

Part 5 Achievement Test

I. Listening Comprehension (30%)

Directions: Listen to the following part of *I Will be Your Friend* carefully and then fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 10 with three words at most.

So many memories and so many miles
The road that stretches behind us
We've had some (1) _____ and our share of tears
But all these moments (2) _____
I'll be your friend (3) _____
Against the wind and the rain of every season
Won't walk away in the (4) _____
I will be your friend
I'm saying I will be (5) _____
Sure as the river (6) _____ the sea
High as the mountain that reaches
You were there by my side (7) _____
(And) helped me on my feet again
I'll be your friend for a lifetime
Against the wind and the rain of every season
Won't walk away in the hard times
I will be your friend
I'm saying I will be your friend
So in the valley walk on
Don't have to (8) _____
'Cause in the hard times
We keep (9) _____
As we learn, as we live
That we live (10) _____
I'll be your friend for a lifetime
Against the wind and the rain of every season
Won't walk away in the hard times
I will be your friend
I'm saying I will be your friend

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 accord-

ing to what you have learned from this unit.

1. English folk music has produced several important musical genres, which include the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. ballads
 - B. carols
 - C. Ethno pop
 - D. work songs
2. Folk music has interacted with other musical traditions and produced some musical subgenres. Which of the following is NOT one of the subgenres of folk music?
 - A. Electric folk.
 - B. Folk punk.
 - C. Anti-folk.
 - D. Heavy Metal.
3. Which of the following statements about Neofolk is TRUE?
 - A. It began in the 1980s and the genre is largely European.
 - B. It was pioneered by the London-based Irish band The Pogues in the 1980s.
 - C. Its representative performers are The Byrds, The Mamas & the Papas.
 - D. It began in New York City.
4. The folk revival in America and in Britain started after _____, after which folk was seen as a musical style.
 - A. World War I
 - B. World War II
 - C. 1930
 - D. 1980
5. *That's What Friends Are For* is a 1982 song written by _____ and _____.
 - A. Andrew Lloyd Webber; Michael Ball
 - B. Rodgers; Hammerstein
 - C. Burt Bacharach; Carole Bayer Sager
 - D. Elton John; Tim Rice
6. Dionne Warwick is a(n) _____ singer and actress.
 - A. French
 - B. American
 - C. Irish
 - D. German
7. Dionne Warwick received her first Grammy Award in _____ for the classic *Do You Know the Way to San Jose*?
 - A. 1968
 - B. 1962
 - C. 1998
 - D. 1986
8. Who is the African-American solo female artist in 1969 to win the prestigious award for Best Contemporary Female Vocal Performance?
 - A. Ella Fitzgerald.
 - B. Barbra Streisand.
 - C. Dionne Warwick.
 - D. Christina Aguilera.
9. What is the tone of the song *Your Friend*?
 - A. Romantic.
 - B. Sincere.
 - C. Sad.
 - D. Hysterical.
10. Amy Grant is an American singer-songwriter, musician, best known for her _____.
 - A. contemporary Christian music

- B. quasi-metal music
- C. bounce-bounce hip-hop
- D. soul music

III. Vocabulary (20%)

Directions: *Column A is a list of new words in this chapter. Match them with their Chinese equivalents in Column B.*

Column A	Column B	Column A	Column B
1. acquaintance	A. 马戏团	6. affection	F. 迷路, 迷失方向
2. wander	B. 友爱	7. shelter	G. 微风
3. weary	C. 伸展	8. circus	H. 遮盖物
4. roar	D. 吼叫	9. rock	I. 熟人
5. breeze	E. 支柱	10. stretch	J. 疲倦的

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. If you're feeling all alone, if somebody makes you cry, don't you worry about a thing. I'll dry your eyes.

2. I'll make you laugh at a broken heart wherever you are.

3. If the walls come down some day. All alone and you feel afraid. Be there when you call my name.

4. I'll be your friend for a lifetime against the wind and the rain of every season.

5. We've had some laughter and our share of tears but all these moments unite us.

Unit Eleven Charity & Help

Part 1 Cultural Background and Related Information

Progressive rock (前卫摇滚), also termed as prog rock or prog, is one of the most important and influential subgenres of rock music. Originating in Britain in the late 1960s, it essentially absorbs influences from folk, jazz fusion as well as classical music. In addition to the traditional instrumentation of guitar, organ, bass and drums, it also makes an extensive use of instruments unusual in rock music such as flute, saxophone, violin and keyboard instruments including the synthesizer (电子音响合成器), piano and mellotron (电子琴).

Progressive rock is mainly characterized by long compositions ranging from several minutes to more than thirty minutes, which are, more often than not, divided into shorter parts. The themes covered in it, obviously not typical of rock or pop music, often concern fantasy, history, religion, and sometimes even darker subjects like madness, death and war. From its beginning to the mid-1970s, progressive rock had been gaining momentum and reached its peak of popularity with new groups springing up constantly, such as Genesis, King Crimson, Yes, Jethro Tull and Pink Floyd. However, this musical genre started to lose ground during the late 1970s mainly due to the emergence of punk rock and disco.

Progressive rock was revitalized in the early 1980s. Such groups, known as “neo-progressive” bands, came forward with changed musical direction, simplified music and more electronic elements. Likewise, the 1990s saw progressive rock gain wide popularity once again. Over the years it has spawned a variety of subgenres. Notable examples include symphonic rock, art rock, math rock and progressive metal.

Part 2 Warm-up

Directions: *The following pictures are musical instruments commonly used in playing progressive rock. Identify them and put the corresponding letter on the line below each picture.*



Picture 1: _____



Picture 2: _____



Picture 3: _____



Picture 4: _____



Picture 5: _____



Picture 6: _____

A. violin B. piano C. flute D. synthesizer E. saxophone F. mellotron

Part 3 In-class Listening

Song A

Another Day in Paradise — Phil Collins

She calls out¹ to the man on the street

Sir, can you help me

It's cold and I've nowhere to sleep

Is there somewhere you can tell me²

He walks on, doesn't look back

He pretends he can't hear her

Starts to whistle as he crosses the street

Seems embarrassed to be there

Oh think twice³, it's another day for

You and me in paradise

Oh think twice, it's just another day for you

You and me in paradise

Just think about it

She calls out to the man on the street

He can see she's been crying
 She's got blisters on the soles of her feet
 She can't walk but she's trying

 Oh think twice, it's another day for
 You and me in paradise
 Oh think twice, it's just another day for you
 You and me in paradise
 Just think about it

 Oh lord, is there nothing more anybody can do
 Oh lord, there must be something you can say

 You can tell from⁴ the lines on her face⁵
 You can see that she's been there
 Probably been moved on from every place
 Because she didn't fit in there⁶

 Oh think twice, it's another day for
 You and me in paradise
 Oh think twice, it's just another day for you
 You and me in paradise
 Just think about it
 Think about it

 It's just another day for you and me in paradise
 It's just another day for you and me in paradise
 Paradise, paradise, paradise
 Just think about it
 Paradise, paradise, paradise
 Just think about it
 Paradise, paradise, paradise

〈Words〉

whistle /'wɪsəl/ *v.* 吹口哨

cross /krɒs/ *v.* 穿过

embarrass /ɪm'bærəs/ *v.* 使尴尬;使窘迫

blister /'blɪstə/ *n.* 水泡;脓包

sole /səʊl/ *n.* 脚掌;脚底板

line /laɪn/ *n.* 皱纹

probably /'prɒbəbli/ *ad.* 可能

〈Notes〉

1. "Call out" is a verb phrase meaning "ask somebody for help, especially in a difficult or dangerous situation".

2. “Is there somewhere you can tell me” is actually not a question the poor woman directs to the passersby. Instead, it’s a request for help meaning “Would you please tell me or offer me someplace to stay over”.

3. “Think twice” means “think very carefully before making a decision” (意思是“再三思量”). This phrase actually contains an implicit criticism—don’t go on pretending that you haven’t seen anything and give no heed to other people’s miseries. You’d better think it over.

4. “Tell from (also “tell by”) means “be sure about sth. because of certain signs that show this”.

5. Although this stanza hasn’t described in detail the plight of the homeless woman, it can be easily imagined from the lines how she has wandered from place to place and how many great hardships she has suffered.

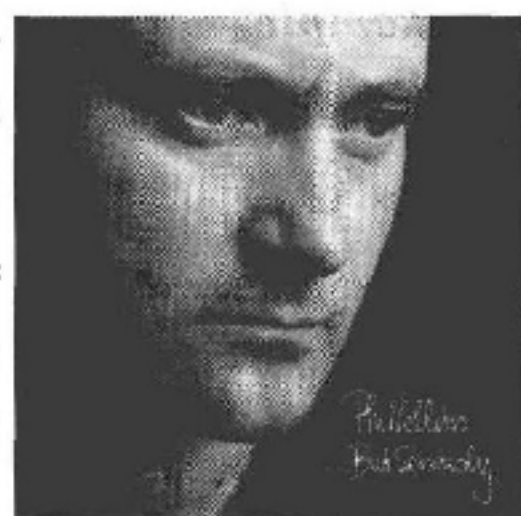
6. The phrase “fit in” here means “be accepted by other people in a group”. It goes without saying that it’s impossible for her to fit in any place. Because nobody will, wherever she goes, show sympathy or stretch out a helping hand.

〈Appreciation〉

Another Day in Paradise is British singer Phil Collins’ signature song and a smash hit from his album *But Seriously*. This song, as a departure from the genre of his previous music, belongs to rock ballad which is apparently a mix of rock and ballad (叙事歌谣). This music style is basically characterized by simple, storytelling lyrics consisting of four-line stanzas in verse, with generally the alternating lines of each stanza rhyming (押韵). For example, the word “crying” at the end of the second line in the fourth quatrain rhymes with the word “trying” at the end of its fourth line.

Addressing the social problem of ignoring the needy and homeless, the single is considered to be a “protest song” with a political message. It was written by Phil Collins himself after his visit to Washington DC, where he saw many unfortunate people live and struggle in poverty. The song depicts, with a serious tune, a woman who has been wandering around looking for help but only gets the cold shoulder. Through his expressive voice, Phil Collins issues a denunciation (谴责) of those indifferent people. The theme of it is manifested straightforwardly in lines such as “Oh, think twice; it’s just another day for you and me in paradise”. While this is just one of the joyful and careless days to people living in a land of comfort like you and me, it’s apparently a hard day to those poor helpless people if we fail to lend a helping hand.

Phil Collins is a fantastic drummer, pop and rock singer as well as the lead vocalist of the British progressive rock band Genesis (创世纪乐团). Although dreaming of becoming a movie star, little Phil Collins got crazy about drum when he was given his first



drum as a gift at the age of five. With the growing interest in music, Phil Collins formed a band called The Real Thing and played his first gigs (演奏) in his teens. But it was 1970 that saw his first big break in music, when he was chosen to be the drummer in the young progressive rock group Genesis which had, before that, already lost three of it. And Phil Collins finally sang the lead after its former lead singer Peter Gabriel quit. During that process, Phil Collins also maintained a separate jazz career with the Jazz fusion band Brand X.

But there's no denying that Phil Collins made his name as a solo performer with the release of *Face Value*, his first solo album whose main theme is marriage breakup. This dominant theme, which was strongly influenced by the failure of his first marriage, seemingly ran through his early solo recordings. The album *No Jacket Required*, which was generally acknowledged as his most commercially successful one so far, underwent a change from those that preceded it. In this album, Collins still combined mainstream rock with R&B and soul while hints of jazz and folk that surfaced on other albums were virtually nonexistent. Meanwhile, as an active and talented musician, Collins also contributed and guested regularly on many records, such as those of Gary Brooker, David Crosby and Eric Clapton. Being seven Grammy Awards winner, Phil Collins was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 2010.

〈Exercises〉

I. Lyrics Adaptation

Directions: Use your imagination and creativity. Adapt the song *Another Day in Paradise* 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:

夜色渐浓,寒风瑟瑟。
踽踽独行的她饥寒交迫,
泪湿的双眼带着企盼,
望着途经的你:
“先生,行行好,请帮帮我。
我已身无分文,无处容身。”
.....

II. Rhyme

Directions: A rhyme is a repetition of similar sounds in two or more words and is often used in songs. Noticeably, it usually occurs at the end of a lyrical line to achieve special sound effect. Find out the rhyme in the following lyrics.

1. You can tell from the lines on her face
You can see that she's been there
Probably been moved on from every place

Because she didn't fit in there

- From *Another Day in Paradise*

Rhyme []

2. It's Christmas time, there's no need to be afraid

At Christmas time, we let in light and banish shade

And in our world of plenty

We can spread a smile of joy

- From *Do They Know It's Christmas*

Rhyme []

3. Don't let yourself go

Cause everybody cries and everybody hurts sometimes

Sometimes everything is wrong

Now it's time to sing along

- From *Everybody Hurts*

Rhyme []

4. A drowning sorrow floods the deepest grief

How long now

Until the weather change condemns belief

How long now

When the night watchman lets in the thief

What's wrong now

- From *The Saints Are Coming*

Rhyme []

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. Have you ever been in a difficult situation, feeling helpless? Has anyone come to your assistance? Tell your classmates your own experiences.

Task 2. The poor woman in the song seems to have the same destiny as the little match girl whom Hans Christian Andersen wrote. What do you think about it?

Task 3. Learn to sing this song with the rest of the class.

Song B

We Are the World¹—Michael Jackson

There comes a time

When we hear a certain call²

When the world must come together as one³

There are people dying

And it's time to lend a hand⁴ to life

The greatest gift of all

We can't go on

Pretending day by day

That someone, somehow will soon make a change
We are all a part of
God's great big family
And the truth, you know love is all we need

We are the world
We are the children⁵
We are the ones who make a brighter day
So let's start giving
There's a choice we're making
We're saving our own lives
It's true we'll make a better day
Just you and me

Send them your heart
So they'll know that someone cares
And their life will be stronger and free
As God has shown us by turning stone to bread
And so we all must lend a helping hand

We are the world
We are the children
We are the ones who make a brighter day
So let's start giving
There's a choice we're making
We're saving our own lives
It's true we'll make a better day
Just you and me

When you're down and out
There seems no hope at all
But if you just believe
There's no way we can fall
Well, well, well, well, let us realize
That a change will only come
When we stand together as one

We are the world
We are the children
We are the ones who make a brighter day
So let's start giving
There's a choice we're making

We're saving our own lives
 It's true we'll make a better day
 Just you and me

 We are the world
 We are the children
 We are the ones who make a brighter day
 So let's start giving
 There's a choice we're making
 We're saving our own lives
 It's true we'll make a better day
 Just you and me
 ...

〈Words〉

vain /veɪn/ *a.* 白费的;徒劳的
 suffer /'sʌfə/ *v.* 遭受痛苦
 down /daʊn/ *a.* 沮丧的;悲哀的

out /aʊt/ *a.* 绝望的
 fall /fɔːl/ *v.* 倒下

〈Notes〉

1. "We are the world" implies that we are brothers and sisters of a big family—the world we live in.
2. "Call" here is a noun meaning "a shout or cry". In fact, "a certain call" in this line refers to the African famine victims' cry for help.
3. "The world must come together as one" means when faced with disasters, all people, although coming from different nations and having different skin colours, should unite as one to tide over the difficulties.
4. "Lend a hand to" or "give a hand to" is a verb phrase meaning "help".
5. "Children" here is not used in the sense of "young people under 14 or 15", but in the sense of "sons or daughters". Accordingly, the line "We are the children" means "We come from a big family and all of us are children of God".

〈Appreciation〉

Michael Jackson, a music legend, was always the focus of public attention. His hit songs, magnificent dance move, constantly changing appearance, even private life undoubtedly exercised an irresistible fascination on the public. However, it seemed that a little less was known about his contributions to charity. As a matter of fact, during the past few decades, the number-one superstar devoted much time and money to a wide range of charities and, using his power and influence, inspired more people to participate in beneficent activities. He had individually supported 39 charity organizations,

such as Heal the World Foundation, Dreams Come True Charity, AIDS Project L. A. and United Negro College Fund (UNCF for short), and was therefore listed in the Guinness Book of World Records (吉尼斯世界纪录) for breaking the world record for the "Most Charities Supported by a Pop Star". He was a true humanitarian. He loved children, cared for the earth and the entire human race. Early in 1984, Michael Jackson was invited to the White House to receive an award from President Ronald Reagan for his outstanding contributions to humanitarian causes.

The "King of Charity" was, nevertheless, most noted for his collaboration with a total of 45 musicians to create the charity single *We Are the World*. In late 1984, a severe famine hit African people, specifically people in Ethiopia, and claimed no less than one million lives. In an effort to raise money to help those starving people, American pop icons Michael Jackson and Lionel Richie co-wrote, and the celebrated producer Quincy Jones co-produced a song entitled *We Are the World*. The philanthropic project immediately met with a warm response. Soon 45 of America's top recording artists got together and recorded the single overnight under the name United Support of Artists for Africa (USA for Africa) on January 28, 1985.



The singers that were involved included Michael Jackson, Lionel Richie, Kenny Rogers, Stevie Wonder, Paul Simon, Diana Ross, Bob Dylan and many other famous vocalists. By their joint efforts, the big song, which was considered to have the greatest theme and a world-changing force, achieved an unequalled success.

The eternal theme of the song lies in the lyrics "There's a choice we're making. We're saving our own lives". Just as *The New York Times* (纽约时报) once commented: *We Are the World* was "a simple, eloquent ballad" and a "fully-realized pop statement that would sound outstanding even if it weren't recorded by stars", it became the first single, since the Beatles' *Let It Be*, that entered Billboard's Top 5 within two weeks of release and a number one hit on the R&B singles chart in the US as well. As the best selling single of the year, *We Are the World* has raised over \$63 million for charity causes since its release. And this politically important song will still have a permanent influence globally.

〈Exercises〉

I. Paraphrase

Directions: In this part, there are four sentences from the song above. Paraphrase them in your own words.

1. There comes a time when we hear a certain call, when the world must come together as one.

2. And it's time to lend a hand to life, the greatest gift of all.

3. When you're down and out, there seems no hope at all.

4. Let us realize that a change will only come when we stand together as one.

III. Imitation

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

1. There comes a time.

2. The greatest gift of all.

3. You know love is all we need.

4. As God has shown us by turning stone to bread.

5. When you're down and out.

6. Let us realize that a change will only come.

III. Oral Activity

Directions: *In this part there are two oral tasks. Work in pairs or groups to fulfill the tasks.*

Task 1. Currently, many charity songs and advertisements have been created to promote fund-raising and the publicity of the disabled, needy or sufferers. Do you think it's necessary? Why or why not?

Task 2. Michael Jackson had devoted a lifetime to the cause of charity. Share your story or information with the class if you know much about it.

Part 4 After-class Listening

Song A

Do They Know It's Christmas—All Stars

It's Christmas time

There's no need to be afraid

At Christmas time, we let in light and banish shade

And in our world of plenty

We can spread a smile of joy

Throw your arms around the world at Christmas time

But say a prayer

Pray for the other ones
 At Christmas time it's hard
 But when you're having fun
 There's a world outside your window
 And it's a world of dread and fear
 Where the only water flowing is
 The bitter sting of tears
 And the Christmas bells that ring there
 Are the clanging chimes of doom

 Well tonight thank God it's them instead of you
 And there won't be snow in Africa
 This Christmas time
 The greatest gift they'll get this year is life
 Where nothing ever grows
 No rain or rivers flow
 Do they know it's Christmas time at all

 Here's to you raise a glass for everyone
 Here's to them underneath that burning sun
 Do they know it's Christmas time at all

 Feed the world
 Feed the world
 Feed the world
 Let them know it's Christmas time again
 Feed the world
 Let them know it's Christmas time again
 ...

〈Words〉

banish /'bæniʃ/ v. 驱逐, 驱赶
 shade /ʃeɪd/ n. 阴暗, 阴影
 plenty /'plenti/ n. 富庶, 充裕
 spread /spred/ v. 展开, 展现
 prayer /preə/ n. 祈祷, 祷文
 bitter /'bɪtə/ a. 痛苦的

sting /stɪŋ/ n. 刺痛, 刺伤
 clang /klæŋ/ v. (使)发出叮当声
 chime /tʃaɪm/ n. 钟声
 doom /du:m/ n. 死亡, 毁灭
 feed /fi:d/ v. 给……提供食物

〈Exercises〉

I. Short Answer Questions

Directions: In this part there are 5 questions. Answer each of them based on your understanding of the song and the information given in the lyrics.

1. What do we learn from the song about the catastrophe facing African people?

2. Who do “you” and “they” in the lyrics refer to respectively?

3. What does the phrase “raise a glass” (in line 1, stanza 4) most probably mean?

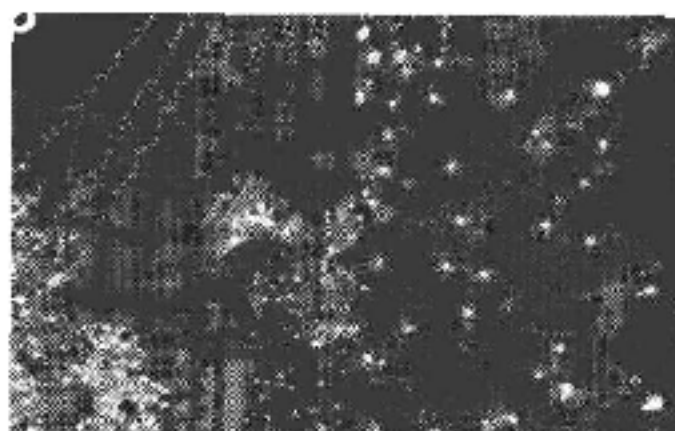
4. Which genre does the song belong to?

5. What do you feel about the song after listening to it?

II. Acting Out The Story

Directions: *Work in groups of 4 or 5 to adapt the song **Do They Know it's Christmas** into a story. You can give full play to collective wisdom and imagination based on the following pictures. Each member in your group adopts one of the roles in the story which has its setting in both Britain and Africa and then acts it out. You may start with:*

The night before Christmas, everyone was immersed in a festival atmosphere. But ...



Song B

Everybody Hurts—All Stars

When the day is long and the night
 The night is yours alone
 When you're sure you've had enough of this life
 Well hang on
 Don't let yourself go
 Cause everybody cries and everybody hurts sometimes
 Sometimes everything is wrong

Now it's time to sing along
 When your day is night alone
 Hold on, hold on
 If you feel like letting go
 Hold on
 When you think you've had too much of this life
 Well hang on

 Cause everybody hurts
 Take comfort in your friends
 Everybody hurts
 Don't throw your hand
 Oh, no
 Don't throw your hand

 If you feel like you're alone
 No, no, no, you are not alone
 If you're on your own in this life
 The days and nights are long
 When you think you've had too much of this life to hang on

 Everybody hurts sometimes
 Everybody cries
 Everybody hurts sometimes
 And everybody hurts sometimes
 So, hold on, hold on
 Hold on, hold on. (repeat & fade)
 Everybody hurts
 You are not alone

〈Words〉

hurt /hɜ:t/ v. 受伤;感到痛苦
 hang /hæŋ/ v. 坚持

hold /həʊld/ v. 继续;坚持
 comfort /'kʌmfət/ n. 安慰,慰藉

Song C

The Saints Are Coming—U2 & Green Day

There is a house in New Orleans
 They call the Rising Sun
 It's been the ruin of many a poor boy
 And God, I know I'm one

I cried to my daddy on the telephone
How long now
Until the clouds unroll and you come down
On the light wind
Will the shadows still remain since your descent
Your descent.

I cried to my daddy on the telephone
How long now
Until the clouds unroll and you come home
The light went
But the shadows still remain since your descent
Your decent
Woah! Cha! Hey!

The saints are coming
The saints are coming
I say no matter how I try
I realize there's no reply
The saints are coming
The saints are coming
I say no matter how I try
I realize there's no reply

A drowning sorrow floods the deepest grief
How long now
Until the weather change condemns belief
How long now
When the night watchman lets in the thief
What's wrong now
Woah! Cha! Hey!

The saints are coming
The saints are coming
I say no matter how I try
I realize there's no reply
The saints are coming
The saints are coming
I say no matter how I try
I realize there's no reply
I say no matter how I try

I realize there's no reply
 I say no matter how I try
 I realize there's no reply

〈Words〉

saint /seint/ n. 圣徒	drown /draun/ v. 淹没
New Orleans /ˌnju:ɔ:'li:ənz/ n. 新奥尔良	sorrow /'sɔrəu/ n. 悲伤
ruin /'ru:ɪn/ n. 毁灭(原因)	flood /flʌd/ v. 大量的涌来
unroll /ʌn'rəul/ v. 展开;铺开	grief /grɪf/ n. 悲伤;悲痛
shadow /'ʃædəu/ n. 阴影	condemn /kən'dem/ v. 谴责;指责
remain /rɪ'mein/ v. 继续;依然	belief /bɪ'li:f/ n. 信念;信仰
descent /dɪ'sent/ n. 下降;下来	watchman /'wɒtʃmən/ n. 守门人;门卫

〈Further Development〉

I. Reading-Cloze

Directions: The following passage is a brief introduction to R. E. M., the famous American rock band. Read the passage carefully and fill in the blanks by choosing an appropriate word from the list given in the box. Change the form if necessary.

constantly	inspire	dropped	attended	enthusiastic
randomly	topped	collaborate	formed	turned

A Rock Quartet (四人组) from Athens

R. E. M., (1)_____ in Athens, Georgia, in 1980, is an American band and one of the first popular alternative rock bands. Its original lineup comprised Michael Stipe (lead vocals), Peter Buck (guitar), Mike Mills (bass guitar), and Bill Berry (drums and percussion).

The band members Mike Mills and Bill Berry, both born in 1958, had (2)_____ high school together in Macon, playing in several bands during their teens. Michael Stipe, who had been (3)_____ about punk rock and began playing in cover bands in St. Louis, met Peter Buck in the Athens record store where Buck worked. Buck was then a fanatical(狂热的) record collector and saved for himself a large number of records ranging from classic rock to punk and free jazz, which (4)_____ out to be bought by Stipe.

Having similar tastes and interests, Buck and Stipe began working together and eventually met Berry and Mills through a mutual friend. The quartet agreed to (5)_____ on several songs. Their show opened on April 5, 1980, at a friend's birthday party held in a church. At the time, the group was playing under the name the Twisted Kites, which was formally changed for R. E. M. (short for "rapid eye movement") in the same year when Stipe selected it (6)_____ from a dictionary.

In order to focus on their developing group, the group members eventually (7) _____ out of school. Later, their first out-of-state concert in North Carolina drew the attention of Jefferson Holt, who became their manager and, as a consequence, moved to Athens. The next year, the quartet's first single *Radio Free Europe* was recorded at Mitch Easter's Drive-In Studios. Pressed in a run of only 1,000 copies, it became a hit on college radio and (8) _____ the Village Voice's year-end poll of Best.

Throughout the 1980s, R. E. M. released records every year and toured (9) _____, playing at both theaters and backwoods dives (边远地区的廉价酒吧). Although (10) _____ countless bands, from the jangle pop groups in the mid-1980s to alternative pop groups in the 1990s, it didn't break into the top of the charts until several years after the release of their debut album. In 1993, they created a song *Everybody Hurts*, which was chosen as the charity single to raise money for victims of the 2010 Haiti earthquake. But the R. E. M. story ended when the drummer Bill Berry quit amicably in 1997.

II. More Listening

Directions: Try to find more English songs with the theme of charity and help, and then share them with your classmates.

III. Speaking

Directions: It's said that every good deed, even a smile in the face of others, is charity. What do you think about it? Discuss with your group members about the way you display charity in your daily life.

IV. Writing

Directions: Read the following tips on how to write an effective advertisement and then write one to promote the sale of the charity anthem **Everybody hurts** aimed at collecting money for the 2010 Haiti earthquake victims. The following tips are given for reference.

Tip 1: Listen to the song and make a list of what you like about the song. Put down as many as possible the elements appealing to you and make sure that you won't miss anything.

Tip 2: A good headline which can capture readers' attention is essential, even vital to a successful advertisement. So highlight the key points such as the singers of the song, its unique selling point, and its special purpose. Avoid overcomplicated or misleading headline.

Tip 3: Give full detail of the attractive parts of the song. Remember that emotion is what really counts. So information such as the death toll of the earthquake, the victims' miserable life should be presented. Moreover, good tricks help tempt people to read on, for instance, starting paragraphs with questions or beginning sentences with words like "also", "what's more", "in addition", etc.

Tip 4: Check your advertisement after you finish it. Make sure that the language used is clear, simple and concise which can be immediately understood by readers. Any information distracting the readers' attention should be deleted.

Part 5 Achievement Test

I. Listening Comprehension (30%)

Directions: Listen to the following part of *Another Day in Paradise* carefully and then fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 10 with three words at most.

She calls out to the man on the street

Sir, can you help me

It's (1) _____ and I've nowhere to sleep

Is there somewhere you can tell me

He walks on, doesn't (2) _____

He (3) _____ he can't hear her

Starts to (4) _____ as he crosses the street

(5) _____ to be there

She calls out to the man on the street

He can see she's been (6) _____

She's got blisters (7) _____ of her feet

She can't walk but she's trying

Oh think twice, it's another day for

You and me in paradise

Oh think twice, it's (8) _____ another day for you

You and me in paradise

Just think about it

Oh lord, is there (9) _____ anybody can do

Oh lord, there must be (10) _____ you can say

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 is NOT one of the characteristics of Progressive rock?
 - It only uses musical instruments that are typical of rock music.
 - Some of its compositions may be as long as half an hour.
 - It usually covers serious and even darker themes.
 - It combines elements from folk, jazz fusion and country music.
- A number of progressive rock groups arose in the latter half of 1960s EXCEPT _____.

- A. Yes
C. Pink Floyd
- B. King Crimson
D. the Beatles
3. Progressive rock peaked in _____.
A. the early 1980s
B. the late 1960s
C. the mid-1970s
D. the early 1990s
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Michael Jackson?
A. Michael Jackson was the supporter of as many as 39 charity organizations.
B. The charity organizations which had been sponsored by Michael included Heal the World Foundation, AIDS Project L. A. , UNCF and Dream Come True Charity.
C. Michael Jackson was referred to as “King of Charity” as well as “King of Pop”.
D. Michael Jackson co-wrote *We Are the world* with Lionel Richie and Quincy Jones.
5. The charity song *We Are the World* was written to raise money for _____.
A. the relief of famine in Africa
B. the reconstruction of African earthquake victims’ home
C. the relief of famine in America
D. the reconstruction of American earthquake victims’ home
6. Phil Collins had ever been one member of the progressive rock band called _____.
A. Brand X
B. Genesis
C. Band Aid
D. U2
7. Which of the following can not be used to describe the feature of *Another Day in Paradise*.
A. socially conscious
B. political
C. casual
D. serious
8. *Everybody Hurts* is created and recorded for the first time by _____ in 1993.
A. Leona Lewis
B. Bob Geldof
C. R. E. M.
D. Phil Collins
9. *The Saints Are Coming* is sung by _____.
A. U2
B. Green Day
C. All stars
D. U2&Green Day
10. The song *The Saints Are Coming* belongs to _____.
A. pop rock
B. alternative rock
C. progressive rock
D. punk rock

III. Vocabulary (20%)

Directions: Column A is a list of new words in this unit. Match them with their antonyms in Column B.

Column A	Column B	Column A	Column B
1. embarrassed	A. receive	6. hold (on)	F. unlikely
2. probable	B. palm	7. plenty	G. abandon
3. vain	C. brightness	8. descent	H. lack
4. sole	D. effective	9. doom	I. ascent
5. shade	E. comfortable	10. banish	J. survival

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. At Christmas time we let in light and banish shade; and in our world of plenty we can spread a smile of joy.

2. And it's a world of dread and fear where the only water flowing is the bitter sting of tears.

3. The days and nights are long when you think you've had too much of this life to hang on.

4. There is a house in New Orleans they call the Rising Sun; it's been the ruin of many a poor boy.

5. Until the clouds unroll and you come down on the light wind will the shadows still remain since your descent.

Unit Twelve Dreams & Ideas

Part 1 Cultural Background and Related Information

With roots in blues-rock and psychedelic rock (迷幻摇滚), hard rock, or heavy rock, is a sub-genre of rock music. Hard rock bands have developed a thick, massive sound, characterized by highly amplified distortion, extended guitar solos, emphatic beats, and overall loudness.

In a hard rock band, vocals are often growling, or screaming or wailing, sometimes even using falsetto (假声) voice. The bass guitar works in collaboration with the drums, occasionally playing riffs (重复段), but usually providing a backing for the rhythm and lead guitars. Hard rock has sometimes been labeled cock rock for its emphasis on obvious masculinity and sexuality and because it has historically been predominately performed and consumed by men, particularly white working-class adolescents.

Its history begins at around the mid to late 1960s, and it is still very much alive today. From the mid-1960s, American and British rock bands in particular began to modify rock and roll, adding to the standard genre harder sounds, heavier guitar riffs, bombastic drumming and louder vocals. From the late 1960s it became common to divide mainstream rock music that emerged from psychedelia into soft and hard rock. Soft rock was often derived from folk rock, using acoustic instruments and putting more emphasis on melody and harmonies. In contrast, hard rock was most often derived from blues-rock and was played louder and with more intensity. Hard rock really came into its own at the dawn of the 1970s, with bands like Led Zeppelin, Deep Purple, Aerosmith, AC/DC and Van Halen, reaching a commercial peak in the mid 1980s.

To some, hard rock and heavy metal are nearly interchangeable terms, since they share so much in common. In both styles, loud, distorted guitars are prominent and the band is fronted by a lead singer who rarely plays another instrument. However, there's a key difference — hard rock stays true to the bluesy rock & roll and has a certain swing (强劲节奏) in the back beat. Heavy metal has no swing — it relies on brutal guitar riffs and powerful rhythms. In terms of rock bands, it can be difficult to tell where the dividing line between hard rock and heavy metal falls, but the basic distinction is that ever since Black Sabbath, heavy metal tends to be darker and more threatening, while hard rock for the most part has remained exuberant party music. Despite this differentiation, hard rock and heavy metal have existed side by side, with bands frequently standing on the boundary of or crossing between the genres.

Part 2 Warm-up

Directions: Listen carefully to the following music clips and match the names of the hard rock bands in Column B with the names of their songs in Column A. Please write down your answers in the space provided below.

Column A

1. *Don't Cry*
2. *Where Did You Sleep Last Night*
3. *Numb*
4. *Rock You Like A Hurricane*
5. *Smoke On The Water*

Column B

- A. Nirvana
- B. Scorpions
- C. Deep Purple
- D. Guns N' Roses
- E. Linkin Park

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

Part 3 In-class Listening

Song A

It's My Life— Bon Jovi

This ain't a song for the broken-hearted
Or silent prayer for the faith-departed¹
I ain't gonna² be just a face in the crowd
You're gonna hear my voice
When I shout it out loud

It's my life
It's now or never³
I ain't gonna live forever
I just wanna live while I'm alive
It's my life
My heart is like an open highway
Like Frankie⁴ said
I did it my way
I just wanna live while I'm alive
It's my life

This is for the ones who stood their ground⁵
For Tommy and Gina who never backed down⁶
Tomorrow's getting harder make no mistake
Luck ain't even lucky
Got to make your own breaks

It's my life
 It's now or never
 I ain't gonna live forever
 I just wanna live while I'm alive
 It's my life
 My heart is like an open highway
 Like Frankie said
 I did it my way
 I just wanna live while I'm alive
 It's my life

 Better stand tall⁷ when they're calling you out
 Don't bend, don't break, baby, don't back down⁸

 It's my life
 It's now or never
 I ain't gonna live forever
 I just wanna live while I'm alive
 It's my life
 My heart is like an open highway
 Like Frankie said
 I did it my way
 I just wanna live while I'm alive
 It's my life

 It's now or never
 I ain't gonna live forever
 I just wanna live while I'm alive
 It's my life
 My heart is like an open highway
 Like Frankie said
 I did it my way
 I just wanna live while I'm alive
 It's my life

〈Words〉

broken-hearted /'brəukən-'hɑ:tɪd/ *a.* 伤心的

faith /feɪθ/ *n.* 信仰, 信心

depart /dɪ'pɑ:t/ *v.* 离开, 逝去

highway /'haɪwei/ *n.* 公路

break /breɪk/ *n.* 突破

〈Notes〉

1. "The faith-departed" refers to those who have lost belief in the world.
2. "Ain't" is a colloquialism and a contraction originally used for "am not", but also used for "is no", "are not", "has not", or "have not"; "gonna" is a way of saying or writing "going to" in informal speech.
3. "Now or never" means something has to be done now or it can't be done at all (机不可失).
4. "Frankie" here refers to Frank Sinatra (1915-1998), who was a famous American singer and actor. "I did it my way" is one important line of his representative song, *My Way*. What's interesting is that *My way* has become the song most frequently played at British funeral services.
5. "Stand one's ground" means maintaining or insisting on one's opinion or position.
6. "Back down" means giving away or chickening out (退缩, 放弃).
7. "Stand tall" is a colloquial expression, with the meaning of showing that you are proud and able to deal with anything.
8. In the sentence, the songwriter employs the figurative device of "alliteration", using the words "bend", "break", "baby" and "back". "Bend" here means submitting to somebody or something; "break" means "becoming weak or getting destroyed".

〈Appreciation〉

"Bon Jovi" is an American hard rock band from Sayreville, New Jersey. Formed in 1983, Bon Jovi consists of lead singer and namesake "Jon Bon Jovi" (John Francis Bongiovi, Jr.), guitarist Richie Sambora, keyboardist David Bryan, drummer Tico Torres as well as current bassist Hugh McDonald. *It's My Life* is Bon Jovi's first single from the album *Crush*. It was released on May 23, 2000. It was written by Jon Bon Jovi, Richie Sambora, and Max Martin.



It's My Life was noted as one of the group's most successful releases and most importantly, became the symbol of the band's longevity as they achieved great popularity in the mainstream rock scene with admirable success. The album sold over eight million copies worldwide and helped introduce them to a new, younger fan base. This was one of the most successful Bon Jovi singles internationally, reaching No. 1 in many countries, including Austria, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland. This song has a great beat, lots of energy and a positive attitude. It is about not letting others run your life or letting others tell you what to do all the time. It's like saying "It's My Life and I'm gonna do what I wanna do." The line in the second verse, "For

Tommy and Gina, who never backed down”, refers to Tommy and Gina, a fictional working class couple that Bon Jovi and Sambora first wrote about in the 1986 classic *Livin' on a Prayer*. In October 2009, a mash-up (混搭) of the song with Usher's *Confessions* by the cast of the American musical comedy TV series, *Glee*, peaked at number 30 on the Billboard Hot 100, outperforming Bon Jovi's original version.

After five years since their last studio album, *These Days* (1995), Bon Jovi returned in 2000 and released their seventh studio album, *Crush*. Despite the long break, the album was just as successful as their previous releases. It became the band's sixth and fifth consecutive No. 1 album in Australia and the United Kingdom respectively, and reached double platinum in the US. The success of the album was largely due to the lead single *It's My Life* which was nominated for a Grammy Award for Best Rock Performance by a Duo or Group, while the album itself was nominated for Best Rock Album.

Throughout their career, the band have released twelve studio albums, two compilation albums and one live album, and have sold over 130 million records worldwide. They have performed more than 2,600 concerts in over 50 countries for more than 34 million fans, and were inducted into the UK Music Hall of Fame in 2006. The band was also honored with the Award of Merit at the American Music Awards in 2004, and as songwriters and collaborators, Jon Bon Jovi and Richie Sambora were inducted into Songwriters Hall of Fame in 2009.

〈Exercises〉

I. Multiple Choice & Translation

Directions: For each of the underlined words or phrases, four choices are given. Choose the one that best explains or defines the underlined part. Then translate the sentence into Chinese.

1. This ain't a song for the broken-hearted or silent prayer for the faith-departed.
A. faithful
B. faithless
C. loyal
D. distrustful
2. My heart is like an open highway.
A. freeway
B. pavement
C. subway
D. path
3. This is for the ones who stood their ground for Tommy and Gina who never backed down.
A. backed up
B. knocked down
C. withdrew
D. sustained
4. Luck ain't even lucky; got to make your own breaks.
A. leak
B. interruption
C. gap
D. breakthrough
5. Don't bend, don't break, baby, don't back down.

- A. submit
- C. uphold

- B. break
- D. beat

II. Imitation

Directions: *Alliteration is a literary or rhetorical device that consists in repeating the same consonant sound at the beginning of two or more words in close succession. Read the following alliteration sentences as quickly as possible, and then try to figure out the meaning of each sentence and make an alliteration sentence by yourself.*

1. Don't bend, don't break, baby, don't back down.
2. She sells sea shells by the seashore.
3. It's your attitude, not your aptitude, that determines your altitude.
4. A cricket critically cricked at a critical cricket match, and so this cricket quitted the cricket match quickly.
5. Canners can can what they can can but can not can things can't be canned.
6. Cheryl's chilly cheap chip shop sells Cheryl's cheap chips.

III. Oral Activity

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. What message does the song convey to you? What's your life philosophy?

Task 2. Is there anything wrong with the value system of current Chinese youth? Why? What can we do about it?

Song B

Vincent¹ (Starry Starry Night²) — Don Mclean

Starry starry night
Paint your palette blue and grey
Look out on a summer's day
With eyes that know the darkness in my soul
Shadows on the hills
Sketch the trees and daffodils
Catch the breeze and the winter chills
In colors on the snowy linen land

Now I understand what you try to say to me
And how you suffered for your sanity
And how you tried to set them free
They would not listen
They did not know how
Perhaps they'll listen you now

Starry starry night
 Flaming flowers that brightly blaze³
 Swirling clouds in violet haze
 Reflect in Vincent's eyes of china blue
 Colors changing hue
 Morning fields of amber grain⁴
 Weathered faces lined in pain
 Are soothed beneath the artist's loving hand⁵
 Now I understand what you try to say to me
 And how you suffered for your sanity
 And how you tried to set them free
 They would not listen
 They did not know how
 Perhaps they'll listen you now
 For they could not love you
 But still your love was true
 And when no hope was left inside
 On that starry starry night
 You took your life as lovers often do⁶
 But I could have told you Vincent
 This world was never meant for one as beautiful as you
 Starry starry night
 Portraits hung in empty halls
 Frameless heads on nameless walls
 With eyes that watch the world and can't forget
 Like the stranger that you've met
 The ragged man in ragged cloth
 The silver thorn in a bloody rose
 Lying crushed and broken on the virgin snow
 Now I think I know what you try to say to me
 That how you suffered for your sanity
 And how you try to set them free
 They would not listen they're not listening still
 Perhaps they never will

〈Words〉

palette /'pælit/	n. 调色板	breeze /briz/	n. 微风, 和风
sketch /sketʃ/	v. 画素描, 画速写	chill /tʃil/	n. 寒冷, 凉意
daffodil /'dæfədɪl/	n. 黄水仙(威尔士的民族象征)	sanity /'sæniti/	n. 心智健全; 神志正常

blaze /bleiz/ v. 熊熊燃烧; 闪耀
violet /'vaiələt/ n. 紫罗兰; 蓝紫色
haze /heiz/ n. 薄雾; 雾霭
hue /hju:/ n. 颜色, 色调
amber /'æmbə/ n. 琥珀; 琥珀色
weathered /'weðəd/ a. (因风吹日晒) 粗糙的

soothe /su:ð/ v. 安慰, 抚慰
portrait /'pɔ:trɪt/ n. 肖像; 半身画像
ragged /'ræɡɪd/ a. 破旧的; 衣衫褴褛的
thorn /θɔ:n/ n. 刺, 棘刺
bloody /'blʌdi/ a. 血淋淋的; 流血的
virgin /'vɜ:dʒɪn/ a. 未开发的; 原始状态的

〈Notes〉

1. *Vincent* is a song written as a tribute to Vincent van Gogh (1853-1890), the Dutch post-Impressionist painter whose work had a far-reaching influence on 20th century art for its vivid colors and emotional impact.

2. *The Starry Night* is a painting made by van Gogh. The painting depicts the view outside his sanatorium (疗养院) room window at night. Since 1941 it has been in the permanent collection of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. Reproduced often, the painting is widely hailed as his masterpiece.

3. The line "Flaming flowers that brightly blaze" not only draws on the bright orange and yellow colors of Vincent's famous paintings, *Sunflowers*, but also creates powerful images of the sun itself, flaming and blazing, being contained within the flowers and the painting.

4. "Morning fields of amber grain" describes the amber wheat that features in his several paintings.

5. By "weathered faces lined in pain are soothed beneath the artist's loving hand", McLean is suggesting that van Gogh may have found some sort of consolation in creating portraits of himself.

6. The line "You took your life as lovers often do" refers to van Gogh's suicide. Throughout his life, van Gogh was plagued with mental disorders, particularly depression. Finally, he committed suicide in desperation and anguish.

〈Appreciation〉

McLean wrote *Vincent*, also known as *Starry, Starry Night*, in the fall of 1970 after reading a book about the life of Vincent van Gogh. The inspiration came to him one morning while he was sitting on the veranda reading a book about Vincent van Gogh. As he studied a print of van Gogh's painting *Starry Night*, he realized that a song could be written about the artist through the painting. He once said, "The more I thought about it, the more interesting and challenging the idea became. I put down the book and picked up my guitar, which was never far away, and started fiddling around, trying to get a handle on this idea, while the print of 'Starry Night' stared up at me. Looking at the picture, I real-



ized that the essence of the artist's life is his art. And so, I let the painting write the song for me. Everyone is familiar with that painting."

The following year, the song became the No. 1 hit in the U. K. and No. 12 in the U. S. The song clearly demonstrates a deep-seated admiration for not only the work of van Gogh, but also for the man himself. It speaks of Vincent's reaching out to the world, and how he was misunderstood by his generation and by the people in current society. He could see things with amazing clarity, but people today still don't understand.

In the first two choruses, McLean pays tribute to van Gogh by reflecting on his lack of recognition, "They would not listen / they did not know how / perhaps they'll listen now." In the final chorus, McLean says, "They would not listen / they're not listening still / perhaps they never will." This is the story of van Gogh: unrecognized as an artist until after his death. The lyrics suggest that van Gogh was trying to "set people free" with the message in his work. McLean feels that this message was made clear to him, "And now I understand what you tried to say to me," he sings. Perhaps it is this eventual understanding that inspired McLean to write the song.

Donald McLean, Jr., born on October 2, 1945, is an American singer-songwriter. He is most famous for the 1971 album *American Pie*, containing the renowned songs *American Pie* and *Vincent*. McLean recorded his first album, *Tapestry*, in 1969 in Berkeley, California. After being rejected by 34 companies, the album was finally released by Mediarts and attracted good reviews but little notice outside the folk community. McLean's major break came when Mediarts was taken over by United Artists Records thus securing for his second album, *American Pie*. The album spawned two No. 1 hits in the title song and *Vincent*. The success of the album made McLean an international star and renewed interest in his first album.

McLean's third album, *Don McLean*, included the song *The Pride Parade* that provides an insight into McLean's immediate reaction to stardom. McLean told *Melody Maker* magazine in 1973 that *Tapestry* was an album by someone previously concerned with external situations. *American Pie* combines externals with internals and the resultant success of that album makes the third one *Don McLean* entirely introspective.

The fourth album, *Playin' Favorites* was a top-40 hit in the UK in 1973, a live rendition of which returned McLean to the UK Singles Chart. McLean said that the last album *Don McLean* was a study in depression whereas the new one *Playin' Favorites* was almost the quintessence(典范) of optimism, with a feeling that we just woke up from a bad dream.

〈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.

Starry starry night
 Flaming flowers that brightly blaze
 Swirling clouds in violet haze
 Reflect in Vincent's eyes of china blue
 Colors changing hue
 Morning fields of amber grain
 Weathered faces lined in pain
 Are soothed beneath the artist's loving hand

 Now I understand what you try to say to me
 And how you suffered for your sanity
 And how you tried to set them free
 They would not listen
 They did not know how
 Perhaps they'll listen you now

 For they could not love you
 But still your love was true
 And when no hope was left inside
 On that starry starry night
 You took your life as lovers often do
 But I could have told you Vincent
 This world was never meant for one as beautiful as you

II. Imitation

Directions: While you learn to sing this song, please pay attention to liaison, letters with loss of plosion and weak vowels in the song. Try to find more examples with these phonetic phenomena in the song.

1. liaison:

Look out on a summer's day

 Paint your palette blue and grey

 Now I understand what you try to say to me

 But I could have told you Vincent

2. loss of plosion:

With eyes tha(t) know the darkness in my soul
 And how you suffer(ed) for your sanity
 And how you tri(ed) to set them free
 They woul(d) no(t) listen
 The ragg(ed) man in ragg(ed) cloth

3. weak vowels;

Perhaps they'll listen you now
Swirling clouds in Violet haze
Morning fields of amber grain
Like the stranger that you've met

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. How much do you know about Vincent van Gogh? What's your impression of his personality and painting? Why do you think he committed suicide?

Task 2. Sing this song out loud to your class and share with them your feelings about this song.

Task 3. If you were asked to write a song for a celebrity or someone you admire, who would be your choice?

Part 4 After-class Listening

Song A

Ordinary Miracle—Sarah McLachlan

It's not that unusual
When everything is beautiful
It's just another ordinary miracle today

The sky knows when it's time to snow
Don't need to teach a seed to grow
It's just another ordinary miracle today

Life is like a gift they say
Wrapped up for you everyday
Open up and find a way
To give some of your own

Isn't it remarkable
Like every time a rain drop falls
It's just another ordinary miracle today

Birds and winter have their fling
But always make it home by spring
It's just another ordinary miracle today

When you wake up everyday
Please don't throw your dreams away

Hold them close to your heart
 Cause we're all a part
 Of the ordinary miracle

Ordinary miracle
 Do you want to see a miracle

It seems so exceptional
 That things just work out after all
 It's just another ordinary miracle today

Sun comes up and shines so bright
 And disappears again at night
 It's just another ordinary miracle today
 ohh...
 It's just another ordinary miracle today

〈Words〉

miracle /'mirəkl/ *n.* 奇迹

shimmer /'ʃimə/ *v.* 闪烁;发光

exceptional /ik'sepʃənəl/ *a.* 异常的;特别的

fling /fliŋ/ *n.* 尽情欢乐

〈Exercises〉

I. Questions for Comprehension

Directions: In this part there are 5 incomplete sentences or questions. For the first 4 sentences or questions, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one based on your understanding of this song. And for the question numbered 5, write down your answers in the space provided.

- Which of the following is NOT regarded as ordinary miracle by the songwriter?
 - Snowing
 - The growing of seed
 - Sunrise and sunset
 - Death
- Which of the following statement is TRUE about the understanding of "ordinary miracle" based on this song?
 - All the beautiful things in nature are part of the ordinary miracle.
 - Ordinary miracle does not happen often so people should value and cherish it at heart.
 - Ordinary miracle is so unusual that only the lucky can see.
 - In fact, it is implied that miracle is not ordinary at all, but exceptional.
- The language used in the lyrics is _____.
 - colloquial
 - obscure
 - poetic
 - critical
- What is the rhetorical device used in the title of the song "ordinary miracle"?

A. Oxymoron(矛盾修饰法).

B. Simile.

C. Metaphor.

D. Hyperbole(夸张).

5. What's your understanding of the phrase of "ordinary miracle"? What does the songwriter want to convey through this song?

II. Blank-filling

Directions: Complete each sentence with a proper word, and make changes when necessary: ~

(miracle, remarkable, shimmer, fling, work out)

1. Helen was unusual in that she was extremely intelligent and also _____ sensitive.

2. Mary thought that being happy would work a _____ in him and turn him into a normal confident person.

3. Thing will only _____ if we all keep to the plan.

4. The room was dark, but there was a _____ of moonlight at the window.

5. Ted had a _____ during the summer vacation.

Song B

Here I am—Bryan Adams

Here I am - This is me

There's no where else on earth I'd rather be

Here I am - It's just me and you

And tonight we make our dreams come true

It's a new world - it's a new start

It's alive with the beating of young hearts

It's a new day - it's a new plan

I've been waiting for you

Here I am

Here we are - we've just begun

And after all this time - our time has come

Ya here we are - still going' strong

Right here in the place where we belong

It's a new world - it's a new start

It's alive with the beating of - young hearts

It's a new day

It's a new plan

I've been waiting for you

Here I am
 Here I am - this is me
 There's no where else on earth I'd rather be
 Here I am - it's just me and you
 And tonight we make our dreams come true
 It's a new world
 It's a new start
 It's alive with the beating of young hearts
 It's a new day
 It's a new plan
 I've been waiting for you
 It's a new world - it's a new start
 It's alive with the beating of young hearts
 It's a new day - it's a new plan
 I've been waiting for you

 Here I am
 Next to you
 And suddenly the world is all brand new
 Here I am
 Where I'm gonna stay
 Now there's nothing standing in our way
 Here I am - this is me

〈Words〉

alive / ə'laɪv/ *a.* 有活力的, 活跃的

brand-new /brænd-nju:/ *a.* 全新的, 崭新的

beat / bi:t/ *v.* 拍动, 跳动

Song C

The Power of Dream—Celine Dion

Deep within each heart
 There lies a magic spark
 That lights the fire of our imagination
 And since the dawn of man
 The strength of just I can
 Has brought together people of all nations

 There's nothing ordinary
 In the living of each day
 There's a special part

Everyone of us will play
Feel the flame forever burn
Teaching lessons we must learn
To bring us closer to the power of the dream
As the world gives us its best
To stand apart from all the rest
It is the power of the dream that brings us here

Your mind will take you far
The rest is just pure heart
You'll find your fate is all your own creation
And every boy and girl
As they come into this world
They bring the gift of hope and inspiration

Feel the flame forever burn
Teaching lessons we must learn
To bring us closer to the power of the dream
The world unites in hope and peace
We pray that it will always be
It is the power of the dream that brings us here

There's so much strength in all of us
Every woman, child and man
It's the moment that you think you can't
You'll discover that you can
Feel the flame forever burn
Teaching lessons we must learn
To bring us closer to the power of the dream
The world unites in hope and peace
We pray that it will always be
It is the power of the dream that brings us here

Feel the flame forever burn
Teaching lessons we must learn
To bring us closer to the power of the dream
The world unites in hope and peace
We pray that it will always be
It is the power of the dream that brings us here

The power of the dream
The faith in things unseen

The courage to embrace your fear
 No matter where you are
 To reach for your own star
 To realize the power of the dream
 To realize the power of the dream

〈Words〉

spark /spɜ:k/ n. 火花
 dawn /dɔ:n/ n. 黎明;曙光
 strength /streŋθ/ n. 力量
 flame /fleim/ n. 火焰;光辉,光芒

inspiration /ˌɪnspə'reɪʃən/ n. 鼓舞人心的事;灵感
 pray /preɪ/ v. 祈祷
 unseen /ʌn'si:n/ a 未被察觉的
 embrace /ɪm'breɪs/ v. 欣然接受

〈Further Development〉

I. Reading-Cloze

Directions: The following passage is a brief introduction to Sarah McLachlan. There are 15 blanks in the passage. Complete the passage by translating into English the Chinese given in the bracket and fill in the blanks with the words.

Sarah McLachlan was born on January 28, 1968, and was (1)_____ (收养) in Halifax, Canada. As a child, she took voice lessons, along with studies in (2)_____ (古典的) piano and guitar. When she was 17 years old and still a student at Queen Elizabeth High School, she lead a short-lived rock (3)_____ (乐队) called The October Game. Her high school yearbook (4)_____ (预测) that she was "destined to become a famous rock star".

Her 1991 album, *Solace*, was her mainstream (5)_____ (突破) in Canada, spawning the hit singles *The Path of Thorns* (*Terms*) and *Into the Fire*. *Solace* also marked the beginning of her (6)_____ (伙伴关系) with Pierre Marchand. Marchand and McLachlan have been collaborators ever since, with Marchand producing all of McLachlan's albums and occasionally co-writing songs.

Known for her emotional ballads and mezzo-soprano vocal range, as of 2006, she has sold over 40 million albums worldwide. McLachlan's (7)_____ (最畅销的) album to date is *Surfacing*, for which she won two Grammy Awards, out of four (8)_____ (提名) and four Juno Awards. In addition to her personal artistic efforts, she founded the Lilith Fair tour, which showcased female (9)_____ (音乐家). The Lilith Fair concert tours took place from 1997 to 1999, and resumed in the summer of 2010. On February 12, 2010, McLachlan performed her song *Ordinary Miracle* at the opening (10)_____ (仪式) of the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver(温哥华).

In 1997, Sarah McLachlan married her drummer, Ashwin Sood, in Jamaica. She lost her mother to (11)_____ (癌症) in December 2001, while McLachlan herself was (12)_____ (怀孕). McLachlan gave birth to a daughter on April 6, 2002, in

Vancouver. By this time, McLachlan had already completed three-quarters of the production on her next record, *Afterglow*. On June 22, 2007, she gave birth to her second daughter. McLachlan announced her separation from Ashwin Sood in September 2008.

She is an avid supporter of the ASPCA (美国防止虐待动物协会) and animal (13)_____ (福利). She filmed a two-minute advertisement for the organization which featured her song *Angel*. The advertisement's imagery of shelter animals mixed with the soundtrack and McLachlan's simple appeal for donations has (14)_____ (筹集) \$30 million for the ASPCA since it began to air in 2006, which allowed the organization to air appeals in higher profile (15)_____ (黄金时间) cable ad slots.

II. More Listening

Directions: Try to find more English songs with the theme of dream or life and share them with your classmates.

III. Speaking

Directions: Discuss in depth with your group members about soft rock and hard rock. Which aspects of them appeal to you and which don't. Explain your reasons.

IV. Writing

Directions: How can we create a blueprint of our ideal lifestyle? Now it is time for you to get into action and take steps to start living your ideal life. There are some questions below to get your creativity flowing.

- I have always wanted to learn how to;
- The way I would most like to contribute to others is;
- The one thing I want to do with my family consistently is;
- For me to feel balanced and empowered, each week/day I must;
- If money were no object, I would;
- The hobby I most want to spend my time on is;
- Before I die, I want to be sure to;
- The thing I want most to enjoy with my spouse/partner on a regular basis is;
- The ideal amount of vacation time for me and my family is;
- The places I most want to travel are;
- The people I most want to spend time with are;
- The one thing that nurtures my soul is;
- The best way for me to relax is to;
- The one thing I look forward to most each day is;

Using the ideas you discover above, now write a detailed description of your ideal lifestyle. Dream big and create a blueprint for the life you most want to live! Write these "I am" statements, as if you are already living it, and use emotionally charged language to make it real to you.

For example: "I have always wanted to learn how to keep a balance between my family and my career. The way I would most like to contribute to others is to listen to

them and give them a big smile when possible. The one thing I want to do with my family consistently is talk with them for a while each day and ensure that they know I love them."

Part 5 Achievement Test

I. Listening Comprehension (30%)

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

Starry starry night
Paint your (1)_____ blue and grey
Look out on a summer's day
With eyes that know the darkness in my soul
Shadows on the hills
(2)_____ the trees and daffodils
Catch the (3)_____ and the winter chills
In colors on the snowy linen land
Now I understand what you try to say to me
And how you suffered for your (4)_____
And how you tried to set them free
They would not listen
They did not know how
Perhaps they'll listen you now
Starry starry night
Flaming flowers that brightly (5)_____
Swirling clouds in violet (6)_____
(7)_____ in Vincent's eyes of china blue
Colors changing hue
Morning fields of (8)_____ grain
(9)_____ faces lined in pain
Are soothed (10)_____ the artist's loving hand
Now I understand what you try to say to me
And how you suffered for your sanity
And how you tried to set them free
They would not listen
They did not know how
Perhaps they'll listen you now

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 accord-

ing to what you have learned from this unit.

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the typical characteristics of hard rock music?
 - A. Powerful drumming and loud vocals are generally used in hard rock.
 - B. Heavier guitar riffs are indispensable in its musical accompaniment.
 - C. Blues and Jazz are the major sources for hard rock music.
 - D. Originally it was the music of the ordinary white people.
2. Hard rock originated in the _____.
 - A. 1950s
 - B. 1970s.
 - C. 1980s
 - D. 1960s
3. The following bands are essentially hard rock ones EXCEPT _____.
 - A. Guns N' Roses
 - B. the Beatles
 - C. Bon Jovi
 - D. Aerosmith
4. Which of the following is the music genre of the song *Vincent*?
 - A. pop
 - B. hard rock
 - C. jazz
 - D. Country music
5. Which album of Don Mclean made him rise to stardom and well-known world-wide?
 - A. *Tapestry*
 - B. *Playin' Favorites*
 - C. *Don McLean*
 - D. *American Pie*
6. The phrase "Ordinary Miracle" applies the rhetorical device of _____.
 - A. oxymoron
 - B. irony
 - C. antithesis
 - D. hyperbole
7. From the song, *Vincent*, we know that the main reason why van Gogh committed suicide is _____.
 - A. He used up his artistic talent or energy.
 - B. He was misunderstood by others.
 - C. He suffered from serious mental disease.
 - D. He was abandoned by his lover.
8. Which word can NOT be used to describe the song *It's My Life*?
 - A. aggressive
 - B. ambiguous
 - C. thought-provoking
 - D. positive
9. *Ordinary Miracle* is sung by _____.
 - A. Sarah McLachlan
 - B. Celion Dione
 - C. Maria Carey
 - D. Whitney Houston
10. The band of Bon Jovi comes from _____.
 - A. England
 - B. Scotland
 - C. America
 - D. Ireland

III. Vocabulary (20%)

Directions: *Column A is a list of new words in this chapter. Match them with their synonyms in Column B.*

Column A	Column B	Column A	Column B
1. faith	A. shabby	6. misery	F. leave
2. depart	B. color	7. haul	G. glimmer
3. haze	C. belief	8. shimmer	H. mist
4. hue	D. suffering	9. frustration	I. relieve
5. soothe	E. disappointment	10. ragged	J. drag

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. Here I am-this is me. There's no where else on earth I'd rather be.

2. When you wake up everyday, please don't throw your dreams away; hold them close to your heart, 'cause we're all a part of the ordinary miracle.

3. It's not that unusual when everything is beautiful; it's just another ordinary miracle today.

4. Deep within each heart, there lies a magic spark. That lights the fire of our imagination.

5. The world unites in hope and peace. We pray that it will always be. It is the power of the dream that brings us here.

Appendix I More Songs

一、英文歌曲中的语言与文化

许多歌友是出于提高语言能力尤其是提高听力能力的目的来听英文歌曲的,这没有错,但是欣赏英文歌曲的好处多多,其好处绝不仅仅只是提高语言能力这么一点,在歌曲欣赏中体味不同文化色彩、提高多元文化素养、陶冶情操、颐养情趣和舒缓心绪更是歌曲的妙处所在。

歌曲借助其优美旋律可以营造轻松愉快的语言学习氛围,帮助培养学生的语感,降低语言学习过程中的情感过滤,从而大大提高语言学习效果。英文歌曲中丰富的语言表达方式,如日常交流中常用的俚语和俗语,不仅对记忆单词和扩大词汇量有很大帮助,还可以逐渐提高学生的口语和听力水平,尤其提高听力水平。因为喜欢,所以提高的效果也就更显著,更持久。

音乐无国界,英文歌曲亦是如此,在欣赏来自不同国家和地区、不同风格的歌手所创作和演唱的歌曲的同时,听者的感受是多方面的,这时提高语言能力的目的退居其次,扑面而来的倒是多元文化的精彩,除了感受歌手独一无二的演唱风格外,听者还将置身于歌曲本身蕴藏的丰富寓意和遐想中,在物我两忘的世界中充分享受歌曲所触发的心灵上的愉悦和震撼。

由于精彩的英文歌曲不胜枚举,本书在每个单元中虽然已经收录了五首歌曲,但也只是英文歌曲中的沧海一粟,More Songs 这一部分只是为了略作补充而已,以备使用者对英文歌曲的语言和文化有多一点的了解。限于篇幅,补充的歌曲只收录了 30 首,收录的第一条原则是不与前文中的歌曲重叠,甚至与前文中的歌手也尽量避免重复,以便使读者能更多地了解诸多歌手的风格及其所代表的语言与文化;第二条原则是补充的三十首歌曲本身不能重复,包括歌手,即使某些歌手有诸多极具盛誉的代表作,这里也只选择其中一首;第三条原则是尽可能选来自不同年代、不同国家和地区、不同主题和寓意的歌曲。下面对补选的三十首歌曲作一简略综述。

来自爱尔兰的天籁之音 *Thank You* 是 Dido(蒂朵)的代表作之一。Dido 是一位创作型歌手,除了在歌词创作上显示出其时而朴实自然,时而欢欣愉悦、时而如清泉流过山涧,时而又似万流奔腾入海的风格外;她天籁般的嗓音也别具一格,在其听似有气无力的沙哑、慵懒中,听者感受到的是轻松惬意和无拘无束。当然 Dido 的 *White flag* 等歌曲具有同样的麻痹作用,同样让人着迷不已。

Butterfly Kiss 不是指蝴蝶飞过来亲吻,而是当大人和小孩以脸部亲昵地靠在一起时,其中一人的眼睫毛,随着眼睛的眨动,轻轻地刷拂在另外一人的脸颊上,或者是两个人额头面对面的凑在一起,双方的睫毛互相刷拂,那种感觉,就好像是轻柔的蝴蝶在“亲吻”

着你。*Butterfly Kisses*(蝴蝶之吻)是美国抒情乡村歌手 Bob Carlisle(鲍勃·卡莱欧)在他女儿十六岁生日前夕,特别为女儿谱写的。在女儿生日前夕,卡莱欧突然惊觉女儿已经长大成人,再过不久,她就将远走高飞,去开创自己的人生。许多甜蜜的回忆,还有自己过去曾经错过、以及将来不会再拥有的机会,都浮现在他脑海,因此他萌生了这首歌的灵感。原本他并没有想要发表,只想把歌曲保留作送给女儿的礼物,在好友们的鼓励之下,才决定推出录音。本歌将一个父亲对女儿的爱写得感人至极。《旧金山纪事》报曾有这样的报导,有边开车边听此歌的听众把车子停到路边,泣不成声。*Butterfly Kisses* 这首歌曲在1998年荣获第四十届格莱美(Grammy Awards)“最佳乡村歌曲”奖,专辑也登上了全美排行榜的冠军宝座。这首歌现已成为美国人婚礼上必不可少的经典歌曲。

做好自己,就是世界上最难做的事,*Make Your Own Kind Of Music* 是“爸爸妈妈乐队”女歌手 Cass Elliot(凯丝·艾略特)的独唱作品。歌曲虽然仅两分多钟长,但带给我们的思考却远不止两三分钟,真诚地希望并祝福每一个歌友能够“Make your own kind of music, Sing your own special song, Even if nobody else sings along”。

When a Man Loves a Woman 是同名电影《当男人爱上女人》的主题曲,也是第33届格莱美的获奖歌曲。著名歌手兼歌曲作者 Michael Bolton(迈克尔·波顿)用朴实无华的语言,沧桑悲怆的嗓音,把当一个男人爱上一个女人时的深切感受演绎得淋漓尽致,令听者为之动情。

Can You Feel the Love Tonight 是电影《狮子王》的主题曲,由被誉为“英国乐坛常青树”的歌手 Elton John(艾尔顿·约翰)倾情演绎。艾尔顿感情细腻的歌声,着实打动人的心扉。歌曲本身还荣获了奥斯卡、金球奖、格莱美等多项大奖。

Sailing 由世界上最出色的摇滚歌手之一,并有着“摇滚铁公鸡”美称的英国歌手 Rod Steward(洛·史都华)演唱。这位摇滚巨星在乐坛经历了三个不同的年代,他融合了乡村、民谣、布鲁斯、流行音乐、爵士、迪斯科和摇滚乐等多种音素,形成了自己独特的音乐风格,影响了许多代人的音乐思想和演唱风格,如 Bryan Adams, Michael Bolton, Steven Tyler(Aerosmith 乐队主唱), Paul Stanley(Kiss 乐队主唱)等人都曾经是他的追随者。

老版的《大学英语精读》中收录一个名叫《回家》(Going Home)的故事。长途车上坐着一位沉默不语的男子,在同车的年轻乘客的盘问下终于开了口。原来他刚从监狱出来,释放前曾写信给妻子:如果她已另有归宿,他不责怪她;如果她还爱着他,愿意他回去,就在镇口的老橡树上系一根黄丝带;如果没有黄丝带,他就会随车而去,永远不会去打扰她……汽车快到达目的地了,车上的人都坐在靠窗户的座位上往外看,只有这位男子不敢张望,他害怕迎面而来的可能是失望……突然间,全车的人都沸腾起来。远远望去,镇口的老橡树上挂了几十上百条黄丝带,这些黄丝带像欢迎的旗帜迎风飘扬……这就是由 Tony Orlando(东尼·奥兰多)演唱的 *Tie A Yellow Ribbon Round The Ole Oak Tree*。

爱一个人是幸福的;被一个人爱也是幸福的。但是造化弄人,爱你的人往往不是你爱的人,如果必须选择的话,你会选择爱你的人,还是你爱的人呢?或许这首 *The One You Love* 会给你一点提示。演唱者 Glenn Frey(葛伦·弗莱)曾是 The Eagles(老鹰乐队)的成员,算是一个集乡村、摇滚、爵士等数长于一身的人物。虽然不是老鹰乐队的四个原始成员之一,但实力也不容小觑,他独自演绎的 *The One You Love* 能传唱至今就充分证明了这一点。

由德国的五个小伙子组成的 Fool's Garden(愚人花园)所演唱的 *Lemon tree* 给人一种淡淡的欢快,什么都不用想,什么都不想做,只想坐在阳光里有一搭没一搭地听这首歌。曲子清新欢快,如果你有什么烦恼和不快,学着唱一曲 *Lemon tree* 可以将烦恼统统丢开。

“英国超男”Shayne Ward(肖恩·沃德)曾经是 Clayton, Manchester 一家服装店的销售员,他通过第二届英国 ITV 电视台的娱乐节目 *The X Factor* 真人秀比赛,开始了别样的人生旅程。其成名作 *That's my goal, Breathless* 同样大受欢迎。

Forever And For Always 是加拿大著名歌星 Shania Twain(仙妮亚·唐恩),即当今乡村流行乐坛绝对实力派天后的代表作之一。她是继 Garth Brooks 之后商业上最为成功的乡村歌手,连续几张专辑销量过千万。她赢得了多项乡村音乐奖,以及五项格莱美大奖,是乡村音乐界当仁不让的一姐。她的第三张原创专辑 *Come On Over*,在美国销量超过 2000 万张,在世界销量估计 3600 万张,是除 *The Bodyguard* (有时该专辑也被视为电影原声带)外美国与世界音乐史上女歌手销售最高专辑。

Don't Know Much 的演唱者为 Linda Ronstadt(琳达·朗丝黛)和 Aaron Neville(亚伦·纳维尔)。Linda Ronstadt 有着获得 10 座格莱美奖的风光纪录,其中在 1989 年与 Aaron Neville 合作获得最佳流行重唱奖。被称为“大粒墨”的美国黑人歌手 Aaron Neville 天赋圆润柔美,幼细滑溜的阴柔嗓子,与他粗犷豪壮的外表形成强烈的反差。他为所有心中已没有歌声与快乐的人、所有感到孤独无助的人歌唱,努力用歌声安抚他们,减轻他们的痛苦,给予他们勇气,温暖他们伤痛失望的心。该合唱是情歌中的经典,两位歌唱家在演唱风格与唱腔音色等方面可谓绝配,听听“I don't know much, but I know I love you”对于爱将会有更深的理解。

爱尔兰男子乐团——Boyzone(男孩地带)是 20 世纪 90 年代的佼佼者,他们在英国与欧亚某些地区非常成功,曾有 6 张唱片在英国取得最受欢迎单曲唱片的佳绩。Boyzone 于 2000 年解散前共售出超过 1000 万张唱片。*Better* 是其代表作之一,其代表作还有 *No Matter What, Love Me For A Reason, Everyday I Love You, Words* 等等。

或许是因为出生于雅典娜城,抑或更是因为其演唱风格,*Pass the Flame* 这首奥运会主题曲,被 Yiannis Kotsiras(伊安尼斯·科特西拉斯)演绎得给人以更加强烈的使命感,传递火炬,联合世界。

Never Underestimate A Girl 由 Vanessa Hudgens(凡妮莎·安妮·哈金斯)演唱。2005 年凡妮莎在迪士尼频道的电视电影《歌舞青春》中担任主角,从而一举成名。据说她身上有菲律宾、中国、西班牙(母亲一方)以及爱尔兰、美洲印地安人(父亲一方)的血统,这也许可以解释她一副出众而独特的容貌,拥有让人无法将目光移开的魔力。凡妮莎能歌善舞,又接受过钢琴、声乐、舞蹈等方面的训练,出色的功底让凡妮莎在多部音乐舞台剧中担任主角,此外也做起了广告模特。

Proud of you 由香港歌手兼作词人 Fiona Fung(冯曦妤)演唱,香港音乐人陈光荣作曲,黄伟文填词。冯曦妤以歌声清脆而著名。无论从音乐、歌词还是人声,这首歌曲都堪称完美;从一开始简单的钢琴前奏,就已引人入胜;歌者的嗓音清新而自然,使听众心情宁静;而歌词亦是不俗,娓娓唱来,像是一个清纯美丽的少女在向你诉说她青春的梦想。容祖儿演唱了此歌的中文版,名为《挥着翅膀的女孩》。近年来,内陆歌手在英文歌曲上也有不少佳作。

I Just Call to Say I Love You 是电影 *Woman in Red* (红衣女郎) 的插曲, 不仅在英美排行榜上都名居榜首, 还获得了“奥斯卡”最佳电影插曲奖, 成为家喻户晓的一首永恒恋曲, 至今仍被广为传唱。其演唱者是美国黑人天才歌手 Stevie Wonder (史蒂夫·汪德)。他 4 岁学会吹口琴, 5 岁开始学钢琴, 11 岁就会演奏 10 多种乐器, 他还生就一副好嗓子。13 岁时以一曲 *Fingertips* 夺取单曲排行冠军 3 周, 震动了整个乐坛。他虽然是一个盲人, 但身兼歌唱家、作曲家、音乐制作人、社会活动家于一身, 尤其擅长多种乐器, 如电子琴、钢琴等键盘乐器和口琴、鼓、吉他等, 是一位唱乐皆精的全能艺人。到目前为止, 史蒂夫·汪德有 9 首单曲成为美国年度排行冠军曲, 他还获得过“最佳 R&B 男歌手”、“最佳流行男歌手”、“最佳专辑”等 22 项格莱美奖, 及一项奥斯卡最佳电影歌曲奖, 及 2004 年度公告牌奖 (Billboard) 之世纪成就奖 (Century Award)。其唱片销量超过 7000 万张, 创作了大量脍炙人口的音乐作品, 为美国乐坛一致公认的“国家一级人物”。

Richard Marx (理查德·马克斯) 曾在 1994 年的美国世界杯开幕式上引吭高歌清唱美国国歌《星条旗永不落》, 可见其乐坛地位之高。他不仅歌唱得好, 还能自己创作写歌, *Right Here Waiting* 就是他自己写的一首名曲。世界上其他地方的歌手也纷纷用他的曲调重新填词翻唱。寂静夜里, 咖啡一杯, *Right Here Waiting* 就是心灵之语。

Shalala Lala 由 Vengaboys 演绎, 曾经风靡一时。即使今天欣赏 *Shalala Lala*, 其欢快的节奏同样让人心情愉悦, 充满舞动之感。到目前为止, The Vengaboys 已经卖了超过 1 千万张单曲唱片和 450 万张专辑唱片, 这证明了他们是荷兰空前成功的流行舞曲组合。其代表作 *Up And Down*、*Boom! Boom! Boom!*、*We are Going To Ibiza* 都大获成功。

Take My Breath Away 是 1986 年的美国空战电影 *Top Gun* (壮志凌云) 主题曲之一, 当时随着电影的卖座而红透半边天, 演唱的 Berlin (柏林乐队) 后来很快就退出乐坛了, 主演这部电影的 Tom Cruise (汤姆·克鲁斯) 却从此平步青云, 成为国际大明星。该片主题曲 *Take My Breath Away* 真情感人, 对渲染主人公的内心情感起到了不可替代的作用, 这首歌曲曾获得第 59 届奥斯卡最佳原创音乐奖, 也成了风靡至今的情歌金曲。这首歌后经 Jessica Simpson (杰西卡·辛普森) 演绎又成为对经典的经典翻唱。

The Sound of Silence 由 Paul Simon and Art Garfunkel (保罗·西蒙和加芬克尔) 演绎, 二人是大学同学, 组成了 20 世纪 60 年代经典的二人组合。*The Sound of Silence* 旋律飘缓低迷, 歌词充满了一种幻觉般的意境, 音乐优美而质朴。

Rhythm of The Rain 是来自加利福尼亚州圣地亚哥的一个五重唱组合 Cascades (瀑布合唱团) 演绎, 虽然这首歌曲在 1963 年上榜, 只获得第 3 名的成绩, 但却永远活在人们的回忆中, 多年以来不断有人翻唱。根据 BMI 的统计, 它以美国广电媒体超过 6 百万次的播唱记录, 成为有史以来一百首最受喜爱西洋歌曲的第 9 名。

演唱 *God Is A Girl* 的 Groove Coverage (舞动精灵王族), 是德国新晋乐队, 以其混合多种元素的舞曲风格迅速走红, 驰名整个欧洲。自 2006 年一首在网络上颇受欢迎的英文舞曲 *God Is A Girl* 红遍全国各地。该舞曲幕后团体、来自德国的二人电子舞曲组合成为了继黑眼豆豆后, 又一支在华拥有巨大影响力的舞曲组合。groove 的解释是“沟; 槽; (车) 辙; (唱片) 纹(道)”, 而 coverage 的意思是“覆盖”, 如果直译过来, “groove coverage”应该是“唱片凹槽覆盖者”, 即“唱片终结者”——从乐队命名上就能看出他们希望在音乐

上超越和覆盖以前优秀唱片的锐气和雄心。

1991年,影片《罗宾汉》的成功也使一位摇滚歌星从此广为人知,他就是 Bryan Adams(布莱恩·亚当斯)。影片的主题曲 *Everything I Do I Do It for You* 成了一首红极一时的流行金曲,而 MTV 中布莱恩·亚当斯手抱电吉它在森林中演唱的形象也从此深入人心。*Everything I Do I Do It for You* 推出后,在美国的单曲排行榜上连续 7 周位居第 1,并在 15 周内就创造了 300 万张的巨额销量。

Emilia(艾蜜莉亚)来自瑞典,10 岁时她便进入了斯德哥尔摩的音乐学校就读,潜心古典课程,在学校期间 Emilia 自组乐团演唱灵魂乐。18 岁时,她便开始了自己风格独特的词曲创作,从小姑娘的视角和观念出发,记述豆蔻年华的女孩敏感、自信、迷惑以及不服输,她的声音更是灵性毕现又不乏童真。因为乐坛这种小姑娘的情调早已很鲜有,所以 Emilia 就显得格外吸引人,Emilia 略显沙哑而不失青春活力的嗓音深受美式 R&B 曲风的影响,首支单曲 *Big Big World* 则成为了瑞典历史上流行速度最快的一首歌曲,在 6 天时间内就卖到了金唱片数,而 11 天后则卖出了超白金的销量,并连续 7 周稳坐冠军宝座,在挪威、丹麦、奥地利、荷兰、比利时、英国均上到了排行榜的前 10 位。

Within Temptation(诱惑本质)可说是一支表现出色的荷兰美声派哥特金属乐团,汲取前辈 The Gathering 的悠扬气氛作风,再更专注于乐曲的情感呈现,并以女主唱 Sharon 飘渺的动人音色为主旋律。*Memories* 是其代表作之一,缥缈、空灵、脱俗的主音和柔美抒情旋律的金属乐是其一贯的音乐风格。

Sarah Brightman(莎拉·布莱曼)英国跨界音乐女高音歌手和演员,在西班牙她被称为“歌剧天使”;在德国她被称为“舞台剧歌后”;在日本她被称为“超人气歌星”;在大陆她被古典界称为“歌后”,被流行界称为“巨星”,被记不住她名字的人称为“大眼妹”。2008 年 8 月 8 日,布莱曼与中国歌手刘欢在北京奥运会开幕式上以英文和中文共同演唱了这届奥运会主题曲 *You and Me*(我和你),使其在中国更富盛名。她的嗓音嘹亮,被誉为天籁之声。流行音乐、古典音乐和舞台剧原本是无法融合甚至对立的音乐空间,但是莎拉的歌声却极具创造性地将它们结合在了一起,她用极为难得的艺术手法将所演唱的音乐表现出来,而且仍能不损其原味。其绚丽多彩的美丽造型带人们进入如痴如醉的梦幻世界,不论在音乐上还是在视觉艺术上,莎拉·布莱曼都达到了别人无法达到的极致。*Memory* 是其代表作之一,在这首歌里,通过那极具个人气质的歌声,听者感受到的是虚幻、空灵、纯净,时而清新甜美、时而高亢震撼,营造出无边无际的空间幻觉。她直入云霄的高音不仅不会让人感觉刺耳,反而会抹上一层天籁色彩,让人充满迷惑与想象,就像航行在海上孤寂的水手听见美人鱼的吟唱般,成为一种方向感的皈依,一种心灵折服的美声女神。每当她的歌声响起,在那些残阳如血的黄昏,人们总是不可救药地迷失在那柔情美声里。就像是在逃离烦闷躁动的心路上,莎拉的歌声是最好的御花园。

Five Hundred Miles 由 1958 年成立的美国老牌民谣乐队之一 The Brothers Four(四兄弟演唱组)演绎。多年来“四兄弟”始终保持着清新质朴的音乐风格,真诚地实践着自己对民谣的理想,在风云变幻的流行乐坛上确定了抒情民谣领域的领头军地位。他们的表演非常自然,以优美的旋律和琅琅上口的歌词取胜,乐团成员的默契极佳,和声更是优美,任何复杂的歌曲,他们唱来总能峰回路转,一气呵成,带给乐迷一种充满希望的未来憧憬。今天,经过岁月长河的沉淀,狂热的时代理想和张扬的青春热情逐渐冷却,人们重

新认识到质朴情感的珍贵,重新回归到以吟咏纯洁和简单为唯一理想的抒情民谣的身边,歌坛常青树“四兄弟”也再次在乐坛上掀起了对清新自然的抒情民谣的怀旧之风。

John Lennon (约翰·列侬),英国最高骑士勋章的拥有者(Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, MBE),是一名摇滚音乐家、歌手、作曲家、艺术家、演员、和平主义者。他因为 The Beatles(披头士乐队)的创始人之一而享誉世界。他和该乐队的另一名成员 Paul McCartney(保罗·麦卡特尼)的组合是最成功最有影响力的歌曲创作组合之一,他们共同创作出了历史上最著名的摇滚歌曲。在乐队解散之后,Lennon 成为了一名出色的独唱歌手,Lennon 的思想和精神,就在其代表 *Imagine* 中,只要用心去聆听,去体会,你就会受益匪浅。

Love Me Tender 的演唱者 Elvis Presley(艾尔维斯·普莱斯利)是 20 世纪世界流行音乐中最重要的人物之一。“The Hillbilly Cat”(“猫王”)这个绰号是狂热的美国南方歌迷为他取的昵称。他被誉为“摇滚乐第一偶像”,是美国也是世界上迄今为止最有影响力的摇滚歌星。他的贡献是把乡村音乐、布鲁斯音乐融进了山地摇滚乐,用吉他取代了传统的主力乐器——钢琴,从而使摇滚乐第一次成为欧美流行乐坛的主流。他那英俊的外表,超凡的音乐灵性,以及富有感召力的舞台表演使他当之无愧地成为世人狂热崇拜的明星。迄今为止,在许多怀旧的电影中都还有他歌唱表演的身影。据估计,猫王已经在世界范围内售出 10 亿多张专辑,是唱片业史上销量最大的歌手。而在他的总销量中,约有 40% 来自美国以外的其他国家或地区。

还有些曲目拟待收入本教材,但限于篇幅,未收入其曲目,只评析如下。

Angel — Sarah McLachlan (这首歌脍炙人口,由拥有西洋歌坛“知性女声掌门人”之称的加拿大女歌手 Sarah McLachlan 演唱。这首 **Angel** 在台湾先后有林凡及李圣杰翻唱,而擅长翻唱的 Westlife 也翻唱 **Angel**,足见 **Angel** 的经典程度。)

A Perfect Indian — Sinead O'Connor (爱尔兰女歌手辛妮欧康纳的代表作,20 世纪 90 年代最具个性并最富争议的流行音乐巨星之一,孤傲直率的言辞、倔强的光头、愤怒的面容令人印象深刻。)

A Whole New World — Peabo Bryson & Regina Belle (是电影《阿拉丁》的主题曲,由于曲调轻柔唯美,款款深情自然流露,已成为情歌对唱的经典,也获得第 65 届奥斯卡最佳音乐和最佳歌曲两项大奖。)

Baby One More Time — Britney Spears (美国流行歌手小甜甜布兰妮 1998 年发行的首张专辑中最畅销的同名单曲,也是其成名作。)

Back At One — Brian McKnight (此曲是 1999 年最受欢迎的节奏蓝调,在乐坛打拼十余载的美国黑人歌手 Brian McKnight 无疑是当今全球最著名的 R&B 巨星。这位于 20 世纪 80 年代就开始闯荡乐坛的黑人歌手凭借其独特的磁性甘喉,不陷窠臼的创作思路为几代乐迷献唱出无数大家耳熟能详的 R&B 金曲。)

Beautiful — Christina Aguilera (由被誉为“瓶中精灵的”克里斯蒂娜·阿奎莱拉演唱。克里斯蒂娜维妙维肖的吟唱将花木兰的少女情怀展示地淋漓尽致。)

Beauty and the Beast — Celine Dion & Peabo Bryson(这首歌由《小美人鱼》音乐的最佳拍档 Alan Menken 和 Howard Ashman 谱写歌曲,音乐表现出色;这首歌不但获得奥斯卡最佳歌曲,还捧红了流行天后 Celine Dion。)

Because You Loved Me — Celine Dion (是《战地之恋》up close and personal 主题曲, 曲词优美, 旋律清新动人, 在 1996 年蝉联流行榜 6 周冠军。歌词部分句句动人, 堪称经典。)

Breathe — Faith Hill (乡村天后费丝·希尔的力作之一, 明快的节奏, 对多种音乐风格的自如驾驭为她迎来无数的好评。)

Breathless — The Corrs (由爱尔兰组合可尔家族演唱, 乐团成员柔美圆润的嗓音和几近完美的和声把女孩陷入爱情的迷失表现得淋漓尽致。)

Eversleeping — Xandria (德国现代哥特式乐队仙朵拉最有名的哥特单曲, 歌词根据电影《吸血惊情四百年》剧情内容谱写, 感人至深。)

Everybody — Backstreet Boy (美国流行乐组合后街男孩的这首单曲是第 3 波主打单曲, 是使得他们真正称霸歌坛的一首极具影响力的歌曲。)

Every Breath You Take — Sting (是美国电视连续剧《甜心俏佳人》的插曲之一。斯汀被称为诗人歌手的美名, 他拥有沙哑却不失细腻的独一无二的嗓音, 如自由不羁的云, 荡漾于缈缈的空中。)

Hey Jude — the Beatles (这是披头四乐队灵魂人物之一——保罗·麦卡特尼, 为主唱约翰·列侬的小儿子朱利安所写的一首歌谣, 纯正的英伦发音以及列侬那充满磁性的声音跨越时空, 永久地萦绕在你我的耳畔。)

I Knew I Loved You — Savage Garden (这是由两个来自澳大利亚的年轻人组成的乐队——野人花园的最为经典的一首歌, 天籁般的嗓音将纯爱的主题演绎得淋漓尽致。)

I'll Be Missing You — Puff Daddy (一首向 Puff Daddy 的好友 Notorious B. I. G. 致敬的作品, 这首单曲于 1998 年推出后, 几乎在全球同时拿下冠军宝座。“吹牛老爹”是美国著名的说唱歌手。他身兼歌手和制作人多职, 对美国以至全球流行音乐有着举足轻重, 无可比拟的影响。)

Love to Be Loved by You — Marc Terenzi (马克·特伦茨特地为他的准新娘莎拉·蔻娜谱写了这首歌曲, 浪漫的西班牙海边, 马克·特伦茨一边弹着钢琴一边深情地唱着这首感动了无数人的恋之歌。)

Just One Last Dance — Sarah Connor & Marc Terenzi (加拿大电影《最后一支舞》(one last dance) 的主题曲, 在德国流行音乐歌手莎拉·蔻娜以及她的前任丈夫——著名歌手马克·特伦茨的深情演唱下似乎少了一份伤感, 多了一份甜蜜。)

Memory — Elaine Paige (被称为英国音乐剧第一夫人。此曲是音乐剧中的经典, 已被多达 150 位艺术家录制。)

More Than I Can Say — Leo Sayer (英国创作型歌手李欧赛耶的经典曲目之一, 该歌轻松明快, 易学易唱, 已故女歌手邓丽君的中文翻唱版本《爱你在心口难开》也曾风靡一时。)

My Happy Ending — Avril Lavigne (来自加拿大的当红歌手艾薇儿的好听曲目之一, 艾薇儿的音乐充满直觉性的呐喊, 激情而又深情的演绎凸显独特魅力。)

My Love — Westlife (爱尔兰流行乐队西域男孩专辑 **Coast to Coast** 中的首支主打单曲, 该专辑取得过英国专辑销量排行榜冠军的佳绩。)

Nothing's Gonna Change My Love For You — Glenn Medeiros (一首曾经风靡全球的

老歌,电影《廊桥遗梦》的主题曲,原唱是著名黑人爵士乐手 George Benson,西域男孩也翻唱过。)

Promises Don't Come Easy — Caron Nightingale (加拿大多伦多的才女夏洛·南丁格尔这首名曲以温暖的中音舒缓的演唱方式娓娓道来,曾经被香港电视剧《创世纪》选作插曲。)

Shape of My Heart — Sting (是吕克·贝松导演的电影《这个杀手不太冷》的主题曲,同时也是英国著名歌星斯汀最为人们所知的一首歌曲。)

Songs From A Secret Garden — Secret Garden (著名的乐神秘园在 1995 年所演唱的这首新世纪音乐风格的歌曲舒缓柔美,不经意之间流露出的忧愁和感伤,令人不得不沉醉于其中。)

That Don't Impress Me Much — Shania Twain (加拿大著名歌星仙妮亚·唐恩是当今乡村流行乐坛绝对的实力派天后。这首歌非常俏皮,是她的乡村音乐风格的写照。)

The Way You Look Tonight — Frank Sinatra (一首常在婚礼上播放的经典之作,由当代摇摆乐之王弗兰克·辛纳屈演绎。)

This Love — Sarah Brightman (一首由刘欢和莎拉·布莱曼联袂演唱的 2008 年奥运会主题曲《我和你》,使得全世界的眼光再次投向这位以古典音乐起家的著名歌手。)

Top of the World — The Carpenters (美国 20 世纪 70 年代最成功的流行音乐兄妹组合“卡朋特”的经典曲目之一,该歌醇美舒缓,轮廓鲜美,能使听者心境高远轻灵)。

We Will Rock You — Queen (美国皇后乐队最著名的单曲之一,1978 年发行,至今广为流传,尤其在体育赛事上,后被无数次翻唱。)

When Can I See You — Babyface (这首旋律美丽的民谣灵魂抒情曲,已拥有超过 50 万张的销售纪录,并成为 Babyface 流行榜上排行名次最高的金唱片单曲。)

二、More Songs

1. Thank You

Dido

My tea's gone cold,
I'm wondering why I got out of bed at all
The morning rain clouds up my window
And I can't see at all
And even if I could it'd all be grey
But your picture on my wall
It reminds me that it's not so bad
It's not so bad

I drank too much last night got bills to pay