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Unit One

An Introduction to Art

Background Information

Is a painting no more than a piece of paper with lines and color or is it more than that? In the hands of the master painter, who is painting in the spirit, the lifeless piece of paper with its lines and colors, is transformed (改变) into a creation that has life, just as the master creator gave life to his creation*. The painter transmits (传达) the essence (精髓, 本质) of his spirit to his creation, the “painting.”

A painting is the expression of the heart and soul; it transmits cultural messages and the mysteries of the universe. It is born out of the desire of the artist to represent the forms of nature and man through the spirit of the artist as he perceives (察觉, 感知) his world*.

An artist not only captures the forms of nature; the artist's spirit interacts with the spirit of the animals or men he is painting. His painting captures both the spirit and the message of its subject. One can see it in the expression, the eyes, and the gestalt of the painting. All good paintings communicate an emotion or message to the observer. It might be a message of love, harmony or tranquility (平静); or it might be a message of danger, fury (暴怒), or sadness. It could be a lesson, or something that all of us as humans can identify with (认同), such as a desire to be loved*.

(272 words)

Notes

1. In the hands of the master painter, who is painting in the spirit, the lifeless piece of paper with its lines and colors, is transformed into a creation that has life, just as the master creator gave life to his creation.



【译文】正如造物主赋予他的万物生命,在全心作画的绘画大师手中,带有各种线条和色彩的无生命的纸也被转变成有生命的作品。

2. **It is born out of the desire of the artist to represent the forms of nature and man through the spirit of the artist as he perceives his world.**

【译文】画家想要用他感知世界的精神来表现自然和人类,而绘画正是这种愿望的体现。

3. **All good paintings communicate an emotion or message to the observer. It might be a message of love, harmony or tranquility; or it might be a message of danger, fury, or sadness. It could be a lesson, or something that all of us as humans can identify with, such as a desire to be loved.**

【译文】所有好的作品都向观众传递一种情感或信息,可能是爱、和睦或安宁,也可能是危险、暴怒或悲伤。它可以是一堂课,或者是我们作为人都认同的某种东西,比如对爱的渴望。

Text A

What is Art?



- ① There are many definitions of art, rising and falling in popularity at different points in human history. The loosest definition of fine art today is artifice: the creation of a thing, not by nature itself, but by the will of a person or group. It can be visual, meant to be seen; it can be music or poetry, meant to be heard; it can be a novel to read, a play to watch or a dance to take part in; it can be buildings or clothing; digital or virtual; it can be the disciplined training of plants or animals. So broad is the possible definition of “art” that some say one can make an art out of living life itself. This definition, however, is not complete, because it includes many things people do and objects created that we do not consider art. So, what separates a painting from a carburetor? Here again, people try to make a distinction through over-simplification:



art is anything made, lacking useful purpose. This is also a fallacy, as fine art also serves many purposes, crucial to society. In more familiar terms, art is usually defined as that which was made in order to express feelings, communicate information, make a philosophical point, entertain someone, or beautify one's surroundings.

- ② Art is different from science in two ways. First, the definition of science and its branches are not widely debated, whereas art is. Second, scientific study relies on observation, experimentation, with one overarching goal — to increase human understanding of the universe. It's assumed that this will lead to a better way of life through better health, increased life span, more leisure time, etc. The effects of the scientific method are directly cumulative, with advances in different branches often coming together to form new insights and technology. While art also incorporates many of these same tenets and principles, it's much more chaotic, taking as many steps back as it does forward. While scientists look for puzzles to solve concretely, artists search for a way to leave a mark on the world, to comment on it, basing their work as much on intuition (or more so) as on fact. Artists often look to solve puzzles that can't be answered with science. In addition, while scientists share their findings in a wider community, working together to build consensus, artists often find themselves alone, ignoring vast amounts of art history and theory they find objectionable. Even so, the two may overlap: scientists sometimes feel that their work approaches the aesthetic dimension of art; artists sometimes feel that they have explored their subject matter with scientific precision.
- ③ Throughout time, art has not always been made by individual artists, or even by people who would dare to identify themselves as artists. Some of the most ancient and profound art is "folk art," created by anonymous people under unknown circumstances. Folk art may be religious in nature — perhaps even an attempt to create a magical object. It may have been made by itinerant or untrained artists. It may not have been considered art at all at the time of its creation. Art as we know it today, is a fairly modern concept.
- ④ In the twenty-first century, the question "what is art?" has been debated for so long that, in terms of creating an art survey text, we now tend to accept Marcel Duchamp's* inclusive definition, "Art is whatever an artist says it is."
- ⑤ Today, we also accept that industrial and graphic designs are forms of art. These forms, like the old folk art mentioned above, were once not considered art at all. But now they have taken their place alongside painting and poetry; the artisan, or skilled worker practicing a trade or handicraft, is an artist if he calls himself one. And that means art can be everywhere — from the shoes on your feet to the car you drive to the teacup you sip from. We have functional art (objects you use) and pure art (art for its own sake). We have "high" art and "low" art (whatever you wish those divisions to signify), high street fashion* and Haute



Couture^{*}, “real” art and “kitsch”.

- ⑥ Today's world is a world of possibility and freedom. Although it is (and perhaps has always been) fashionable to groan that “true art is dying out”, such a thing can never happen. As long as there are people who want to create, there will be artists. If you look carefully around you, you will see that almost every tradition and genre of art making, ever begun, is still going strong today.

(763 words)

New Words and Expressions

(有[△]标记的为三级大纲以外词汇)

- definition** /,defɪ'nɪʃən; ,defə'nɪʃən/ *n.* 定义, 阐释
- popularity** /,pɒpjʊ'lærɪti/ *n.* 普及, 流行; 声望
- artifice**[△] /'ɑ:tɪfɪs/ *n.* 巧妙办法; 灵巧; 巧妙
- visual** /'vɪʒuəl/ *adj.* 视觉的, 视力的
- be meant to** 意图是, 打算
- poetry** /'pəʊɪtri/ *n.* 诗歌, 诗意
- digital** /'dɪdʒɪtəl/ *adj.* 数字的, 数码的
- virtual** /'vɜ:tʃuəl; 'vɜ:tʃu:əl/ *adj.* 虚拟的, 实质的
- discipline** /'dɪsɪplɪn/ *n.* 纪律, 训练 *v.* 训练, 惩罚
- distinction** /dɪ'stɪŋkʃən/ *n.* 差别, 对比, 区分
- carburetor**[△] /'kɑ:bʒʊretə; 'kɑ:bə,reitə/ *n.* 汽化器
- oversimplification**[△] /,əʊvə,sɪmplɪfə'keɪʃən/ *n.* 过于简化
- fallacy**[△] /'fæləsi/ *n.* 谬论, 谬误的推理
- crucial**[△] /'kru:ʃəl/ *adj.* 决定性的, 关键的
- philosophical** /fɪlə'sɒfɪkəl/ *n.* 哲学的
- entertain** /,entə'teɪn/ *v.* 娱乐, 使有兴趣
- branch** /brɑ:ntʃ/ *n.* 分部, 分支
- debate** /dɪ'beɪt/ *vt.* 争论, 辩论
- whereas**[△] /hwɛər'æz/ *conj.* 然而, 但是
- overarch**[△] /,əʊvə'rɑ:tʃ/ *v.* 在...上做拱形
- universe** /'ju:nɪvɜ:s/ *n.* 宇宙, 万物, 世界
- assume** /ə'sju:m/ *n.* 假定, 设想
- leisure** /'li:ʒə/ *n.* 闲暇, 休闲
- span** /spæn/ *n.* 时期, 跨度, 间距



cumulative[△] /'kju:mjʊlətɪv/ *adj.* 渐增的;蓄积的
insight /'ɪnsaɪt; 'ɪn,sɑɪt/ *n.* 洞察力,见识,深刻理解
incorporate /ɪn'kɒ:pəreɪt/ *v.* 包含;加上;把…合并
tenet[△] /'tenɪt/ *n.* 信条,主义,教义
principle /'prɪnsəpl; 'prɪnsəpəl/ *n.* 原理,原则
chaotic[△] /keɪ'ɔ:tɪk/ *adj.* 混乱的;杂乱无章的
puzzle /'pʌzl/ *n.* 难题,谜,迷惑
concretely[△] /'kɒŋkri:tli; 'kɒŋkɹɪtli/ *adv.* 具体地
comment /'kɒment/ *n., v.* 评论,注释
intuition[△] /,ɪntju:'ɪʃən/ *n.* 直观,直觉
community /kə'mju:nɪti/ *n.* 社区,社会,团体
ignore /ɪg'nɔɪ; ɪg'nɔr/ *vt.* 忽视,不理,不顾
consensus[△] /kən'sensəs/ *n.* 一致,同意,共识
vast /vɑ:st/ *adj.* 巨大的,广阔的
objectionable[△] /əb'dʒekʃənəbl/ *adj.* 讨厌的,有争议的
overlap[△] /'əʊvə'læp; 'əʊvəlæp/ *v.* 重复,重叠
aesthetic[△] /i:s'thetɪk; es'thetɪk/ *adj.* 美学的,审美的
explore /ɪks'plɔɪ/ *v.* 探测,探索,考察
dimension /dɪ'menʃən/ *n.* 维度,量度,范围
precision[△] /prɪ'sɪʒən/ *n.* 精确,精密度
identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ; aɪ'dentə,fai/ *v.* 鉴定,识别,认同
profound /prə'faʊnd/ *adj.* 深奥的,深远的
anonymous[△] /ə'nɒnɪməs/ *adj.* 匿名的,无名的
religious[△] /rɪ'lɪdʒəs/ *adj.* 宗教的,虔诚的
attempt /ə'tempt/ *v./n.* 企图,尝试
fairly /'feəli/ *adv.* 公正地,相当地
itinerant[△] /ɪ'tɪnərənt; aɪ'tɪnərənt/ *adj.* 巡回的,流动的
in terms of 就…而言,在…方面
survey /'sə:veɪ/ *n.* 调查,民意测验
inclusive /ɪn'klu:sɪv/ *adj.* 包含…在内的,包罗广泛的
graphic[△] /'græfɪk/ *adj.* 图表的 *n.* 图表
alongside /ə'lɒŋ'saɪd/ *prep.* 在…旁边
artisan[△] /ɑ:tɪ'zæn; 'ɑ:təzən/ *n.* 工匠,技工
handcraft(**handicraft**) /'hændkrɑ:ft/ *n.* 手工艺
sip /sɪp/ *v.* 啜饮,啜



实用美术英语

functional /'fʌŋkʃənəl/ *adj.* 功能的, 实用的

division /dɪ'vɪʒən/ *n.* 划分, 部门, 分开

signify[△] /'sɪgnɪfaɪ/ *v.* 表示, 预示, 象征

kitsch[△] /kɪtʃ/ *n.* 俗气, 庸俗艺术

groan /grəʊn/ *v.* 呻吟, 抱怨

genre[△] /'ʒɑ:nrə/ *n.* 类型, 流派

Notes

1. **Marcel Duchamp:** 马塞尔·杜尚(1887~1968), 纽约达达主义团体的核心人物。出生于法国, 1954年加入美国籍。其代表作有《下楼的裸女》、《泉》、《大玻璃》等。有人说, 杜尚的出现, 改变了西方现代艺术的进程, 尤其是第二次世界大战后的西方现代艺术, 主要是沿着杜尚的思想轨迹行进的。
2. **high street fashion:** 高街时尚, 指那些英国主要商业街的商店仿造T型台时尚秀上展示的时装, 迅速制作为成品销售让人人都能买到(注: 英国许多城市最繁华的商业街都称为高街)。
3. **Haute Couture:**(总称)高级女子时装

Comprehension

Give brief answers to the following questions, using your own words if possible.

1. What is the loosest definition of fine art?
2. What is art defined as in more familiar terms?
3. According to the text, “art is different from science in two ways”, what are these two ways?
4. How do you understand “folk art”?
5. Do you think art has not always been made by individual artists? Why?
6. What do you think of “true art is dying out”?

Vocabulary

There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. The new law makes no ____ between adults and children.
A) definition B) distinction C) discipline D) comment
2. I didn't see your car, so I ____ that you'd gone out.
A) consumed B) assured C) assumed D) ensured
3. As soon as we arrived on the island we were eager to ____.



- A) express B) expand C) expose D) explore
4. It takes years of ____ to become a pianist.
A) discipline B) discussion C) recovery D) discovery
5. It's a popular ____ that success always brings happiness.
A) truth B) joke C) myth D) fallacy
6. After a long ____, the House of Commons(下议院)approved the bill.
A) debt B) debate C) description D) design
7. With no one to keep order, the situation in the classroom was ____ .
A) chaotic B) visual C) cumulative D) strange
8. Finally, we want to take this opportunity to beg him to convey our ____ friendship and best regards to his people.
A) precise B) inclusive C) profound D) functional
9. Many of your suggestions have been ____ in the plan.
A) transformed B) incorporated C) desired D) identified
10. The rain ran in shallow runnels ____ the path.
A) among B) away C) alike D) alongside

Cloze

Choose the right word from the list given below for each blank and then read the passage aloud.

identify incorporates broad definitions aesthetic
insight entertain chaotic folk communicate

What is art? There are many 1. It can be defined both in a 2 sense and in a narrow sense. Art can be music or poetry, buildings or clothing, and so on. In more familiar terms, art is usually defined as something that was made in order to express feelings, 3 information, make a philosophical point, 4 someone, or beautify one's surroundings.

Art is different from science because art is much more 5 though art also 6 many of the same tenets and principles applied to science whose advances in different branches often come together to form new 7 and technology, and increase human understanding of the universe. However, art and science may overlap in the sense that sometimes scientific work approaches the 8 dimension of art while artists sometimes have explored their subject matter with scientific precision.

Throughout time, art has not always been made by artists, or some people who 9 themselves as artists. It can also be made by other people or group, such as 10 art which is made by ordinary people in folk. Some people say that true art is dying out, but such a thing can never



happen. If you look carefully around you, you will find that not only the traditional art but also genre of art making is still going strong today.

Translation

1. Listed below are five sentences chosen from Text A. Please translate them into Chinese.

- 1) It can be visual, meant to be seen; it can be music or poetry, meant to be heard; it can be a novel to read, a play to watch or a dance to take part in; it can be buildings or clothing; digital or virtual; it can be the disciplined training of plants or animals.

- 2) This is also a fallacy, as fine art also serves many purposes, crucial to society.

- 3) In more familiar terms, art is usually defined as that which was made in order to express feelings, communicate information, make a philosophical point, entertain someone, or beautify one's surroundings.

- 4) Throughout time, art has not always been made by individual artists, or even by people who would dare to identify themselves as artists.

- 5) Today, we also accept that industrial and graphic designs are forms of art.

2. Translate the following sentences into English, using the expressions given in the brackets.

- 1) 普遍认为,紧张系工作过重所致。(assume)

- 2) 今年的电影无论从数量上还是质量上都说不上好。(in terms of)



3) 那对孪生子长得那么像,几乎没人分得清。(So... that, 倒装)

4) 改革旨在提高人民的生活水平。(be meant to do)

5) 你想怎么写就怎么写,只要能让顾客高兴就行。(as long as)

Text B

How Long Did It Take You to Paint That?



- ① A couple stops to admire a painting. Watch their expressions. They smile; they nod; they speak in low tones to each other. Sometimes they point to certain parts of the painting, their hands moving as though they are creating the composition themselves, as if they have a brush in their hands, making the strokes that create the elements in the painting.
- ② They glance at you. You smile; they smile. One of them nods his head toward the painting and says “How long did it take you to paint that?”
- ③ You’ve heard it countless times. It’s usually the first question people ask. Even other artists will ask that question, but for professional reasons. It’s also a very hard question to answer frankly. After all, you wonder, shall I make an estimate of the actual number of hours I manipulated the paint onto that canvas — or shall I detail the real time it took to get that painting done? The difference may be between eight hours or thousands of hours. It’s your call.
- ④ You can impress the couple by saying the work took eight hours (or three, or twenty —



whatever). They will respond with admiration. They will ask the price and mentally figure out how many dollars an hour you are getting (although they won't consider the cost of the materials) and decide if they want to pay what you are asking for those hours of creation. They consider what it is worth to them. But what if you tell them what really went into making that work of art?

- ⑤ Consider this. When you work for a company you are paid a salary or by the hour. If you have a degree or certification for the job you do, or several years' experience in that type of work, your wages are set accordingly. Included in the paid hours of work are the time you spend figuring out how to best do the job, gaining experience with the equipment you use, making purchase orders for needed supplies, traveling to other work sites, learning from magazine articles, attending meetings or conventions regarding your work, such trivial things as cleaning and rearranging your desk, etc. Ideally you are paid for all work-related activities. In addition, you'll have health and perhaps life insurance, and even paid time off. You may receive other perks such as bonuses and business discounts.
- ⑥ Now regard the real time you spend making your art. You may have additional activities to add to the following list.
- ⑦ Years of study and experience.
- ⑧ Ongoing education: attending seminars and classes, meetings with other artists to learn from their experience.
- ⑨ Purchase and independent study of art books and magazines.
- ⑩ Through trial and error, learning which materials work best for you.
- ⑪ Time spent earning the dollars to buy these materials.
- ⑫ Time spent shopping for these products — when and where to get them, hopefully when they are on sale.
- ⑬ Putting on mileage to take photos if you are interested in landscapes, or taking photos of other subjects.
- ⑭ Maintaining a physical photo file or organizing a computer file, and perhaps taking the time and expense to learn photo editing on your computer.
- ⑮ Making mental notes about compositions and then creating sketches and full studies of works of art before you ever make the actual artwork.
- ⑯ Arranging all the brushes, paints, canvas, or other materials you use; you must also maintain them to keep them in working order.
- ⑰ Building or renting a studio or creating and maintaining a space in your home.
- ⑱ The time spent doing the actual work of art.
- ⑲ Framing.



- ⑩ Besides all this and more, you don't receive paid time off, insurance, or the other perks of working with a company. Consider that if you worked for a company, you would be paid for all these activities in addition to the actual eight hours, or three, or twenty that you put into the piece of art itself. Thus, that hourly "wage" you charge for your object art is usually far underestimated. In fact, all the above activities except doing the artwork itself are more or less "in kind." And this is as it should be for all non-professional artists, creating art because they love to do it and because it gives them the greatest satisfaction. They don't consider these things as if they were employees or artists competing in the world of professionals. They don't even consider them in the pursuit of the personal gratification resulting from creating something beautiful from their own efforts. These activities enhance artists' joy in creation.
- ⑪ So the next time someone asks you "How long did it take you to paint that?" you have a choice. You can go through the above extensive list, or, with your smile of complete contentment, you can give them the honest and succinct tally of the hours you indulged yourself with the materials of your bliss.

(809 words)

New Words and Expressions

(有[△]标记的为三级大纲以外词汇)

nod /nɒd/ *v.* 点头

tone /təʊn/ *n.* 语气, 音调, 调子

composition /kəmˈpəʒɪʃən/ *n.* 成分, 作品

brush /brʌʃ/ *n.* 刷子, 画笔

stroke /strəʊk/ *n.* 一笔(画); 笔画

element /'elɪmənt/ *n.* 要素, 元素

glance /glɑːns/ *v./n.* 扫视, 一瞥

countless[△] /'kauntlɪs/ *adj.* 无数的, 数不清的

professional /prəˈfeʃənəl/ *adj.* 职业的, 专业的

estimate /'estɪmeɪt/ *n./v.* 估计, 估价

manipulate[△] /məˈnɪpjuleɪt; məˈnɪpjəˌleɪt/ *vt.* 操纵, 操作, 利用, (巧妙地)处理

canvas[△] /'kænvəs/ *n.* 帆布, 画布

impress /ɪmˈpres/ *v.* 使...有印象

mentally /'mentəli/ *adv.* 精神上, 智力上, 思想上

figure out *v.* 弄懂, 弄清楚; 算出

what if 如果...将会怎么样

certification /,səˈtɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ *n.* 证明, 证书



实用美术英语

- accordingly**[△] /ə'kɔ:diŋli/ *adv.* 因此,相应地,于是
- equipment** /i'kwɪpmənt/ *n.* 设备,装备,器材
- purchase** /'pɜ:tʃəs/ *v./n.* 购买
- convention**[△] /kən'venʃən/ *n.* 大会,集会
- trivial**[△] /'trɪvɪəl/ *adj.* 不重要的,琐碎的
- ideally** /aɪ'di:əli; aɪ'di:əli/ *adv.* 理想地,完美地
- in addition** *adv.* 此外,另外
- insurance** /ɪn'ʃʊərəns/ *n.* 保险,保险费
- perk**[△] /pɜ:k/ *n.* 额外津贴,利益
- bonus** /'bəʊnəs/ *n.* 红利,奖金
- discount** /'dɪskaʊnt/ *n.* 折扣,贴现率
- ongoing** /'ɔŋ,gəʊɪŋ/ *adj.* 进行的,不断发展的
- seminar** /'seminɑ:/ *n.* 研讨会,(大学的)研究班
- trial** /'traɪəl/ *n.* 审讯,试验,试用 *v.* 测试
- trial and error** 反复试验,不断摸索
- mileage**[△] /'maɪlɪdʒ/ *n.* 英里数,汽车里数津贴
- landscape** /'lændskeɪp/ *n.* 风景,风景画,山水
- maintain** /meɪn'ten/ *v.* 维持,保持
- physical** /'fɪzɪkəl/ *adj.* 物质的,身体的
- file** /faɪl/ *n.* 档案,卷宗,文件
- edit** /'edɪt/ *vt.* 剪辑,编辑,校订
- sketch**[△] /sketʃ/ *n.* 速写,素描,草图
- rent** /rent/ *n.* 租金 *v.* 租用,出租
- frame** /freɪm/ *n.* 结构;框 *v.* 把...框起来
- charge** /tʃɑ:dʒ/ *vt.* 要价 *n.* 费用
- underestimate**[△] /'ʌndər'estɪmeɪt; ʌndə'estəməɪt/ *n./v.* 低估
- satisfaction** /,sætɪs'fækʃən/ *n.* 满意,乐事
- compete** /kəm'pi:t/ *v.* 竞争,比赛,对抗
- pursuit** /pə'sju:t; pə'su:t/ *n.* 追求,追赶
- gratification**[△] /,grætɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 满足,喜悦
- enhance** /ɪn'hɑ:ns/ *vt.* 提高,增加,加强
- go through** 经历,检查,浏览
- extensive**[△] /ɪks'tensɪv/ *adj.* 广泛的,大量的
- contentment** /kən'tentmənt/ *n.* 满足;使人满足的事



succinct[△] /sək'sɪŋkt/ *adj.* 简洁的

tally[△] /'tæli/ *n.* 帐, 记分, *vt.* 计算, 记录

indulge[△] /ɪn'dʌldʒ/ *v.* 迁就, 纵情于, 放任

bliss[△] /blɪs/ *n.* 幸福, 极乐

Comprehension

The following questions are based on Text B. Read through them and choose the best from the four possible answers.

1. According to your understanding, why “How long did it take you to paint that?” is usually the first question people ask?
 - A. Because people feel surprised when they see the painting.
 - B. Because people have no other questions to ask.
 - C. Because people want to put the painter in an awkward position.
 - D. Because people want to buy the painting at a low price.
2. A painter feels it hard to answer the question “How long did it take you to paint that?” because _____.
 - A. he doesn't want to tell people
 - B. he doesn't remember
 - C. it took him only a short time
 - D. to finish a painting has involved so much work that it is not easy to estimate
3. When you work for a company, which is impossible to happen?
 - A. You are paid a salary or by the hour.
 - B. Your wages are set according to your certification or experience.
 - C. You'll have health and perhaps life insurance.
 - D. You can stay home all day and never work.
4. Which does not belong to the additional activities to add to the real time you spend in making your art?
 - A. Years of study and experience.
 - B. Maintaining brushes, paints, canvas, or other materials in working order.
 - C. Purchase and independent study of art books and magazines.
 - D. Time spent earning the dollars to buy food or drinks.
5. In the fourth paragraph, the couple will probably do the following except that _____.
 - A. they will ask the price
 - B. they will mentally figure out how many dollars an hour you are getting
 - C. they will ask which tools the painter uses in painting



- D. they will consider what it is worth to them
6. Which sentence is true according to the last two paragraphs?
- A. You will never receive the insurance.
- B. If you worked for a company, you would be paid for all activities in addition to the actual hour.
- C. The non-professional artists create art because they can make money.
- D. These paintings cannot enhance artists' joy in creating.
7. What do non-professional artists not consider?
- A. Their personal gratification.
- B. Their affection for art.
- C. Their joy in creation.
- D. Their paid time off, insurance and perks.
8. According to the last paragraph, if someone asks you "How long did it take you to paint that?", which choice is not appropriate?
- A. You can go through the above extensive list and tell them.
- B. You can tell them the actual hour you have spent on your painting.
- C. You can tell them that you don't know the actual time that you invest in the painting.
- D. You can give them the honest and succinct tally of the hours you indulge yourself with the materials of your bliss.

Vocabulary

There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. Water is composed of the _____ of hydrogen and oxygen.
- A) elections B) elements C) factors D) elsewhere
2. Don't blame him for breaking that vase; _____, he is a child.
- A) after that B) after a while C) after all D) first of all
3. They _____ the number of visitors at 10 million.
- A) established B) estimated C) considered D) encouraged
4. I can't _____ how to do this.
- A) pay off B) figure out C) look out D) go through
5. I had a chance to _____ her with my efficiency.
- A) compete B) express C) complete D) impress
6. He could remember every _____ incident in great detail.
- A) necessary B) strange C) trivial D) easy



7. The price you _____ for your creation is considered too high.
A) change B) challenge C) charge D) cost
8. His life is spent in the _____ of pleasure.
A) pursuit B) purchase C) period D) provision
9. We had the machine on _____ for a week.
A) trial B) trivial C) trick D) tally
10. _____ she forgot to bring it?
A) What B) When C) How D) What if

Cloze

Choose the right word from the list given below for each blank and then read the passage aloud.

detail competition difficult arranging manipulated
extensive sketches estimate contentment hour

When people ask a painter, “How long did it take you to paint that?” it might be a 1 question to answer frankly because the painter does not know whether he should make an 2 of the actual number of hours he 3 the paint onto canvas or 4 the real time it took to get that painting done. Their works are not paid by the 5 . This is different from work for a company. Some non-professional artists create art because they love to do it or because it can make them feel satisfied. They do not consider personal gratification and 6 with other artists. These activities enhance their joy in creation. Therefore, if someone asks you, “How long did it take you to paint that?”, you can go through some 7 list, such as years of study and experience, making mental notes about compositions and then creating 8 before you make the actual artwork, 9 all the brushes, paints, canvas, or other materials you use, or with your smile of complete 10 , you can also give them the real hours you spent on it.

Translation

1. Listed below are five sentences chosen from Text B. Please translate them into Chinese.

- 1) One of them nods his head toward the painting and says “How long did it take you to paint that?”

- 2) They consider what it is worth to them. But what if you tell them what really went into making that work of art?

- 3) If you have a degree or certification for the job you do, or several years’ experience in that



type of work, your wages are set accordingly.

- 4) In fact, all the above activities except doing the artwork itself are more or less “in kind.” And this is as it should be for all non-professional artists, creating art because they love to do it and because it gives them the greatest satisfaction.
-

- 5) You can go through the above extensive list, or, with your smile of complete contentment, you can give them the honest and succinct tally of the hours you indulged yourself with the materials of your bliss.
-

2. Translate the following sentences into English, using the expressions given in the brackets.

- 1) 如果他现在回来了该怎么办。(what if)
-

- 2) 孩子们没花多少时间就算出了正确答案。(figure out)
-

- 3) 此外,我们还提供备用小零件。(In addition)
-

- 4) 我们和数名申请者进行了面谈,但是都没给我们留下什么印象。(impress)
-

- 5) 这笔交易估计价值150万元左右。(estimate)
-

Supplementary Reading

The Perception of Art Throughout History

Art has not always been what we think it is today. An object regarded as Art today may not have been perceived as such when it was first made, nor was the person who made it necessarily regarded as an artist. Both the notion of “art” and the idea of the “artist” are relatively modern terms.

Many of the objects we identify as art today — Greek painted pottery (希腊彩陶), medieval manuscript illuminations (中世纪的手工灯饰), and so on — were made in times and places



when people had no concept of “art” as we understand the term. These objects may have been appreciated in various ways and often admired, but not as “art” in the current sense.

Art lacks a satisfactory definition. It is easier to describe it as the way something is done — “the use of skill and imagination in the creation of aesthetic objects, environments, or experiences that can be shared with others” — rather than what it is.

The idea of an object being a “work of art” emerges, together with the concept of the artist, in the 15th and 16th centuries in Italy.

During the Renaissance* (文艺复兴时期), the word Art emerges as a collective term encompassing (包括) Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, a grouping given currency (流行) by the Italian artist and biographer Giorgio Vasari* in the 16th century. Subsequently, this grouping was expanded to include Music and Poetry which became known in the 18th century as the “Fine Arts”. These five arts have formed an irreducible (不可削减的) nucleus (核心) from which have been generally excluded the “decorative arts” and “crafts”, such as pottery, weaving, metalworking (金属加工), and furniture making, all of which have utility as an end.

But how did art become distinguished from the decorative arts and crafts? How and why is an artist different from a craftsman?

In the Ancient World and Middle Ages* (中世纪) the word we would translate as ‘art’ today was applied to any activity governed by rules. Painting and sculpture were included among a number of human activities, such as shoemaking and weaving, which today we would call crafts.

During the Renaissance, there emerged a more exalted (高贵的) perception of art, and a concomitant (相伴的) rise in the social status of the artist. The painter and the sculptor were now seen to be subject to inspiration and their activities equated with those of the poet and the musician.

In the latter half of the 16th century the first academies (学院) of art were founded, first in Italy, then in France, and later elsewhere. Academies took on the task of educating the artist through a course of instruction that included such subjects as geometry (几何学) and anatomy (解剖学). Out of the academies emerged the term “Fine Arts” which held to a very narrow definition of what constituted art.

The institutionalizing of art in the academies eventually provoked (激起) a reaction to its strictures (限制) and definitions in the 19th century at which time new claims were made about the nature of painting and sculpture. By the middle of the century, “modernist” approaches were introduced which adopted new subject matter and new painterly values. In large measure, the modern artists rejected, or contradicted, the standards and principles of the academies and the Renaissance tradition. By the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, artists began



to formulate the notion of truth to one's materials, recognizing that paint is pigment and the canvas a two-dimensional surface. At this time the call also went up for "Art for Art's Sake."

In the early 20th century all traditional notions of the identity of the artist and of art were thrown into disarray(混乱)by Marcel Duchamp and his Dada associates*. In ironic mockery(讽刺的是)of the Renaissance tradition which had placed the artist in an exalted authoritative position, Duchamp, as an artist, declared that anything the artist produces is art. For the duration of the 20th century, this position has complicated and undermined how art is perceived but at the same time it has fostered a broader, more inclusive assessment of art.

(761 words)

Notes

1. **Renaissance:** 文艺复兴(意大利语, Rinascimento, 由 ri-“重新”和 nacere“出生”构成), 是一场发生在 14 世纪中期到 16 世纪末的文化运动。在中世纪晚期发源于佛罗伦萨, 后扩展至欧洲各国, 是在欧洲盛行的一场思想文化运动, 带来一段科学与艺术革命时期, 揭开了欧洲近代历史的序幕, 被认为是中古时代和近代的分界。
2. **Giorgio Vasari:** 乔治奥·瓦萨里 (1512 ~ 1574), 意大利文艺复兴时期著名画家、美术史学家。1562 年创立了迪亚诺学院(今意大利佛罗伦萨艺术学院), 被誉为世界美术教育奠基人, 是米开朗基罗的得意门生。著有《绘画、雕塑、建筑大师传》(1568 年), 没有人比他更了解艺术的价值, 更懂得纪念伟大艺术家的重要性。
3. **Middle Ages:** 中世纪(约公元 476 年 ~ 公元 1453 年), 是欧洲历史上的一个时代(主要是西欧), 自西罗马帝国灭亡(公元 476 年)数百年后起, 封建制度占统治地位的时期, 直到文艺复兴时期(公元 1453 年)之后, 资本主义抬头的时期为止。
4. **Dada associates:** 达达主义团体。达达主义艺术运动是 1916 年至 1923 年间出现于法国、德国和瑞士的一种艺术流派, 是一种无政府主义的艺术运动, 它试图通过废除传统的文化和美学形式发现真正的现实。达达主义由一群年轻的艺术家和反战人士领导, 他们通过反美学的作品和抗议活动表达了他们对资产阶级价值观和第一次世界大战的绝望。达达主义团体的代表人物有阿尔普、特里斯坦·查拉、马塞尔·杜尚等。

Comprehension

Listed below are ten statements. Read the above article and then fill T (True) or F (false) into the brackets provided.

1. An object we regard as art today was always perceived as art when it was first made. ()
2. Greek painted pottery was appreciated as "art" in the current sense when it was made. ()
3. The idea of an object being a "work of art" appeared during the Renaissance in France. ()



4. The Italian artist and biographer Giorgio Vasari grouped Painting, Music and Poetry as art. ()
5. The “Fine Arts” well known in the 18th century included Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Music and Poetry. ()
6. Furniture making was regarded as art during the Renaissance. ()
7. Today we would usually call shoemaking “craft” rather than “art”. ()
8. Academies founded in the latter half of the 16th century educated artists courses only on art. ()
9. The modern artists in the 19th and 20th century followed the standards and principles of the academies and the Renaissance tradition. ()
10. Marcel Duchamp and his Dada associates declared that anything the artist produces is art and this position has fostered a broader, more inclusive assessment of art. ()

Questions for Further Discussion

1. What's your perception of “art”?
2. Can you name some famous artists during the Renaissance and their works? How do these artists and their works impress you?
3. Can you name some famous modern artists? How are their works distinguished from those classical works during the Renaissance?
4. What are the differences between art and craft?

Bilingual Term Bank 英汉对照术语库

1. **line** /laɪn/ *n.* 线条
2. **subject** /ˈsʌbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 主题
3. **paint** /peɪnt/ *n.* 颜料
4. **palette** /ˈpælət/ *n.* 调色板
5. **thinner** /ˈθɪnə/ *n.* 稀释剂
6. **painting** /ˈpeɪntɪŋ/ **brush** /brʌʃ/ 画笔
7. **stroke** /strəʊk/ *n.* 一笔(画)
8. **sketch** /sketʃ/ *n.* 速写, 素描, 草图
9. **drawing** /ˈdrɔːɪŋ/ **tools** /tuːls/ 绘画工具
10. **graphite** /ˈgræfaɪt/ *n.* 石墨, 黑铅, 铅笔粉
11. **pencil** /ˈpensl; ˈpensəl/ *n.* 铅笔
12. **eraser** /ɪˈreɪsə/ *n.* 橡皮擦
13. **ruler** /ˈruːlə/ *n.* 尺子, 划线板



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14. **pencil sharpener** /'fɑ:ʃəpənə/ 铅笔刀
15. **colored** /'kɒləd/ **pencil** 彩色铅笔
16. **watercolor** /'wɔ:təkɒlə/ **pencil** 水彩笔
17. **mechanical** /mɪ'kænikəl; mə'kænikəl/ **pencil** 自动铅笔
18. **charcoal** /'tʃɑ:kəʊl/ **pencil** 木炭铅笔
19. **conté pencils** 孔特笔
20. **grease** /gri:s/ **pencil** 油脂笔
21. **cray-pas** 油画棒
22. **pastel** /pæs'tel/ *n.* 蜡笔
23. **crayon** /'kreɪən/ *n.* 蜡笔, 蜡笔画
24. **dip** /dɪp/ **pen** 蘸水笔
25. **disposable** /dɪ'spəʊzəbəl/ **pen** 一次性笔
26. **cartridge** /'kɑ:trɪdʒ/ **pen** 墨盒笔
27. **rice** /raɪs/ **paper** 宣纸
28. **newsprint** /'nju:zprɪnt/ *n.* 新闻用纸
29. **vellum** /'veləm/ *n.* 上等皮纸, 精制皮纸
30. **template** /'templɪt/ *n.* 样板, 模板