



“十四五”职业教育国家规划教材

新核心 高职行业英语

PRACTICAL ENGLISH FOR ART

总主编 丁国声

实用艺术英语

(第二版)

本册总主编 范纯海

本册主编 文静



扫描二维码  
下载本书配套音频



上海交通大学出版社

SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



“十四五” 职业教育国家规划教材

新核心 高职行业英语

PRACTICAL ENGLISH FOR ART

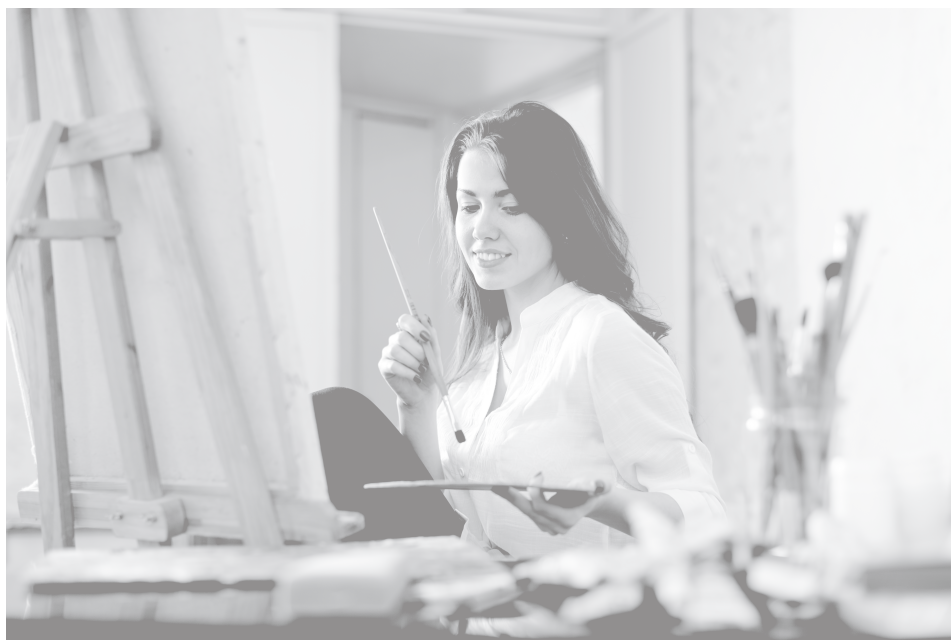
总主编 丁国声

# 实用艺术英语

本册总主编 范纯海

本册主编 文 静

( 第二版 )



上海交通大学出版社

SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用艺术英语 / 范纯海主编. —2 版. —上海:

上海交通大学出版社, 2021 (2024 重印)

(新核心高职行业英语 / 丁国声主编)

ISBN 978-7-313-22198-8

I. ①实… II. ①范… III. ①艺术—英语—高等职业  
教育—教材 IV. ①J

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2019) 第 256364 号

新核心高职行业英语

实用艺术英语 (第二版)

SHIYONG YISHU YINGYU (DI ER BAN)

本册总主编: 范纯海

出版发行: 上海交通大学出版社

邮政编码: 200030

印制: 天津市蓟县宏图印务有限公司

开本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

字数: 215 千字

版次: 2014 年 7 月第 1 版 2021 年 4 月第 2 版

书号: ISBN 978-7-313-22198-8

定价: 48.00 元

地址: 上海市番禺路 951 号

电话: 021-64071208

经销: 全国新华书店

印张: 11.75

印次: 2024 年 1 月第 5 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-88941-383-1

版权所有 侵权必究

告读者: 如发现本书有印装质量问题请与印刷厂质量科联系

联系电话: 022-29140509

## 编写说明

《实用艺术英语》采用单元式教学,即每个单元所选的两篇课文从不同角度和层面上对同一专题展开讨论。全书共10个单元,内容涉及音乐、舞蹈、绘画、服装、建筑、电影、动画、时尚、摄影和戏剧。每个单元由5大板块组成,分别是准备活动(Focus on the Topic)、词汇学习(Vocabulary Study)、课文(Reading One & Reading Two)、任务驱动(Task-Driven Practice)和小测试(Achievement Test)。具体使用说明如下:

(1) 准备活动(Focus on the Topic)部分设置了三个与主题相关的问题,以训练学生的口头表达能力,引导学生进入相关主题的学习。

(2) 词汇学习(Vocabulary Study)部分是针对Reading One中的核心词汇设计的练习。此部分包括三种题型,分别是连线题、词形转换题以及选词填空题,难度逐步加大,以帮助学生掌握核心词汇并且降低学习课文的难度。可安排一节课来完成此部分的学习。

(3) 课文(Reading One & Reading Two)部分含有2篇与本单元专题相关的文章。第一篇以训练学生的阅读理解能力为目标,并配有相关练习以检测学生的理解情况。第二篇以扩大学生知识面并提高学生写作能力为目标,配备相关的写作训练(含翻译句子、句子排序、小作文练习)。从句子、段落到文章,由浅入深,由易到难。可安排三节课来完成此部分的学习。

(4) 任务驱动(Task-Driven Practice)部分包含2个板块。第一个板块是一篇100~200字的小短文,多与相关职业领域有关。学生从中学习专业词汇并将短文中的信息归纳填表,可以获取相关工作岗位的信息。第二个板块培养交际能力,提供两个对话、两个场景以及一组学生进行相互问答的10个小问题。此部分可以安排在两篇课文学习之间来完成,可安排两节课。

(5) 小测试(Achievement Test)部分含有四个题型。单选题及选词填空题考查词汇及语法知识,阅读理解题考查阅读能力,翻译题考查写作能力。可安排一节或两节课来完成;也可由学生课后自主完成。小测试题目在本书配套的资源包里面。

本教材主要由武汉轻工大学和汉口学院长期从事一线教学的教师编写。他们熟悉学生情况,了解学生的需求,对解决艺术类学生英语学习的问题及难点提出了应对策略。在编写过程中,上海交通大学出版社的张冠男、童亮亮等老师给予了建设性的意见和极大的帮助,在此一并表示感谢。

编 者

2014年6月

# Contents

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Why Do People Enjoy Music?</b> .....	<b>1</b>
	Reading One The Magic of Music .....	3
	Reading Two Finding My Voice .....	10
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Are You Good at Dancing?</b> .....	<b>15</b>
	Reading One Dance .....	17
	Reading Two Thoughts on the Creative Process .....	24
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>How Many Styles of Painting Do You Know?</b> .....	<b>29</b>
	Reading One Chinese Painting .....	31
	Reading Two Vincent van Gogh .....	39
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>What Do You Think of Chinese Traditional Clothes?</b> .....	<b>44</b>
	Reading One Cheongsam .....	46
	Reading Two Clothing Makes the Difference .....	55
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>How Does Architecture Affect People?</b> .....	<b>60</b>
	Reading One What If We Built the Great Pyramid Today? .....	62
	Reading Two Paul Andreu and the National Grand Theater of China .....	69
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>What is Your Favorite Cartoon Character?</b> .....	<b>74</b>
	Reading One Japanese Anime and Chinese Animation .....	76
	Reading Two Walt Disney Cartoons: Contain Secret Messages on the Environment .....	84

<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>How Often Do You Go to Movies?.....</b>	<b>89</b>
Reading One	Interview with Michael Bay about <i>Transformers</i> .....	91
Reading Two	Producing a Motion Picture .....	98
<b>Unit 8</b>	<b>Is Fashion Only For Beautiful People? .....</b>	<b>102</b>
Reading One	The Coco Chanel Era .....	104
Reading Two	UK Fashion .....	112
<b>Unit 9</b>	<b>Are You Interested in Opera and Drama? .....</b>	<b>117</b>
Reading One	Beijing Opera .....	119
Reading Two	Drama .....	127
<b>Unit 10</b>	<b>Would You Like to Be A Professional Photographer? .....</b>	<b>132</b>
Reading One	Spare a Flickr of Sympathy for Professional Photographers .....	134
Reading Two	Photographer Who Took Famous Vietnam War Image Dies .....	141
	<b>Reference Answers .....</b>	<b>145</b>
	<b>Vocabulary .....</b>	<b>161</b>
	<b>References .....</b>	<b>181</b>

# Unit 1

## Why Do People Enjoy Music?

### Focus on the Topic

1. What kind of music do you like?
2. Is there any kind of music that you can't stand?
3. What types of music do students listen to in your college?

### Vocabulary Study

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

Column A	Column B
1. beat	A. an object used for producing music
2. rhythm	B. a regular repeated noise
3. tune	C. a thin piece of wood that is attached to a musical instrument
4. component	D. a regular repeated pattern of sounds or movements
5. symphony	E. a series of musical notes that are played or sung
6. instrument	F. the words of a song
7. reed	J. all people of about the same age
8. lyrics	H. one of the long thin pieces of wire, nylon etc.
9. string	I. a long piece of music usually in four parts
10. generation	G. one of several parts that together make up a machine



II. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in brackets.

1. It helps children to develop an \_\_\_\_\_ (appreciate) of poetry and literature.
2. The Mississippi River forms a natural \_\_\_\_\_ (bound) between Iowa and Illinois.
3. They fight for the \_\_\_\_\_ (fundament) human rights.
4. Mahatma Gandhi was both a political and a \_\_\_\_\_ (religion) figure in Indian history.
5. Even in small companies, computers are an \_\_\_\_\_ (essentially) tool.
6. Coal is widely used to \_\_\_\_\_ (generation) electricity.
7. He was \_\_\_\_\_ (compose) at the piano at the age of seven.
8. His book, I must add, is a \_\_\_\_\_ (piece).
9. \_\_\_\_\_ (migrant) workers move from country to country in search of work.
10. The restaurant is famous for \_\_\_\_\_ (tradition) Italian cooking.

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

device	burst	emphasis	sensation	explode
appeal to	consist of	fit into	pass on	speak for

1. Have you got any one to \_\_\_\_\_ you?
2. We need to \_\_\_\_\_ a wider customer base.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ onto the fashion scene in the early 1980s.
4. The audience \_\_\_\_\_ mainly \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers.
5. She lays a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on the usage of prepositions.
6. She said she'd \_\_\_\_\_ the message \_\_\_\_\_ to the other students.
7. The Chinese fashion show caused a \_\_\_\_\_ in Moscow.
8. The population \_\_\_\_\_ to 40,000 during the tourist season.
9. How does this \_\_\_\_\_ the company's overall marketing strategy?
10. We believe that an explosive \_\_\_\_\_ had been left inside a container.

## Reading One

### The Magic of Music

*By Frances Bacon*

Beats, rhythms, songs, and tunes, call them whatever you will, they are all music. Many people enjoy listening to music. Musical appreciation reaches across boundaries of culture and time. Like all other art forms, music can be used to express feelings and ideas. In a way, music is an international language. People from different countries, with very different lifestyles, often understand and enjoy the same kinds of music.

Music serves many purposes. It is a fundamental part of many cultural, religious, and social ceremonies. It is also an essential component of dance and theater around the world. Last but not least, music can make people feel happy and relaxed.

#### Musical Styles

There are many different musical styles around the world. Western music, the major form of music played and heard in the Americas, Europe, Britain, Australia, and New Zealand, can be divided into three main types: classical music, popular music, and folk music.

Classical music is composed according to rules and is written down. It includes very long pieces of music called symphonies and music for operas and ballets. All of the great classical composers were musical geniuses, but only a few created masterpieces as children. At the age of three, Mozart taught himself to play a keyboard instrument called the harpsichord by listening to his older sister practice. At four, he was writing his own music, and at five, he gave his first public performance. Mozart went on to write his first symphony at the age of eight and his first opera at the age of eleven. Mozart's life was not long, but he used it well, producing over 600 musical works which included long operas and symphonies.

A huge range of music makes up what is known as popular music. It includes country (乡村), funk (放克舞曲), jazz (爵士), rap (说唱), rock (摇滚), pop (流行), soul (灵歌), and many more forms. Much of the music played on the radio and viewed on television as music videos falls into the category of popular music. In

the early 1960's, a band burst onto the international music scene and changed the direction and future of popular music forever. This band from Liverpool, England, was called The Beatles (披头士乐队). In their early years, The Beatles' style was influenced by American rock artists such as Chuck Berry, Buddy Holly, and the Everly Brothers. The Beatles developed pop music further, however, by increasing the **emphasis** on **melody** and **lyrics**. Everywhere they performed, The Beatles created a **sensation**. Huge numbers of young fans watched their every move, following fashions they set in clothing and hairstyles. The phenomenon of Beatlemania (披头士狂热) was born as the importance and influence of music that **appealed to** young people **exploded** across the Western world.

Folk music largely **consists of** traditional songs that have developed over a long period of time within **communities**. Some folk songs have been **passed on** from **generation** to generation for hundreds of years. Today, the term "folk music" is also often used to **describe** songs that tell stories about ordinary, everyday people. One of the most influential American folk musicians of the twentieth century was Woody Guthrie. His songs **spoke for** everyone, especially the poor. Woody Guthrie wrote **ballads** about the hard luck and courage of **migrants** during the **Depression**. He wrote songs for factory workers who were trying to get better working conditions and higher pay. Perhaps the greatest of Guthrie's achievements, however, was that he inspired future generations of folk musicians.

### Musical Families

There are hundreds of different kinds of **instruments**, and they all produce their own sounds. Most musical instruments have a string, a **reed**, or some other **device** that creates sound waves when it moves. Despite the differences in the way instruments may look, they can all be placed into five major classes: strings (弦乐器), wind (管乐器), percussion (打击乐器), keyboard (键盘乐器), and electronic (电子乐器).

Instruments from many different countries and played by many different cultures all **fit into** these five categories.

## Notes

New Zealand 新西兰



folk music 民谣音乐

Depression 大萧条时期

► Read For Main Ideas

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 true?
  - A. Music gets through where words do not pass.
  - B. It is possible for people to appreciate foreign music.
  - C. People may express their feelings and ideas through music.
  - D. It's impossible for people from different cultures to enjoy the same music.
2. Which one is NOT the purpose of music mentioned in the passage?
  - A. Music can please people.
  - B. Music is often used when people dance.
  - C. Music can be used in various ceremonies.
  - D. Music can be used for communicating with animals.
3. In which country is Western music the least popular?
  - A. Australia.
  - B. France.
  - C. Egypt.
  - D. Ireland.
4. Which is NOT true about popular music?
  - A. It is different from classical music.
  - B. It includes funk, jazz, rap, rock and so on.
  - C. Music video is a member of popular music family.
  - D. It is often viewed on TV but seldom played on the radio.
5. According to Paragraph 6, the following statements are true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_?
  - A. Folk music has a short history.
  - B. Folk music mainly includes traditional songs.
  - C. The young generation often learns folk songs from the older generation.
  - D. Folk music has been used to refer to songs which tell stories about ordinary people.

► Read For Details

Complete the sentences with the correct numbers from the reading.

1. At \_\_\_\_\_, Mozart wrote his first opera.
2. Mozart has produced more than \_\_\_\_\_ musical works throughout his

life.

3. The Beatles suddenly became active and frequently appeared in public places in the early \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Although instruments may look differently, all of them can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ groups.

► Make Inferences

Read the following statements and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

1. Mozart began to perform publicly when he was five years old.
2. Mozart had produced both short operas and symphonies.
3. The Beatles put particular emphasis on melody and lyrics.
4. The Beatles only caused great interest and excitement when they performed in their own country.
5. Woody Guthrie was one of the most influential European musicians of the 19th century.

► Express Opinions

*Do you like foreign music?* Check (✓) your answer. Then choose an explanation or add your ideas. Share your answer with a partner.

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes, I like foreign music.

- I appreciate music from all different cultures and languages.
- I like all kinds, but German rock and dance music are my favorites.
- I like French and English music. I like a few Korean songs as well.
- \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ No, I don't like foreign music.

- It bothers me that I do not know what they are saying.
- It makes me feel stupid that I have no idea of the lyrics.
- Other languages are tiresome and boring to listen to.
- \_\_\_\_\_

## Task-Driven Practice

### Section A Share Information

- I. Fill in the table below by giving the corresponding Chinese or English equivalents.

	天赋
craft	
	声带
live performance	
	歌手
karaoke tracks	
	反馈
makeup	
	录音样带

- II. Read the passage and fill in the table with the corresponding items you get from the passage.

Anyone can sing, but to sing beautifully and make a successful career out of it calls for more than just innate talent. Your challenge depends not only on skill, but on your dedication to your craft and on whom you know in some cases.

Take care of your vocal cords. Avoid smoking, drinking hard liquor, and the ingestion of anything too cold or too hot, particularly before singing.

Watch videos and actual live performances of successful singers to take note of their techniques for vocal and stage performance. Singing after all is about more than just being a skilled vocalist.

Record yourself singing along with instrumental or karaoke tracks and begin performing in front of caring yet honest audiences such as family and friends. Listen for constructive feedback and make adjustments accordingly.

Build your image. The right clothes and makeup can make or break you. Select a look that you are comfortable with that goes with your singing style.

Perform in public every chance you get. Set up profiles for yourself on social networking sites, where you can post demos of your songs for others to listen to.

general requirements	your _____, _____ and interpersonal relationships	
specific requirements	voice	① protect your _____
		② avoid smoking and drinking _____
	performance	① watch _____ and live performances
		② learn from successful singers' techniques
	singing	① _____ your own singing
		② get _____ from friends and family
		③ make proper _____
	image	choose suitable clothes and _____
	chance	① make good use of _____ chance
		② create _____ on social networks

## Section B Communication Skills

- I. Listen and repeat the samples carefully, then complete the communicative tasks that follow.

### Dialogue 1

A: What are you listening to?

B: Some new music. You want to hear it?

A: All right. That's pretty mellow, kinda bluesy, isn't it? It's got an interesting indie feel.

B: Do you like it?

A: It's all right. I like more funky, dance music myself, but this is okay. It's not too depressing.

B: That's faint praise.

A: No, no, I do like it. I guess I'm usually in the mood for more up-tempo music, something with a driving beat.

B: Oh, I see, so you don't really like acoustic music much.

A: It's just not my thing, you know?

B: Yeah, that's too bad.

A: Why?

B: That was a track I recorded last week.

A: This is your music? In that case, I love it.

Situation: Your friend has just recorded a track and asks you to make helpful comments.

### **Dialogue 2**

A: When I go to parties, I like to listen to party music.

B: What kind of music is party music?

A: Loud music with fun lyrics that everyone can sing along with.

B: Are love songs good party music?

A: Not really. Love songs are good when you are in the shower or by yourself.

B: What about hard rock songs?

A: Some are OK, but they are usually too depressing.

B: Can you teach me some good party songs, then?

A: OK. Let's start with one of my favorites!

Situation: Your friend is going to hold a party to celebrate his young sister's birthday. He asks you to choose some suitable music for the party.

## **II. Work with your partner and take turns to start the conversations.**

### **STUDENT A's QUESTIONS**

1. Who are your favorite bands?

---

2. How often do you listen to music?

---

3. Do you usually buy albums online or CDs from the store?

---

4. What kind of music do you listen to when you want to dance?

---

5. Is there a certain song or type of music that makes you really energetic?

---

### **STUDENT B's QUESTIONS**

1. Do you think music is getting better or worse?

---



2. What music did your parents listen to?

---

3. How do you feel about your country's traditional music?

---

4. What kind of music do you listen to when you are sad?

---

5. When was the last time you went to a concert?

---

## Reading Two

### Finding My Voice

*By Julio Iglesias*

To me, a singer is someone who finds his voice at an early age. This wasn't my situation. I didn't sing in the **choir** as a boy growing up in Madrid, Spain—they wouldn't take me because my grades weren't good enough. I didn't study an instrument or have formal music lessons. No, if music was in my life at all then, it was in the most **casual, amateur** way. Very amateur! I was much more interested in sports.

My father, Julio Sr., was a **prominent gynecologist** in Madrid and the most **disciplined** man I have ever known. His work ethic and high **standards extended** to his dreams for my brother, Carlos, and me, so by the time I was a teenager, I thought I'd be either an **athlete** or a lawyer. I loved soccer and became a junior **goalie** for Spain's top **professional** team, Real Madrid. I was on a great team and was also in law school—just one class away from finishing my degree and going on to practice law. Then everything changed. It was September 1963 and the day before I turned 20 years old.

I was driving with some friends in a village outside Madrid, on a little service road, when I was in a terrible accident. My car rolled over, and my spinal cord was damaged. My **nerves** were **compressed**. I couldn't walk. I had trouble with my hands. My father **quit** his profession for a year—quit everything—to take care of me.

It took a long, long time for me to fully **recover**. I was in a great deal of pain

during this time. During my **recuperation**, I listened to music on the radio. When my father's medical assistant gave me a guitar so I could practice moving my fingers, I started **strumming** the instrument. One day I wrote my own song, *La Vida Sigue Igual* (*Life Goes On*), and when I sang it for my father, he said, "Great! That's a beautiful song." And in July 1968, when I was almost 25 years old, I entered the contest and sang the ballad I had written.

And I won.

I **recorded** the song, and soon I started to hear myself singing all over the radio. It was **unbelievable**.

For my father, Sinatra had always been the biggest singer in the world. Now I took that spot in his eyes.

## Notes

Madrid 马德里 (西班牙首都)

Real Madrid 皇家马德里

work ethic 职业道德

service road 便道

spinal cord 脊髓

## Comprehension of the Text

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

1. When the author was a teenager, what was his plan for his future career?

---

2. Which kind of person was the author's father?

---

3. What happened when the author was driving in a village outside Madrid?

---

4. Why did the author's father stop working for a year?

---

5. Why did the nurse give the author a guitar?

---

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

1. Julio Iglesias didn't sing in the choir because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he was in poor health  
B. his parents didn't allow him to go there  
C. he had no interest in singing  
D. he didn't get very good grades
2. At the beginning, Julio Iglesias was more interested in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sports  
B. painting  
C. medicine  
D. driving
3. The author's father was a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doctor  
B. singer  
C. writer  
D. lawyer
4. The author became well again from a serious injury after \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one week  
B. several operations  
C. a few days  
D. a very long time
5. During his recovery, the author listened to music \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with MP3 player  
B. on the television  
C. downloaded from the Internet  
D. on the radio

## Writing

I. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese.

1. 他病得非常厉害，不大可能恢复健康了。(recover)  
He is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 他的军队训练有素。(disciplined)  
His army \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 她坐在沙发上轻轻拨弄吉他。(strum)  
She was sitting on a sofa \_\_\_\_\_.
4. 你必须戒烟，更重要的是，你该开始运动。(quit)  
You must \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 我要录下这部电影，待会我们可以看。(record)

I'll \_\_\_\_\_.

II. Rearrange the following sentences so that they read logically.

- ( 1 ) Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was a musical genius.
- ( ) Wolfgang started to play the piano when he was only three years old.
- ( ) He was born in 1756 in Salzburg, Austria. His father, Leopold, was a musician.
- ( ) He taught Wolfgang and his sister Maria Anna to play musical instruments.
- ( ) After they finished, he started to play the violin part exactly as he had heard it. Wolfgang remembered the music after hearing it just once!
- ( ) One day, Leopold and some musicians were playing a piece of music. Wolfgang was listening to them.

III. Write an English composition in 100~120 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

钢琴是在西方音乐中广泛运用的一种乐器，也是音乐爱好者们通常选择的一种乐器。

1. 键盘是钢琴最重要的配件，一架钢琴有52个白键和36个黑键；

2. 当钢琴上的琴键被按下时，钢琴内部的琴槌会打在琴弦上，借着琴弦的震动发出声音。

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Achievement Test

After learning this unit, you are required to finish Test 1 in supplementary material.