



ENGLISH

Chapter 1 Week 1

4th
SECONDARY

MAKING MUSIC



 **SACO OLIVEROS**

HELICOMOTIVATION





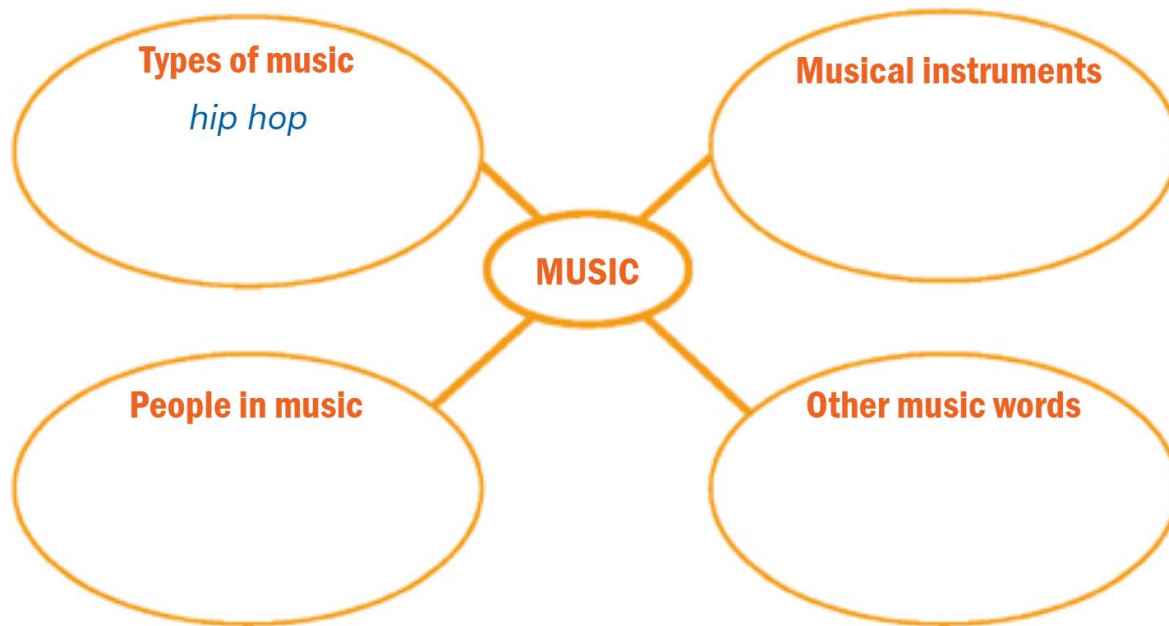
Making music

WDYT?
(What do you think?)

How can music
bring people
together?

- 1  Complete the diagram. Add more music words.

classical music composer DJ drums guitarist
~~hip hop~~ jazz keyboard musician orchestra



Types of music

hip hop

classical music

jazz

Musical instruments

keyboard

drums

People in music

composer

DJ

guitarist

musician

Other music words

orchestra

2 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 Which kinds of music do you like/dislike?
- 2 Which instruments can you play? Which would you like to learn?
- 3 What is the most interesting job in music? Why?



Check the meaning of the words in bold.

Then do the quiz.

How important is music to you?

1 What's most important to you in a song?

- a The **lyrics** – I want to be able to sing it.
- b The music and how well the band or singer **performs** it.
- c Whether the **lead singer** is cool, of course!

2 At a concert you probably ...

- a stand where you can dance and chat to friends.
- b notice the **sound quality** – if it's bad it can affect the **performance**.
- c stand at the back of the **audience** so you can listen without too many people around you.

3 If a singer or band you like goes on tour, you ...

- a check out who the **support band** is first.
- b quickly buy tickets before they **sell out**.
- c perhaps download the **live album**.

4 You like singers and bands that ...

- a make you want to dance.
- b **tour** regularly and often **release** new albums.
- c **record** your favorite songs.

5 When a singer you like releases a new single, you ...

- a quickly learn the lyrics so you can sing along to the song.
- b download it immediately.
- c wait and see if it is a **hit** before you download it.

6 You ...

- a think music is something to enjoy with friends.
- b would love to release a **record** one day.
- c usually listen to friends' **playlists** because you don't make your own.

Mostly A – You're a performer at heart. You love listening to music that you can sing or dance to.

Mostly B – You're a music superfan. You know all the latest bands and singers and you couldn't live without music.

Mostly C – You're open-minded. You like to get recommendations from friends.

4 Complete the diagram with the words in bold from the quiz.

Nouns

Both

Verbs

Nouns

audience .:

hit .:

lead singer .:

live album .:

lyrics .:

performance .:

playlists .:

sound quality .:

support band .:

Both

record .:

release .:

tour .:

Verbs

perform .:

sell out .:

5



Work in pairs. Guess if your partner agrees (A) or disagrees (D) with the statements.

- 1 In a band, I'd rather be the lead singer than a guitarist or drummer.
- 2 Most support bands aren't worth listening to.
- 3 All musicians should go on tour at least once every two years.
- 4 I'd rather be in the audience than on stage at a concert.
- 5 I would love to perform on a music reality show like *The X Factor*, *America's Got Talent* or *The Voice*.

2 Look at the words in the box. Do you think music can affect these things? Do you think it affects them in a positive or negative way?

ability to focus happiness how you exercise
learning foreign languages math ability
memory movement your dreams

4 4 Read and listen to the text in the infographic. Answer the questions.



- 1 What will you be good at if you have a strong bridge between the two sides of your brain?
- 2 When you study, what can fast music help you to do?
- 3 How are music and memory connected?
- 4 What effects will learning a musical instrument for more than 14 months have?
- 5 What kind of music is good to exercise to?
- 6 How does music affect your mood?



Music and your brain

Music is fun and relaxing. It allows us to express ideas and feelings – but did you know it's also good for your brain? We've been doing some research and we've found six important benefits.

Thinking

When you listen to music, you use many different parts of the brain to **process** the rhythm, tune and sound. This **strengthens** a part of the brain called the corpus callosum, the bridge between the right and left side of the brain. People with a strong corpus callosum are better at solving problems, making decisions and planning. Studies also show that students' math and reading skills improve if they study music.

Focus


Background music without lyrics is good for studying or working as it can help you concentrate. How? It stimulates brainwaves – faster rhythms help you stay **alert** and concentrate for longer, and slower rhythms help you relax and feel less stressed or anxious.



Memory

Listening to music improves memory because music activates the parts of the brain involved in controlling memory. Hearing a favorite old song can bring back strong memories of an **occasion** or time when you used to listen to it.

Language



People who play a musical instrument for at least 14 months are better at learning both the grammar and pronunciation of foreign languages. Adults who only learned music as children still have this ability. Why? People have been making and listening to music for over 500,000 years, but they've only been speaking languages for 200,000 years. Scientists believe that communicating through language developed from humans' original use of music. When you train musically, your language abilities develop too.

Physical ability

Want to exercise for longer? Listen to music! When you get tired, the body sends a signal to the brain to stop, but listening to music **distracts** the brain from this. Not only that, it can help you exercise more efficiently and use less oxygen. The best **beats** are house, hip hop, pop and disco.



Mood

Have you ever felt happier after listening to music? When you listen to music, the brain releases dopamine, the 'feel-good' chemical. Being in the audience at a live music event or performing with others also improves your mood.

Did you know: A typical teen spends up to four hours a day listening to music. That's about 6,280 songs a year!

5 Are the sentences true, false, or is there no information? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 You mainly use one part of the brain when you listen to music. ☒ False
- 2 If you feel stressed when you study, listening to slow music is a good idea. ☒ True
- 3 You will always remember the same thing when you listen to your favorite song. ☒ False
- 4 Teenagers typically listen to music for longer each day than adults. ☒ No information
- 5 Humans were able to make music before they could use language. ☒ True
- 6 If you are listening to music, it will help you exercise for longer. ☒ True
- 7 Being in the audience at a live music event is better for your mood than performing with others. ☒ No information

Subskill: Recognizing informal writing

Informal writing is used for sharing information, sending emails to friends and in magazines.

Characteristics include:

- contractions
- talking to the reader (using 'you')
- asking the reader questions
- exclamation marks
- colloquial language and idioms

6 Find at least one example in the infographic for each informal writing characteristic above.

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8 **Word work** Match the definitions to the words in bold in the infographic. Are the words nouns, verbs or adjectives?

- 1 able to think in a clear and intelligent way _____
- 2 gets someone's attention and prevents them from concentrating on something _____
- 3 deal with; put information in order to organize it _____
- 4 a time at which something happens _____
- 5 the main patterns of sounds in a piece of music _____
- 6 makes stronger strengthens .: verb



**Thank You
For Your
Attention**