

THE POWER OF MUSIC

An audience cheers as a concert begins.

Warm Up

Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. What is your favorite kind of music? Who is your favorite artist or group?
2. Does your country have any well-known types of music or musicians?
3. How do certain types of music make you feel? Give some examples.



Before You Read

A. Matching. Read the information and match each word in **bold** with its definition.

Rap and hip-hop may seem like very modern types of music. But did you know they actually have long histories going back hundreds of years? The origins of rap and hip-hop go back more than 400 years. In West Africa, storytellers called *griots* used spoken words and music to tell stories, usually over the beat of drums. In the 17th century, many African people were brought to America as slaves—people who are treated as property and made to work. They used these musical traditions to sing about their hardships. Even after the end of slavery, spoken-word music continued to be an important part of their culture. It was later used by the first rap and hip-hop artists in the late 1970s. Today, rap and hip-hop are popular not just among U.S. teenagers but with people all over the world.

later
latest
late

1. _____: the ideas, customs, and social behavior of a particular group of people _____
2. _____: people from 13 to 19 years old
3. _____: things that are difficult in life

B. Skimming. On the next two pages, look at the title, headings, and first paragraph. What is the passage mainly about? Circle **a**, **b**, or **c**. Then read the passage to check your answer.

- a. famous hip-hop artists b. the history of hip-hop c. hip-hop in two countries

HIP-HOP PLANET



▲ Trillectro Festival at the Half Street Fairgrounds in Washington, D.C.

- 1 Hip-hop started in New York City in the 1970s but has become popular all over the world. Today, many countries have their own local hip-hop scenes.¹ Artists from different **backgrounds** rap about everything from cars and designer clothes to social **issues**. Here are two examples.

5 | The Czech Republic

Europe is home to 10–12 million Roma—a group of people often called “gypsies.” Many Roma are poor. In some places, they also face discrimination.²

- 10 Now some Roma teenagers are using hip-hop to teach tolerance.³ In the Czech Republic, Roma teens meet for a hip-hop class called “Rap for **Peace** Hip-Hop.” Their instructor is Shameema Williams. She is a member of the all-**female** rap group Godessa, from South Africa.

- 15 In the lessons, the teens learn to write rap music and use it to teach others about Roma culture. These teens, Williams believes, can use music to change their lives and other people’s **attitudes**.

¹ You can refer to an area of activity as a **scene**, for example, an art or a music scene.

² If you **face discrimination**, you are treated less fairly or less well than others.

³ **Tolerance** means accepting different people, religions, beliefs, and so on.

Dakar, Senegal

Assane N'Diaye loves hip-hop music. He grew up in a small fishing village in Senegal. For a time, he was popular as a DJ in **clubs** in Dakar, the capital city of Senegal.

- 20 Today, N'Diaye lives in his village again. He formed a rap group with other family members. They rap about their lives as village fishermen and about working long, hard days and earning almost no money. Many people in their **audience** can understand these things.
- 25 "Rap," N'Diaye says, "doesn't **belong** to American culture. It belongs here. It has always existed here, because of our pain and our hardships . . ."

- N'Diaye **dreams of** having a better life. He wants to make a CD and help his family. **Despite** his hardships, the music gives
- 30 N'Diaye hope.



- ✓ The Senegalese rap group Y'en a Marre perform a neighborhood concert in Dakar to encourage young people to vote.



Reading Comprehension

Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer for each question.

Purpose

1. What is the purpose of this reading?
 - a. to compare American and African rap music
 - b. to say why some people do not like rap music
 - c. to describe different hip-hop scenes
 - d. to explain how hip-hop started

Detail

2. Who is Shameema Williams?
 - a. a Senegalese singer
 - b. a Roma teenager
 - c. a Czech musician
 - d. a South African rapper

Vocabulary

3. In line 11, what does the word *instructor* mean?
 - a. DJ
 - b. classmate
 - c. member
 - d. teacher

Detail

4. Which sentence about the Roma teenagers is NOT true?
 - a. They are using music to teach people about their culture.
 - b. In some places, they are disliked because they are Roma.
 - c. They are taking a hip-hop class.
 - d. Most of them are from South Africa.

Detail

5. Which statement about Assane N'Diaye is true?
 - a. His music is about his life as a DJ.
 - b. He is going to move to the United States.
 - c. He has already made several CDs.
 - d. He lives in a small village.

Inference

6. Which statement would Assane N'Diaye most likely agree with?
 - a. The best rappers are from the United States.
 - b. Rap music is a part of Senegal.
 - c. Rap music came to Africa recently.
 - d. Many Africans don't understand rap music.

Reference

7. In the sentence *It belongs here* (line 26), *it* refers to _____.
 - a. rap
 - b. hardship
 - c. American culture
 - d. pain

Did You Know?

Some people think the word rap comes from "rhythm and poetry." In fact, the word was used in the 1960s to mean "talk." Later, in the 1970s, it was used to refer to a type of music.



A DJ spinning turntables

Reading Skill

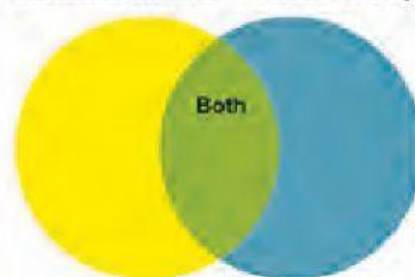
Classifying Information

As you read, think about how the information and ideas are connected. Does the information relate to a single topic? Can you group—or classify—the ideas based on their similarities or differences?

A. Classification. Look back at the passage on pages 37–38. Complete the Venn diagram by matching each statement (a–e) with the person it describes.

- a. helps students write rap music
- b. raps about life in a small village
- c. was a DJ
- d. is a member of a South African rap group
- e. believes rap music can make life better

Shameema Williams Assane N'Diaye



B. Classification. Read the following passage and classify the information using the chart below.

The modern history of hip-hop can be divided into two periods: Old School and New School. Old School hip-hop refers to the early days of the music, starting from the late-1970s to the mid-1980s. The music was influenced by disco and funk music of the 1970s. Old School hip-hop is also known for its simple rapping style compared to the style of hip-hop that followed. New School hip-hop started in the mid-1980s and lasted until the late 1990s. This period saw the birth of many different hip-hop styles, influenced by genres such as rock 'n' roll, and soul music. The music was often serious and angry, with lyrics that focused on social and political issues.

	Old School	New School
Time period		
Influences		
Style of music		



Vocabulary Practice

- A. **Completion.** Complete the information below using the correct forms of the words in **red**.

Hip-hop started on the streets and in the **clubs** of New York City. **Despite** this, hip-hop's look and sound don't **belong** to the United States alone. The music changes everywhere you go. A person from one **background**—for example, a Moroccan man living in Paris—might rap about one thing. But another person—for example, a **female** musician from Los Angeles—will rap about something different.

1. Shameema Williams is a _____ rap artist.
2. If something _____ to you, you own it.
3. _____ are places where you can listen to music and dance.
4. Your _____ is information about you—where you come from, your religion, and so on.
5. _____ being a recent form of music, hip-hop is very popular worldwide.

- B. **Completion.** Complete the information using the correct forms of words from the box.

attitude audience background dream of issue peace

The Palestinian group DAM **raps** in several languages, including English and Arabic. The group's members come from different

1. _____, and their music focuses on different social
 2. _____. For example, they sing about the problems of women and young people. They also talk about the need for
 3. _____ and tolerance. The members of DAM
 4. _____ changing people's 5. _____—
- they want to help people think differently about certain things. Today, the group performs for 6. _____ in many countries.

Critical Thinking Discuss with a partner. Shameema Williams believes music can change people's attitudes. Do you agree with her? Why or why not?

Usage **Female**

is commonly used as an adjective, but it is sometimes used as a noun; in everyday conversation, *women* is usually more polite than *females*.



Before You Read

A. Discussion. Look at the images and caption on this page. Discuss answers to the following questions with a partner.

1. Which part(s) of the brain do you use when you sing? Play an instrument? Listen to music?
2. In what ways do you think music and language are similar?

B. Skimming. On the next page, read the title and the headings. Answer the questions below. Then read the passage to check your answers.

1. The word boost in the title probably means _____.
 - a. improvement
 - b. problem
 - c. system
2. What do you think is the main idea of the reading?
 - a. The brain can be trained to be more musical.
 - b. People with musical training are more successful.
 - c. Music can help the brain in many ways.

When we sing, listen to music, or play an instrument (such as the violin), we use many different parts of our brain—for example, areas for listening, speaking, memory, movement, and emotion.

