

前言

进入二十一世纪已经十年了，开始于上世纪末的大学英语教学改革的大潮也逐渐影响到艺术英语教学。越来越多的教师和研究人員开始关注并研究艺术英语教学，努力探索出一条适合艺术类学生特点的英语教学之路。然而在艺术英语教学领域却存在着一个很大的不足，那就是目前还没有一套真正能够针对并适合艺术类学生具体特点，能够切实符合艺术类学生实际需要的，同时涵盖听、说、读、写、译五项英语基本技能的综合性的教材。

根据我们的调查，目前大多数的艺术院校（系）英语课程的开设在形式上可以分成两种：第一种是与其他专业相同的传统大学基础英语教学，有些院校（系）同时配合少量的专业选修课；第二种是直接使用艺术类的专业教材而不去过多地考虑学生的英语基础。相应地，艺术院校（系）所使用的英语教材也大致可以分成两类：一类是和其他专业没有区别的大学英语类的教材；还有一类是和其他专业截然不同的艺术类的专业教材。我们认为，第一类教材和教法重视对学生英语基础的培养而忽略了艺术类学生的具体特点和特殊的教学需求；第二类教材和教法突出了艺术类学生的具体特点而忽视了对于学生英语基础的培养。

在北京城市学院的艺术类英语教学改革中，我们就是要打破过去旧有的艺术类英语教学的束缚，探索出一条基础英语和艺术专业英语有机融合的教学之路；同时编写出一套既符合艺术类学生的具体特点和特殊的教学需求同时又不忽略培养学生英语基础的教材。

这套《大学艺术英语综合教程》就是在打破传统的艺术英语教学“框框”过程中的产物。它填补了我国艺术类英语教学的空白，创新了艺术类英语教学的形式和内容。该套教材主要具有以下特点：

1. 艺术和英语充分融合。

该教材是艺术和英语充分融合的结果，体现了基础英语和专业英语相结合的特



点。教材由英语教师和艺术专业教师联合编写。教材贯穿英语和艺术双向主线：在英语方面，语言难度由浅入深，逐步提高；在艺术方面，艺术的专业性由点及面，逐步加强。教材力求贴近学生的实际水平，贴近学生的专业学习，贴近学生未来发展的需要。它以艺术类学生的学习、生活和未来发展的需求为出发点，既考虑艺术类学生英语学习的具体特点和未来职业对于英语教学的特殊需求，同时又注重培养学生的英语基础能力。

2. 体现英语教学的新定位。

该套教材所体现的英语教学的定位是在肯定英语作为一门重要的基础课的前提下，搭建了英语作为基础课和艺术类其他专业课的桥梁，体现了基础课为专业学习服务，为学生的未来发展服务的思想。

3. 教学活动的互动性和可操作性强。

该套教材所体现的是一种动态的、双向的、交流式的教学方法。在教学活动设计中，我们处处体现以学生为中心，把学生当做英语课堂的主体；贯穿英语教学就是要让学生学会使用“英语工具”进行交流的思想，争取实现英语学习由“坐着学”到“做着学”的转变。同时，我们强调课堂互动活动设计过程中的可操作性，这样可以让教师根据教材比较容易地组织一些互动性强的课堂教学活动，从而达到有效地调动课堂气氛和提高学生学习积极性的目的。

4. 材料新颖，难度适中，专业针对性强。

该套教材是在充分调查和分析艺术类学生的英语学习特点和需求的基础上，选取了艺术类学生最感兴趣的一些题材的文章。所选文章大部分来源于国内外艺术领域最新的英文原版资料，再由英语教师和艺术专业教师根据学生的具体情况对所选材料进行必要的加工，形成最后的课文。

5. 突出专业词汇的重要性，设计具有创新性的基础词汇表。

艺术英语的一个重要的教学内容是专业词汇和表达法。为了突出该部分的重要性，我们突破了传统教材的格式，设计了多重的练习来加强学生对于该部分的掌握。同时，我们根据学生的具体特点，改革了过去沿用多年的英语词汇表的形式和内容，在词汇表中引入了包含所学单词典型用法的简短例句。我们相信这种做法可以有效提高学生学习词汇的效率，帮助解决英语教学中的词汇教学这一难题。

6. 练习体现“少而精，拿到手”的思想。

在练习的设计中，我们充分考虑艺术学生的具体特点和接受能力，努力设计出

一些“少而精，拿到手”练习。我们相信通过这些重点突出、难度适中、具有艺术专业特色的练习，不但可以有效地巩固和加强学生对于课内所学知识的理解，而且还可以拓宽学生的知识面，帮助他们涉猎更多的课内、外知识。

《大学艺术英语综合教程》由北京城市学院基础部和艺术学部合作完成，由北京城市学院艺术英语教学改革研究小组承担具体的编写工作。全套教材由颜士军担任主编，蒋晓娟、陈艳、赵晓茹、王翔、邸静茹、胡颖、贾辉等教师参加编写并分别负责各分册的编写工作。首都师范大学的董启明教授和北京城市学院的美国专家 Rob Chilensky 对教材进行了审阅，两位专家以高度的责任心和精湛的专业知识对文稿进行了润色和修改，使教材在语言上更加规范，更加地道。在此对二位专家表示特别的感谢。

本套教材的编写是在北京城市学院“加速教育教学质量提高和办学特色建设”思想指导下进行的。从课题的立项到教材的编写均得到了学校领导和部门领导的大力支持，谨此表示感谢；我们尤其要感谢北京城市学院教务长胡丽琴老师、北京城市学院公共基础部的领导赵佳因老师和王刚老师、北京城市学院艺术学部主任王利民老师。

由于编者水平和经验有限，教材中难免有不足之处，希望各位同仁和广大读者批评指正。

编 者
2011 年 3 月

使用说明

本书为《大学艺术英语综合教程》第一册。学生在学习本书时，一方面可以学习到英语的基础词汇和语法，提高英语听、说、读、写、译的能力；另一方面还可以学习到艺术的基础知识，提高艺术修养、培养职业能力。

本册共八个单元，供一个学期使用。本册书的主题包括艺术与生活、生活中的色彩、艺术教育、博物馆、艺术与时尚、艺术与品牌、艺术与计算机和动画艺术等八个方面。每一单元由**单元目标**、**课前热身练习**、**课文 A** 和 **课文 B** 四个部分组成。

单元目标 (Unit Objectives) 旨在点明本单元的主要学习内容、学习重点和难点。

课前热身练习 (Warm Up) 主要是为了帮助学生对本单元的主题有一个初步的了解，掌握一些与本单元主题相关的基本常识。该部分的练习主要是课堂互动练习，具有很强的可操作性。同时，练习的难度不大，适合课堂提问，从而达到活跃课堂气氛的目的。

课文 A (Text A) 为精读材料。课文 A 所选文章大部分来源于国内外艺术领域最新的英文原版资料，再由英语教师和艺术专业教师根据艺术学生的具体情况对所选材料进行必要的加工，形成最后的课文。课文在对语法和词汇的要求、文章长度等方面适合艺术学生的英语水平。

在课文 A 的后面，我们设计了具有创新性的词汇表。词汇表中的每个生词都给出了包含该词汇典型用法的例句。例句在内容上富含艺术特色，在难度上贴近艺术学生的具体水平。在词汇表后，我们列出了课文中的词组和艺术专业词汇，并对艺术专业词汇加以简明扼要的介绍，以加强学生的专业背景知识。

配合课文 A 的练习包括**专业词汇练习**、**课文理解**、**重要段落**、**词汇练习**、**句型结构**、**语法和写作**。

专业词汇练习 (Professional Terms) 包括翻译和小组作业两项。翻译练习要求学生把含有专业词汇的汉语句子翻译成英语，主要考察学生对专业词汇的掌握情况，同时培养学生的翻译能力。小组作业要求学生以小组为单位选择本单元涉及到的艺术专业词汇，向全班同学做 PPT 展示。该练习旨在培养学生的团队协作能力和

语言表达能力，同时加强学生的艺术修养。

课文理解 (Comprehension of the Text) 是一些关于课文内容的问题。主要考察学生对课文细节的理解程度，教师可以在讲解课文的同时完成这部分练习。

重要段落 (Important Paragraph) 部分选取了课文重要的段落，要求学生以完型填空的形式掌握该段落的重点词汇和短语。教师可根据实际情况要求学生背诵该段落。

词汇练习 (Vocabulary) 包含选词填空和选择题两种形式。选词填空部分主要考察学生对课文中重要词汇和专业词汇的再次认知能力；选择题部分主要考察学生对重要词汇的应用能力。

句型结构 (Sentence Structure) 部分主要训练学生对课文中重要句型结构的实际使用能力。

语法 (Pick Up Your Grammar) 包含语法讲解和语法练习两个部分，主要为了帮助学生复习中学学过的英语语法。语法部分的设计遵循从易到难的顺序，使学生逐步掌握基础语法。

写作 (Guided Writing) 部分主要培养学生的英语综合写作能力。考虑到艺术学生的基础较差，写作部分给出了一些提纲性的问题，学生可以通过回答这些问题，适当地加以组织，就可以形成最后的文章。

课文 B (Text B) 为泛读材料，可以做为学生的课外自学材料。为了帮助学生自学，该篇课文后配备了词汇表、词组表和专业词汇的注释。同时，为了检测学生的自学效果，我们还设计了相关的课文理解练习和词汇练习。

一般来说，在课堂上完成本书一个单元的教学需要花费 4 - 6 节课时间。教师可根据学生的具体情况对各单元内容有选择地加以使用。

编者

2011 年 3 月

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Unit 1 Art and Life

Unit Objectives

In this unit, you will

- ☐ *discuss the definition of art*
- ☐ *get to learn the names and stories of some artists*
- ☐ *talk about the relations between art and life*
- ☐ *read about the importance of attitude*
- ☐ *practice talking about the life stories of some artists*



Warm Up

I . Pair Work

Discuss the following questions with your neighbors.

1. How many years have you been learning art?

I have _____.

2. What do you think art is?

I think _____.

3. How many great artists do you know?

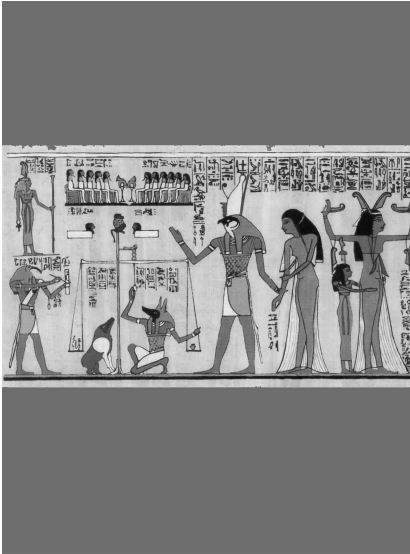
I know _____.

II . Column Match

Match the following English terms in Column A with the Chinese equivalence in Column B.

Column A	Column B
architecture	雕塑
opera	歌剧
painting	摄影
cartoon	建筑
sculpture	卡通
photography	绘画

Text A Art in Life



An Ancient Fresco

Para 1

Humans have been creating art since **prehistoric** times. Each culture seems to have its own ideas of what art is and each culture creates its own **ideals** for how art should look like. Therefore, it is no wonder there is no universally accepted **definition** of art. To make things easier, it is better to describe art as “the use of skill and imagination in the creation of **aesthetic** objects, **environments** or experiences that can be shared with others”. Aesthetics, the study of beauty, is the branch of **philosophy** which studies art.

Para 2

Art includes different kinds of human activities, creations, and modes of expression, such as **architecture**, music, **opera**, dance, painting, sculpture, cartoons, printmaking, **ceramics**, **stained** glass, photography, and **cinematography**. Painting is the most understandable way of art, because it gives us the most full and **vivid** impression. We might guess that painting was the first way of art.

Para 3

It is generally agreed that art plays a large part in making our lives much richer. Imagine, just for a minute, a world without art! (You may think “So what?” , but please consider the **impact** that lack of **graphics** would have on your favorite video game.) Look at the desk or table where you are, right this minute. Someone designed that and it is art. What about your shoes, your coffee cup, the **motion** pictures you watch and even the video games you play? All **functional** design, if well done, is art.



Portrait of Da Vinci (1452—1519)

Para 4

The language of art is universal. Everybody, **in spite of** age, nationality and **occupation** understands what is said by the painter. Art gives us a possibility to express ourselves and to become famous. But what **distinguishes** those world-famous artists, such as **Da Vinci**, **Michelangelo** and **Picasso**? Is it merely because they are very **talented** or born to be **geniuses**? In Da Vinci's opinion, **positive attitude** toward life is the most **decisive** factor for an artist's success.



Portrait of Michelangelo (1475—1564)



Portrait of Paganini (1782—1840)

Para 5

Here is a story of **Paganini**, a great Italian violinist. While he was performing before a most distinguished audience, one of his violin **strings** suddenly **snapped**. The audience **gasped**. But the master musician continued calmly to play on the three remaining strings. Snap! A second string broke. Then, with a sharp crack, a third string broke! For a brief moment, the artist stopped, raised his violin high, and with one hand announced, "One string-and Paganini."

With great skills, he finished the selection on a single string. His performance was perfect and the audience gave him a standing **ovation**.

Para 6

There will be times in your life when one string after another will snap. And you will **go through** experiences that might **tempt** you to give up. But if you **maintain** a positive attitude, you won't allow yourself to give up. Your attitude toward life decides the life's attitude toward you.

(Words: 478)

New Words

prehistoric [ˌprihi'stɔːrik] a. 史前的	It is a _____ (史前的绘画).
ideal [ai'diəl] a. & n. 理想的 (事物或人)	What is your _____ (理想的工作)?
therefore [ˈðeəfɔː] ad. 因此, 为此, 所以	He likes colors, _____ (因此他选择艺术作为专业).
definition [ˌdefɪ'nɪʃən] n. 定义, 释义	What is your _____ (艺术的定义)?
aesthetic [i:s'θetik] a. & n. 有关美 (学) 的, 美学	From an _____ (美学的角度), it is a very nice design.
environment [in'vaɪərənmənt] n. 环境, 周围状况	Every should _____ (保护环境).
philosophy [fɪ'lɒsəfi] n. 哲学, 人生观	His _____ is _____ (人生观是人人追求幸福).
architecture [ˈɑːkitektʃə] n. 建筑学, 建筑术	He is studying _____ (西方建筑学).
opera [ˈɒpərə] n. 歌剧	Linda likes _____ (每周末看一场歌剧).
sculpture [ˈskʌlptʃə] n. 雕刻, 雕塑	Will you go to Shanghai to see the _____ (来自丹麦的雕塑)?
ceramics [si'ræmiks] a. 陶瓷的, 与陶瓷有关的	Some _____ (陶瓷艺术品) are shown in this exhibition.
stain [stein] vt. & vi. (使) 染色	He _____ (把头发染成棕褐色).
cinematography [ˌsɪnɪmə'tɒɡrəfi] n. 电影艺术	He is very interested in _____ (当代电影艺术).
vivid [ˈvɪvɪd] a. 鲜艳的, 栩栩如生的	_____ (一幅栩栩如生的画面) is present to our eye.
impact [ˈɪmpækt] n. 影响, 作用	The computer had made a great _____ (对现代艺术的影响).
graphics [ˈɡræfiks] n. 制图技术, 图像	_____ (新的制图技术) took computer games into a new era.

motion ['məʊʃən] n. (物体的) 运动	A cinema film is also called _____ in the US.
functional ['fʌŋkʃənəl] a. 有用的, 实用的	This is a book of _____ (实用美术).
occupation [ɔkju'peɪʃən] n. 工作; 职业	His _____ (职业是画家).
distinguish [dis'tɪŋɡwɪʃ] vt. & vi. 辨别, 区别	His big nose _____ (让他与众不同).
talented ['tæləntɪd] a. 有才能的, 天才的	Tom Hanks is a _____ (天才的演员).
genius ['dʒiːniəs] n. 天才, 天赋	Mozart is really _____ (音乐的天才).
positive ['pɒzətɪv] a. 积极的; 肯定的	He is very _____ (一辈子都很积极).
attitude ['ætɪtʃʊd] n. 态度, 看法	He has a very _____ (对生活的积极态度).
decisive [di'saɪsɪv] a. 决定性的, 果断的	College is a _____ (你一生的关键阶段).
string [strɪŋ] n. (乐器上的) 弦, 细绳	His fingers swept _____ (吉他的弦).
* snap [snæp] vt. & vi. (使某物) 发出尖厉声音地突然断裂	My nerves _____ (在工作的压力下崩溃了).
gasp [gɑːsp] vt. & vi. 喘息, 倒抽气	I _____ the unexpected news. (我惊讶得喘不过气来).
* ovation [əʊ'veɪʃən] n. 热烈欢迎	The students gave the professor _____ when he entered the classroom. (起立欢迎).
tempt [tempt] vt. 引诱或怂恿人干不好的事	His friend _____ (怂恿他考试作弊).
maintain [meɪn'teɪn] vt. 保持, 继续	Food is necessary to _____ (维持生命).

Phrases and Expressions

no wonder	不奇怪，很自然
such as	例如，举例来说
play a part in	在…方面起作用
in spite of	尽管，不论
born to be	天生的，生来就是
in one's opinion	在某人看来，就某人的观点而言
standing ovation	起立欢迎
go through	经历

Professional Terms

1. aesthetics

美学一词来源于希腊语 aesthesis。美学在传统古典艺术的概念中通常被定义为研究“美”的学说。现代哲学将美学定义为认识艺术、科学、设计和哲学中认知感觉的理论和哲学。

2. stained glass

花窗玻璃，为西方建筑装饰品，常见于教堂，装于建物墙面上。在伊斯兰教的清真寺，花窗玻璃艺术也很常见。其作用原理是，当日光照射玻璃时，可以造成灿烂夺目的效果。而在电灯时代，夜间从教会内放射出的彩光，又是气象万千。

3. cinematography

电影艺术是 20 世纪诞生的一种艺术类别。以现代科技为手段，以画面与声音为媒介，在运动着的时间和空间里创造银幕形象，反映和表现现实生活和思想感情的一种艺术。一般而言，电影是一种综合了艺术和科技的综合性艺术，电影还是多种艺术元素的综合。

4. Da Vinci

[də'vɪntʃi] 莱昂纳多·达·芬奇 (Leonardo Da Vinci [liəu'nɑ:dəu də 'vɪntʃi], 1452 – 1519) 全名 Leonardo Di Ser Piero Da Vinci, 他与米开朗基罗和拉斐尔并称“文艺复兴三杰”，也是整个欧洲文艺复兴时期最完美的代表人物。主要代表作品：《蒙娜丽莎》、《岩间圣母》、《最后的晚餐》等。

5. Michelangelo

[ˌmaɪkəl'ændʒələu] 米开朗基罗·博那罗蒂 (Michelangelo Buonarroti, 1475 – 1564), 全名 Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni, 雕塑家、建筑师、画家和诗人。他一生追求艺术的完美，坚持自己的艺术思路，他的风格影响了几乎三个世纪的艺术家。主要作品：《大卫》、《摩西》、《奴隶》、《创世纪》等。

6. Picasso

[pi'kɑ:səʊ] 巴勃罗·毕加索 (Pablo Picasso, 1881 – 1973) 是当代西方最有创造性和影响最深远的艺术家，他和他的画在世界艺术史上占据了不朽的地位。他是有史以来第一个活着亲眼看到自己的作品被收藏进卢浮宫的画家。对于作品，毕加索说：“我的每一幅画中都装有我的血，这就是我的画的含义。”

7. Paganini

[ˌpæɡə'nɪni] 尼科罗·帕格尼尼 (Niccolo Paganini, 1782 – 1840), 意大利小提琴演奏家、作曲家。他的演奏技巧影响了后来的小提琴作品，也影响了钢琴的技巧和作品。他被人们誉为“小提琴之神”和“音乐之王”。他的作品有《E 大调协奏曲》、《二十四首随想曲》、《女巫之舞》、《无穷动》、《威尼斯狂欢节》等。

Exercises

I. Professional Terms

1. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English, making use of the professional terms you have learned in this unit.

1) 达·芬奇是一位意大利的天才画家。

2) 米开朗基罗擅长绘画、雕塑、建筑和写诗。

3) 毕加索一生画了数不清的油画和素描。

4) 帕格尼尼被人们称为“小提琴之神”。

2. Group Assignment

The following topics are related to Text A. Choose one of the topics you like and work with your team members to make a short PPT presentation. Report your presentation in class.

- 1) The definition of art
- 2) Leonardo Da Vinci
- 3) Michelangelo Buonarroti
- 4) Pablo Picasso

II. Comprehension of the Text

The following questions are based on the comprehension of the text. Please answer these questions with words, phrases or sentences you have learned in the text.

1. Why is it very difficult to find a universally accepted definition of art?

Because each culture _____.

2. Why is painting the most understandable way of art?

Because it gives us _____.

3. What role does art play in our life?

It makes our life _____.

4. What does the author mean by “the language of art is universal”?

Everybody understands _____.

5. What can you learn from the story of Paganini?

I learn that _____.

III. Important Paragraph

There are ten blanks in the following paragraph. Fill in the blanks with proper words

you have learned and try to recite the short paragraph.

The language of art is 1. Everybody, in spite of age, nationality and 2 understands what is said by the 3. Art gives us a possibility to 4 ourselves and to become famous. But what 5 those word-famous artists, such as Da Vinci, Michelangelo and 6? Is it 7 because they are very 8 or born to be genius? In Da Vinci's opinion, positive 9 towards life is the most 10 factor for an artist's success.

IV. Vocabulary

1. Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases given below and change the forms if necessary. Each word or phrase can be used only once.

architecture	string	opera	genius
philosophy	graphics	occupation	gasp

- 1) It is said that Paganini could play the violin at the age of three, therefore he is really a _____.
 - 2) He has a dream to build the most beautiful mansion in the world, so he chose _____ as his major.
 - 3) Please fill in the form your name, gender and _____.
 - 4) I think we should be friendly to everyone around us, this is my life _____.
 - 5) The Johns went to National Centre for the Performing Arts and watched the famous _____ *Turandot*.
2. There are ten incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.
- 1) It is believed by some people that God _____ the world in six days.
A) painted B) accepted C) shared D) created
 - 2) Aesthetics can be defined _____ the study of beauty.
A) to B) for C) as D) in
 - 3) People's _____ of beauty have greatly changed in the past twenty years.
A) ideals B) identity C) idol D) image
 - 4) Michelangelo is one of the most _____ artists in the 16th century.

- A) different B) difficult C) deciding D) distinguished
- 5) To be a good painter, you need to _____ a sharp eye toward life.
A) match B) make C) manage D) maintain
- 6) He has finished designing the coat, _____ he decided to have a break.
A) because B) until C) therefore D) unless
- 7) Can you _____ what your life would be like in 50 years?
A) imagine B) image C) mirror D) look
- 8) The reporter gave us a _____ description of what had happened that day.
A) vista B) vogue C) vivid D) really
- 9) Eve was _____ by a snake to eat an apple.
A) told B) tempted C) tempered D) snapped
- 10) His lecture received _____ feedback from the audience.
A) possible B) probable C) positive D) post

V. Sentence Structure

Rewrite the following sentences, making use of the phrases given in the brackets.

1. Da Vinci likes painting, architecture, engineering, biology and mathematics.
(such as)

2. He thinks that art is of great help to our life. (play a part in)

3. He thinks that painting is the first way of art. (in one's opinion)

4. He is very interested in color, so he chose art as his major. (it is no wonder)

5. It rained heavily last night but he still came to see me. (in spite of)

VI. Pick Up Your Grammar

英语中的词

英语的词有实词 (Notional word) 和虚词 (Form word) 两种。实词有六类, 虚词有四类, 如下表所示:

词类	概念	例子
名词 n. (noun)	名词是表示人、事物和抽象概念等的词。	girl, sun, London, family, painting
代词 pron. (pronoun)	代词是代替名词以及代替起名词作用的短语、分词、句子的词。	I, my, mine, myself, this, who, whose, something, a few
形容词 a. (adjective)	形容词是用来描写或修饰名词或代词的一类词。一般放在名词或代词的前面。	good, green, interesting, tired, good-looking, hand-made
数词 num. (numeral)	表示数目多少或顺序先后的词叫数词，包括基数词和序数词。	基数词: one, two, three 序数词: first, second, third
动词 v. (verb)	动词是表示动作或状态的词。动词是英语词类中最复杂的一种。动词在句子中一般充当谓语。	walk, sleep, play, like, know give, am, is, would, can
副词 ad. (adverb)	副词是用来修饰动词、形容词、其他副词、及全句的词。表示时间、地点、程度、方式等。当副词修饰动词时，常常放在动词的前面。	quickly, neatly, outside, nowadays, very, even, only
冠词 art. (article)	冠词是放在名词前面，说明名词所表示的人或事物的一种虚词。它不能离开名词而单独存在。	定冠词: the 不定冠词: a/an 零冠词: 即不用冠词，在许多专有名词、抽象名词和物质名词前都不用冠词。
介词 prep. (preposition)	介词一般放在名词前面。它是一种虚词，在句中不单独作任何句子成分。介词后面的名词或名词短语叫介词宾语。	at, in, of, since, as for, because of, including
连词 conj. (conjunction)	连词是连接单词、短语、从句、分句或句子的一种虚词，在句中不单独做句子成分。	and, but, if, because, both...and..., as if, whether
感叹词 int. (interjection)	感叹词是用来表示喜怒哀乐等感情的词。	Ah, Aha, Alas, Oh

Exercises: Decide the part of speech of the bold words.

1. Jack shrugged his **shoulders**.
2. The kite **rises** in the sky.
3. This is my pen. **Yours** is in the box.

4. The **first** of October is our National Day.
5. **A** boy wants to see you.
6. Tell me something **interesting**.
7. **Hurrah!** We are going to have a long holiday.
8. He decided to leave at dawn, **for** he had many miles to cover.
9. A bird **suddenly** flew away.
10. I am angry **with** him.

VII. Guided Writing

Develop a short passage entitled “College - A New Experience” by answering the following questions.

1. When you first enter university, how do you feel? And why?
2. Do you find something new in college? What is it?
3. Do you have to make some changes to suit the new college life?
What are they?
4. What do you expect to learn in college?
5. What will you do in the coming four years?

Text B Attitude is Everything

Para 1

Golda Meier, a former Prime Minister of Israel, was once asked what made Israel such a success against the power of the united Arab armies. Israel, as you most probably know, is a small country in the middle of a desert, with almost no natural resources and no wealth. Meier replied, “All that my country has is the attitude of its people. If the people lost their attitude, not even the might of the United States of America could save us.” A positive attitude of the country **overcame** all the difficulties throughout its **turbulent** history.



Portrait of Golda Meier (1898—1978)

Para 2

A positive attitude **leads to** happiness and success and can change your whole life. If you look at the bright side of life, your whole life becomes filled with light. This light **affects** not only you and the way you look at the world, but also your whole environment and the people around you.

Para 3

Life is full of difficulties from birth to death. When faced with problems, we often feel “I am the only one having such problems.” Or, we tend to **exaggerate** our problems and regard them as most difficult, most painful, and as an extreme case. But if we look around us, we find people in much worse conditions. As St. Augustine said, “I cried for boots, till I saw a man who had no legs.”

Para 4

Distinguished artists, such as Da Vinci and Pablo Picasso also overcame **numerous** difficulties before their great achievements.

Para 5

Da Vinci, a great painter, **sculptor**, architect and engineer, was believed to **suffer from** a number of learning **disabilities**. Some people believe the start of many more projects than he ever completed suggests that he had attention **deficit disorder**. Strong **evidence** in Da Vinci's **manuscripts** and letters proves the **diagnosis** of **dyslexia**. It appears that Leonardo wrote his notes backwards, from right to left, in a mirror image. This is a **trait** shared by many left-handed dyslexic people. **In addition to** the handwriting, the spelling errors in his manuscripts showed dyslexia-like language difficulties.



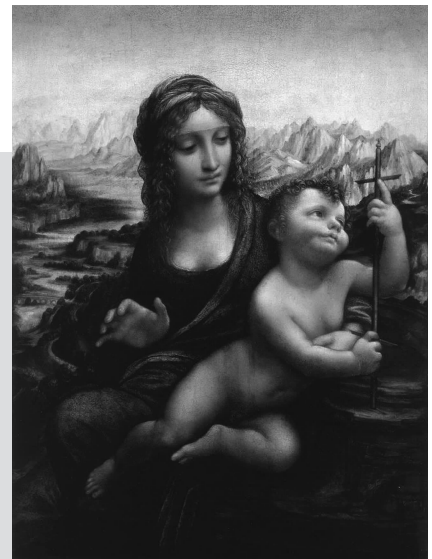
Mona Lisa by Da Vinci

Para 6

However, Da Vinci overcame his learning disabilities and finally became one of the most famous artists in the world. Can you imagine the difficulties facing him?

Para 7

We all hope to achieve success in many areas of our lives, but sometimes the road to success seems to be filled with difficulties and events that we hadn't planned for. If you are **determined** to achieve success in life, you must remain positive and this is the only way to keep fate in our own hands rather than be controlled by others.



Madonna with the Yarnwinder by Da Vinci

Para 8

Last but not least, I will give you some tips to help you form and maintain a positive attitude.

1. Seek out the right people (successful and **enthusiastic** ones who have the right attitude) and share your personal goals and dreams with them.
2. Select a model to follow. Who you would like to be like? (Only if you are not happy with the

way you are.)

3. Learn from your mistakes. You will learn more from your failures than your successes. Look beyond your mistakes and enjoy successful experiences.
 4. Believe in yourself and avoid self-pity. **Resilient** people don't feel sorry for themselves too long.
 5. Be **persistent**. Winning often means getting up one more time than you have already done.
- (Words: 558)

New Words

overcome [,əʊvə'kʌm]	vt. & vi. 战胜，克服
* turbulent ['tɜːbjʊlənt]	a. 骚乱的，汹涌的
affect [ə'fekt]	vt. 影响
exaggerate [ig'zædʒəreɪt]	vt. & vi. 夸张，（使）扩大
numerous ['njuːmərəs]	a. 很多的，许多的
sculptor ['skʌlptə]	n. 雕刻家
disability [,dɪsə'bɪlɪtɪ]	n. 无能力，无力
* deficit ['defɪsɪt]	n. 不足，缺乏
disorder [dɪs'ɔːdə]	n. （身心、机能）失调
* manuscript ['mænʃuskrɪpt]	n. 手稿，原稿，底稿
* diagnosis [,daɪəg'nəʊsɪs]	n. （医）诊断法；诊断结论
* dyslexia [dɪs'leksiə]	n. 读诵困难
backwards ['bækwədz]	a. 向后的，倒行的
* trait [treɪt]	n. 人的个性，显著的特点，特征
event [i'vent]	n. 事件，大事
determine [dɪ'təːmɪn]	vt. & vi. （使）下决心，（使）做出决定
enthusiastic [ɪn'θjuːzɪ'æstɪk]	a. 满腔热情的，热心的
* resilient [ri'zɪljənt]	a. （指性格）达观的，适应性强的
* persistent [pə'sɪstənt]	a. 持续的；不断的

Phrases and Expressions

lead to	导致
regard...as	把...当做
suffer from	承受...的苦难
in addition to	除了...还有
last but not least	最后的但也是很重要的

Exercises

I. Comprehension of the Text

Answer the following questions with the right choice.

- According to the passage, what is Not true about Israel?
 - It is a small Arab country.
 - It is in the middle of a desert.
 - It has very little natural resources.
 - It defeated the united Arab armies.
- What is the decisive factor of Israel's success?
 - the might of the United States of America
 - the earlier Prime Minister of Israel
 - the attitude of its people
 - natural resources
- If you look at the bright side of life, _____.
 - you will become richer very quickly
 - your life will be filled with light
 - the people around you will be affected
 - Both B and C.
- What does the author mainly want to tell you by the example of Da Vinci?
 - Da Vince is very talented.
 - Da Vinci had dyslexia.
 - Da Vinci also made some mistakes in spelling.
 - Da Vince overcame great difficulties before he succeeded.
- What, according to the author, should you do to become a positive person?

A) Be considerate to your friends.

B) Believe in yourself.

C) Be honest to your boss.

D) Be faithful to your wife/husband.

II . Vocabulary

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

overcome	exaggerate	numerous	last but not least
enthusiastic	determine	affect	in addition to

1. _____ some clothes, you should also take some medicine for your trip.
2. The mountaineer _____ a lot of difficulties and finally reached the top of the mountain.
3. She was _____ to finish the work by the end of this month.
4. All the group members are _____ about the project and it will be done on time.
5. He did not do much to help us but he _____ his efforts.