

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》第二册。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。本册书的主题包括古希腊艺术、古罗马艺术、哥特式艺术、文艺复兴时期艺术、巴洛克和洛可可艺术、后印象主义艺术和立体主义艺术等七个方面。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) 包括回答问题和课文中重点句子的翻译两部分。回答问题部分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。重点句子的翻译则列出了课文中重要的句子，教师可以要求学生在讲解课文时或课后进行翻译。

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 Ancient Greek Art

Unit Objectives

In this unit, you will

- ☐ *talk about the topic of ancient Greek art*
- ☐ *read about the definition of Greek sculpture*
- ☐ *learn the history of Greek sculpture*
- ☐ *get familiar with professional terms in Greek art and myth*
- ☐ *read about the stories of Greek myth*
- ☐ *practice talking about ancient Greek art*



Warm Up

I . Pair Work

Discuss the historical sequence of Greek sculpture with your neighbours and share your answers with your classmates.

A. the Hellenistic period

B. the Archaic period

C. the Classical period

The correct order is _____, _____ and _____.

II . Column Match

Match the Greek gods in Column A with their Roman counterparts in Column B with your partner.

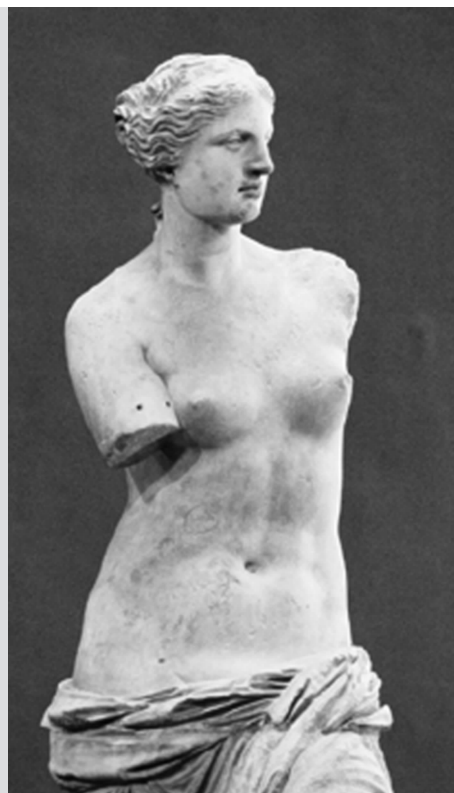
Column A	Column B
1. Zeus	A. Mars
2. Hera	B. Venus
3. Athena	C. Pluto
4. Aphrodite	D. Jupiter
5. Apollon	E. Neptune
6. Ares	F. Juno
7. Hades	G. Minerva
8. Poseidon	H. Apollo
9. Artemis	I. Cupid
10. Eros	J. Diana

Text A

Venus : A Beauty of Ancient Greece

Para 1

As the most famous Greek sculpture in the world, Venus de Milo is at present on display at the Louver Museum. The three-dimensional quality of **drapery**, which seems about to slip off the body, adds **charm** to the sculpture. Famous for the missing of her arms, artists praise her as the symbol of **graceful** female beauty.



Venus de Milo

Para 2

Created between 130 and 100 BC, **Venus de Milo** is believed to **depict** Aphrodite (Venus to the Romans) , the Greek goddess of love and beauty. Are you **curious about** Aphrodite? Let's **trace** the Greek **myth** to find the answer. Aphrodite was born from the sea foam. Due to her great beauty other gods feared that she would interrupt the peace among them and lead to war. Zeus married her to an ugly god of **smith**. Her unhappy marriage led Aphrodite to have many lovers.



Medici Venus

Para 3

Venus de Milo was discovered by a peasant in 1820 on the **Aegean** island of Milo. Her great fame was not only as a result of her admitted beauty, but also **owed to the propaganda** of French government. In 1815, France returned Medici Venus to Italy, which was at that time regarded as the finest Greek sculpture. That caused the French to promote Venus de Milo as a greater treasure than the one they had lost.

Para 4

Ancient Greek sculpture is made by ancient Greeks to show how beautiful their gods and goddesses are. The history of Greek sculptures may be divided into three stages: the **Archaic** period (c. 750—c. 500 BC) , the Classical period (c. 500—323 BC) and the **Hellenistic** period (323—146 BC) .



the Winged Victory of Samothrace

Para 5

During the Archaic period, artists made large free-standing sculptures in **stiff poses** with the dreamlike smile. The Classical period is **featured by** the idea of scale in order to create works with balance. A good example is Parthenon. Following the Classical period, Hellenistic sculpture allows the statue to be admired from all angles. **Rather than** precision, artists seek to represent the character. A number of the best-known works belong to this period, such as Venus de Milo and the Winged Victory of Samothrace (190 BC) .

New Words

* dimensional [di'menʃənəl] a. 空间的	The short form for _____ (三维) is 3D.
* drapery ['dreipəri] n. (雕刻上的) 衣纹	_____ (衣服褶皱) of Venus de Milo is very vivid.
charm [tʃɑ:m] n. 魅力	_____ (巴黎的魅力) lies in its romantic way of life.
graceful ['greisfəl] a. 优美的; 典雅的	Audrey Hepburn is a symbol of _____ (优雅女性).
* depict [di'pikt] vt. 描画; 雕出	Vincent Van Gaugh _____ (描绘了孤独) in his painting "Starry Night".
trace [treis] vt. 跟踪; 追溯	Sherlock Holmes is very good at _____ (跟踪罪犯).
* myth [miθ] n. 神话	Have you any idea about _____ (阿波罗与达芙妮之间的神话)?
smith [smiθ] n. 铁匠	The job of _____ (金匠) is really hard work.
* Aegean ['i:dʒən] a. 爱琴海的	Greece is famous for the beauty of its _____ (爱琴海岛屿).
* propaganda [ˌprɒpə'gændə] n. 宣传活动	The _____ (新一季宣传) of Louis Vuitton has started in February.
* archaic [ɑ:'keɪɪk] a. 古代的; 古老的	_____ (古风时期) is an important period in Greek culture.
* Hellenistic [ˌheli'nistik] a. (公元前4世纪至公元前1世纪的) 希腊语言和文化的	Greek sculpture reached its peak during the _____ (希腊化时期).



stiff [stɪf] a. 不自然的；生硬的	She greeted us _____ (用生硬的态度).
pose [pəʊz] n. 姿势	The model enjoys _____ (摆不同姿势) when taking photos.
scale [skeɪl] n. 比率	The best _____ (头与身的比例) is 1 to 8.
angle [ˈæŋɡl] n. 角度	Ferrari is perfect to admire _____ (从各个角度).
precision [priˈsiʒən] n. 精确；精密	Omega sets a standard for the _____ (手表的精确度).
seek [si:k] vt. 寻找；追求	Everyone is born with the right to _____ (追求幸福).

Phrases and Expressions

be curious about	好奇
owe to	归功于
divide into	分成
be featured by	特点是
rather than	与其

Professional Terms

1. **Venus de Milo** [ˈviːnəs də ˈmaɪləʊ]

《米罗岛的维纳斯》，融合了希腊古典雕刻中的优美与崇高两种风格。她的体形符合希腊人关于美的理想，即头与身之比为 1 : 8。由于 8 为 3 加 5 之和，这就可以分割成 1 : 3 : 5，这就是“黄金分割律”，这个比数成为后代艺术家创造人体美的准则。

2. **Venus** [ˈviːnəs]

维纳斯，古罗马神话中掌管爱与美的女神，等同于古希腊神话中的阿佛罗狄特。

3. **Aphrodite** [ˌæfrəˈdaɪti]

阿芙洛狄特，古希腊神话中掌管爱与美的女神。

4. **Medici Venus** [ˈmedɪtʃiˈviːnəs]

《美第奇的维纳斯》，现馆藏于佛罗伦萨乌菲齐美术馆。在希腊化时期，为迎合奴隶主阶级及权贵们贪图享乐和感官的审美享受，雕刻家们创作了一大批以维纳斯命名的裸体女性形象，其中最著名的就是《美第奇的维纳斯》和《米罗岛的维纳斯》。

5. **the Archaic Period** [ɑːˈkeɪɪkˈpiəriəd]

古风时期（公元前8世纪—公元前6世纪），古希腊和东方世界的频繁交流使得该时期的古希腊艺术深受东方艺术影响。古风后期，古希腊艺术逐渐形成自己的风格。为表达人物内心情感，人物雕刻常采用微笑姿态，被称为“梦幻般的微笑”。

6. **the Classical Period** [ˈklæsɪkəlˈpiəriəd]

古典时期（公元前5世纪—公元前4世纪），菲狄亚斯的艺术创造体现了古典盛期的最高成就。他重建了雅典卫城，尤其是巴台农神庙上的雕塑，标志着希腊古典雕塑顶峰。古典时期的艺术风格是高贵、肃穆、温雅。后人称为“神明的静穆”。

7. **the Hellenistic Period** [ˌheliˈnɪstɪkˈpiəriəd]

希腊化时期（公元前4世纪末—公元前1世纪），又称希腊主义时期。该时期既有同古典时期接近的风格，如《米罗的维纳斯》，也有体现生死搏斗、掺入悲剧性风格的《拉奥孔和他的儿子们》等。古希腊艺术家赋予人的肉体和精神以崇高理想，把人提高到神的高度。

8. **the Winged Victory of Samothrace** [ˈsæməθreɪs]

《萨莫色雷斯的胜利女神》大理石雕像。高328厘米，创作于公元前190年。现

藏法国巴黎罗浮馆，卢浮宫三宝之一。它创作于希腊化时期，极具视觉冲击力，充满强烈表现力。任何人只要看见这件作品，都会感受到女神传达出的那股昂扬气势。

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) 阿芙洛狄特是古希腊神话中掌管爱与美的女神。

2) 希腊古风时期的雕刻常带有梦幻般的微笑。

3) 你更喜欢哪座雕塑，米洛的维纳斯还是美第奇维纳斯？

4) 《拉奥孔和他的儿子们》是希腊化时期的代表作之一。

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) Venus de Milo

2) Medici Venus

3) the Winged Victory of Samothrace

4) the Hellenistic Period

5) the Classical Period

II . Comprehension of the Text

1. 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) What's the most famous Greek sculpture in the world?

2) Which Greek goddess does the sculpture describe?

3) What was the sculpture named after?

4) Why did France try to publicize the sculpture?

5) What are the three stages of ancient Greek sculpture history?

2. The following sentences are picked out from the text; please translate them into Chinese, paying special attention to the sentence patterns.

1) The three-dimensional quality of drapery, which seems about to slip off the body, adds charm to the sculpture.

2) Her great fame was not only as a result of her admitted beauty, but also owed to the propaganda of French government.

3) The history of Greek sculptures may be divided into three stages: the Archaic period, the Classical period and the Hellenistic period.

4) The Classical period is featured by the idea of scale in order to create works with balance.

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.

During the ____ 1 ____ period, artists made large ____ 2 ____ sculptures in stiff ____ 3 ____ with the dreamlike smile. The ____ 4 ____ period is featured by the idea of ____ 5 ____ in order to create works with ____ 6 ____ . A good example is ____ 7 ____ . Following the Classical period, ____ 8 ____ sculpture allows the

_____ 9 _____ to be admired from all _____ 10 _____.

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.

dimensional	charm	myth	depict
trace	seek	scale	precision

- 1) Many young immigrants leave for the United States _____ both fame and fortune.
 - 2) The spaceship requires _____ results of calculation so as to avoid accidents.
 - 3) Do you think Lady Gaga is a _____ lady?
 - 4) A lion _____ a wounded deer toward the border.
 - 5) Sony has released a new series of three-_____ TV sets which are quite expensive.
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) Coco Chanel held a _____ attitude toward fashion and never followed the trend blindly.
A) charming
B) graceful
C) myth
D) curious
 - 2) According to the Greek myth, Aphrodite was married to the god of _____.
A) hell
B) war
C) smith
D) wisdom
 - 3) The poet _____ his lover as a red, red rose.
A) depicted
B) decided
C) degraded
D) derived
 - 4) He was so embarrassed to meet his ex-girlfriend that he had to talk in a _____ voice.
A) tough
B) natural

- C) gentle D) stiff
- 5) $\angle 90^\circ$ is a (n) _____ in geometry (几何学).
 A) left angle B) right angle
 C) acute angle D) obtuse angle
- 6) Marilyn Monroe is _____ by her sexy figure.
 A) made B) produced
 C) moved D) featured
- 7) The Oscar Award winner _____ his success to the support of his family and fans.
 A) depicted B) owed
 C) traced D) divided
- 8) Venus de Milo was found on a (n) _____ island.
 A) Aegean B) Atlantic C) Pacific D) Arctic
- 9) BC is the short form for Before _____.
 A) Camel B) Calendar C) Christ D) Claus
- 10) How _____ Greek sculptures are stored in the Louver Museum?
 A) many B) much C) often D) about

V. Sentence Structure

Pay attention to the italicized parts of the English sentences and imitate the sentence structures to translate the Chinese into English.

1. ***Rather than*** precision, artists seek to represent the character.
 _____ (与其说是父女), we are more like friends.
2. Ancient Greek sculpture ***is made by*** ancient Greeks to show how beautiful their gods and goddesses are.
 The first plane _____ (由莱特兄弟制造) in 1903 in America.
3. Her great fame was ***not only*** as a result of her admitted beauty, ***but also*** owed to the propaganda of French government.
 The movie Avatar has achieved great success _____ (不仅在商业上, 而且在艺术上).

VI. Pick up Your Grammar

英语时态综述 (Tenses in English)

英语中的时态有“时”和“态”共同构成，“时”表示时间，“态”表示状态，综合起来，时态就是“特定时间的动作（行为）状态”。英语中共有十六种时态，如下表所列：

时态	现在	过去	将来	过去将来
一般	一般现在时	一般过去时	一般将来时	过去将来时
进行	现在进行时	过去进行时	将来进行时	过去将来进行时
完成	现在完成时	过去完成时	将来完成时	过去将来完成时
完成进行	现在完成进行时	过去完成进行时	将来完成进行时	过去将来完成进行时

(1) 一般现在时

基本形式（主语为第三人称单数，动词 + s/es，其余情况用原形）

例：I **get up** at seven every day and my mom **gets up** at six.

(2) 一般过去时

be 动词根据主语单复数变为 was/were；行为动词变为过去式

例：There **was** a river around the campus five years ago.

(3) 一般将来时

will/shall/be going to + 动词原形

be (about) to + 动词原形

例：We **will build** more subways in the future.

(4) 过去将来时

was/were + going to + 动词原形

would (should) + 动词原形

例：Jane told us she would go to France next year.

(5) 现在进行时

am/is/are + 动词现在分词

例：Look! A bird **is singing** in the tree.

(6) 过去进行时

was/were + 动词现在分词

例: What **were** you **doing** when I called you last night?

(7) 将来进行时

例: will be + 动词现在分词

Mike **will be going** online at eight tomorrow evening.

(8) 现在完成时

have/has + 动词过去分词

例: Tony **has** already **eaten** two pizzas.

(9) 过去完成时

had + 动词过去分词

例: I **had finished** reading the novel by nine o'clock last night.

(10) 将来完成时

shall/will have + 动词过去分词

例: The world **will have doubled** its population by 2050.

(11) 现在完成进行时

have/has been + 动词现在分词

例: It **has been raining** for a week.

(12) 过去完成进行时

had been + 动词现在分词

例: The news **had been going** on for a while before I knew it.

(13) 将来完成进行时

shall/will have been + 动词现在分词

例: I **shall have been reading** the novel by this time next week.

(14) 过去将来进行时

should/would be + 动词现在分词

例: The poster said that the movie **would be lasting** 3 hours.

(15) 过去将来完成时

should/would have + 动词过去分词

例: Tina **should have waken up** earlier, but she didn't.

(16) 过去将来完成进行时

should/ would have been + 动词现在分词

例：It **should have been snowing** on Silent Night, however nothing had happened.

Exercise: Identify the tenses of the underlined part in each sentence.

1. They had planted six hundred trees before last Wednesday.
2. The earth goes around the sun.
3. If he accepts the job, he will get more money soon.
4. The little boy is always making trouble.
5. They have lived in Beijing since 2008.
6. This is the most interesting film I have ever seen.
7. The boy was doing his homework when his father came back from work.
8. The President will be meeting the foreign delegation at the airport.
9. By the time you reach the station, the train will have left.
10. Monica is coming for dinner tonight.

VII. Guided Writing

Develop a short passage entitled “Venus de Milo in My Eyes” by answering the following questions.

1. What do you think of Venus de Milo?
2. Do you agree that Venus de Milo is the most beautiful sculpture in the world?
Why or why not?
3. Can you guess where her missing arms are?
4. What are your standards of beauty?
5. Who is the prettiest female in your opinion? And why?

Text B

Greek Myth



Logo of Hermes

Para 1

In daily life, we often **come across** certain brand names such as “Nike” , “Hermes” , but have you ever wondered what they **stand for**? In Greek tales, Nike is the goddess of victory while Hermes is the god of **messenger**. People **relate** the brands **with** gods in order to promote the **image** of their products. No wonder the Americans named their spaceships “Apollo” .

Para 2

Myth is at the heart of everyday life in Ancient Greece. Greek myth is the **legends** belonging to the ancient Greeks **concerning** their gods and heroes as well as the nature of the world. Greeks regard myth as part of their history. It is a source of pride to be able to trace one's **descent** from a god. For instance, the **inhabitants** of Athens admire Athena as their **guardian** and name their city after her. Besides, the Parthenon was **devoted to** Athena.



The Parthenon



Apollo and Daphne

Para 3

Most Greek gods and goddesses are associated with **specific aspects** of life. For example, Zeus is the king of gods; Hera is the queen; Poseidon is the god of the sea; Aphrodite is the goddess of love and beauty; Ares is the god of war; Hades is the god of the dead; Athena is the goddess of wisdom and courage; Apollo is the god of the sun. The main Greek gods are the twelve Olympians: Zeus, Hera, Poseidon, Ares, Hermes, Hephaestus, Aphrodite, Athena, Apollo, Artemis, Demeter and Hades.

Para 4

Artists from past to present have **derived inspiration from** Greek myth. Homer was **entitled** the “education of Greece” and his poetry was mostly based on the deeds of gods or heroes. According to Homer’s account in **Odyssey**, it was the **dispute** between Aphrodite, Apollo and Athena that led to the Trojan War. Oedipus the King, the most famous Greek **tragedy** is another good case in point.

Para 5

After the rise of philosophy in the late 5th century BC, the **fate** of Greek myth became **uncertain**. Plato regarded the myths as “old wives’ **chatter**”. However, Plato’s **objection to** Greek tales was not welcome by the grassroots. The old myths are still popular today and form a main subject for painting and sculpture.

New Words

messenger ['mesɪndʒə]	n. 信使
image ['ɪmɪdʒ]	n. 形象
legend ['ledʒənd]	n. 传奇
concerning [kən'sə:nɪŋ]	prep. 关于
* descent [di'sent]	n. 祖先, 血统
inhabitant [ɪn'hæbɪtənt]	n. 居民
* guardian ['ɡɑ:diən]	n. 保护者
specific [spi'sɪfɪk]	a. 具体的
aspect ['æspekt]	n. 方面
derive [di'reɪv]	vt. 获得
inspiration [ɪnspə'reɪʃən]	n. 灵感
entitle [ɪn'taɪtl]	vt. 授予某人资格或权利
dispute [di'spju:t]	n. 争执
tragedy ['trædʒɪdɪ]	n. 悲剧
fate [feɪt]	n. 命运
uncertain [ʌn'sə:tɪn]	a. 不确切的
* chatter ['tʃætə]	n. 唠叨

Phrases and Expressions

come across	遇到
stand for	代表
relate ... with ...	把...和...联系在一起
devote to	奉献给
derive ... from ...	从...获取
objection to	反对

Professional Terms

1. Nike [ˈnaɪki]

奈基，古希腊神话中的胜利女神。

2. the Twelve Olympians [əuˈlɪmpɪənz]

(古希腊神话中) 奥林匹斯山居住的 12 位天神：宙斯（众神之王），赫拉（众神之后），阿波罗（太阳神），阿芙洛狄特（爱与美神），雅典娜（智慧女神），波塞冬（海神），艾瑞斯（战神），赫耳墨斯（信使），阿耳特弥斯（月亮女神），哈得斯（地狱之神），希费菲斯托斯（火神），德米特（农业女神）。

3. Homer [ˈhəʊmə]

荷马，古希腊著名盲人诗人。荷马被称为欧洲文学的始祖，公元前 873 年生。代表作包括《伊利亚特》和《奥德赛》，这两部史诗统称为《荷马史诗》，相传是他根据民间流传的短歌综合编写而成。

4. Odyssey [ˈɒdɪsi]

《奥德赛》，荷马代表作品之一。描述希腊英雄奥德修斯在特洛伊战争结束返航途中的历险故事。因为奥德修斯激怒海神波塞冬而遇到海难，找不到回家的航线在大海漂流，一路历尽劫难。奥德修斯失踪十余年，母亲投海自尽，权贵逼

其妻改嫁，妻坚定反抗。最终奥德修斯杀掉所有奸臣，与妻儿再次团聚。

5. the Trojan War [ˈtrɒdʒən]

特洛伊战争。战争起因为一个金苹果，上面写着“给最美丽的女神”。赫拉、雅典娜及爱神都认为自己理所应得，去找特洛伊王子裁决。三个女神都诱惑他，赫拉答应给他权力，雅典娜给他聪明的头脑，爱神给他最漂亮的女子海伦。最终爱神得到了金苹果。于是赫拉及雅典娜决心毁灭特洛伊人。

6. Oedipus the King [ˈiːdɪpəs]

《俄狄浦斯王》，古希腊著名悲剧典范。《俄狄浦斯王》取材于希腊神话，展示了人与命运的冲突。俄狄浦斯出生时被丢弃，长大后流浪时失手杀死亲生父亲。解答斯芬克斯（Sphinx）谜题之后，娶了自己生母亲为妻。最后得知真相，俄狄浦斯母亲自杀，俄狄浦斯则刺瞎了自己的双眼。

Exercises

I. Professional Terms

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

1. 荷马被称为欧洲文学之父。

2. 你知道希腊神话中 12 位天神的故事吗？

3. 特洛伊战争历时 10 年，最终雅典战胜特洛伊。

II. Comprehension of the Text

Scan Text B and choose the best answers.

1. Hermes is the god of _____ in Greek mythology.

A) sun

B) ocean

C) messenger

D) moon

2. The Parthenon is said to be devoted to _____.

A) Apollo

B) Athena

C) Zeus

D) Venus

3. The most famous tragedy in Greece is _____.
A) Odyssey B) King Arthur
C) the Trojan War D) Oedipus the King
4. It was said that the dispute between _____ led to the Trojan War.
A) Aphrodite and Athena B) Zeus and Hera
C) Homer and Plato D) Poseidon and Apollo
5. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A) After the rise of philosophy, the Greek myth became out of the date.
B) Plato's dislike to Greek myth was accepted by the Greeks.
C) The Greek myths provide sources for art even today.
D) Only artists in the past drew inspiration from Greek myth.