

3<sup>rd</sup>

Your group is preparing a poster presentation entitled "How Listening to Music Has Changed Over Time," using information from the magazine article below .

### **Playing Music - Then and Now**

These days , many of us listen to music through our smartphones or digital music players and we can download or stream music whenever we like over the Internet . Most of us have thousands of songs saved to our devices . However , listening to recorded music has not always been this convenient . It is only in the last ten years that downloading music from the Internet has been possible . In fact , it is only around 140 years ago that the first device able to both record and play back music was invented . The man who first created that device was the American inventor , Thomas Edison .

The device he invented was called the "phonograph" and was first produced in 1877 . The phonograph worked by recording sound as grooves on a rotating tube . To play back the music , a needle called a "stylus" was made to vibrate by being run over the grooves in the foil . However , the sound quality of the first phonograph was very poor . Its design was improved in the 1880s by the German inventor , Emile Berliner , who used a flat , record made of glass instead of a tube to record and play sound . His device became known as the "gramophone."

The gramophone and records continued to evolve . Instead of using glass , manufacturers began using rubber , then different types of plastic , to produce records on a large scale . Vinyl became the main material for records in the 1950s . Although vinyl records are still in use today , the next major change in how we listened to music was the development of the compact cassette tape in the late 1960s . The cassette used magnetic tape for audio recording and playback , and was double-sided , so a great deal of music could be stored on one cassette . At first , cassettes were played on large devices called "tape decks, " but in 1979 , a portable music player called the "WALKMAN" was released by Sony . Thanks to the WALKMAN , people were able to take their music with them wherever they went .

The peak of the cassette's popularity was the 1980s . Around the same time , the

compact disc (CD) was being developed . The CD was developed by both Sony and Philips , and was the first format to store music digitally . The advantages of the CD over the cassette included better sound quality , increased storage and the ability to skip to the listener's chosen track . The first CD players cost over \$1,000 but soon became more affordable . By 1992 , CD sales had overtaken cassette sales worldwide.

In the late 1990s , the first portable MP3 players were released by various electronics brands . These music players were tiny compared to the Sony WALKMAN and for the first time , people could store more than one album . However , it was the launch of Apple's first iPod in 2001 that revolutionized portable music players . The first iPod had 5GB of storage which was enough for around 1,000 songs . In addition , songs were available to download from the iTunes store from just \$0.99 , making it the cheapest way to consume new music .

Now , as we listen to music streamed or downloaded directly onto our devices , it is hard to imagine how music technology will change in the future . However , it is almost certain that the way we listen to music will continue to evolve .

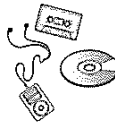
How Listening to Music Has Changed Over Time

- **Changes in Technology**

Period	Events
1870s	Phonograph was invented by Thomas Edison .
1880s	(1)
1950s	(2)
1960s	(3)
1980s	(4)
2000s	(5)
- **About Sony**

- Sony launched the WALKMAN in 1979 .
  - Sony was important in the development of music technology for the following reasons : (6)
- **21<sup>st</sup> Century Digital Revolution**

- An early iPod slogan was : (7) .
  - The availability of digital music meant that : (8) .



問1. Members of your group listed the developments in technology associated with listening to music . Put the developments in the boxes (1)~(5) in the order that they happened .

- ① Compact discs were developed by two major technology companies .
- ② Digital music first became available to buy online .
- ③ Double-sided magnetic cassette tapes were first produced .
- ④ Large scale production of vinyl records began .
- ⑤ The first flat record was invented .

問2. Choose the best statements to complete the sentence . (Choose the set of correct answers.) (6)

- A. It beat Philips to become the first company to develop the CD .
  - B. It developed the first digital music storage format in collaboration with Philips .
  - C. It developed the most affordable CD players in the world .
  - D. It was the first company to invent a portable cassette player .
  - E. It was the first company to invent the cassette tape deck .
  - F. It was the only company to sell compact discs .
- ①A,E ②A,F ③B,C  
④B,D ⑤C,D ⑥D,F

問3. Which of the following was most likely to be the advertising slogan for an early iPod product ? (7)

- ① 1000 songs in your pocket
- ② The cheapest and the best
- ③ The only digital music player
- ④ The world's first portable music player

問4. Choose the best statements to complete the sentence . (Choose the set of correct answers.) (8)

- A. music could be purchased online and downloaded or streamed onto devices
  - B. people could purchase music cheaper than ever before
  - C. people could store more music than ever before
  - D. people no longer bought records , CDs or cassettes
  - E. technology companies have stopped developing music players
  - F. the way we listen to music is unlikely to change in the future
- ①A,B,C ②A,B,D ③A,C,F  
④B,C,E ⑤B,D,F ⑥C,D,E

【語句】

(第1段落)		tape deck	カセットテー
stream	～をストリー	プの録音・再生する機器	
ミングする		portable	持ち運びがで
save	～を保存する	きる	
device	装置	(第4段落)	
(第2段落)		peak	頂点
groove	溝	format	形式・型
tube	筒	digitally	デジタル方式
needle	針	で	
vibrate	振動する	storage	保存量
flat	平らな	track	(録音された)
(第3段落)		曲	
evolve	進化する	affordable	手ごろな
manufacturer	製造業者	overtake	～を追い抜く
rubber	ゴム	(第5段落)	
vinyl	ビニール	brand	ブランド
magnetic	磁気の	tiny	とても小さな
double-side	両側の	launch	売り出し
store	～を保存する		

4<sup>th</sup>

Your group is preparing a poster presentation entitled "The Queen of Soul Music," using information from the magazine article below.

of Soul

The singer Aretha Franklin helped define soul music , a popular genre developed by African-American musicians in the United States from the 1950s to the 1970s . Over an extraordinary sixty-year career . Franklin's work became the gold standard for many of the genre's defining features .

Soul music has its roots in both blues music , which was developed in the rural American South , and gospel , a type of music sung in African-American churches . Franklin's father was a minister and a singer , and the first music Franklin knew was gospel music in the church . Born in 1942 in Memphis , Tennessee , she was raised primarily in Detroit , Michigan . In Detroit , she began performing with her father as a young teen , amazing audiences with both her technical ability and the emotional intensity of her performances . At eighteen , Franklin moved to New York to pursue a career in popular music . There she secured a recording contract with the famous label Columbia Records .

At Columbia , Franklin's producers struggled to find music that was the right fit for her . She recorded everything from the slow , romantic songs of Broadway musicals to fast rhythm-and-blues tunes for teenagers to dance to . But while music critics remarked on her talent , she did not sell many albums .

In 1966 , Franklin switched to another label , Atlantic Records . At Atlantic , producer Jerry Wexler asked Franklin to take the lead in creating her own musical identity . Franklin went back to the music she knew best-gospel and blues-and made it her own . She surrounded herself with talented musicians who could , like Franklin , come up with exciting arrangements of tunes on the spot . There was a lot of spontaneous energy in these recording sessions , an important feature in soul music .

Franklin also used strong blues rhythms and a routine called "call and response," A singer or musician in the band "calls out" a musical phrase or line of text , and

another musician or singer offers a "response." Combined with Franklin's passionate delivery and her expert use of melisma-the singing of a string of different notes on one syllable of text - this collaborative environment helped turn Franklin into a star .

In 1967 , *I Never Loved a Man (the Way I Love You)* , her tenth studio album , became her first to sell a million copies . The album featured the song , *Respect* , which would become one of Franklin's signature songs . Over the next six years , she followed that album with many more hits . Soon she was known as the "Queen of Soul."

Franklin's success continued until the late 1970s . At that time , disco - a type of dance music that involved electronic instruments like the synthesizer - grew popular , and soul music fell out of style . Franklin came back in 1982 , however , with her own dance hit , *Jump to It* , which she followed with other successful songs .

Franklin's work was recognized with many awards , including her entry into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1987 . She was the first woman to receive that honor . In her 60s and 70s , though she struggled with health issues , Franklin continued to share her voice with the world at various concerts and events , including the 2009 inauguration of Barack Obama , the first African-American president of the United States .

Franklin's powerful voice lent confidence to both African-Americans struggling with race issues and women all over the world trying to challenge a male-dominated society . After she died in 2018 , hundreds turned out for her funeral , including former president Bill Clinton and legendary musician Stevie Wonder , who performed a piece in her honor .

### The Queen of Soul Music

#### ■ The Life of Aretha Franklin

Period	Events
1942-1966	Franklin was born in Tennessee
	↓
	Franklin and her father performed together
	↓
1966-2018	(1)
	↓
	(2)
	↓
	(3)
	↓
	(4)
↓	
(5)	
↓	
Franklin sang for the president of the US	
↓	
Many came to Franklin's funeral in 2018	

#### ■ The Making of a Star

- Though her singing was praised when she was a teenager , Franklin did not find her place in the music industry right away.
- At her second recording label , Franklin developed many of the defining features of soul music : (6)

#### ■ Soul Music

- The genre of soul music was developed by African-American artist like Aretha Franklin in the 1950s-1970s .
- Franklin's relationship with soul music began to change in the late 1970s when (7) .
- Franklin was recognized for her contribution to soul music in many ways : (8) .

問1. Members of your group listed important events in Franklin's life . Put the events into the boxes (1) ~ (5) in the order that they happened .

- ① Franklin found major success with a studio album
- ② Franklin left her family to become a professional singer
- ③ Franklin produced a dance hit , followed by other successful songs
- ④ Franklin struggled to find her own music style
- ⑤ Franklin was given the freedom to develop her own sound

問2. Choose the best combination to complete the poster . (6)

- A. Franklin always tried to sing without using a "call and response" routine .
- B. Franklin included phrases and lines of text from musicals .
- C. Franklin mixed Christian music with country and western music .
- D. Franklin used a complex singing technique called melisma .
- E. Franklin used rhythms that were distinctly different from blues rhythms .
- F. Franklin's musicians created exciting arrangements while performing .

- ① A and C      ② A and D      ③ A and E
- ④ B and C      ⑤ B and F      ⑥ C and E
- ⑦ D and E      ⑧ D and F      ⑨ E and F

問3. Choose the best option to complete the poster , (7)

- ① a new genre of music became more popular than soul
- ② her voice lost some of the power required to sing soul music
- ③ soul musicians needed to dance while performing
- ④ there were too many soul singers in the music scene

問4. Choose the best combination to complete the poster . (8)

- A. She sang at an American president's inauguration .
- B. She was chosen to perform at a president's funeral .
- C. She was referred to as the Queen of Pop soon after her debut .
- D. She was the first female included in a hall of fame for popular musicians .
- E. The former president Bill Clinton gave Franklin an award .
- F. The musician Stevie Wonder performed at her memorial service .

- ① A, B and C    ② A, C and D    ③ A, C and E
- ④ A, D and F    ⑤ B, C and E    ⑥ B, D and E
- ⑦ B, D and F    ⑧ C, E and F    ⑨ D, E and F



【語句】

(第1段落)		(第5段落)	
help do ~	~するのを手伝う、貢献する	call out	~を呼びかける
define	~を定義する	delivery	歌い方・伝達
over ~	~ (期間) にわたって	use of	~を使用すること
extraordinary	並外れた	collaborative	複合的な
gold standard	価値判断の絶対的な基準	(第6段落)	
feature	特徴・特色	copy	(レコードの) 1枚
(第2段落)		feature	~を呼び物にする
root	ルーツ・根源	(第7段落)	
rural	田舎の	involve	~を含む
minister	牧師	electronic instrument	電子楽器
raise	~を育てる	fall out of style	時代遅れになる
primarily	主として	come back with	~を引っ提げてカムバックする
emotional	感情的な	(第8段落)	
intensity	高まり	work	功績・業績
pursue	~を追求する	recognize	~を称える
secure	~を確保する	including	~を含んだ
contract with	~との契約	entry into	~に入ること
(第3段落)		struggle with	~で苦しむ・闘う
the right fit for	~にぴったり合うもの	inauguration	就任式
critic	評論家	(第9段落)	
remark on	~に言及する	lend A to B	BにAを与える
(第4段落)		confidence	自信・確信
switch to	~に移籍する	race issue	人種問題
take the lead in doing	先頭に立って~する	challenge	~に立ち向かう
identity	独自性	male-dominated	男性支配の
arrangement	編曲・アレンジ	turn out for	~のために集まる
on the spot	その場で	funeral	葬儀
spontaneous	自発的な	legendary	伝説的な