

UNIT **3** *Read and Write*



En esta unidad vas a:

- leer un artículo sobre la historia de los pinchadiscos
- aprender a utilizar estructuras narrativas.

THE RISE OF THE DJ

What do the two letters DJ suggest to you? Modern youth culture, trendy clubs and the latest music? The term DJ might suggest those things, but it isn't as modern as you'd imagine. It was first used to describe the work done by Martin Block, a radio announcer in New York. In 1935, everyone in America was following the trial of the man accused of the kidnap and murder of the son of world-famous aviator, Charles Lindbergh. While radio listeners were eagerly awaiting news from the courtroom, Block was playing records to entertain them. This was so popular that 'DJ' Block went on to have his own radio show.

In 1943, DJs moved from radio studios to dance halls, when English DJ Jimmy Savile played jazz records at the first DJ dance party. However, it wasn't until Savile started using two turntables in 1947 that he realized he could play continuous music for the people on the dance floor. Later that year, the Whiskey-A-Go-Go nightclub opened in Paris. Instead of the usual live entertainment, a DJ played records. It was the world's first disco.

At the end of the 1950s, a new style of DJ emerged. It began in the ghettos of Jamaica, where DJs held big street parties and talked over the music they were playing, in a style known as 'toasting'. Then, in America at the beginning of the seventies, Jamaican-born DJ Kool Herc started 'mixing' records. By playing the same song on two turntables at the same time and using his hands to stop and start the records at different moments, he created a new sound. DJs became performers and composers, and 'turntablism', the art of using turntables not only to play music, but also to make original music started to develop.

Since then, some DJs have become stars in their own right, as well-known as singers and pop groups. DJs such as DJ Tiësto from the Netherlands travel the world performing concerts in front of thousands of fans. DJ Tiësto even performed live at the opening ceremony of the 2004 Olympic Games in Greece, and he has released five albums. Since Martin Block played his first record, what started as a way of filling time has today become a huge industry.

1 Ordena los acontecimientos según aparecen en el texto.

- a A DJ performed at the Olympic games.
- b A disco opened in a European city.
- c A kidnapper was put on trial.
- d DJs started talking as they played music.
- e DJs started working in front of an audience.
- f 'Turntabalism' was introduced.

1 c 2 ____ 3 ____ 4 ____ 5 ____ 6 ____

2 Completa las frases con el nombre correcto.

Kool Herc interrupted records to invent a different sound.

- 1 ____ has made various records.
- 2 ____ suffered the loss of a member of his family.
- 3 ____ got a new job because of his success.
- 4 ____ introduced non-stop music.

3 Completa el resumen con las palabras del recuadro.

Jamaica	the Netherlands	New York
America	Greece	Paris

The term 'DJ' was first used to talk about Martin Block, a radio announcer from **1** _____. While he was reporting on an important trial in 1935, Block played music to entertain people who were waiting for news from the courtroom.

In the 1940s, Jimmy Savile started to play jazz records in dance halls instead of in his studio. He was also the first person to use two turntables so that the music could be continuous. In 1947, the world's first disco opened in **2** _____, where a DJ played instead of a live band.

At the end of the 1950s DJs held big street parties in the ghettos of **3** _____. The DJs talked over the records in a style known as 'toasting'.

The first person to play the same song on two turntables was DJ Kool Herc in **4** _____.

DJs are now as famous as singers and pop groups. For example, DJ Tiësto from **5** _____ has released five albums and has even performed at the Olympic games in **6** _____.

Words to remember
4 Busca las palabras en el texto.


Fashionable (paragraph 1). **trendy**

- 1 The process to decide if someone is guilty of a crime (paragraph 1). _____
- 2 The crime of taking someone by force and demanding money for their safe return (paragraph 1). _____
- 3 The crime of deliberately killing someone (paragraph 1). _____
- 4 An old-fashioned word that is used to describe someone who flies a plane (paragraph 1). _____
- 5 Enthusiastically (paragraph 1). _____
- 6 Poor areas of a town or city (paragraph 3). _____
- 7 People who write music (paragraph 3). _____
- 8 A formal public event with special traditions (paragraph 4). _____
- 9 Made available for people to buy or see (paragraph 4). _____

Narrating events

A la hora de relatar hechos, se pueden utilizar las siguientes estructuras para formar oraciones complejas:

just about to ... when

Esta estructura se utiliza para indicar que una acción que se esperaba no llegó a ocurrir porque sucedió otra cosa.

I was just about to do an interview with someone when there was a problem with the phone and we were cut off.

Estaba a punto de entrevistar a una persona, cuando hubo un problema con el teléfono y se cortó la comunicación.

While

Se utiliza con verbos en *past continuous* y sirve para referirse a dos acciones que estaban transcurriendo al mismo tiempo.

While radio listeners were eagerly awaiting news from the courtroom, Block was playing records to entertain them.

Mientras los radioyentes esperaban ansiosos las noticias que llegaban de la sala del tribunal, Block ponía discos para entretenerlos.

It wasn't until ... that I realized ...

Esta estructura se utiliza para reforzar el dramatismo de lo que se está narrando.

It wasn't until Savile started using two turntables in 1947 that he realized he could play continuous music for the people on the dance floor.

No sería hasta 1947, momento en que Savile empezó a utilizar dos platos, cuando se dio cuenta de que podía pinchar música ininterrumpidamente para la gente que bailaba.

1 Completa el texto con una palabra en cada espacio.

On the night of 8 December 1980, John Lennon and Yoko Ono left the Dakota building to go to a recording studio. They were **just** about to get into their car, **1** _____ a young man asked John Lennon for his autograph. **2** _____ Lennon was signing a copy of his *Double Fantasy* album for the fan, photographer Paul Goresh was taking pictures. It wasn't **3** _____ later that Goresh **4** _____ he'd taken photos of Lennon with David Chapman, the man who would later murder the former Beatle.

Lennon and Ono returned home at about 10:30 p.m. that evening. **5** _____ they were getting out of their car, Chapman was watching in a doorway. Ono was just **6** _____ to open the door of the Dakota building **7** _____ Chapman called out 'Mr Lennon!' Lennon turned round, and Chapman pulled out a



gun and shot Lennon five times. Lennon managed to get inside the building and he said, 'I'm shot'. At first the porter of the Dakota building thought Lennon was joking, and it **8** _____ until he saw Lennon's blood all over the floor that he **9** _____ he wasn't. By then, Lennon was dying.