

No check

talk to me

2. They imitate the birds, don't they?
3. Walts, polka and mazurka come from Europe, don't they?
4. Kenny Rogers and Dolly Parton sing country music, don't they?
5. My friends play guitar and sing very well, don't they?
6. They understand modern dance music, don't they?
7. You talk to me, don't you?
8. Susan and I attend a concert, don't we?
9. You and you come to the party, don't you?
10. We like very much, literature, music and art, don't we?

2.2.8. ADD THE TAG QUESTION TO THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. (uses of don't or doesn't).

Example: You write a letter, don't you?

1. They work in show business? don't they?
2. Dionne Warwick sings in a t.v., program, doesn't she?
3. She goes fast? doesn't she?
4. Bernard speaks about them, doesn't he?
5. You like your work, don't you?
6. Andrew knows his people doesn't he?
7. We study to pass the exams, don't we?
8. Henry reads only Bests-Sellers, doesn't he?
9. They come on time for the show, don't they?
10. Mayra helps her classmates, doesn't she?

2.2.9. READ CAREFULLY AND ADD THE TAG QUESTIONS TO THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. (Past tense)

Example: He played records at home, didn't he?

1. Students learned from one another, didn't they?
2. Drums imitated the rhythms of dancing, didn't they?

③. blow

3. Men blew spiral sea-shells, didn't they?
4. Music passed through the ages, didn't it?
5. Mozart wrote some mazurkas, didn't he?
6. Paganini knew how to play violin as a magician, didn't he?
7. You told him about news in his country, didn't you?
8. Julie went to Dallas, didn't she?
9. Chopin and Strauss composed some waltzes, didn't they?
10. Children drank lemonade and cokes, didn't they?

2.2.10. ADD THE TAG QUESTION TO THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. (Uses of do or does).

Example: You don't arrive on time, do you?

1. Western people don't understand eastern people, do they?
2. Andy and I don't like modern music, do we?
3. He doesn't blow a clarinet, does he?
4. Jim and Paul don't read newspapers, do they?
5. You don't know how to do it, do you?
6. Ada doesn't think it could be wrong, does she?
7. Books don't give a real answer, do they?
8. The Concorde doesn't fly to Monterrey, does it?
9. I don't travel very much now, do I?
10. Lilie doesn't forget her homework, does she?

2.2.11. ADD THE TAG QUESTIONS TO THESE PAST TENSE SENTENCES.

Example: You didn't look for a friend, did you?

1. My friends didn't go to the movies this afternoon, did they?
2. Shubert and Litz didn't compose disco music, did they?
3. Laura didn't dance with Ken last night, did she?
4. You didn't feel sad, did you?

5. Dany didn't play piano nor guitar, didn't he?
6. In 1960, Barbara didn't know to sing, didn't she?
7. In that time, people didn't call him a genius, didn't they?
8. Alice, Isabel and Jim didn't visit the museum, didn't they?
9. Harold Robbins didn't write in Spanish, didn't he?
10. The Concorde didn't fly to Mexico, didn't it?

2.2.12. ADD THE TAG QUESTIONS.

Example: Ray sings his composition, doesn't he?

1. We have to come to class on time, haven't we?
2. She lives in San Francisco, doesn't she?
3. Some students passed all the exams, didn't they?
4. John plays records at home, doesn't he?
5. James told George about the exam, didn't he?
6. Children learn easily, don't they?
7. Reading English helps the students, doesn't it?
8. Ramon forgot his homework, didn't he?
9. The teacher mentioned our names, didn't she?
10. The man spoke about cancer, didn't he?
11. She doesn't like to drive, does she?
12. They didn't return the books to the library, did they?
13. We don't like to work in the garden, do we?
14. Isabel was telephoning the Red Cross, wasn't she?
15. Betty can learn the Unit, can't she?

tell - decir, contar.

2.2.13. TRANSLATE.

Example: "The Beatles" didn't play sacred music, did they?

"Los Beatles" no tocaban música sacra, no es cierto?

1. Mozart didn't travel to America, did he?
Mozart no viajó a America ¿No es cierto?
2. You don't like singing, do you?
Ati no te gusta cantar ¿No es cierto?
3. Music tells us about feelings, doesn't it?
La musica nos cuenta sobre los sentimientos ¿No es cierto?
4. Man began to imitate the sounds of the human voice, didn't he?
El hombre empezó a imitar los sonidos de la voz humana ¿No es cierto?
5. We know little about old music, don't we?
Nosotros sabemos poco acerca de la musica antigua ¿No es cierto?
6. Ada doesn't think it could be wrong, does she?
Ada no piensa que podría estar equivocado ¿No es cierto?
7. Chopin played piano for kings and nobles, didn't he?
Chopin tocaba piano para reyes y nobles ¿No es cierto?
8. Waltz, polka and mazurka come from Europe, don't they?
Vals, polka and mazurka vienen de Europa ¿No es cierto?
9. Donna Summer works in Las Vegas, doesn't she?
Dona Summer trabaja en las Vegas ¿No es cierto?
10. Some musicians don't read music, do they?
Algunos músicos no leen musica ¿No es cierto?
11. She lives in New York, doesn't she?
Ella vive en Nueva York ¿No es cierto?

(13) Sea shells - conchas
blew - soplaban - (Past).

12. You don't know how to play it, do you?
Tu no sabes como tocarlo ¿No es cierto?
13. Men blew spiral sea shells, didn't he?
Los hombres soplaban las conchas ¿No es cierto?
14. Mozart lived in Austria, didn't he?
Mozart vivió en Austria ¿No es cierto?
15. Young people like modern dance music, don't they?
A la gente joven le gusta la música moderna ¿No es cierto?
para bailar.

2.3. VOCABULARY.

all ages	= todas edades
ancient men	= hombres antiguos
animal's skin	= piel de animales
ballroom	= salón de fiestas
believe(to)	= creer
best-seller	= popular (más vendido)
bones	= huesos
business	= negocio
canes	= carrizos
carried	= llevar
check up(to)	= verificar
choirmasters	= directores de coro
clarinet	= clarinete
compose(to)	= componer
composers	= compositores
contry music	= música campirana
developed	= desarrollado
drums	= tambores
earliest forms	= primeras formas
eastern	= oriental, del este,
England	= Inglaterra
entertainment	= entretenimiento, diversión
far away	= lejos
fast	= rápido

feel	= sentir
feelings	= sentimientos
forever	= para siempre
genius	= genio
Greece	= Grecia
hollow pipes	= flautas
happiness	= felicidad
hide(to)	= esconder
hidden	= escondido, oculto
homesick	= nostálgico
hoop	= aro
inner	= interno
inside	= dentro
instruments	= instrumentos
killed	= asesinado, destruido
kinds	= clases, formas
kings	= reyes
less	= menos
look up	= buscar
mazurka	= baile y música (origen pol.
meaning	= significado
Middle Ages	= Edad Media
muses	= musas
National anthem	= Himno Nacional

only	= solamente	some more	= algunos más
organist	= organista	song	= canción
other	= otro	sorrow	= I DON'T KNOW
pain	= dolor	spend(to)	= gastar, pasar
posts	= puestos	spiral	= espiral
pleasure	= placer	still	= aún
polka	= danza y música (de Bohemia)	tell(to)	= decir, contar
reflect(to)	= reflejar	throughout	= por todas partes de principio a fin.
religious worship	= adoración religiosa	true	= verdad, verdadero
reward(to)	= premiar	troubles	= problemas
rhythms	= ritmos	voice	= voz
sacred	= sagrado	waltz	= vals, baile y música
sad	= triste	wash(to)	= lavar
sadness	= tristeza	waste(to)	= desperdiciar
sea-shells	= conchas de mar	well known	= bien conocido
secular	= seglar	western	= occidental, del oeste
seem(to)	= parecer	which	= cual, el cual
seldom	= rara vez	win(to)	= ganar
show	= espectáculo	wind instruments	= instrumentos de viento
sing(to)	= cantar	written down	= escritas
skin	= piel	wrong	= equivocado

2.4. READING

OBJETIVO:

Al término de la unidad dos, el alumno será capaz de comprender el significado de esta lectura.

MUSIC.

Everyone understands something about music. A person might not be able to read music, to play or sing, but when he (she) hears something well known- a hymn or the national anthem he feels the meaning of the pieces. This is because music is really a very old language, and over the years it has come to mean something to everyone -to some more, to others less.

We do not know when music started, but it is probably older than spoken language. Some people

think that in making music ancient men might have imitated the birds. Music tells us about man's feeling of sadness or happiness. The earliest forms of music were connected with dancing, religious worship and the practices of magic.

Singing was the most natural way of making music. Soon man began to imitate the sounds of the human voice on wind instruments - hollow pipes made from canes, the bones of animals or spiral sea-shells - through which he blew. On other instruments - drums made from animal's skins stretched over a round hoop - he was able to imitate the rhythms of dancing. Early musical language as today was different in various parts of the world. Western people cannot easily understand the music of Eastern people and they, in turn, find western music strange.

Western music had its beginnings in ancient Greece. The word "music" means the art of the muses. We know little about old music because it was seldom written down.

In the middle ages, music was divided in two main classes: The one heard in church was called sacred and that played for entertainment or pleasure was called secular. In the 14th and 15th centuries many kinds of sacred and secular music were written by composers in France, England and Italy. Musicians travelled from one country to another to learn from one another or to take up posts as organists and choirmasters at the great cathedrals.

Modern dance music may be pop music or music written especially for ballroom dancing. It has been influenced by jazz which was developed by black people in the United States. Latin American music has given the world dances such as the cha cha, the samba, the rumba, the mambo and the tango.

The waltz, the polka and the mazurka were popular European dances that were brought to America in Mexico as in the United States some of these dances are still popular. Nowadays country music is sung by many groups or singers like Keeny Rogers, Dolly Parton or Willie Nelson.

In the 1960's a great group of composers and singers of England carried their music throughout the world. They were called "The Beatles". And now, more than twenty years they are still considered among the greatest and their music is still enjoyed by all ages. The genius of the group John Lennon was killed by a maniac in December 1980 but his music will live forever. (*).

(*) Information taken from the Encyclopaedia Britannica International. LTD. LONDON.

2.4.1. WRITE THE SPANISH MEANING OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS.

Example: Wind instruments.

Instrumentos de viento.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Well known | 11. spiral sea shells |
| 2. hymn | 12. skin |
| 3. national anthem | 13. hoop |
| 4. meaning | 14. muses |
| 5. sadness | 15. Kinds |
| 6. happiness | 16. posts |
| 7. religious worship | 17. sacred |
| 8. hollow pipes | 18. choirmasters |
| 9. canes | 19. throughout |
| 10. bones | 20. forever |

2.4.2. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN SPANISH.

Example: ¿Cómo se cree que empezó el hombre a hacer la música?

Tal vez los primeros hombres empezaron a imitar a los pájaros.

¿Puede una persona disfrutar la música si no la puede leer, tocar ni cantar?

¿Todos sienten igual el significado de la música?

¿Que expresa el hombre a través de la música?

¿Con qué se relacionan las primeras manifestaciones musicales?

¿Cuál es la forma más natural de hacer música?

6. ¿Cuáles instrumentos usaron los hombres primitivos para imitar la voz humana?

7. ¿De qué estaban hechos los silbatos?

8. ¿Qué hacía el hombre para producir sonidos con los silbatos?

9. ¿Cómo hacían los tambores?

10. ¿Para qué usaban los tambores?

11. ¿Dónde empezó la música occidental?

12. ¿Cuál es el origen de la palabra "música"?

13. ¿Porqué no conocemos mucho la música primitiva?

14. ¿Cómo se dividía la música en la Edad Media?

15. ¿Cuál es la música secular?

16. ¿En qué siglos se escribió mucha música?

17. ¿Porqué viajaban los músicos?

18. ¿Qué trabajos desempeñaban los músicos?

19. ¿Cuáles ritmos ha aportado al mundo la música latina?

20. ¿Personas de cuál edad disfrutaban de la música de los Beatles?

2.4.3. ANSWER USING: TRUE or FALSE.

Example: El vals nació en México False.

1. Pocas personas entienden la música.

2. Una persona que escucha el himno nacional o alguna música conocida siente su significado.

3. La música es un idioma.

4. La música tiene el mismo significado para todos.

5. La música expresa felicidad o tristeza.

6. Las primeras formas musicales se relacionaban con los cultos religiosos.

7. La música Oriental y Occidental es igual.

8. La música pop tiene influencia del jazz.

9. Los negros desarrollaron y difundieron el jazz.

10. La música "country" ya no se escucha.

2.4.4. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH.

Example: How were drums made? They were made from animal's skins stretched over a round hoop.

1. Do you know when music started?

2. What did ancient men imitate when they began producing music?

3. With what aspects of life was music connected in its earliest forms?