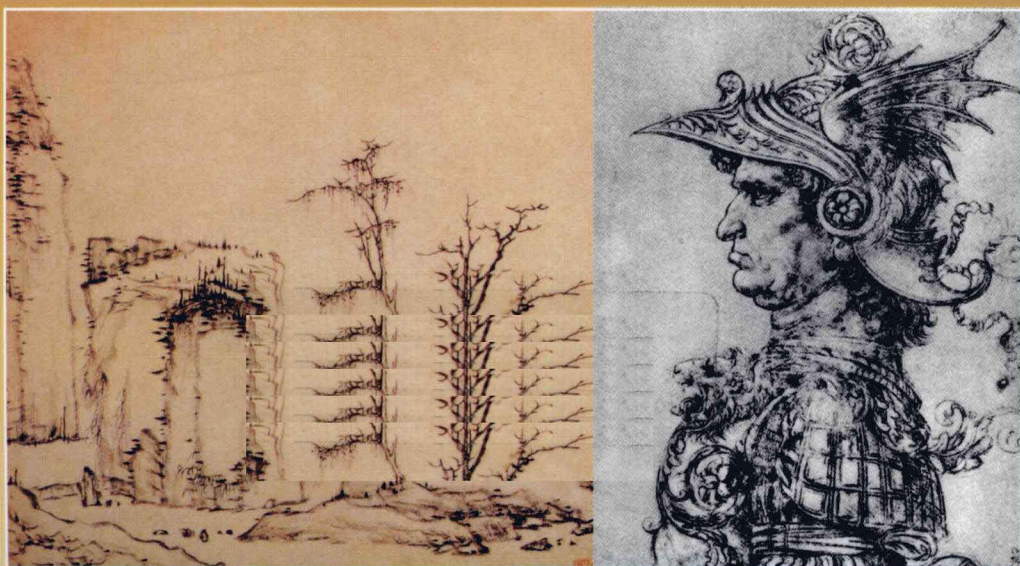


新世纪 美术英语阅读教程(下)

主 编: 薛 林 沈 悦

An English Reading
Course in Art
Book 2



W 上海外语教育出版社
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■ 大学英语应用提高阶段专业英语系列教材

新世纪

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前言

《新世纪美术英语阅读教程》是根据新世纪我国大学英语教学基本要求,为美术与设计专业的学生度身编写的教材,旨在帮助学生扫清阅读专业英语书刊时遇到的语言障碍。阅读材料大部分选自国外当代专业英文书刊,题材广泛,图文并茂,兼具实用性、知识性和趣味性。

教程分上、下两册,每册8个单元,每个单元包括4个部分:阅读技巧指导与训练、阅读实践、实用阅读及专业术语拓展。

“阅读技巧指导与训练”包括读前活动、阅读活动和读后活动。

1. 读前活动:该部分涉及指导阅读技巧、复习相关词汇与句型、提出激活学生现有背景知识的焦点问题以及布置阅读任务。
2. 阅读活动:该部分涉及范文阅读、词汇学习和范文注释,使学生在教师的帮助下通过阅读范文掌握阅读技巧,提高阅读理解专业英文书刊的能力。
3. 读后活动:该部分主要是针对阅读技巧设计的练习题,帮助学生进一步巩固对阅读技巧的掌握,加深对范文的理解。

“阅读实践”包括阅读活动和读后活动。

1. 阅读活动:该部分涉及选文阅读、词汇学习和选文注释,要求学生独立完成阅读活动,以提高阅读技巧的应用能力。
2. 读后活动:该部分是阅读技巧专项练习题,要求学生独立完成。

“实用阅读”包括阅读活动和读后活动。

1. 阅读活动:该部分涉及示范应用文阅读、词汇学习和范文注释,通过阅读范文提高学生快速检索和获取信息的能力。
2. 读后活动:该部分涉及应用文阅读和读后简明练习,要求学生独立完成。

“专业术语拓展”是在词汇学习的基础上拓展专业术语,以扩大学生的专业词汇量。

《新世纪美术英语阅读教程》是在全国12所美术学院熟悉美术知识的资深英语教师通力合作下编写完成的,因编者水平和经验有限,教材中的不足之处在所难免,恳请广大使用者不吝赐教,以便我们进一步修订和完善。

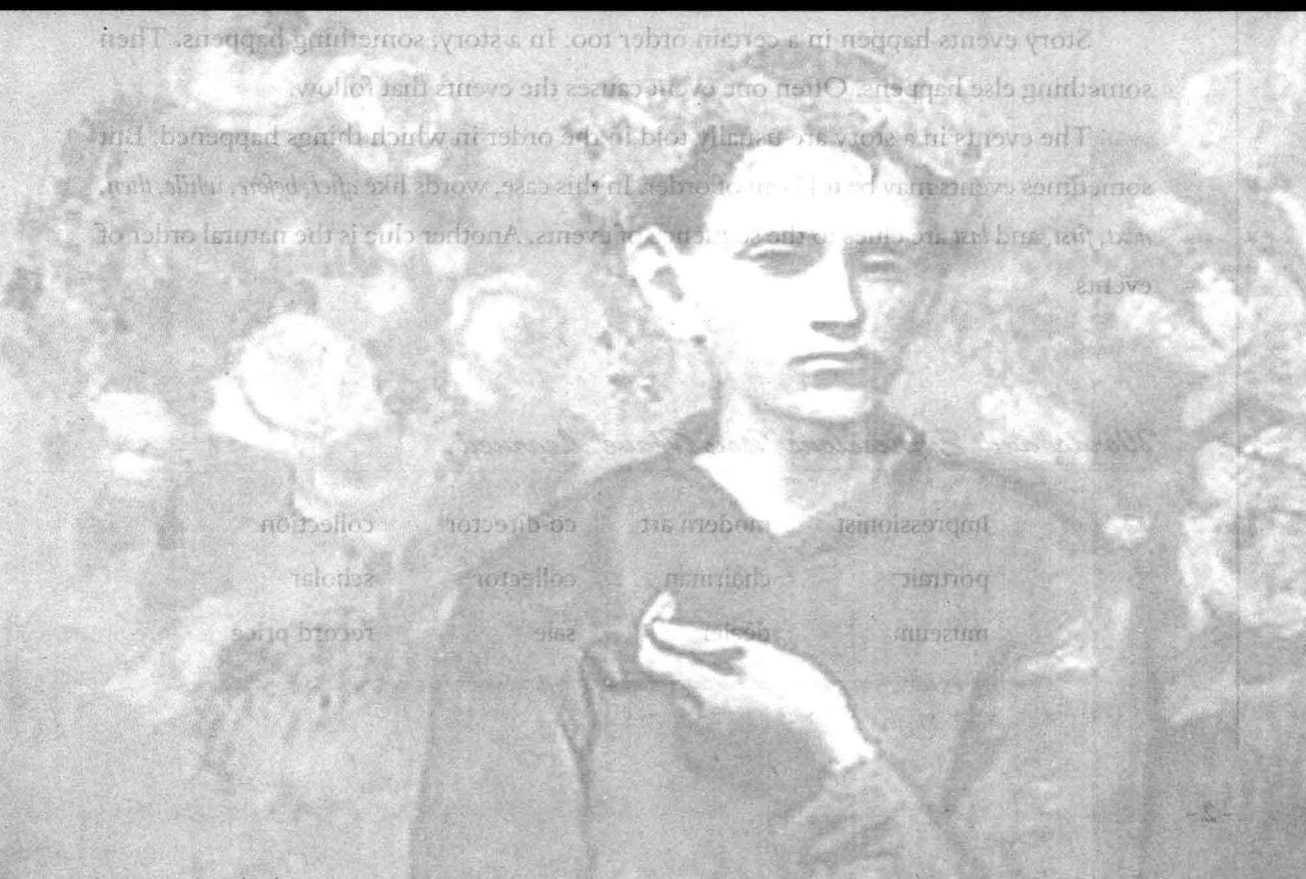
编者

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Unit One

- Part 1 "A Very Sexy Moment"
- Part 2 Jingdezhen, Capital of Porcelain
- Part 3 Additional Reading — Book Review: Monograph
- Part 4 More Terms in Ceramics



Part 1 "A Very Sexy Moment"

PRE-READING ACTIVITIES

Reading Tip

Sequencing

In real life, things happen in a certain order. We do one thing. Then we do another. This is called **sequence**. Sequence is the order in which things happen. Another name for sequence is **time order**.

Story events happen in a certain order too. In a story, something happens. Then something else happens. Often one event causes the events that follow.

The events in a story are usually told in the order in which things happened. But sometimes events may be told out of order. In this case, words like *after*, *before*, *while*, *then*, *next*, *first*, and *last* are clues to the sequence of events. Another clue is the natural order of events.

Words and Expressions You Have Learned

Impressionist	modern art	co-director	collection
portrait	chairman	collector	scholar
museum	dealer	sale	record price

Focus Questions

1. How do you understand the word "sexy"? Could you think of any examples?
2. Do you think the value of a piece of art work can be rightly reflected by auctions?

Reading Task

Try to get the main idea of each paragraph by skimming the beginning and end before careful reading.

Para. 1 _____

Para. 2 _____

Para. 3 _____

Para. 4 _____

Para. 5 _____

Para. 6 _____

Para. 7 _____

Para. 8 _____

Para. 9 _____

Para. 10 _____

"A Very Sexy Moment"

by Kelly Devine Thomas

1 At about 4:30 P.M. on May 5, David Norman, Sotheby's co-director of Impressionist and modern art, didn't know what to do with himself. He started putting on his tuxedo in stages (pants first) and walking aimlessly in and out of offices.

2 Sotheby's auctioneer Tobias Meyer, meanwhile, had gone home to take a nap and have some tea, sticking to his typical pre-auction routine. At 7:00 P.M., when Meyer took the rostrum for the sale of 34 works formerly in the coveted John Hay Whitney collection, he told himself, "If I don't enjoy this moment, which moment will I enjoy?"

3 When lot seven, Picasso's 1905 *Garçon a la pipe*, came up on the turntable, the standing-room-only crowd stirred and rumbled. Meyer opened the bidding at \$55 million, matching the record price paid for a Picasso at auction. Five telephone clients bid in million-dollar increments up to \$74 million, a sum that with buyer's premium already surpassed the record \$82.5 million paid in 1990 for van Gogh's *Portrait of Dr. Gachet* (1890).



4 Dressed in a black tuxedo and burgundy tie, Warren Weitman, chairman of Sotheby's North and South America, entered the fray at \$75 million. Standing near the front of the room, Weitman bid up to \$79 million by detecting signals from someone in the room, a classic auction ruse meant to preserve the anonymity of a bidder. "I had to think very carefully about how I would be able to pick up the bids," says Weitman, who chose his spot for its panoramic view.

5 "Are we done at \$79 million?" Meyer queried the salesroom. "I am happy to wait," he conceded, to laughter in the audience. Meyer thought the bidding might end there, with Weitman as the victor. But New York dealer Larry Gagosian, seated on the corner aisle and conversing with a client via cell phone, suddenly motioned a bid of \$80 million. "New bidder," Meyer announced, before turning to Weitman and asking, "So Warren, what should we say?"

6 Weitman raised his hand — \$81 million. A million-dollar bidding volley between Weitman and Gagosian pushed the price up to \$89 million, amid intense silence in the room. "It was like watching a great tennis match in overtime," observed Norman. At \$89 million, Meyer extended his arm in Weitman's direction. "The bid is on my left, with Warren. I can wait for you, too," Meyer told Gagosian, whose client lodged two more bids, up to \$92 million, both of which were swiftly returned by Weitman.

7 Before Meyer hammered down the painting to Weitman, at \$93 million, he turned his attention to Norman, who stood beside the rostrum speaking to a client by telephone. "David, are we all done here?" Meyer inquired. "I will always take a little increment." Norman shook his head. His client never got in a bid. The hammer came down, the painting went to Weitman's

collector for \$104 million with buyer's premium, and the audience broke into applause. "It was a very sexy moment," says Meyer. "Everything was easy after that."

8 Picasso's portrait of a moody adolescent in blue overalls, a garland of roses on his head, and an unlit pipe in his hand, dating from the artist's Rose period (1905–6), was bought by Whitney for \$50,000 in 1950. Norman describes it as "one of about 30 really great works in that period. Of that group, it is considered the only one that would plausibly come up for sale. The one or two other works from the period in private hands will likely end up going to institutions."

9 Picasso scholar Pierre Daix told *ARTnews* that the work "is a very interesting painting, but it is not one of the best of the end of the Rose period, such as *Au lapin agile*," a 1905 work that fetched \$40 million in 1989 and is now in New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art.

10 Daix surmises that Picasso would have been pleased to compete "with van Gogh for such prices, that his work would get as much recognition as that of a painter for whom he had a lot of respect and admiration. In 1969 he told me, 'Ce prix la, c'est comme si on mettait van Gogh dans une Rolls-Royce. Tu vois van Gogh dans une Rolls, toi?'" Meaning, "This price, it's as if you put van Gogh in a Rolls-Royce. Do you see van Gogh in a Rolls?"

Word Bank

auction /'ɔ:ksən/	n. 拍卖
rostrum /'rɒstrəm/	n. 讲台
coveted /'kʌvɪtɪd/	a. 令人垂涎的
lot /lɒt/	n. (拍卖会的) 拍卖品
bidding /'bɪdɪŋ/	n. (指拍卖时的) 出价, 喊价
increment /'ɪnkri:mənt/	n. (数字、价值、数量的) 增加额
premium /'pri:mjəm/	n. 额外费用
tuxedo /tʌk'si:dəʊ/	n. (在正式场合穿的) 男士无尾礼服
burgundy /'bɜ:gəndɪ/	a. 深红色的
detect /dɪ'tekt/	v. 发现 (尤指不易发现的东西)
ruse /ru:z/	n. 计策
anonymity /ænə'nɪmɪti/	n. 匿名
panoramic /,pænə'ræmɪk/	a. 全景的
concede /kən'si:d/	v. 承认

volley /'vɒli/	n. 竞争
lodge /lɒdʒ/	v. 提出
applause /ə'plɔ:z/	n. 掌声
moody /'mu:di/	a. 情绪不佳的
garland /'gɑ:lənd/	n. 花环
plausibly /'plɔ:əbəlɪ/	ad. 有道理地，似乎是真地
surmise /sə'maɪz/	v. 推测

Structures

1. Meyer opened the bidding at \$55 million, matching the record price paid for a Picasso at auction. (The highlighted part is a present participle phrase modifying “\$55 million”, working like a non-restrictive clause; “paid for a Picasso at auction” is a past participle phrase modifying “the record price”, working like a restrictive clause; “a Picasso” means a painting by Picasso.)

蓝色部分是现在分词短语，修饰“\$55 million”，其作用类似于非限制性定语从句；“paid for a Picasso at auction”是过去分词短语，修饰“the record price”，其作用相当于限制性定语从句；“a Picasso”指毕加索创作的绘画作品。

2. Five telephone clients bid in million-dollar increments up to \$74 million, a sum that with buyer's premium already surpassed the record \$82.5 million paid in 1990 for van Gogh's *Portrait of Dr. Gachet* (1890). (The highlighted part is a noun phrase with “sum” as the key word, working as an apposition to “\$74 million”; “that...(1890)” is a restrictive clause modifying “sum”.)

蓝色部分是一个以“sum”为核心词的名词短语，与“\$74 million”是同位关系；“that...(1890)”是修饰“sum”的限制性定语从句。

3. But New York dealer Larry Gagosian, seated on the corner aisle and conversing with a client via cell phone, suddenly motioned a bid of \$80 million. (The highlighted part consists of a past participle phrase and a present participle one modifying “Larry Gagosian”, working like a non-restrictive clause.)

蓝色部分由过去分词短语和现在分词短语构成，修饰“Larry Gagosian”，其作用相当于非限制性定语从句。

Notes

1. David Norman /'dævɪd 'nɔ:mən/ 戴维·诺曼
2. Tobias Meyer /tə'baɪəs 'maɪər/ 托拜厄斯·迈耶
3. Sotheby's 苏富比拍卖行, 1744年由萨缪尔·贝克在伦敦成立。目前苏富比在上海和台北分别设有办事处。苏富比、佳士德(Christie)、菲利普斯(Phillips)是公认的国际著名拍卖行, 在全球拍卖市场上占据着重要乃至垄断地位。2004年5月5日, 世界著名的苏富比拍卖行拍卖了多幅油画名品, 几乎都是世界绘画大师的经典之作, 毕加索的名画《拿烟斗的男孩》(*Garçon a la Pipe*)则是其中最为引人注目的, 它以1.04亿美元的天价拍出, 当时成为拍卖史上最昂贵的艺术品。
4. telephone client /'telɪfəʊn 'klaɪənt/ 电话委托客户、买家
5. the Rose period 粉红色时期(1905-1906), 不同于毕加索前几年的“蓝色时期”——常采用低沉、不明朗的蓝色调来表现贫困、残疾、病人、老人和孤独者, 这一创作阶段, 毕加索的画里出现了柔和的淡黄褐色或粉红色, 描绘的大都是演员、江湖艺人、丑角等。
6. Metropolitan Museum of Art /ˌmetrə'pɒlɪtən mju:'ziəm ɒv ɑ:t/ 大都会艺术博物馆, 亦称都城艺术博物馆, 是美国最大的博物馆, 1870年设立。
7. Rolls-Royce /'rəʊlz'rɔɪs/ 劳斯莱斯, 长期为英国王室专用车, 属于贵族车品牌。1904年12月, 第一辆劳斯莱斯汽车在巴黎展览会上展出, 引起巨大轰动。自1904年到现在, 超过60%的劳斯莱斯仍然性能良好。劳斯莱斯最与众不同之处, 就在于它大量使用了手工劳动, 这也是劳斯莱斯价格惊人的原因之一。

POST-READING ACTIVITIES

I. Question and answer.

1. How do you think David Norman might feel in the afternoon? When did Tobias Meyer go home? How did Meyer look at his job for the evening?

2. Was the auction very formal or informal? How do you know?
3. Was Warren Weitman a real bidder at the auction? When did he begin bidding? When did Meyer announce “New Bidder”?
4. Which piece of work started the “sexy moment”? According to Picasso scholar Pierre Daix, was it the best one in its own age?
5. What does “van Gogh in a Rolls-Royce” stand for?

II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Meyer opened the bidding at \$55 million, matching the record price paid for a Picasso at auction.

2. Standing near the front of the room, Weitman bid up to \$79 million by detecting signals from someone in the room, a classic auction ruse meant to preserve the anonymity of a bidder.

3. The hammer came down, the painting went to Weitman’s collector for \$104 million with buyer’s premium, and the audience broke into applause.

4. Picasso’s portrait of a moody adolescent in blue overalls, a garland of roses on his head, and an unlit pipe in his hand, dating from the artist’s Rose period (1905–6), was bought by Whitney for \$50,000 in 1950.

5. Daix surmises that Picasso would have been pleased to compete “with van Gogh for such prices, that his work would get as much recognition as that of a painter for whom he had a lot of respect and admiration.”

Part 2 Jingdezhen, Capital of Porcelain

Word Bank

porcelain /'pɔ:səlin/

junction /'dʒʌŋkʃən/

plateau /'plætəu/

topographical /,tɒpə'græfɪkəl/

subtropical /,sʌb'trɒpɪkəl/

vegetation /,vedʒɪ'teɪʃən/

fir /fɜ:(r)/

luxuriant /lʌg'zjuəriənt/

kaolin /'keɪəlɪn/

tributary /'trɪbjʊtəri/

transportation /,træns'pɔ:t'eɪʃən/

exquisite /'ekskwɪzɪt/

openwork /'əʊpənwɜ:k/

glaze /glerz/

intensify /ɪn'tensɪfaɪ/

interweave /,ɪntə'wi:v/

superlative /su:'pɜ:lətɪv/

n. 瓷, 瓷器

n. (公路、铁路等的) 连接点, 汇合处, 交叉口

n. (*pl.* -teaus, -teaux) 高原

a. 地貌的; 地貌学的

a. 亚热带的

n. 植物

n. 冷杉

a. 茂盛的, 浓密的

n. 高岭土

n. (河流的) 支流

n. 运输

a. 精美的, 精致的

a. 透雕细工; 网状细工

n. 瓷釉

v. 增强

v. 交织在一起

a. 最好的

Reading Task

Skim the article to get a general idea.

- Para. 1 _____
- Para. 2 _____
- Para. 3 _____

Jingdezhen, Capital of Porcelain

1 Situated in the northeastern part of Jiangxi Province, Jingdezhen, the Capital of Porcelain in China, is at the junction of Jiangxi Province and Anhui Province, and bounded on the east by Zhejiang Province. The city is surrounded by such famous tourist attractions as Mount Lushan, Mount Dragon-and-Tiger, Mount Sanqing, Mount Huangshan, Mount Jiuhua and others. There are two great lakes — Lake Poyang and Lake Qiandao (One-Thousand-Island) — at both sides of the famous city. The whole region of Jingdezhen is on the transition belt between the plateau of Mount Huangshan and Mount Huaiyu. The northeastern and northwestern parts of the region are mountainous and its eastern and southern parts, hilly land and plains. The topographical features slope down from the northeast towards the southwest.



2 Jingdezhen has favorable natural conditions and subtropical weather. The annual average temperature is around 17°C and the average frost-free period is 285 days. It has abundant rainfall and sunlight. The warm and wet weather is quite appropriate for the growth of crops and plants so that the natural vegetation, especially pines, firs and bamboos, is luxuriant. Its tea is also quite well-known. However, of greater importance is that Jingdezhen has a great reserve of such high-quality raw materials as kaolin and porcelain stone for porcelain production in its mountainous area. The main river flowing through the Jingdezhen region is the River Changjiang, which rises in Mount Dashing in Queen County of Anhui Province. It flows through the whole region from the north to the south and empties into the Yangtze River through Lake Poyang. The three tributaries in the region of Jingdezhen — River East, River West and River South — empty into the Changjiang at different reaches. Most of the places through which the three tributaries flow are important sources of raw materials for porcelain production and fuels. In ancient times when land transportation was difficult, water