

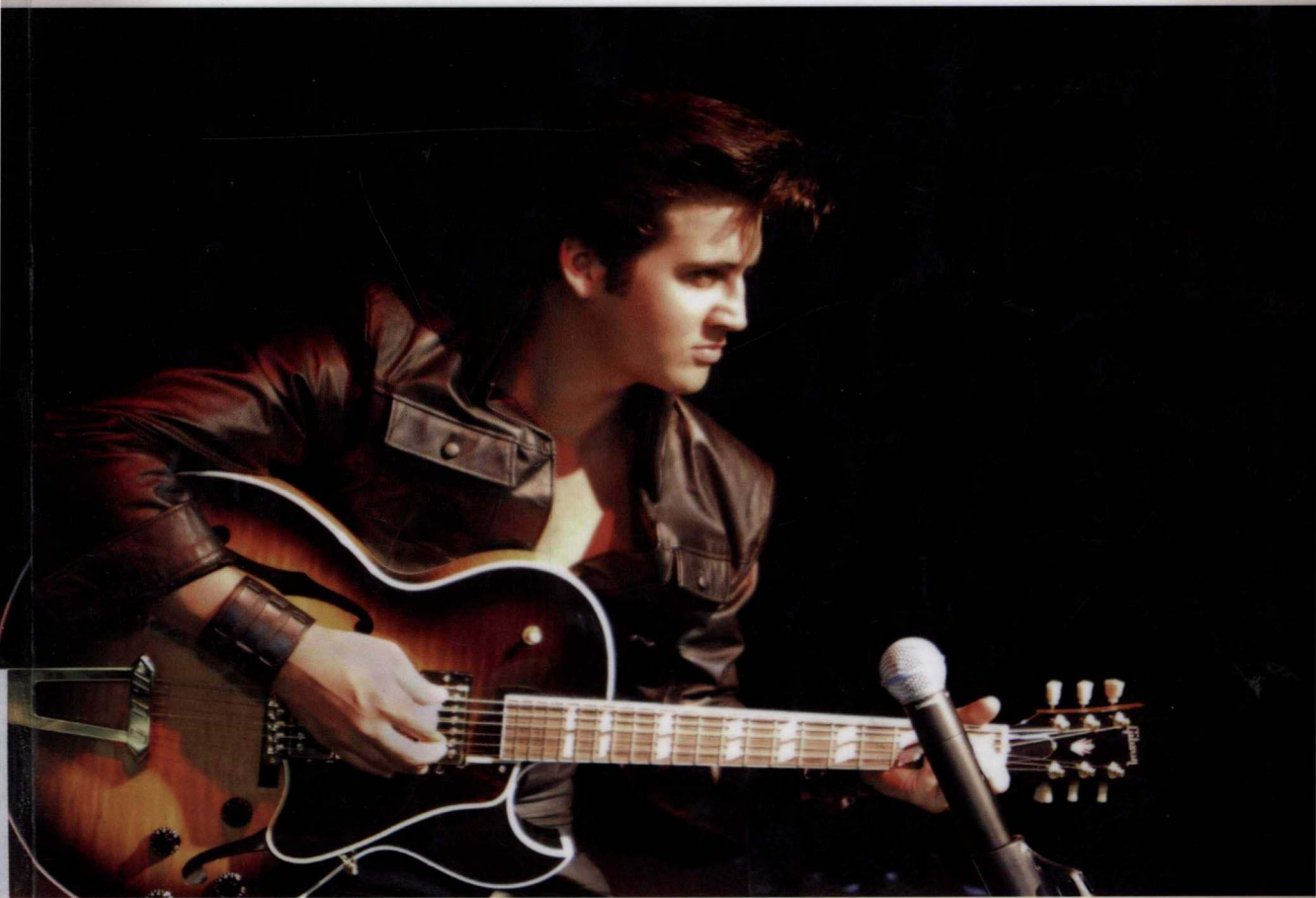


大学英语拓展系列教材

英文歌曲 文化赏析

Cultural Appreciation on English Songs

主 编 张海明



上海交通大学出版社
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英文歌曲文化赏析

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内容提要

本书依照我们音乐欣赏的常见乐种划分为八个单元,每个单元均由以下固定栏目组成:
“Goals”指明本单元的学习目标;“Warm-up”中介绍一首该乐种较具代表性的歌曲并辅以相关练习;“What is...”环节是为乐种简介而设,其中包含相关的文字“Definition”、歌曲音、视频材料“Music Time”两部分以帮助学习者对该乐种形成一个大略的感性认识(在对学生的调研中编者了解到,虽不要求掌握详尽的乐理知识,但学生还是有希望通过本课程更好地欣赏和分辨不同乐种的需求);“Songs and Cultures”为各单元的主体部分,包含四首英文歌曲欣赏“Song-enjoying”以及歌曲背后所折射的文化话题拓展“Cultures Behind”;“Online Research”为课后自主学习与文化探索部分,提供一首歌曲及由其生发出的若干思考问题,问题内容往往较为开放,主要训练学生的信息搜集、拓展、汇编及陈述能力;“Closure”为尾声歌曲,主要供学生在单元内容行将结束时共同欣赏、学唱之用。每单元中,斜体字部分为练习要求,其余正体字为普通文本内容。

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前言

在通识教育理念重归高等教育内涵的大背景之下，各高校的大学英语教学也在积极进行英语教育和通识教育结合的各种选修课尝试，而本书及其对应的选修课程正是在这一大背景之下所催生的产物。有鉴于在本书的编写筹备之前，由编者精心筹划的同名选修课程早已经过了所在高校的多轮教学检验且获得了不错的教学效果并积累了相当的教学经验，在教材付印之际，笔者拟在此与预期的使用者们对编写理念与体例等重要使用问题作一简略说明。

一、编写理念与特色

本书的编写理念可简要概括为“文化解析与音乐欣赏并重”，该理念的特色主要体现在以下两个方面。

首先，编者认为，英语与英文歌曲的最佳契合点应当是歌曲文化背景知识而非英语技能的培训。以往多数相似教材的编写思路多呈现出一种紧密围绕歌曲本身（歌词、乐手背景）来展开的语言技能训练的走向。这一走向背后暗含的价值观实际是，英文歌曲之于大学英语学习的最大功用，乃是其作为文本材料对英语技能的提高作用。然而，在编者看来这一思路却是有失偏颇的，因为坦率地说，英文歌曲本身对英语技能的提高帮助实在有限。英文歌词之于读写的有限作用自不必言（因或过分直白或晦涩难懂的歌词文本并不具备多少文学欣赏价值和足量有益的语言输入），即便是其对听力训练的价值也并不优于传统训练方式。虽然一些教学理论（如暗示法）以及英语学习理论（如Krashen的情感过滤假说）都共同佐证了英文歌曲可营造无意识的、情感过滤较弱的高效学习氛围的优势，但歌曲相较于传统教学方式的一些不足却在很大程度上抵消了前述的优势，例如歌曲中旋律、节拍以及歌手发音和声调抑扬所造成的干扰、许多歌词的随意性和去情境化在营造有助于语句理解的语境上的弱势等等。在编者看来，真正能最大限度发掘出英文歌曲对于英语学习价值的，乃是将其与英语国家的社会文化相结合，因为，其一，英文歌曲的通俗性与文化类课程的浅显性和通识性较为契合。目前大学英语教师开设的选修课程大致有两个方向，即文化通识类和专业技能训练类。根据编者对于学生选课动机的调研，文化类课程的生源主要来自于那些英语基础相对较弱或并无明确英语技能提高要求的学生，而作为通俗文化的一部分，歌曲这一媒介显然非常符合学生较为单纯的开阔文化视野的课程预期。其二，英文歌曲主题的生活性和社会性保证了文化课程的话题宽广度。英文歌词的文学性固然不够，然而创作于特定时代和社会背景下的歌曲却必然涵盖丰富的社会文化主题，如果在课程开发上准备充分、组织得当的话，完全可以做到以歌曲为引导，对社会文化内容的较完整覆盖。因此，本教材虽也牵涉到一定量的语言技能训练，但却都是以文化知识的掌握为指向的。

其次，重视音乐对于学习者的美育教化作用，这一认识主要来源于学生反馈和教学经验的总结。由于本课程的英语授课特性，同时也因为自身英语教育工作者的身份，编者也曾陷入了这样一个思维定势（恐怕多数的同行都会有这样的共识），即所开设课程还是应以英语知识的传授和技能的养成为重要且唯一的任务。然而，既然背负着通识教育的使命，课程所

含的音乐比重又较高，在大学非音乐专业学生普遍缺失课堂音乐体验的现状下，为何不可将课堂智育的部分时间让位给歌曲欣赏与学唱，使课程也担负起一些培养学生良好审美习惯的美育任务呢？因此，编者对于该教材的教学实施的一个重要建议就是，要取得良好的教学效果，切不可随意截短或取消歌曲播放和互动环节，那种为文化知识讲解的完整性而牺牲掉音乐欣赏的“智化”倾向只会大大削弱该课程的音乐特色而使其湮没于普通文化课程之中。

二、编写体例

本书依照我们音乐欣赏的常见乐种划分为八个单元，每个单元均由以下固定栏目组成：“Goals”指明本单元的学习目标；“Warm-up”中介绍一首该乐种较具代表性的歌曲并辅以相关练习；“What is ...”环节是为乐种简介而设，其中包含相关的文字“Definition”和歌曲音、视频材料“Music Time”两部分以帮助学习者对该乐种形成一个初步的感性认识（在对学生的调研中编者了解到，虽不要求掌握详尽的乐理知识，但学生还是有希望通过本课程更好地欣赏和分辨不同乐种的需求）；“Songs and Cultures”为各单元的主体部分，包含四首英文歌曲欣赏“Song-enjoying”以及歌曲背后所折射的文化话题拓展“Cultures Behind”；“Online Research”为课后自主学习与文化探索部分，提供一首歌曲及由其生发出的若干思考问题，问题内容往往较为开放，主要训练学生的信息搜集、拓展、汇编及陈述能力；“Closure”为尾声歌曲，主要供学生在单元内容行将结束时共同欣赏、学唱之用。每单元中，斜体字部分为练习要求，其余正体字为普通文本内容。

三、使用建议

有别于英语技能类课程，本课程的文化通识特性决定了其内容的开放性，编者因此提出以下建议供教师参考：其一，由于教材中所涉及和未涉及的内容并无轻重之别，建议考核方式以开放式的形成性评价为主（比如学生自选歌曲来进行文化拓展的论文写作和小组报告等），可适当削弱针对教材内容的终结性评价的比重；其二，虽然编者在编写过程中已竭尽所能地扩大歌曲筛选范围（章均千首以上），但限于时间、能力以及歌曲主题所限（比如教育、经济、法律等文化分支方面就很难找到合适的歌曲），文化主题的覆盖仍嫌不够全面。教师可依据自身的歌曲积累在这些方面做出拓展。其三，由于面向生源的差异性，在保证教材基本框架完整的前提下，教师也可视课堂实际情况自行决定对教材中一些内容的增删改易。

在本书的编撰过程中一路走来，编者虽甘苦自知而十分珍惜编写成果，却也明白由于能力所限，本书的错漏疏弊在所难免。诚恳欢迎教师与学生在在使用过程中多提宝贵意见，以期该教材能够得到不断完善并为英文歌曲在英语教学中的价值最大化地做出贡献！

编者

2014年6月于华东师范大学

出 30%
作 30%
表 40%
平 40%

1 part ay
2 part song-culture
main idea (1,2句括)
culture behind

期末:
英文答题

末 60% { 回答 (按上课) → 高
(按课本) ↓ 低
(乱答)

paper
不走西纯干 < 纯干能
↓ 纯感契

文章原创性 (1500)

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② How are blues jazz & R&B
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每题至少100词
体现书+课堂
字好看

= ① Home on the Range
② Oh my darling Clementine
③ San Francisco
④ John
Jambalaya p7

Unit

1

Country Music

American Popular
Western cowboy &
southeastern American
folk

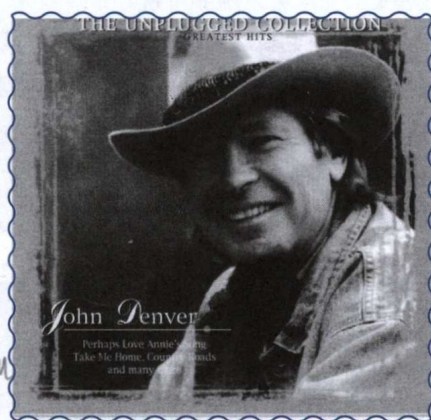


Goals

1. Understand what country music is and know how to identify it.
2. Learn to sing several country songs.
3. Enjoy some country songs and learn the cultural knowledge hidden behind.

Part 1 Warm-up

Enjoy John Denver's signature song (代表歌曲) "Take Me Home Country Roads" and do the following exercises. 🎵



where were you

dress like a cowboy
deep ♂
hasa 鼻子
loud, clear ♀

Take Me Home Country Roads

如小w是另一个地方

Almost heaven West Virginia,
Blue Ridge Mountains,
Shenandoah River.

Life is old there, older than the trees,
Younger than the mountains, blowin' like a breeze.

Country roads, take me home,
To the place I belong.
West Virginia, mountain momma,
Take me home country roads.

All my memories gather round her,
Miner's lady stranger to blue water^①.
Dark and dusty painted on the sky,
Misty taste of moonshine,
Teardrop in my eyes.

I hear a voice in the morning how she calls me,
The radio reminds me of my home far away.
Drivin' down the road I get a feelin',
That I should have been home yesterday yesterday...

Words and Expressions

West Virginia 西弗吉尼亚 (美国东部州名)

Blue Ridge Mountains 蓝岭山脉 (美国阿巴拉契亚山系的东部山脉)

Shenandoah River 谢南多亚河 (美国东部波托马克河最大的支流)

dusty /'dʌstri/ a. 满是灰尘的

misty /'mɪsti/ a. 模糊的

Note

① This line most probably refers to the singer's mother, a miner's wife who has never been to the sea.

1. Although this song is considered as a symbol (标志) of West Virginia by some fans, others argue it is not about the state of West Virginia but about the western area of its bordering state—Virginia. Can you find proof online for both sides in the lyrics and which state do you think it belongs to?



2. Some people believe that the “moonshine” in the line “misty taste of moonshine” doesn’t mean the real moonlight but a kind of high-proof spirit (烈酒) whose distillation (蒸馏) was done at night to not be caught. What do you think and why?

Part 2 What Is Country Music?

A. Definition

1. Read the following paragraph to get a rough idea about country music and replace the underlined words with their synonyms (近义词) in the box.

a. area b. include c. kind d. begin e. journey f. name

Country music is a major genre (1) kind of American popular music that originated (2) begin in the rural regions (3) area of the Southern United States in the 1920s. Born out of the folk music of Southern Appalachia (阿巴拉契亚 (美国东部高原地区)), it encompasses (4) include the styles known as Western swing (西部摇摆乐), honky-tonk (乡村酒吧乐), bluegrass (蓝草乐), rockabilly (乡村摇滚), and new country (新乡村乐). Although originally known by the derisive (嘲弄的) label (5) name “hillbilly music” (山地音乐), country has since moved into the popular music mainstream (主流) and gained wide international acceptance. In 2009 country music was the most listened to rush hour (上下班高峰时间) radio genre during the evening commute (6) journey, and second most popular in the morning commute in the United States.

2. Read to learn more information about country music.

Musically speaking, country music is one of the simplest styles to create and one of the least intimidating (令人生畏的) to listen to, and it is these features that contribute to its popularity. Perhaps the most essential (本质的) quality of country music and the source of its lasting appeal (吸引力) is its simplicity and direct commentary on the everyday problems of its audience.

Country harmony relies for the most part on a simple selection of repeated chords (和弦)—usually three, although additional chords or as few as two may be used. Most country music is written in 4/4 time (节拍), with the first and third beats receiving emphasis. Melodies are typically just as basic as the rhythm.

The lyrics of country songs commonly talk about the lives of ordinary, working-class Americans and cover such subjects as love and relationships, loneliness, religion, poverty, and

English Songs

work. Most country lyrics are very economical (简洁的), using 150 or fewer words, and the result is often poetic and evocative (引起共鸣的).

B. Music Time

1. Enjoy the moving love song "Wonderful Tonight" (Don Williams' version), and learn to sing the song together in class. 🎵



Wonderful Tonight

It's late in the evening,
 She's wondering what clothes to wear,
 She puts on her make-up,
 Brushes her long blonde hair,
 And then she asks me, "Do I look all right?"
 I say, "Yes, you look wonderful tonight."

We go to a party,
 And everyone turns to see
 This beautiful lady walking around with me.
 And then she asks me, "Do you feel all right?"
 I say, "Yes, I feel wonderful tonight."

I feel wonderful, because I see
 The love light in your eyes,
 And the wonder of it all,
 You just don't realize how much I love you.

It's time to go home now, and I've got an aching head.
 So I give her the car keys^①, she helps me to bed.
 And then I tell her, as I turn out the light,
 "Oh my darling, you were wonderful tonight."

Words

make-up /'meɪk_ʌp/ *n.* 化妆品

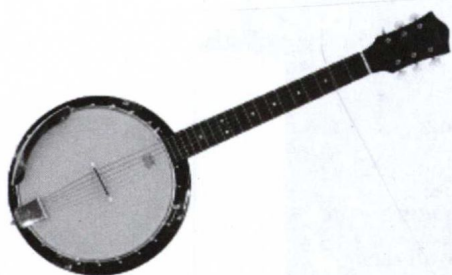
blonde /blɒnd/ *a.* 金色的

aching /'eɪkɪŋ/ *a.* 疼痛的

Note

① It implies that the man was a little drunk and asked his wife to drive for him.

2. Listen to the audio clips of the following typical country instruments.



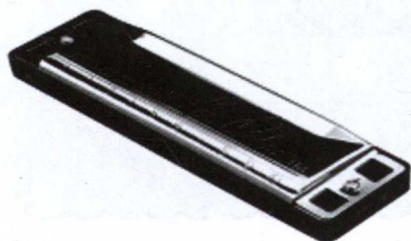
Banjo (五弦琴)



fiddle (小提琴)



guitar (吉他)



harmonica (口琴)



accordion (手风琴)




mandolin (曼陀林)

3. With all the above exercises done, talk about your general impression on country music.

Part 3 Songs and Cultures

A. Westward Movement

1. Song-enjoying

Enjoy and learn to sing the state song of Kansas "Home on the Range". 



Home on the Range

Oh, give me a home where the buffalo roam,
Where the deer and the antelope play,
Where seldom is heard a discouraging word,
And the skies are not cloudy all day.

Home, home on the range,
Where the deer and the antelope play,
Where seldom is heard a discouraging word,
And the skies are not cloudy all day.

Words

range /reɪndʒ/ n. 牧场

buffalo /'bʌfə,ləʊ/ n. 北美野牛

roam /rəʊm/ v. 漫步

antelope /'æntiləʊp/ n. 羚羊

2. Cultures Behind

Seemingly, the song is about the love for Kansas. Watch the documentary movie clip titled "Westward Movement", read the following passage and talk about the real theme of the song. (Hint: The lyrics was written in 1873 when Westward Movement was underway.) 🎬

In the mid-19th century, Kansas still had varied and abundant wildlife, including numerous large game animals (狩猎动物). Huge herds of American bison (北美野牛), commonly called buffalo, roamed the open plains. There were also white-tailed deer (白尾鹿), elk (or wapiti) (麋鹿), and antelope, and wild horses that were descendants of stock brought to America by early Spanish explorers. By the end of the 19th century, indiscriminate (胡乱的) hunting and changes in the natural habitat (自然栖息地) had resulted in the near extinction (灭绝) of all the large mammals (哺乳动物) except for deer. Today, small herds of buffalo and elk are preserved in wildlife management areas and private ranches (牧场).

B. Cajun Culture

1. Song-enjoying

Enjoy the song "Jambalaya (On the Bayou)" written by Honky-tonk star Hank Williams and sung by the Carpenters, describe in your own words the scene depicted by the lyrics. 🎵



Jambalaya (On the Bayou) ✓

Good-bye Joe, he gotta go, me oh my oh^①,
 He gotta go, pole the pirogue, *Small boat.*
 Down the bayou, *独木舟*

His Yvonne, the sweetest one, me oh my oh
 Son of a gun^②, we'll have big fun on the bayou.

Thibodaux, Fontaineaux,

The place is buzzin',

A kinfolk come to see Yvonne by the dozen,
Dress in style they go hog wild, me oh my oh,
Son of a gun, we'll have big fun on the bayou.

Jambalaya and a crawfish pie and filé gumbo^③,
For tonight, I'm gonna see my ma cher ami-o^④,
Pick guitar, fill fruit jar and be gay-o,
Son of a gun, we'll have big fun on the bayou.

Settle down far from town, get him a pirogue,
And he'll catch all the fish in the bayou,
Swap his mon to buy Yvonne what she need-o,
Son of a gun, we'll have big fun on the bayou.

Words and Expressions

pole /pəʊl/ *v.* 用篙撑船

pirogue /pi'rəʊg/ *n.* 独木舟

bayou /'baɪju:/ *n.* (尤指美国东南部) 水流缓慢、水草繁多的小河

Fontaineaux 路易斯安那州南部城镇名

buzzin' /'bʌzɪŋ/ *a.* 嘈杂的

kinfolk /'kɪnfəʊk/ *n.* 亲属

go hog wild (美口) 极度兴奋

Jambalaya /dʒʌm'bəlaɪə/ *n.* 什锦烩饭

crawfish pie 小龙虾派

filé gumbo 秋葵浓汤

swap /swɒp/ *v.* 交换

mon /mɒn/ *n.* (凯京语) 东西

main idea.

cagun culture.

Notes

① "Me oh my oh" doesn't have any real meaning but just achieves a certain sound effect in singing.

② Back in the early 1800s, the British initiated a policy known as impressment (强行征召). During the Napoleonic wars, the British considered any ship that traded with the French an enemy. They would steal the supplies and capture the crew (船员). They impressed the crew into the navy (海军) for life (终身). These guys would work as sailors (海员) for the rest of their lives and never step on dry land again. If they had a wife, the British would bring the wife aboard. If the wife was pregnant (怀孕的), they would

place her on the gun deck (炮甲板) near the cannons (大炮). When she started having contractions (宫缩), they would fire the cannons to make her push to have the baby. When the baby was born, it was called a "son of a gun". This term is very negative.

③



jambalaya



crawfish pie



filé gumbo

④ "ma cher ami-o" is Cajun French for "my good girlfriend" ("ma chère amie" in French). Williams uses the term "ma cher ami" as one word, thus the "my" in front of it. The "o" at the end of "ami" is just for rhyming (押韵).

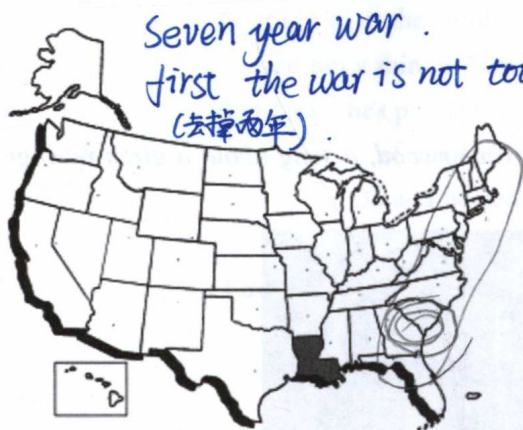
popuse of the war, fighting for celo (殖民地)

英法打

2. Cultures Behind

The above song is the most famous song about Cajun (凯京人, 定居于美国路易斯安纳州的法国人后裔). Read the following passage to learn about Cajun culture and answer the questions.

1754-1763. The French and Indian War, Acadia, Louisiana



法→葡扩张 直接导致
英→西 美国独立

stamp Act 印花税

The state of Louisiana (美国南部的路易斯安那州) is widely known for its rich history, musical traditions, good food and fun spirit. Its largest city, New Orleans, is considered one of the best cities for food in the world. Many famous cooks began their careers in restaurants that offer the rich traditions of Cajun and Creole cooking.

The word "Creole" refers to French colonists and their descendants (后裔) who came to what is now Louisiana starting in the early eighteenth century. The roots of Creole cooking come from the traditional French foods these colonists would have made. They had to change their cooking to use the food sources that were available in the hot, wet climate of Louisiana.

Other settlers came from countries including Spain, Germany, Italy and England. The food traditions of those countries also influenced Creole cooking.

One group of settlers came to Louisiana during the eighteenth century from an area of Canada