



ENGLISH

Chapter 9 Session A

3rd
SECONDARY

CELEBRATE
Future



 **SACO OLIVEROS**

**ART****Maori Music**


In New Zealand, music is an important part of national culture. Wellington is the country's capital, and it is home to the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra, which sometimes tours overseas. The New Zealand School of Music is also based in Wellington.

New Zealand's most famous musical export is the opera singer Kiri Te Kanawa, who has appeared on stage around the world for five decades. She has performed with opera singer Jose Carreras and won many awards, including a Grammy in 1984. A soprano with a high singing voice, Kiri Te Kanawa is of Maori origin.

The Maoris are the native people of New Zealand and their traditional music uses special instruments, such as flutes made of animal bones – like the *nguru* flute – trumpets made of sea shells and drums made with wood and the skin of sharks.

Some of New Zealand's biggest rock, hip-hop and folk groups combine Maori music with European influences.

***Nguru* – Maori flutes**

- 1  32 Read and listen. What are some of the special instruments the Maori people use to make music?

Flutes made of animal bones, trumpets made of sea shells
and drums made with wood and the skin of sharks



2 Choose the correct answers.

a Where is the New Zealand School of Music?

1 Auckland

2 Wellington

3 Christchurch

b What type of singer is Jose Carreras?

1 jazz

2 pop

3 opera

- c When did Kiri Te Kanawa win a Grammy?
- 1 1994
 - 2 1984
 - 3 1986
- d What type of singer is Kiri Te Kanawa?
- 1 contralto
 - 2 soprano
 - 3 mezzo-soprano
- e Traditional Maori drums are made using...?
- 1 shark skin
 - 2 animal bones
 - 3 sea shells



Clothes and Accessories



boots



jeans



coat



scarf



dress



shirt



jacket



shorts



Clothes and Accessories



skirt



sneakers



T-shirt



sweater



Weather and Seasons

spring



summer



autumn



winter



stormy



sunny



cloudy



cold



dry



hot



rainy



snowy



warm



wet



windy





be going to

affirmative	contracted form
I am going to wear	'm going to wear
You are going to wear	're going to wear
He / She / It is going to wear	's going to wear
We / You / They are going to wear	're going to wear



- we use *be going to* to talk about plans or intentions in the future
- the form is subject + *be* + *going to* + verb
I'm **going to** play tennis with my friends.
You're **going to** watch a movie.
She's **going to** buy some new clothes.



negative	contracted form
I am not going to play	'm not going to play
You are not going to play	aren't going to play
He / She / It is not going to play	isn't going to play
We / You / They are not going to play	aren't going to play

- we use *not* to form the negative
I'm **not** (am not) **going to** wear sandals.
He **isn't** (is not) **going to** have a party.
They **aren't** (are not) **going to** visit their cousins.

questions and short answers

Am I **going to** go?

Yes, I **am**.

No, I **'m not**.

Are you **going to** go?

Yes, you **are**.

No, you **aren't**.

Is he / she / it **going to** go?

Yes, he / she / it **is**.

No, he / she / it **isn't**.

Are we / you / they **going to** go?

Yes, we / you / they **are**. No, we / you / they **aren't**.

- the word order is different in questions
You **are going to** wear jeans.
Are you going to wear jeans?



must / must not

affirmative

I / You **must** go

He / She / It **must** go

We / You / They **must** go

- we use *must* for obligation
You **must** wear a uniform at this school.
- we use the same form for all subject pronouns

**negative**

I / You **must not** go

He / She / It **must not** go

We / You / They **must not** go

- we use *must not* for prohibition
You **must not** take pictures.
- after *must* / *must not* we use the verb without *to*
You **must** bring your ticket.
You **must not** litter.



GRAMMAR 2

must / must not

HOMEWORK

- 1 Complete the rules with *must* or *must not*.

POOL RULES



You must wear
a hat.

a



You _____ eat
food.

1 Complete the rules with *must* or *must not*.

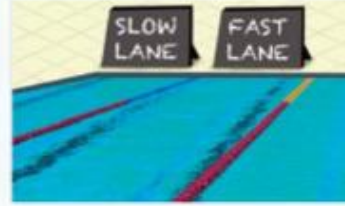
HOMEWORK

b



People _____
run.

c



You _____ swim
in the correct lane.

d



You _____ listen
to the lifeguard.

e



Swimmers _____
play ball games.

- 2** Rewrite the sentences using the pronouns in parentheses and *must* or *must not*.

Sit next to the window. (She)

She must sit next to the window.

a Don't eat in class. (You)

You must not eat in class.

b Don't touch the video projector. (They)

They must not touch the video projector.

c Listen to the teacher. (We)

We must listen to the teacher.

d Do the homework again. (He)

He must do the homework again.

e Don't wear these sneakers to school. (I)

I must not wear these sneakers to school.

3 Look at the pictures and match the beginnings a-f to the endings 1-6. Then write sentences with the phrases *You must* or *You must not*.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| a | 2 | take pictures | 1 | on the plane |
| b | 5 | drive on the left | 2 | in the museum |
| c | 3 | talk on the phone | 3 | in the movie theater |
| d | 6 | give any food | 4 | into the store |
| e | 4 | take dogs | 5 | in Australia |
| f | 1 | wear a seatbelt | 6 | to the animals |



You must not take pictures in the museum.



You must drive on the left in Australia.



You must not talk on the phone in the movie theater.



You must not give any food to the animals.



You must drive on the left in Australia.



You must wear a seatbelt on the plane.