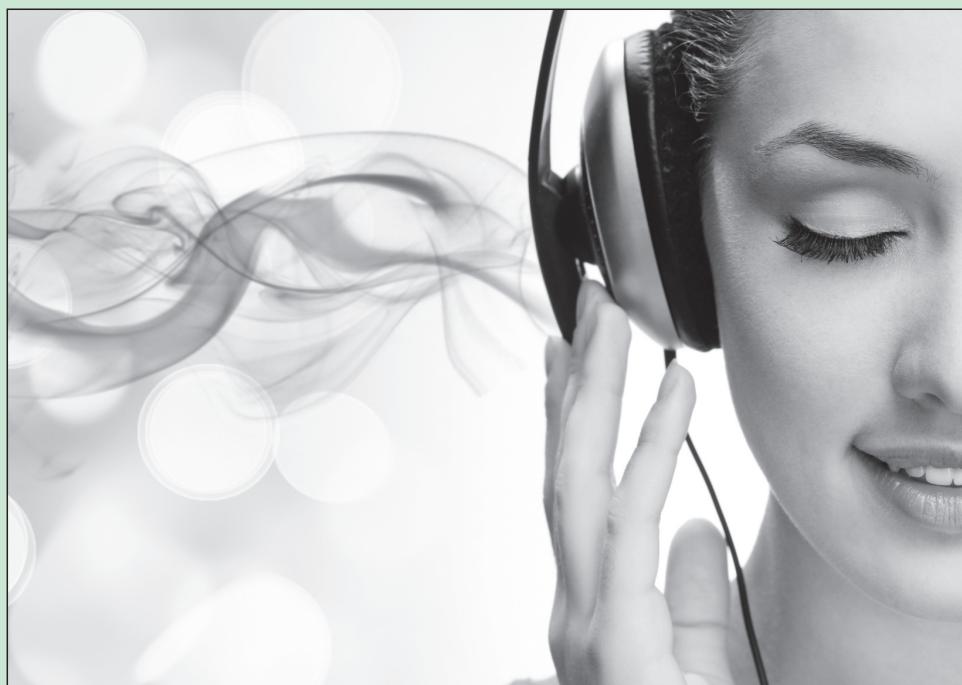
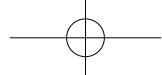


# Unit 1 On Music



## Unit Objectives

- To help students enlarge their vocabulary about music;
- To get students familiar with different styles of music;
- To encourage students to discuss different types of music;
- To engage students in a series of tasks that will enable them to express their views and feelings about music.



### Lead-in

1. Guess what the movie *High School Musical* is about.
2. Watch the movie online before you go to class and sum up the plot.

### Reading Passages

#### Passage A

## Different Types of Music Artists

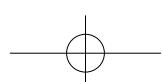
In modern music, people are always trying to classify the performers. If you sing catchy, radio-friendly music, you are categorized as pop. If you have more rebellious themes, you are rock or punk. But it is quite difficult to classify musicians in this way. Artists are constantly changing styles from album to album or sometimes within one CD. Because of this, fans often say their favorite artist has “sold out” and is just trying to fit into the current trend. However, just because your music is played on the radio does not mean you have “sold out”. Another way to classify artists is by how they sing. I mean there are divas, singers, performers, songwriters, bands/groups and a lot more. Let’s take a look.

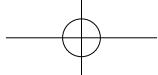
#### The divas

In music, there have always been those few singers who have five-octave ranges or incredibly powerful voices. But not all powerful singers are divas. Divas are usually female singers with great vocal talent such as Celine Dion, Whitney Houston, Mariah Carey or Aretha Franklin. They often sing a variety of styles and many of them stick to R & B and soul. Whitney Houston in particular tends to stick to ballads that showcase her vocal ability. Mariah Carey was always more willing to experiment with styles. She had ballads which showcase her range and upbeat songs to fit in with the pop crowd. In general, many of the divas have changed to the pop crowd. Celine Dion used to sing in French. Then she switched to English, and then movie theme songs and pop songs. So, divas are generally female singers with powerful voices and amazing ranges.

#### The singers

In modern music, most people classify nearly all artists as singers. In this case, there is a little difference. “Singers” are the current artists who have often powerful voices or otherwise, they have range or a pleasant voice. For example, Christina Aguilera on her new album can be considered a singer. She has an amazingly powerful voice and she can





sing a variety of styles well. The same goes for Kelly Clarkson. When I say singers have pleasant voices, I mean they can sing in a pleasing manner without the help of computer. Examples of this would be Monica Brown and Brandy Norwood. Both of these girls can sing well without oversinging.

### The performers

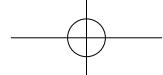
This is a somewhat controversial category since people often tend to want to put these artists with the singers. Most of these artists have marginal singing talent but get by more on their looks, dancing ability or popularity. Some of the most popular of these are Britney Spears, Hilary Duff and Jennifer Lopez. These women have average voices at best but get by on their looks, dances and writers/producers. Often, the performers have also tried acting, as Britney, Hilary and Jennifer all have. Their albums make nice, fun music but are not complex. This is not necessarily bad. Jenifer and Britney have given us a large amount of fun pop/dance songs and Hilary, whose singing career is just beginning, has already given us a few decent singles. Typically, these singers are successful because their songs are entertaining but not overly deep.

### The songwriters

This is also a pretty tough category since most songwriters do not have overly successful solo careers. They usually just write songs for other artists. However, there have been a few successful songwriters. Now, when I say songwriter, I mean an artist who sings and writes their own music as well as plays an instrument or some combination of the three. Some songwriters include Alicia Keys, Michelle Branch and Vanessa Carlton. Songwriters tend to have average or better voices but it is their lyrics and/or instrumental talent that stand out. Alicia and Vanessa both write and sing their own music and play the piano. Michelle does the same except that she plays guitar. This type of artist is often overlooked or underrated since they are not recognized for their skills. People expect them to have amazing vocal ability when it is their writing skills that shine. They often play a variety of styles of music.

### The bands/groups

This is probably one of the easiest categories. A band/group is simply two or more artists who sing/perform together. Often, there is a lead singer, various instrumentalists such as guitarists and drummers and occasionally another singer. Or, it could be an all vocal group such as the Spice Girls. There tend to be two types of bands/groups, rock and pop. Pop groups include boy bands, girl bands and sometimes a combination such as S Club. Rock groups tend to have the lead singer and instrumentalist approach such



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as Linkin Park. Pop groups usually end up the same way. One singer decides to leave for a solo career, leaving the others to either replace them or remain without them. There are also a few R & B groups such as TLC, Destiny's Child and 3LW. One notable group is Evanescence. They provide stunning vocals and well-thought-out lyrics. In general, groups provide one type of music. Some people do not find them very creative but remember, you have to combine the talents of several people.



In conclusion, there are more ways to categorize artists than by the style of music they sing. It can be much easier to classify them by the way in which they write or perform their music. All of these categories can be equally entertaining and talented in different ways. The performers may not have the vocal talent of the divas and singers but they do provide us with entertaining dance songs. Of course, every group has its less talented singers but everyone has his own style of performing and his own style to listen to. And on a final note before I end this rambling, most artists tend to be categorized into genres such as punk or pop by their appearances, which is generally not accurate.

### ► New Words

**catchy** /'kætʃi/ *adj.* easily remembered 容易记住的

*e.g.* She wrote a song with a catchy tune.

**rebellious** /rɪ'beljəs/ *adj.* prone to or participating in a rebellion 造反的, 反叛的, 反抗的

[ 同 ] defiant, disobedient

*e.g.* He's a child with a rebellious temper.

**diva** /'dɪvə/ *n.* a famous female singer 出众的女歌唱家

**octave** /'ɒktɪv/ *n.* a musical interval of eight tones 八度音阶

*e.g.* Can you span an octave on the piano?

**ballad** /'bæləd/ *n.* a simple song, especially about love 民歌, 歌谣, 情歌

[ 同 ] ditty, song, poem

**showcase** /'ʃəʊkeɪs/ *v.* show someone or something to the public in a favorable way 显示 (优点)

[ 同 ] show, display

*e.g.* The part minimizes her acting ability, but showcases her singing.

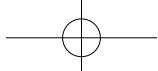
**controversial** /,kɒntrə'versɪəl/ *adj.* causing a lot of disagreement 有争议的

[ 同 ] disputable, questionable, unsettled

*e.g.* He is a controversial politician.

**marginal** /'mɑ:dʒɪnəl/ *adj.* barely acceptable 勉强够格的

*e.g.* marginal writing ability



**decent** /'di:sənt/ *adj.* good enough 不错的，像样的

[ 同 ] adequate

*e.g.* He earns a decent living.

**overly** /'əuvəli/ *adv.* very much 过度地，极度地

*e.g.* Sometimes you are overly frank.

**solo** /'səuləu/ *adj.* done alone without anyone else helping you 独自的，单独的

*e.g.* a solo effort

**lyric** /'lɪrik/ *n.* the words of a song 歌词

*e.g.* I prefer music that has great lyrics.

**underrate** /,ʌndə'reit/ *vt.* evaluate as being too low 低估，看轻

[ 同 ] underestimate

*e.g.* I fear that I underrated the difficulty of the task.

**stunning** /'stʌnɪŋ/ *adj.* very impressive or beautiful 非常吸引人的，极好的

[ 同 ] attractive, brilliant, gorgeous

*e.g.* What a stunning work of art!

**ramble** /'ræmbəl/ *v.* talk for a long time in a confused way 漫谈

*e.g.* I would have taken the time to listen to my grandfather ramble about his youth.

**accurate** /'ækjurət/ *adj.* free from error, correct in every detail 精确的，准确的

[ 同 ] precise, correct, exact

## ► Reading Comprehension

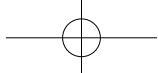
Decide whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. It is difficult to classify musicians because they often change their styles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The author classifies musicians by what they sing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Some singers are typed to divas for their popularity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Divas are often willing to experiment with different styles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Performers usually sing poorly and only rely on their looks to win the audience.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. It is necessary for a band to have guitarists.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Artists can be categorized into genres such as punk or pop by their appearances.

## ► Word Match

Match the following words with their definitions within each group of five words.

catchy	disputable
categorize	easily remembered
diva	classify
showcase	a famous female singer
controversial	show the good qualities



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accurate	continue talking or writing in a desultory manner
ramble	too or very much
stunning	right
lyric	the words of a song
overly	gorgeous
decent	done alone without anyone else helping you
solo	underestimate
underrate	barely within a low standard
rebellious	prone to or participating in a rebellion
marginal	good enough

### ► Sentence Completion

Complete the sentences by using the proper words above in the Word Match. Change their forms if necessary.

1. Those \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers are hard to control.
2. When the pop \_\_\_\_\_ decides to hold the concert at the city, Mary becomes her assistant.
3. Do not \_\_\_\_\_ the difficulty of carrying out this plan.
4. The next act will be a piano \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the song written by Clair is much favored by young people.
6. A skilled mechanic earns a \_\_\_\_\_ wage and he can easily feed the whole family.
7. His pronunciation is not \_\_\_\_\_, though the teacher has taught him several times.

## Passage B

### ► Pre-reading Activity

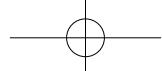
Answer the questions before you read the passage.

1. Do you like to listen to music while doing your homework? Why or why not?
2. In what way does music affect you? Explain.

## Music and the Brain

“Music is so naturally united with us that we cannot be free from it even if we so desired.”

—Boethius



Music's interconnection with society can be seen throughout history. Every known culture on the Earth has music. Music seems to be one of the basic actions of humans.

The influence of music on society can be clearly seen from modern history. Music helped Thomas Jefferson write the *Declaration of Independence*. When he could not figure out the right wording for a certain part, he would play his violin to help him. The music helped him get the words from his brain onto the paper.

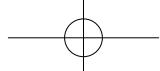
Albert Einstein is recognized as one of the smartest men who has ever lived. But when he was young he did extremely poorly in school. His grade school teachers told his parents to take him out of school because he was "too stupid to learn". The school suggested that his parents get him an easy, manual labor job as soon as they could. His mother did not think that Albert was "stupid". Instead of following the school's advice, Albert's parents bought him a violin. Albert became good at the violin. Einstein himself says that the reason he was so smart is that he played the violin. He loved the music of Mozart and Bach the most.

### Bodily responses to music

In general, responses to music are able to be observed. It has been proven that music influences humans both in good and bad ways. These effects are instant and long lasting. Music is thought to link all of the emotional, spiritual and physical elements of the universe. Music can also be used to change a person's mood, and has been found to cause like physical responses in many people simultaneously. Music also has the ability to strengthen or weaken emotions from a particular event such as a funeral.

Rhythm is an important aspect of music to study when looking at responses to music. There are two responses to rhythm. These responses are hard to separate because they are related, and one of these responses cannot exist without the other. These responses are the actual hearing of the rhythm and the physical response to the rhythm. Rhythm organizes physical movements and is very much related to the human body. For example, the body contains rhythms in the heartbeat, while walking, during breathing, etc. Another example of how rhythm orders movement is an autistic boy who could not tie his shoes. He learned how on the second try when the task of tying his shoes was put to a song. The rhythm helped organize his physical movements in time.





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Responses to music are easy to be detected in the human body. Classical music from the baroque period causes the heartbeat and pulse rate to relax to the beat of the music. As the body becomes relaxed and alert, the mind is able to concentrate more easily. Furthermore, baroque music decreases blood pressure and enhances the ability to learn. Music affects the frequency of brain waves. Music also affects breathing rate and electrical resistance of the skin.

### The power of music on memory and learning

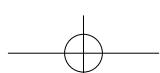
The power of music to affect memory is quite intriguing. Mozart's music and baroque music, with a 60 beats per minute beat pattern, activate the left and right brain. The simultaneous left and right brain action maximizes learning and retention of information. The information being studied activates the left brain while the music activates the right brain. Also, activities which engage both sides of the brain at the same time, such as playing an instrument or singing, causes the brain to be more capable of processing information.

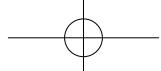
In 1982, researchers from the University of North Texas performed a three-way test on postgraduate students to see if music could help in memorizing vocabulary words. The students were divided into three groups. Each group was given three tests—a pretest, a posttest, and a test a week after the first two tests. All of the tests were identical. Group one was to read the words with Handel's *Water Music* in the background. They were also asked to imagine the words. Group two was to read the same words also with Handel's *Water Music* in the background. Group two was not asked to imagine the words. Group three was only asked to read the words, not given any background music, and also not asked to imagine the words. The results from the first two tests showed that groups one and two had much better scores than group three. The results from the third test, a week later, showed that group one performed much better than groups two or three. Background music in itself is not a part of the learning process, but it does enter into memory along with the information learned. Recall is better when the same music used for learning is used during recall.

One simple way students can improve test scores is by listening to certain types of music such as Mozart's Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major before taking a test. This type of music releases neurons in the brain which help the body to relax.

### Conclusions

One cannot deny the power of music. High school students who study music have





higher grade point averages than those who don't. The top three schools in America all place a great emphasis on music and the arts. The top engineers from Silicon Valley are all musicians. Napoleon understood the enormous power of music. He summed it up by saying, "Give me control over he who shapes the music of a nation, and I care not who makes the laws."

## ► New Words

**rhythm** /'rɪðəm/ *n.* movement with a regular pattern with a beat or accent that occurs at fixed times 节奏, 韵律

[ 同 ] beat, tempo

**autistic** /ɔ:tɪ'stɪk/ *adj.* characteristic of or suffering from autism 孤独症的

*e.g.* But the researchers found that as men age, their chances of fathering autistic children increase.

**baroque** /bə'rɒk/ *adj.* relating to the very detailed style of art, building, or music that was popular in Europe in the 17th and early 18th century 巴洛克式的

*e.g.* He has a lifelong fascination with baroque music.

**intriguing** /ɪn'tri:gɪŋ/ *adj.* capable of arousing interest or curiosity 迷人的, 引起兴趣的  
[ 同 ] alluring, appealing, attractive

*e.g.* an intriguing smile

**retention** /rɪ'tenʃən/ *n.* an ability to recall or recognize what has been learned or experienced 记忆力

[ 同 ] memory, recollection

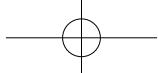
*e.g.* Remembering is the retention of experience.

**neuron** /'njuərɒn/ *n.* nerve cell 神经细胞, 神经元

## ► Reading Comprehension

Decide whether each of the following statements is true (T), false (F) or not mentioned (NM).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. When Thomas Jefferson met difficulty in writing the *Declaration of Independence*, he would listen to some music to relax.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. As for Einstein, music helped him to become so smart.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The example of the autistic boy showed the effect of rhythm.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Baroque music can improve people's concentration by exciting them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Singing can improve people's memory by engaging both sides of the brain at the same time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The study of the University of North Texas proved that music could improve people's logical thinking.



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- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The author suggests students listen to any types of music to improve their test scores.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Napoleon must have been a music lover.

## Culture Tips for Music

### Vocabulary about music

acoustic guitar 原声吉他	electric guitar 电吉他
melody 曲调, 旋律	chorus 和唱, 副歌
music hall 音乐厅	concert 音乐会
orchestra 管弦乐队	bandmaster (军乐队、铜管乐队的) 乐队指挥
military band 军乐队	conductor (乐队、合唱队的) 指挥
music chart 音乐排行榜	platinum 白金销量 (至少销出一百万张)
debut album 首张专辑	debut single 首张单曲
release 唱片的发行、推出	DJ (disc jockey) (电台的) 音乐主持人
alternative rock 非主流摇滚	blues 蓝调, 布鲁斯
country music 乡村音乐	disco 舞曲
jazz band 爵士乐队	rap 说唱乐
folk rock 民谣摇滚	hip-hop 嘻哈乐
heavy metal 重金属	fusion 合成音乐
electronic music 电子音乐	

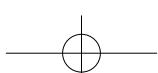
## Useful Expressions

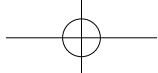
### What you may say when you express your likes:

I enjoy listening to...  
I'm crazy/mad about...  
I'm interested in...  
I'm a fan of...

### What you may say when you express your dislikes:

I feel sick about...  
I hate...  
I don't care for...





I'm disgusted with...

I'm unable to stand/bear...

I'm tired of...

#### What you may say when you ask for other's opinion:

Do you feel like...?

What do you think of...?

I'd be interested to know...

Do you (really) think that...?

Would you prefer... or...?

#### What you may say when you express your opinion:

I (really) feel/don't feel that...

In my opinion/view...

The way I see things...

I personally think (that)...

It seems to me that...

Well, if you ask me...

## Oral Tasks and Class Activities

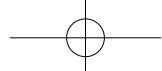
In this part, you're going to work at the tasks assigned. Your answers and performance should be prepared and your participation in class activities should be based on the previous reading in the textbook and online resources before you come to class.

### Task 1 Movie-Related Discussion

1. Work in pairs or groups and discuss the plot of the movie *High School Musical*.
2. Share your ideas about the movie with the class.

### Task 2 Presentation

1. Introduce a singer or a band to your classmates. Your presentation should include:
  - the introduction of the singer/band
  - the style of the singer/band
  - the reason why you like the singer/band



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2. Search for information about the following styles of music.

blues	folk	rap
jazz	hip-hop	R & B

### Task 3 Questions for Discussion

Prepare for the class discussion based on the following questions.

1. What types of music do you like?
2. Who is your favorite singer?
3. When do you like to listen to music?
4. Do you think music can make you work faster and better?
5. Do you always listen to the songs of your favorite singers or try the latest hits?
6. What do you think of classical music like Beethoven's or Mozart's works?

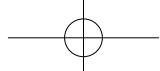
### Task 4 Role-Play

Choose A, B, or C in the dialog and play the role.

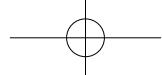
*This is a TV talk show. The hosts and the guest are talking about pop music.*

#### Pop Music

- A: Girls and boys, welcome to COOKIE—our TV talk show. We know there is a hot campus band in our university now.
- B: You mean The Dream, do you? I heard of them. They are so popular that you can hear their songs all over the campus.
- A: Yeah, furthermore their songs are all written by themselves. Their songs are touching and record everyday life in their lyrics.
- B: Really? How cool! So I can understand why they have so many fans.
- A: Today we have the honor of inviting the lead singer of The Dream. Let's welcome Gump.
- C: Morning, girls and boys. Glad to attend COOKIE to exchange our views about pop.
- A, B: Welcome!
- B: Gump, now lots of our classmates love your songs.
- C: Thank you!



- B: Your songs are very pleasant and close to our life. When did you begin to compose music?
- C: Actually I had composed some music before I organized The Dream. You know I love music very much. Fortunately I met some friends who love music as I do. So The Dream was born.
- A: So have you considered being a professional band?
- C: We wish we can be better and we'll try our best. We enjoy pop music.
- A: Then could you talk about pop music in a professional position?
- C: Pop music, is a part of popular music. Simply speaking, it's the music that is popular with a large number of people at a particular time.
- B: Many people understand it means rock music, or rock 'n' roll music.
- C: Yeah. The rock is the most popular among the young.
- A: Yeah, I see, recently hip-hop is very popular with the young. There are more and more people, no matter men or women, old or young, learning the dance.
- C: That's true. Pop music always has great attraction to people especially the young.
- B: We can find numerous students with earphones on the buses, in the street or on campus every day. And most young men are familiar with pop stars and bands.
- A: Pursuing new things is the young's nature, and pop music just meets it. Indeed, pop music brings infinite life to people and positive and optimistic attitude towards life.
- B: Pop music is very closely associated with fashion, which is always the part of the young's life.
- A: However, sometimes the young adore pop music so much that they may neglect their studies.
- B: The young need some proper guidance.
- C: I agree with you. I believe there are a lot of young men loving music as I do. Music plays an important part in the lives of everyone in The Dream. We hope we can be excellent like Westlife.
- A: Westlife is really very outstanding. We also like them.
- C: Westlife will be touring next year. Westlife are apparently going to be doing a tour for the fans.



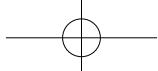
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- B: Great! Wish they would have a show in our city!
- C: That's my idea!
- A: Their music is so impressive and melodious.
- C: So far, 15 songs of theirs shot to number one in the U.K. This makes Westlife the third act in the U.K. chart history to have most number one singles, only behind Elvis Presley and The Beatles.
- B: Westlife's fan base is international: They have had success all over the world.
- C: They have gotten great success. The Dream has a long way to go.
- B: May you achieve your dream soon.
- A: Thank you for your presence!
- B: Thank everyone! It's the end of our program. Bye!
- A: See you next time!

### Task 5 Pair Work

Work with your partner to make up your own dialogs according to the following situations. Each of your dialogs should cover the detailed information given below.

1. Two friends are talking about music. A says that she likes pop music. Every time she is down, she would like to turn to music for comfort and strength. She also lists her favorite singers and bands, like Backstreet Boys and Westlife. B says that he prefers old songs, such as the songs of Whitney Houston and Michael Jackson, for these songs have stood the test of time. Both of them agree that music can guide them and cheer them up when they are in low spirits.
2. Some classmates are discussing why Jay Chou can become so popular and successful. A is confused about Chou's success for he thinks that although Chou is talented in music, he is too reserved to be popular. B thinks that Chou's success can be attributed to his great talent, his good chances and his unique personality. Besides, Chou knows how to stick to his own style. A jokes that Chou's secret for success is simple: Never let the audience know what he is singing about.
3. You and Tom are studying in the dorm. You are preparing for the next day's mathematics test and are really worried about that. Tom is memorizing some new English words while listening to music. He seems to work efficiently with the music on, while you feel rather distracted and annoyed by his music. You decide to talk this over with him.



## Task 6 Debate

Work in groups and debate on the topic: Should we listen to music while studying?

1. Surf the Internet and collect materials before class.
2. Work in groups and debate.
3. Summarize the points of your group and share your opinions with the class.

## Task 7 Retell

Read the following story, and then try to retell it.

I had been trying to get my friend Mike, a rock 'n' roll fan, interested in classical music. When I offered to purchase tickets to a Mozart festival, he willingly agreed to accompany me and seemed to enjoy the symphony.

After the concert, I mentioned how Mozart's music moved me. "At times, I can almost hear his voice in his music and I feel as though he's talking to me," I said.

Mike nodded his head in solemn agreement. "Yes," he said. "I know what you mean."

Feeling very pleased that I had made a "convert", I asked what he felt the music was saying to him.

He replied, "It said 'Go to sleep, Michael. Go to sleep.'"



## Writing Tasks

### Task 1 Summary

According to Passage B, write a short passage in not more than 90 words to explain the effect of music on the brain.

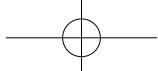
### Task 2 Topic-Related Composition

#### How to Get over Stage Fright

##### 【内容提示】

你喜欢唱歌吧？在大家面前唱歌时，你一定有些紧张。这里有一些小技巧，帮助你成为挥洒自如的歌手！

1. 你可以看着观众后面的墙。在观众的眼中，你似乎在与他们目光交流，实际上你是在面对毫无表情的墙壁演唱。



## College Oral English

2. 你也可以假装面前没有观众，集中注意力于每一句歌词、每一处技巧，对观众的反应“熟视无睹”。
3. 唱错了词不要管，不用道歉，观众不一定会注意到。
4. 归根结底，多多练习才是成功的关键。

### 【参考词汇】

stage fright 舞台恐惧  
eye contact 目光交流  
focus on 集中注意力于  
cover up 掩盖

### 【写法旨要】

这是一篇适合用一般现在时来写的说明文。说明文的写作有一定的套路可循，应该注意的事项有以下几点：

1. 语言简明扼要，通俗易懂。
2. 说明时一定要把握一个中心。说明文中细枝末节较多，但不能喧宾夺主。
3. 说明的次序非常重要。合理的次序会使文章条理清楚，脉络明晰。
4. 由于说明文写实性较强，有时难免会让人感到没有生气。因此，可以适当使用一些比喻、拟人等修辞手段，来增加文章的色彩。

## Task 3 Report

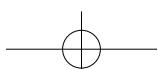
Write a short report on what you have read in the textbook or online resources.

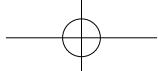
## Translation Tasks

### Task 1 English-to-Chinese Translation

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Music is so naturally united with us that we cannot be free from it even if we so desired.
2. Music lovers of today misconstrue classic country music as something with a high pitch sound that refers to one's dog, their pick-up truck, or a lost love. While these topics can be readily found among the hundreds of thousands of recordings, they are not all indicative of what country music has to offer.
3. Classic artists in the country music industry are never forgotten and, not only do their names remain prominent throughout the years, but their music is unsurpassed.
4. Playing rock music was very popular among youngsters who are aggressive, frustrated





and angry, as they were able to express their inner self with this form of music to the public.

5. Influenced by Internet at the beginning of the 21st century, the music industry was suffering file sharing and piracy.

## Task 2 Chinese-to-English Translation

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 无论你是不是乡村音乐迷，有一件事是确定的，它是美国音乐的核心。(for sure)
2. 人们可能会嘲笑那些听乡村音乐的人，但是乡村音乐是我们生活的真诚体现。(mock)
3. 我们也许比我们想的更熟悉经典音乐。(familiar)
4. 各种工具在网上流行，通过这些工具人们可以几乎免费下载歌曲。(download)
5. 大部分能在网上买到的歌曲都是单曲，人们不会为了一首歌去购买整张唱片。(majority, album)

## Fun Time

A Test of Your Vocabulary on Music

Match English words with the Chinese meanings.

- |                   |       |
|-------------------|-------|
| 1. lyrics         | 流行音乐  |
| 2. melody         | 节奏    |
| 3. blues          | 摇滚乐   |
| 4. country music  | 音乐排行榜 |
| 5. pop            | 说唱    |
| 6. R & B          | 蓝调    |
| 7. folk           | 独唱    |
| 8. rhythm         | 旋律    |
| 9. jazz           | 爵士乐   |
| 10. rap           | 节奏蓝调  |
| 11. rock 'n' roll | 歌词    |
| 12. music chart   | 乡村音乐  |
| 13. solo          | 民谣    |