

All

SEMINAR 6 World 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.

•	osed music when he wa b) force		had great for it. d) skill
	olinist began to play, on b) cords		
	arnt the piano but she ca b) hand		
	e gave the soloist an ent b) clapping		
	ay the piano quite well, I b) play the notes		
,	b) take to	c) take up	











7) The next a) bit	b) item			en.
•	tra the oboe and the base b) lip	soon are two of c) mouth		instruments.
9) When the art a) arc	ist opened his violin case b) bow			olen his
10) The piano is a) melody	s badly out of b) practice	_, I'm afraid. c) tune	d) use	
,				a. Havlíčkův Brod : Fragment, 1998.
Task 3 – Fill in	the gaps with names of r	music styles.		
is usually player gospel technique toward soul-sea even stereotypic	d with guitar, banjo, and t e of call-and-response, a	the harmonica u and the tradema vances, striking sor	sing techniques rk 12-bar rhythm a chord in many ng will say one lir	
taught through i common aspect influenced by ch	nstitutionsts of style in a time period	music is broken d. Furthermore, ciety. The eras c	up into six eras. it can be seen th of m	learned traditions and which is The music of these eras share at music was nusic are: the Middle ages,
European folk s now know it. Ma founders of this and Johnny Cas	ongs, with African-Ameri any attribute Jimmie Rodo new style in the early 19	can blues has c gers or the gosp 50s. n of a following a	reated the basic rel-singing Carte artists such as as Rock 'n Roll, a	s Merle Haggard, George Jones another musical genre rising at
where leisure-s	uit *clad men danced thei received its nam	ir way from one	discotheque to a	ght Fever movie poster as John culture as an era another, looking for romantic nothing but dance music, with







is a reference to a musical style that takes	the 'good news' of *salvation, but outside Christian circles, it its roots from African-American Christian celebrations. The onse was used for those who would share and *testify at
back has a dedicated follow	I from the Blues, but is generally a lot more *upbeat and *laid- ing of music lovers who appreciate the skill and talent y musicians, with virtually no two performances being exactly
is presented with acting, sce	ch a theatrical dramatic performance is set. Whilst an nery etc., the words are sung singers are ble and in some instances by a complete symphonic
urban culture of the inner city. Many say t	nat are often used interchangeably, usually center around the hat borrows from the DJ or MC approach to bling, and beatboxing evolved from Africannk, and even Disco.
	dapted from <i>Musicians.com</i> [online]. 1995 - 2011 [cit. 2011-03-14]. Learn more about music enres 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

	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.		
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. 7	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
/. Q	The music of the Andes and Hungary is very 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'.	
10.	Total Gubila Tilotto is Trigit tool and	
	Adapted from: Jones, Leo, New Cambridge Advanced English, Cambridge University Press, 2001, p.17	
Task 5	– Gap fill – Music and Language	
	ne text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space	Э.
Sometii	mes there might be more possible options.	
١٨/	Id Marie medice was af a let of at the form many different according As a 74\	
	ld Music makes use of a lot of styles from many different countries. As a (1), World	
	also includes a lot of different lyrics in different languages. Many of these languages are	
,	spoken in those particular countries African dialects; French in France and Quebec;	
Jennar	n; Hebrew; Spanish in Latin America and Spain the list goes (3)	
Thie	linguistic diversity can be one of the (4)*appealing aspects of World Music. Songs	,
HILL	e windows (5) the particular culture of the artist in every way from instruments to	,
andilad	ge. In some cases, music becomes a way in (6) a person learns another language.	
	I was a student, I found a good way to remember almost anything was to put it to a	
	. The a state in, i realize a good way to removing a milest any aming was to particle a	
	$^{\prime}$ does this apply to music and language? If someone studying English was struggling, then whe	n
	lish-language artist with an *intriguing sound is discovered, all of a (8) pronunciation	
	es easier. But the act of simply listening to music in a particular language is not enough to make	
	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	
	, and write e-mail messages to new-found friends.	
. , —	<u>-</u>	



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)
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.
<u>5.</u> 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

2 3 4 5	That was really an outstanding performance great musicians are hard to find. It was a super concert. We had good time that we will always remember it. I didn't enjoy the music. The singers were loud and shrill ¹⁹ . The lyrics were difficult to understand; I really couldn't catch even a single word. 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
	ask 7 – Grammar – Focus on few and a few; little and a little of the band members gathered for a jam session last night.
2	
	There was very applause after the embarrassingly bad performance.
	There was very applause after the embarrassingly bad performance. Very people came to the concert, as it was not very well promoted.
3	
3 4	Very people came to the concert, as it was not very well promoted.
3 4 5	Very people came to the concert, as it was not very well promoted. Could you turn up the volume?
3 4 5 6	Very people came to the concert, as it was not very well promoted. Could you turn up the volume? There was attention paid to the event in the media, therefore almost nobody came.









Vocabulary

1. lyrics text písně 2. grievance křivda

3. to stem pramenit, pocházet

4. to immortalize zvěčnit, učinit nesmrtelným5. 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 healléčit, hojit17. to recoveruzdravit se18. limbkončetina, úd

19. treatment léčba

Word bank

to have an ear for music
 to have a good ear
 to play an instrument
 mít hudební sluch
 hrát na hudební nástroj

4. to sing out of tune zpívat falešně
5. tune nápěv, melodie
6. lyrics slova, text písně
7. to play by ear improvizovat
8. to read music číst z not
9. to sing in a choir zpívat ve sboru

9. to sing in a choir zpívat ve sboru 10. classical music vážná hudba 11. serious music vážná hudba bubny

12. drumsbubny13. percussionbicí14. fluteflétna

15. accordion tahací harmonika 16. to conduct an orchestra dirigovat orchestr

17. conductordirigent18. band/groupskupina

19. to practise cvičit (na hudební nástroj)











20. brass band music dechová hudba

21. scales stupnice
22. applause potlesk
23. to applaud tleskat

24. recordnahrávka, deska25. live concertživý koncert26. to compose musicskládat hudbu27. composerskladatel

28. dance to music

29. masterpiece

30. interpretation of a song

31. rave reviews

32. bad reviews

tančit na hudbu
mistrovské dílo
podání písně
nadšená kritika
nepříznivá kritika

33. chorus refrén





