



高等学校艺术英语规划教材

College Art English Series

大学

艺术英语教程

(第3册)

College English
for Art Students

秦泗武 郑九海

主编



华中科技大学出版社

<http://www.hustp.com>

高等学校艺术英语规划教材

大学艺术英语教程

College English for Art Students

(第3册)

主 编	秦泗武	郑九海			
副主编	李丽萍	刘佳爱	罗 垚	邢加新	
编 委	杜明真	范存英	古鹏飞	梁 莎	
	万 敏	王 燕	汪 娟	邢加新	
	杨 明	姚 莉	赵 婷	仲 蕾	

华中科技大学出版社
中国·武汉

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学艺术英语教程(第3册)/秦泗武 郑九海 主编. —武汉:华中科技大学出版社,2010年6月

ISBN 978-7-5609-6153-8

I. 大… II. ①秦… ②郑… III. 艺术-英语-高等学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 067379 号

大学艺术英语教程(第3册)

秦泗武 郑九海 主编

策划编辑:杨 鸥 刘 平

责任编辑:刘 平

责任校对:朱 玢

封面设计:刘 卉

责任监印:周治超

出版发行:华中科技大学出版社(中国·武汉)

武昌喻家山 邮编:430074 电话:(027)87557437

录 排:华中科技大学惠友文印中心

印 刷:湖北新华印务有限公司

开本:787mm×1092mm 1/16

印张:10.5

字数:257 000

版次:2010年6月第1版

印次:2010年6月第1次印刷

定价:26.80元(含1CD)

ISBN 978-7-5609-6153-8/H·724

(本书若有印装质量问题,请向出版社发行部调换)

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向国门,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,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》充分考虑到艺术类学生的专业背景和英语学习特点,在注重打好英语语言基础的同时,侧重培养学生英语应用能力,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、摄影等艺术领域。注重培养学生英语综合应用能力,特别是运用英语进行艺术类相关领域交际的能力。每册由10个单元组成,每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。第三册每个单元由准备活动(Lead-in)、读(Reading Activities)、阅读技巧(Reading Skills)、听说(Listening and Speaking Activities)、写(Writing Activities)五个部分构成。各部分具体内容如下。

1) Lead-in: 包含2~3个紧扣各单元话题的问题,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) Reading Activities: 包括3篇阅读文章,文章A、文章B和文章C,文章相对短小精悍,都配有相关练习。题型包括回答问题、判断正误等,帮助学生逐渐加深对阅读文本的理解。针对课文的练习部分包括词汇操练、句子翻译等,能使学生消化和提升词汇和语法知识。

3) Reading Skills: 每单元都介绍一种阅读技巧,并配有与技巧有关的选择題5~6个,旨在提高学生的阅读理解水平。

4) Listening and Speaking Activities: 听力部分由生活会话和单元话题相关的短文构成。口语部分包括歌曲、诗歌欣赏以及相关话题讨论等,使学生边学、边练、边用,达到“有话会讲”的目的。

5) Writing Activities: 包含写作技巧介绍、范文和练习3个部分,重在培养学生的段落写作能力。

为了方便教师教学,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、四册主要由曲阜师范大学外语教研部教师集体编写。本教材的编写还得到了许多同事和朋友的热情关心和指导:武汉大学张伯香教授对本教程的编写框架提出了宝贵的意见;郑州轻工业学院易斯顿国际美术学院的罗垚老师、山东财政学院外国语学院的郑九海老师、山东农业大学外国语学院的李丽萍老师、泰山医学院外国语学院的古鹏飞老师、济南大学外国语学院的赵婷老师等对本书的选材提出了中肯的建议,并参与了第三册部分单元的编写和审读工作;济宁市第十三中学的姚莉老师校对了第三册全部的音标;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而细致的工作。在此,编者一并表示感谢。

《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做的一次大胆尝试,由于编者水平和经验有限,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
2010年4月

Contents

Unit One	Dancing.....	(1)
Reading Activities		(1)
Text A		(1)
Dance		(1)
Text B		(6)
In Dawn of Society, Dance Was Center Stage		(7)
Text C		(11)
White Men Don't Dance		(11)
Speaking Activities		(13)
Listening Activities		(14)
Writing Activities		(16)
Unit Two	Music	(17)
Reading Activities		(17)
Text A		(17)
The Care and Maintenance of Your Guitar Strings		(17)
Text B		(23)
Native American Music		(23)
Text C		(27)
Converting MP3		(28)
Speaking Activities		(29)
Listening Activities		(30)
Writing Activities		(32)
Unit Three	Upholster Design.....	(33)
Reading Activities		(33)
Text A		(33)
How Color Feels in the Home		(33)
Text B		(38)
Feng Shui in Interior Design		(39)
Text C		(43)
Common Mistakes to Avoid When Planning Home Improvements		(43)
Speaking Activities		(45)
Listening Activities		(46)
Writing Activities		(48)



Unit Four Animation	(49)
Reading Activities	(49)
Text A	(49)
The Cartoon King of Japan	(49)
Text B	(55)
Chinese Animation	(55)
Text C	(59)
Donald Duck Quacks His Way to 75 Years	(60)
Speaking Activities	(61)
Listening Activities	(62)
Writing Activities	(64)
Unit Five Arts & Crafts	(65)
Reading Activities	(65)
Text A	(65)
Embroidery	(65)
Text B	(70)
Major Styles of Chinese Embroidery	(71)
Text C	(75)
The Art of Watermelon Carving	(76)
Speaking Activities	(77)
Listening Activities	(78)
Writing Activities	(80)
Unit Six Sculpture	(81)
Reading Activities	(81)
Text A	(81)
The Process of Stone Carving	(81)
Text B	(87)
Michelangelo's Marble May be Flawed	(87)
Text C	(92)
Renaissance Art	(93)
Speaking Activities	(94)
Listening Activities	(95)
Writing Activities	(97)
Unit Seven Calligraphy	(98)
Reading Activities	(98)
Text A	(98)
A Brief Introduction to Chinese Calligraphy	(98)
Text B	(103)
Four Treasures of the Study	(104)



Text C	(108)
The Sage of Calligraphy—Wang Xizhi	(108)
Speaking Activities	(110)
Listening Activities	(111)
Writing Activities	(113)
Unit Eight Makeup	(114)
Reading Activities	(114)
Text A	(114)
Facial Design	(114)
Text B	(119)
Face Painting	(120)
Text C	(124)
Bridal Makeup and Hair	(124)
Speaking Activities	(125)
Listening Activities	(126)
Writing Activities	(127)
Unit Nine Horticulture	(129)
Reading Activities	(129)
Text A	(129)
Horticulture Made Easy	(129)
Text B	(135)
Greenhouse	(135)
Text C	(139)
Daylilies	(140)
Speaking Activities	(141)
Listening Activities	(142)
Writing Activities	(144)
Unit Ten Movie	(145)
Reading Activities	(145)
Text A	(145)
Movies of the World	(145)
Text B	(150)
Michelle Yeoh, Acting for Kicks	(151)
Text C	(155)
Summer Movies	(155)
Speaking Activities	(157)
Listening Activities	(158)
Writing Activities	(159)
References	(161)



Unit One

Dancing

Reading Activities



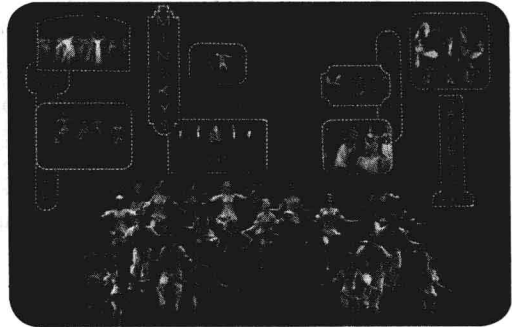
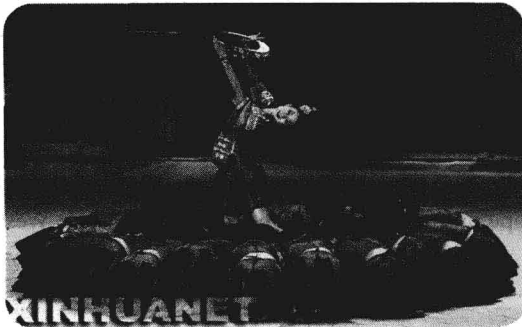
Lead-in

1. Which one do you like, Dancing or singing?
2. What do you think is the key to be a successful dancer?



Text A

If you want to become a good dancer, you must proceed with confidence. There is a formula to follow: start researching the talents and skills needed to enter the area you have chosen.



Dance

1 Do you dream of dancing and performing every day of your life? Is there a **passion** for being in Theatre or Film and feeling that you have to do it and nothing else? Then you are ready to



begin the journey towards a dance career. But first, where do you belong and which path will you choose? Which road do you prefer, Musical Theatre, Broadway, Hollywood or Concert Dance? Once you have chosen the path, you must **proceed** with confidence. There is a **formula** to follow: start researching the talents and skills needed to enter the area you have chosen. Having a dream isn't enough. Now you must find out if you can make and keep that **commitment**, or you will not be successful. This means you need to **be responsible for** your actions and act together. You need to be **on time**, **courteous** and pleasant no matter what the **circumstances** are. Hold your head up high and **reflect** confidence in your abilities. They will speak for themselves. A true dancer will be a dancer all the time.

2 Always be open to learning. Be prepared to work hard, accept **rejection**, have a good work **ethic**, be **enthusiastic**, be **respectful** to others and always be positive. Be prepared to start at the bottom and learn with every **rung** of the ladder you climb to success. **Egos** are not necessary here. Think about the whole process, you will find professionalism is very important.

3 If you look around, you will discover many things you can learn. **Observing** people who have kept their words and are now successful and at the top of their game. If you **stick to** it, there can be nothing but **satisfaction** in all you do. The main point is that you enjoy the path you follow. There are many **talented** people in this world. What separates the successful ones is the ability to keep going and not to give up. LIVE TO DANCE!

4 Always have belief in yourself, even when rejection **comes your way**, as it surely will. You should know that none of it is personal. It's part of the job of show business. Your work has just begun. Next time you need to find out where to begin. What you need to do first is how to make this exciting journey.

5 When you feel that you have it all together, make the extra effort to know the **choreographers**. Choreographers are generally university trained and are typically employed for particular projects or, more rarely may **work on** contract as the resident choreographer for a specific dance company. A choreographic work is protected intellectual property. Dancers may **undertake** their own choreography. There is a very professional dancer who can give you some assistance. She is Ms Creigh and **available** for private **coaching** and suggestion. Born in England, Maureen Creigh began her professional career as a dancer, actor and singer in London, appearing in musicals, television, play and film. After owning her dance studio in Connecticut for seven years, she became a teacher at Luigi's Dance Center in New York City. She was invited to give master classes and taught at major dance studios and colleges in Europe and the United States on the East and West Coast.

(534 words)



New Words

passion / 'pæʃən / *n.* [C, U] strong feeling, e.g. of hate, love or anger 强烈的情感(如恨、爱、怒)
proceed / prə'si:d / *vi.* go to a further or the next stage 进行下去;(沿特定路线、方向)前进



formula / 'fɔ:mjələ / *n.* an established form or set of words, as used in religious ceremonies, legal proceedings, etc. 准则; 方程式

commitment / kə'mitmənt / *n.* the act of committing or pledging 承诺, 许诺

courteous / 'kɔ:tjəs / *a.* having or showing good manners; polite 彬彬有礼; 客气的

circumstance / 'sə:kəmstəns / *n.* condition or fact connected with an event or action 环境, 形势

reflect / ri'flekt / *v.* (of a mirror, etc.) make a visible image of sb. / sth. 反映; 反射; 深思, 反省

rejection / ri'dʒekʃən / *n.* the state of being rejected 拒绝, 抵制, 抛弃, 驳回

enthusiastic / in,θju:zi'æstik / *a.* filled with or motivated by enthusiasm; fanatical; keen 热情的

respectful / ri'spektfəl / *a.* full of, showing, or giving respect 尊重(敬)人的; 谦恭的; 殷勤的

ethic / 'eθik / *n.* a moral principle or set of moral values held by an individual or group 道德规范

ego / 'i:gəu / *n.* self-esteem 自我, 自己, 自尊

rung / rʌŋ / *n.* cross-piece forming a step in a ladder (梯子的)横档, 梯级

proceed / prə'si:d / *v.* to advance or carry on, esp. after stopping 前进; 行进

observe / əb'zə:v / *v.* to see; perceive; notice 观察, 研究

satisfaction / ,sætis'fækʃən / *n.* feeling of contentment felt when one has or achieves what one needs or desires 满足(意)

talent / 'tælənt / *n.* innate ability, aptitude, or faculty, esp. when unspecified; above average ability 才能, 禀赋, 才干, 天才

choreographer / kəri'ɔgrəfə / *n.* 舞蹈指导

contract / 'kɒntrækt / *n.* (with sb.) (for sth. / to do sth.) legally binding agreement, usu. in writing 合同; 契约

undertake / ,ʌndə'teik / *vt.* to contract to or commit oneself to sth. or to do sth. 承担; 接受; 承办

available / ə'veiləbl / *a.* (of things) that can be used or obtained 可使用的, 可利用的

coach / kəʊtʃ / *vt.* (~ sb.) (for / in sth.) teach or train sb., esp. for an examination or a sporting contest 训练, 指导

Phrases & Expressions

be responsible for 担负(对……负责)

on time 准时

stick to 坚持; 忠于

nothing but 只不过, 只有

come one's way 同意, 发生在某人身上

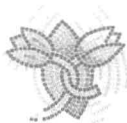
work on 从事于, 致力于

Proper Names

Broadway / 'brɔ:dwei / *n.* 百老汇(美国纽约的街道名, 剧院、夜总会等的集中地)

Hollywood / 'hɒliwud / *n.* 好莱坞(美国电影业中心)

Connecticut 康涅狄格州(美国)



Concert Dance 音乐会舞蹈

dance studio 舞蹈工作室



Study and Practice

Section A Comprehension of the Text

I. Answer the following questions with the information from the passage.

1. What is the formula as a dancer?
2. What can we learn from the successful dancer?
3. What is a choreographer?
4. Why do the authors introduce the choreographer Maureen Creigh?
5. According to the author, how should a person become a good dancer?

II. Choose the best answer to each question with the information from the passage.

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT the formula to follow?
A. Start researching the talents and skills needed to enter the area you have chosen.
B. Make and keep that commitment.
C. Be responsible for your actions and have your act together.
D. Join the dance class frequently.
2. Which one is not the ability for a successful dancer when he is facing any circumstances?
A. On time. B. Optimistic. C. Courteous. D. Pleasant.
3. What can you learn when discover other dancers?
A. Keep the promise. B. Stick to what you do.
C. Never give up. D. Spend a lot of money.
4. What are choreographers' qualities?
A. They are generally university trained.
B. They are employed for some dancing schools.
C. They are self-employed.
D. They may work on contract as the resident choreographer for a specific dance company.
5. According to the last paragraph, which is NOT the good character of the famous choreographer Ms Creigh?
A. She is available for private coaching and suggestion.
B. She is a professional dancer, actor, singer in London, appearing in musicals, television, play and film.
C. She graduated from a very famous dancing university.
D. She has her own dance studio in Connecticut for seven years.



III. Choose the proper words or phrases from the brackets to complete the passage.

Dance is a sport and art form that generally (1) (**refers to, talks about**) movement of the body, usually rhythmic and to music, used as a form of expression, social interaction or presented in a spiritual or performance setting. Every dance, no matter what style, has something in common. It not only (2) (**involves, evolves**) flexibility and body movement, but also physics. There are many (3) (**talented, clever**) dancers in this world. And there are some (4) (**formulas, rules**) to become a successful dancer. One must find out if he can make and keep the (5) (**commitment, promise**). What separates the successful ones is the ability to keep going and not give up. Choreography is the art of creating dances. The person who creates a dance is known as the choreographer.

Section B Vocabulary

I. Match the definitions in Column B with the words in Column A.

Column A

1. passion
2. formula
3. enthusiastic
4. observe
5. talent

Column B

- A. excitement
- B. strong feeling
- C. great ability
- D. method, plan
- E. see and notice

II. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the word form where necessary.

enthusiastic	observe	courteous	respectful	commitment
proceed	reflect	talent	rejection	undertake

1. He behaved in a _____ way.
2. Her sad looks _____ the thought passing through her mind.
3. She needed to soften her request to make it as polite and _____ as she could.
4. Her _____ dashed him.
5. Let us _____ to the next item on the agenda.
6. The woman was _____ to follow him closely.
7. She's got such _____.
8. His political _____ is only skin-deep.
9. She received a(n) _____ ovation from the audience.
10. She _____ the organization of the whole scheme.

Section C Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. But first, where do you belong and which path will you choose?
2. Start researching the talents and skills needed to enter the area you have chosen.



3. Always be open to learning. Be prepared to work hard, accept rejection, have a good work ethic, be enthusiastic, respectful to others and always be positive.
4. Observe people who have paid their dues and are now successful and at the top of their game.
5. Always have belief in yourself, even when rejection comes your way, as it surely will.

II. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese.

1. 这个醉酒司机应对这次交通事故负责。(be responsible for)

The drunk driver _____.

2. 那时候我按合同为一家公共汽车公司工作。(contract)

I was then _____ company.

3. 他是个忠于朋友的人。(stick to)

He is a man _____.

4. 老人拿起杯子喝了一口,继续讲他的故事。(proceed with)

The old man took a drink from his cup and _____.

5. 包你满意。(satisfaction)

Your _____.



Text B

No one will ever know when someone first raised arms into the air, turned around and took a few light steps this way and that — and danced.



Warm-up Exercise

Read the text at a normal speed. After the first reading, guess the meaning of the following five words in bold.

1. He pointed at the diagram to **illustrate** his point.

A. represent

B. tell

C. instruct

2. We must **coordinate** our efforts to help the flood victims.

A. cooperate

B. arrange

C. commit



3. It cost a lot of money to **decorate** the interior of the house.
 A. construct B. establish C. ornament
4. Einstein's theory marked a new **epoch** in mathematics.
 A. method B. period C. era
5. The horse bolted in **terror** at the sound of the gun.
 A. fear B. favor C. happiness

In Dawn of Society, Dance Was Center Stage

1 No one will ever know when someone first raised arms into the air, turned around and took a few light steps this way and that — and danced.

2 The history of dance may be as long as the history of mankind. We can only guess how dances looked like in earlier **epochs**. The birds and bees, those **exhibitionists**, were doing it their way long before. Some **mammals** were already **courting** through an unspoken poetry of motion. Humans may have been newcomers, but dancing as self-expression probably developed early in their cultural **evolution**, one of the earliest uses of dances may have been in the performance and in the telling of myths. It was sometimes used to show feelings for one of the opposite **gender** and **linked** to the **origin** of “love making.” Before the production of written languages, dance was one of the methods of passing these stories down from generation to generation. Perhaps dance is as early as speech and language and almost certainly by the time people were painting on cave walls, making clay **statue** and **decorating** their bodies with **ornaments**.

3 Examining more than 400 examples of carved stone and painted scenes on **pottery** from 140 sites in the Balkans and the Middle East, Dr. Josef Garfunkel of Hebrew University in Jerusalem has established what he says is an **illustrated** record of dancing from 9 000 to 5 000 years ago. This record, apparently the earliest of its kind, coincides with the place and time. The hunters of wild game and gatherers of wild plant food first settled into villages and became **pastoralists** and farmers.

4 It may take imagination to see in these descriptions the dancing **ancestry** of Astaire and Rogers or the Bolshoi. Some show only stick figures with **triangular** heads, and some headless, in highly **schematic** scenes that appear to be dances. Others include figures in a **dynamic posture**, usually with bent arms and legs. Several scenes describe people in a line or completely circling an illustrated **vessel**, their hands linked. There is some **resemblance** here to **current** folk dancing or even a Broadway **chorus** line.

5 The early Greeks made the art of dancing into a system in order to express all the different passions. For example, the dance of the Furies, so **represented**, would create complete **terror** among those who witnessed them. The Greek philosopher, Aristotle, ranked dancing with poetry, and said that certain dancers, with rhythm applied to gesture, could express manners, passions, and actions. The popularity of what appear to be dancing scenes in the earliest art from the ancient Middle East, Dr. Garfunkel said in a recent interview, suggests the importance of the dance in these **preliterate** agricultural **communities**.

6 “Dancing was a means of social communication in old societies,” he said. “It was part of



the **ritual** for **coordinating** a community's activities. Hey, it's time to plant the wheat or harvest it." So everyone would gather and dance, and the next day they would go to work.

7 Then with the emergence of states ruled by kings and **bureaucracies** and the invention of writing, all **occurring** in the **region** some 5 000 years ago, dancing scenes all but disappeared from pottery. People still probably danced, Dr. Garfunkel said, but "the dancing theme had lost its importance in society."

(547 words)



New Words

- epoch** / 'i:pɒk / *n.* a point in time beginning a new or distinctive period (新)时代; (新)纪元
- exhibitionist** / eksɪ'biʃənɪst / *n.* someone who deliberately behaves in such a way as to attract attention 喜欢出风头的人
- court** / kɔ:t / *v.* seeking the affections of a woman 求爱
- mammal** / 'mæməl / *n.* any animal of the *Mammalia*, a large class of warm-blooded vertebrates having mammary glands in the female, a thoracic diaphragm, and a four-chambered heart 哺乳动物
- evolution** / i:və'lu:ʃən / *n.* process of gradually developing; evolving 演化; 演进; 发展
- gender** / 'dʒendə / *n.* sexual classification; sex 性别; (语法中的)性
- link** / lɪŋk / *v.* person or thing that connects two others 连接, 联系
- origin** / 'ɔ:ridʒɪn / *n.* starting-point; source 起源, 来源
- statue** / 'stætʃu / *n.* figure of a person, an animal, etc in wood, stone, bronze, etc., usu. life-size or larger 塑像, 雕像
- decorate** / 'dekəreɪt / *vt.* make sth. (more) beautiful by adding ornaments to 装饰
- ornament** / 'ɔ:nəmənt / *n. & vt.* decoration; adornment 装饰(品), 装饰, 美化
- pottery** / 'pɒtəri / *n.* ceramic ware made from clay 陶器
- illustrate** / 'ɪləstreɪt / *vt.* to clarify or explain by use of examples, analogy, etc. 举例说明; 例证
- pastoralist** / 'pɑ:stərəlɪst / *n.* a person involved in pastoralism, whose primary occupation is the raising of livestock 田园诗的作者
- ancestry** / 'ænsɪstri / *n.* 祖先, 世系
- triangular** / traɪ'æŋɡjələ / *a.* having three angles 三角(形)的
- schematic** / ski:'mætɪk / *a.* of or relating to the nature of a diagram, plan, or schema 要领的; 纲要的, 示意的
- dynamic** / daɪ'næmɪk / *a.* concerned with energy or forces that produce motion, as opposed to *static* 有生气的; 精力充沛的
- posture** / 'pɒstʃə / *n.* the arrangement of the body and its limbs 姿势; 看法
- vessel** / 'vesl / *n.* any hollow container, esp. one used for holding liquids, e.g. a cask, bowl, bottle or cup 容器, 器皿



resemblance / ri'zembləns / *n.* the state or quality of resembling; likeness or similarity in nature, appearance, etc. 相似; 相似性

chorus / 'kɔ:rəs / *n.* group of singers; choir 合唱队; 合唱; 副歌

preliterate / pri:'lɪtərɪt / *a.* relating to a society that has not developed a written language 没有文字的(社会的), 有文字社会前的

current / 'kʌrənt / *a.* of the present time; happening now 当前的; 流行的

represent / ,repri'zent / *vt.* take the place of or be parallel or equivalent to 表现, 代表

terror / 'terə / *n.* extreme fear 恐怖, 恐怖活动

ritual / 'ritʃuəl / *n.* series of actions used in a religious or some other ceremony (宗教等的)仪式; 例行公事

coordinate / kəu'ɔ:dineɪt / *vt.* to organize or integrate (diverse elements) in a harmonious operation (使)协调

community / kə'mju:nɪti / *n.* people living in one place, district or country, considered as a whole 社区, 社会; 团体

bureaucracy / bjʊə'rɒkrəsi / *n.* any organization in which action is obstructed by insistence on unnecessary procedures and red tape 官僚作风; 政府机构, 官僚

occur / ə'kɜ:/ *vi.* come into being as an event or a process; happen 发生, 出现, 存在; 被想起

region / 'ri:dʒən / *n.* part of a surface or body or space with or without definite boundaries or characteristic features 地区, 地带, 区域; 范围, 幅度

Phrases & Expressions

take to 喜欢, 习惯于; 开始从事

stick with 继续做, 跟着

coincide with 与……一致

stick figure 简笔人物画

apply to 适用于

Proper Names

Balkans 巴尔干半岛的

Hebrew 希伯来人

Jerusalem 耶路撒冷(巴勒斯坦老城市)

Middle East 中东地区(欧亚非三大洲连接地区)

Furies 【希腊】复仇女神(“土地”和“黑暗”的三个女儿以清算罪恶为职责, 被描绘成庄严、美丽的女郎, Fury 为其中之一)

Aristotle 亚里士多德(公元前384年—公元前322年, 古希腊哲学家)

dynamic posture 有力的舞姿

folk dancing 民间舞蹈