



All

SEMINAR 6

Music

Task 1 – Read the quotes, discuss your views with a partner, and present to the class.

- 1 “Folk music is the ‘original melody’ of man; it is the ‘musical mirror’ of the world.” – **Friedrich Nietzsche** (1844-1900), German philosopher.
- 2 “Music washes away from the soul the dust of everyday life.” – **Ned Rorem** (b.1923), American composer.
- 3 “As the music is, so are the people of the country.” – **Turkish proverb**.
- 4 “After silence, that which comes nearest to expressing the inexpressible, is music.” – **Aldous Huxley** (1894-1963), English philosopher and writer.
- 5 “The language of tones belongs to all mankind, and melody is the absolute language in which the musician speaks to every heart.” – **Richard Wagner** (1813-1883), German composer.

Task 2 – Choose the correct answer.

1. Mozart composed music when he was still a child. He had great _____ for it.
a) ability b) force c) gift d) skill
2. Just as the violinist began to play, one of the _____ on his violin broke.
a) chord b) cords c) strings d) wires
- 3) She never learnt the piano but she can play by _____.
a) ear b) hand c) heart d) memory
- 4) The audience gave the soloist an enthusiastic _____ when he entered.
a) applause b) clapping c) encore d) reception
- 5) Although I play the piano quite well, I still can't _____.
a) play a score b) play the notes c) read a score d) read music.
- 6) She ought to _____ singing with a voice like that.
a) take on b) take to c) take up d) undertake



- 7) The next _____ on the programme will be a sonata by Beethoven.
a) bit b) item c) part d) piece
- 8) In the orchestra the oboe and the bassoon are two of the _____ instruments.
a) breath b) lip c) mouth d) wind
- 9) When the artist opened his violin case, he found that someone had stolen his _____.
a) arc b) bow c) rod d) stick
- 10) The piano is badly out of _____, I'm afraid.
a) melody b) practice c) tune d) use

Adapted from: MISZTAL, Mariusz. *Tests in English : Tematická slovní zásoba*. Havlíčkův Brod : Fragment, 1998.

Task 3 – Fill in the gaps with names of music styles.

1. The _____ has its roots in African-American folksongs, adding in some European melodies. It is usually played with guitar, banjo, and the harmonica using techniques from other genres, such as the gospel technique of call-and-response, and the trademark 12-bar rhythm. _____ lyrics lean toward soul-searching and bearing *grievances, striking a chord in many listeners. An often popular, even stereotypical method is the way a _____ song will say one line, repeat it again, then conclude with a different line. A good example is a song by Tracy Chapman called "Give Me One Reason".

2. _____ music is a term used to refer to music which *stems from learned traditions and which is taught through institutions. _____ music is broken up into six eras. The music of these eras share common aspects of style in a time period. Furthermore, it can be seen that _____ music was influenced by changes in culture and society. The eras of _____ music are: the Middle ages, Renaissance, Baroque, Classical, Romantic and Twentieth Century.

3. Strange as it may seem, _____ has roots in Scots-Irish heritage. Most believe that a mix of European folk songs, with African-American blues has created the basic 'formula' of _____ as we now know it. Many attribute Jimmie Rodgers or the gospel-singing Carter Family as the original founders of this new style in the early 1950s. _____ artists such as Merle Haggard, George Jones and Johnny Cash began to gain as much of a following as Rock 'n Roll, another musical genre rising at about the same time. Artists like Hank Williams Sr. and Elvis Presley became pop stars as well.

4. The image of _____ is forever *immortalized in the Saturday Night Fever movie poster as John Travolta struck the famous ' _____ pose'. The film *glamorized the _____ culture as an era where leisure-suit *clad men danced their way from one discotheque to another, looking for romantic adventure. _____ received its name from these clubs that played nothing but dance music, with or without lyrics.



5. The term _____ is a reference to the 'good news' of *salvation, but outside Christian circles, it is a reference to a musical style that takes its roots from African-American Christian celebrations. The style, with its fast beats and call-and-response was used for those who would share and *testify at churches in the American South.
6. To a large extent _____ *evolved from the Blues, but is generally a lot more *upbeat and *laid-back. _____ has a dedicated following of music lovers who appreciate the skill and talent displayed in the extensive improvisation by musicians, with virtually no two performances being exactly the same.
7. _____ music is the music to which a theatrical dramatic performance is set. Whilst an _____ is presented with acting, scenery etc., the words are sung. _____ singers are *accompanied by an instrumental *ensemble and in some instances by a complete symphonic orchestra.
8. _____ and _____, terms that are often used interchangeably, usually center around the urban culture of the inner city. Many say that _____ borrows from the DJ or MC approach to song-playing, famed for calling out, turntabling, and beatboxing. _____ evolved from African-American music, including R&B, Soul, Funk, and even Disco.

Adapted from *Musicians.com* [online]. 1995 - 2011 [cit. 2011-03-14]. Learn more about music genres on Musicians.com. Dostupné z WWW: <<http://www.musicians.com/genre/>>.

Discussion questions: discuss these questions about music.

1. Can you remember the name of the first single or album you ever bought? Who was it by?
2. Which songs do you currently like?
3. Which of the kinds of music in the previous exercise do you particularly enjoy?
4. Are there any other kinds of music that are not listed that you like?
5. Are there any kinds of music listed that you dislike? Why do you dislike them?
6. Do you like to have background music while you are working? If so, what kind of background music do you like?
7. Can you read music? Can you explain the basic system used for writing music?
8. Can you play any musical instruments and how well do you play them?
9. What musical instrument and what kind of music would you like to be able to play well and why?

Adapted from: MCCARTHY, Michael; O'DELL, Felicity. *English Vocabulary in Use : Upper-intermediate*. 2nd ed. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2001.



World music

Task 4 – Listening - Gap fill

1. World Music is _____ music from _____ other than Western European and the USA.
2. It has been referred to as _____ traditional music – still being _____ and enjoyed, not being _____ or rediscovered.
3. Most modern American popular music is rooted in _____ .
4. Anglo-American popular music is more _____ and commercialised – World Music is more alive and _____ -
5. Many West African musicians belong to _____ who have been making music for _____ -
6. Soukous and salsa music makes you want to _____ .
7. The music of the Andes and Hungary is very _____ .
8. Asian music uses different _____ from Western music.
9. The term 'World Music' was _____ by a group of record _____ to help buyers to know where to find such recordings in a record shop.
10. Peter Gabriel's motto is 'High-tech and _____ '.

Adapted from: Jones, Leo, New Cambridge Advanced English, Cambridge University Press, 2001, p.17

Task 5 – Gap fill – Music and Language

Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. Sometimes there might be more possible options.

World Music makes use of a lot of styles from many different countries. As a (1) _____, World Music also includes a lot of different lyrics in different languages. Many of these languages are (2) _____ spoken in those particular countries -- African dialects; French in France and Quebec; German; Hebrew; Spanish in Latin America and Spain . . . the list goes (3) _____.

This linguistic diversity can be one of the (4) _____ *appealing aspects of World Music. Songs become windows (5) _____ the particular culture of the artist in every way from instruments to language. In some cases, music becomes a way in (6) _____ a person learns another language. (7) _____ I was a student, I found a good way to remember almost anything was to put it to a rhythm.

How does this apply to music and language? If someone studying English was struggling, then when an English-language artist with an *intriguing sound is discovered, all of a (8) _____ pronunciation becomes easier. But the act of simply listening to music in a particular language is not enough to make (9) _____ fluent. The only way to master a language is to (10) _____ for a while amongst native (11) _____: become interested in the culture, read books and magazines in the (12) _____, and write e-mail messages to new-found friends.



As a World Music enthusiast, (13) _____, I listen to music in many languages. It's unrealistic to expect that I will learn every language in which I hear someone sing, any more than I will learn how to play every musical instrument used to create the music. It raises (14) _____ of questions, but one in particular: why listen to songs with lyrics you don't (15) _____?

Gap fill text modified from <http://www.insideworldmusic.com/library/bl1013.htm>; viewed on 3.30.2004.

Task 6 - Music used as a healing therapy

Six sentences have been removed from the article on the left. Choose the most suitable sentence from the list A-H on the right for each part (1-6) of the article. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

A recent study by the Wellcome Trust has investigated the connection between the use of music and the recovery of patients suffering from a variety of medical conditions. The study has brought together musicians, health workers, and researchers to find evidence of the beneficial effects music has on health.

(1) _____ In 400 BCE, its *healing properties were documented by the ancient Greeks. More recently, in both world wars in the last century, medical workers used music therapy with people suffering from trauma. Currently, it is used as a treatment for many diseases, such as cancer, and Alzheimer's disease, and it has also been used with patients with long-term pain and learning disabilities.

There is growing evidence that music can cause physical changes to the body which can improve our health. In the Wellcome Trust study, which took place over three years at the Chelsea and Westminster hospital in London, patients were asked to listen to musical performances. (2) _____

These very positive results are partly due to general well-being. It is already accepted that when people feel happy and have a positive approach to life, they are more likely to feel better and *recover from disease quickly. (3) _____

However, not all these benefits can be attributed to an increase in general well-being. (4) _____ According to Professor Robertson, a scientist and musician, some effects of music are mysterious and are, therefore, being investigated further. It has been suggested that the sounds and rhythms of music help stimulate the brain and send electrical messages to the muscles and *limbs.

5. _____ Many in the medical profession have not yet recognized the healing benefits of music, since reports have been based mainly on anecdotal evidence. These new studies could provide proof to medical practitioners that music is a suitable *treatment for many conditions. 6. _____



- A. Music increases this feeling of joy and adds to the recovery process.
- B. One day doctors may even 'prescribe' music, but that could be a long time in the future.
- C. Science, however, demands facts and hard evidence.
- D. As a result, it was found that stress levels were significantly reduced, recovery times were improved, and fewer drugs were needed.
- E. Not everyone is a fan of using music as a healing therapy, however.
- F. Music has long been used to treat patients suffering from different problems.
- G. Music has other effects which have not yet been understood.

Answer the questions according to the text:

- 1. Is there any clear proof that music can heal?
- 2. For which diseases is music currently used?
- 3. What effects does music have on people?
- 4. Do we know how music therapy works?
- 5. What effects does feeling good have on our health?

Adapted from: PHILPOT, Sarah; CURNICK, Lesley. *New Headway : Academic Skills*. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2007.

Task 6 – Grammar – Focus on *so, such, and such a*

- 1 That was really an outstanding performance. _____ great musicians are hard to find.
- 2 It was a super concert. We had _____ good time that we will always remember it.
- 3 I didn't enjoy the music. The singers were _____ loud and shrill¹⁹.
- 4 The lyrics were _____ difficult to understand; I really couldn't catch even a single word.
- 5 We can't decide which performance to attend; it's _____ dilemma.
- 6 It was _____ difficult music, that we had a hard time appreciating it.
- 7 He is _____ good composer that he gained worldwide recognition.
- 8 The open-air concert was excellent but it was _____ bad weather that we left before it ended.

Task 7 – Grammar – Focus on *few and a few; little and a little*

- 1 _____ of the band members gathered for a jam session last night.
- 2 There was very _____ applause after the embarrassingly bad performance.
- 3 Very _____ people came to the concert, as it was not very well promoted.
- 4 Could you turn up the volume _____?
- 5 There was _____ attention paid to the event in the media, therefore almost nobody came.
- 6 I was really lucky to get the tickets, because there were only _____ left.
- 7 Just _____ people can read music these days.
- 8 I listen to this kind of music just _____ bit.



Vocabulary

1. lyrics	text písně
2. grievance	křivda
3. to stem	pramenit, pocházet
4. to immortalize	zvěčnit, učinit nesmrtelným
5. to glamorize	přikrášlit, idealizovat
6. clad	oděný
7. salvation	spása
8. to testify	svědčit, vypovídat
9. to evolve	vyvinout se, rozvinout se
10. upbeat	radostný, optimistický
11. laid-back	klidný, bezstarostný
12. accompany	doprovodit
13. ensemble	soubor, sbor
14. appealing	přitažlivý, atraktivní
15. intriguing	zvláštní, zajímavý
16. to heal	léčit, hojit
17. to recover	uzdravit se
18. limb	končetina, úd
19. treatment	léčba

Word bank

1. to have an ear for music	mít hudební sluch
2. to have a good ear	mít hudební sluch
3. to play an instrument	hrát na hudební nástroj
4. to sing out of tune	zpívat falešně
5. tune	nápěv, melodie
6. lyrics	slova, text písně
7. to play it by ear	improvizovat
8. to read music	číst z not
9. to sing in a choir	zpívat ve sboru
10. classical music	vážná hudba
11. serious music	vážná hudba
12. drums	bubny
13. percussion	bicí
14. flute	flétna
15. accordion	tahací harmonika
16. to conduct an orchestra	dirigovat orchestr
17. conductor	dirigent
18. band/group	skupina
19. to practise	cvičit (na hudební nástroj)



20. brass band music	dechová hudba
21. scales	stupnice
22. applause	potlesk
23. to applaud	tleskat
24. record	nahrávka, deska
25. live concert	živý koncert
26. to compose music	skládat hudbu
27. composer	skladatel
28. dance to music	tančit na hudbu
29. masterpiece	mistrovské dílo
30. interpretation of a song	podání písně
31. rave reviews	nadšená kritika
32. bad reviews	nepříznivá kritika
33. chorus	refrén