Super English



Unit 15 - Lesson 1 - Child Prodigies

Vocabulary







prodigy: (n) a person, especially a young one, endowed with exceptional qualities or abilities





As a child **prodigy**, he could solve complex math problems before he was eight.



compose: (v) to write or create (a work of art, especially music or poetry)





He wants to **compose** a song for his friend's birthday.



brilliant: (adj) exceptionally clever or talented





That was a **brilliant** idea you had for solving the problem in our project.



transcribe: (v) to write down or record; to translate into written form





The journalist had to **transcribe** the entire interview for her article.

Let's Read!











Once upon a time, in the heart of Europe, there was a boy whose music would echo through the ages. His name was Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and this is a story of how a child's curiosity became a legacy of brilliance.

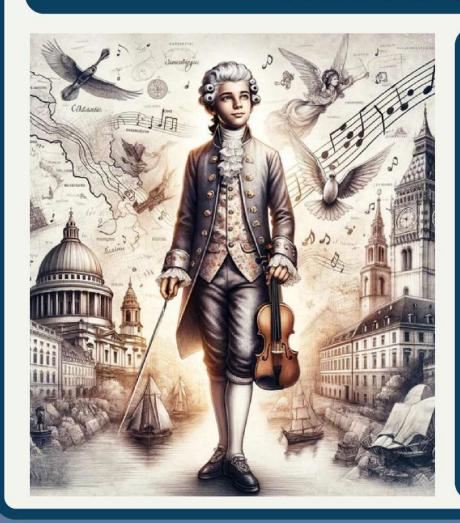






In the chilly winter of 1756, in Salzburg, Austria, little Wolfgang was born into a world filled with music. His father, Leopold, was a composer and a violinist who recognized Wolfgang's talent early on. By the age of five, Wolfgang was not just playing music; he was creating his own melodies.

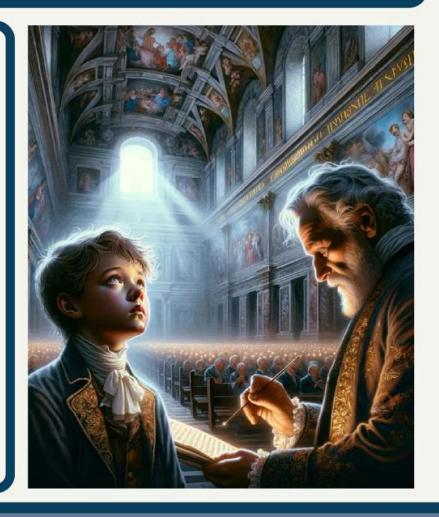




Mozart's life was a symphony on the move. He traveled across Europe, performing for kings, queens, and anyone willing to listen to the young maestro. His music filled halls in Paris, London, and Vienna, charming the socks off the stiffest aristocrats. But it wasn't just his performances that amazed; it was his ability to compose music that felt like it was speaking directly to your heart.

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When Wolfgang was fourteen, his father took him to the Sistine Chapel in Rome. There, they heard the Miserere by Gregorio Allegri, a piece so sacred that its music was forbidden to leave the chapel walls. But Wolfgang, with an ear as keen as a hawk's sight, carried the music home in his mind. That evening, he wrote down the entire piece, note for note, from memory. It was as if the music had whispered its secrets to him, and him alone.



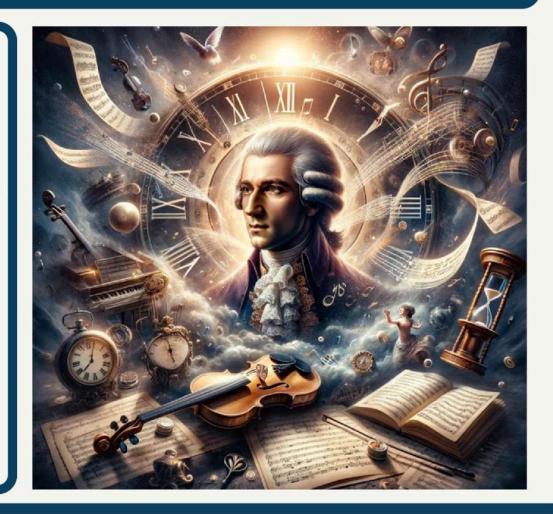




One of Mozart's most beloved works is the opera "The Magic Flute." Within it, there's a particular aria, known as the Queen of the Night aria, famous for its high-pitched notes. Mozart wrote this challenging piece for his sister-in-law, Josepha Hofer, showcasing not just her vocal talent but also his skill in creating music that was both beautiful and technically demanding. This opera, full of enchantment and complexity, is a testament to Mozart's genius.

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Mozart's life was a brief but brilliant burst of creativity. He passed away at the young age of 35, but in his short life, he composed over 600 works, including symphonies, operas, and chamber music. His compositions continue to be celebrated for their emotional depth and technical perfection.









Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was more than a composer; he was a musical poet whose works traverse the spectrum of human emotion. His life reminds us that genius does not discriminate by age and that creativity knows no bounds.







So, the next time you hear a piece of music by Mozart, remember the boy who could memorize music in a day and wasn't afraid to write the toughest songs. His music has been around for hundreds of years, touching the hearts of people all over the world. And now, you know the story of Mozart, the boy who composed magic.

Grammar



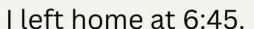


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Past Perfect vs Past Simple

We can use the past perfect to show the order of two past events. The past perfect shows the earlier action and the past simple shows the later action.







Class started at 7:00.



I arrived at 7:05.

When I arrived at school, class had already started.

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Present Perfect vs Past Simple

We use past perfect to make things clear.



When I arrived at the pizza shop, my friends had ordered a pizza.

They ordered a pizza before I got there.



When I arrived at the pizza shop, my friends ordered a pizza.

They waited for me to arrive and then ordered.

Phonics!







Prefixes 'uni' & 'bi'

Prefixes change the meaning of base words. unimeans one and bi- means two.

unilateral

unisex

unison

unify

unicycle

uniform



bicycle

bilingual

binocular

bipedal

bimonthly

bifocal

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See You Next time!

