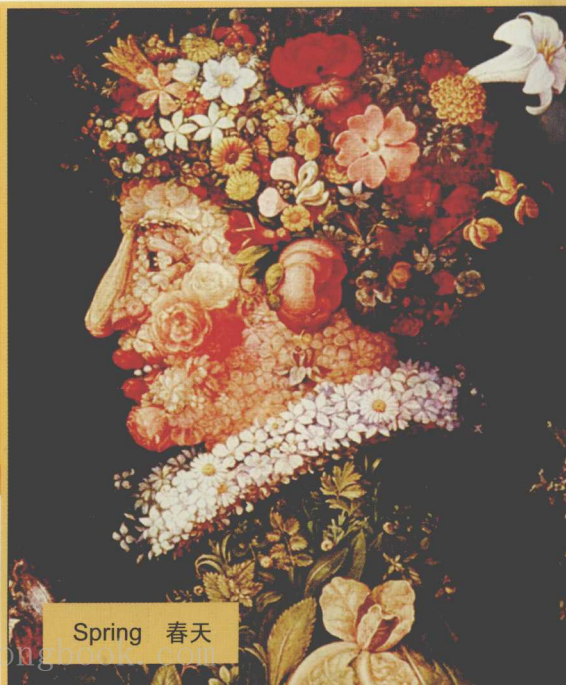
Besides showing the shapes of animals and people, Aboriginal art also shows their imagined **skeletons**. This style has been called x-ray art.

Painting a Story

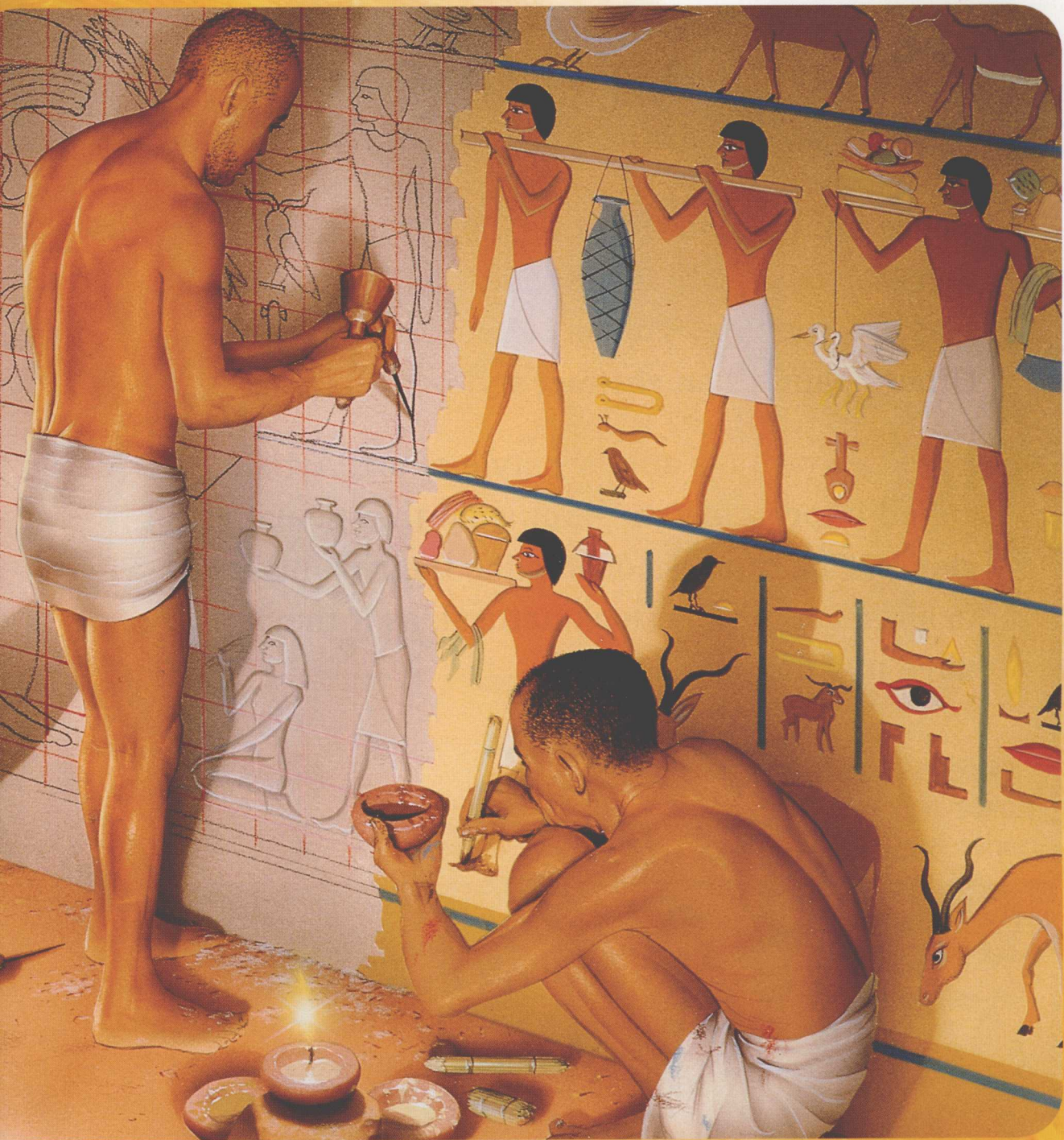


Have you ever heard the saying “A picture speaks a thousand words”? What this means is that a painting can tell you a story just as well as a book can. By looking closely, you can learn much more than what the picture seems to be showing. Hidden in the brush **strokes** are the artist’s feelings about the subject. You can find clues about the habits and beliefs of the people who lived during the time the art was made. You can think about what the artist was trying to say in the painting.

Over 400 years ago, an Italian artist painted a picture called *Spring* (right). The artist expressed his feeling about spring by painting a woman made of spring flowers and leaves.



Spring 春天



Long ago in Egypt, there were rules for painting people. Whole bodies had to be shown. Shoulders were to be toward the viewer, but heads, legs, and feet were supposed to be turned to one side or the other.

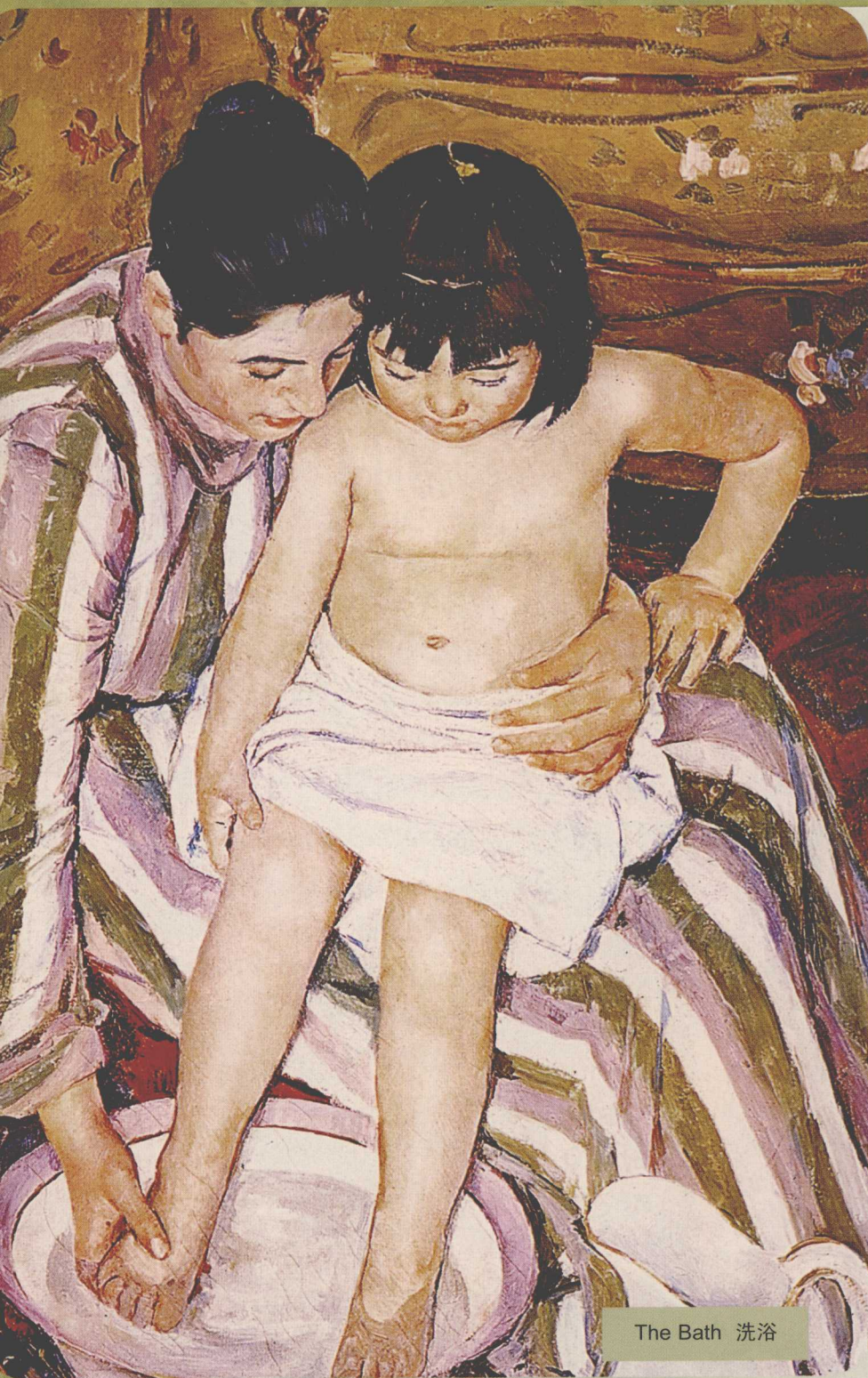
Making an Impression

There are many different styles of painting. Some artists try to make their paintings look just like real life. This is called **realism**. Others paint in an **abstract** style.

Impressionism is another style of art. Artists called impressionists paint what they see at a **glance**. The impressionists like their paintings to show scenes that look natural, as if they have just happened.



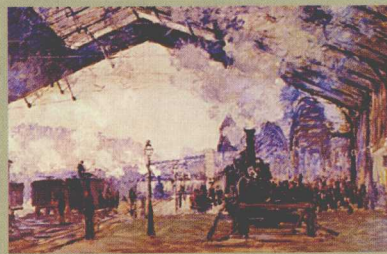
The American impressionist Mary Cassatt lets us **peek** in on a mother washing her child's feet. The mother's hands are strong but gentle. No words are needed to tell us that this is a happy bath time!



The Bath 洗浴

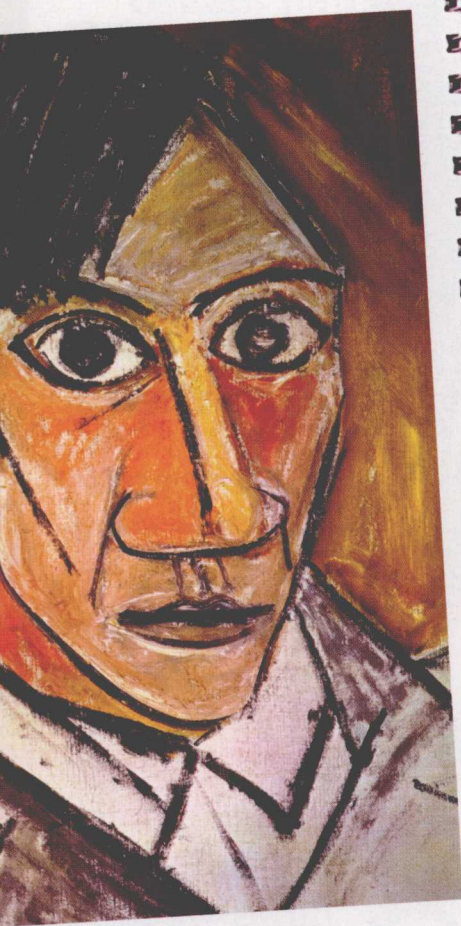


Not everyone likes the same art. Even when you look at art that you may not like, you can learn about famous artists and the times when they lived.





Pablo Picasso (1881–1973)



Self-portrait by Picasso,
aged 26

毕加索26岁时的自画像

Pablo Picasso was one of the world's greatest artists. During his lifetime, he created thousands of works of art. Picasso liked to try out new ideas. He drew in different ways, and his use of color was often unusual. As well as being a painter, Picasso was also a sculptor, a set and **costume** designer, a potter, and a printmaker.

Picasso was born in Spain and spent most of his life in France. His father was an art teacher, and Picasso spent his early years studying and copying the work of great artists. It is said that Picasso learned to draw before he learned to talk. In fact, the first word he spoke was *lápiz*, Spanish for "pencil."



The Weeping Woman
哭泣的女人



The First Steps
学步

Picasso worked with another artist to develop a new style of art called **cubism**. Cubism is based on the belief that painting does not need to show us things we can already see. Instead, it can show things in a different way. In his own words, Picasso said, “A painter paints to unload himself of feelings.”

Sewing a Story



For thousands of years, people have also told stories through sewing. A famous work of **embroidery** shows the story of an important battle fought in England. This piece of **fabric** art was **stitched** nearly 1,000 years ago. It has 73 scenes, is nearly 230 feet long, and is about 20 inches high. With this long work of art, you can learn about each part of the battle without needing any words!



The famous Bayeux Tapestry shows the **Norman Conquest** of England in 1066.