UNIT 2

Page 16. Exercise C.

Song 1
Day after day,
all my thoughts drift away
before they’ve begun.
I sit in my room
in the darkness and gloom
just waiting for someone
to take me to a tourist town,
with parties in the street and people dancing to a joyful sound.
It’s a song that people sing.
It’s the laughter that you bring
on an endless holiday.
It’s the happiness inside.
It’s a roller coaster ride
on an endless holiday . . .

Song 2
Thank you for helping me to survive.
I’m really lucky to be alive.
When I was caught in a freezing snowstorm,
you taught me how to stay warm.
When I was running from a landslide
with no place to hide,
you protected me from injury.
Even the world’s biggest tsunami
has got nothing on me,
because you can go faster.
You keep me safe from disaster.
You’re like some kind of hero—you’re the best friend that I know.
Thank you for helping me to survive.
I’m really lucky to be alive . . .

Song 3
You’ve got your digi camera with the Powershot,
four mega pixels and a memory slot.
You’ve got your e-mail and your Internet.
You send me pictures of your digi pet.
I got the digi dog and the digi cat,
the digi this and the digi that.
I hate to be the one to break the news,
but you’re giving me the digi blues,
And you don’t know
the way I really feel.
Why’d you have to go and reinvent the wheel? . . .

Song 4
Wherever you go,
there are things you should know,
so be aware
of the customs and views—all the do’s and taboos—
of people there.
You were just a stranger in a sea of new faces.
Now we’re making small talk on a first-name basis.
It’s a great day for love, isn’t it?
Aren’t you the one I was hoping to find?
It’s a great day for love, isn’t it?
By the time you said hello,
I had already made up my mind . . .

Page 22. Exercise A.

Part 1 [A = Andre; B = Dr. Bettina Schmidt, German]
A: Welcome to tonight’s talk. We have with us tonight
Dr. Bettina Schmidt from the Schubert Institute. Dr.
Schmidt is going to tell us about . . . well, an unusual use of music. Dr. Schmidt, welcome. Why don’t you tell us what you do?
B: Good evening, Andre. Well, I’m a music therapist. I’ve been doing that for, oh, I’d say about twelve years now.
A: And just what does a music therapist do?
B: Essentially, we try to help people with their problems by using music.
A: And who exactly would benefit from music therapy?
B: We work with all sorts of people—children, teenagers, adults. These are people who have a wide range of problems—sometimes physical, sometimes emotional.
A: And how does music help?
B: Well, often just listening to music can be beneficial.
So, in a typical music therapy session, I’ll play, maybe, some gentle classical music. This helps my client to relax and feel more comfortable.
A: That’s it? Basically it’s about using music to relax people?
B: Um, not exactly. Music therapy is much more than that. Music therapists design music sessions for individuals and for groups based on their specific needs.
A: So, what kinds of activities do you do?
B: Well, we often do structured activities—like singing, or listening, playing instruments, composing music, moving to music.
A: And this is in a doctor’s office?
B: Not necessarily. We work in all kinds of settings—hospitals, schools, senior centers—all around the community.
A: So, how exactly does music help your clients?
B: Well, there are four main benefits of music therapy: emotional, social, physical, and intellectual.
A: Can you give us some examples?
B: Of course.
Page 22. Exercise B.

Part 2

B: Let’s start with the emotional benefits. People who are depressed, for example, have difficulty expressing their feelings. Music creates a safe setting where we can express the feelings inside of us.
A: I see.
B: In a typical session, I’ll begin by asking my client to talk about how the music makes him feel. That opens him up. The idea is to help my client feel comfortable sharing his emotions.
A: And what about the other benefits?
B: Well, another benefit of music therapy is tied to the social context music provides. Listening to music in groups—with other people—builds an environment for communication—both verbal and non-verbal.
A: But isn’t listening to music basically a solitary activity?
B: It can be, but it can also be a social activity—involved sharing. That means that my clients can develop their social skills and will have more confidence in their ability to form relationships.
A: Now you also mentioned physical benefits.
B: Yes. Music can be stimulating and encourage physical movement. Some of my clients are in hospitals, and many are in serious pain because of an illness or an accident. Moving around is often difficult for them. Listening to music helps them forget their pain for a little while, and at the same time it stimulates them to move.
A: OK. That’s three benefits. Didn’t you say there were four?
B: That’s right. The fourth benefit is intellectual. Some parents come to me because their kids aren’t doing well in school. Research has shown that listening to music can help young children improve in math. Other research suggests that among university students, listening to music while studying can improve reading comprehension. We don’t know exactly how music improves learning, but perhaps it helps students concentrate, so they can think better. We just know that music improves our ability to learn.
A: Simply amazing! Thank you so much, Dr. Schmidt.

Page 25. Exercise A.

Conversation 1 [M = Chinese (Mandarin)]
F: So what have you been listening to?
M: Well, lately I’ve been listening to a lot of opera.
F: Really? I can’t get into opera. It’s too intense.
M: What about Andrea Bocelli? He’s got more of a pop sound. I think he’s an amazing singer.
F: You know, I’m not really into him either—he’s just too loud and overpowering for me.

Conversation 2
M: Have you heard this Gato Barbieri piece before?
F: No, I haven’t. Let’s give it a listen … wow! I love the arrangement!
M: Yeah, me too. He’s a great composer.
F: You can say that again.

Conversation 3 [F = U.S. regional]  
F: What do you think of Ladysmith Black Mambazo?
M: I don’t think I’ve heard of her.
F: It’s not a her—it’s a group. They’re a vocal group from South Africa.
M: Well, I’m not very big on world music.
F: Well, you should definitely check these guys out. They sing a cappella—without any musical instruments. They’re one of a kind.
M: I don’t know. I’m just not into that kind of music.

Conversation 4 [F = French]
F: Wasn’t that a great party last night?
M: Yeah, it was really cool—especially that fantastic dance music.
F: Yeah, Beyoncé’s music is fabulous. I could have danced to it all night.
M: Well, actually you almost did.
F: Yeah, well, once I started dancing, I couldn’t stop!

Conversation 5
M: I can’t believe you like Antonio Carlos Jobim so much. Isn’t he kind of old-fashioned?
F: Are you kidding? I think his songs are just as beautiful now as they were forty years ago.
M: Well, many of his songs do have beautiful words.
F: Absolutely. There aren’t many people who can put words to music like Jobim can. I never get tired of listening to his songs.