

araq

StartUp 7

Video Talk

Unit3 – Lesson3

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Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.

Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



PERCEIVE

Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.

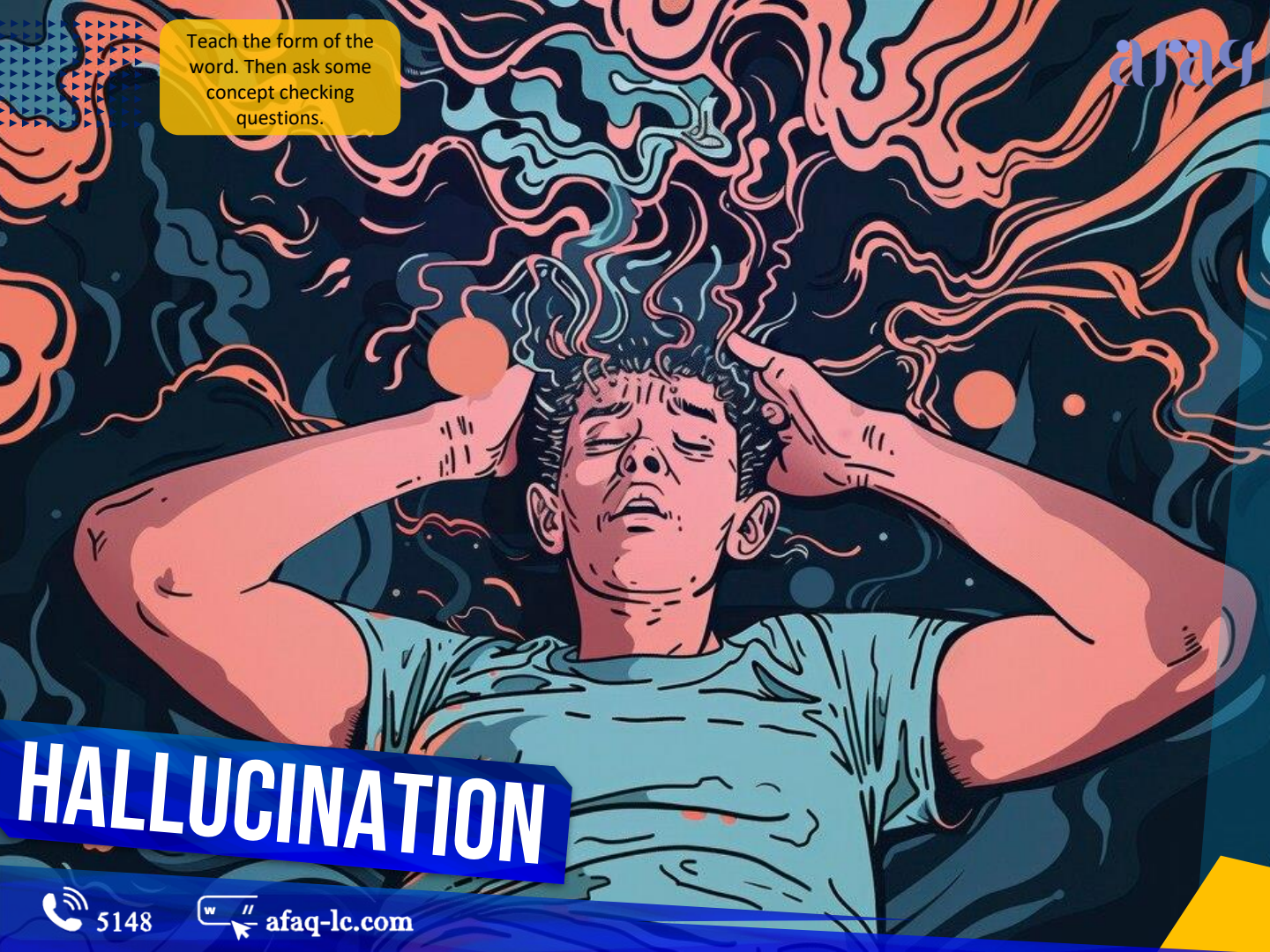


Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.



BLINDFOLDED


Have your Ss look at the picture. Convey the meaning and try to elicit the word. Then practice the pronunciation chorally and individually.


Teach the form of the word. Then ask some concept checking questions.
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Familiarize the students with the video talk. Play the video once to do the task.



WHAT IS SYNESTHESIA?

VIDEO SOURCE: STARTUP VIDEO/STARTUP 7 VIDEOS/UNIT3-LISTENING.MP4



B 03-15 Read the Note-taking Skill. Listen or watch again. Take notes in the chart.

NOTE-TAKING SKILL **Note unfamiliar names and words**

Sometimes you will hear unfamiliar words and names in talks and lectures. Don't worry about spelling these correctly in your notes. Make your best guess or use abbreviations. You can add a question mark after the name or word as a reminder to yourself to look it up or ask about it afterward.

Artist	Profession	Type of synesthesia	Details
Liszt	composer	music / color	

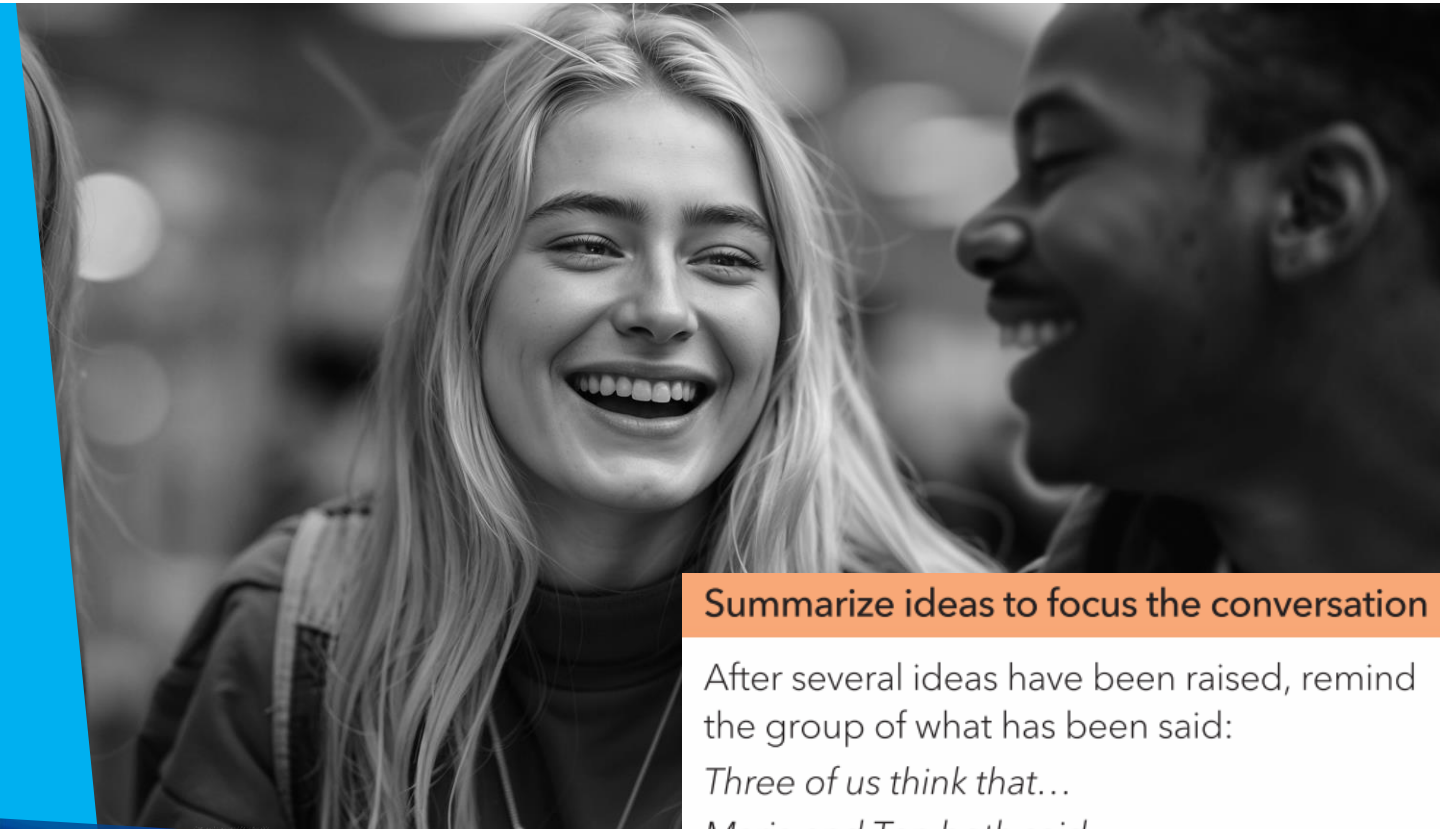
Check the answers in class.

C What does the speaker conclude about synesthesia?



Have the students answer the question in class.

D PAIRS REACT Which person do you think had the most interesting experience of synesthesia? Explain your choice.



Summarize ideas to focus the conversation

After several ideas have been raised, remind the group of what has been said:

Three of us think that…

Maria and Tan both said…

So far none of us has…

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Give a couple of minutes to your Ss to think about the topic they intend to share. Provide adequate samples.



A THINK If you could have synesthesia, which form would you choose? Would you like to hear music as colors, taste words, see letters or numbers as colors, or feel shapes and colors? What would be the advantages and disadvantages?

Type of synesthesia	Advantages	Disadvantages

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Have your Ss share what they have prepared in their breakout rooms. Monitor the groups and prepare your FEEDBACK.

B **DISCUSS** Compare your ideas in small groups. Identify which kind of synesthesia is most popular in the group. Talk about why you made the choices you did.



What is Synesthesia?

What color is Saturday? What color is this note? What? Do these questions make sense to you? If they do, you might have synesthesia. If you are among the approximately four percent of the population with this condition, you may very well see colors when you hear particular words or musical notes.

For people who don't experience it, synesthesia might not even sound real. After all, most of us can close our eyes while we're listening to music and picture a bunch of colors. But synesthesia is not imagination. It's a harmless neurological condition that causes people to perceive things with several senses at once. Researchers don't know what causes it, but the condition is detectable in brain scans. So, for example, if a person sees Monday as blue, the brain scan shows the visual cortex lighting up when they hear the word "Monday," even if they are blindfolded.

Sometimes synesthesia involves strange combinations, like letters that have a strong taste, but most commonly, it means that music or words have color. The composer Franz Liszt had this type of synesthesia. It was so strong that it led him to correct his orchestra by color, telling them to make the music bluer or less rose-colored. Unfortunately, even if all of the musicians were synesthetes, this wouldn't have been helpful, because different people associate sounds and colors differently.

The visual artist Wassily Kandinsky was not a musician—he's known as an abstract painter— but it is widely believed that he had this same condition. He described his art as an attempt to paint what he saw while listening to music, and many of his paintings have musical titles. But in addition to seeing music, some people believe that he could also hear color. He describes hearing his paint box hiss as a child.

The pop musician Tori Amos has a different kind of synesthesia. Instead of associating single notes with colors, her condition allows her to see her music in patterns of light. She describes a completed song as a "light creature" and says there's a different one for every song. Amos, like many musicians, enjoys her synesthesia.

But one person who didn't enjoy the condition was the Russian novelist Vladimir Nabokov. His mind associated letters with colors. He said g and j were shades of brown, while b, m, and v were different reds. He described it as a hallucination and said he didn't find it useful.

Synesthesia can involve any combination of sight, hearing, touch, or taste. And even people who have the same kind of synesthesia, like seeing music as color, have different perceptions.

Some see dark blue when they hear the note C and some see pink or green. Synesthesia is a fascinating condition. It is also a powerful reminder that we can never really look at the world through someone else's eyes.

READ THE SCRIPT AND UNDERLINE ANY NEW WORDS YOU DO NOT KNOW.

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AS HOMEWORK USE A DICTIONARY TO LOOK UP THE WORDS AND LEARN THEM.

Provide the Ss with the audio link of the Listening. Highlight the page number of the script. Familiarize them with the concept of shadowing if necessary. Assign them to perform shadowing to the conversation.

Homework



Listen to the Listening using the link.

Perform shadowing by practicing the rhythm, intonation, and pace of the speakers.