

WORLD MUSIC DAY

http://www.eslHolidayLessons.com/06/world_music_day.html

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ALL ANSWERS ARE IN THE TEXT ON PAGE 2.

THE READING / TAPESCRIPT

World Music Day is on June the 21st. It is actually known as the Fête de la Musique, because it began in France. In 1976, an American musician, Joel Cohen, suggested the idea of an all-night music celebration. He wanted the festival to take place on the longest day of the year, the summer solstice. His idea was adopted in France in 1982. It quickly spread to over one hundred cities around the world. The idea behind World Music Day is to promote music. This happens in two different ways. People play their music and perform, or busk, in the streets. These buskers can be professional or amateur musicians. The second way is to hold free concerts. These are free for concert-goers and free for organizers – the artists receive no fee.

Music is defined as “the art or science of combining vocal or instrumental sounds (or both) to produce beauty of form, harmony, and expression of emotion.” All music shares some common elements including pitch, rhythm and tempo. The word ‘music’ originally comes from Greek. Music is a part of all cultures. Many of us cannot live without it. We have to listen to it or produce it. We sing in the shower, download digital music from the Internet, and the lucky ones make a living from making it. Each country has its own music traditions and culture. This gives the music from each country its own unique and distinctive sound. We know instantly whether a piece of music comes from India, Africa, Australia or South America.

PHRASE MATCH

Match the following phrases from the article.

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. It is actually known | a. day of the year |
| 2. the longest | b. amateur musicians |
| 3. It quickly spread to | c. goes |
| 4. buskers can be professional or | d. fee |
| 5. These are free for concert- | e. over one hundred cities |
| 6. the artists receive no | f. as the Fête de la Musique |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. combining vocal or | a. living from making it |
| 2. All music shares some | b. of music comes from India |
| 3. Many of us cannot live | c. sound |
| 4. the lucky ones make a | d. instrumental sounds |
| 5. its own unique and distinctive | e. common elements |
| 6. We know instantly whether a piece | f. without it |

LISTENING GAP FILL

World Music Day is on June the 21st. It _____ the Fête de la Musique, because it began in France. In 1976, an American musician, Joel Cohen, suggested _____ all-night music celebration. He wanted the festival to take place on the longest day of the year, the summer solstice. His _____ France in 1982. It quickly spread to over one hundred cities around the world. The idea behind World Music Day _____. This happens _____. People play their music and perform, or busk, in the streets. These buskers can be professional or amateur musicians. The second _____ concerts. These are free for concert-goers and free for organizers – the artists receive no fee.

Music is defined as “_____ of combining vocal or instrumental sounds (or both) to produce beauty of form, harmony, and expression of emotion.” All music shares _____ including pitch, rhythm and tempo. The word ‘music’ originally comes from Greek. Music _____ cultures. Many of us cannot live without it. We have to listen to it or produce it. We sing in the shower, _____ from the Internet, _____ make a living from making it. Each country has its own music traditions and culture. This gives the music from each country _____ distinctive sound. We know instantly whether a piece of music comes from India, Africa, Australia or South America.

WHILE READING / LISTENING GAP FILL

Put the words into the gaps in the text.

World Music Day is on June the 21st. It is _____ known as the Fête de la Musique, because it began in France. In 1976, an American musician, Joel Cohen, _____ the idea of an all-night music celebration. He wanted the festival to take place on the longest day of the year, the _____ solstice. His idea was adopted in France in 1982. It quickly _____ to over one hundred cities around the world. The idea behind World Music Day is to promote music. This happens in two _____ ways. People play their music and _____, or busk, in the streets. These buskers can be professional or amateur musicians. The _____ way is to hold free concerts. These are free for concert-goers and free for organizers – the artists receive no _____.

different

actually

summer

second

fee

suggested

perform

spread

Music is _____ as “the art or science of combining vocal or instrumental sounds (or both) to produce _____ of form, harmony, and expression of emotion.” All music shares some common elements including pitch, rhythm and tempo. The word ‘music’ _____ comes from Greek. Music is a _____ of all cultures. Many of us cannot live without it. We have to listen to it or produce it. We sing in the _____, download digital music from the Internet, and the lucky ones make a _____ from making it. Each country has its own music traditions and culture. This gives the music from each country its own _____ and distinctive sound. We know _____ whether a piece of music comes from India, Africa, Australia or South America.

originally

shower

unique

defined

instantly

part

beauty

living

CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD

Delete the wrong word in each of the pairs of *italics*.

World Music Day is on June the 21st. It is *actual / actually* known as the Fête de la Musique, because it *began / begun* in France. In 1976, an American musician, Joel Cohen, suggested the idea of an all-night music celebration. He wanted the festival to *take / make* place on the longest day of the year, the summer solstice. His idea was adopted in France in 1982. It *quick / quickly* spread to over one hundred cities around the world. The idea behind World Music Day is to promote music. This happens *in / on* two different ways. People play their music and perform, or busk, in the streets. These buskers can be *professionally / professional* or amateur musicians. The second way is to *hold / holding* free concerts. These are free for concert-goers and free for organizers – the artists receive no *fee / free*.

Music is *definition / defined* as “the art or science of combining vocal or instrumental sounds (or both) to produce *beauty / beautiful* of form, harmony, and expression of emotion.” All music shares some common elements *included / including* pitch, rhythm and tempo. The word ‘music’ originally comes from Greek. Music is a part of all cultures. Many of us cannot *lively / live* without it. We have to listen to it or produce it. We sing in the shower, download digital music from the Internet, and the *lucky / luckless* ones make a living from making it. Each country has its own music *traditions / traditionally* and culture. This *gives / makes* the music from each country its own unique and distinctive sound. We know instantly *whether / weather* a piece of music comes from India, Africa, Australia or South America.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

World Music Day is on June the 21st. It is (1) _____ known as the Fête de la Musique, because it (2) _____ in France. In 1976, an American musician, Joel Cohen, suggested the idea of an all-night music celebration. He wanted the festival to (3) _____ place on the longest day of the year, the summer solstice. His idea was adopted in France in 1982. It quickly (4) _____ to over one hundred cities around the world. The idea behind World Music Day is to promote music. This happens in two different ways. People play their music and perform, or busk, in the streets. These buskers (5) _____ be professional or amateur musicians. The second way is to hold free concerts. These are free for concert-goers and free for organizers – the (6) _____ receive no fee.

Music is defined as “the art or science of (7) _____ vocal or instrumental sounds (or both) to produce beauty of form, harmony, and expression of (8) _____.” All music shares some common elements including pitch, rhythm and tempo. The word ‘music’ (9) _____ comes from Greek. Music is a part of all cultures. Many of us cannot live without it. We have to listen to it or (10) _____ it. We sing in the shower, download digital music from the Internet, and the lucky ones make a living from making it. Each country has its own music (11) _____ and culture. This gives the music from each country its own unique and distinctive sound. We know (12) _____ whether a piece of music comes from India, Africa, Australia or South America.

Put the correct words from this table into the article.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | (a) actual | (b) actuality | (c) actually | (d) actualize |
| 2. | (a) began | (b) beginning | (c) beginnings | (d) begins |
| 3. | (a) make | (b) take | (c) have | (d) give |
| 4. | (a) speared | (b) spared | (c) sparred | (d) spread |
| 5. | (a) can | (b) need | (c) ought | (d) have |
| 6. | (a) artist | (b) artistry | (c) arty | (d) artists |
| 7. | (a) combination | (b) combining | (c) combines | (d) combined |
| 8. | (a) emotion | (b) emotional | (c) emotionally | (d) emotive |
| 9. | (a) origin | (b) origins | (c) originally | (d) original |
| 10. | (a) production | (b) produced | (c) producer | (d) produce |
| 11. | (a) tradition | (b) traditions | (c) traditionally | (d) traditional |
| 12. | (a) instant | (b) instants | (c) instantly | (d) instance |

SPELLING

Spell the jumbled words (from the text) correctly.

Paragraph 1

1. nwnko as the Fête de la Musique
2. an all-night music enrtoilceba
3. His idea was dedotpa in France
4. their music and orpefrm
5. hold free ecntoscr
6. the artists veeiecr no fee

Paragraph 2

7. clvao or instrumental sounds
8. pitch, myrhht and tempo
9. a part of all uscuerlt
10. We sing in the horwse
11. music naisrottdit
12. We know tasniynlt

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () for concert-goers and free for organizers – the artists receive no fee.
- () tempo. The word ‘music’ originally comes from Greek. Music is a part of all cultures. Many of us cannot live
- () of form, harmony, and expression of emotion.” All music shares some common elements including pitch, rhythm and
- () and culture. This gives the music from each country its own unique and distinctive sound. We know instantly
- (**1**) World Music Day is on June the 21st. It is actually known as the Fête de la Musique, because it began in
- () buskers can be professional or amateur musicians. The second way is to hold free concerts. These are free
- () festival to take place on the longest day of the year, the summer solstice. His idea was adopted in France in
- () Music is defined as “the art or science of combining vocal or instrumental sounds (or both) to produce beauty
- () 1982. It quickly spread to over one hundred cities around the world. The idea behind World Music Day is to promote
- () music. This happens in two different ways. People play their music and perform, or busk, in the streets. These
- () Internet, and the lucky ones make a living from making it. Each country has its own music traditions
- () whether a piece of music comes from India, Africa, Australia or South America.
- () without it. We have to listen to it or produce it. We sing in the shower, download digital music from the
- () France. In 1976, an American musician, Joel Cohen, suggested the idea of an all-night music celebration. He wanted the

SCRAMBLED SENTENCES

With a partner, put the words back into the correct order.

1. 21st the June on is Day Music World

2. day place of on the the year longest Take

3. behind Day promote idea Music to The World is music

4. can professional amateur Buskers be or musicians

5. free for concert-goers and free for organizers These are

6. elements common some shares music All

7. without Many us live it of cannot

8. making make it a The living lucky from ones

9. its culture own Each music country traditions has and

10. a Whether India from comes music of piece

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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THE WORLD MUSIC DAY SURVEY

Write five questions about World Music Day in the table. Do this in pairs/groups. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper.

Without your partner, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

Return to your original partner(s) and share and talk about what you found out. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

HOMEWORK

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find more information about World Music Day. Talk about what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. MAGAZINE ARTICLE: Write a magazine article about World Music Day. Write about what happens around the world. Include two imaginary interviews with people who did something on this day.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

4. POSTER: Make your own poster about World Music Day. Write about will happen on this day around the world.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.