

voice, group interaction and being open to different musical possibilities. And among these key qualities of jazz, improvisation is unquestionably an essential element. A skilled jazz musician or performer may interpret a tune in very individual ways and even change melodies and harmonies at will according to his mood and personal experience, or the need to interact with co-performers as well as the audience. The typical instruments that characterize jazz include the saxophone, piano, trumpet (小号), trombone (长号), tuba (大号) and drum among others.

Throughout the decades, there have been a string of famous jazz musicians including Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Louis Armstrong, Nina Simon, Billie Holiday and Ella Fitzgerald. It is the combination of the gift, wisdom and perseverance that has enabled these jazz musicians to leave their unique marks in the evolution of jazz. And jazz, with its charisma (特殊魅力), will continue to enchant audiences in the days to come.

## Part 2 Warm-up

**Directions:** Listen carefully to the following music clips and decide which songs belong to jazz. Put “√” for jazz songs and “×” for the others.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. *What a Wonderful World*—Louis Armstrong
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. *Whatever It Takes*—Corbin Bleu
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. *You Are the Sunshine of My Life*—Frank Sinatra
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. *Loved You for So Long*—Faydee
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. *The Man I Love*—Billie Holiday

## Part 3 In-class Listening

### Song A

#### **Save the Last Dance for Me—Michael Bublé**

You can dance  
Every dance with the guy who gives you the eye<sup>1</sup>  
Let him hold you tight  
You can smile  
Every smile for the man who held your hand  
Neath<sup>2</sup> the pale moonlight  
But don't forget who's taking you home  
And in whose arms you're gonna<sup>3</sup> be  
So darling save the last dance for me  
  
Oh, I know that the music's fine  
Like sparkling wine  
Go and have your fun  
Laugh and sing

But while we're apart  
 Don't give your heart to anyone  
 And don't forget who's taking you home  
 And in whose arms you're gonna be  
 So darling save the last dance for me  
  
 Baby don't you know I love you so  
 Can't you feel it when we touch  
 I will never never let you go  
 I love you so much  
  
 You can dance, go and carry on  
 Till the night is gone  
 And it's time to go  
 If he asks if you're all alone  
 Can he walk you home, you must tell him no  
 And don't forget who's taking you home  
 And in whose arms you're gonna be  
 So darling save the last dance for me  
  
 Oh, I know that the music's fine  
 Like sparkling wine  
 Go and have your fun  
 Laugh and sing  
 But while we're apart  
 Don't give your heart to anyone  
 And don't forget who's taking you home  
 And in whose arms you're gonna be  
 So darling save the last dance for me  
  
 So don't forget who's taking you home  
 Or in whose arms you're gonna be  
 So darling save the last dance for me  
  
 My little baby won't you save the last dance for me  
 My little mama<sup>4</sup> won't you save the last dance for me  
 Save the last dance, the very last dance for me

### 〈Words〉

pale /peil/ *a.* 浅色的, 苍白的  
 sparkle /'spa:kl/ *v.* 闪耀

apart /ə'pat/ *ad.* 相隔, 分离着

### 〈Notes〉

1. “Give you the eye” here means looking at you with interest or desire.
2. “Neath” is an archaic short form of “beneath” meaning “under or below”.
3. “Gonna” is an informal short form of “going to”.
4. “My little mama” here means “my darling”; “mama” can be used as a slang meaning “a sexually attractive mature woman”.

### 〈Appreciation〉

*Save the Last Dance for Me* is a popular song first recorded in 1960 by Ben E. King with The Drifters. The Drifters' version of the song spent three non-consecutive weeks at number one on the U. S. pop chart. In the UK, this version reached number two in December 1960. And the song was later covered by some other artists including the Canadian jazz musician Michael Bublé.

In the song, the man tells his lover she is free to mingle and socialize at the dance party, but to make sure to save the last dance for him, and to be clear about who is taking her home. The song is probably based on the personal experience of songwriter Pomus, who had polio (小儿麻痹症) and used crutches (拐杖) to get around. His wife, however, was a Broadway actress and dancer. Pomus might have held the subtle intention of conveying a certain message to his wife through the lyrics.

One thing impressive about the song lyrics is that the man's love and affection for his lover has somehow transcended the normal intimate relationships between a couple. At the beginning of this song, the man just makes it clear to his lover that it is fine with him if she dances with another guy, or even with a guy who gives her “the eye”, and holds her “tight” beneath “the pale moonlight”. Deep down inside, the man may also feel a little bit jealous as most men will react if finding themselves in the same situation. What on earth enables the man to stay so open-minded and considerate while watching his woman close to another man, dancing, laughing, or even exchanging inappropriate eye contacts? The only clue that might help to settle the love puzzle is the love itself. It is the overwhelming love that makes the impossible possible.

The song ends with “save the last dance, the very last dance for me”. Blessed with such a loving man, who would be so stony, so heartless as to turn down his tiny little request, or even cheat on him and break his heart?

The version contributed by Michael Bublé is quite charismatic, and the addition of the jazz elements enables the song to be more romantic than its previous versions. Born on September 9, 1975, Michael Bublé is a talented Canadian singer and actor. He has won several awards, including two Grammy Awards. His first album reached the top ten in the UK and Canada. His 2005 album *It's Time*, in which the single *Save the Last Dance for Me* was included, brought him worldwide commercial success. And his 2007

album *Call Me Irresponsible* was an even bigger success, topping the music charts of the US, the UK, Canada, and Australia. Noted for his attractive voice, Bublé was said to be the successor of Frank Sinatra, a veteran jazz musician in America.



Bublé's live performances are one of the main attractions to his fans. His sporty good looks combined with his stunningly charming voice help create memorable experiences for audiences. He is well known for his onstage joking skills, his generosity toward fans, and a style that pays real tribute to the music artists whose songs he reinterprets. In a short space of time, Bublé has earned a place in the hearts of millions of fans throughout the world. He explained his attraction to the music that has made him a star to Jeannie Williams of *USA Today*, "The love and passion I have for singing this music. Since I was a kid, it's had a special place—it's the soundtrack to my life."

### 〈Exercises〉

#### I. Translation

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into Chinese, considering the whole text of the lyrics and trying to keep the rhythm of the song.

1. You can dance every dance with the guy who gives you the eye, let him hold you tight.
2. But don't forget who's taking you home, and in whose arms you're gonna be.
3. I know that the music's fine like sparkling wine.
4. You can dance, go and carry on till the night is gone.
5. If he asks if you're all alone, can he walk you home, you must tell him no.

#### II. Imitation

**Directions:** Assimilation (同化) is a common phonological process by which the phonetic features of a speech segment becomes more like that of another segment in a word (or at a word boundary).

Read the following sentences or sentence fragments. While you read, please pay attention to the part where assimilation is involved.

**Group 1:** /z/ changes to /ʒ/ before /ʃ/ or /j/

1. You can dance every dance with the guy who **gives** you the eye.
2. And in whose **arms** you're gonna be.

**Group 2:** /d/ changes to /dʒ/ before /j/

3. Let him **hold** you tight.
4. Who **held** your hand neath the pale moonlight.

**Group 3:** /t/ changes to /tʃ/ before /j/

5. Baby **don't** you know I love you so.

6. **Can't** you feel it when we touch.
7. I will never never **let** you go.

### III. Oral Activity

**Directions:** *In this part there are three oral tasks. Work in pairs or groups to discuss the topic in each task and then express your opinion to the class.*

**Task 1.** Do you feel it acceptable that your girl friend or boy friend go to the night clubs without you on a regular basis? Give your reasons.

**Task 2.** What kind of boundaries do you think a married couple, or a couple in a serious relationship should agree on while socializing with other opposite sex?

**Task 3.** What's your impression of this jazz song? Do you like jazz music? Why or why not?

### Song B

#### Sealed with A Kiss—Bobby Vinton

Though we gotta say goodbye for the summer<sup>1</sup>  
 Baby I promise you this  
 I'll send you all my love every day in a letter  
 Sealed with a kiss

Yes it's gonna be a cold, lonely summer  
 But I'll fill the emptiness  
 I'll send you all my dreams every day in a letter  
 Sealed with a kiss

I'll see you in the sunlight  
 I'll hear your voice everywhere  
 I'll run to tenderly hold you  
 But baby you won't be there

I don't wanna<sup>2</sup> say goodbye for the summer  
 Knowing the love we'll miss  
 So let us make a pledge to meet in September  
 And sealed with a kiss

Yes it's gonna be a cold, lonely summer  
 But I'll fill the emptiness  
 I'll send you all my love every day in a letter  
 Sealed with a kiss  
 Sealed with a kiss

#### 〈Words〉

seal /si:l/ v. 封, 密封

emptiness /'emptinis/ n. 空, 空虚



tenderly /ˈtendəli/ ad. 温柔地

pledge /ˈpledʒ/ n. 誓言, 誓约

### 〈Notes〉

1. “Gotta” is an American slang, shortened from “got to” and similar in meaning to “have to” or “must”. The whole line means “though we have to say goodbye because of the summer vacation.”

2. “Wanna” is a short form of “want to.”

### 〈Appreciation〉

*Sealed with a Kiss*, first recorded in 1960, is a classic song about campus love. It has been covered by a couple of artists including Bobby Vinton, whose version came in 1972 and placed high on Billboard’s adult contemporary chart.

The melodious tune combined with beautiful lyrics makes *Sealed with a Kiss* one of the most sought after romantic love songs of ages. Though the song focuses on the scene of a student couple “having to say goodbye for the summer”, it presents itself with such romance and sweetness that it is almost immune from appearing sentimental, emotional, or gloomy. In the second stanza, the parallel sentence structure is employed to highlight the boy’s burning desire to meet his beloved girl. “I’ll see you in the sunshine” indicates the sense of sight; “I’ll hear your voice everywhere” suggests the sense of hearing; “I will run to tenderly hold you” is obviously related to the sense of touch. And the parallel structure is followed by a disjunctive (转折) clause “but baby you won’t be there” which tells listeners that “to see, to hear, and to touch” are all his sweet fantasies. The song ends with the line “sealed with a kiss”, bringing the song to its nostalgic and romantic climax.

It’s been decades since the original release of this classic love song and yet the romance and commitment, the fire of love, and the warmth of belonging are so beautifully interwoven in the lyrics that it’s bound to linger in the hearts of those who have ever known the throbbing of love.

Bobby Vinton, often nicknamed “Polish Prince”, is an American pop music singer of Polish origin. He has been called “the most successful love singer of the ‘Rock Era’”. From 1962 to 1972, the 10 years following Vinton’s first hit single, he had more number 1 hits than any other male vocalist.

In the course of his career, Vinton has sold over 75 million records. And many of his songs released over the decades have turned into classics. His impressive list of hit singles includes well-known love songs such as *Roses Are Red*, *Mr. Lonely*, *Blue Velvet* and many others. His songs are recognized as standards throughout the world and his music has retained its charm and vitality through



the changing times.

In 1974, Vinton released the hit single *My Melody of Love* which climbed to number one in the US and was embraced by Polish Americans around the country as their new national anthem. The legendary success Vinton experienced in the recording industry carried over to other areas of the entertainment world. In 1978, his best selling autobiography entitled *The Polish Prince* was published. And for three years, a successful half-hour variety show called "The Bobby Vinton Show" was aired in more than 140 cities throughout the US and Canada. Vinton also hosted a highly rated program for CBS Television and starred in two movies.

Vinton's popularity has survived the test of time. Today he continues to enjoy success as a top-rated performer, being one of the few stars who is still capable of headlining in Atlantic City and Las Vegas in his seventies. With decades of efforts, Bobby Vinton has established himself as one of America's top concert performers and versatile entertainers.

### 〈Exercises〉

#### I. Lyrics Adaptation

**Directions:** Use your imagination and creativity. Adapt the song "Sealed with a Kiss" into a Chinese song. It's not word-for-word translation, so you can make some or even big changes to the lyrics to fit into your own writing or musical style.

**For example:**

与你吻别在那多雨的夏季,  
爱人啊,我答应你,  
每一天,我都会把我的亲吻封入信寄于你,  
想你,念你,爱无际  
.....

#### II. Imitation

**Directions:** Read the following sentences or sentence fragments before you learn to sing this song. While you read, please pay attention to the part where liaison (连读) is involved.

1. Baby I promise you this.
2. I'll send you all my love every day in a letter
3. Sealed with a kiss
4. I'll hear your voice everywhere
5. I'll run to tenderly hold you
6. Let us make a pledge to meet in September

### III. Oral Activity—Stage a Play

**Directions:** *Work in groups to stage a play adapted from the song “Sealed with a Kiss”. The following tips are for your reference.*

**Tip 1:** Plan a script (脚本) and select the cast (演员阵容). A script is a prerequisite for any play, which includes the whole development of the story, different roles and the dialogues between them, etc.

**Tip 2:** Choose several most important scenes for the role play, for example, a gathering held on the last day of the semester, a railway station goodbye scene, a boy writing a letter to his girlfriend and so on.

**Tip 3:** Use background music for important scenes to enhance the atmosphere.

**Tip 4:** Prepare some stage properties (道具) for more effective acting.

## Part 4 After-class Listening

### Song A

#### The Rose—Westlife

Some say love, it is a river  
That drowns the tender reed  
Some say love, it is a razor  
That leaves your soul to bleed

Some say love, it is a hunger  
An endless aching need  
I say love, it is a flower  
And you its only seed

It's the heart, afraid of breaking  
That never learns to dance  
It's the dream, afraid of waking  
That never takes the chance

It's the one who won't be taken  
Who can not seem to give  
And the soul afraid of dying  
That never learns to live

When the night has been too lonely  
And the road has been too long  
And you think that love is only  
For the lucky and the strong

Just remember in the winter



### 〈Words〉

bleed /bli:d/ *v.* 流血  
ache /eik/ *v.* 疼痛, 渴望  
beneath /bi'ni:θ/ *prep.* 在……下面

### 〈Exercises〉

### I. Questions for Comprehension

1. The song employs \_\_\_\_\_ as a dominant rhetoric device (修辞手法).

- A. personification
  - B. irony
  - C. simile
  - D. metaphor
2. Which of the following is NOT true according to this song?
    - A. Love may leave your soul to bleed.
    - B. A heart will never learn to dance if it is afraid of breaking.
    - C. Love is only for the lucky and the strong.
    - D. A seed with the sun's love will blossom in the spring.
  3. Which of the following statements about "dream" is closest in meaning to the line "It's the dream afraid of waking that never takes the chance"?
    - A. The dream will have the chance if it is afraid of waking.
    - B. The dream will not have the chance to come true if it's afraid of waking
    - C. The dream will come true if it is afraid of waking
    - D. The dream will never take away the chance if it is afraid of waking.
  4. In this song, the narrator compares love to a \_\_\_\_\_.
    - A. seed
    - B. razor
    - C. river
    - D. flower
  5. Which of the following can best describe the narrator's attitude towards love?
    - A. Optimistic.
    - B. Indifferent.
    - C. Anxious.
    - D. Pessimistic.

## II. Pair Work—Story Telling

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*tails as much as you can.*

## **Song B**

### **When You're Gone—Avril Lavigne**

I always needed time on my own  
I never thought I'd need you there when I cry  
And the days feel like years when I'm alone  
And the bed where you lie is made up on your side  
When you walk away I count the steps that you take  
Do you see how much I need you right now?  
When you're gone  
The pieces of my heart are missing you  
When you're gone  
The face I came to know is missing too  
When you're gone  
The words I need to hear to always get me through the day  
And make it ok  
I miss you  
I've never felt this way before  
Everything that I do reminds me of you  
And the clothes you left, they lie on the floor  
And they smell just like you, I love the things that you do  
When you walk away I count the steps that you take  
Do you see how much I need you right now?  
When you're gone  
The pieces of my heart are missing you  
And when you're gone  
The face I came to know is missing too  
And when you're gone  
The words I need to hear to always get me through the day  
And make it ok  
I miss you  
We were made for each other  
Out here forever  
I know we were, yeah  
And all I ever wanted was for you to know

Everything I'd do, I'd give my heart and soul  
 I can hardly breathe I need to feel you here with me, yeah  
 When you're gone  
 The pieces of my heart are missing you  
 And when you're gone  
 The face I came to know is missing too  
 And when you're gone  
 All the words I need to hear to always get me through the day  
 And make it ok  
 I miss you

### 〈Words〉

count /kaunt/ v. 数  
 step /step/ n. 脚步

remind /rɪmaɪnd/ v. 使(某人)想起(某事),提醒

## Song C

### I Want It That Way—Backstreet Boys

You are my fire  
 The one desire  
 Believe when I say  
 I want it that way  
 But we are two worlds apart  
 Can't reach to your heart  
 When you say  
 That I want it that way  
 Tell me why  
 Ain't nothing but a heartache  
 Tell me why  
 Ain't nothing but a mistake  
 Tell me why  
 I never wanna hear you say  
 I want it that way  
 Am I your fire  
 Your one desire  
 Yes I know it's too late  
 But I want it that way  
 Tell me why

Ain't nothing but a heartache  
Tell me why  
Ain't nothing but a mistake  
Tell me why  
I never wanna hear you say  
I want it that way

Now I can see that we're falling apart  
From the way that it used to be, yeah  
No matter the distance  
I want you to know  
That deep down inside of me...

You are my fire  
The one desire  
You are  
You are, you are, you are

Don't wanna hear you say  
Ain't nothing but a heartache  
Ain't nothing but a mistake  
(Don't wanna hear you say)  
I never wanna hear you say  
I want it that way

Tell me why  
Ain't nothing but a heartache  
Tell me why  
Ain't nothing but a mistake  
Tell me why  
I never wanna hear you say  
(Don't wanna hear you say )  
I want it that way

Tell me why  
Ain't nothing but a heartache  
Ain't nothing but a mistake  
Tell me why  
I never wanna hear you say  
I want it that way  
I want it that way

### 〈Words〉

heartache /'hæteɪk/ n. 伤心, 痛心

### 〈Further Development〉

#### I. Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** *The following passage is about the rise of the group Backstreet Boys. There are 5 questions about the passage. Read it carefully and then write down your answers in the space provided.*

#### **The Rise of a Legendary Group—Backstreet Boys**

The legend of the Backstreet Boys started in Orlando, Florida in 1993. At that time, Howie Dorough, A. J. McLean and Nick Carter got to know each other through auditions for local commercials, theater, and television. The three, realizing at one audition that they all shared a great affection for classical soul, decided to form a trio. Meanwhile, Richardson moved to Orlando, where he took a job as a tour guide at Disney World and concentrated on music at nights. He met Dorough, Carter, and McLean through a co-worker, and the four decided to form a group. Brian Littrell, a cousin of Richardson's, was later invited to join, turning the group into a quintet. In the course of all this, Lou Pearlman, in early 1992 had placed an ad in Orlando Sentinel (奥兰多前哨报) announcing auditions to compose a boy band. A. J., who was the first to audition for Pearlman, became the group's first member. In January 1993, Pearlman held an open casting call during which hundreds of young performers danced and sang at his blimp hangar (飞机库) in Kissimmee, south of Orlando. Eventually, Brian Littrell, Nick Carter, Kevin Richardson, and Howie Dorough were selected meeting Pearlman's expectations. The group Backstreet Boys started to emerge, naming themselves after Orlando's Backstreet flea market. The group had its very first performance at SeaWorld Orlando in May 1993.

The first single released in September 1995 by the young group was *We've Got It Goin' On*. In the US the song was a minor success peaking at only No. 69 by December and no music magazine showed any interest in the reports of the group. The plan for the following tour around the US was immediately cancelled, which dealt a heavy blow to the five young men.

The single, however, enjoyed quite a success in Europe entering the top-5 in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, France and the Netherlands. European success sent them on a summer tour there and shifted the Backstreet Boys' promotion mostly to Europe. In November 1995 they filmed their second music video for their second international single, *I'll Never Break Your Heart*, which was issued only in Europe in February 1996. In May, their debut album *Backstreet Boys* was released internationally, with the excep-



tion of the US and the Canadian markets; however, it was later released in Canada in October, 1996.

Their popularity grew fast in Europe. They were voted the No. 1 international group by TV viewers in Germany. In the meantime, *I'll Never Break Your Heart* reached a Gold status there for selling 250,000 units and their debut album *Backstreet Boys* earned them their first platinum record in Germany in 1996 for selling 500,000 units. It was not until a year later that their debut album was released in the US and their charm and talent were finally recognized at home.

1. What does the word “quintet” ( Paragraph 1) probably mean according to the passage?

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2. Where did the name “Backstreet Boys” come from?

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3. Why was the original plan for tour in the US cancelled?

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4. How was Backstreet boys' first single received in Europe?

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5. When was the group's charm recognized in the US?

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## II. More Listening

**Directions:** Try to find more English songs with the theme of love and share them with your classmates.

## III. Speaking

**Directions:** Review song A and B in the After-class Listening part and work in pairs to find out the similarities and differences—including music genre, vocal technique, lyrical content and so on—between these two songs.

## IV. Writing

**Directions:** Write a composition entitled “Getting Close to Jazz” based on what you have learned from this unit or the information you have collected from the Internet or elsewhere. Your composition can focus on the key aspects about jazz such as when, where and how jazz came into being, the general characteristics of jazz, the current trend of jazz, etc. And it can also be dealt with in a light way. For example, you can compare jazz with other music genres from your own perspective; you can describe how you felt about jazz the first time you listened to jazz music; you can introduce two or three modern jazz musicians you are interested in. The beginning sentences given below are only for your reference. You may compose your own beginning sentences in line with what you intend to touch upon.

**Beginning sentences:**

① Introductory paragraph:

Jazz is a uniquely American music form that has been around for over a hundred years.

② Body paragraph 1:

The subgenres of jazz are so varied that one may sound completely unrelated to another.

③ Body paragraph 2:

One thing that makes jazz music so unique is that it focuses on improvisation.

④ Concluding paragraph:

Jazz is a highly developed art form that continues to evolve and expand in numerous directions.

## Part 5 Achievement Test

### I. Listening Comprehension (30%)

**Directions:** Listen to the following part of *Save the Last Dance for Me* carefully and then fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 10 with two words at most.

You can dance

Every dance with the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ who gives you the eye

Let him hold you (2) \_\_\_\_\_

You can smile

Every smile for the man who held your hand

Neath the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ moonlight

But don't forget who's taking you home

And in whose arms you're gonna be

So darling save the last dance for me

Oh I know that the music's (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Like (5) \_\_\_\_\_

Go and have your fun

Laugh and sing

But while we're (6) \_\_\_\_\_

Don't give your heart to anyone

And don't forget who's taking you home

And in whose arms you're gonna be

So darling save the last dance for me

Baby don't you know I love you so

Can't you feel it when we (7) \_\_\_\_\_

I will never never let you go

I love you oh so much

You can dance, go and (8) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Till the night is gone  
 And it's time to go  
 If he asks if you're (9) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Can he (10) \_\_\_\_\_ you home, you must tell him no  
 And don't forget who's taking you home  
 And in whose arms you're gonna be  
 So darling save the last dance for me  
 ...

## II. Multiple Choice (20%)

**Directions:** There are 10 incomplete statements or questions in this part. For each statement or question there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one according to what you have learned from this unit.

- Which city in America is the birth place of jazz?  
 A. Indianapolis  
 B. New Orleans  
 C. Chicago  
 D. Nashville
- The following statements about jazz are true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. A key element of jazz is improvisation  
 B. There have been debates over the boundaries of Jazz  
 C. Acid jazz added funk and hip-hop influences  
 D. Jazz originated mainly from European Classical Music
- Big Band Swing, a subgenre of jazz, prevailed \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in the 1900s and 1910s  
 B. in the 1930s and 1940s  
 C. in the 1960s and 1970s  
 D. in the 1980s and 1990s
- According to the lyrics of *Save the Last Dance for Me*, which of the following statements is TRUE about the narrator?  
 A. He got very upset seeing his lover dancing with a guy.  
 B. He was fine with a guy walking his lover home at the end of the night.  
 C. He reminded his lover to say no when a guy offered to walk her home at the end of the night.  
 D. He permitted his lover to dance with a guy but forbade her to dance till day-break.
- Michael Bublé is a talented \_\_\_\_\_ singer.  
 A. British  
 B. American  
 C. Canadian  
 D. Australian
- Who among the following was said to be the successor of the jazz musician Frank Sinatra?  
 A. Bobby Vinton  
 B. Robbie Williams  
 C. John Lennon  
 D. Michael Bublé

7. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about Bobby Vinton?
  - A. He is an American pop music singer.
  - B. He has been called the most successful love singer of the "Rock-Era".
  - C. He once published autobiography (自传) which sold quite well.
  - D. He had more number 1 albums than any other solo male artist in the 1980s.
8. *Sealed with a Kiss* is a song about love \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. on campus
  - B. in a library
  - C. at work
  - D. on a train
9. The American vocal group Backstreets Boys rose to fame \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. in the mid -1980s
  - B. in the late 1980s
  - C. in the early 1990s
  - D. in the mid-1990s
10. Who among the following is the original singer of the song *When You're Gone*?
  - A. Avril Lavigne
  - B. Lady Gaga
  - C. Britney Spears
  - D. Ke\$ha

### III. Vocabulary (20%)

**Directions:** In this part, there are 10 incomplete sentences. Fill in the blanks with the words chosen from the box. Change the form where necessary.

drown	chart	ache	pledge	seal
bleed	remind	sparkle	apart	release

1. Clean diamonds add \_\_\_\_\_ to your jewelry.
2. This hotel \_\_\_\_\_ me of the one we stayed in last year.
3. Your nose is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She attempted to \_\_\_\_\_ herself in the river.
5. His hit single reached number 3 on the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I have an \_\_\_\_\_ in my stomach.
7. He gave a \_\_\_\_\_ to make the company a success.
8. All the air is removed from a can of food before it is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The trees were planted three meters \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Their latest record will be \_\_\_\_\_ next week.

### IV. Translation (30%)

**Directions:** In this part there are 5 English sentences from the songs in the After-class Listening. Please translate them into Chinese and write down your translation in the space provided.

1. It's the dream afraid of waking that never takes the chance.

---

2. Just remember in the winter far beneath the bitter snows lies the seed that with the sun's love in the spring becomes the rose.

---

3. The words I need to hear to always get me through the day and make it ok.

---

4. I've never felt this way before; everything that I do reminds me of you.

---

5. Now I can see that we're falling apart from the way that it used to be.

---



# Unit Seven Children's Song

## Part 1 Cultural Background and Related Information

Children's songs are created in a way that they either teach the child something or tell a little tale. And what makes it even more attractive is that they are, in many cases, performed by children. Even if the lead singer is an adult, then children participate in the chorus. Children's songs are divided into various categories including cradle songs, nursery rhymes (童谣), lullaby songs, birthday songs, action songs, educational songs, and so on. These songs are mainly set with tunes, rhythm and modern creations to entertain as well as educate children of different age groups.

Actually, songs for children are not restricted to the book records or educational syllabus. They can range from a simple and short song shared by small children to a lovely, melodious and heart rendering songs invented by a loving mother or a certain adult. The oldest of children songs are *Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star*, *London Bridge is Falling Down* and *Jack and Jill*. Some movie soundtracks are also popular with children, like *Do Re Mi* and *Under the sea*.

A lullaby is a soothing song, usually sung to babies or children before they go to sleep, with the purpose of speeding that process. That's why the music and lyrics in the lullaby are often simple and repetitive. The history of lullabies can date back to at least the ancient period and they can be found in every human culture.

The English term "lullaby" is thought to come from 'lu lu' or 'la la' sound made by mothers or nurses to calm children, and 'by' or 'bye bye', either another lulling sound, or a term for good night. Until the modern era lullabies were usually only recorded incidentally in written sources. Most lullabies are simple in tunes, often merely alternating tonic and dominant harmonies for the reason that the intended effect is to put someone to sleep, and wild tonic changes would be somewhat out of place.

The most famous lullaby of all is Johannes Brahms' *lied Wiegenlied* (cradle song), called *Brahms' Lullaby* in English. Other famous lullabies include *Hush, little baby* and *Rock-a-bye Baby*.

## Part 2 Warm-up

**Directions:** Listen carefully to the following action song "Clap If You Feel You Want to" and 1) decide which of the following actions have been mentioned. 2) Then put them in order according to the order they appear in the song. Write down the letter of the picture in the space provided.

A



B



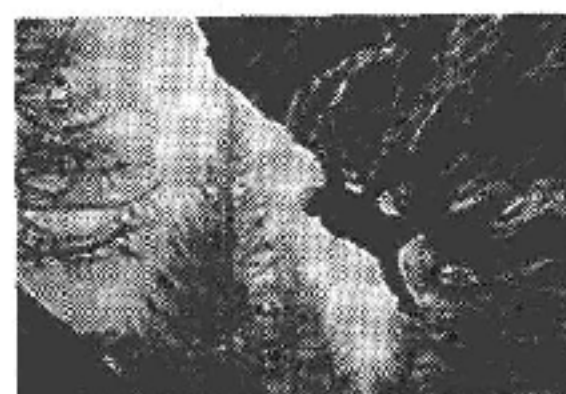
C



D



E



F



G



H



*The order of the actions mentioned in the song is :*

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## Part 3 In-class Listening

### Song A

#### **Brahms' Lullaby—Jewel Kilcher**

Lullaby and good night  
 In the sky stars are bright  
 May the moon's silvery beams  
 Bring you sweet dreams<sup>1</sup>  
 Close your eyes now and rest  
 May these hours be blessed<sup>2</sup>  
 'Til the sky's bright with dawn

When you wake with a yawn<sup>3</sup>  
 Lullaby and good night  
 You are mother's delight  
 I'll protect you from harm  
 And you'll wake in my arms  
 Sleepyhead, close your eyes  
 For I'm right beside you  
 Guardian angels<sup>4</sup> are near  
 So sleep without fear  
 Lullaby and good night  
 With roses bedight  
 Lilies o'er<sup>5</sup> head  
 Lay thee down in thy bed<sup>6</sup>  
 Lullaby and good night  
 You are mother's delight  
 I'll protect you from harm  
 And you'll wake in my arms  
 Lullaby and sleep tight<sup>7</sup>  
 My darlings sleeping  
 On sheets white as cream  
 With a head full of dreams  
 Sleepyhead, close your eyes  
 I'm right beside you  
 Lay thee down now and rest  
 May your slumber be blessed  
 Go to sleep, little one  
 Think of puppies and kittens  
 Go to sleep, little one  
 Think of butterflies in spring  
 Go to sleep, little one  
 Think of sunny bright mornings  
 Hush darling one  
 Sleep through the night  
 Sleep through the night  
 Sleep through the night

# 〈Words〉

lullaby /'lʌləbaɪ/ *n.* 催眠曲, 摇篮曲  
 silvery /'silvəri/ *a.* 似银的, 有银色光泽的

beam /bi:m/ *n.* 光柱, 光束  
 bless /bles/ *v.* 祝福, 保佑

dawn /dɔːn/ *n.* 黎明,拂晓

yawn /jɔːn/ *v.* 打呵欠

sleepyhead /ˈsliːplhed/ *n.* <口>贪睡者,懒鬼

guardian /ˈɡɑːdjən/ *n.* 护卫者,保护人

angel /ˈeɪndʒəl/ *n.* 天使

bedight /biˈdaɪt/ *v.* 装饰

lily /ˈlɪli/ *n.* 百合,百合花

sheet /ʃiːt/ *n.* 被单

cream /kriːm/ *n.* 乳酪,奶油

slumber /ˈslʌmbə/ *n.* 睡眠

puppy /ˈpʌpi/ *n.* (常指未满一岁的)小狗,小动物

kitten /ˈkɪtn/ *n.* 小猫

butterfly /ˈbʌtəflaɪ/ *n.* 蝴蝶

hush /hʌʃ/ *v.* 安静

### 〈Notes〉

1. “May” here is used to express a desire or fervent wish (用于表达愿望、祝愿). Similar usage can be found in the sentence: May you succeed! (祝你成功!) Here the line “May the moon’s silvery beams bring you sweet dreams” describes a beautiful wish of the mother to send the baby a sweet dream via the moonlight.

2. “May these hours be blessed” means “I hope that you have a good sleep”.

3. When a new day comes with bright sunlight in the early morning, you will wake up with yawning. Here the word “yawn” is a rhyme for the “dawn”. This catchy line “’Til the sky’s bright with dawn when you wake with a yawn” depicts a cozy situation when the baby wakes up with the first twilight in the morning.

4. The phrase “Guardian angels” refers to supernatural guides and protectors. (守护天使)

5. O’er=over

6. “Thee” and “thy” are two old-fashioned, poetic word for “you” and “your” respectively when you are talking to only one person. Here the line “Lay thee down in thy bed” means “I lay you down in your bed.”

7. The phrase “sleep tight” is used especially to children before they go to bed to say that you hope they sleep well. (意为“睡个好觉”。)

### 〈Appreciation〉

*Brahms’ Lullaby* is generally acknowledged as the most classic and popular lullaby of all throughout the world. The original version was called *Wiegenlied* produced by Johannes Brahms and published in 1868. Its content was taken from a collection of German folk poems called *Des Knaben Wunderhorn*. Brahms’ original version was composed in German. Brahms wrote it for Bertha Faber, a young singer he knew, on the occasion of the birth of her second son. The English lyrics are similar to the original German. This lullaby sets the listeners thinking about the beautiful night sky and the warm protection of mother. With its tone being gentle, quiet, beautiful and peaceful, the lullaby, just like a newborn baby, is very pure, simple, tranquil and easy to understand. A couple of simple musical phrases conjure up a beautiful image of a mother’s humming the baby into sleep.



Brahms' lullaby has a relaxing and soothing effect on all the listeners. It's a melodious song for not only children but adults as well. Whatever mood you are in, when you hear this lullaby you may feel much more peaceful and relaxed and all of the troubles may get away from your mind.

Jewel Kilcher, born on May 23 in 1974, better known by her stage name Jewel, is an American singer-songwriter, guitarist, actress, and poet. She has received three Grammy Award nominations, an American Music Award, and an MTV Video Music Award and has sold 27 million albums worldwide.

Jewel debuted on February 28, 1995, with the album *Pieces of You* in a studio on Neil Young's ranch, and was backed by her band. After a slow start and relentless touring, *Who Will Save Your Soul*, *You Were Meant For Me* and *Foolish Games* became hit singles. The album became one of the best selling debut albums of all time, going platinum 12 times.

During her career, she has released several albums, frequently switching genres while working on her albums. For example, in 2003, Jewel released the album *0304*, in which she managed to blend dance, urban, and folk—complete with pop overtones, of course—in previously unimaginable ways. Her first country record *Perfectly Clear* was released in 2008, which debuted at No. 1 on the U. S. Billboard Top Country Albums chart.



Jewel released her first independent album *Lullaby* in May 2009, which contains ten self-penned songs as well as covers of five popular nursery rhymes and lullabies like *Somewhere over the Rainbow*, *Brahms' Lullaby*, and *Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star*. The album, as Jewel put it, isn't just a kids' album, but really a mood album—"perfect to relax to at the end of a long day. It will soothe and lull children, but was also written and sung for adults to enjoy." This album became No. 1 on U. S. Billboard Top Kid Audio for several weeks.

### 〈Exercises〉

#### I. Translation

**Directions:** Compare the lyrics of the following Chinese lullaby with those of Brahms' *Lullaby* and spot the similarities between the two. Then try to translate the underlined part into English.

睡吧,睡吧,我亲爱的宝贝,  
妈妈的双手轻轻摇着你。  
摇篮摇你快快安睡,  
夜里安静,被里多温暖



睡吧,睡吧,我亲爱的宝贝,  
妈妈的手臂永远保护你。  
世上一切,快快安睡,  
一切温暖,全都属于你。

睡吧,睡吧,我亲爱的宝贝,  
妈妈爱你,妈妈喜欢你。  
一束百合,一束玫瑰,  
等你睡醒,妈妈都给你。  
睡吧,睡吧,我亲爱的宝贝,  
妈妈爱你,妈妈喜欢你。  
一束百合,一束玫瑰,  
等你睡醒,妈妈都给你。  
睡吧,睡吧,我亲爱的宝贝。

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## II. Imitation

**Directions:** Read the following sentences before you learn to sing this song. While you read, please pay attention to the part where liaison is involved.

1. Close your eyes now and rest
2. And you'll wake in my arms
3. For I'm right beside you
4. I'll protect you from harm
5. With a head full of dreams
6. Think of puppies and kittens
7. Think of butterflies in spring

## III. Oral Activity

**Directions:** In this part there are three oral tasks. Work in pairs or groups to discuss the topic in each task and then show your opinion to the class.

**Task 1.** Please recall the song that your mother often sang to you before you sleep when you were a child.

**Task 2.** What other lullabies do you know?

**Task 3.** Take turns to sing this song out loud and decide whose singing has the most soothing effect on the rest of the class.

## **Song B**

### **Do Re Mi—Julie Andrews**

Let's start at the very beginning

A very good place to start

When you read you begin with a-b-c

When you sing you begin with do-re-mi

Do-re-mi, do-re-mi

The first three notes just happen to be

Do-re-mi, do-re-mi

Do-re-mi-fa-so-la-ti

Let's see if I can make it easy

Doe<sup>1</sup>, a deer, a female deer

Ray<sup>2</sup>, a drop of golden sun<sup>3</sup>

Me<sup>4</sup>, a name I call myself

Far<sup>5</sup>, a long, long way to run

Sew<sup>6</sup>, a needle pulling thread

La, a note to follow sew<sup>7</sup>

Tea<sup>8</sup>, a drink with jam and bread

That will bring us back to do (oh-oh-oh)

Doe, a deer, a female deer

Ray, a drop of golden sun

Me, a name I call myself

Far, a long, long way to run

Sew, a needle pulling thread

La, a note to follow sew

Tea, a drink with jam and bread

That will bring us back to do

Doe, a deer, a female deer

Ray, a drop of golden sun

Me, a name I call myself

Far, a long, long way to run

Sew, a needle pulling thread

La, a note to follow sew

Tea, a drink with jam and bread

That will bring us back to do (oh-oh-oh)  
Do-re-mi-fa-so-la-ti-do so-do!

Now children,  
Do-re-mi-fa-so and so on are only the tools we use to build a song.  
Once you have these notes in your heads,  
You can sing a million different tunes by mixing them up.

Like this.  
So do la fa mi do re  
Can you do that?  
So do la fa mi do re  
So do la ti do re do  
So do la ti do re do  
Now, put it all together.  
So do la fa mi do re  
So do la ti do re do  
Good!

But it doesn't mean anything.  
So we put in words. One word for every note, like this.  
When you know the notes to sing  
You can sing most anything  
Together!  
When you know the notes to sing  
You can sing most anything

Doe, a deer, a female deer  
Ray, a drop of golden sun  
Me, a name I call myself  
Far, a long, long way to run  
Sew, a needle pulling thread  
La, a note to follow sew  
Tea, a drink with jam and bread  
That will bring us back to do  
Do re mi fa so la ti do  
Do ti la so fa mi re  
Do mi mi  
Mi so so  
Re fa fa  
La ti ti  
Do mi mi

Mi so so  
 Re fa fa  
 La ti ti  
 When you know the notes to sing  
 You can sing most anything  
  
 Doe, a deer, a female deer  
 Ray, a drop of golden sun  
 Me, a name I call myself  
 Far, a long, long way to run  
 Sew, a needle pulling thread  
 La, a note to follow sew  
 Tea, a drink with jam and bread  
 That will bring us back to  
 Do ... so do  
 Re ... la fa  
 Mi ... mi do  
 Fa ... re  
 So ... so do  
 La ... la fa  
 Ti ... la so fa mi re  
 Ti do-oh-oh ti do—so do

### 〈Words〉

note /nəʊt/ *n.* 音符

doe /dəʊ/ *n.* 母鹿

deer /diə/ *n.* 鹿

ray /rei/ *n.* 光线

golden /ˈɡəʊldən/ *a.* 金色的, 金黄色的

sew /sju:/ *v.* 缝制, 缝纫

needle /ˈni:dl/ *n.* 针

thread /θred/ *n.* 线, 细丝

jam /dʒæm/ *n.* 果酱

tune /tju:n/ *n.* 曲调, 调子

### 〈Notes〉

1. “Doe” here stands for the note “Do”. It is defined as the female of a deer or related animal.

2. “Ray” here stands for the note “Re”. It is defined as a thin line or narrow beam of light or other radiant energy, as in “*a drop of golden sun.*”

3. “A drop of golden sun” here means “a small quantity of golden sunlight” (一束金色阳光).

4. “Me” here stands for the note “Mi”. It is an objective pronoun referring to the speaker, as in “*a name I call myself.*”

5. “Far” here stands for the note “Fa”. It means “to or at the most distant or re-

mote point", as in "a long long way to run".

6. "Sew" here stands for the note "So", meaning "to work with a needle and thread or with a sewing machine", as in "a needle pulling thread." (Note that the actual corresponding syllable in the solfege (试唱练习) system is *sol*.)

7. The note "La" lacks a satisfactory homophone, so it is simply interpreted as "a note to follow so". It is noted that, while each line of the lyric takes the name of a note from the sol-fa scale, and gives its meaning, "La, a note to follow So..." doesn't fit that pattern and should be considered a placeholder. It is said that Oscar Hammerstein, the lyricist of the song, just bunged in "A note to follow So" and thought he would have another look at it later, but he couldn't come up with anything better.

8. "Tea" here stands for the note "Ti". It refers to a popular hot beverage made by steeping tea leaves in boiling water, as in "a drink with jam and bread."

### 〈Appreciation〉

*Do-Re-Mi* is a show tune from the 1959 Rodgers and Hammerstein musical *The Sound of Music*. Within the story, it is used by Maria to teach the notes of the major musical scale to the Von Trapp children who learn to sing for the first time, even though their father has disallowed frivolity after their mother's death. The song is notable in that the chorus is composed of each syllable of the musical solfege system sung on the pitch it names.

In the stage version, Maria sings this song in the living room of Captain von Trapp's house, shortly after she introduces herself to the children. However, when Ernest Lehman adapted the stage script into a screenplay for the 1965 film adaptation, he made some changes. In the film, Maria and the children sing this song as they wander and have fun over Salzburg (萨尔茨堡).

The song soon became popular in its own right. It is often sung in day care centers. It is also often one of the first songs that children will learn to play on simple children's instruments that have only the eight notes of one octave (八度音阶) of the major C to C scale. The lyrics teach the solfege syllables by linking them with English homophones (or near-homophones), which is really very creative and feasible especially when teaching children to learn music.



The singer of this song, Julie Andrews (born on October 1st, 1935), is an English film and stage actress, singer, and author. She is the recipient of Golden Globe, Emmy, Grammy, BAFTA (英国电影和电视艺术学院), People's Choice Award, Theatre World Award, etc.

Andrews was a former child star on the British music-hall stage. She came to Broadway at the age of 19 portraying "Polly Browne" in the London musical *The Boy*



Friend and it was a hit. After that, she rose to prominence starring in other musicals such as *My Fair Lady* and *Camelot*, and in musical films such as *Mary Poppins* (1964) and *The Sound of Music* (1965), the roles for which she is still best-known.

Andrews' innocent image always fit her crystalline soprano (女高音的) voice, which could scale four and a half octaves. Musicals were her forte, and her career dipped in the 1970s as the form became less popular. To make it worse, an operation on her vocal chords left her singing voice badly damaged in 1998. However, Andrews did not let this keep her down. She had a major revival of her film career in 2000s in family films such as *The Princess Diaries* (2001), its sequel *The Princess Diaries 2: Royal Engagement* (2004), and the *Shrek* animated films (2004 - 2010).

### 〈Exercises〉

#### I. Imagination and Creation

**Directions:** *The following part of the song offers an easy and creative way to teach the children the notes to build a song. Read it carefully and try to come up with a more imaginative way to teach the children the figures from 1 to 10 or the English letters from A to G. Write down your answers on the space provided.*

Doe, a deer, a female deer  
Ray, a drop of golden sun  
Me, a name I call myself  
Far, a long, long way to run  
Sew, a needle pulling thread  
La, a note to follow sew  
Tea, a drink with jam and bread  
That will bring us back to do (oh-oh-oh)

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#### II. Imitation

**Directions:** *Read the following sentences before you learn to sing this song. While you read, please pay attention to the part where liaison is involved.*

1. Ray, a drop of golden sun.  
□
2. Tea, a drink with jam and bread.  
□

3. Do-re-mi-fa-so and so on are only the tools we use to build a song.
4. You can sing a million different tunes by mixing them up.
5. You can sing most anything.

### III. Stage a Play

**Directions:** Watch the video of this song carefully and work in groups to stage this part. One of the group members takes the role of Maria while the rest of the group act as the children. Imaginative adaptations to the musical are allowed to make the communication between the teacher and children more interesting and attractive.

## Part 4 After-class Listening

### Song A

**Directions:** Listen to the following song carefully and then fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 10 with three words at most.

#### Under the Sea—Samuel E. Wright

The seaweed is always greener in somebody else's lake  
 You dream about going up there.  
 But that is (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Just look at the world around you  
 Right here on the ocean floor  
 Such wonderful things (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 What more is you looking for?  
 Under the sea  
 Under the sea  
 Darling it's better down where (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Take it from me  
 (4) \_\_\_\_\_ they work all day  
 Out in the sun they slave away  
 While we devoting full time to floating under the sea  
 Down here all the fish is happy  
 As off through (5) \_\_\_\_\_ they roll  
 The fish on the land ain't happy  
 They're sad 'cause they (6) \_\_\_\_\_  
 But fish in the bowl is lucky  
 They're in for a worser fate  
 One day when the boss (7) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Guess who's gonna be on the plate

Under the sea  
 Under the sea  
 Nobody beat us  
 Fry us and eat us  
 In fricassee  
 We what the land folks (8) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Under the sea we off the hook  
 We got no troubles  
 Life is the bubbles  
  
 Under the sea  
 Under the sea  
 Since (9) \_\_\_\_\_ here  
 We got the beat here  
 Naturally  
 Even the sturgeon an' the ray  
 They get the urge 'n' start to play  
 We (10) \_\_\_\_\_  
 You got to hear it  
 Under the sea  
  
 The newt play the flute  
 The carp play the harp  
 The plaice play the bass  
 And they soundin' sharp  
 The bass play the brass  
 The chub play the tub  
 The fluke is the duke of soul  
 (Yeah)  
 The ray he can play the lings on the strings  
  
 The trout rockin' out  
 The blackfish she sings  
 The smelt and the sprat  
 They know where it's at  
 An' oh that blowfish blow  
  
 Under the sea  
 Under the sea  
 When the sardine begin the beguine  
 It's music to me

What do they got? a lot of sand  
 We got a hot crustacean band  
 Each little clam here know how to jam here  
 Under the sea  
 Each little slug here cuttin' a rug here  
 Under the sea  
 Each little snail here know how to wail here  
 That's why it's hotter under the water  
 Ya we in luck here  
 Down in the muck here  
 Under the sea

### 〈Words〉

seaweed /si:wi:d/	n. 海草, 海藻	chub /tʃʌb/	n. 白鲑
slave /sleiv/	v. 辛勤努力	tub /tʌb/	n. 浴盆
float /fləʊt/	v. 飘浮	fluke /flu:k/	n. 鲮鱼
bowl /bəʊl/	n. 碗, 碗状物	duke /dju:k/	n. 公爵
folk /fəʊk/	n. 人们	sprat /spræt/	n. 西鲱
hook /hʊk/	n. 鱼钩	blowfish /bləʊfɪʃ/	n. 河豚, 黄麻鲈
bubble /'bʌbl/	n. 泡沫	sardine /sɑ:'di:n/	n. 沙丁鱼
sturgeon /'stɜ:dʒən/	n. 鲟鱼	beguine /bi'gi:n/	n. 比根舞, 一种节奏由慢而快的南美舞
newt /nju:t; (US) nut/	n. 蝾螈	crustacean /krʌ'steɪfjən/	n. 甲壳纲动物
flute /flu:t/	n. 长笛	band /bənd/	n. 乐队
carp /kɑ:p/	n. 鲤鱼	slug /slʌg/	n. 蛞蝓属的小型软体动物
harp /hɑ:p/	n. 竖琴	rug /rʌg/	n. (小)地毯, 垫子
plaice /pleis/	n. 欧鲽, 拟庸鲽	wail /weil/	v. 呼啸(长而大声的声音)
bass /beis/	n. 低音部, 男低音, 低音乐器; 鲈鱼	muck /mʌk/	n. 烂泥
sharp /ʃɑ:p/	a. 升半音的; 在音调上升高半音的		
brass /brɑ:s/	n. 黄铜管乐		

### 〈Exercises〉

#### I. Questions for Comprehension

**Directions:** In this part there are five statements and one question. For the first 5 statements, write 'T' (true) or 'F' (false) in the bracket for each of the following statements based on your understanding of this song. And for the question numbered 6, write down your answers in the space provided.

- ( ) 1. It is a mistake if you go to somebody else's lake.
- ( ) 2. Living under the sea is not so wonderful as living on the land.
- ( ) 3. People living on the land work all day out in the sun.
- ( ) 4. The fish on the land are happy.

- ( ) 5. The fish on the land are sad because they will be put on the plate.
- ( ) 6. In the song, there is a line saying "life is the bubbles". What is your understanding of the line?
- 

## II. A band under the sea

**Directions:** *In the song, there is a hot 'crustacean band' living under the sea. Suppose you are to set up a band with 6 members from animals living under the sea. What animals would you like to recruit in your band? Remember to create a striking name for your band.*

## Song B

### Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star—Jewel Kilcher

Twinkle, twinkle, little star  
How I wonder what you are  
Up above the world so high  
Like a diamond in the sky

When the blazing sun is gone  
When he nothing shines upon  
Then you show your little light  
Twinkle, twinkle, all the night

Then the traveller in the dark  
Thanks you for your tiny spark  
He could not see which way to go  
If you did not twinkle so

In the dark blue sky you keep  
And often through my curtains peep  
For you never shut your eye  
Till the sun is in the sky

As your bright and tiny spark  
Lights the traveller in the dark  
Though I know not what you are  
Twinkle, twinkle, little star

Twinkle, twinkle, little star  
How I wonder what you are  
Up above the world so high  
Like a diamond in the sky



Twinkle, twinkle, little star  
How I wonder what you are  
How I wonder what you are

### 〈Words〉

twinkle /'twɪŋkl/ *v.* 闪烁, 闪耀

wonder /'wʌndə/ *n.* 奇迹, 惊奇

diamond /'daɪəmənd/ *n.* 钻石

blazing /'bleɪzɪŋ/ *a.* 炽烧的, 强烈的

shine /ʃaɪn/ *v.* 照耀, 发光

tiny /'taɪni/ *a.* 很少的, 微小的

spark /spɑ:k/ *n.* 火花, 闪光

curtain /'kɜ:tən/ *n.* 窗帘, 门帘

peep /pi:p/ *v.* 窥视, 偷看

shut /ʃʌt/ *v.* 关上, 闭上

## Song C

### Hush, Little Baby—Anonymous

Hush, little baby, don't say a word  
Papa's gonna buy you a mockingbird  
And if that mockingbird don't sing  
Papa's gonna buy you a diamond ring  
If that diamond ring is brass  
Papa's gonna buy you a looking glass  
And if that looking glass should crack  
Papa's gonna buy you a jumping jack  
If that jumping jack won't hop  
Papa's gonna buy you a lollipop  
When that lollipop is done  
Papa's gonna buy you another one  
If that lollipop is all eaten up  
Papa's gonna buy you a real live pup  
And if that real live pup won't bark  
Papa's gonna buy you a horse and cart  
If that horse and cart fall down  
You'll still be the prettiest girl in town

### 〈Words〉

mockingbird /'mɒkɪŋbɜ:d/ *n.* 嘲鸟(善鸣叫,并能模仿别种鸟的叫声)

ring /rɪŋ/ *n.* 戒指

brass /brʌs/ *v.* 黄铜

crack /kræk/ *v.* (使)破裂, 裂纹, (使)爆裂

hop /hɒp/ *v.* 单脚跳

lollipop /'lɒlɪpɒp/ *n.* 棒棒糖

live /laɪv/ *a.* 实况转播的

pup /pʌp/ n. 小狗  
bark /bɑ:k/ v. 吠, 咆哮

cart /kɑ:t/ n. 手推车

### 〈Further Development〉

#### I. Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** *The following passage is a brief introduction to Jewel Kilcher, one of the hottest-selling female artists on the music scene today. The passage is followed by 6 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Read it carefully and then decide on the best choice.*

#### Life Story of Jewel Kilcher

Much like Michael Jordan, she's known by one name. But unlike Jordan, she didn't need Scottie Pippen to finally get over the hump. She started as a soloist and is still best known for her solo work.

Jewel Kilcher, professionally known simply as Jewel, was born in Payson, Utah, in 1974 to Atz Kilcher and Lenedra Carroll. She spent most of her formative years in Alaska, living with her father. She learned to sing while still in elementary school, by performing at bars and taverns with her father, who apparently doesn't abide by United States child labor laws.

She went to high school in Interlochen, Michigan on scholarship at the prestigious Interlochen Arts Academy, where she majored in operatic voice. While there, she learned to play the guitar—her trademark ever since. After graduation in 1992, she moved to San Diego to be with her mother. Having no formal education, she was hard-pressed to find a job, and tried her hand in waitressing and other low-wage jobs. Eventually she gave up and focused on her musical career instead. She lived in her Volkswagen van, writing songs. She lived in her VW bug while performing at local coffee houses. Finally, in 1993, she was discovered during one of these coffee house performances, and shortly after she signed a recording deal with Atlantic records for her first album, and her soul. Then in 1995, her debut album, *Pieces of You*, which featured the hit songs *Who Will Save Your Soul* and *You Were Meant For Me*, proved to be a huge success and sold over 12 million copies. Jewel made her mark as a singer and songwriter with this 1995 debut album.

Her introspective lovelorn vocal evocations struck the right emotive chord, and, while Jewel seemed to be riding the feminine bandwagon at the time, her storybook life and picture-postcard looks gave her the media edge many other female singers lacked. "I went from being homeless to being rich in four years, but just because someone has a nice voice or is attractive to look at, I don't think makes that okay. To me, it's too preferential," Jewel said. "This business can be quite difficult and hard work. I guess you do it so you get famous. But that never really interested me, I'd rather be home in Alas-

ka. I love what I do and I get to fulfill my creative desire, but I'm more interested in the fact that fame gives me a public platform to help people." Actually, her introspective folk-pop songs and vocal talents had critics comparing her to Alanis Morissette and Tori Amos, and her second album, *Spirit* (1998) was an immediate success.

In addition to being a pop star, Jewel published *A Night Without Armor* in 1998, a collection of poetry that became a best-seller, and she co-starred with Tobey Maguire and Skeet Ulrich in the 1999 film *Ride With the Devil* (directed by Ang Lee). Her other records include a collection of Christmas songs, *Joy: A Holiday Collection* (1999), 2001's *This Way*; 0304 (2003); *Goodbye Alice in Wonderland* (2006); *Perfectly Clear* (2008); *Lullaby* (2009); and *Sweet and Wild* (2010) and most of her albums are a huge success.

Jewel is also active in philanthropy, founding the non-profit organization Higher Ground For Humanity together with her mother, Lenedra J. Carroll. She is also a supporter of the ONE Campaign.

1. In which state was Jewel born?
  - A. California.
  - B. Alaska.
  - C. Utah.
  - D. Michigan.
2. What was the name of Jewel Kilchers' first album?
  - A. *Spirit*.
  - B. *Pieces of You*.
  - C. *This Way*.
  - D. *Joy: A Holiday Collection*.
3. What is the attitude of Jewel towards her fame?
  - A. She regards it as a platform to help people.
  - B. She thinks it is unbelievable.
  - C. She takes it as a privilege.
  - D. She treats it as a burden on her creative work.
4. What is the name of the book of poetry published by Jewel Kilcher?
  - A. *An Afternoon without Tea*.
  - B. *A Day without Sunlight*.
  - C. *A Night without Armor*.
  - D. *An Evening without Parties*.
5. What was the title of the film with which Jewel Kilcher started her Hollywood career?
  - A. *Kill the Popstar*.
  - B. *Ride With the Devil*.
  - C. *Two Satans and a Saint*.
  - D. *Love in the Bronx*.
6. Which instrument is Jewel Kilcher often seen playing?
  - A. Guitar.
  - B. Tambourine.
  - C. Flute.
  - D. Accordion.

## II. More Listening

**Directions:** Try to find more English children's song and share them with your

classmates.

### III. Speaking

**Directions:** In this part there are two oral tasks. Work in pairs or groups to discuss the topic in each task and then show your opinion to the class.

**Task 1:** Song B *Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star* is different in music from the traditional nursery rhyme sung by a group of children with the same title. Listen to the old version and compare it with song B, tell us which one do you like better? Why or why not?

**Task 2:** Song C “Hush, little baby” is a famous lullaby, in which many promises have been made by a parent to the child if it will only be quiet and go to sleep. In the song, the parent promises “a mockingbird”, “a diamond ring”, “a horse and coach”, and other treasures. Suppose you are a parent. Rewrite the lyrics in a creative way by making promises to your child or child of your relatives’ and sing your own song to the class. Remember to choose items that you think a child would like to have. For example:

Hush, little baby, don't say a word.

Momma's gonna buy you a ladybird.

And if that ladybird is lost,

Momma's gonna buy you a rattle-drum.

If that rattle-drum should be dumb,

Momma's gonna buy you a new seesaw.

And if that \_\_\_\_\_,

Momma's gonna buy you \_\_\_\_\_

.....

### IV. Writing

**Directions:** Action songs are songs for children to move, to participate and to dance. Usually action songs have words that are easy to remember and are a great way to burn energy and have fun! Create your own verses of an action song according to the following steps.

**Step 1:** Go through the following lyrics of an action song *The Ants Go Marching* and think about what's the relationship between the last underlined words and the numbers in the same line.

The ants go marching one by one, hurrah, hurrah, (*march*)

The ants go marching one by one, hurrah, hurrah,

The ants go marching one by **one**,

The little one stops to suck his thumb, (*pretend to suck thumb*)

And they all go marching down to the ground, (*stoop and march*)  
To get out of the rain. Boom, Boom, Boom!

*Repeat with :*

Two by **two**—tie his shoe  
Three by **three**—climb a tree  
Four by **four**—shut the door  
Five by **five**—take a dive  
Six by **six**—pick up sticks  
Seven by **seven**—pray to heaven  
Eight by **eight**—shut the gate  
Nine by **nine**—check the time  
Ten by ten—say “the end”.

**Step 2:** Try to write your own words to substitute the underlined parts in the space provided.

*Repeat with :*

Two by **two**—                      
Three by **three**—                      
Four by **four**—                      
Five by **five**—                      
Six by **six**—                      
Seven by **seven**—                      
Eight by **eight**—                      
Nine by **nine**—                      
Ten by ten—say “the end”.

**Step 3:** Revise what you have written. Remember your own verses should be different from the original and rhyme with the numbers.

## **Part 5 Achievement Test**

### **I . Listening Comprehension (30%)**

**Directions:** Listen to the following part of *Twinkle , Twinkle , Little Star* carefully and then fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 10 with three words at most.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star  
How I wonder (1)                       
Up above the world (2)



Like (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky  
 When the blazing sun is gone  
 When he nothing (4) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Then you show (5) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Twinkle, twinkle, all the night  
 Then the traveller (6) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Thanks you for your (7) \_\_\_\_\_  
 He could not see which way to go  
 If you did not (8) \_\_\_\_\_  
 In the dark blue sky you keep  
 And often through (9) \_\_\_\_\_ peep  
 For you never (10) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Till the sun is in the sky

## II. Multiple Choice (20%)

**Directions:** *There are 10 incomplete statements or questions in this part. For each statement or question there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one according to what you have learned from this unit.*

- Which of the following does NOT belong to children's song?  
 A. lullaby songs. B. cradle songs.  
 C. nursery rhymes D. love songs.
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a soothing song, usually sung to children before they go to sleep.  
 A. Jazz music B. action song  
 C. lullaby song D. rock music
- The following songs are sung by Jewel EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. *Brahms' lullaby* B. *Fearless*  
 C. *Who Will Save Your Soul* D. *You Were Meant for Me*
- The original version of *Brahms's lullaby* was composed in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. German B. French  
 C. English D. Russia
- Jewel Kilcher is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ singer-songwriter, guitarist, actress, and poet.  
 A. American B. Italian  
 C. British D. Brazilian
- In which year did Jewel make her mark as a singer and songwriter with her debut album?  
 A. 1992. B. 1993.  
 C. 1995. D. 2001.

7. *Do-Re-Mi* is a show tune from the 1959 Rodgers and Hammerstein musical \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. *The Lion King* B. *The Sound of Music*  
C. *Cats* D. *Phantom of the Opera*
8. Which of the following is NOT true about Julia Elizabeth Andrews?
- A. She is a film and stage actress. B. She is a singer.  
C. She is an author. D. She is a songwriter.
9. *Under the Sea* is an Academy Award-winning song from Disney's 1989 animated film \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. *Finding Nemo* B. *Ice Age*  
C. *The Little Mermaid* D. *Shark Tale*
10. *Under the Sea* is sung by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Courtney John B. Samuel E. Wright  
C. Andrew Lloyd Webber D. Jimmy Buffett

### III. Vocabulary (20%)

**Directions:** In this part, there are 10 incomplete sentences here. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word you choose from a word bank. Read the sentences carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please write down the answers in the brackets.

A. spark	B. peep	C. lollipop	D. dawn	E. floating	F. yawned
G. thread	H. hook	I. bubble	J. cracked	K. hop	

- The scene of a rainbow tastes like a juicy, colorful and sweet \_\_\_\_\_.
- He stretched, \_\_\_\_\_ a little, and said "Take it easy, men."
- If your zip sticks, it might be because a \_\_\_\_\_ has caught.
- Some leaves were \_\_\_\_\_ about on the still lake.
- Now, the important thing is to get the \_\_\_\_\_ close to the fish.
- His hope vanished like a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ triggered the explosion.
- It's impolite to \_\_\_\_\_ at others.
- Slip your shoes off and \_\_\_\_\_ up on the bed.
- He carefully \_\_\_\_\_ a nut and then gave it to me.

### IV. Translation (30%)

**Directions:** In this part there are 5 English sentences from the songs in the After-class Listening. Please translate them into Chinese and write down your translation in the space provided.

- The seaweed is always greener in somebody else's lake.

2. Just look at the world around you right here on the ocean floor. Such wonderful things surround you. What more is you looking for?

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3. When the blazing sun is gone, when he nothing shines upon, then you show your little light, twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

---

4. And if that looking glass should crack, Papa's gonna buy you a jumping jack.

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5. And if that real live pup won't bark, Papa's gonna buy you a horse and cart.

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## Unit Eight Movie

### Part 1 Cultural Background and Related Information

Musical theatre (音乐剧) is a form of theatre combining music, songs, dance routines, and spoken dialogue. Since the early 20th century, musical theatre stage works have generally been called simply “musicals”. Book musicals (叙事音乐剧) is one of the subgenres of musicals, which have been referred to as a musical play where the songs and dances are fully integrated into a well-made story with serious dramatic goals. The three main components of a book musical are the music, the lyrics, and the book. The book of a musical refers to the story, including the spoken dialogue. Book can also refer to the dialogue and lyrics together. The *music* and *lyrics* together form the score (词曲) of the musical.

A book musical is usually built around four to six main theme tunes that are re-peated (重奏) later in the show, although it sometimes consists of a series of songs not directly musically related. Spoken dialogue is generally interspersed between musical numbers, although “sung dialogue” or recitative may be used, especially in so-called “sung-through” musicals such as *Jesus Christ Superstar*, *Les Misérables*, and *Evita*.

A book musical’s moments of greatest dramatic intensity are often performed in song. Proverbially, “when the emotion becomes too strong for speech you sing; when it becomes too strong for song, you dance.” In a book musical, a song is ideally crafted to suit characters and their situation within the story. The material a musical adopts may be original, or it may be adapted from novels (*Wicked*), plays (*Hello, Dolly!*), classic legends (*Camelot*), historical events (*Evita*) or films. On the other hand, many successful musical theatre works have been adapted for musical films, such as *The Sound of Music*, *My Fair Lady*, and *Chicago*.

The Broadway theatre (in the U. S. ) and London West (in Britain) were the most active sources of musicals from the 19th century through much of the 20th century. Actually, musicals are now performed all around the world. They may be presented such large venues as West End and Broadway theatre productions in London and New York City, or in smaller theatre, off-Broadway or regional productions either on tour or by amateur groups in schools, theatres and other performance spaces. In addition to Britain and North America, there are vibrant musical theatre scenes in many countries in Europe, Latin America and Asia. Some famous musicals include *Evita*, *The Sound of Music*, *The Fantasticks*, *Cats* and *The Phantom of the Opera*.

## Part 2 Warm-up

**Directions:** *Column A is a list of 6 movie soundtracks. Match them with the movie they belong to in Column B.*

Column A	Column B	Column A	Column B
1. <i>My Heart Will Go On</i>	A. Pearl Harbor	4. <i>Don't Cry for Me Argentina</i>	D. The Lion King
2. <i>Can You Feel the Love Tonight</i>	B. Titanic	5. <i>Colors of the Wind</i>	E. The Prince of Egypt
3. <i>There You'll Be</i>	C. Evita (贝隆夫人)	6. <i>When You Believe</i>	F. Pocahontas

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part 3 In-class Listening

### Song A

#### Don't Cry for Me Argentina—Madonna

It won't be easy, you'll think it strange  
 When I try to explain how I feel  
 That I still need your love after all that I've done  
 You won't believe me  
 All you will see is a girl you once knew  
 Although she's dressed up to the nines<sup>1</sup>  
 At sixes and sevens with you<sup>2</sup>  
  
 I had to let it happen, I had to change  
 Couldn't stay all my life down that hill<sup>3</sup>  
 Looking out of the window, staying out of the sun  
 So I chose freedom  
 Running around trying everything new  
 But nothing impressed me at all  
 I never expected it to<sup>4</sup>  
  
 Don't cry for me Argentina...  
 The truth is I never left you  
 All through my wild days, my mad existence<sup>5</sup>  
 I kept my promise



Don't keep your distance<sup>6</sup>  
 And as for fortune, and as for fame  
 I never invited them in  
 Though it seemed to the world they were all I desired  
 They are illusions  
 They're not the solutions they promised to be  
 The answer was here all the time  
 I love you and hope you love me  
 Don't cry for me Argentina...  
 The truth is I never left you  
 All through my wild days, my mad existence  
 I kept my promise  
 Don't keep your distance  
 Have I said too much?  
 There's nothing more I can think of to say to you  
 But all you have to do is look at me to know  
 That every word is true

### 〈Words〉

Argentina /ˌɑːdʒəntinə/ *n.* 阿根廷  
 impress /ɪmˈpres/ *v.* 留下印象  
 existence /ɪɡzɪstəns/ *n.* 生存的行为或状态

fortune /ˈfɔːtʃən/ *n.* 财富;运气  
 fame /feɪm/ *n.* 名声, 名望  
 illusion /ɪˈluːʒən/ *n.* 幻想

### 〈Notes〉

1. "Dressed up to the nines" is a colloquial expression meaning "dressed in beautiful clothes." (穿着讲究, 华丽)

2. The phrase "at sixes and sevens" means "in disorder or chaos." In this line, it means that I am now the same girl as before who has ever been with you in the hard times and who did not behave very decently. (但我还是那个曾经和你一起玩耍疯癫的女孩。)

3. "Couldn't stay all my life down that hill" implies that it's impossible for "me" to continue the miserable life as before, so that's why "I" need to make some changes.

4. "I never expected it to" is an elliptical sentence, the whole version of which is "I never expected it to impress me."

5. The two words "wild" and "mad" indicates her past life when she was a social butterfly.

6. "Keep one's distance" is a phrase meaning "stay clear of or avoid sb." (避开, 不理睬某人)

### 〈Appreciation〉

*Don't Cry for Me Argentina* is the best-known song from the wonderful musical epic *Evita* (in 1978) with music by Andrew Lloyd Webber and lyrics by Tim Rice. It was sung by the title character Eva Perón when she addressed the crowd from the balcony of the Casa Rosada (总统府玫瑰宫). It was Julie Covington who sang *Don't Cry for Me Argentina* for the original 1976 studio release. The single topped the UK Singles Chart in February 1977 for a week, selling almost a million copies in the UK. It was a marvelous success at the time. Almost 20 years later, Madonna starred in the 1996 film, *Evita*, and recorded the song for its soundtrack. The single turned out to be a big worldwide hit, taking the number one spot in several countries, especially in France.

The hit musical is based on the life of Argentine political leader Eva Perón, who rose from illegitimate peasant to mistress of a traveling tango singer, to dance-hall girl, to high-fashion pinup model, to radio and movie star and eventually became the wife of Argentinian president Juan Perón. She became the most beloved and hated woman in Argentina because her huge political influence and constant charity work earned her scorn and fear from the military and upper classes but adoration and love from the workers and lower classes. She fulfills the biography of saints: live big, die young, and leave a memory that time can transform into gaudy myth.

The signature theme *Don't Cry for Me Argentina*, faithful to the depth and breadth of Tim Rice's lyrics, to the ravishing Andrew Lloyd Webber score that synthesizes Broadway, opera and pop with the lilt of Latino lounge music (酒吧音乐), echoes in millions of listeners' hearts about the love towards Argentina, Evita's motherland. The ardent love in the song can only be felt with your devoted heart and tranquil soul. Besides patriotism reflected in the lyrics, the song, featuring a sweeping melody tied to broad emotional themes of regret and defiance, also depicts Evita's craving for change and her strong will to carry it out to alleviate the suffering of the nation's poor.

Madonna (born on August 16, 1958), known for continuously reinventing both her music and image, and for retaining a standard of autonomy within the recording industry, is considered to be one of the most influential figures in contemporary music in the past 27 years.

Actually, she is not only an American recording artist but also an actress and entrepreneur. She moved to New York City in 1977 to pursue her stardom. After performing in rock music groups, her debut album was released in 1983. A series of albums were released afterwards in which she found immense popularity by pushing the boundaries of lyrical content in mainstream popular music and imagery in her music videos, which became a fixture (常客) on MTV. Throughout her career, many of her songs have hit number one on the record charts, including *Like a Virgin* (1984), *Papa Don't*



*Preach* (1986), *Vogue* (1990), *Music* (2000), *Hung Up* (2005), and *4 Minutes* (2008). Madonna has been praised by critics for her diverse musical productions while at the same time serving as a lightning rod for religious controversy.

Her wonderful performance in *Evita* (1996) had proven her versatility as a star in both film and music. Critics said that Madonna's portrayal of Eva Perón not only brought back to life the story of Eva's life, but breathed new life into her as well! That's why she won critical acclaim and a Golden Globe Award for Best Actress in Motion Picture Musical or Comedy for her role in *Evita*. Madonna's other ventures include being a fashion designer, children's book author, film director and producer, and owner of her own recording company Maverick corporation as a joint venture with Time Warner.

Madonna has sold more than 300 million records worldwide. The *Guinness World Records* lists her as the world's top-selling female recording artist, as well as the most successful female recording artist of all time. The Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) lists her as the best-selling female rock artist of the 20th century, and the second top-selling female artist in the United States behind Barbra Streisand, with 64 million certified albums. In 2008, *Billboard* magazine ranked her at number two behind only The Beatles, on the "Billboard Hot 100 All-Time Top Artists", making her the most successful solo artist in the history of the chart. She was also inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in the same year.

### 〈Exercises〉

#### I. Translation

**Directions:** Complete the following sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets, trying to use what you have learned from the lyrics.

1. She is \_\_\_\_\_ (身着盛装).
2. So I chose freedom running around and trying everything new. But \_\_\_\_\_ (什么都没给我留下深刻印象), I never expected it to.
3. I kept my promise, \_\_\_\_\_ (所以请别和我保持距离).
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (至于财富和名声), I never invited them in.
5. It seemed to the world that \_\_\_\_\_ (这些似乎都是当时我所渴望得到的).

#### II. Imitation

**Directions:** Read the following sentences before you learn to sing this song. While you read, please pay attention to the pronunciation of the contractions (缩写) in the underlined letters.

1. It won't be easy, you'll think it strange.
2. That I still need your love after all that I've done.
3. You won't believe me.

4. Although she's dressed up to the nines, ...
5. Couldn't stay all my life down that hill.
6. Don't cry for me Argentina.
7. Don't keep your distance.
8. They're not the solutions they promised to be.
9. There's nothing more I can think of to say to you.

### III. Oral Activity—Interview

**Directions:** *It's said that in order to play Perón, Madonna even wrote to director Alan Parker, explaining how she would be perfect for the part. Suppose you are one of the candidates who also want to play the part of Perón, you need to talk to a panel of experts (专家组) and try to persuade them to give you the opportunity. Work in groups of 5, with two candidates and a panel of judges composed of Alan Parker, Lloyd Webber, and Tim Rice. Stage an interview and show us who is to win the role.*

## Song B

### Casablanca—Bertie Higgins

I fell in love with you  
 Watching Casablanca,  
 Back row at the drive-in show<sup>1</sup>  
 In the flickering light<sup>2</sup>  
 Popcorn and cokes beneath the stars  
 Became champagne and caviar<sup>3</sup>  
 Making love on a long hot summer's night  
  
 I thought you fell in love with me  
 Watching Casablanca.  
 Holding hands beneath the paddle fans  
 In Rick's candle-lit cafe<sup>4</sup>  
 Hiding in the shadows from the spies<sup>5</sup>  
 A Moroccan moon-light<sup>6</sup> in your eyes  
 Making magic at the movies in my old Chevrolet<sup>7</sup>  
  
 Oh, a kiss is still a kiss in Casablanca  
 But a kiss is not a kiss without your sigh<sup>8</sup>  
 Please come back to me in Casablanca,  
 I love you more and more each day as time goes by<sup>9</sup>  
  
 I guess there are many broken hearts in Casablanca  
 You know I've never really been there  
 So I don't know.  
 I guess our love story will never be seen



On the big wide silver screen<sup>10</sup>  
 But it hurt just as bad  
 When I had to watch you go  
 Oh, a kiss is still a kiss in Casablanca  
 But a kiss is not a kiss without your sigh  
 Please come back to me in Casablanca  
 I love you more and more each day as time goes by  
 Oh, a kiss is still a kiss in Casablanca  
 But a kiss is not a kiss without your sigh  
 Please come back to me in Casablanca  
 I love you more and more each day as time goes by  
 I love you more and more each day as time goes by

### 〈Words〉

drive-in / 'draɪvɪn/	a. 免下车的	shadow / 'ʃædəu/	n. 阴影
flickering / 'flɪkərɪŋ/	a. 闪烁的, 忽隐忽现的	spy / spai/	n. 特工人员, 间谍
popcorn / 'pɒpkɔ:n/	n. 爆米花	Moroccan / mə'rɒkən/	a. 摩洛哥的
caviar / 'kæviɑ:/	n. 鱼子酱	magic / 'mædʒɪk/	n. 魔法, 巫术, 戏法
paddle / 'pædl/	n. 宽叶短桨	Chevrolet / 'ʃevrəʊleɪ/	n. (美国)雪弗莱牌汽车
cafe / 'kæfeɪ; (US)kæ'feɪ/	n. 咖啡馆, 小餐馆	silver / 'sɪlvə/	a. 似银的

### 〈Notes〉

1. "The drive-in show" here means the cinema at which people get service while in their cars.
2. "The flickering light" here refers to the light that flashed and died away by turns when the movie was on.
3. "Popcorn (爆米花) and coke" (可乐) are the two favorite movie snacks in America while "champagne and caviar" are the two typical delicacies for candle-lit dinner for lovers. So the line "popcorn and cokes beneath the stars became champagne and caviar" is meant to say that the atmosphere in the drive-in show is so romantic and we are so happy while watching Casablanca that the popcorn and cokes tasted as delicious as champagne and caviar. "Beneath the stars" means "in the open air".
4. "Rick's candle-lit café" means the café owned by Richard Blaine (nicknamed Rick), the hero of the movie. The whole line "Holding hands beneath the paddle fans in Rick's candle-lit café" has a double meaning with one referring to the episode in the movie when the hero and heroine holding hands under the ceiling fan, and the other referring to the lovers holding hands while watching the movie.
5. "Spies" refer to the agents (特务, 特工) in the movie, that is, Ilsa Lund (the heroine of the movie *Casablanca*) and her husband.



6. “A Moroccan moonlight” here refers to the background of North Africa in the movie.

7. “Chevrolet”(雪弗莱)is one of the best popular brands of cars in America. It has almost become one of the symbols of America. This line “making magic at the movies in my old Chevrolet” means a romantic movie is also going on in my old car.

8. “A kiss is still a kiss” comes from *As time goes by*, the original soundtrack of *Casablanca*, with the words like this: A kiss is still a kiss, a sigh is just a sigh. . . This line “oh, a kiss is still a kiss in Casablanca, but a kiss is not a kiss without your sigh” implies the fact that we two were in love when watching the movie, but now our romance broke up, so a kiss is meaningless to me now if it’s not your kiss, and meanwhile the movie could not move me either.

9. This line “please come back to me in Casablanca, I love you more and more each day as time goes by” tells us both the singer’s longing for his girlfriend to come back to him and the singer’s promise of loving his girlfriend forever because he cannot stand the torture of missing his girlfriend. Note that “As time goes by” is a pun here, which may either refer to “the soundtrack of the movie” or mean “with the passage of time.”

10. “Silver screen” here refers to movie screen. It got the meaning from a type of movie screen covered with silver-colored metallic paint.

### 〈Appreciation〉

*Casablanca* is one of the classic songs beloved by people all over the world, whose music and lyrics have become iconic. However, quite a few people often mistook it as the theme song for the film *Casablanca*, a 1942 American romantic drama film starring Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman. The movie, set in World War II, focuses on a man torn between love and virtue. He must choose between his love for a woman and helping her and her Resistance leader (反纳粹领导人) husband escape from the Vichy-controlled Moroccan city of Casablanca to continue his fight against the Nazis. Actually, the song was released in the 1980s, almost 40 years later than the film *Casablanca*, and has been popular ever since.

It’s said that Bertie Higgins created the song after he watched the film. He incorporated his own feeling towards his ex-girlfriend into the song. In the first stanza of the song, the singer recalls the romance of falling in love with each other while watching the film *Casablanca*. The melodious music together with the singer’s rich and magnetic male voice touches listeners’ inner world. The later part of the song depicts another story: the romance broke up, and the boy was in deep sorrow all day long. He spent the time immersing himself in recalling the past sweet time and kept on appealing to his girlfriend to come back to him. Hearing repeated words like “*Oh, a kiss is still a kiss in Casablanca, but a kiss is not a kiss without your sigh. Please come back to me in Casablanca, I love you more and more each day as time goes by*”, the listeners may easily be touched

by his sincere yelling for his girlfriend's coming back. This song crystallizes the mixed feelings of sadness and torture when missing his girlfriend and the yearning for her to come back. No wonder there is scarcely anyone who can remain unmoved by the song. It provides tangible evidence of what romance means, but more importantly, what we should value. It is this sense of sincerity and eagerness of embracing true love that gives the song its timelessness.

Bertie Higgins was born Elbert Joseph Higgins of Portuguese, Irish and German descent on December 8 in 1944 and raised in the picturesque Greek community of Tarpon Springs, Florida. Besides being an adult-contemporary vocalist, songwriter, and guitarist, he is an accomplished screenwriter, novelist and actor. His great great grandfather was Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, the German poet who penned "Faust" (浮士德). He also became a multi-platinum recording artist in the Pacific Rim countries (环太平洋地区的周边国家) including Japan and China due to the mega-hit, *Casablanca*.

His love songs explore the efforts of man trying to comprehend the mystery and attractiveness of woman. His story songs often combine past experiences and future hopes. The resounding theme that can be found in Bertie's work is to "make the best of today lest tomorrow never comes".

Bertie, who once supported himself as a sponge diver, began his career in show business at the age of twelve as a ventriloquist (口技表演者). His musical career began with a teenage band, and there he became drummer for the Tommy Roe band. Later, tired of the rigors of the road and yearning to make his own musical statement, Bertie left the band and returned home to Florida. He put down his drumsticks, picked up a guitar and began crafting music and lyrics. It proved to be a period of great satisfaction and personal release. The single *Key Largo* was released in 1981 and reached number one in the nation. Other hit singles followed like *Just Another Day in Paradise*, *Casablanca* and *Pirates and Poets*.



In the past several years, Bertie and his group "The Band of Pirates" has toured extensively around the globe. He has received enthusiastic reviews and approval from the music industry and his fans alike. He is named in the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in Cleveland and displayed in the Georgia Music Hall of Fame in Macon.

### 〈Exercises〉

#### I . Being a songwriter

**Directions:** Use your imagination and creativity to write something like song, poem or review about a movie that has deeply impressed you. You may entitle it with the name of the movie and incorporate your own life experience into your writing just as the songwriter of *Casablanca* did.