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使用用

每个人记忆中都有几首印象深刻的英语歌谣,比如,"Baa, Baa, Black Sheep","Twinkle, Twinkle","London Bridge","Ring-a-Ring O'Roses"等等。这些歌谣描述了人们生活、游戏的场景,反映了人们的认知过程,更表达了人们喜怒哀乐的情感。我们之所以能牢牢地记住这些歌谣,是因为它们简单易学、生动有趣、琅琅上口。

一门语言所涵盖的内容十分丰富,歌谣是其中非常重要的组成部分,它体现了语言中最经典、最简洁、最具代表性的音、韵、味。也正是因为这一点,才使得歌谣在语言文化学习中占据了非常重要的地位。如今,英语歌谣的学习已被写入国家《英语课程标准》,从而走入了众多学生的英语课堂。

从英语教学的角度来讲,学习英语歌谣能有效地把握英语的音韵节奏。国家《英语课程标准》要求:通过学习英语歌谣,突破语音、语调的难关,同时帮助学生在生动、真实的语境中接受英语文化中最精髓的本体,可谓是一举多用,培养学生对英语学习有持续的兴趣和爱好。教师或家长在教学或指导过程中,如果能选择合适的歌谣,不仅可以提高学习者学习英语的兴趣,让他们在轻松愉快的气氛里练习发音、培养语感,还可以让他们在游戏中了解异域文化,学到许多知识。

本书收录了110首经典英语歌谣,并进行了相应的分类,作为教师教学或家长启蒙孩子语言发展的参考。编者已在"Introduction"中对歌谣在教学中的作用和意义进行了详细的说明,并提出了良好的建议。此外,我们还针对一些单词和词组作了注释,并提供了相关的背景知识介绍。建议教师或家长在使用前通读全书,选择适当的歌谣应用于自己的教育活动。

激发兴趣、寓教于乐。希望本书能成为您的得力助手,让您的英语学习取得更好的效果!

国家《英语课程标准》研制核心组成员 张连仲教授

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INTRODUCTION

I asked my two little great-nieces (my sister's grand-daughters), "What are your favourite nursery rhymes?" "Little Miss Muffet", immediately replied the 7-year-old. "Little Bo-Peep", said the 5-year-old. "Little Jack Horner"; "Tom, He Was a Piper's Son"; "Hickory Dickory Dock"; "Three Blind Mice"... and they went on for ten minutes or so, naming the nursery rhymes that are still read and recited to children after hundreds of years.

English nursery rhymes, so called because they are told to babies and children, have become part of English culture, and are known throughout the English-speaking world. So why are they useful in our teaching of English in China? They are great for pronunciation practice, and the strong rhythm helps intonation. Look at "Humpty Dumpty" and "Hickory Dickory Dock", for example, for pronunciation, and at "Jack and Jill", "Jerry Hall" and "Two Little Dicky Birds" for rhythm.

Many, indeed most, of these rhymes were recorded in writing 400 to 500 years ago. Some can be found in several languages, and one or two were known in ancient Egypt and Rome. Some were written about certain people or events, but most of these are now nonsense; for instance, "Little Miss Muffet" was a real little girl. Her father was a scientist who studied spiders. A family friend must have made up this rhyme about her.

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When most of these rhymes were composed, Britain was a farming country. Most of the people lived in villages and on farms or in small country towns. So you see that many farm words come up in the rhymes—corn (the English word often for wheat and other grains), barley, meadow, hay (dried grass for fodder), haycock (the pile of hay left in the meadow to dry), mill (where the wheat was ground into flour), the miller who ran the mill, market and fair in the country towns where the farmers took their produce to sell.

Animals are important in nursery rhymes. As these rhymes are recited to children, baby names for animals, particularly young animals, are used: pussy cat; puppy dog; dicky bird. Mammy and Daddy are baby words in Britain for mother and father.

Many words are old-fashioned and now out-dated. A crown means a head, e.g. in "Jack and Jill", Jack broke his crown, meaning he hurt his head. "Posies" in "Ring-a-Ring O' Roses" means herbs. This rhyme is very interesting. It was made up during the Great Plague of the 17th century. A sign of the plague, a terrible disease which killed a great many people, was red cheeks. Sufferers sneezed and coughed a lot. It was thought that certain herbs would prevent or cure the disease, so: Ring-a-ring o' roses (meaning red cheeks) / A pocketful of posies (meaning herbs) / A-tishoo! A-tishoo (sneezing and coughing)! / We all fall down (we die). Now, the original meaning lost, it is recited in a children's game when they join hands in a circle, move around, and fall down at the end.

I have changed some out-of-date words to make the rhymes more easily understood today. Among others, I often changed "thee" and "thou" to "you", when it didn't affect the rhyming. I changed the old-fashioned "hath" to "has", and "penny" to "money".

"Plum" is mentioned several times. "Plum pudding" means a pudding made of or filled with dried fruit. When Little Jack Horner pulls out a plum from his Christmas pie, it means a piece of dried fruit, not the fresh fruit "plum".

The first rhyme in this collection is an ABC rhyme, used long ago to help schoolchildren remember the alphabet. There are several counting rhymes, most famously "Eeny Meeny". Others are "One, Two, Buckle My Shoe" and "One's None". Some rhymes are chanted while playing games, e.g. the clapping rhyme — "Pat-a-Cake". Others are "Jack Be Nimble" and "See-Saw, Margery Daw".

Some ancient rhymes are riddles, including the famous "Humpty Dumpty", "Nancy Etticoat" and "Old Mother Twitchet".

A few tongue twisters are included, those rhymes which are difficult to recite because the similar sounds "twist your tongue": "I Would If I Could", "Swan Swam", and the very well-known "Peter Piper".

Choose rhymes to practise what you are teaching, e.g. "The Months" for the months of the year. There are several rhymes that are about the days of the week, e.g. "Sneeze

on Monday" and "Monday's Child". When you teach "if", introduce the rhymes "If" and "If All the World".

I have added brief explanations after some rhymes and given the phonetic symbols where needed, but I urge you not to try to translate these rhymes, just explain some words and say what the rhyme is about, if necessary. Let your students recite them for pronunciation and rhythm—the CD will be of help here. When you are teaching certain sounds, choose rhymes where these sounds occur, e.g. / 'ændɪ/ can be practised with "Handy Spandy", /əu/ with "Old King Cole".

Nursery rhymes are not only useful in teaching. Some mothers and fathers are keen for their small children to learn English and will find that they and their children can get a lot of fun out of reciting rhymes.

In conclusion, don't spend much time on the rhymes in your teaching. A suitable rhyme can be taught and recited at the end of a class period, but you are teaching English to teach the LANGUAGE, to get the students USING the language. Rhymes add some pleasure to your teaching and to the students' learning, and give a little introduction to English culture.

Pat Adler





Enjoy English Through Rhymes. Get Ready? Go!

导入篇

学说英语歌谣并不需要具备一定的英语水平。事实上,英语歌谣正是引导人们进入英语世界的一扇门。它可以帮助英语学习者练习发音,培养语感,并了解异域文化。当然更重要的是,读者能同时从中获得游戏的乐趣。经常练习这些歌谣,假以时日,当能琅琅上口的时候,学习者就会觉得很有成就感,对英语学习也会更加自信。

本篇我们先选录了一些易读、易懂且较有代表性的歌谣作为预热,如字母歌谣"Great A",长久以来,这首经典歌谣一直伴随着英语学习者英语语音意识的启蒙与成长。

教师们也可以依据不同的教学主题选择不同的歌谣:"The Months"和 "Sneeze on Monday"可以帮助学生练习月份以及星期的表达;"Mr. East"可以让学生在游戏的过程中认识方向;带有"if"的歌谣可以帮助学生学习"if"句型。

此为试误,而安元登广广明切内。WWW. EI LONGDOOK.



GREAT A

Great A, little a,
Bouncing B,
The cat's in the cupboard²
And can't see me.

- 1. 这是一首字母歌谣。
- 2. cupboard / 'kʌbəd / n. 碗橱

MR. EAST

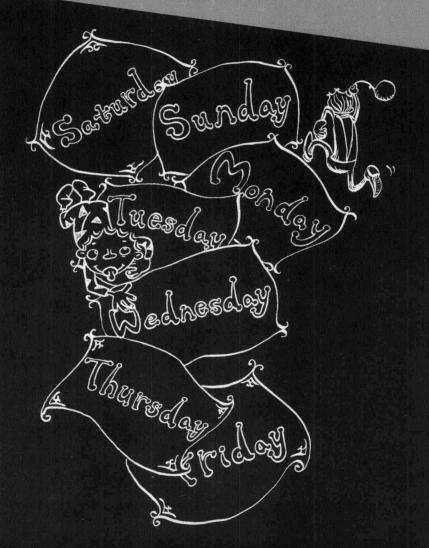
Mr. East gave a feast²;
Mr. North laid the cloth³;
Mr. West did his best;
Mr. South burnt⁴ his mouth
With eating a cold potato.

- 1. 这首歌谣可以用来练习东、西、南、北四个基本的方位词的英语表达。
- 2. feast / fi:st / n. 盛宴
- 3. cloth /kloθ/n. 桌布
- 4. "burnt" 是 "burn" 的过去式, 意思是 "烫伤"。



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念一念以下三首歌谣,记忆一周七天的 英语表达就会变得更容易。



HOW MANY DAYS?

How many days has my baby to play?

Saturday, Sunday, Monday,

Tuesday, Wednesday,

Thursday, Friday,

Saturday, Sunday, Monday.

Hop¹ away, skip² away,

My baby wants to play,

My baby wants to play every day.

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^{1.} hop/hop/v. 单脚跳

^{2.} skip/skip/v. 蹦跳

MONDAY'S CHILD

Monday's child is fair of face,

Tuesday's child is full of grace,

Wednesday's child is full of woe,

Thursday's child has far to go,

Friday's child is loving and giving,

Saturday's child works hard

For his living,

And the child that is born

On the Sabbath Day¹,

Is bonny and blithe and good and gay.

SNEEZE ON MONDAY

Sneeze on Monday,

Sneeze for danger1;

Sneeze on Tuesday,

Kiss a stranger²;

Sneeze on Wednesday,

Get a letter;

Sneeze on Thursday,

Something better;

Sneeze on Friday,

Sneeze for sorrow³;

Sneeze on Saturday,

See your best friend tomorrow.

- 1. danger / 'deɪndʒə(r) / n. 危险
- 2. stranger / 'streɪndʒə(r) / n. 陌生人
- 3. sorrow / 'sprəu / n. 悲伤