



Unit 1 Music

Music should strike fire from the heart of man.

音乐应当使人类的精神爆发出火花。

—Beethoven

艺术英语视听说

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Speaking Activity
Listening Activity
Watching Activity



1. Do you like music?

- 1. a) Without doubt, music is my life.
- b) I can't imagine what my life would be like without music.

2. What kind of music do you like? Why?

- 2.a) If I had to describe a kind of music that I like, I would say light music for sure.
- b) Because it can unwind myself.

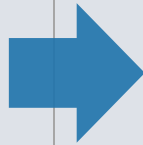
3. What role do you think music plays in our life?

- 3.a) I believe music plays an important part in people's lives.
- b) For example, we can use it to soothe our minds after a hard day at work, or it can provide us with the rhythm to dance to.

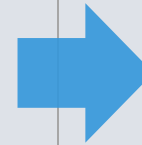
Discuss these topics with your classmates.



Music types



Musicians



Chinese music

Part II: In Class

Why Do people Like Music

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Part II: In Class

Why Do people Like Music

Section One

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Musical Instruments

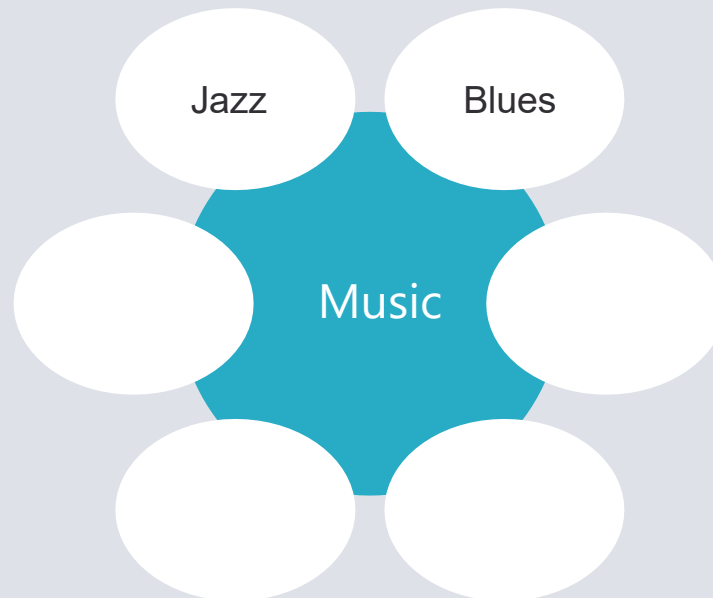
Section Three

Chinese Folk Songs

Section Four

Speaking

A. Music is the expression of human thoughts and the soul of human society. What kind of music do you like? Why?



Speaking

B. Three students are talking about their favorite music types. Practice the dialogue and replace the underlined parts with the given alternatives to make a new one.



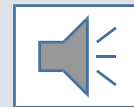
Li Mei: Tom, what kind of music do you like best?

Tom: Classical music.

Li Mei: Really? I can't believe this. I am also keen on classical music. It can purify my mind and stimulate my imagination. Then, Robert, what about you? What kinds of music do you like best?

Robert: I am a big fan of rock and roll. It is so dynamic, rhythmic and powerful.

Listening



A. Listen to part of a lecture about music and choose the right answers (more than one answer).

(1) The philosopher Plato once said, “Music gives A.B.C.”

- A. a soul to the universe
- B. wings to the mind
- C. life to everything

(2) When A.B.C, I listen to and I create music.

- A. I’m happy B. I’m sad C. I’m stressed

(3) Which statements are right according to the speaker? B.C

- A. When I was younger, I played the violin.
- B. Later I took up guitar.
- C. And as I started high school, Music became a part of my identity.

Listening



belong soul bored took up band part create connects

The philosopher Plato once said: “Music gives a (1) soul to the universe, wings to the mind, flight to the imagination and life to everything”. Music has always been a big (2) part of my life. To (3) create and to perform music (4) connects you to people, countries and lifetimes away. It connects you to the people you’re playing with, to your audience and to yourself. When I’m happy, when I’m sad, when I’m (5) bored, when I’m stressed, I listen to and I create music. When I was younger, I played piano; later I (6) took up guitar. And as I started high school, Music became a part of my identity. I was in every (7) band. I was involved with every music fine arts event. Music surrounded me. It made me who I was, and it gave me a place to (8) belong.

Listening



Word Bank

philosopher
universe
imagination
perform
audience

哲学家
宇宙
想象力
表演
观众

stressed
create
identity
involve
surround

焦虑不安的
创造
身份
涉及
围绕

Part II: In Class

**Why Do people
Like Music**

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Listening



A. You will watch a video clip about Michael Jackson and answer the following questions.

(1) Which song is mentioned in the video? **B**

A. Heal the world

B. Black or white

C. Beat it

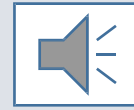
(2) What's special in this video? **A**

A. People could change the faces in turn of one side.

B. Michael Jackson could change the faces in turn of one side.

C. People could walk on the moon.

Listening



B. Listen to it again and decide whether the following statements are True(T) or False(F).

- (1) **T** Michael Jackson was a very creative man.
- (2) **F** Michael Jackson is remembered by his fans only for his dancing.
- (3) **F** People like Michael Jackson because he was funny.

Speaking



A. List some names of famous musicians. Ask and answer questions about them with your partner and complete the table.

Where is he/she from?

When was he/she born?

What is his/her masterpiece?

Why is he/she so successful?

Name	Nationality	Date of Birth	Masterpiece	Reason of success
Nie Er	Chinese	February 14th, 1912	March of the Volunteers	high national spirit and excellent artistic creativity
Xian Xinghai				
Gu Jianfen				
Lang Lang				

Speaking



B. Try to introduce a musician by making a short presentation to your classmates. Please refer to the following example and pay attention to the bold words.

Nie Er, a **well-known** musician in China, **was born on** February 14th, 1912. As a national composer, he has many **masterpieces**, such as the National Anthem of the People's Republic of China — *March of the Volunteers*. He **is famous / renowned for** the high national spirit and excellent artistic creativity in his music.

Speaking

3. Fun time. Guess the meaning of the idioms.

(1) Tom: They bought that house *for a song* at an auction.

Li Mei: Really? They are unbelievably lucky!

for a song: **very cheap**

(2) Mom: Baby, you should *face the music* when you do something wrong.

Son: Sorry, Mom.

face the music: **face the consequences of one's action**

(3) Li Mei: Tom, the meeting for the project was canceled this weekend.

Tom: Awesome! That is *music to my ears*!

music to my ears: **good news**



Part II: In Class

**Why Do people
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Listening



A. A pianist is talking about several keys to playing the piano. Listen to his talking and choose the right answers.

(1) The pianist thinks the ideal age to begin learning the piano is C.

A. from 5 to 50 B. from 2 to 50 C. from 2 to 100

(2) The most difficult aspect for learning piano is that you need to have/be B.

- A. separation between your body and mind
- B. separation between the right hand and the left hand
- C. focused on yourself

(3) Playing B is the key to learning about other instruments.

- A. solo or chamber music
- B. duets or chamber music
- C. chamber music



Listening

basic bigger separated string ideal pieces improvise practice

Every one of us should be an artist. I think the (1) ideal age to begin learning the piano is from 2 to 100. In the very beginning I think one hour would be actually good; you put like 20 minutes to the (2) basic training, 20 minutes to play some small (3) pieces, and then another 20 minutes try to (4) improvise something on the piano. The most difficult aspect for learning the piano is that you need to be (5) separated between the right hand and the left hand, because this is how you train both (sides of the) brain. After that it should be easier, with a lot of (6) practice of course! Playing duets or chamber music is the key to learn about other instruments, so you have to work with singers to make the piano more like a singing instrument, and work with (7) string players, work with woodwinds, brass, percussion, guitar, and then the music becomes much (8) bigger.

Listening

Word Bank

improvise
duet
woodwind
brass
percussion
string

即兴创作
二重奏
木管乐器
铜管乐器
打击乐器
琴弦

bow
sorrowful
compose
misery
separated
chamber music

琴弓
悲伤的
编写
痛苦
分开的
室内乐

Speaking

A. Do you know these musical instruments? Match the names with the descriptions.

violin Erhu piano bamboo flute Guzheng

- (1) You play it with a bow and its voice can be quite sorrowful. Erhu
- (2) It has black and white keys and it's one of the three major instruments in the world. piano
- (3) It is made of bamboo and its voice is loud and clear. bamboo flute
- (4) It has four strings and it's another major instrument in the world. violin
- (5) It has 21 strings and you pluck the strings with special "fingernails". Guzheng

Speaking

B. Two students are talking about a traditional Chinese musical instrument. Practice the dialogue and replace the underlined parts with the given alternatives to make new ones.

Tom : Hi, Li Mei. What instrument are you playing?

Li Mei : Hi, Tom. I'm playing Erhu, a traditional musical instrument in China.

Tom : Erhu! I've heard of this. It's well-known in my country.

Li Mei: Of course. It has a history of more than 1000 years.

Tom: Look! It's got strings, just like the violin.

Li Mei: Yeah. It has two strings, and you play it with a bow.

Tom: What's the melody called you played just now? It sounds sorrowful.

Li Mei: It's *The Moon over the Fountain*. It shows the misery of life.

Tom: You see, Li Mei. I'm thinking of learning to play a Chinese instrument. Could you give me some advice?

Li Mei: How about Erhu? I can teach you.

Tom: Why not? A great idea!

Speaking

Alternatives for Making Dialogues

Guzheng	It has a history over 2500 years.
	It's got strings, somewhat like the harp.
	It has 21 strings, and you pluck the strings with special "fingernails".
	It sounds graceful and relaxing.
	It's <i>Evening Song of the Fishermen</i> .
	It depicts a sunset scene in which the fishermen return with joy and harvest.
Bamboo flute	It has a history over 4000 years.
	It's got holes, somewhat like the western flute.
	It has 12 holes, and you blow them with your mouth.
	It sounds fresh and powerful.
	It's <i>Spring Visiting Xiangjiang River</i> .
	It depicts the beautiful spring scene along the Xiangjiang River and people's aspiration to build their hometown.

Part II: In Class

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Listening



A. You are going to listen to a student introducing Sangzhi Folk songs. Listen and answer the following questions.

(1) Where is Sangzhi?

It is located in the northwest of Hunan Province.

(2) How many types of Sangzhi folk songs are mentioned? What are they?

Three types. They are Shan Ge (Mountain songs),

Hao Zi (Chant) and Xiao Diao (Little tune).



Listening



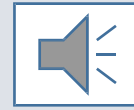
Sangzhi is located in the northwest of Hunan Province. It is the (1) birthplace of Sangzhi Folk songs. Sangzhi folk songs were originally sung by the local (2) people to express their feelings. Sangzhi folk songs cover various (3) types of traditional folk songs. There are loud Shan Ge (Mountain songs), magnificent Hao Zi (Chant), melodious Xiao Diao (Little tune) and various alternatives.

Shan Ge is simple in tune and easy to understand in lyrics. When people work in the (4) mountains or walk down the country lanes, they sing heartily to express their emotions. Shan Ge accounts for the largest proportion of Sangzhi folk songs.

Hao Zi is also one of the important genres of Sangzhi folk songs. With “one leading and the others chorusing” as its main singing mode, Hao Zi plays the (5) role of keeping the boatmen in step, making them feel invigorated.

Xiao Diao is produced in the leisure occasions of people’s daily life. Sang Zhi’s Xiao Diao is melodious. It is easy to learn and sing. It mainly expresses the themes of (6) happiness, struggle, parting, sadness.

Listening



Word Bank

originally

最初地

local

当地的

express

表达

cover

包含、涵盖

various

各种各样的

magnificent

气势磅礴的

melodious

旋律优美的

tune

曲调

lane

小路

heartily

尽情地

emotion

情感

proportion

比例

chorus

合唱

invigorate

使精力充沛

struggle

抗争

Speaking

A. Tom and Li Mei are talking about Chinese folk songs. Practice the dialogue in pairs and pay close attention to the bold words.

Tom: Li Mei, **I've heard** your major is Chinese folk songs. Can you tell me a bit about it?

Li Mei: Yes, of course. Chinese folk songs have a long history. The melody **is simple and easy to** learn.

Tom: Can you show me some examples?

Li Mei: Yes, just like the **world-wide known** folk song *Jasmine*.

Tom: Oh, I know this song. Its melody **is used by** Puccini in his masterpiece *Turandot*.

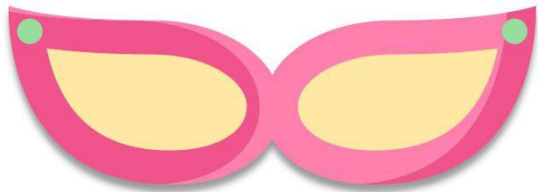
Li Mei: Yeah, and the lyrics of Chinese folk songs **closely reflect** the lives of the ordinary people.

Tom: That's why folk songs are easy to sing and remember for ordinary people.

Li Mei: **I couldn't agree with you more.**

Speaking

B. Role-play. Try to introduce Chinese folk songs. Practice with your partner by using the possible alternatives.



Chinese folk songs	They have long history.
	They have varying styles in different locations.
	They are rich in ethnic style and local flavor.
The melody of Chinese folk songs	It has a lot of repetitions.
	It relies heavily on refrain.
	It varies little.
The lyrics of Chinese folk songs	They express different feelings of ordinary people.
	They describe their happiness and sadness.
	They are usually popular and easy to understand.

A. The following images show a very rough timeline of Chinese music throughout history. Can you make a brief description based on what you see in the pictures?

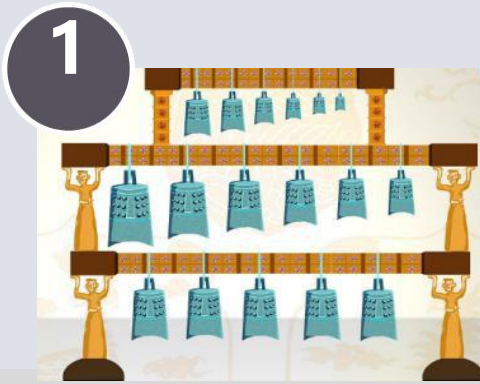


Fig.1: 2070 BC- 256BC
Xia, Shang and Zhou
Dynasties
Only royal families and
dignitary officials could
enjoy music.

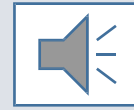


**Fig.2: 618 AD-
907AD**
Tang dynasty
It was strongly
influenced by foreign
music and spread
from the royal court
to the common
people.



Fig.3: 1368 AD-1945AD
Ming-Qing Dynasties
The art of traditional
opera developed rapidly
and diversely in different
regions.

Listening



A. The following audio piece is a discussion regarding the graduation shows of the music department in your school. Listen and tick ✓ the words and phrases you hear.

☐ yesterday morning

☒ theater

☐ lyrics

☒ appreciate

☒ splendid

☒ fantastic

☐ Erhu solo

☒ fresh and powerful

☒ other performances

☒ vivid

Listening



B. Listen to it again and answer the following questions.

(1) What did Yu Hua think of the Gu Zheng melody?

Its melody was fresh and powerful.

(2) Which performance did Yu Hua appreciate?

The piano playing.

(3) What kind of show is *Xiao Erhei Getting Married*?

A folk opera show.

Listening



C. You are going to hear a short passage about a famous Chinese musician. Listen and answer the following questions.

(1) When did Lang Lang formally begin learning to play the piano?

When he was 3 years old.

(2) Where did Lang Lang hold his solo concert at the age of 13?

In Beijing Concert Hall.

(13) What title was Lang Lang offered in the year of 2013?

The UN Messenger of Peace.

Listening



Word Bank

fantastic
appreciate
splendid
applause
competition

极好的
欣赏
极佳的
掌声
比赛

appoint
ceremony
attend
renowned

安排
仪式
出席
有名的

Watching



Found myself (1) today
Oh I found myself and ran away
Something pulled me back
Voice of reason I forgot I had
All I know is you're not here to say
What you always used to say
But it's written in the sky (2) tonight
So I won't give up
No I won't break down
Sooner than it seems life turns around
And I will be (3) strong
Even if it all goes wrong
When I'm standing in the dark I'll still believe
Someone's watching over me
Seen that red light and it's shining on my (4) destiny

Shining all the time and I won't be afraid
To follow everywhere it's taking me
All I know is yesterday is gone and right now I
belong
To this moment to my (5) _____
So I won't give up
No I won't break down
Sooner than it seems life turns around
And I will be strong



Even if it all goes wrong
When I'm standing in the dark I'll still believe
Someone's watching over me
It doesn't matter what people say
And it doesn't matter how long it takes
For leaving yourself and you'll find
And it only matters how true you are
Be true to yourself and follow your (6) heart
So I won't give up
No I won't break down
Sooner than it seems life turns around
And I will be strong
Even if it all goes wrong
When I'm standing in the dark I'll still believe
That I won't give up
No I won't break down
Sooner than it seems life turns around
And I will be strong
Even if it all goes wrong
When I'm standing in the dark I'll still believe
That someone's watching over
Someone's watching over
Someone's watching over me

Thank you

