

## MANUAL

### NEWS

November 24 is Thanksgiving. Check out the Newswise lesson about this subject in the archive on the website (week 46 – 2021)!

### INTRODUCTION

1. Make a copy of the text and exercises for all pupils.
2. Make a copy of the *Words to help you* if you think this is necessary. You can find it on page 4 of this manual.

**Reading strategy:** generating questions

**Key Visual:** KWLC-chart

**Language:** speaking and writing

#### Method:

To give the pupils the opportunity to talk about the text and the exercises, it is best to let them work in pairs or threes.

You can use the clip 'How do you listen to music?' about playing music on several devices:

[www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/49070119](http://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/49070119) (01:45). It is best to show the video *after* the pupils have read the text.

### 1.

#### PREDICT AND FILL IN A KWLC-CHART

Open the text on the interactive whiteboard by using the button on the Newswise website.

Click on the blurred sections to open the title, headings and picture. Let the pupils make a prediction about the subject of the text. If you like, you can use the strategy card 'predict'.

You can find this strategy card on the Newswise website, in the 'General material' section.

The pupils fill in columns 1 and 2 of the KWLC-chart. They fill in columns 3 and 4 in exercise 3, *after* reading the text.

### 2.

#### READ THE TEXT ACTIVELY AND ANSWER THE KEY QUESTIONS

*Model* how you would use the reading strategy *generating questions* by thinking aloud. If you like, you can use the following frame:

'I read in this piece of the text that ...

(I see in the picture that... )

And/but I also know that ...

So I wonder ... why/how/what they mean/if I understand it right.'

If you like, you can use the strategy card 'generating questions' as well. You can find this strategy card on the website, in the 'General material' section.

Then, the pupils read the text in pairs. After each piece of the text they stop and discuss what this piece of text is about. They try to answer the key question for that paragraph together. The pupils can write some keywords down, to remember their answers.

The correct answers to the key questions are on page 3 of this manual.

You can use help questions to help the pupils answer the key questions, but only if they need it.

## Introduction

### Key question 1: What is meant by the title: The Cassette Revival?

Help question 1a: Look at the picture. Do you know what a cassette is?

Help question 1b: Read lines 5-6 again. What does *return* mean?

## History

### Key question 2: In which period was the cassette tape most popular?

Help question 2a: In what year was the cassette tape invented?

Help question 2b: Look at 'however' in line 18. What kind of connection does this conjunction show?

Help question 2c: What does 'that' in line 22 refer to?

## Playing tapes

### Key question 3: Why is the Walkman called revolutionary?

Help question 3a: What does *revolutionary* (line 39) mean?

Help question 3b: What is a Walkman?

Help question 3c: Read lines 32-39 again.

## The comeback

### Key question 4: What has helped the comeback of the cassette tape?

Help question 4a: Read line 45 again. How can you describe the meaning of *comeback*?

Help question 4b: Pay attention to the words 'In recent years' (line 43) and 'Even more recently' (line 47).

What is described in this part of the paragraph?

Help question 4c: Read lines 49-50 again.

## Pandemic

### Key question 5: What has the COVID pandemic got to do with the cassette revival?

Help question 5a: What is needed to produce vinyl records?

Help question 5b: What is the difference, comparing time and money, between producing vinyl and cassettes?

## Nostalgic

### Key question 6: What can you do if you want to be a part of this newest revival?

Help question 6a: What is meant by 'nostalgic items' in line 70?

Help question 6b: Why should you check your parents or grandparents?

## 3

### COMPLETE THE KWLC-CHART

The pupils fill in columns three and four of the KWLC-chart in exercise 1. Also, they look at the questions they had before reading in column two and think about where they could find the answers.

## 4

### WRITE AN EXTRA PARAGRAPH

The pupils discuss together what they know about music streaming services. Let them look for information on the internet too (for example on soundcharts.com or lifewire.com). Then, they use this information to write an extra paragraph for the text about music streaming services.

A possible paragraph is on page 3 of this manual.

## ANSWERS

1.

KEY QUESTIONS	KEYWORDS
<p><b>Introduction</b> 1. What is meant by the title: The Cassette Revival?</p>	<p><i>The cassette tape has become popular again.</i></p>
<p><b>History</b> 2. In which period was the cassette tape most popular?</p>	<p><i>between 1966 and 1989</i></p>
<p><b>Playing tapes</b> 3. Why is the Walkman called revolutionary?</p>	<p><i>It was a portable cassette player, so for the first time people could listen to their music on the way.</i></p>
<p><b>The comeback</b> 4. What has helped the comeback of the cassette tape?</p>	<p><i>Artists who are popular now, release their music also on tape.</i></p>
<p><b>Pandemic</b> 5. What has the COVID pandemic got to do with the cassette revival?</p>	<p><i>During the pandemic, the vinyl-pressing plants that produce records slowed down, while cassettes were quick and cheap to produce.</i></p>
<p><b>Nostalgic</b> What can you do if you want to be a part of this newest revival?</p>	<p><i>You can buy cassettes, but you can also ask older people if they still have cassettes at home.</i></p>

4.

2. For example:

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century Apple Music started i-Tunes. This was the first way to buy music online. Later, streaming services like Spotify were introduced. Nowadays, most people use a music streaming service every day; they pay a fee for using the service. The artist gets paid for every time a song is streamed.

## WORDS TO HELP YOU

**the revival** (title) = the process of something becoming or being made popular or fashionable again

**to release** (line 8) = to make a film, recording or other product available to the public

**fragile** (line 21) = easily broken or damaged

**to remain** (line 21) = to continue to be something; to be still in the same state or condition

**to insert** (line 28) = to put something into something else

**revolutionary** (line 39) = involving a great or complete change

**the extinction** (line 46) = a situation in which a plant, an animal, a way of life, etc. stops existing (or dies out)

**the attic** (line 71) = a room or space just below the roof of a house, often used for storing things

**nostalgic** (line 65) = having or bringing a sad feeling mixed with pleasure when you think of happy times in the past