

Vocabulary List for “ The Human Brain on Music ”



No.	単語・表現	意味	英英	例文
1	dedicate	専用に充てる	To reserve something for a particular purpose.	No brain area is dedicated solely to music.
2	exclusively	排他的に、専ら	Only and not involving anything else.	The club is not exclusively for members.
3	expressive	表現力豊かな	Able to communicate feelings effectively.	She is an expressive performer.
4	athlete	アスリート、運動選手	A person trained in physical sports.	The athlete practiced every day.
5	remarkable	卓越した、著しい	Unusually impressive or notable.	He showed remarkable talent.
6	information-processing	情報処理の	Relating to receiving and handling information.	Reading requires complex information-processing skills.
7	enable	可能にする	To make something possible.	Technology enables remote learning.
8	parallel	並行した	Happening simultaneously alongside something else.	The brain performs parallel processes.
9	interaction	相互作用	Mutual influence between things or people.	Social interaction improves well-being.
10	expectation	予測、期待	A belief about what will happen.	Music creates expectations in listeners.
11	intricate	複雑な、精巧な	Having many interconnected details.	The composition has an intricate structure.
12	essence	本質	The most important nature of something.	The story captures the essence of friendship.
13	derive	引き出す、得る	To obtain something from a source.	We derive pleasure from music.
14	unfold	展開する	To develop or happen gradually.	The melody unfolded beautifully.
15	align with	～と一致する	To match or correspond with something.	The results aligned with expectations.
16	violate	(期待などを) 裏切る	To go against or fail to follow something.	The ending violated audience expectations.
17	optimize	最適化する	To make something as effective as possible.	Animals optimize their behavior for survival.
18	sensory input	感覚入力	Information received through the senses.	The brain constantly processes sensory input.
19	passively	受動的に	Without active involvement or response.	We do not perceive the world passively.
20	verify	検証する	To check whether something is true or accurate.	Scientists verify hypotheses with data.

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	refine	洗練する、改善する	To improve by making small changes.	Practice helps refine your skills.
	deviation	逸脱、ずれ	A difference from what is expected or normal.	Small deviations make music interesting.
	discomfort	不快感	A feeling of slight pain or unease.	Uncertainty often causes discomfort.
	auditory	聴覚の	Related to hearing or sound.	Music provides rich auditory stimulation.
	predictable	予測可能な	Able to be expected or foreseen.	Predictable music can become boring.
	familiarity	親しみやすさ、なじみ	The state of knowing something well.	Familiarity makes songs enjoyable.
	novelty	新規性	The quality of being new or unusual.	Audiences seek some novelty in music.
	innate	生まれつきの	Existing from birth rather than learned.	Musical ability has both innate and learned aspects.
	context	文脈、背景	The circumstances surrounding something.	History provides context for art.
	striking	印象的な	Very noticeable or impressive.	The piece begins with striking harmonies.
	dissonance	不協和音、不協和	A lack of harmony between musical notes.	Dissonance creates tension in music.
	dub	～と呼ぶ、あだ名を付ける	To give a name or title to something.	Critics dubbed the work “Dissonance.”
	accustomed to	～に慣れている	Familiar with something through experience.	We are accustomed to modern music.
	exposure	接触、経験	The act of experiencing or encountering something.	Repeated exposure shapes musical taste.
	creation	創作	The act of producing something new.	Artistic creation requires imagination.
	trend	傾向、流行	A general direction of change or development.	Musical trends change over time.
	neurological	神経学的な	Relating to the brain and nervous system.	Music has neurological effects on learning.
	commonality	共通点	A shared feature between things.	Language and music have many commonalities.
	pitch	音の高さ	The perceived highness or lowness of a sound.	Singers carefully control pitch.
	variation	変化、変動	A difference or change in form or level.	Small pitch variations affect meaning.

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	prosody	韻律、抑揚	The rhythm, stress, and intonation of speech.	Infants are sensitive to prosody.
	subdued	元気がない、抑えられた	Quiet, restrained, or lacking strong emotion.	His subdued voice suggested disappointment.
	convey	伝える	To communicate information or feelings.	Tone of voice can convey emotions.
	acquisition	習得	The process of gaining knowledge or skills.	Music may support language acquisition.
	cue	手がかり	A signal that provides information.	Children use prosodic cues to learn language.
	intonation	イントネーション	The rise and fall of voice pitch in speech.	Intonation helps distinguish questions.
	inductively	帰納的に	By drawing general rules from examples.	Children inductively learn grammar patterns.
	syntactic	統語論的な	Relating to the arrangement of elements into structures.	Music involves syntactic processing.
	comprehension	理解	The ability to understand something.	Reading improves language comprehension.
	phoneme	音素	The smallest distinct sound unit in a language.	Children learn phonemes early.
	integrate	統合する	To combine parts into a whole.	The brain integrates sounds into words.
	auditory cortex	聴覚野	The brain region that processes sound information.	The auditory cortex responds to music.
	bypass	飛ばして進む、省略する	To avoid or skip a step or process.	Music bypasses word recognition.
	isolation	孤立した状態	A condition of being separate from others.	Notes are not perceived in isolation.
	parallel	類似点、対応関係	A similarity between two things.	There are clear parallels between music and language.
	resolve	(音楽が) 終止する	To move to a stable or final note.	The melody resolves on the tonic note.
	closure	終結感、完結感	A feeling that something has been completed.	The final chord gives a sense of closure.
	minor key	短調	A musical scale often associated with sadder sounds.	The song was rewritten in a minor key.
	presence	存在、有無	The state of being present or existing.	The presence of one word changes meaning.