

ENGLISH PLUS

WITH
ANSWER
KEY

PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



MUSIC

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Music | Classical Music

1. *Put the headings provided below (after the text) above the part they belong to in the text.*

[1] _____

Do not be bored. Classical music can be very **stimulating**. Classical music began in Europe in the Middle Ages and continues today.

Classical music is the art music of Europe and North America. When we call it art music, we are **distinguishing** classical music from popular music and folk music. Art music generally requires more training to write and perform than the other two kinds.

[2] _____

Classical music can be written for orchestras (large groups of musicians) and for smaller groups. Some classical music is written for people to sing.

Orchestras usually play in concert halls. A conductor leads the musicians in an orchestra. The number of players can range from about two dozen to well over 100. An orchestra has several sections made up of different instruments: strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion.

The string section of an orchestra consists of violins, violas, cellos, and basses. Woodwinds are flutes, clarinets, oboes, and bassoons. Brass instruments include trumpets and trombones. Percussion instruments include drums and cymbals.

Classical music for small groups is called chamber music because it was once played in chambers, or large rooms in people's houses. Examples of chamber music are quintets (for five musicians), quartets (for four musicians), and trios (for three musicians).

Some classical music is written for a soloist, a single performer who may play an instrument, especially the piano, or sing. Opera is written for an orchestra and singers.

[3] _____

Opera combines music and drama. It tells a story, and the singers must also act. Operas have **lavish** stage sets (scenery) and **fancy costumes**. Many operas also feature huge **choruses**, dance numbers, and brilliant displays of the singers' voices.

Thrilling operas include *Madame Butterfly* by Giacomo Puccini, *Carmen* by Georges Bizet, and *Rigoletto* and *Aida* by Giuseppe Verdi. These operas all have **tragic** endings.

Some operas are lighter in spirit and even comic. They generally end happily. Gioacchino Rossini's *The Barber of Seville* is an example of a comic opera. The light operas of Gilbert and Sullivan and other composers are sometimes called operettas. In the United States, operetta changed into a popular form—the musical. The musical is a play that has songs, choruses, and dances in its story.

Many operas feature dances or long passages played by instruments that actually **interrupt** the action. That's how the symphony originated. It started out as an instrumental introduction to 18th-century Italian opera. Symphonies then became **all the rage** in Germany and Austria.

The symphony is a composition written for orchestra. It generally has four contrasting sections, or movements. In a performance, there is plenty to look at because of the fantastic **array** of instruments. Famous symphony composers include Ludwig van Beethoven, Johannes Brahms, Peter Tchaikovsky, Gustav Mahler, and Dmitry Shostakovich.

[4] _____

There are different styles in classical music, depending on when the music was composed. From earliest to most recent, these styles include baroque (1600s), classical (1700s), romantic (1800s), modern (early 1900s), and postmodern (late 1900s).

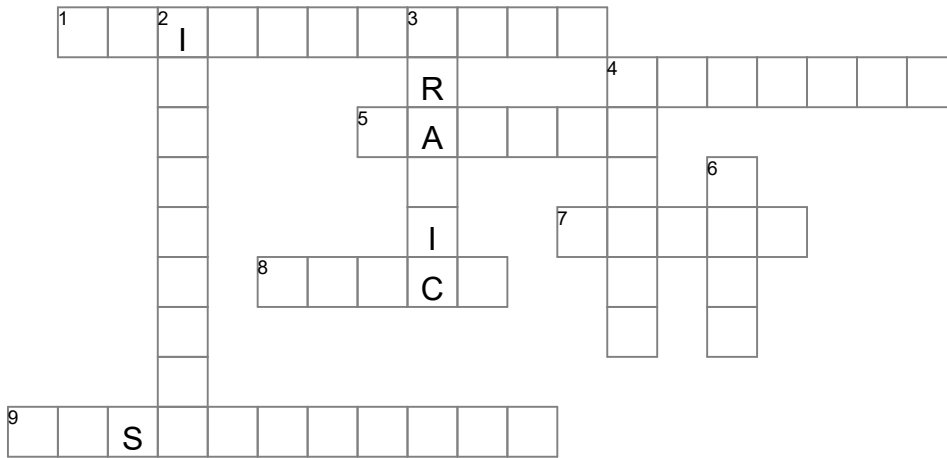
You'll notice that classical appears as a separate style within classical music. The term classical can also describe music composed in the 1700s, primarily in Vienna. The leading composers of this time were Joseph Haydn, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and Ludwig van Beethoven. They were a brilliant group. You might begin listening to classical music with their works.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| A. CLASSICAL MUSIC | B. FROM ORCHESTRA TO SOLOIST |
| C. CLASSICAL STYLES | D. FROM OPERA TO SYMPHONY |

For each question below a number of similar words appear, but only one is spelled correctly and matches the clue that is provided. Write the letter of the correctly spelled word in the space by the question number.

2. ___ a. FENCY b. FANCE c. FANCQ d. FANCY
If you describe something as _____, you mean that it is special, unusual, or elaborate, for example because it has a lot of decoration.
3. ___ a. ARAY b. ARRAYE c. ARRAY d. ARRAE
An _____ of different things or people is a large number or wide range of them.
4. ___ a. RAG b. RAGGE c. RIDGE d. RAGE
When something is popular and fashionable, you can say that it is the _____ or all the _____.
5. ___ a. INTIRRUPT b. INTERUPT c. INTERRUPTTE d. INTERRUPT
If you _____ someone who is speaking, you say or do something that causes them to stop.
6. ___ a. TRAGGIC b. TRAGIK c. TRAGIC d. TRAGEC
A _____ event or situation is extremely sad, usually because it involves death or suffering.
7. ___ a. CHARUS b. CHORUS c. CHERUS d. CHORUL
A _____ is a large group of people who sing together.
8. ___ a. LAVIQH b. LAVICH c. LAVISH d. LAVVISH
If you describe something as _____, you mean that it is very elaborate and impressive and a lot of money has been spent on it.

9. ___ a. STIMULATNG b. STIMULATING c. STIMULATENG d. STIMULATINNG
When you use _____ you are talking about inspiring new ideas or enthusiasm
10. ___ a. DISTANGUISH b. DISTINGUISH c. DISTINGISH d. DISTINGUISHE
If you can _____ one thing from another or _____ between two things, you can see or understand how they are different.
11. ___ a. KOSTUME b. COSTEME c. COSTUME d. COSTUM
An actor's or performer's _____ is the set of clothes they wear while they are performing.
12. **Using the Across and Down clues, write the correct words in the numbered grid below.**



ACROSS

1. (of a physical activity) making one feel refreshed and energetic
4. The clothes worn by people at a particular time in history, or in a particular country, are referred to as a particular type of _____.
5. If you say that spending, praise, or the use of something is _____, you mean that someone spends a lot or that something is praised or used a lot.
7. An _____ of objects is a collection of them that is displayed or arranged in a particular way.
8. If you describe something as _____, you mean that it is very expensive or of very high quality, and you often dislike it because of this.
9. If you _____ yourself, you do something that makes you famous or important.

DOWN

2. If someone or something _____s a process or activity, they stop it for a period of time.
3. Tragic is used to refer to tragedy as a type of literature.
4. A _____ is a part of a song which is repeated after each verse.
6. You say that something powerful or unpleasant _____s when it continues with great force or violence.

Choose the best option the completes the sentences below:

13. ___ A _____ play or drama is one which is set in the past and in which the actors wear the type of clothes that were worn in that period.
a. array b. fancy c. interrupt d. chorus e. costume

14. ___ If you say that someone is _____ in the way they behave, you mean that they give, spend, or use a lot of something.
a. lavish b. tragic c. distinguish d. stimulating e. rage
15. ___ An _____ of instruments such as telescopes or solar panels is a number of them that are connected together to form a single unit.
a. lavish b. distinguish c. costume d. lavish e. array
16. ___ It was just a _____ accident.
a. interrupt b. fancy c. stimulating d. array e. tragic
17. ___ Maybe you don't always come across as omniscient, but at least you get the occasional _____
a. chorus b. rage c. lavish d. stimulating e. tragic
18. ___ If you can _____ something, you can see, hear, or taste it although it is very difficult to detect.
a. distinguish b. costume c. rage d. tragic e. chorus
19. ___ If something _____s a line, surface, or view, it stops it from being continuous or makes it look irregular.
a. fancy b. array c. distinguish d. stimulating e. interrupt
20. ___ It was packaged in a _____ plastic case with attractive graphics.
a. fancy b. chorus c. distinguish d. array e. stimulating
21. ___ _____ is strong anger that is difficult to control.
a. lavish b. costume c. tragic d. rage e. interrupt
22. ___ A _____ is a piece of music written to be sung by a large group of people.
a. array b. fancy c. distinguish d. chorus e. rage

23. Find and connect the trail of letters for each word. The trails can wander up, down, left, right, and diagonally.

B	A	R	K	N	I	W	X	X	X	K	N	L	I	Q	R	W	S	R	J	K	L	Z	D	C	M	L	I
D	A	V	I	Z	F	G	O	E	Y	A	V	C	N	N	F	M	U	A	O	C	Z	P	V	W	Q	V	K
Z	S	O	W	E	D	C	W	P	X	F	Y	B	Z	T	X	E	C	T	S	O	L	G	B	B	M	X	X
D	W	E	L	Z	O	H	Q	V	V	N	S	B	D	U	C	A	C	L	I	J	X	L	N	M	D	X	B
J	P	O	T	X	C	U	K	A	I	H	Z	Z	S	C	R	A	I	H	H	G	M	R	A	V	Y	T	J
F	Y	Q	E	N	Z	R	J	L	S	S	H	B	M	H	A	R	Y	A	G	T	V	R	E	Y	I	J	C
B	K	I	A	B	P	F	B	L	H	Y	H	Z	K	Y	S	P	D	T	O	V	T	Q	U	T	N	G	K
B	V	J	G	A	S	F	X	L	Q	J	H	D	O	H	I	E	L	J	M	H	G	A	T	P	I	D	F
Y	Q	R	P	B	J	N	A	U	N	G	Q	L	V	A	H	U	E	S	C	I	F	J	G	K	I	X	S
G	B	W	P	D	L	H	T	I	M	J	R	Z	K	X	I	N	G	Q	H	O	U	L	C	I	G	Q	J
C	D	N	D	T	V	I	O	Z	I	Z	E	A	T	A	T	H	I	Y	A	R	S	Q	U	H	A	G	K
P	T	L	G	B	I	B	V	Q	S	T	J	G	O	G	S	S	D	V	G	C	W	F	E	W	X	R	T

1. If you can _____ one thing from another or _____ between two things, you can see or understand how they are different.
2. When something is popular and fashionable, you can say that it is the _____ or all the _____.
3. An _____ of different things or people is a large number or wide range of them.
4. A _____ is a large group of people who sing together.
5. If you describe something as _____, you mean that it is very elaborate and impressive and a lot of money has been spent on it.
6. A _____ event or situation is extremely sad, usually because it involves death or suffering.
7. If you describe something as _____, you mean that it is special, unusual, or elaborate, for example because it has a lot of decoration.
8. If you _____ someone who is speaking, you say or do something that causes them to stop.
9. When you use _____ you are talking about inspiring new ideas or enthusiasm
10. An actor's or performer's _____ is the set of clothes they wear while they are performing.

24. **Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. When you locate a word, draw a circle around it.**

G	J	T	B	J	O	S	X	D	F	V	S	W	T	J	T	B	V	H	Z
Q	G	Y	D	D	M	O	W	C	O	F	H	P	K	J	M	A	R	T	Y
F	N	R	P	I	I	J	W	A	H	J	I	E	O	E	F	H	V	A	X
I	I	G	G	S	M	N	L	E	R	V	G	Q	L	A	I	J	T	L	S
Z	T	D	P	T	P	K	I	O	G	A	L	H	M	R	U	Z	B	A	B
H	A	R	O	I	I	N	T	E	R	R	U	P	T	R	I	P	R	V	C
L	L	N	A	N	M	R	G	L	Q	O	G	P	Y	A	Z	O	W	I	H
F	U	C	S	G	C	O	S	T	U	M	E	F	Q	Y	P	U	Z	S	O
U	M	E	A	U	I	Q	E	Q	U	I	W	Z	U	B	G	L	Q	H	R
X	I	J	Z	I	R	C	A	A	W	J	N	F	C	W	Y	P	J	S	U
Z	T	X	L	S	S	F	A	N	C	Y	H	R	P	G	A	T	X	S	S
Y	S	F	N	H	P	T	L	U	V	R	Y	U	Z	Y	V	N	K	C	T

costume
lavish

fancy
tragic

chorus
interrupt

stimulating
rage

array

distinguish

Intermediate Listening Practice

25. Fill in the missing words while you listen to the episode.

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Do not be bored. [1] _____ music can be very **stimulating**. [2] _____ music began in Europe in the Middle Ages and continues today.

Classical music is the art [3] _____ of Europe and North America. When we call it art music, we are **distinguishing** [4] _____ music from popular music and folk music. Art music [5] _____ requires more training to [6] _____ and perform than the other two kinds.

FROM ORCHESTRA TO SOLOIST

Classical music can be written for orchestras (large [7] _____ of musicians) and for smaller groups. Some classical music is written for people to sing.

Orchestras usually play in concert halls. A conductor leads the musicians in an orchestra. The number of players can range from about two dozen to well over 100. An orchestra has several sections made up of different instruments: strings, [8] _____, brass, and percussion.

The string section of an orchestra consists of violins, violas, cellos, and basses. Woodwinds are flutes, clarinets, oboes, and bassoons. Brass [9] _____ include trumpets and trombones.

Percussion instruments include drums and cymbals.

Classical music for small [10] _____ is [11] _____ chamber music because it was once played in chambers, or large rooms in people's houses. Examples of chamber music are quintets (for five musicians), quartets (for four musicians), and trios (for three musicians).

Some classical music is written for a soloist, a single performer who may play an instrument, especially the piano, or sing. Opera is written for an orchestra and singers.

FROM OPERA TO SYMPHONY

Opera combines music and drama. It tells a story, and the singers must also act. Operas have **lavish** stage sets (scenery) and **fancy costumes**. Many operas also feature huge **choruses**, dance numbers, and brilliant displays of the singers' [12] _____.

Thrilling operas [13] _____ [14] _____ Butterfly by Giacomo Puccini, Carmen by Georges Bizet, and Rigoletto and Aida by Giuseppe Verdi. [15] _____ operas all have **tragic** [16] _____.

Some operas are [17] _____ in spirit and even comic. They generally end happily. Gioacchino Rossini's The Barber of Seville is an example of a comic opera. The light [18] _____ of Gilbert and Sullivan and other composers are sometimes called

[19] _____. In the United States, operetta changed into a popular form-the musical. The musical is a play that has songs, choruses, and dances in its story. Many operas feature dances or long passages played by instruments that actually **interrupt** the action. That’s how the symphony originated. It started out as an [20] _____ introduction to 18th-century Italian opera. Symphonies then [21] _____ **all the rage** in Germany and [22] _____.

The symphony is a [23] _____ [24] _____ for orchestra. It generally has four contrasting sections, or movements. In a performance, there is plenty to look at because of the fantastic **array** of instruments.

Famous symphony composers include Ludwig van Beethoven, Johannes Brahms, Peter Tchaikovsky, Gustav Mahler, and Dmitry Shostakovich.

CLASSICAL STYLES

There are different [25] _____ in classical music, [26] _____ on when the [27] _____ was composed. From earliest to most recent, these styles include baroque (1600s), classical (1700s), romantic (1800s), modern (early 1900s), and postmodern (late 1900s). You’ll [28] _____ that [29] _____ appears as a [30] _____ style within classical music. The term classical can also describe music composed in the 1700s, primarily in [31] _____. The leading composers of this time were Joseph Haydn, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and Ludwig van Beethoven. They were a brilliant group. You might begin listening to classical music with their works.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. endings | B. include | C. generally | D. classical |
| E. operettas | F. Classical | G. instruments | H. voices |
| I. woodwinds | J. write | K. composition | L. depending |
| M. written | N. groups | O. These | P. became |
| Q. Austria | R. notice | S. lighter | T. music |
| U. Madame | V. groups | W. operas | X. Classical |
| Y. classical | Z. instrumental | AA. called | BB. separate |
| CC. styles | DD. music | EE. Vienna | |

Advanced Listening Practice

26. Fill in the missing words while you listen to the episode.

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Do not be bored. Classical music can be very **stimulating**. Classical [1] _____ began in Europe in the Middle Ages and [2] _____ today.

Classical music is the art music of Europe and [3] _____ [4] _____. When we call it art [5] _____, we are **distinguishing** classical music from [6] _____ [7] _____ and folk music. Art music [8] _____ requires more training to write and perform than the other two [9] _____.

FROM [10] _____ TO [11] _____

Classical [12] _____ can be [13] _____ for orchestras (large groups of musicians) and for [14] _____ [15] _____. Some classical music is written for people to sing.

Orchestras [16] _____ play in concert halls. A conductor [17] _____ the [18] _____ in an orchestra. The number of players can range from [19] _____ two dozen to well over 100. An [20] _____ has several sections made up of [21] _____ instruments: strings, woodwinds, [22] _____, and percussion.

The string section of an orchestra consists of violins, violas, cellos, and [23] _____.

Woodwinds are flutes, clarinets, [24] _____, and [25] _____.

[26] _____ instruments [27] _____ trumpets and trombones. Percussion [28] _____ include [29] _____ and cymbals.

Classical music for small [30] _____ is [31] _____ [32] _____ music because it was once played in [33] _____, or large rooms in [34] _____ houses. Examples of chamber music are quintets (for five [35] _____), quartets (for four musicians), and trios (for three [36] _____).

Some classical music is [37] _____ for a soloist, a single performer who may play an instrument, [38] _____ the piano, or sing. Opera is written for an orchestra and singers.

FROM OPERA TO SYMPHONY

[39] _____ [40] _____ music and drama. It tells a story, and the singers must also act. Operas have [41] _____ stage sets (scenery) and **fancy costumes**. Many operas also feature huge [42] _____, dance numbers, and [43] _____ displays of the singers' voices.

[44] _____ operas include [45] _____ Butterfly by Giacomo Puccini,

[46] _____ by Georges Bizet, and Rigoletto and Aida by Giuseppe [47] _____. [48] _____ operas all have **tragic** endings. Some operas are lighter in [49] _____ and even [50] _____. They [51] _____ end [52] _____. Gioacchino [53] _____ The [54] _____ of [55] _____ is an example of a comic [56] _____. The light [57] _____ of Gilbert and Sullivan and other composers are sometimes called operettas. In the [58] _____ [59] _____, [60] _____ changed into a popular form-the musical. The musical is a play that has songs, choruses, and dances in its story. Many [61] _____ feature [62] _____ or long passages played by instruments that actually **interrupt** the action. [63] _____ how the [64] _____ originated. It [65] _____ out as an instrumental introduction to 18 [66] _____ [67] _____ opera. Symphonies then [68] _____ **all the rage** in [69] _____ and Austria.

The symphony is a [70] _____ written for orchestra. It generally has four contrasting [71] _____, or movements. In a performance, there is plenty to look at because of the fantastic [72] _____ of [73] _____. Famous [74] _____ [75] _____ include [76] _____ van Beethoven, Johannes Brahms, [77] _____ [78] _____, [79] _____ Mahler, and Dmitry Shostakovich.

CLASSICAL STYLES

There are different [80] _____ in classical music, depending on when the music was composed. From earliest to most recent, these [81] _____ include baroque (1600s), classical (1700s), [82] _____ (1800s), modern (early 1900s), and postmodern (late 1900s).

You'll notice that classical appears as a separate [83] _____ within classical music. The term [84] _____ can also describe music [85] _____ in the 1700s, [86] _____ in Vienna. The [87] _____ composers of this time were [88] _____ Haydn, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and Ludwig van [89] _____. They were a brilliant [90] _____. You might begin [91] _____ to [92] _____ music with their [93] _____.

Spelling Practice

27. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

CLASSICAL MUSIC

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FROM ORCHESTRAL SOLOIST

Classical music can be written for orchestras (large groups of musicians) and for smaller groups. Some classical music is written for people to sing.

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The string section of an orchestra consists of violins, violas, cellos, and basses. Woodwinds are flutes, clarinets, oboes, and bassoons. Brass instruments include trumpets and trombones. Percussion instruments include drums and cymbals.

Classical music for small groups is called chamber music because it was once played in chambers, or large rooms in people's houses. Examples of chamber music are quintets (for five musicians), quartets (for four musicians), and trios (for three musicians).

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Thrilling operas include *Madame Butterfly* by Giacomo Puccini, *Carmen* by Georges Bizet, and *Rigoletto* and *Aida* by Giuseppe Verdi. These operas all have **tragic** endings.

Some operas are lighter in spirit and even comic. They generally end happily. Gioacchino Rossini's *The Barber of Seville* is an example of a comic opera. The light operas of Gilbert and Sullivan and others

1. _____
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34. _____
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36. _____
37. _____

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38. _____
39. _____
40. _____
41. _____
42. _____
43. _____
44. _____
45. _____
46. _____
47. _____
48. _____
49. _____
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51. _____
52. _____
53. _____
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59. _____
60. _____

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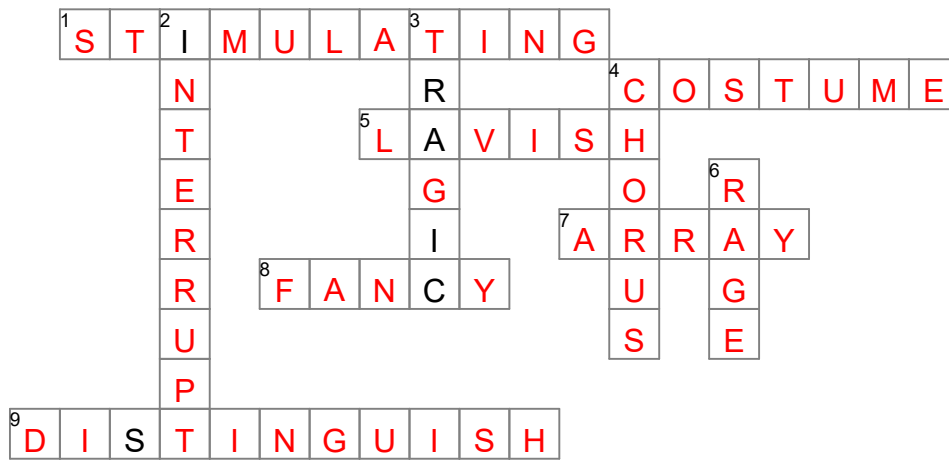
You'll notice that classical appears as a separate style within classical music. The term classical can also describe music composed in the 1700s, primarily in Vienna. The leading composers of this time were Joseph Haydn, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and Ludwig van Beethoven. They were a brilliant group. You might begin listening to classical music with their works.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| A. CLASSICAL MUSIC | B. FROM ORCHESTRA TO SOLOIST |
| C. CLASSICAL STYLES | D. FROM OPERA TO SYMPHONY |

For each question below a number of similar words appear, but only one is spelled correctly and matches the clue that is provided. Write the letter of the correctly spelled word in the space by the question number.

2. d a. FENCY b. FANCE c. FANCQ d. FANCY
If you describe something as _____, you mean that it is special, unusual, or elaborate, for example because it has a lot of decoration.
3. c a. ARAY b. ARRAYE c. ARRAY d. ARRAE
An _____ of different things or people is a large number or wide range of them.
4. d a. RAG b. RAGGE c. RIDGE d. RAGE
When something is popular and fashionable, you can say that it is the _____ or all the _____.
5. d a. INTIRRUPT b. INTERUPT c. INTERRUPTTE d. INTERRUPT
If you _____ someone who is speaking, you say or do something that causes them to stop.
6. c a. TRAGGIC b. TRAGIK c. TRAGIC d. TRAGEC
A _____ event or situation is extremely sad, usually because it involves death or suffering.
7. b a. CHARUS b. CHORUS c. CHERUS d. CHORUL
A _____ is a large group of people who sing together.
8. c a. LAVIQH b. LAVICH c. LAVISH d. LAVVISH
If you describe something as _____, you mean that it is very elaborate and impressive and a lot of money has been spent on it.

9. **b** a. STIMULATNG b. STIMULATING c. STIMULATENG d. STIMULATINNG
When you use _____ you are talking about inspiring new ideas or enthusiasm
10. **b** a. DISTANGUISH b. DISTINGUISH c. DISTINGISH d. DISTINGUISHE
If you can _____ one thing from another or _____ between two things, you can see or understand how they are different.
11. **c** a. KOSTUME b. COSTEME c. COSTUME d. COSTUM
An actor's or performer's _____ is the set of clothes they wear while they are performing.
12. **Using the Across and Down clues, write the correct words in the numbered grid below.**



ACROSS

1. (of a physical activity) making one feel refreshed and energetic
4. The clothes worn by people at a particular time in history, or in a particular country, are referred to as a particular type of _____.
5. If you say that spending, praise, or the use of something is _____, you mean that someone spends a lot or that something is praised or used a lot.
7. An _____ of objects is a collection of them that is displayed or arranged in a particular way.
8. If you describe something as _____, you mean that it is very expensive or of very high quality, and you often dislike it because of this.
9. If you _____ yourself, you do something that makes you famous or important.

DOWN

2. If someone or something _____s a process or activity, they stop it for a period of time.
3. Tragic is used to refer to tragedy as a type of literature.
4. A _____ is a part of a song which is repeated after each verse.
6. You say that something powerful or unpleasant _____s when it continues with great force or violence.

Choose the best option the completes the sentences below:

13. **e** A _____ play or drama is one which is set in the past and in which the actors wear the type of clothes that were worn in that period.
a. array b. fancy c. interrupt d. chorus e. costume

- 14. a If you say that someone is _____ in the way they behave, you mean that they give, spend, or use a lot of something.
a. lavish b. tragic c. distinguish d. stimulating e. rage
- 15. e An _____ of instruments such as telescopes or solar panels is a number of them that are connected together to form a single unit.
a. lavish b. distinguish c. costume d. lavish e. array
- 16. e It was just a _____ accident.
a. interrupt b. fancy c. stimulating d. array e. tragic
- 17. d Maybe you don't always come across as omniscient, but at least you get the occasional _____
a. chorus b. rage c. lavish d. stimulating e. tragic
- 18. a If you can _____ something, you can see, hear, or taste it although it is very difficult to detect.
a. distinguish b. costume c. rage d. tragic e. chorus
- 19. e If something _____s a line, surface, or view, it stops it from being continuous or makes it look irregular.
a. fancy b. array c. distinguish d. stimulating e. interrupt
- 20. a It was packaged in a _____ plastic case with attractive graphics.
a. fancy b. chorus c. distinguish d. array e. stimulating
- 21. d _____ is strong anger that is difficult to control.
a. lavish b. costume c. tragic d. rage e. interrupt
- 22. d A _____ is a piece of music written to be sung by a large group of people.
a. array b. fancy c. distinguish d. chorus e. rage

23. Find and connect the trail of letters for each word. The trails can wander up, down, left, right, and diagonally.

B	A	R	K	N	I	W	X	X	X	K	N	L	I	Q	R	W	S	R	J	K	L	Z	D	C	M	L	I
D	A	V	I	Z	F	G	O	E	Y	A	V	C	N	N	F	M	U	A	G	C	Z	P	V	W	Q	V	K
Z	S	O	W	E	D	C	W	P	X	F	Y	B	Z	T	X	E	C	T	S	O	L	G	B	B	M	X	X
D	W	E	L	Z	O	H	Q	V	V	N	S	B	D	U	C	A	C	L	I	J	X	L	N	M	D	X	B
J	P	O	T	X	C	U	K	A	I	H	Z	Z	S	C	R	A	I	H	H	G	M	R	A	V	Y	T	J
F	Y	Q	E	N	Z	R	J	L	S	S	H	B	M	H	A	R	Y	A	G	T	V	R	E	Y	I	J	C
B	K	I	A	B	P	F	B	L	H	Y	H	Z	K	Y	S	P	D	T	O	V	T	Q	U	T	N	G	K
B	V	J	G	A	S	F	X	L	Q	J	H	D	O	H	I	E	L	J	M	H	G	A	T	P	I	D	F
Y	Q	R	P	B	J	N	A	U	N	G	Q	L	V	A	H	U	E	S	C	I	F	J	G	K	I	X	S
G	B	W	P	D	L	H	T	M	J	R	Z	K	X	I	N	G	Q	H	O	U	L	C	I	G	Q	J	
C	D	N	D	T	V	I	O	Z	I	Z	E	A	T	A	T	H	J	Y	A	R	S	Q	U	H	A	G	K
P	T	L	G	B	I	B	V	Q	S	T	J	G	O	G	S	S	D	V	G	C	W	F	E	W	X	R	T

1. If you can _____ one thing from another or _____ between two things, you can see or understand how they are different.
2. When something is popular and fashionable, you can say that it is the _____ or all the _____.
3. An _____ of different things or people is a large number or wide range of them.
4. A _____ is a large group of people who sing together.
5. If you describe something as _____, you mean that it is very elaborate and impressive and a lot of money has been spent on it.
6. A _____ event or situation is extremely sad, usually because it involves death or suffering.
7. If you describe something as _____, you mean that it is special, unusual, or elaborate, for example because it has a lot of decoration.
8. If you _____ someone who is speaking, you say or do something that causes them to stop.
9. When you use _____ you are talking about inspiring new ideas or enthusiasm
10. An actor's or performer's _____ is the set of clothes they wear while they are performing.

24. **Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. When you locate a word, draw a circle around it.**

G	J	T	B	J	O	S	X	D	F	V	S	W	T	J	T	B	V	H	Z
Q	G	Y	D	D	M	O	W	C	O	F	H	P	K	J	M	A	R	T	Y
F	N	R	P	I	I	J	W	A	H	J	I	E	O	E	F	H	V	A	X
I	I	G	G	S	M	N	L	E	R	V	G	Q	L	A	I	J	T	L	S
Z	T	D	P	T	P	K	I	O	G	A	L	H	M	R	U	Z	B	A	B
H	A	R	O	I	I	N	T	E	R	R	U	P	T	R	I	P	R	V	C
L	L	N	A	N	M	R	G	L	Q	O	G	P	Y	A	Z	O	W	I	H
F	U	C	S	G	C	O	S	T	U	M	E	F	Q	Y	P	U	Z	S	O
U	M	E	A	U	I	Q	E	Q	U	I	W	Z	U	B	G	L	Q	H	R
X	I	J	Z	I	R	C	A	A	W	J	N	F	C	W	Y	P	J	S	U
Z	T	X	L	S	S	F	A	N	C	Y	H	R	P	G	A	T	X	S	S
Y	S	F	N	H	P	T	L	U	V	R	Y	U	Z	Y	V	N	K	C	T

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|------|-------|-------------|
| costume | lavish | fancy | tragic | chorus | interrupt | stimulating | rage | array | distinguish |
|---------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|------|-------|-------------|

Intermediate Listening Practice

25. Fill in the missing words while you listen to the episode.

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Do not be bored. [1] **Classical** _____ music can be very **stimulating**. [2] **Classical** _____ music began in Europe in the Middle Ages and continues today.

Classical music is the art [3] **music** _____ of Europe and North America. When we call it art music, we are **distinguishing** [4] **classical** _____ music from popular music and folk music. Art music [5] **generally** _____ requires more training to [6] **write** _____ and perform than the other two kinds.

FROM ORCHESTRA TO SOLOIST

Classical music can be written for orchestras (large [7] **groups** _____ of musicians) and for smaller groups. Some classical music is written for people to sing.

Orchestras usually play in concert halls. A conductor leads the musicians in an orchestra. The number of players can range from about two dozen to well over 100. An orchestra has several sections made up of different instruments: strings, [8] **woodwinds** _____, brass, and percussion.

The string section of an orchestra consists of violins, violas, cellos, and basses. Woodwinds are flutes, clarinets, oboes, and bassoons. Brass [9] **instruments** _____ include trumpets and trombones.

Percussion instruments include drums and cymbals.

Classical music for small [10] **groups** _____ is [11] **called** _____ chamber music because it was once played in chambers, or large rooms in people's houses. Examples of chamber music are quintets (for five musicians), quartets (for four musicians), and trios (for three musicians).

Some classical music is written for a soloist, a single performer who may play an instrument, especially the piano, or sing. Opera is written for an orchestra and singers.

FROM OPERA TO SYMPHONY

Opera combines music and drama. It tells a story, and the singers must also act. Operas have **lavish** stage sets (scenery) and **fancy costumes**. Many operas also feature huge **choruses**, dance numbers, and brilliant displays of the singers' [12] **voices** _____.

Thrilling operas [13] **include** _____ [14] **Madame** _____ Butterfly by Giacomo Puccini, Carmen by Georges Bizet, and Rigoletto and Aida by Giuseppe Verdi. [15] **These** _____ operas all have **tragic** [16] **endings** _____.

Some operas are [17] **lighter** _____ in spirit and even comic. They generally end happily. Gioacchino Rossini's The Barber of Seville is an example of a comic opera. The light [18] **operas** _____ of Gilbert and Sullivan and other composers are sometimes called

[19] **operettas** _____. In the United States, operetta changed into a popular form—the musical. The musical is a play that has songs, choruses, and dances in its story.

Many operas feature dances or long passages played by instruments that actually **interrupt** the action.

That's how the symphony originated. It started out as an [20] **instrumental** _____ introduction to 18th-century Italian opera. Symphonies then [21] **became** _____ **all the rage** in Germany and

[22] **Austria** _____.

The symphony is a [23] **composition** _____ [24] **written** _____ for orchestra. It generally has four contrasting sections, or movements. In a performance, there is plenty to look at because of the fantastic **array** of instruments.

Famous symphony composers include Ludwig van Beethoven, Johannes Brahms, Peter Tchaikovsky, Gustav Mahler, and Dmitry Shostakovich.

CLASSICAL STYLES

There are different [25] **styles** _____ in classical music, [26] **depending** _____ on when the [27] **music** _____ was composed. From earliest to most recent, these styles include baroque (1600s), classical (1700s), romantic (1800s), modern (early 1900s), and postmodern (late 1900s).

You'll [28] **notice** _____ that [29] **classical** _____ appears as a [30] **separate** _____ style within classical music. The term classical can also describe music composed in the 1700s, primarily in [31] **Vienna** _____. The leading composers of this time were Joseph Haydn, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and Ludwig van Beethoven. They were a brilliant group. You might begin listening to classical music with their works.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. endings | B. include | C. generally | D. classical |
| E. operettas | F. Classical | G. instruments | H. voices |
| I. woodwinds | J. write | K. composition | L. depending |
| M. written | N. groups | O. These | P. became |
| Q. Austria | R. notice | S. lighter | T. music |
| U. Madame | V. groups | W. operas | X. Classical |
| Y. classical | Z. instrumental | AA. called | BB. separate |
| CC. styles | DD. music | EE. Vienna | |

Advanced Listening Practice

26. Fill in the missing words while you listen to the episode.

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Do not be bored. Classical music can be very **stimulating**. Classical [1] **music** began in Europe in the Middle Ages and [2] **continues** today.

Classical music is the art music of Europe and [3] **North** [4] **America**. When we call it art [5] **music**, we are **distinguishing** classical music from [6] **popular** [7] **music** and folk music. Art music [8] **generally** requires more training to write and perform than the other two [9] **kinds**.

FROM [10] **ORCHESTRA** TO [11] **SOLOIST**

Classical [12] **music** can be [13] **written** for orchestras (large groups of musicians) and for [14] **smaller** [15] **groups**. Some classical music is written for people to sing.

Orchestras [16] **usually** play in concert halls. A conductor [17] **leads** the [18] **musicians** in an orchestra. The number of players can range from [19] **about** two dozen to well over 100. An [20] **orchestra** has several sections made up of [21] **different** instruments: strings, woodwinds, [22] **brass**, and percussion.

The string section of an orchestra consists of violins, violas, cellos, and [23] **basses**.

Woodwinds are flutes, clarinets, [24] **oboes**, and [25] **bassoons**.

[26] **Brass** instruments [27] **include** trumpets and trombones. Percussion [28] **instruments** include [29] **drums** and cymbals.

Classical music for small [30] **groups** is [31] **called** [32] **chamber** music because it was once played in [33] **chambers**, or large rooms in [34] **people's** houses. Examples of chamber music are quintets (for five [35] **musicians**), quartets (for four musicians), and trios (for three [36] **musicians**).

Some classical music is [37] **written** for a soloist, a single performer who may play an instrument, [38] **especially** the piano, or sing. Opera is written for an orchestra and singers.

FROM OPERA TO SYMPHONY

[39] **Opera** [40] **combines** music and drama. It tells a story, and the singers must also act. Operas have [41] **lavish** stage sets (scenery) and **fancy costumes**. Many operas also feature huge [42] **choruses**, dance numbers, and [43] **brilliant** displays of the singers' voices.

[44] **Thrilling** operas include [45] **Madame** Butterfly by Giacomo Puccini,

[46] **Carmen** _____ by Georges Bizet, and Rigoletto and Aida by Giuseppe [47] **Verdi** _____. [48] **These** _____ operas all have **tragic** endings. Some operas are lighter in [49] **spirit** _____ and even [50] **comic** _____. They [51] **generally** _____ end [52] **happily** _____. Gioacchino [53] **Rossini's** _____ The [54] **Barber** _____ of [55] **Seville** _____ is an example of a comic [56] **opera** _____. The light [57] **operas** _____ of Gilbert and Sullivan and other composers are sometimes called operettas. In the [58] **United** _____ [59] **States** _____, [60] **operetta** _____ changed into a popular form-the musical. The musical is a play that has songs, choruses, and dances in its story. Many [61] **operas** _____ feature [62] **dances** _____ or long passages played by instruments that actually **interrupt** the action. [63] **That's** _____ how the [64] **symphony** _____ originated. It [65] **started** _____ out as an instrumental introduction to 18[66] **th-century** _____ [67] **Italian** _____ opera. Symphonies then [68] **became** _____ **all the rage** in [69] **Germany** _____ and Austria.

The symphony is a [70] **composition** _____ written for orchestra. It generally has four contrasting [71] **sections** _____, or movements. In a performance, there is plenty to look at because of the fantastic [72] **array** _____ of [73] **instruments** _____.

Famous [74] **symphony** _____ [75] **composers** _____ include [76] **Ludwig** _____ van Beethoven, Johannes Brahms, [77] **Peter** _____ [78] **Tchaikovsky** _____, [79] **Gustav** _____ Mahler, and Dmitry Shostakovich.

CLASSICAL STYLES

There are different [80] **styles** _____ in classical music, depending on when the music was composed. From earliest to most recent, these [81] **styles** _____ include baroque (1600s), classical (1700s), [82] **romantic** _____ (1800s), modern (early 1900s), and postmodern (late 1900s).

You'll notice that classical appears as a separate [83] **style** _____ within classical music. The term [84] **classical** _____ can also describe music [85] **composed** _____ in the 1700s, [86] **primarily** _____ in Vienna. The [87] **leading** _____ composers of this time were [88] **Joseph** _____ Haydn, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and Ludwig van [89] **Beethoven** _____. They were a brilliant [90] **group** _____. You might begin [91] **listening** _____ to [92] **classical** _____ music with their [93] **works** _____.

Spelling Practice

27. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

CLASSICEL MUSIC

Do **knot** be bored. Classical music can be very **stimulating**. Classical music began in Europe in the Middle **Agese** and continues today. Classical music is the art music **off** Europe and North America. When we **cull** it art music, we are **distinguishing** classical music from popular music and **folke** music. Art music generally requires more training to write and perform than **tha** other two kinds.

FROM ORCHESTRA TY SOLOIST

Classical music can be written for orchestras (large groups of **musiciens**) and for smaller groups. Some classical music is written for people **too seng**.

Orchestraxe usually play in concert halls. A conductor leads the musicians in an orchestra. The number of players can range **frome** about two dozen to well over 100. An orchestra has several **cections** made up of different instruments: strings, woodwinds, brass, **end** percussion.

The string section of an orchestra consists of violins, violas, cellos, **end** basses. **Wodwinds** are flutes, clarinets, oboes, and bassoons. Brass instruments include trumpets and trombones. **Pircussion** instruments **includ** drums and cymbals.

Classical music for small groups is called chamber music because it **waz** once played **inn** chambers, or large rooms in people's houses. Examples of chamber music **our** quintets (for five musicians), quartets (for four musicians), and trios (**fore** three musicians).

Some classical music **iz** written for a soloist, a single performer who may **plae** an instrument, especially the piano, or sing. Opera is written for an orchestra and **singirs**.

FROM OPERA TOE SYMPHONY

Opera **kombines** music and drama. It tells a story, and the singers must **allso** act. Operas have **lavish** stage sets (scenery) and **fancy costumes**. Many operas also feature huge **choruses**, dance numbers, **end** brilliant displays of **tha** singers' voices.

Thrilling operas include Madame Butterfly by Giacomo **Pucini**, Carmen by Georges Bizet, **end** Rigoletto and Aida by Giuseppe Verdi. These **aperas** all have **tragic** endings.

Som operas are lighter in spirit and even comic. They generally end **hapily**. Gioacchino Rossini's The Barber of Seville is an example of a comic opera. The light operas of Gilbert and Sullivan and **othre**

1. CLASSICAL

2. not

3. Ages

4. of

5. call

6. folk

7. the

8. TO

9. musicians

10. to

11. sing

12. Orchestras

13. from

14. sections

15. and

16. and

17. Woodwinds

18. Percussion

19. include

20. was

21. in

22. are

23. for

24. is

25. play

26. singers

27. TO

28. combines

29. also

30. and

31. the

32. Puccini

33. and

34. operas

35. Some

36. happily

37. other

composers are sometimes called operettas. **Yn** the United States, operetta changed into **an** popular form-the musical. The musical is a play that has songs, choruses, and **dences** in its story.

Many **opiras** feature dances or long passages played by instruments that actually **interrupt** the action. That's how the **symfony** originated. It started out **az** an instrumental introduction to 18th-century Italian opera. Symphonies then became **al the rage** in Germany and Austria. The symphony is **an** composition written for orchestra. It generally has four contrasting **secsions**, or movements. In a performance, there is plenty to **loke** at because of the fantastic **array** of instruments.

Famous symphony composers include Ludwig **ven** Beethoven, Johannes Brahms, Peter **Tchaikovskee**, Gustav Mahler, and Dmitry Shostakovich.

CLASSICAL STYLEB

Thire are different styles in classical music, depending on when the music was composed. **Frome** earliest to most recent, these styles include **baroqwe** (1600s), classical (1700s), romantic (1800s), modern (early 1900s), and **postmodirn** (late 1900s).

You'll notice that classical appears **az** a separate style within classical **musik**. The term classical can also describe music composed in the 1700s, primarily in Vienna. The leading **composirs** of this time were Joseph Haydn, Wolfgang **Amadous** Mozart, and Ludwig van Beethoven. They were a brilliant group. **Yow** might begin listening to classical music **wiht** their works.

38. **In**
39. **a**
40. **dances**
41. **operas**
42. **symphony**
43. **as**
44. **all**
45. **a**
46. **sections**
47. **look**
48. **van**
49. **Tchaikovsky**
50. **STYLES**
51. **There**
52. **From**
53. **baroque**
54. **postmodern**
55. **as**
56. **music**
57. **composers**
58. **Amadeus**
59. **You**
60. **with**