

# **\*\*Reading and Word Analysis\*\***

## **Reading**

### **Music and Behavior**

Where did you go yesterday? Did you hear music at any of those places? There is a good chance that you did. Today most stores and restaurants play music. You might even hear music in an office or on a farm. Scientists believe that music **affects** the way people **behave**. According to some scientists, the sound of western **classical** music (Mozart and Bach) makes people feel richer. When a restaurant plays classical music, people spend more money on food and drinks. When the restaurant plays modern music, people spend less money. With no **background** music, people spend even less.

Scientists also believe that **loud**, fast music makes people eat faster. People actually **chew** their food faster when the music gets faster. Some restaurants play fast music during their busy hours. This gets people to eat faster and leave quickly. Restaurants can make more money this way.

Some scientists think that music makes you think and learn better. They say that music helps students to be more alert. It is true that people learn better when they are relaxed. And listening to music can help you relax.

The next time you hear music somewhere, be **careful**. It might change the way you behave.

**changes**

**act, do things**

**having a strong sound**



## A. Vocabulary

*Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.*

affects	careful	loud	office
background	farm	alert	chew
behave	classical	music	scientists

1. Studies also show that ....., fast music makes people eat faster.
2. You might even hear music in an .....or on a farm.
3. The next time you hear music somewhere, be .....
4. According to some scientists, the sound of western ..... music (Mozart and Bach) makes people feel richer.
5. Did you hear ..... at any of these places?
6. With no ..... music, people spend even less.
7. People actually ..... their food faster when the music gets faster.
8. Scientists believe that music ..... The way people .....



## B. Vocabulary: New Context

*Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.*

affects	behave	loud	office
background	chew	careful	better
sound	classical	music	behave

1. You should ..... your food well. You don't want to get a stomachache.
2. Her ..... is very small. There is only a desk and a chair in it.
3. The children can't go to the movies this week because they didn't ..... Well at school.
4. We couldn't study because there was a loud noise in the .....
5. What is your favorite kind of .....?
6. You should be ..... when you drive your car.
7. .... music can hurt your ears.
8. Laughter can ..... your feelings. Usually it makes you feel better.



### C. Questions

*The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. What kind of music makes people feel richer?
- \*2. Why do some restaurants play classical music?
3. Why do some restaurants play fast music?
4. How can you get people to chew their food faster?
- \*5. Why is there background music in some offices?
6. How might music help you to learn better?



### D. Comprehension: True/ False/ No Information

*Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.*

- ..... 1. Mozart and Bach wrote classical music.
- .....2. Music can affect how quickly someone eats.
- .....3. It's possible that music can help you learn better.
- .....4. Some restaurants use music to make more money.
- .....5. People in restaurants spend more money when they hear loud, fast music.
- .....6. Office workers are more productive when they listen to music.



### E. Main Idea

*Circle the number of the main idea of the text.*

1. Music affects the way people behave.
2. Loud, fast music makes people eat faster.
3. Music might make you think and learn better.

  **Analysis****(a) Word Root and Extension**

Words from the text	Part of Speech: Noun	Part of Speech: Adjective
Music (noun)	Music/ Muse	Musical
Affect (verb)	Effect	Effective
Behave (verb)	Behavior	Behavioral
Farm (noun)	Farm/ Farmer/ Farming	-
Scientist (noun)	Scientist/ Science	Scientific
Western (adjective)	West/ Westerner	Western
Classical (adjective)	Classic	Classical
Believe (verb)	Belief	Believable



Now find some words and change their parts of speech with suffix.

**(b) Collocation**

We often use certain adjectives and nouns, and verbs and nouns together. For example, we often use the adjective *warm* with the noun *coat*. However, we don't use the adjective *cold* with the noun *coat*.

Example: I have a warm coat for the winter.



- Collocation is the way some words occur regularly whenever another word is used.
- A word or phrase which is frequently used with another word or phrase, in a way that sounds correct to people who have spoken the language all their lives; the combination of words formed when two or more words are frequently used together in a way that sounds correct.

### Collocation can be in 2 ways of use: idiom and free combination



#### Idiom

Example: kick the bucket = ตาย

To lick somebody's boot = ปรະจบบสอพลอ

#### Free combination

Example: kick a football, kick a cat, etc.

Fire staff, lay off staff, etc.

#### More Examples on Free Combination

*Strong vs. powerful*: they have similar meaning BUT they have different collocation. It means that they use with different words.

➤ *Strong tea* (?) / *Powerful tea* (?) = = we use “*strong*” with *tea*, rather than using “*powerful*” with *tea*, for example.

➤ *Rotten egg* (?) / *Rotten milk* (?) = = we use “*rotten*” with *egg*, BUT NOT with *milk*. We use “*sour*” with *milk* to have the same meaning. (*sour milk* = นมบูด— ไม่ได้แปลว่านมเปรี้ยวแบบนมโยเกิร์ต)

What adjectives do we often use with the nouns below?

<b>Adjectives</b>		<b>Nouns</b>
flexible	_____	salary
low	_____	sound
strong	_____	coffee
popular	_____	hours
high	_____	time
	_____	beat
	_____	activity
	_____	music

From the text: what **adjectives** do we often use with the nouns in the text?

(1) *Modern music*

**Find more:** Modern .....

(2) *Less money*

**Find more:** Less .....

(3) *Loud music*

**Find more:** Loud .....

(4) *Fast music*

**Find more:** Fast .....

(5) *Busy hours*

**Find more:** Busy .....

What verbs do we often use with each noun below? Draw a line to connect the verb to the noun.

<b>Verbs</b>		<b>Nouns</b>
cause	_____	the Internet
earn	_____	a job
enter	_____	a meal
increase	_____	money
prepare	_____	a problem
get	_____	a profession
surf	_____	productivity

What verbs do we often use with the noun *money*? Add your ideas to the chart.

Verbs	Nouns
s <u>a</u> <u>v</u> <u>e</u>	money
s _ _ _ _	
e _ _ _	
m _ _ _	
l _ _ _	

From the text: what **nouns** do we often use with the verbs in the text?

(1) *Play music*

**Find more:** Play .....

(2) *Hear music*

**Find more:** Hear .....

(3) *Spend money*

**Find more:** Spend .....

(4) *Make money*

**Find more:** Make .....

(5) *Listen to music*

**Find more:** Listen to .....