



美术英语

陆
薇
胡晓丽◎主编

*The Artistic Treasures:
English for Students of Fine Arts*



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Preface 序言

本书是为中国高校美术专业学生量身编写的一套专业英语（ESP）教材。作为通用英语教材的辅助教材，它通过教授与中国美术专业相关的教学内容，培养学生的专业英语应用能力，使学生能够阅读本专业的英语文献，使用该专业的语言知识与国际同行进行有效的交流。教材既兼顾了知识的输入（阅读），又兼顾到了知识的输出（口头与书面表达），既兼顾了书面表达的语体风格，也兼顾了口语的表达习惯。该套教材也可以成为英语专业学生的选修课教材，或者留学生和海外孔子学院学生学习中国文化的英文教材，在中国文化走出去、用国际通用语言“讲好中国故事”方面发挥作用。

教材设计为全一册，共 32 单元，每单元供 2 课时使用，教材的使用时间为一学年。教材采用了中国美术史、书法史的编年史顺序，用简单平实的语言介绍中国美术与书法在各个时期的特色、各历史阶段的主要流派、代表性艺术家和作品。中国哲学、美学思想是贯穿始终的主线。

每单元分三个版块。第一版块为知识性的阅读，内容包括中国美术史、美术知识、艺术家和作品介绍，其后面还提供了词汇表。这部分设计的目的是训练学生用英语阅读专业知识的能力；同时，学生可以通过这部分内容学习专业的英文词汇等专业语言知识和表达法。第二版块以



一个师生间的对话对第一部分阅读版块的某个话题展开讨论。对话中教师是一位中国美术老师,学生是一名在华学习中国美术的留学生。此部分的设计目的是巩固、强化阅读部分的所学内容,并以更为轻松随意的形式讨论其中的一些问题,提高专业领域的外语应用能力。第三版块是练习与作业,是对每单元所学内容的复习、巩固与操练。练习形式有词汇练习、课堂讨论和回答问题,最后用英文以口头或笔头的形式介绍美术史上某个阶段的艺术特征、一个美术流派、一位画家或一幅作品。练习根据学生的英语水平做了难度上的梯度设计,以便不同起点的学生都能找到适合自己语言水平的练习。

教材可供本科生一年级全学年使用,每周2~4课时。如每周上课时间为2课时,建议课上只讲解“课文”(Text)、“对话”(Dialogue)可留给学生课后自学,在课上做介绍与展示。如每周上课时间为4课时,建议“课文”与“对话”都在课上讲解,两者之间可选择做详略处理。在所有练习中,建议将回答问题与词汇练习留给学生课下做,教师定期或不定期检查;翻译练习需教师课上给予讲解,并对一些翻译技巧做出必要的介绍,同时辅以练习。写作练习(Take-home Assignment)可留作家庭作业,一学期上交3~4次,由教师批改,并在课上点评。

教材的编写得到了北京语言大学艺术学院师生的大力支持。在内容与体例安排方面得到了刘山花教授的宝贵意见,在语言难度与练习形式等方面得到了2013级本科生朱嘉琳、孙千惠同学以及2017级中国绘画和中国书法专业两个班级同学在教材试用过程中提出的宝贵意见与建议,在教材图片的精心挑选方面得到了梁文斌老师和宋九方同学的指导与帮助。同时,在美术专业方面我们也得到了中央美术学院艺术史专业杨迪博士的指导。此外,北京语言大学外籍专家David Scambler先生为教材做了英语语言校对。在此,编者对为本教材的编写做出上述贡献的所有专家、学者、师生表示最诚挚的感谢。

教材编者的分工情况如下:

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2018 年 10 月 25 日

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Unit 1

I. Text

Painted Pottery

Most painted pottery in China can be traced back to between 3,000 to 5,000 years ago in the Yellow River Valley in Southwest Qinghai, Gansu and Shaanxi Provinces, and northern Henan Province. The classic piece is the *Painted Pottery Basin with the Design of Fish and Human Face* dating from the Neolithic Age (5,000 to 10,000 years ago), which was unearthed in the 1950s in Banpo Village, Xi'an of Shaanxi Province.

This basin is 16.5 cm high with a diameter at its mouth of 39.8 cm, which was said to be the cover of a jar coffin for a child. Burying the dead in jar coffins was a common practice of Yangshao culture. A child who died young was placed in a clay jar capped with a basin and buried near its home. Painted on this basin was a human face, on each side of which was tiny fish close to the ear. Some scholars have speculated that the fish and human face design represented a wizard wearing two fish earrings, which might be interpreted as an allegory of a wizard calling on the fish to enter the dead child's body and go with it to the netherworld to reclaim its soul, based on what was recorded in the *Classic of Mountains and Sea*.

Besides basins, other utensils such as jars and plates can be painted into black, white and red colors as well by primitive Chinese artists. The designs on painted pottery come in two types: abstract patterns and realistically drawn figures of animals and humans. Of a dozen patterns depicted on Chinese painted pottery, the most



common types are rippling, rotary, circular, saw-tooth and net-mesh designs, with the lines smooth and neat, symmetrical and balanced, adhering to certain rules. The painted pottery unearthed in Majiayao in Gansu Province is a good example, revealing many rippling and rotary designs drawn with smooth and balanced strokes that evoke a quiet and gentle mood. These designs shed precious light on life in primitive Chinese society, free from slavery and exploitation, with men fishing and hunting, and women doing housework and collecting vegetables and fruits, embodying a peaceful and harmonious beauty.

After Majiayao, Banshan and Machang painted pottery emerged. Compared with the former, more saw-tooth, circling, and frog-shaped strokes appeared in later design, looking wilder, bolder and more enigmatic. The changes in painted pottery mirror the changes in primitive Chinese society, because it was going through a breakup during that period and social reforms were being carried out. The resultant turbulence and unrest were reflected in artistic designs. Therefore, it is not merely a fanciful approach to an appreciation of ceramics by reading such meaning into painted pottery design, since all paintings and drawing designs in later Chinese dynasties reflect the social moods and trends of their respective eras.

In comparison with abstract patterns, realistic pottery designs tend to be more attractive. The animal designs depicted on painted pottery unearthed in Banpo Village in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, have simple but descriptive patterns, such as swimming fish, running deers and barking dogs. The ancient Chinese artists were very adept at drawing the movement of animals, and at the same time began to use pictorial



Banpo Painted Pottery Basin with Design of Fish
and Human Face
(半坡人面鱼纹盆)



Majiayao Painted Pottery
(马家窑彩陶瓶)

designs for decorative purposes to express abstract thoughts. For example, they divided the design of a fish into head, body and fins, alternating straight lines with curves, triangles and circles. This innovation was a significant step in the development of Chinese painting.

Vocabulary Words

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. unearth [ʌn'ɜ:(r)θ] v. 挖掘; 揭露 | 8. symmetrical [sɪ'metrikəl] adj. 匀称的, 对称的 |
| 2. basin ['beɪsn] n. 盆地; 盆 | 9. enigmatic [ˌenɪg'mætɪk] adj. 谜一般的 |
| 3. utensil [ju:'tensl] n. 用具, 器皿 | 10. turbulence ['tɜ:bjələns] n. 动荡 |
| 4. rippling ['rɪplɪŋ] adj. 起涟漪的 | 11. engender [ɪn'dʒendə(r)] v. 使产生 |
| 5. rotary ['rəʊtəri] adj. 旋转的 | 12. fanciful ['fænsɪfl] adj. 想象的 |
| 6. circular ['sɜ:kjələ(r)] adj. 圆形的 | 13. shed light on 阐明 |
| 7. saw-tooth ['sɔ:tu:θ] n. 锯齿形 | 14. adhere to 坚持 |

Questions for Discussion

1. What are the main types of designs which appear on painted pottery? Give examples.
2. What are the most common patterns depicted on Chinese painted pottery?

II. Dialogue

Hemudu Cultural Relics

Ms. Lee: Yuyao is a beautiful city. I'm going to visit some places of interest tomorrow.

Jane: Is there anything you'd like to visit in particular?

Ms. Lee: I think the Hemudu Site Museum is a must for us.

Jane: That's a good idea. Do you know anything about the "Hemudu Cultural Relics"?

Ms. Lee: The "Hemudu Cultural Relics" were named after the Hemudu site in Yuyao City, Zhejiang Province. It dates back to the Neolithic Age. The site of



the Hemudu Cultural Relics was excavated in 1973. More than 1,600 examples of production tools, utensils for daily use and decorative materials made of stone, animal bones, wood and pottery were unearthed.

Jane: This sounds so interesting!

Ms. Lee: Yes. The predominant part of the find is the bone ware, most of which were made in a refined way, and used widely in terms of farming, hunting or as musical instruments. In addition, the discovery of various earthen spinning wheels, bone needles and shuttles shows clearly that the ancient Hemudu people had learned to weave cloth in a primitive way.

Jane: It will be fascinating to see how primitive people farmed, hunted and wove.

Ms. Lee: Sure, the remnants of at least 61 animals have also been unearthed in Hemudu, most of which are wild animals in addition to the domestic ones such as pigs, dogs and water buffaloes. Moreover, the historical remains of 24 species of plants in Hemudu have been unearthed as well. What's more important, a large pile of rice has been discovered in Hemudu, averaging over 20 cm in height, with the highest one being 80 cm. The rice grains, leaves and chaffs are well preserved, with clear fibrous roots, veins and ears when they were unearthed.

Jane: Well, now I can see Hemudu people lived a rich intellectual life judging by the unearthed arts and crafts like carvings, potteries and knitted articles. Thank you so much, Ms. Lee, for such a clear explanation!

Ms. Lee: You are very welcome.

Vocabulary Words

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Hemudu 河姆渡 | 7. grain [greɪn] n. 谷物 |
| 2. Neolithic Age 新石器时代 | 8. instrument ['ɪnstɹəmənt] n. 工具 |
| 3. decorative ['dekəreɪtɪv] adj. 装饰的 | 9. refine [rɪ'faɪn] vt. 提炼 |
| 4. be exposed to 暴露于 | 10. in terms of 就……而言 |
| 5. predominant [prɪ'dɒmɪnənt] adj. 占主导地位的 | 11. imitation [,ɪmɪ'teɪʃn] n. 模仿 |
| 6. in addition to 除了……以外 | 12. fibrous ['faɪbrəs] adj. 含纤维的 |