

Super English



Level 5 - Unit 11
Lesson 1
Music



Vocabulary

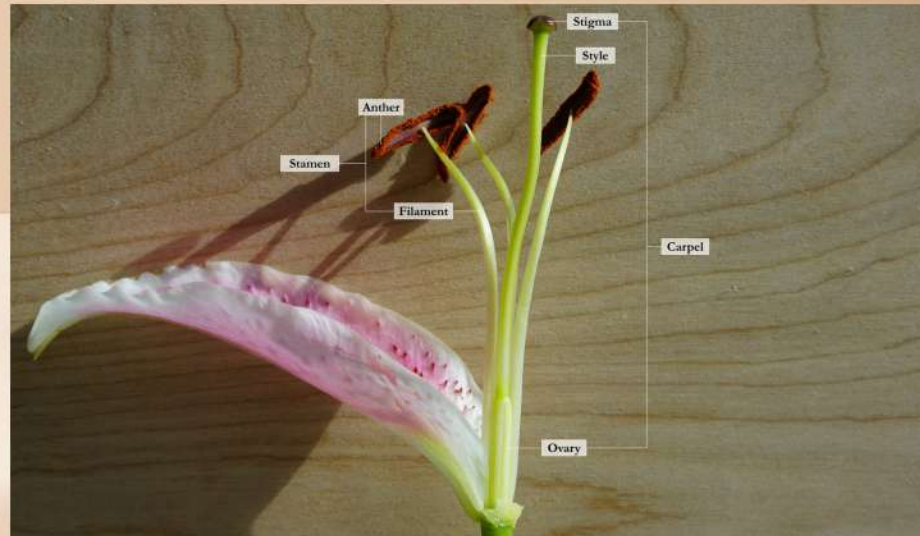


ghetto: an area of a city, especially a very poor area, where people of a particular race or religion live closely together (n)

As a child, she lived in one of New York's poorest **ghettos**.

element: a part of something (n)

Roots, stems, leaves, buds, and flowers are the different **elements** of some plants.



Vocabulary



evolve: to change or develop gradually (v)

The telephone has **evolved** from a dial phone to a smart phone.

influence: to cause someone to change a behavior, belief, or opinion, or to cause something to be changed (v)

Her grandparents **influenced** her to go to university.



How Music Changes Over Time

Read the text and explain the words in bold.

Do you ever wonder why music sounds so different today compared to your parents' (or even grandparents') time? That's because music evolves—it changes and grows just like people do. Let's dive into the story of how some of the most famous music **genres** started, evolved, and became part of our **playlists** today.

What do you use to listen to music?



How Music Changes Over Time

Read the text and explain the words in bold.

Why is pop music so popular?



Pop: The King of Music Genres

Let's start with pop music—the most popular genre in the world. Pop was **born** in the 1950s in the USA and the UK. But what makes pop so special? It's like the ultimate mix of music styles, taking the best elements from other genres—like rock, jazz, and hip-hop—and combining them into something **fresh**.

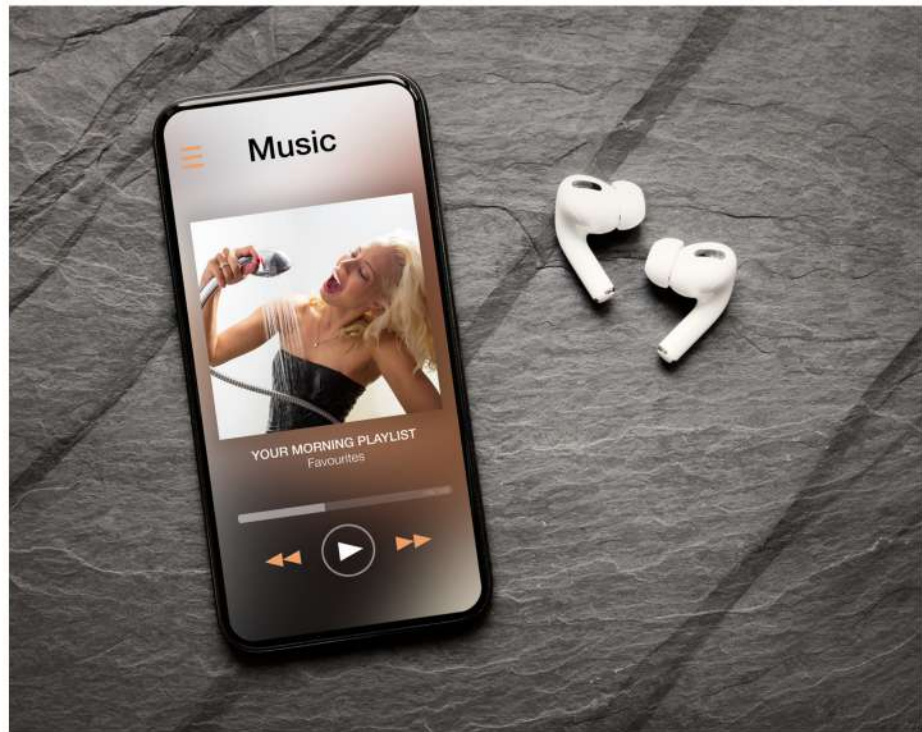
Pop evolves all the time, **borrowing** from the latest trends. That's why it's always cool, always catchy, and always number one. Imagine pop as a chameleon—it changes its colors to fit what's happening in the world.

How Music Changes Over Time

Read the text and explain the words in bold.

Next up, hip-hop and rap. These genres started in the 1980s in ghettos, or poorer neighborhoods, in New York City. Picture this: kids with boom boxes, DJs **scratching** records, and rappers telling stories about life in the ghetto. They turned their struggles into rhymes and beats that made people listen.

Rap uses spoken words, while hip-hop mixes rap with funky beats and pop elements. It's a genre that has influenced almost every kind of music you hear today. And thanks to **social media**, hip-hop is evolving faster than ever.



What device do you use to listen to music?

to + verb = infinitive



We use the **to-infinitive** after certain verbs, particularly verbs of thinking and feeling:

choose to...

decide to...

expect to...

forget to...

hate to...

hope to...

intend to...

learn to...

like to...

love to...

mean to...

plan to...

prefer to...

try to...

remember to...

want to...



I **like to swim** in the morning.



I **prefer to do** my homework in the park

Music Dialogue



Practice this dialogue together.

Liam: Hey, Mia! What kind of music are you listening to these days?

Mia: Hi, Liam! I've really been into pop lately. What about you?

Liam: I'm like rock. I just came across this old band, and they are amazing! You should check them out.

Mia: Really? Who's the band? Maybe I'll look them up later.

Liam: They're called The Wild Notes. They have some great songs!

Mia: That sounds interesting. Maybe I'll give them a shot!

Liam: Awesome! I think music is the best way to relax and chill out.

Mia: Totally! Plus, it's fun to chat about music with friends.

Phonics



Sometimes "ch" will make the "k" sound. Whenever "CH" is part of a blend -- chr or chl -- it has the K sound.

Anchor

Architect

Chaos

Character

Chemist

Chemistry

Choir

Chronicle

Chrome

Chronic

Scheme

Mechanic

Stomach

Technology

Archetype

Chorus

