

5 Volledige tekst van de kijk- en luistertoets Engels vwo 2007

Audiodeel

(Eerste gedeelte: The Mozart Effect)

Intro

Presenter: In 1993 researchers in the United States discovered that students who listened to ten minutes of Mozart's *Sonata for Two Pianos in D* significantly increased their IQ scores. Now on BBC radio 4 Paul Robertson, the leader of the Medici String Quartet explores the Mozart effect.

- 1 Paul Robertson: So this is it. This is the music which makes you brainy. Stick with us for just ten minutes and it will change your life. Well, that's what the media would have us believe when they invented the term 'Mozart effect'. It sent the world into a spin. Shops sold out of this recording. The State of Georgia called for a hundred and five thousand dollars to be set aside so that every mother could receive a free classical music tape, and parents all over the UK jumped at the chance to get their children ahead of the school pack. Mozart had apparently emerged from more than two hundred years of benign obscurity to become the greatest influence on health and education the world has ever known.

- 2 Paul Robertson: One of the world's foremost advocates of the music and healing connection is Don Campbell.

Don Campbell: I became aware of Mozart and his effect on learning and communication around 1982, when I met Dr Alfred Tomatis, and he had spent many years starting research with Mozart, with Beethoven, with Gregorian chant and with many different kinds of music to see if playing music to children with autism and dyslexia and different kinds of speech and communication disorders made any difference. He began to look at the anatomy of music and sound on what interests the brain.

Paul Robertson: But am I right in thinking that Alfred Tomatis's work doesn't largely or exclusively rely upon merely listening to music but it's listening to music in a very special and filtered way?

Don Campbell: Exactly. And if anything, he says, the Mozart violin concertos are the healthiest music in the world.

- 3 Paul Robertson: The late Alfred Tomatis's principles are practised worldwide to treat a range of problems such as attention deficit disorder, dyslexia and autism. But the question remains why did he choose Mozart? Alex Smith runs the Listening Centre in Lewes, Sussex.

Alex Smith: We actually filter out frequencies right up to 9000, so we filter out everything below 9000 Hertz. Hearing is a passive concept, listening is active and if we can't focus our listening as we focus our eyesight, we're prey to all the sounds. So if you can't focus your listening you can't focus specifically on a point and you can't focus out extraneous sounds. So kids with attention deficit disorder, all the sounds just flood into them and they can't cut it out. What this does is retrain the ear to so it can listen properly and if you can focus out what you don't want to hear.