

Music

Task 1: The Kalimba

Activity 1: Listening

Welcome to a practice listening for the GESE 5.

You are going to hear a talk about the kalimba. You will hear the talk twice. As you listen, write down some notes about what you hear, if you want to. I will ask you six questions on some facts about the kalimba. Are you ready?

Audio Script

The kalimba is an instrument that has its origins from Africa. It has many names, but is also commonly known as the thumb piano. Fifty years ago it was rarely heard out of Africa. However, thanks to globalization and being sold on the internet, this amazing little instrument is now known worldwide. The kalimba is around 1,300 to 3,000 years old and it is the national instrument of Zimbabwe. In fact, the Shona people use it in the bira ceremony to play the favourite songs of their beloved deceased family members so that their spirit will return and visit the living. They believe that this will happen only if the person playing plays beautiful and skillful music. There is still much about the kalimba that is unknown and it will probably always remain a mystery. However, anybody that plays it will enjoy its beautiful sound and find it a musical instrument that isn't too hard to learn how to play with a little bit of practice.

Now I will ask you some questions. You only need to answer in a few words.

Now let's look at the questions again, but with the possible answers.

This is the end of the listening task.

Questions & Answers:

1	Where is the kalimba from?	Africa
2	What other name does the kalimba have?	The thumb piano
3	How long ago was it that the Kalimba wasn't heard out of Africa?	50 / Fifty years ago
4	How come the kalimba is played in other countries now?	globalization / (being sold on) the internet
5	How old is the kalimba?	around 1,300 to 3,000 years old.
6	Why do the Shona people play the kalimba in the bira ceremony?	the spirit of their family members will return

Marks: +_ / +6



Note: The questions are concentrated so that the student learns how to understand form questions with "What was / is / can....?" and "When was / did...?" You must remind the student that "do" is an auxiliary verb at times and will at times not be able to translate into their language. The auxiliary verb is also known as a helping verb and this term may make the student understand better that the helping verb is helping the verb that comes after be grammatically correct in English.

Translations don't always translate easily. This is when you must guide a student in the understanding of the translation. For example, if your student is Spanish, observe how the questions of "When did...?" changes when translated. It is also interesting to mention that "Why" and "how come" have the same meaning and use.

Question 1: What is...? = ¿Qué es...?

Question 2: What other...? = ¿Qué otro...?

Question 3: How long ago...? = ¿Hace cuánto tiempo...?

Question 4: How come...? = ¿Por qué...?

Question 5: How old...? = ¿Cuántos años (tiene)...?

Question 6: Why do...? = ¿Por qué...?

You can also help the student understand question structures here. Some students understand structures better and others are more visual. So, it could be a good idea to colour code the different parts of grammar.

For example:

Red → Nouns

Green → Verbs

Blue → Adjectives

Orange → Adverbs

Purple → Prepositions / Articles

Pink → Pronouns

Yellow → Conjunctions

Brown → Interjections

Turquoise → Punctuation marks

Question 1:

Where is the kalimba from ?
Interjections + auxiliary verb + article + noun + article ?





- → Have students write a list of specific vocabulary and phrases from listening Look at audio script for highlighted specific vocabulary and phrases.
- → Have them write their own questions about New Years that later can be used in a speaking activity with another classmate.