



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2册)

College English  
for Art Students

张瑛 杨非

主编



华中科技大学出版社

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# 大学艺术英语教程

College English for Art Students

(第2册)

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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础知识相结合。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。第二册主要涉及色彩、雕塑、园林、书法、画展、剪纸、戏剧、珠宝、表演、博物馆等艺术领域。在注重打好英语语言基础的同时，更侧重培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是使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）、阅读（Read and Reflect）、听与说（Listening and Speaking）、语法（Grammar）和写作（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，分层次逐渐加深学生对阅读文章的理解。针对课文的练习部分包括课文段落背诵、词汇练习、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与本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，旨在消化和提升中学所学的语法知识。

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，本教程配备了较为详尽的教师用书。

《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语部教师集体编写。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的意见和建议；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10月

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# Unit One

## Color

### Learning objectives

In this unit, you will learn some interesting information related to the colors in the world. By the end of this unit, you will be able to

- △ listen and talk about color-related topics fluently.
- △ read more about colors efficiently.
- △ know rules about word-formation accurately.
- △ learn how to write a recommendation letter in English appropriately.



### Part I Warm-up

1. Write down as many colors as you can and then compare what you have written with your partner.

2. Describe your favorite color to your partner.

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

Clothes are like a (1) skin. Most likely you feel (2) when you wear your (3) color. What happens when someone sees you wearing this color? Does the color send a (4)? One of the most (5) examples of color symbolism in clothing is the custom of using (6) for girls and (7) for boys ... but it wasn't always this way. This tradition emerged at the turn of the 20th century. Since pink was thought to be a (8) color, it was best suited for boys; blue was more delicate and dainty and best for girls. In 1921, the Women's Institute for Domestic Science in Pennsylvania endorsed (9) for boys, (10) for girls.

**“Art is unquestionably one of the purest and highest elements in human happiness. It trains the mind through the eye, and the eye through the mind. As the sun colors flowers, so does art color life.”**

**—John Lubbock**



## Part II In-focus: Read and Reflect



### Text A

## The Color of Friendship

- 1 Once upon a time the colors of the world started to **quarrel**.
- 2 All **claimed** that they were the best.
- 3 The most important.
- 4 The most useful.
- 5 The favorite.
- 6 Green said:  
7 “Clearly I am the most important. I am the sign of life and hope. I was chosen for grass, trees and leaves. Without me, all animals would die. Look over the countryside and you will see that I am in the **majority**.”
- 8 Blue **interrupted**:  
9 “You only think about the earth, but consider the sky and the sea. It is the water that is the basis of life and drawn up by the clouds from the deep sea. The sky gives space and peace. Without my peace, you would all be nothing.”
- 10 Yellow **chuckled**:  
11 “You are all so serious. I bring laughter and warmth into the world. The sun is yellow, the moon is yellow, and the stars are yellow. Every time you look at a sunflower, the whole world starts to smile. Without me, there would be no fun.”
- 12 Orange started next to blow her **trumpet**:  
13 “I am the color of health and strength. I may be **scarce**, but I am **precious** for I serve the needs of human life. I carry the most important **vitamins**. Think of carrots, pumpkins, oranges, and **mangoes**. I don’t hang around all the time, but when I fill the sky at sunrise or sunset, my beauty is so **striking** that no one gives another thought to any of you.”
- 14 Red could stand it no longer and he shouted out:  
15 “I am the ruler of all of you. I am blood—life’s blood! I am the color of danger and of **bravery**. I am willing to fight for a cause. I bring fire into the blood. Without me, the earth would be as empty as the moon. I am the color of **passion** and love.”
- 16 Purple rose up to his full height.  
17 He was very tall and spoke with great **pomp**, “I am the color of **royalty** and power. Kings and **chiefs** have always chosen me for I am the sign of **authority** and wisdom. People do not question me! They listen and obey.”
- 18 Finally **Indigo** spoke, much more quietly than all the others, but with just as much



determination:

19 “Think of me. I am the color of silence. You hardly notice me, but without me you all become **superficial**. I **represent** thought and **reflection**. You need me for balance and contrast, for prayer and inner peace.”

20 And so the colors went on **boasting**, each convinced of his or her own **superiority**. Their quarreling became louder and louder. Suddenly there was a **startling** flash of bright lightening thunder rolling and booming. Heavy rain started to pour down. The colors **crouched** down in fear, drawing close to one another for comfort.

21 In the midst of the clamor, the rain began to speak:

22 “You foolish colors, fighting **amongst** yourselves, each trying to **dominate** the rest. Don’t you know that you were each made for a special purpose, **unique** and different? Join hands with one another and come to me.”

23 Doing as they were told, the colors united and joined hands. The rain continued:

24 “From now on, when the rain stops, each of you will stretch across the sky in a great bow of color as a reminder that you can all live in peace. The rainbow is a sign of hope for tomorrow.” And so, whenever a good rain washes the world, a rainbow appears in the sky, which let us remember to **appreciate** one another.

(587 words)



## Words and Expressions

**quarrel** / 'kwɔrəl / *n.* an angry disagreement between two or more people or groups 争吵;反目;

怨言 *v.* 吵架, 争吵; 挑剔

**claim** / kleim / *n.* a statement that something is true, even though it has not been proved 要求;

声称 *v.* to state that something is true, even though it has not been proved 要求; 主张; 声称; 说明

**majority** / mə'dʒɔriti / *n.* the largest number or part of something 大部分, 大多数

**interrupt** / ,intə'rʌpt / *v.* to stop a person from speaking for a short period by something you say or do, or stop something from happening for a short period 打断; 妨碍; 插嘴

**chuckle** / 'tʃʌkl / *v.* to laugh quietly 轻声地笑

**trumpet** / 'trʌmpit / *n.* 喇叭

**scarce** / 'skeəs / *a.* not easy to find or obtain 缺乏的, 不足的; 稀少的, 罕见的

**precious** / 'preʃəs / *a.* of great value because of being rare, expensive or important 宝贵的, 珍贵的

**vitamin** / 'vaitəmin, 'vi- / *n.* 维生素

**mango** / 'mæŋgəu / *n.* a tropical fruit with smooth skin, juicy orange-yellow flesh and a large pit inside 芒果

**striking** / 'straɪkɪŋ / *a.* very unusual or easily noticed, and therefore attracting a lot of attention



引人注目的,显著的

**bravery** / 'breivəri / *n.* actions, behavior, or an attitude that shows courage and confidence 勇敢

**passion** / 'pæʃən / *n.* a very powerful feeling, for example of sexual attraction, love, hate, anger or other emotion 激情,热情

**pomp** / pɒmp / *n.* splendid and colorful ceremony, especially traditional ceremony on public occasions 壮丽,盛况;夸耀

**royalty** / 'rɔɪəlti / *n.* the people who belong to the family of a king and queen 皇家,皇族

**chief** / tʃi:f / *n.* the person in charge of a group or organization, or the ruler of a tribe 首领

**authority** / ɔ:'θɔriti / *n.* the moral or legal right or ability to control 权力;权威;当局

**indigo** / 'indigəu / *n.* (having) a bluish purple color 靛青,紫蓝色

**superficial** / ,sju:pə'fiʃəl / *a.* not studying or looking at something carefully and only seeing the most noticeable things 表面的;肤浅的

**represent** / ,ri:pri'zent / *v.* to officially speak or take action for another person or group of people 表现;表示;描绘;代表

**reflection** / ri'flekʃən / *n.* careful thought, or an idea or opinion based on this 反映;沉思;影像

**boast** / bæʊst / *v.* to talk too proudly about one's abilities, achievements, or possessions 吹牛,自夸

**superiority** / sju(:),piəri'ɔriti / *n.* the quality of being better, more skillful, more powerful etc. than other people or things 优越性,优势

**startling** / 'stɑ:tlɪŋ / *a.* very unusual or surprising 令人吃惊的

**crouch** / 'kraʊtʃ / *v.* to lower your body close to the ground by bending your knees completely 蹲下,蜷着,缩着

**amongst** / ə'mʌŋst / *prep.* (=among) in or through the middle of a group of people or things 在……之中,在……之间

**dominate** / 'dɒmineɪt / *v.* to control someone or something or to have more importance than other people or things 支配,占优势

**unique** / ju:'ni:k / *a.* being the only one of its kind 独一无二的;独特的;稀罕的

**appreciate** / ə'pri:ʃeɪt / *v.* to understand how good or useful someone or something is 欣赏;感激;赏识

**hang around** 闲逛,徘徊,逗留

**blow one's trumpet** 自吹自擂

**pour down** (雨)倾盆而下

**crouch down** 蹲下,蜷着,缩着

**stretch across** 横跨

## ONLINE RESOURCES

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color>

<http://www.colormatters.com/>



## Text Comprehension

### I. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did the colors of the world start to quarrel one day?
2. What are these colors?
3. Which color carries the most important vitamins?
4. Why did kings and chiefs always choose purple?
5. Why did the rain say that these colors are stupid?

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

1. Green claims to be the most important for he is the sign of life and hope.
2. Orange is the color of carrots, pumpkins, oranges, and mangoes; they carry the most important vitamins than any other food.
3. According to the text, purple is the tallest color.
4. Red is the ruler of all the colors.
5. Each color was made for a special purpose, unique and different.

## Exercises

### I. Recite the following paragraph.

Doing as they were told, the colors united and joined hands. The rain continued, "From now on, when the rain stops, each of you will stretch across the sky in a great bow of color as a reminder that you can all live in peace. The rainbow is a sign of hope for tomorrow." And so, whenever a good rain washes the world, a rainbow appears in the sky, which let us remember to appreciate one another.

### II. Vocabulary

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

1. All *claimed* that they were the best.
2. I am the color of *passion* and love.
3. My beauty is so striking that no one *gives another thought* to any of you.
4. Red could *stand it no longer*.
5. Each of you will stretch across the sky in a great bow of color as a *reminder* that you can all live in peace.

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

1. It makes me so satisfied to \_\_\_\_\_ down welcoming children rushing into my arm with their arms apart.
2. I can't help them to resolve their \_\_\_\_\_; they must fight it out between them.
3. Several soldiers were decorated for \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your own trumpet so often, no one else will blow it for you.





5. We work as a team. No one is allowed to \_\_\_\_\_.

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 where necessary.

claim	interrupt	precious	superficial	represent
unique	appreciate	royalty	scarce	boast

- The doll is cracked and worn, but it's \_\_\_\_\_ to me because it was my mother's.
- Mr. Kobayashi was chosen to \_\_\_\_\_ the company at the conference.
- I'm not an expert, but I \_\_\_\_\_ fine works of art.
- The product \_\_\_\_\_ "to make you thin without dieting".
- Food was often \_\_\_\_\_ in the winter.
- He's \_\_\_\_\_ about how much money he has made.
- At school the other children treated them like \_\_\_\_\_.
- Sorry to \_\_\_\_\_, but I need to ask you to come downstairs.
- All the other girls seemed silly and \_\_\_\_\_ to Darlene.
- Each person's fingerprints are \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. Translation

Section A. Put the following sentences into Chinese.

- Two suspicious-looking fellows were seen hanging around the campus last night.
- He was so worried that sweat began to pour down his face.
- Hawaii is a chain of volcanic islands, part of a great chain of islands which stretch across the Pacific.
- I represent the silent majority.
- He is a recognized authority.

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

- 我再也受不了他了。
- 他们惊恐地蜷缩在桌子底下。
- 雨无情地倾盆而下。
- 从隔壁传来的争吵声越来越大。
- 小学生们按照老师的话,团结在一起,携起手来。



## Text B

### Mixing Colors

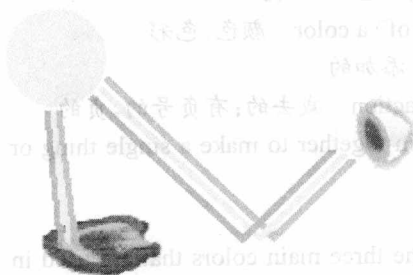
- Have you ever **wondered** what the world would be like if there were no colors? What if



there were only a few colors? It would probably be a very boring world compared to the one we live in now. Everyday you are **surrounded** by many different colors that come in different shades and **hues**. These are the results of color mixing. Today, we are going to learn about two different types of color mixing: **additive** color mixing and **subtractive** color mixing.

### Mixing Color Lights

2 Mixing color lights is called additive color mixing because the **combined** colors are formed by adding light from two or more light sources, which will give more **illumination** than any of the lights by themselves. In other words, the brightness of the lights is added together. For example, adding green light and blue light produces **cyan** light, which is brighter than its two **components**.



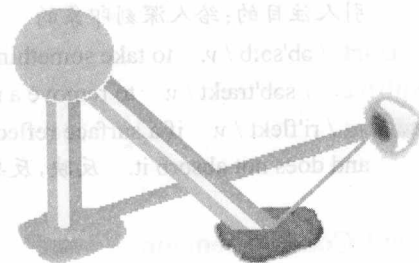
3 Like in painting, all colors of light can be made from mixing three primary colors. Do you know the primary colors for light? In painting, the three primary colors are yellow, blue, and red, but for light they are **RED, GREEN, and BLUE**.

4 Red and green lights make yellow light. Green and blue lights make cyan light. Blue and red lights make **magenta** light. What do you think Red + Green + Blue lights make? What is the brightest color of light?

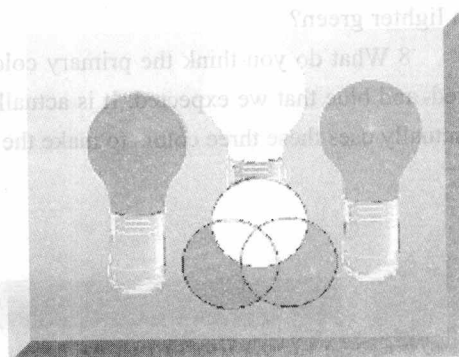
5 Mixing color lights is used in theatre performances to create a **dramatic** effect. It is also used in television and computer monitors to create the full range of colors that give you the colorful cartoons or video games that you see and play.

### Mixing Paint

6 Mixing paint is a kind of subtractive color mixing because different colors of paint **absorb** different colors of light. Any color that is not absorbed or **subtracted** from the light will **reflect** off the paint. We can only see the reflected color. For example, cyan paint alone will subtract red light. Yellow paint alone will subtract blue light. A mixture of cyan and yellow paint will then subtract both blue and red lights. Because the primary colors of light are red, blue, and green, we will see the reflected green light if we mix cyan and yellow paint. Black paint absorbs all light and white paint reflects all light.



7 Subtractive painting also allows us to see the difference in shade, such as the difference between red and dark red. Remember that dark red paint is made from black and red paint. Black paint absorbs all lights so it subtracts green, blue, and red lights. Red paint subtracts only green and blue lights. So, dark red paint will subtract green, blue, and some red lights, it will look darker than red paint alone. Can you explain why if we mix green and white paint, we get





a lighter green?

8 What do you think the primary color of mixing paint is? Surprisingly, it is not the yellow, red, and blue that we expected. It is actually cyan, magenta, and yellow. Your color printer at home actually uses these three colors to make the colorful pictures that you print out!

(522 words)



## Words and Expressions

**wonder** / 'wʌndə / *v.* to ask yourself questions or express a desire to know about something 惊奇; 想知道; 怀疑

**surround** / sə'raʊnd / *v.* to be everywhere around something 包围, 环绕

**hue** / hju: / *n.* (a degree of lightness, darkness, strength, etc. of) a color 颜色, 色彩

**additive** / 'ædɪtɪv / *a.* characterized or produced by adding 添加的

**subtractive** / səb'træktɪv / *a.* constituting or involving subtraction 减去的; 有负号的, 负的

**combine** / kəm'beɪn / *v.* to (cause to) exist together, or join together to make a single thing or group 化合; 结合, 联合

**illumination** / ɪ,lju:'mɪneɪʃən / *n.* light 照明

**cyan** / 'saɪən / *n.* (of) a deep greenish blue color, one of the three main colors that are used in color printing and photography 蓝绿色

**component** / kəm'pəʊnənt / *n.* a part which combines with other parts to form something bigger 元件, 组件, 成分

**magenta** / mə'dʒentə / *a.* of a dark reddish purple color 紫红色的

**dramatic** / drə'mætɪk / *a.* very sudden or noticeable, or full of action and excitement 戏剧性的; 引人注目的; 给人深刻印象的

**absorb** / əb'sɔ:b / *v.* to take something in, especially gradually 吸收

**subtract** / səb'trækt / *v.* to remove a number from another number 减去, 扣掉, 减

**reflect** / ri'flekt / *v.* if a surface reflects light, heat, sound, or an image, it sends the light, etc. back and does not absorb it. 反映, 反射

## Text Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the primary colors for light? What are the primary colors for paint?
2. If we mix green and white paint, what do we get?
3. What do you think Red + Green + Blue light make?
4. Which three colors does our color printer actually use to print the colorful pictures at home?
5. Have you wondered what the world would be like if there were no colors. Describe it to the class.