

电视教唱英语歌曲

——《星期日英语》节目专辑



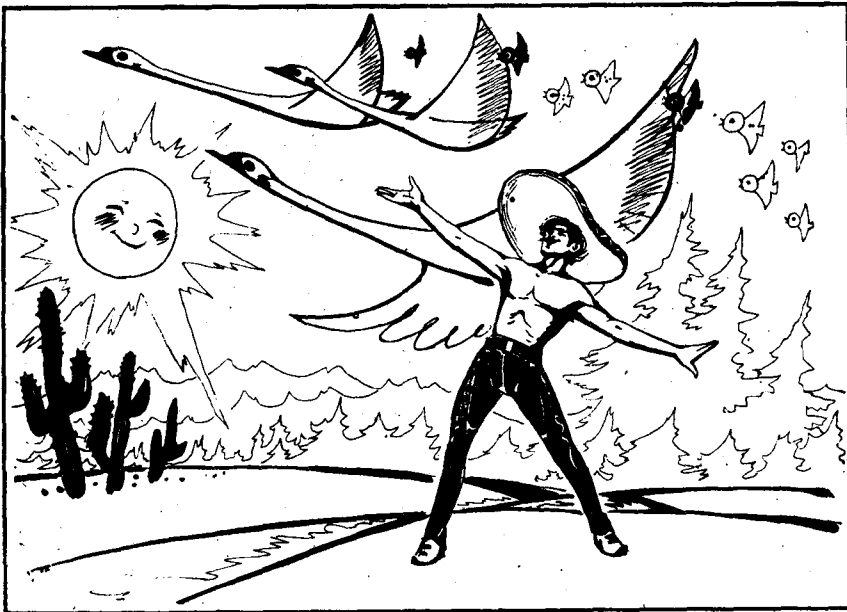
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EL CONDOR PASA

Latin America has a long tradition of folk music created by the native Indians¹ and played on flutes and guitars. This melody, called EL CONDOR PASA, which is Spanish for "the condor² passes over", comes from Peru on the west coast of South America. It was composed by the famous Peruvian musician Daniel Alomia Robles, and describes the condor, one of the largest and powerful birds of prey³, flying high over the Andes mountain range⁴ in western Peru. This tune became even more well-known in the 1960s, when the American popular singer Paul Simon and Art Garfunkel put words to the music. Their version of EL CONDOR PASA, as it is still known, remains one of the most popular folk songs to this day.

This song is about freedom: the freedom to be what one wants to be and to do what one wants to do. Everyone has his ups and downs,⁵ that means, times when we feel extremely happy or extremely sad. When we are unhappy and dissatisfied with what we're doing, we often wish that we could have a change, or escape into another world without worries or cares.

So this singer, too, would rather be a hammer that is strong than a nail that is weak, or be in the peace and quiet of the forest than in the noise and bustle of the city. If he were given the choice, he would certainly release himself of all obligations and do whatever he wished, like a swan that flies freely in the air.



EL CONDOR PASA

1=G $\frac{2}{4}$

0 3 | 6 #5 6 7 | 1 7 1 2 | 3. 2 1 | 1 5 5 | 3 - | 3 5 5 3 |
I'd ra-ther be a spar-row than a snail, Yes I would, if I could,

3 - | 3 3 2 1 | ²¹6 - | 6 2. 1 | 6 - | 6 0 3 |
I sure-ly would, Hm, I'd

6 #5 6 7 | 1 7 1 2 | 3. 2 1 | 1 5 5 | 3 - | 3 5 5 6 5 |
ra-ther be a ham-mer than a nail, Yes I would, if I on-ly

6 5 3 | 3 3 2 1 | ²¹6 - | 6 2. 1 | 6 - | 6 0 3 |
could, I sure-ly would, Hm, A-

6. 3 | 6. #5 6. 5 | 1. 7 6 | 6 1. 6 | 5 - | 5. 5 6 5 |
way, I'd ra-ther sail a-way like a swan that's here and

3 - | 3 0 3 | 6. #5 | 6. #5 6. 5 | 6 - | 6 6 1 6 | 5 - |
gone, A man gets tied up to the ground, he gives the world

5 5 6 5 | 3 - | 3 3 2 1 | ²¹6 - | 6 2. 1 | 6 - | 6 0 ||
its sad-dest sound, its sad-dest sound, Hm.

EL CONDOR PASA

- 1) I'd rather be a sparrow than a snail⁶.
Yes I would, if I could, I surely would.
I'd rather be a hammer than a nail.
Yes I would, If I only could, I surely would.
(Chorus) Away, I'd rather sail away
Like a swan that's here and gone.
A man gets tied up to⁷ the ground;
He gives the world its saddest sound,
Its saddest sound.
- 2) I'd rather be a forest than a street.
Yes I would, if I could, I surely would.
I'd rather feel the earth beneath my feet.⁸
Yes I would, if I only could, I surely would.
(Chorus)

1. native Indians 土著印第安人

2. condor ['kɒndɔ:] (南美产) 神鹰, 秃鹰

3. bird of prey 食肉禽

4. the Andes mountain range 安第斯山脉

5. ups and downs 盛衰, 浮沉

6. snail [sneɪl] 蜗牛

7. to get tied up to 束缚于

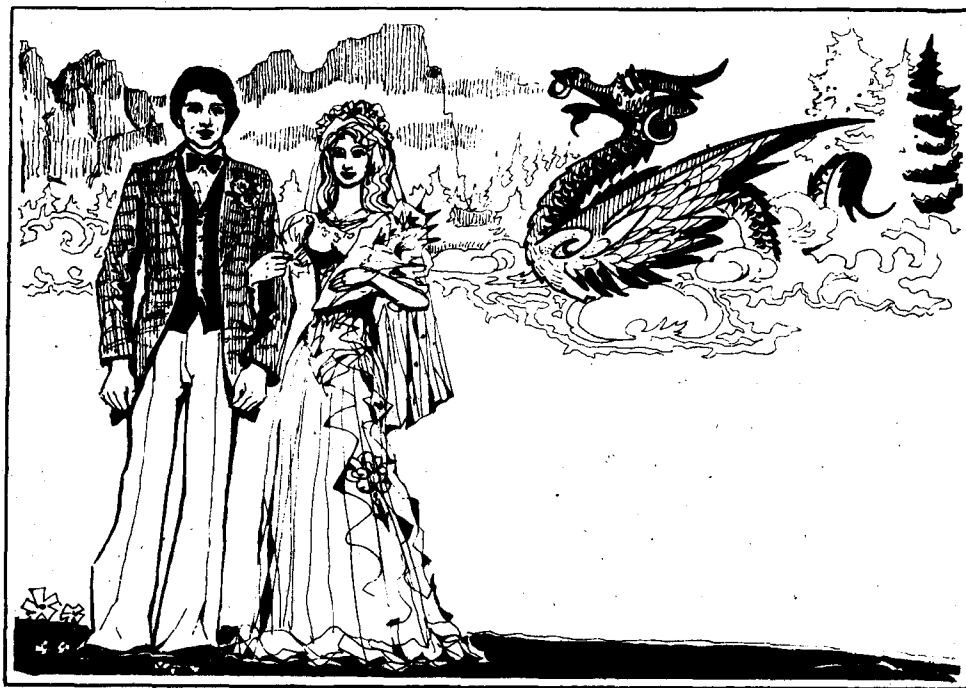
8. I'd rather feel the earth beneath my feet. 此处意: 宁可离开繁华的城市到大自然中去。

PUFF, THE MAGIC DRAGON

Many of us have read in our childhood fairy tales¹ about brave warriors² fighting with huge monsters, that is, large ugly animals. One of the most common monsters is the dragon, which is always shown to be a cruel and fierce beast. But in **PUFF, THE MAGIC DRAGON** we meet quite a different type of dragon, one that is friendly and playful.

Puff lives in a land called Honahlee. He has a little friend by the name of Jackie Paper. Together they play with toys or travel to distant countries where noble kings and princes honour them. But one day, Jackie Paper leaves Puff, never to come back again, and Puff, once a mighty and fearless dragon, sadly hides away in his cave.

This song has a sad ending. It tells us that children cannot stay young forever; they have to grow up sooner or later. We all have to leave childhood days behind and look for new things, go to new places, meet new people. Often, old friends are forgotten, like poor³ Puff, the magic dragon.



PUFF, THE MAGIC DRAGON

1=A $\frac{2}{4}$

1̣. 1̣ 1̣ 1̣	7 5	6. 6 1̣ 1̣	5. 5
Puff the ma- gic	dra- gon	liv- ed by the	sea, and

4. 4 5 4	3 5 1̣	7. 6 7 1̣	2 -
fro-licked in the	au-tumn <u>mist</u> in a	land called Ho-nah-	lee.

1̣. 1̣ 1̣ 1̣	7 5	6. 6 1̣ 1̣	5. 5
lit- tle Jac- kie	Pa- per	loved that ras- cle	Puff, and

4. 4 5 4	3 5 1̣	6. 1̣ 7 2	1̣ -
brought him strings and	sea- ling <u>wax</u> and	o-ther fan- cy	stuff.

PUFF, THE MAGIC DRAGON

- 1) "Puff", the magic⁴ dragon, lived by the sea,
 And frolicked⁵ in the autumn mist⁶ in a land called Honahlee.
 Little Jackie Paper loved that rascal⁷ "Puff",
 And brought him strings and sealing wax⁸ and other fancy stuff⁹.
 (Chorus)
 "Puff", the magic dragon, lived by the sea,
 And frolicked in the autumn mist in a land called Honahlee.
 "Puff", the magic dragon, lived by the sea,
 And frolicked in the autumn mist in a land called Honahlee.

- 2) Together they would travel on a boat with billowed sail¹⁰;
 Jackie kept a look-out, perched¹¹ on Puff's gigantic tail.
 Noble kings and princes would bow whene'er¹² they came;
 Pirate ships would lo'er¹³ their flags when Puff roared out his name.
 (Chorus)
- 3) A dragon lives forever, but not so little boys.
 Painted wings and giant rings make way for¹⁴ other toys.
 One grey night it happened: Jackie Paper came no more,
 And Puff, that mighty dragon, he ceased his fearless roar.
 His head was bent in sorrow, green scales¹⁵ fell like rain.
 Puff no longer went to play along the Cherry Lane¹⁶.
 Without his lifelong friend, Puff could not be brave.
 So Puff, that mighty dragon, sadly slipped into his cave.
 (Chorus)

-
1. fairy tale 神话故事
 2. warrior 武士
 3. poor 可怜的
 4. magic *a.* 有魔力的
 5. to frolic *vi.* 嬉戏。过去式是 frolicked
 6. mist 薄雾
 7. rascal ['rɑ:skl] *n.* 流氓, 无赖。此处为戏谑, 意: 小淘气
 8. sealing wax 封蜡, 火漆
 9. fancy stuff 好玩的东西
 10. billowed sail 兜满风的帆
 11. to perch [pə:tʃ] *vi.* 坐在高处, 栖息
 12. whene'er = whenever 的诗歌体
 13. lo'er = lower 的诗歌体
 14. to make way for 让路给
 15. scale [skeil] *n.* 鳞, 鱼鳞
 16. Cherry Lane cherry: 樱桃; lane 胡同, 巷

此处 Cherry Lane 指 Puff 常去玩的好地方

MY DARLING CLEMENTINE

In the middle of the 19th century, gold was discovered in California on the west coast of the United States. People from all over America went to California in the hope of finding gold and becoming rich. This was known as the "Gold Rush"¹ and the people were called "forty-niners",² because gold was first found there in 1849. Most of them left their wives and families behind them and so there weren't many women. The forty-niners composed and sang songs about women and MY DARLING CLEMENTINE is one of the most famous.

Clementine lived with her father in a cave where he was digging for gold. The singer was in love with her and thinks she was very beautiful. But she had big feet and probably was very clumsy³. One day she took the young ducks to the pond. She fell over a piece of wood, fell into the water, and drowned. The singer says he's sorry she's dead and he misses her very much. But the song has a happy ending — he falls in love with Clementine's sister. He marries her and forgets Clementine.



MY DARLING CLEMENTINE

1=G $\frac{3}{4}$

1 1 | 1 5 3 3 | 3 1 1 3 | 5 5 4 3 | 2 - 2 3 |
Oh, my dar-ling. Oh, my dar-ling. Oh, my dar-ling Cle-men-tine. Thou art

4 4 3 2 | 3 1 1 3 | 2 5 7 2 | 1 - 0 ||
lost and gone for- e- ver, Dread-ful sor- ry, Cle-men-tine.

MY DARLING CLEMENTINE

- 1) In a cavern⁴, in a canyon,⁵
Excavating⁶ for a mine,
Dwelt⁷ a miner, forty-niner,
And his daughter, Clementine.
(Chorus) Oh my darling, oh my darling,
Oh my darling Clementine!
Thou art⁸ lost and gone forever,
Dreadful sorry, Clementine.
- 2) Light she was and like a fairy,
And her shoes were number nine.
Herring boxes without topses
Sandals were for Clementine.⁹
- 3) Drove she ducklings to the water
Every morning just at nine.
Kicked her foot against a splinter¹⁰,
Fell into the foaming brine¹¹.
(Chorus)
- 4) Ruby lips above the water,
Blowing bubbles soft and fine¹².
But alas! I was no swimmer,
So I lost my Clementine.

- 5) There's a churchyard on the hillside,
Where the flowers grow and twine.
There grow roses 'mongst¹³ the posies
Fertilized by Clementine.
(Chorus)
- 6) In my dreams she still doth haunt¹⁴ me,
Robed in garments soaked in brine¹⁵.
Though in life I used to hug¹⁶ her,
Now she's dead I draw the line.
- 7) How I missed her, how I missed her,
How I missed my Clementine!
But I kissed her little sister,
And forgot my Clementine.
(Chorus)

-
1. the "Gold Rush" 淘金热
2. forty-niner "49届", 指1849年去加利福尼亚赶淘金热的人
3. clumsy ['klʌmzi] *a.* 笨拙的, 手脚不灵, 姿态不雅的
4. cavern ['kævən] *n.* 大山洞
5. canyon ['kænjən] *n.* 峡谷
6. to excavate ['ekskəveɪt] *vt.* 挖掘
7. to dwell [dwell] *vi.* (dwelt [dwelt]) 住, 寓于
8. thou art = you are, thou 是 you 的古文; art 是 be 的现在式单数第二人称的古文。
9. And her shoes were number nine... Sandals were for Clementine.

此句大意: 她穿九号鞋, 装鱼的盒子不要盖子, 就是克莱蒙泰的拖鞋。这几句用诙谐的语言形容克莱蒙泰不漂亮、不伶俐。九号鞋是特大号鞋。top, 的复数为 tops 此处用了 topses, 为与 boxes 押韵。

10. splinter ['splɪntə] *n.* (木头、玻璃、炮弹等的) 破片, 碎片
11. foaming brine foaming 泡沫四溅, brine 咸水, 海。此处意: 汹涌的波涛
12. ruby lips above the water, blowing bubbles soft and fine. ruby: 红宝石。此句意: 殷红的嘴唇露出水面, 无力地吹出细微的水泡。形容落水遭淹的情景。
13. 'mongst = amongst
14. doth haunt doth = does 的古语 haunt [ha:nt] *vt.* (鬼魂) 常出没于..., 老是附身
15. robed in garments soked in brine 裹着长袍, 浑身透湿
16. to hug 紧抱, 紧紧拥抱

THE CRUEL WAR

The story of war is always the same: temporary glory for some, sadness and separation for many more. This was the case during the American Civil War¹ of 1861, when soldiers from the North and the South of America had to leave their wives and sweethearts behind to fight each other.

THE CRUEL WAR is a ballad² from this period. In it, a young woman begs her soldier boyfriend Johnny to take her with him. She is even willing to disguise herself as³ a man and risk death, just so that she can march beside him to the battlefield. At first, Johnny refuses to let her go with him, but when his beloved entreats⁴ him by saying that she loves him far better than all of mankind and much more than words can ever express, he finally consents.⁵



THE CRUEL WAR

1=G $\frac{4}{4}$

6	5	-	5	6	1	1	-	-	2.	3	2	2	3	-	3	2
The	cruel	war	is	ra-	ging,	John-	ny	has	to	fight,	Oh	I				

1	-	1	7	6	6	-	6	5	-	6	1	1	-	-	6
want	to	be	with	him	from	mor-	ring	till	night,	I					

5 - 5 6 | 1 1 - 1 | 2. 3 2 2 | 3 - 3 2 |
 want to be with him, it grie- ves my heart so. Won't you

1 - 1 7 | 6 6 - - | 5 - 6 1 | 1 - - 0 ||
 let me go with you? "No, my love, no."

THE CREUEL WAR

- 1) The cruel war is raging, Johnny has to fight.
 Oh, I want to be with him from morning till night.
 I want to be with him, it grieves⁶ my heart so.
 Won't you let me go with you? "No, my love, no."
- 2) Tomorrow is Sunday; Monday is the day
 That your captain will call you and you must obey.
 Your captain will call you, it grieves my heart so.
 Won't you let me go with you? "No, my love, no."
- 3) I'll tie back my hair, men's clothing I'll put on,
 And I'll pass as your comrade as we march along.
 I'll pass as your comrade; no one will ever know.
 Won't you let me go with you? "No, my love, no."
- 4) Oh Johnny, oh Johnny, I fear you are unkind,
 But I love you far better than all of mankind.
 I love you far better than words can e'er⁷ express.
 Won't you let me go with you? "Yes, my love, yes."

1. The American Civil War 美国南北战争 (1861—1865)

2. ballad ['bæləd] *n.* 叙事曲, 民歌谣

3. to disguise oneself as... 把自己装扮成...

4. to entreat [in'tri:t] *vt.* 请求, 恳求

5. to consent [kən'sent] *vi.* 同意

6. to grieve [gri:v] *vt.* 使悲痛, 伤心

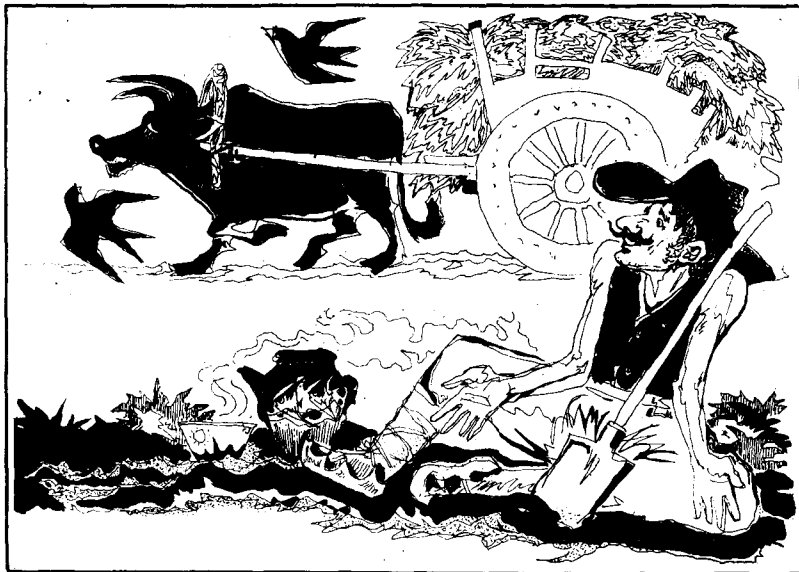
7. e'er [ɛə] = ever 的诗歌体

DONNA DONNA¹

Throughout history, many have been hounded² and tormented³ as a result of their political or religious beliefs. Among those who have suffered such persecution⁴ are the Jews⁵, a people that originated from Palestine in the Middle East. Because of their faith, they were harassed⁶ by the Romans⁷ centuries back and, not too long ago, by Hitler.⁸

This is why many of their songs express their desire to be free. DONNA DONNA, composed for the Yiddish⁹ musical theater by Shalom Secunda, is one such song and has long been a favourite¹⁰ with Jewish folk singers.

It is about a calf¹¹ that is being taken by a farmer to market to be sold and slaughtered.¹² Afraid of its fate, it looks up with tearful eyes at a swallow flying in the sky. The farmer says that it is pointless for the calf to complain now, for it is too late to change his future. But he warns us all "Whoever treasures freedom, like the swallow has learnt to fly".



DONNA DONNA

1=D $\frac{4}{4}$

3	6	7 1 2	3	6	7 1 2	0	3	6	4	3	2
On	a	wa- gon	bound for	mar- ket,		there's a	calf	with a			

1 2 3 - | 0 3 6 7 1 2 | 3 6 7 1 2 |
 mourn-ful eye, High a-bove him, there's a swal-low

0 3 6 4 3 2 | 1 7 6 - | 0 5 5 5. 4 |
 wing-ing swift-ly through the sky, How the winds are

3 2 1 - | 0 2 | 2. 2 5 5 4 | 3 - - 0 |
 laugh-ing! They laugh with all their might.

0 5 5 5. 4 | 3 2 1. 2 | 3. 2 1 7. |
 Laugh and laugh the whole day through and half the sum-mer's

6 - - 0 | 7 7 7 7 2 2 1 | 1 2 3 - |
 night, Don-na don-na don-na don-na

2 2 2 2 5 5 4 | 3 - - 0 | 7 7 7 7 2 2 1 |
 Don-na don-na don-na don, Don-na don-na don-na

1 2 3 - - | 3 7 1 2 1 7 | 6 - - 0 ||
 don-na, Don-na don-na don-na don,

DONNA DONNA

- 1) On a wagon¹³ bound for¹⁴ market,
 There's a calf with a mournful¹⁵ eye.
 High above him there's a swallow
 Winging swiftly through the sky.

(Chorus) How the winds are laughing,
 They laugh with all their might,
 Laugh and laugh the whole day through
 And half the summer's night.
 Donna, donna, donna, donna,
 Donna, donna, donna, don,
 Donna, donna, donna, donna,
 Donna, donna, donna, don.

- 2) "Stop complaining," said the farmer,
 "Who told you a calf to be?
 Why don't you have wings to fly with
 Like the swallow so proud and free?"

(Chorus)

- 3) "Calves are easily bound and slaughtered,
 Never knowing the reason why.
 But whoever treasures freedom
 Like the swallow has learnt to fly."

(Chorus)

-
1. Donna Donna 似中国歌中的“啦啦…”，表达一种感情的声音。
 2. to hound [haund] *vt.* 追逐，追逼
 3. to torment ['tɔ:ment] *vt.* 折磨
 4. persecution [ˌpə:si'kju:ʃən] 迫害
 5. Jew [dʒu:] 犹太人
 6. to harass ['hærəs] *vt.* 折磨，使烦恼
 7. the Romans 古罗马基督教徒
 8. Hitler 希特勒
 9. Yiddish ['jidiʃ] 依地语（一种为犹太人使用的国际语）
 10. favourite *n.* 心爱的人或物
 11. calf 小牛
 12. to slaughter ['slɔ:tə] *vt.* 屠宰
 13. wagon 四轮运货马车或牛车
 14. bound for 去往 bound *a.*
 15. mournful ['mɔ:nfʊl] *a.* 令人沮丧的，哀痛的

ALL MY TRIALS¹

At the end of the 18th century, when white colonialists stepped on African soil, much suffering and grief was to descend upon the natives. Hundreds of thousands of young men and women were transported by ship under the most cruel and inhuman conditions to the southern part of North America. There they were sold as slaves to labour in the fields for a pitiful amount of food and money. Many were treated worse than animals.

Negro spirituals² were religious folk songs of these wretched³ people. In the words of W.E.B. Du Bois, an outstanding black leader of the late 19th century, these songs are "... the message of the slave to the world. They are music of an unhappy people, of the children of disappointment⁴; they tell of death and suffering and unvoiced longing toward a truer world⁵..." Through all the sorrow of the songs, there breathes a hope — a faith in the ultimate justice of things... that sometime, somewhere, men will judge men by their souls and not by their skins."⁶

In ALL MY TRIALS, a spiritual-lullaby,⁷ a mother comforts her crying baby, saying that soon she will die, but that death will end her misery and bring her a new happiness. She believes that when she dies, she will go to Paradise⁸, a wonderful garden in heaven, where at last all her trials will be over.



ALL MY TRIALS

1 = F $\frac{4}{4}$

1 2 2 3 4 | $\frac{2}{4}$ 5 6 | $\frac{4}{4}$ b7 - - - | 7 - 7 0 b7 |
Hush, lit-tle ba- by don't you cry. You

i 5 5 5. | 5 0 5 5 5 | 6 - - - | 4 - - - |
know your Ma-ma was born to die.

0 0 3 3 - | 3 - - 4 | 3 2 - - 2 | 2 - - - |
All my tri-als, Lord,

0 0 2 2 - | 2 - - 3 | 2 1 1 1 - | 1 - - - |
soon be o-ver.

(3 rd and 5 th verses only)

0 0 0 0 | 0 0 i i 5 | i i - - - | i - - - |
Too late, my bro-thers,

0 5 5 - | 0 0 5 5 5 | 6 - - - | 6 - - - |
too late, but never mind.

0 0 3 3 - | 3 - - 4 | 3 2 - - 2 | 2 - - - |
All my tri-als, Lord,

0 0 2 2 - | 2 - - 3 | 2 1 1 1 - | 1 - - - |
soon be o-ver.