

Державний заклад
«ПІВДЕННОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ
НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ПЕДАГОГІЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
імені К. Д. УШИНСЬКОГО»

О. В. Прохорова

ПРАКТИКУМ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ДЛЯ ЗДОБУВАЧІВ ПЕРШОГО
(БАКАЛАВРСЬКОГО) РІВНЯ ВИЩОЇ ОСВІТИ
зі спеціальності 014 Середня освіта (Хореографія);
014 Середня освіта (Музичне мистецтво)
Навчальний посібник

Одеса

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П86

Практикум з англійської мови для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти зі спеціальності 014 Середня освіта (Хореографія); 014 Середня освіта (Музичне мистецтво)
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Навчальний посібник є собою інтегрованим курсом навчання професійної діяльності майбутніх психологів засобами англійської мови. Пропонований посібник структуровано до друку відповідно до курсу «Хореографія; Музичне мистецтво». Англійська лінгводидактична версія курсу заснована на засадах інтегрованого процесу навчання, в якому синтезовані цілі, зміст, методи і засоби навчання професійної та англійської мовленнєвої діяльності.

Інтегрований процес навчання здійснюється в 3 етапи: лінгво-комунікативний, професійно-мовленнєвий, професійно-виробничий.

Цей курс також може бути використаний студентами педагогічних університетів, які вивчають англійську мову як другу спеціальність на факультеті психології, а також для широкого кола читачів, які прагнуть удосконалити навички та вміння з англійської мови.

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Text I

About myself and my family

I am a first year student of the Music Education faculty of the South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushinsky. I am very happy that I study here. Our university is one of the oldest institutions of Ukraine. I entered the Music Education faculty because it is interesting for me. I like to play music instrument and dream to become a well-known musician. I play folk music very well, so I take part in concerts as a member of University's band. In five years I will become a teacher. Teacher's profession is not as easy as it may seem at first. I think person who chooses this profession has to be ready to face different situations and devote himself fully. I believe that it is really needed and hope to help a lot of people. I will also improve my English and computer skills. Our world changes very fast and that is why self-education is very important nowadays. As for my family it is not very big, just mother, father, brother and I. My brother Misha is a pupil of the ninth grade, my mother is a dentist and my father is a computer engineer. They love their jobs very much. There is one more member of our family I forgot to mention. It is our poodle Tim. We all like to play with him. My parents and I are very busy and we don't have much free time on week-days. But we always get together for supper at eight o'clock. After supper we wash dishes, drink coffee or tea and watch TV. I always try to spend more time with my family. I love my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone in my family is my best friend. I am doing quite well at my studies and pass all tests easily. My parents are proud of my marks. Sport is one of my hobbies. It helps me to keep in a good shape and stay healthy. I play basket-ball very well, so I take part in competitions as a member of a local team.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

include	[In'klu:d]	включати
lead to success	[led tu: sqk'ses]	веде до успіху
unemployment	[AnIm'plOImqnt]	безробіття
improve skills	[Im'pru:v skIlIs]	знаходити навички
to mention	['menSn]	згадати
competition	[kPmpq'tISn]	змагання
local team	['lqokqI ti:m]	місцева команда
computer engineer	[kəm'pjʊ:tər ,endʒɪ'niə]	програміст

to pass tests	[tu: pɑ:s tests]	здавати тести
to be proud of	[tu: bi: praʊd ɒv]	гордитися
to enter the Institute	[tu: 'entə ði 'ɪnstɪtju:t]	поступати в інститут

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Where do you study?
2. Are you the only child in a family?
3. How many are there in a family?
4. Where do your parents work?
5. Do you have a pet?
6. Do you have close relationships with your family?
7. Do you go in for sports?
8. Do you take part in any sport competitions?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Учитель може зробити обстановку в класі тією, що надихає.
2. Діти потребують захисту, коли вони в школі.
3. Особисті якості учителя і його зовнішній вид роблять великий вплив на учнів.
4. Питання ефективного виховання залишається відкритим на сьогодні.
5. Школа робить вплив на дитину не лише під час заняття, але і за її межами.
6. Програміст бере участь у змаганні та проходить тестування, для отримання вакансії.
7. Безробіття серед випускників вузів нище, ніж серед пенсіонерів.

Write an essay. Tell your group mates about yourself and your family.

Text II

SOUTH-UKRAINIAN NATIONAL PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER K.D.USHINSKY

Ukraine has a lot of stupendous universities and institutes. South-Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushinsky is worth saying about.

This university is one of the oldest schools in Ukraine. It was the first pedagogical institution in the south of our country. It was founded in Odessa on the 2nd of May in 1817 by the Empirer Alexander I on the basis of Richelieuvsky Lycee.

During its long history its name was changed several times. In 1945 for its great services in training teachers it received the name of outstanding pedagogist Konstantin Dmitrievich Ushinsky.

The University was one of the first among Ukraine's Universities and Institutes admitted to the Association of European Universities (IAU). Also it is the member of Observatory, of the Magna Charta and the East-European University Network(EEUN).

More than 100.000 teachers all over the world were students of this university. Many of them became famous teachers and great scientist of Ukraine, who outstripped their time in their research work. And many graduates stayed there as teachers. Today many well known educators work there. Among them : R. Martynova, A. Bogush, A. Chebykin, V. Chumak and others. That's why, it goes without saying, students are very proud of their university. Now there are about 15 faculties in the University which train teachers in many subjects: Ukrainian, Foreign Language, Physics, Mathematics, Biology and Chemistry, Philosophy and History, Primary and Nursery Education, Physical Education, Computer study Psychology and others. Also there is a good and big library in it, many reading rooms and computer classes and for those, who goes in for sports, the University has a good gymnasiums and a stadium.

The academic year in the University starts in September and lasts for 10 month. There are two terms in each year: an autumn term and a spring term. As a rule, classes in the University begin at 8 am. The students usually have three or four lectures. The breaks between them are 20 minutes. so they can go to the canteen and have a bite or just to have a rest. Twice a year the students take their exams: in January and in June. But, of course, they should work hard during the whole year to be successful in exams. Those who pass exams successfully in winter and summer get their

scholarship. They like to say that in spite of the fact that it is difficult enough to study in the University they like it very much. It is the great pleasure to be a member of that friendly family South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D Ushinsky.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write them down into the vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

to be admitted (to)	[tu:] [bi:] [əd'mItId]	бути прийнятим в
to be proud of	[tu:] [bi:] [praʊd] [Pv]	гордиться (кем-н. или чем-н.)
to be successful in	[tu:] [bi:] [sək'sesf(ə)l] [In]	бути успішним в
to be worth	[tu:] [bi:] [wE:θ]	бути гідним чогось.
diligent	['dIIIgənt]	старанний
double period	['dAbI] ['pI(ə)rIəd]	подвійний урок, "пара"
great service	[greIt] ['sE:vIs]	велика заслуга
to have a bite	[tu: hɪv [ə,(eI) baIt]	перекусити
scholarship	['skPləSIp]	стипендія
stupendous	[stju:'pendəs]	дуже важливий
to train (teachers)	[tu:] [treIn] ['ti:tSq]	навчати, готувати викладачів

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Are there many stupendous universities and institutes in Ukraine?
2. Is SNPU named after K. D. Ushinsky old? How old is it?
4. When and why was SNPU named after K. D. Ushinsky?
5. How many teachers were students of SNPU?
6. Is teaching a noble profession? Prove it.
7. How long does an academic year last? How many terms is it divided into?
8. Where can the students of SNPU have a bite? Where do you prefer to eat?
9. Why is it very important to be successful in exams? Are you a diligent student?

10. What is a scholarship? Do you receive a scholarship? Does anybody in your group receive increased scholar-ship?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Південноукраїнський національний педагогічний університет імені К. Д. Ушинського коштує того, щоб про нього говорили.
2. Університет був одним з перших Університетів і інститутів України прийнятий до складу Асоціації Європейських Університетів.
3. Багато студентів університету стало передовими учителями і відомими ученими України, випередивши свій час.
4. Звичайно, студенти дуже гордяться своїми університетом і своїми викладачами.
5. Зараз в університеті більше 15 факультетів, які готують учителів по багатьох предметах.
6. Академічний рік починається у вересні і триває 10 місяців.
7. Відповідальні студенти, які старанно працюють впродовж року, успішно складають іспити і отримують стипендію.

7. You have an interview now. Tell about your university. Be creative and work in pairs with your classmates.

Text III

My Future Profession (music faculty)

I am a first year student of the Music Education faculty of the South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushinsky. I am very happy that I study here. Our university is one of the oldest institutions of Ukraine. I entered the Music Education faculty because it is interesting for me. I like to play music instrument and dream to become a well-known musician. I play folk music very well, so I take part in concerts as a member of University's band. In five years I will become a teacher. Teacher's profession is not as easy as it may seem at first. I think person who chooses this profession has to be ready to face different situations and devote himself fully. I understand the difficulties of this profession, but I believe that it is really needed and I want to provide expert teaching and training with a strong. Foundation in Ukrainian music. Music is

self-expression. It helps to share your emotions and feelings with the world. Music inspires and brainstorms the mankind. It is the universal language.

Write down new words. Give translation and write down new words into vocabulary.

inspire	[ɪnˈspaɪə]	надихати
devote	[dɪˈvəʊt]	присвячувати
well-known	[wɛl-nəʊn]	добре відомий
folk music	[fəʊk ˈmju:zɪk]	народна музика
mankind	[mænˈkaɪnd]	людство
self-expression	[sɛl-ɪksˈprɛʃən]	самовираження
share emotions	[ʃeə ɪˈmɔʊʃənz]	ділитися емоціями
member of a band	[ˈmɛmbər ɒv ə bænd]	учасник гурту
concert	[ˈkɒnsə(:)t]	концерт
music instrument	[ˈmju:zɪk ˈɪnstɹəmənt]	музичний інструмент

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What faculty has she chosen?
2. What is the name of the university?
3. What does she play?
5. Is it hard to be a teacher?
6. What does music make to the humanity?
7. What does music mean to her?
8. What does she want to provide?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Я вчуся в педагогічному університеті.
2. Народна музика дуже цікава і старовинна.
3. Моя подруга хоче стати відомою співачкою.
4. Композитори часто присвячують свою музику близьким людям.
5. Студенти університету грають в музичному гурті.
6. Мені б хотілося присвятити себе музиці.
7. Що надихне нас сьогодні?

Text IV

The story of a music teacher

I like music. I have always liked music. Even when I was very young, I liked music. I like to listen to it, and to make it. When I was a little girl, listening to nice music would sometimes make me cry! That may seem silly, but the music was so pretty that I cried! As I grew older, I started to take piano lessons. I was not very good at first, but after a while, I got better. As I grew older, I started to take violin lessons. I did not sound very good at all at first, but I improved. When I was a teenager in high school, I made sure I had music classes every year. Those were the classes I enjoyed most of all. Everyone loved music, and we had a lot of fun. I started to take private singing lessons while I was in high school, too. I also sang in the choir, played in a band and acted in plays in high school. The plays were all musicals, so I got to sing and dance and enjoy music that way also. It was so much fun pretending to be other people! When I finished high school, I went to university to learn how to be a music teacher. That was a lot of fun because every day I was with other people who loved music as much as I do. Mostly I played the piano, but I also learned how to play the drums, a saxophone, a trombone, a French horn, a clarinet, a flute, which I REALLY was not very good at, and a viola. I took more singing lessons, too. We did not have plays to sing and act in, but I sang in the university choir. Some years, I played the piano for other students who were learning other instruments. One year, I played duets with another girl who was also there to play piano. She and I made sure we played fast, funny songs, so we really enjoyed ourselves doing it. Now, I am a music teacher. I do not have many students, not as many as I used to have anyway. I still find it very rewarding. I like to see people who start without much knowledge and go on to be very good at creating music. I still love listening to music. Music makes me happy when I am sad. It makes me want to dance or sing when I am already happy. Mostly, music just makes me glad that I am myself and that music is alive in me.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

silly	['sɪli]	нерозумно
while	[waɪl]	в той час як
pretend	[prɪ'tend]	прикидатися
rewarding	[rɪ'wɔːdɪŋ]	нагородження

french horn	[frɛnʃ hɔ:n]	валторна
made sure	[meɪd ʃʊə]	переконалася

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Did she pretend to be sick not to go to the piano lessons?
2. What musical instrument did she learn to play?
3. Did she continue to study music after school?
4. How good was her violin performance at the beginning?
5. What does she think about teaching experience?
6. How does she feel about music?
7. Why was it fun going to the university?
8. Is the story of your studying similar?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Чи вважаєш ти, що бути музикантом нерозумно?
2. Ти вмієш грати на валторні?
3. Чи слухаєш ти музику, в той час як готуєш вечерю?
4. Які самі успішні мюзикли були в Лондоні?
5. Люди люблять фільми з переконливим сюжетом.
6. Сюжет цієї книги мене дуже вразив.
7. Моїй подрузі дуже сподобався провідний гітарист.
8. Хто був провідним музикантом в цьому мюзиклі?

Text V

The music

A song comes on the radio. My lips start to move, singing along. My fingers start to snap; my feet begin to tap. The music sinks deep into my soul. I listen to the music as it fills my brain, and I remember when I used to sing. I sang in front of huge crowds. I loved it when they watched me and clapped for me when I was finished. Letting out my feelings when I was sad, mad, happy, or glad was when I would sing. I sang in the shower; I sang in the rain; I sang in church; I sang walking

down the street! Music has always been a big part of my life. It seems like I was a baby when I started playing the piano! I would sit on my sister's lap while she played the piano, and I would bang on the keys. I remember sitting beside her and learning how to sing. I sang my little lungs out! As I grew, I listened to other singers on tapes, the radio and C.D.s. I took those things that I heard from different singers and made myself sound like them. Soon, I could take what I had heard all my life and make it into my own sound. I have always liked singing jazz and blues. I don't listen to jazz and blues a lot, however. I listen to pop, rock, classical and some country. As you can see, I like many types of music. I have seen musicals, too, like Phantom of the Opera and Les Miserables. Those musicals were amazing. There were such bright costumes and stage sets, not to mention the wonderful songs and singing. Music has been on this earth since the beginning of time, and it touches every one in a different way. I know it has not only touched me, but is a big part of my very being!

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

lips	[lɪps]	губи
snap	[snæp]	кляцання
fingers	['fɪŋgəz]	пальці
sinks	[sɪŋks]	занурюватися
huge	[hju:dʒ]	величезний
easy	['i:zi]	легкий

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Що ти уявляєш, коли занурюєшся у світ музики?
2. Твої пальці втомлюються від гри на фортепіано?
3. Коли ти була дитиною, ти грала легкі п'єси?
4. У тебе дуже багато касет з класичною музикою?
5. Які мюзікли найбільш популярні у світі?
6. Волинки та арфи традиційні британські інструменти.
7. Що є джерелом твого натхнення?
8. Молоді виконавці не будуть частиною нашого концерту.

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What happens to your brain while listening to music?
2. Did you start playing the piano when you were a child?
3. Do you like jazz music?
4. How do you feel about pop, rock and classical music?
5. How does the author feel about music?
6. What musicals has the author been to?
7. What was happening on stage?
8. Do you have similar emotions about music? Tell about them.

Text VI

Music of the United Kingdom

Music of the United Kingdom, has been a source of musical innovation throughout its history. The history of the United Kingdom comes from the church music, ancient and traditional folk music of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Wales. Ireland, including Northern Ireland has many folk traditions. Scottish folk music includes many Kinds of songs, accompaniment by bagpipes fiddles or harps. Traditional dances include waltzes, reels, strathspeys and jigs. Wales is a Celtic country, Welsh music also includes male voice choirs and songs accompanied by a harp. In the 20th century, the United States became most dominant in popular music. Forms of popular music, includes folk music, jazz, pop and rock. They have become popular, in Britian since the twentieth century. In 1960s the British Invasion, led by The Beatles, helped to secure British permormes. Genres developed by British musicians include blues rock, heavey metal, punk rock, Bripop dubstep.

Write down new words. Give translation and write down new words into vocabulary.

source	[sɔ:s]	джерело
throughout	[θru:'aʊt]	через

bagpipe	['bæg.paɪp]	волинка
harp	[hɑ:p]	арфа
performer	[pə'fɔ:mə(r)]	виконавець
folk music	[fəʊk 'mju:zɪk]	народна музика
male voice choir	[meɪl vɔɪs kwaɪər]	чоловічий хор
musical innovation	['mju:zɪkl ,ɪn.ə'veɪ.ʃən]	музичні інновації

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What has been the source of musical innovation in the United Kingdom?
2. What Kind of music does the culture of the Northern Ireland include?
3. What Kind of music is popular in the UK?
4. What happened in the 20th century in the UK?
5. What genres of music were developed by the British musicians?
6. When did the influence of the USA become dominant?
7. What does the Welsh music include?
8. What were the traditional dances?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Де ти віддаєш перевагу виступати?
2. Що ти відчуваєш після виступів на сцені?
3. Ви співаєте народну музику в чоловічому хорі?
4. Що є джерелом музичних інновацій?
5. Які духові та струнні інструменти ти знаєш?
6. Ти любиш виступати на великій сцені?
7. Волинка – головний музичний інструмент в Англії.
8. Мені б хотілося присвятити себе музиці.

Text VII

Music of the United States

American music has many aspects of social and cultural identity such as social class, race ethnicity, geography, religion, language and gender. African American musical identity comes from West African slavery. By the mid – 19th century African American folk tradition musical techniques and instruments became a part of American music. Such styles like blues, jazz, rhythm and blues and then rock and roll, soul and hip-hop were created by African American.

Elements of foreign music arrived in the United States through immigration. Modern American music industry includes a number of record companies, radio stations, television channels like MTV, magazines like Rolling Stone. Total industry, income is about 12\$ billion in the United States.

Write down new words. Give translation and write down new words into vocabulary.

identity	[aɪ'dentəti]	ідентичність
slavery	['sleɪ.vər.i]	рабство
record	['rekə:d]	звукзапис
income	['ɪnkʌm]	дохід
arrive	[ə'reɪv]	прибути
foreign	['fɔrən]	іноземний
musical techniques	['mju:zɪkl tek'ni:k]	музичні прийоми
include	[ɪn'klu:d]	включати
create	[kri'eɪt]	створювати
folk tradition	[fəʊk trə'dɪʃn]	народна традиція
race	[reɪs]	раса
ethnicity	['eθ.nɪk]	етнічність
language	['læŋgwɪdʒ]	мова
gender	['dʒen.dər]	стать

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of cultural identity does African American music have?
2. Where was the slavery?
3. What does the African American music industry?
4. What music styles belong to African American culture?
5. Where did the elements of music come from?
6. What became a part of African American folk tradition in the 19th century?
7. Where did the African American musical identity come from?
8. What aspect did the music of the United States have?
9. What Modern channels and magazines are in the United States?
10. What popular styles are in the United States?
11. How much money does the industry bring?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. В Україні дотримуються народних традицій.
2. В наш час дуже важливо вчити іноземну мову.
3. У мого брата найнижча оцінка за контрольну з географії.
4. Що створили афроамериканці в музиці?
5. Як прибула іноземна музика?
6. Який був загальний дохід у компанії?
7. Іноземна музика дуже популярна.
8. Звукозапис використовується в різних галузях.
9. Африканська музика має різноманітність стилів.
10. Які культурні особливості США ви знаєте?

Text VIII

The story of a musical family

My family is very musical. My father plays the guitar. He plays in a band. The band plays country music. My mother is a singer in the band. She also plays the piano. I took the flute in music class at school. I play the flute in the school band. I also sing in the school choir. I have a low voice. My sister has a high voice. She is a soprano. At home I like to practice the drums, but my mother says that it is too loud. Sometimes I play so loudly that I break a drumstick. I practice whenever she goes out. I would like to be in a rock band. Some of my friends and I are thinking of starting our own rock band. My sister is a very good piano player. She has won many awards at music festivals. She likes to play classical music, but sometimes I get her to play rock music with me. She is also a very good singer. I like to sing with her. We sing in harmony. I listen to music all the time on the radio. I know a lot of songs. I can sing along with most of the songs that come on the radio. I memorize the lyrics of the songs. My sister and I sometimes get together and sing our favorite songs. Maybe someday we will start our own rock band, and I will be the drummer.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

flute	[flu:t]	флейта
low voice	[ləʊ vɔɪs]	низький голос
high voice	[haɪ vɔɪs]	високий голос
loud	[laʊd]	голосно
drumsticks	[ˈdrʌmstɪks]	барабанні палички
awards	[əˈwɔːdz]	нагороди
memorize the lyrics	[ˈmeməraɪz ðə ˈlɪrɪks]	запам'ятайте лірику

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What instrument does father play?
2. What kind of music does a group play?
3. What instrument does the hero want to play in his future group?
4. What instrument does mom play?
5. Does sister have a high or low voice?
6. Why does the hero break the drumsticks sometimes?
7. What instrument does the character learn at the music school?
8. Where does the hero want to play in the future?
9. Why does the hero play the drums when mom leaves the house?
10. What instrument does the sister play?
11. Why does the hero love to sing with his sister?
12. What kind of music does sister like?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Катерина була дуже популярна, завдяки тому, що написала мелодію для пісні, яку виконав відомий співак.
2. Я слухаю гурт Metallica і мрію потрапити на їх концерт.
3. Я співаю у відомому хорі «Трембіта».
4. Люди співали і танцювали під звуки барабанів і флейт.
5. Ця музика має складний мотив.
6. Ти знаєш видатні церковні хори?
7. Композитор приєднався до гурту закордоном.
8. Він не використовує свій голос повністю.

Write an essay. Children of musicians get into music as well. Dwell upon the advantages and disadvantages of growing up in a musical family

Text IX

Playing in an orchestra

If you were in an orchestra, what would you play? Would you play a tuba, a trumpet or a saxophone? Perhaps you would prefer a stringed instrument like a violin or a cello. Maybe you would enjoy percussion more. You could play the kettledrum. There are instruments that have keyboards. A piano and an organ have keyboards. There are instruments that have strings on them. A guitar, banjo and mandolin have strings on them. There are instruments that you blow into. A flute, a French horn and a harmonica are all instruments that you blow into. There are instruments that you hit with a stick. A drum and a cymbal are two things that you would hit with a stick. If you are in an orchestra, you have to watch the conductor. He will lead you through the piece of music. You might just want to be in a band for fun. You could join a rock band or a dance band. Some people learn to read music. Music notes are written on a staff. Each note represents a sound. There are whole notes, half notes, quarter notes and eighth notes. Each one of these is held for a different number of beats. It is good to learn about music. You have to learn your scales, and learn about sharps and flats. If you want to learn how to play an instrument, it is best to take music lessons.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

perhaps	[pə'hæps]	можливо
kettledrum	['kɛtlɪdrʌm]	літавра
lead orchestra	[li:d 'ɔ:kɪstrə]	приводьте оркестр
staff	[stɑ:f]	персонал
represent	[,rɛprɪ'zɛnt]	представити
scales	[skeɪlz]	масштаби
sharps	[ʃɑ:ps]	дієз
flat	[flæt]	бімоль

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Я мрію стати диригентом.
2. Бувають шести,семи та восьми струнні гітари.
3. В Америці дуже популярний банджо.
4. Коли мені кажуть про джаз – в голові я чую саксофон.
5. Мені подобається звук флейти.
6. Літаври – це музичний ударний інструмент дуже давнього походження.

7. Ноти займають місце на нотному стані.
8. Для чого потрібен барабан?
9. Музична нота, яка піднімає на півтон вище природної висоти тону – дієз.
10. Невеликий оркестр заграє національний гімн.

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of bands can you join?
2. What instruments do we call “percussion”?
3. What is mandoline?
4. What kind of notes do you know?
5. What kind of instruments do we have in brass and woodwind sections?
6. What instruments are listed in this text?
7. Why do you need to follow to conductor when you play in orchestra?
8. What groups of instruments do we have?
9. What do you need to learn playing in the orchestra?
10. What does a conductor do in an orchestra?
11. What musical instrument do you like the most and why?
12. Where do we need to write music notes?
13. How to master playing the musical instrument?
14. How does a musician play the drums?

Write an essay. Dwell upon the advantages and disadvantages of playing in an orchestra.

Text IX

The story of a musician

There once was a little girl named Rain Angel. She loved to sit at the piano and play. Rain Angel was a very gifted girl. She had a voice that gave people shivers, and she loved to sing! As Rain got older, she continued to love music. Rain became involved in the choirs and bands at her high school. She loved performing in front of people. She couldn't help but feel the sense of power she had when

she was up on stage, and there was always loud clapping when she finished a song.

Rain soon went out on her own and looked for someone that could help her become famous. Rain wanted to share her talent with the world. She felt that her special talent for music helped people feel good.

Rain went out into the big world, and she did very well. She was always performing her best, and someone finally noticed her. Her new agent helped her to make her first album. Rain became famous because she never quit trying.

Rain loved her new way of life. She continued singing and playing her piano. She was even taught how to write her own music! Rain Angel had always dreamed of becoming a celebrity. She always remembered her friends and family when she was famous because they had always believed in her.

Rain Angel strove for a faraway place, and it became her reality. She always believed that what she wanted to become was her choice. She believed that if you have the strength and determination you can make your dreams come true.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

shiver	[ˈʃɪvə]	тремтіння
determination	[dɪˌtɜːmɪˈneɪʃən]	рішучість
involved	[ɪnˈvɒlvd]	залучений
even though	[ˈiːvən ðəʊ]	хоча
strove for	[strəʊv fɔː]	старався
determination	[dɪˌtɜːmɪˈneɪʃən]	визначення

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. От дикого хвилювання в мене почало тремтіння.
2. Найголовніша якість Маші - це її рішучість.
3. Весь вечір він намагався вивчити вірш.
4. Вона тремтить, як лист на гілці дерева.
5. Було дуже приємно брати участь в такому дивовижному шоу.
6. Незважаючи на те, що я набагато популярніше тебе, в нас є щось спільне.
7. Ми прагнули створити розкішну будівлю для життя.
8. Ми не можемо дозволити, щоб наша рішучість похитнулася.

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Did Rain continue to love music when she grew older?
2. Does she like singing or playing some music instrument?
3. Did she sing in a choir or in a band at high school?
4. Did Rain become a celebrity or not?
5. Friends and family supported Rain's dreams, didn't they?
6. What did Rain Angel like to do?
7. Has she ever been a participant in school choir or music band?
8. What was her dream?
9. How to be successful? What qualities do you need to obtain?
10. Does Rain Angel write music?

Write an essay. Some people believe, to become a successful musician, you need to obtain special qualities, others believe it is all because of talent. Give your opinion and examples.

Text IX

The great musician: Mozart

Much of the music of eighteenth and nineteenth century Europe is still enjoyed by many people. Two of the greatest musicians of that time were born only thirty-four years apart, and actually knew each other for a short time. These great musicians were Mozart and Beethoven.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in Austria in the year 1756. As a child, Mozart was a musical prodigy. He began composing music before his fifth birthday, and by the time he reached his teenage years, Mozart had already written many symphonies and other musical works.

As a young man, Mozart worked as a "concert-master" for the Archbishop of Salzburg, in Austria. He also travelled to various European cities. When he was in his mid-twenties, Mozart moved to the city of Vienna. Mozart had difficulty earning a living, but during this time he wrote some excellent operas and string quartets. Many people did not yet appreciate the greatness of Mozart's music.

In his early thirties, Mozart became the court musician for the Emperor of Austria, and during the next few years Mozart continued to write many beautiful works of music. Mozart died in 1791, but although his life was short, his productivity had been enormous. The beauty, grace, and technical

precision of his music is still greatly admired, and he is considered one of the greatest musicians of all time. When Mozart was in Vienna, he met a young musician named Ludwig van Beethoven.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

enormous	[ɪ'no:məs]	великий
prodigy	['prɒdɪdʒi]	диво
appreciate	[ə'pri:ʃeɪt]	цінувати
astonishing and remarkable	[əs'tɒnɪʃɪŋ ænd rɪ'mɑ:kəbəl]	приголомшливий та видатний
earn	[ɜ:n]	заробляти

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Ця дівчинка дійсно обдарована.
2. У Маші є великий потенціал у світі музики.
3. Він цінує свою родину.
4. Це стара стаття про те, що в дитинстві він був музичним генієм.
5. Нема нічого кращого, ніж насолоджуватися, коли люди цінують твою роботу.
6. Це значить, що в тебе величезний талант.
7. Рівень високої майстерності та точності просто приголомшує.
8. Ти будеш заробляти більше, якщо отримаєш освіту

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Did Mozart and Beethoven know each other?
2. Where was Mozart born?
3. How old was Mozart when he started to write music?
4. Why did he travel to Europe?
5. What was Mozart's music like?
6. Who killed Mozart?
7. What is Mozart best known for?
8. Whom did Mozart teach?
9. Whom Mozart meet in Vienna?

10. Who was born first Beethoven or Mozart?

Write an essay. Some people believe, genius are born, not made. Give your opinion and relevant examples from your own experience.

Text X

The great musician: Beethoven

Beethoven performed some music for Mozart, who was greatly impressed by the talent of this young man. Beethoven had been born in Germany in 1770, and from an early age he had displayed a great aptitude for music.

Beethoven moved permanently to Vienna in 1792. He studied music under some famous composers, and became known for his outstanding skill in playing the piano. Beethoven began to compose more of his own music, and these works became very popular. When in his late twenties, Beethoven began to lose his hearing. He continued to compose excellent music, but he became more withdrawn, and performed less frequently.

By the year 1817, Beethoven had become completely deaf, and he could no longer perform music. However, his creative genius did not deteriorate. Instead, Beethoven created many of his greatest works despite his deafness. It was Beethoven's influence that began the "Romantic" era of music, which followed the "classical" era of the nineteenth century. Beethoven died in 1827, but his music remains famous for its beauty and originality. His greatest symphonies, such as the Fifth Symphony, are among the world's best-known works of music.

Today, the works of Mozart and Beethoven are still popular among those who appreciate great music. Music fans can look back with wonder at the musical creativity that flourished in Vienna more than two centuries ago.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

withdrawn	[wɪð'drɔ:n]	замкнутий
aptitude	['æptɪtju:d]	схильність
remain	[rɪ'meɪn]	залишається
impressed	[ɪm'prest]	вражений

outstanding skills	[aʊt'stændɪŋ skɪlz]	постійно
permanently	['pɜ:mənəntli]	видатними знаннями
deaf	[def]	глухою
aptitude	['æptɪtju:d]	здібність
frequently / withdraw	['fri:kwəntli / wɪð'drɔ:]	часто занурювалася
deteriorate	[dɪ'tɪəriəreɪt]	погіршувався

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Цей хлопчик самий замкнутий з класу.
2. У неї є схильність до малювання.
3. Він залишається сьогодні вдома.
4. Я вражена, що ти знаєш про існування цього музиканта.
5. Вона стала постійно проживати в цій країні.
6. Ми впевненні, що володіючи настільки видатними знаннями ви будете успішними.
7. Я познайомилася з глухою жінкою на тенісному матчі, вона суддя.
8. У нього є здібність до співу.
9. В дитинстві вона часто занурювалася в свій власний світ фантазій.
10. Ми могли бачити, що його стан здоров'я погіршувався неділя за неділею.

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Was Beethoven born in Italy or Germany?
2. At what age did Beethoven begin to lose his hearing?
3. How much did hearing loss affect his ability to create music?
4. What is his most famous work?
5. Did he learn music from other composers?
6. Which famous composer was shocked by the play of Beethoven?
7. What instruments did Beethoven play?
8. What did Mozart think of Beethoven?
9. Who was deaf?

Write an essay. We often hear that new technologies are going to change music soon. Discuss this view and give your own opinion.

Text XI

Handel

My favorite classical composer is Handel. He was born in the small German town of Halle. From childhood, he showed a decided taste for music. In the nursery, his only toys were trumpets, drums, flutes and anything out of which he could get musical sounds. At that time musicians were very poorly paid, and his father wanted the boy to get on well in the world. Therefore, he tried to turn the child's mind away from music by sending every instrument out of the house. However, in spite of so much care and trouble taken, it was impossible to destroy the strongest desire of the boy's nature. Then the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels heard the boy play, and was struck by his genius that he persuaded to have him properly trained. Today his famous oratorios and symphony pieces are played everywhere, and people delight at them.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

paid	[peɪd]	оплачена
persuade	[pə'sweɪd]	вмовляти
delight	[dɪ'laɪt]	насолодою
properly trained	['prɒpəli treɪnd]	належна підготовка
persuaded	[pə'sweɪdɪd]	переконали
struck	[strʌk]	здивування
poorly paid	['pɔːli peɪd]	погано оплачуваних

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Маша попросила відвести сестру в садок сьогодні.
2. Ця посилка вже оплачена.
3. Саша вмовила її піти на танці.
4. Я прочитав нову книгу із справжньою насолодою.
5. Усі співробітники повинні мати належну підготовку та екіпіровку.
6. Студенти переконали викладача це зробити.

7. Мене завжди дивує те, скільки часу ми витрачаємо на підготовку.
8. Жінки, як правило, зайняті на погано оплачуваних роботах.

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Where was Handel born?
2. What kind of toys did Handel have in childhood?
3. What did Handel's father think of his love of music?
4. Who understood that the boy was a genius when he began to play?
5. Did Handel become famous at the end of his life?
6. Where was Handel raised?
7. What toys did Handel play with?
8. How much do you really know about Handel?
9. What is Handel most famous for?
10. Do you like Handel's symphony and oratorios?

Write an essay. “My favorite classical composer”.

Text XII

Pyotr Il'yich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893)

Pyotr Il'yich Tchaikovsky was born in Russia in a military family. Tchaikovsky began taking piano lessons at the age of five. He was a talented pupil and could read music within three years. His parents were supportive and bought him an orchestra. Tchaikovsky was one of the best students of the St. Petersburg Conservatory. Tchaikovsky got financial help from a rich widow most of his life. After the graduation, he became a teacher in Moscow music school. His music and performance style was inspired by Balakirev. Tchaikovsky was a master of the miniature forms used in ballet. The first operas written by Tchaikovsky were Eugene Onegin and the Queen of Spades. The first of Tchaikovsky full length ballet was Swan Lake Completed in 1876 followed in 1889 – by the Sleeping Beauty. Tchaikovsky wrote Six Symphonies such as Winter Dreams and little Russian. It was composed. In 1872 Shortly Before his death in 1893. Tchaikovsky directed. “Pathetique Symphony”.

Write down new words. Give translation and write down new words into vocabulary.

military	[ˈmɪlɪtəri]	військовий
born	[bɔ:n]	народився
support	[səˈpɔ:t]	підтримав
rich widow	[rɪʃˈwɪdəʊ]	багата удова
graduation	[ˌgrædʒʊˈeɪʃən]	випуск (учбового закладу)
inspire	[ɪnˈspaɪə]	надихати
full length	[fʊl lɛŋθ]	повномірний (метраж)
compose	[kəmˈpəʊz]	складати
direct	[dɪˈrekt]	режисерувати

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Що тебе надихає на творчість?
2. Зі скількох років ти вмів читати?
3. В яку пору року ти народився?
4. Він був самим хоробрим військовим.
5. “Багата удова” – нова постановка в театрі.
6. Ми скоро будемо випускатися з університету.
7. Скільки опер написав Чайковський?
8. Хто надихав Чайковського?
9. Сім’я підтримувала Петра під час його навчання.
10. Як називався перший балет Чайковського?

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. How supportive were the parents of Tchaikovsky?
2. Where did Tchaikovsky work?
3. When Tchaikovsky finish writing ballet the Swan Lake?
4. What instrument did parents buy to Pyotr?
5. How many symphonies did composer write?
6. What was the musician’s first ballet?
7. How many symphonies did Tchaikovsky write?
8. At what age did he start playing the piano?
9. Who helped the musician financially?

10. Which conservatory did he graduate from?

Text XIII

The Review

Some long-running London musicals like “Les Miserables” and “Mamma Mia” are successful because, there is a convincing storyline to keep you interested. This does not happen with “We Will Rock You”. Unless you are a real Queen fan, you will be falling asleep after the first half hour. The musical is set in a futuristic world of “Gaga” pop music where the government wants to destroy all individuality. However, the plot and songs often have very little to do with what is actually happening on stage. Although there are some strong singers, the jokes are weak and the acting is generally poor. The special effects are spectacular but do not add anything. The best thing about the show is definitely the band. The musicians, who play live but unseen, are real professionals, especially the lead guitarist. However, if you want to listen some good Queen songs, it would be a lot cheaper and more fun to buy their greatest hits album and listen at home.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

successful	[sək'sesfl]	успішний
convincing storyline	[kən'vɪn.sɪŋ 'stɔːrɪ.laɪn]	переконливий сюжет
destroy	[dɪ'strɔɪ]	знищити
the plot	[ðə plɒt]	сюжет
spectacular	[spek'tæk.jʊ.lər]	захоплюючий
definitely	['defɪnətli]	безумовно
lead guitarist	[li:d ɡɪ'tɑːrɪst]	провідний гітарист
long-running	['lɒŋ.rʌn.ɪŋ]	довгограючий, тривалий

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Why are some long-running London musicals so successful?
2. Where was the musical set?
3. Why do the songs have little to do with what is happening on stage?
4. What is the best thing about the show?

5. Who are the real professional musicians?
6. What can you do if you want to listen the Queen songs for a cheaper prize?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Який останній фільм був з захоплюючим сюжетом?
2. Чи знаєш ти якусь інформацію про провідного соліста гурту “Queen”?
3. Мені подобаються спектаклі з переконливим сюжетом.
4. Ти грав колись на гітарі?
5. Провідний гітарист провів прекрасний концерт.
6. Кожен музикант хоче мати успіх у своїй роботі.
7. Фантастична музика і переконливий сюжет, тримає глядача зацікавленим.
8. Професійний музикант – це той, хто співає вживу?

Text XIV

About myself and my family

I am a first year student of the Choreography faculty of the South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushinsky. I am very happy that I study here. Our university is one of the oldest institutions of Ukraine. I entered the Choreography faculty because it is interesting for me. In five years I will get two specialities. I will have chance to become a dance teacher or to work as a choreographer in one of the dance schools. I will choose the last one. I like to dance and dream to become a well-known choreographer.

I think person who chooses this profession has to be ready to face different situations and devote himself fully. I understand the difficulties of this profession, but I believe that it is really needed. I want to provide expert training with a strong foundation in dance technique. I believe that it is really needed and hope to help a lot of people. I will also improve my English and computer skills. Our world changes very fast and that is why self-education is very important nowadays.

As for my family it is not very big, just mother, father, brother and I. My brother Misha is a pupil of the ninth grade, my mother is a dentist and my father is a computer engineer. They love their jobs very much. There is one more member of our family I forgot to mention. It is our poodle Tim. We all like to play with him. My parents and I are very busy and we don't have much free time on

week-days. But we always get together for supper at eight o'clock. After supper we wash dishes, drink coffee or tea and watch TV. I always try to spend more time with my family. I love my family very much. We always help each other. Everyone in my family is my best friend. I am doing quite well at my studies and pass all tests easily. My parents are proud of my marks. Sport is one of my hobbies. It helps me to keep in a good shape and stay healthy. I play basket-ball very well, so I take part in competitions as a member of a local team.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

include	[In'klu:d]	включати
lead to success	[led tu: sqk'ses]	веде до успіху
unemployment	[,ʌnɪm'plɔɪmənt]	безробіття
improve skills	[Im'pru:v skɪls]	покращувати навички
to mention	['menʃn]	згадати
competition	[kɒmpɪ'tɪʃn]	змагання
local team	['lɒkəl ti:m]	місцева команда
computer engineer	[kəm'pjʊ:tər ,endʒɪ'nɪə]	програміст
to pass tests	[tu: pɑ:s tests]	здавати тести
to be proud of	[tu: bi: praʊd ɒv]	гордитися
to enter the Institute	[tu: 'entə ði 'ɪnstɪtju:t]	поступати в інститут

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Where do you study?
2. Are you the only child in a family?
3. How many are there in a family?
4. Where do your parents work?
5. Do you have a pet?
6. Do you have close relationships with your family?
7. Do you go in for sports?

8. Do you take part in any sport competitions?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Учитель може зробити обстановку радісною.
2. Діти потребують захисту, коли вони в школі.
3. Особисті якості учителя і його зовнішній вид роблять великий вплив на учнів.
4. Питання ефективного виховання залишається відкритим на сьогодні.
5. Школа робить вплив на дитину не лише під час заняття, але і за її межами.
6. Ми пропонуємо усім вступити до нашого клубу.
7. Програміст, одна з найбільш потрібних спеціальностей.
8. Безробіття заважає країні розвиватися.

Write an essay. Tell your group mates about yourself and your family.

Text XV

**SOUTH-UKRAINIAN NATIONAL PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER
K.D.USHINSKY**

Ukraine has a lot of stupendous universities and institutes. South-Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushinsky is worth saying about.

This university is one of the oldest schools in Ukraine. It was the first pedagogical institution in the south of our country. It was founded in Odessa on the 2nd of May in 1817 by the Empirer Alexander I on the basis of Richelievsky Lycee.

During its long history its name was changed several times. In 1945 for its great services in training teachers it received the name of outstanding pedagogist Konstantin Dmitrievich Ushinsky.

The University was one of the first among Ukraine's Universities and Institutes admitted to the Association of European Universities (IAU). Also it is the member of Observatory, of the Magna Charta and the East-European University Network(EEUN).

More than 100.000 teachers all over the world were students of this university. Many of them became famous teachers and great scientist of Ukraine, who outstripped their time in their research work. And many graduates stayed there as teachers. Today many well known educators work there. Among them : R. Martynova, A. Bogush, A. Chebykin, V. Chumak and others. That's why, it goes without saying, students are very proud of their university. Now there are about 15 faculties in the University which train teachers in many subjects: Ukrainian, Foreign Language, Physics, Mathematics, Biology and Chemistry, Philosophy and History, Primary and Nursery Education, Physical Education, Computer study Psychology and others. Also there is a good and big library in it, many reading rooms and computer classes and for those, who goes in for sports, the University has a good gymnasiums and a stadium.

The academic year in the University starts in September and lasts for 10 month. There are two terms in each year: an autumn term and a spring term. As a rule, classes in the University begin at 8 am. The students usually have three or four lectures. The breaks between them are 20 minutes. so they can go to the canteen and have a bite or just to have a rest. Twice a year the students take their exams: in January and in June. But, of course, they should work hard during the whole year to be successful in exams. Those who pass exams successfully in winter and summer get their scholarship. They like to say that in spite of the fact that it is difficult enough to study in the University they like it very much. It is the great pleasure to be a member of that friendly family South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D Ushinsky.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write them down into the vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

to be admitted (to)	[tu:] [bi:] [əd'mɪtɪd]	бути прийнятим в
to be proud of	[tu:] [bi:] [praʊd] [Pv]	гордиться (кем-н. или чем-н.)
to be successful in	[tu:] [bi:] [sək'sesf(ə)l] [In]	бути успішним в
to be worth	[tu:] [bi:] [wɜ:θ]	бути гідним чогось.
diligent	['dɪlɪɡənt]	старанний
double period	['dʌbl] ['pi(ə)rɪəd]	подвійний урок, "пара"
great service	[greɪt] ['sɛ:vɪs]	велика заслуга

to have a bite	[tu: hɪv [ə,(eɪ) baɪt]	перекусити
scholarship	['skɒləʃɪp]	стипендія
stupendous	[stju: 'pendəs]	дуже важливий
to train (teachers)	[tu:] [treɪn] ['ti:tʃ]	навчати, готувати викладачів

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Are there many stupendous universities and institutes in Ukraine?
2. Is SNPU named after K. D. Ushinsky old? How old is it?
4. When and why was SNPU named after K. D. Ushinsky?
5. How many teachers were students of SNPU?
6. Is teaching a noble profession? Prove it.
7. How long does an academic year last? How many terms is it divided into?
8. Where can the students of SNPU have a bite? Where do you prefer to eat?
9. Why is it very important to be successful in exams? Are you a diligent student?
10. What is a scholarship? Do you receive a scholarship? Does anybody in your group receive an increased scholarship?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Південноукраїнський національний педагогічний університет імені К. Д. Ушинського коштує того, щоб про нього говорили.
2. Університет був одним з перших Університетів і інститутів України прийнятий до складу Асоціації Європейських Університетів.
3. Багато студентів університету стало передовими учителями і відомими ученими України, випередивши свій час.
4. Звичайно, студенти дуже гордяться своїми університетом і своїми викладачами.
5. Зараз в університеті більше 15 факультетів, які готують учителів по багатьох предметах
6. Академічний рік починається у вересні і триває 10 місяців.

7. Відповідальні студенти, які старанно працюють впродовж року, успішно складають іспити і отримують стипендію.
8. Декілька студентів у групі отримують підвищену стипендію.

7. You have an interview now. Tell about your university. Be creative and work in pairs with your classmates.

Text XV

My Future Profession (Choreography faculty)

I am a first year student of the Choreography faculty of the South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushinsky. I am very happy that I study here. Our university is one of the oldest institutions of Ukraine. I entered the Choreography faculty because it is interesting for me. I like to dance and dream to become a well-known choreographer. Ukrainians have rich folk culture. Hopak is one of the most known dances. It's an energetic folk dance involving a competition among the dancers. The name is coming from the Ukrainian "hop" – exclamation uttered during the dance. The basic movements include the running, wide and high jumps with flapping feet. People are dancing hopak in Ukrainian folk costumes. I dance folk dances very well, so I take part in concerns as a member of University's team. In five years, I will become a teacher. Teacher's profession is not easy as it may seem at first. I think person who chooses this profession has to be ready to face different situations and devote himself fully. I understand the difficulties of this profession, but I believe that it is really needed. I want to provide expert training with a strong foundation in Ukrainian dance technique, while imposing a love of dance and Ukrainian culture. I am sure that dance has a great influence on our life and moral values. I will help pupils to form their bodies and self confidence with the help of dance. My biggest dream is to open a School of Ukrainian Dance and give dancers many opportunities to experience the excitement of being on-stage while sharing their talents with a variety of audiences.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

include	[ɪn'klu:d]	включати
overcome	[əʊvə'kʌm]	долати
lead to success	[led tu: sək'ses]	веде до успіху

improve skills	[ɪm'pru:v skɪls]	покращувати навички
enter	['entə]	вступати
exclamation	[,ɛksklə'meɪʃən]	вигук
flapping	['flæpɪŋ]	плескаючий
fully	['fʊli]	у повному обсязі
provide	[prə'vaɪd]	надавати
difficulties	['dɪfɪkəltɪz]	ускладнення
values	['vælju:z]	значення, цінне

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Will your job give you opportunities in future?
2. What are choreographers supposed to do?
3. Is this speciality important and needed?
4. Why is the profession of a choreographer so difficult?
5. What should people be prepared for when choose the profession of a choreographer?
6. How does dance affect our lives?
7. What are the main movements in hopak?
8. What does hopak dance include?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Ми пропонуємо вам вступити до нашого клубу.
2. Цей вигук вирвався у мене випадково.
3. Я не можу вимовити скоромовки.
4. Глядач який плескає заважає танцюристу танцювати.
5. Я намагаюся виконувати усе повністю.
6. Він не мав нічого цінного сказати.
7. Вона досягне успіху, покращивши навички.
8. Вони вступили до найскладнішого закладу, щоб подолати перешкоди.

Write an essay. Describe peculiarities of a choreographer's profession.

Carlos Acosta

Carlos Acosta is one of the greatest living ballet dancers. He was the first black principal dancer at Covent Garden in London. He is famous around the world and in his home country of Cuba he is a national hero. Carlos now travels the world but always sees Cuba as his home. All his family are still there. In Cuba he isn't a foreigner. He says that in Cuba a child learns to dance first and then to speak. He talks about the heat and the sea, about dance and music and happiness.

“Cuba is always going to be my home. In my heart, that's the only country, you know, and because that's where all my relatives are, my memories, you know, and this is the only place I'm never going to be a foreigner. You learn how to dance first, then you learn how to speak, you know, in Cuba. It's something that's been passed on through generation to generation. And it's also, you know, the heat, and the tropic, and the sea and ... it's almost that's what, er, it's asking for, dance and music and happiness”.

Carlos was born in Havana, the youngest of eleven children in a poor family. He often missed school. He was a champion break-dancer in the streets but didn't want to be a professional dancer. When he was nine, his father sent him to ballet school. Carlos hated it. He told his father he wanted to do something else.

“So, I, I did tell him many times that I didn't want to be ... and that I wanted to do something else –football, you know – but he didn't want to hear it. So, I went and I ... but thank God he didn't want to hear it because thanks to that I'm here now”.

At ballet school, Carlos wasn't always a good student and didn't want to be a dancer. But, when he was thirteen, Carlos saw the Cuban National Ballet and he loved it so much that he changed his mind about ballet. He decided to work hard and three years later, at sixteen, he travelled to Europe for the first time. That year he won four major dance competitions and became famous all over the world. Now he is an international star and he dances in many countries, but he still goes home to Cuba several times a year to visit his family.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

principal	['prɪn.sɪ.pəl]	солист
foreigner	['fɔr.ən.nər]	іноземець
heat	[hi:t]	тепло
relative	['relətɪv]	відносна
generation	['dʒenə'reɪʃn]	покоління
major	['meɪdʒə(r)]	основні
several	['sevrəl]	декілька
competition	['kɒmpə'tɪʃn]	конкурс
relatives	['relətɪvz]	родичі
greatest	['greɪtɪst]	найвеличнійший
pass	[pɑ:st]	передавати (щось)

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What is Carlos Acosta famous for?
2. What does Cuba mean to Carlos?
3. What memories did Carlos share about his childhood?
4. What was his childhood dream?
5. Did his father support dancing lessons?
6. What happened to Carlos at the age of thirteen?
7. Why did Carlos become famous all over the world?
8. Is Carlos Acosta famous now?
9. Why did Carlos miss school?
10. How old was Carlos when he first traveled to Europe?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Я мрію відвідати Кубу і побачити Карлоса Акоста.
2. Не хочу виходити з дому, тому що на вулиці дуже жарко, але море ще холодне.
3. Моя сім'я мріє відвідати багато країн світу.
4. Батько Карлоса змушував його займатися балетом.

5. Карлос вважає Кубу своїм домом.
6. Скільки років було Карлосу, коли він навчався в балетній школі?
7. Хто підштовхнув Карлоса, стати танцівником?
8. Родичі чекають на Карлоса, поки він, подорожує світом.

Write an essay. Discuss stages of becoming a successful choreographer. Share your experience and the career of your role model.

Choreographers: What Do They Do?

If you enjoyed the last ballet or musical show you attended, you should thank the choreographer. A choreographer is responsible for dance movements so that they match the music. Choreographers have to be creative and have a great understanding of music, rhythm and body movement. A choreographer has to create a dance, movement by movement, that is exciting, each note of the music being played. Whether it is the latest pop song or classical sonata, the dance has to match and be inventive and appropriate from the first note to the last. There are two basic types of choreography. The first is improvisation, where the choreographer and the dancers improvise their movements within those rules. This type of choreography gives a great deal of freedom to the dancers. The second type of choreography is planned. The ideas of the dancer are nearly always unused in this type of choreography. The dance is as strictly written and every word must be followed. Choreography is used in many events that include stylized body movements. Such examples are synchronized swimming, ice skating, cheerleading and gymnastics.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

sequencing	['si:kwənsɪŋ]	послідовність дій
create	[kri'eɪt]	создавать, придумывать
accompanying	[ə'kʌmpəniŋ]	сопровождающий
be inventive	[ɪn'ventɪv]	быть изобретательным
appropriate	[ə'prəʊpriət]	відповідний

guideline	['gaɪdlɪn]	керуючі накази
though	[ðəʊ]	хоча
dance sequence	['si'kwəns]	последовательность
strictly	['striktli]	строго
chapter	['tʃæptə(r)]	розділ у книзі
stylized	['staɪləɪzd]	стилизованный
tune	[tju:n]	в гармонии
involved	[ɪn'vɒlvd]	бере участь
responsible	[rɪs'pɒnsəbl]	відповідальний
literally	['lɪtərəli]	дослівно
particularly	[pə'tɪkjʊləli]	зокрема, особливо

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What qualities should Choreographers have?
2. What two basic types of choreography exist?
3. Where, besides dance, a large amount of body movements are used?
4. What synchronized sports do you know?
5. What do you think about improvisation?
6. What does the word “choreography” literally mean?
7. Why is it important to record your performances?
8. How many types of choreography are there?
9. What things are choreographers responsible for?
10. What type of choreography has every movement written by choreographer?
11. How is music and dance bounded?
12. What basic types of choreography can you name?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down

1. В будь-якій роботі існує послідовність дій.
2. Потрібно виконувати вказівки керівника.
3. Я вважаю себе відповідальною людиною.

4. Я не знаю дослівного перекладу цього слова.
5. Цей костюм виглядає дуже строго.
6. Я не читала цей розділ ще, не говори мені нічого.
7. Імпровізуючи людина може самовиражатися найкраще.
8. Хореограф створює строго написаний танець, де кожна партія різна.
9. Хореограф не тільки вигадує рухи, а й стежить за тим, щоб вони виконувались синхронно.

Write an essay. Dwell upon the importance of the choreography subject in education.

Martha Graham

'People have asked me why I chose to be a dancer. I did not choose. I was chosen to be a dancer, and with that, you live all your life.' (Graham, M. 1991)

Martha Graham was one of the most influential figures in American modern dance, and her techniques and styles are still practiced today. Martha Graham (1894-1991) was a truly inspirational and revolutionary performer and choreographer throughout the 20th century. Her work was a great influence to people from all aspects of the arts, from famous stage actors to painters, composers, sculptors and of course choreographers. Over Graham's seventy year long career she created a great many one hundred and eighty one pieces. She became widely known throughout all ages and decades. Her first debut was in the 1920's. As time went on, she became more experienced and wiser in the modern dance field. Martha Graham, whose style was considered controversial, became one of the finest choreographers and dancers in the dance world. It was 1926 when Graham formed the 'Martha Graham Dance Company'. Many of her performances would involve a rather racy theme, or something that was very rare for the period in which it was created. She also reflected what was going on around her socially. Graham changed the concept of what we know as 'contemporary/modern dance'.

Martha Graham is still celebrated today as one of the most important performers and choreographers of all time. *Maple Leaf Rag* (1990) was Grahams last choreographed work with a score by Scott Joplin and Calvin Klein's costumes. Graham was working on a piece called *The Eye of the Goddess* before her death in 1991. It was her new ballet for the Olympic Games in Barcelona.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

influential_	['ɪn.flu'en.ʃəl]	влиятельный
throughout_	[θru: 'aʊt]	на протяжении
decade_	['dekeɪd]	десятилетие
piece_	[pi:s]	пьеса
widely known_	['waɪdli nəʊn]	широко известный
dance field_	[da:ns fi:ld]	танцевальная округа
controversial_	['kɒntrə'vɜ:ʃəl]	спорный
rare_	[reə(r)]	редкий
reflect_	[rɪ'flekt]	отражать
socially_	['səʊʃəli]	социально
goddess_	['gɒdes]	богиня

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What was Martha Graham famous for?
2. How did she influence dance world?
3. How many pieces did Graham choreograph?
4. When was the Martha Graham's dance company founded?
5. What theme did Graham show in her performances?
6. What other themes did Graham reflect?
7. Which work was the last?
8. What was the last event Graham's last work was choreographed for?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Представляти свою країну на Олімпійських іграх мрія кожного спортсмена.
2. Для мудрого постановника важливо надихнути глядача.

3. Відвідуючи театр, танцюрист набирається досвіду.
4. У кожній сфері діяльності є свої впливові особистості.
5. У різні періоди практикують різні техніки танцю.
6. З роками люди стають мудрішими і набираються досвіду.
7. Модерн був спірним стилем, коли зароджувався.
8. Традиційні циганські танці, надихнули багатьох артистів.

Write an essay. Dwell upon the career of the most famous Ukrainian choreographers.

Flamenco

'It's really a performance art and takes years to perfect. '

I go to a flamenco club every Friday just to watch the dancing. The British love flamenco and I'm one of them. I happened to be in Andalucia on holiday when the flamenco festival was on, and it just blew me away. Now there's an annual festival in London and it is getting more popular every year, partly because flamenco's changing so much. There are still those who perform it the traditional gypsy way, but others have experimented with a fusion of styles, mixing flamenco with jazz, modern dance? even ballet. But what I love most is the pride and fiery passion of the gypsy temperament. I'm sure this is its basic appeal - we have nothing like it in British culture.

I go to classes every week and more people are joining all the time, both men and women/ Some come to get rid of stress after a day's work, some are very committed and want to be professionals. It's really a performance art and takes years to perfect. Still, I find it exhilarating to stamp out passionate rhythms with twenty other people. It's the only place I can use that kind of aggressive energy, but at the same time I'm allowed to be so feminine, and feel proud and free. To me, flamenco is the ultimate in self-expression. It's all about the way people feel. When I watch flamenco, I see the dancers make confessions on stage. When I dance flamenco. I feel as if I'm dancing my life.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

annual festival	['ænjuəl 'festɪvl]	щорічний фестиваль.
exhilarating	[ɪg'zɪl.ə.reɪ.tɪŋ]	що хвилює
fusion	['fju:zən]	злиття, з'єднання
pride	[praɪd]	гордість
fiery passion	['faɪə.ri 'pæʃ.ən]	полум'яна пристрась
gypsy	['dʒɪp.si]	циганська.
committed	[kə'mɪt.ɪd]	досконалі
appeal	[ə'pi:l]	подобається
primal	['praɪməl]	первісний
occasion	[ə'keɪzən]	випадок
confession	[kən'feʃən]	визнання
express	[ɪks'pres]	висловлювати
exhilarating	[ɪg'zɪləreɪtɪŋ]	хвилюючий
passionate	['pæʃənət]	пристрасний
encouraged	[ɪn'kʌrɪdʒd]	заохочувати
stamp	[stæmp]	друк.
make confessions	[meɪk kən'feʃən]	зробити визнання

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What does music mean to us?
2. What are the most popular forms of socializing for young people, except clubbing?
3. After what event did Monika fall in love with flamenco?
4. Do dancers perform just the classic style of flamenco nowadays?
5. What does Monika love the most in flamenco?
6. Does she visit any dance classes?
7. How does Monika feel while her classes?
8. What does flamenco mean to Monika?
9. Where does the annual flamenco festival held?

10. What do gypsies have in their culture that British people don't?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. В Одесі проводиться щорічний фестиваль з бальних танців.
2. Цигани показують гордість і вогненну пристрасть у своїх танцях.
3. Танець – це найкращий спосіб для самовираження.
4. Багато танцюристів шукають визнання танцюючи на сцені.
5. Якщо ти хочеш стати професійним танцюристом, ти повинен проводити багато часу в танцювальному класі.
6. Багато людей танцюють після роботи, щоб позбутися від стресу.
7. В танці люди самовиражаються через рух.
8. Танцювальні експерименти в різних стилях стають більш хвилюючими.
9. Темперамент циган змушує їх танцювати більш енергійні танці.

Write an essay. Dwell upon the career of the most famous Ukrainian choreographers.

A brief note on the history of ballet

The professional dance developed in Rome in 22 B.C with two artists - Pylades and Bathyllus. Performing tragedies, wearing costumes and masks they depicted various characters. That time all the elements of standard theatre were present: movement skills, roles to be played, a stage to play on, music, costumes, audience. Throughout the middle Ages in Italy bands of maskers went on May Day, New Year and Carnival singing, dancing, playing jokes. In the 16th century these dances were first called "ballelli" meaning simply a figure dance. Later they were staged and some of them were in the protocol of court etiquette. The most famous dancer of the 17th century was Louis XIV; called Apollo, Sun-King, he dominated the ballet of France. He "composed" ballets and the music to them was composed by Jean - Baptiste Lully. In 1661 the King established the Academie Royale de Dance. So the ballet became a professional art.

Ballet is a combination of the arts of dancing, poetry, music and painting. Composer writes music, poet writes drama or poetry, choreographer conducts dances, decorative artist decorates the stage and carries us from one place to another. Dancers guided by music, thought of the poet and will of choreographer. They are wonderful in their costumes. The dancer is selected for his potential. Selection is taking place between the age of 10-11. Making the instrument is a gradual process, lasting 8-9 years. The dancer should be slim, with straight legs and knees. The female must have proper toes for point work. Dancer should be artistic and expressive. There are the rare classical dancers from whom the ballerinas are chosen. From the beginning of 508 B. C the groups of competitors were trained at the spring festival of Dionysus by a "choragus" ("choreographer"). That's why the dances became virtuosic. But their performance was amateur's.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

develop	[dɪ'veləp]	розвивати
various	['veəriəs]	різні
depict	[dɪ'pɪkt]	зображувати
stage	[steɪdʒ]	сцена
performance	[pə'fɔ:məns]	виступ
composer	[kəm'pəʊzər]	композитор
straight legs and knees	[streɪt legz ænd ni:s]	прямі ноги і коліна
amateur	['æm.ətər]	любительський

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Who trained the groups of competitors?
2. What kind of performance was it in 508 B.C.?
3. Who was the first dance performer?
4. Did they have a stage to act on?
5. Who composed "ballets" and music in France for court etiquette performances?
6. When did ballet become a professional art?
7. What do you know about the development of ballet in Ukraine?
8. Who are the leading dancers you know?

9. What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a ballet dancer?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Я танцюрист, хореограф, а також учитель танців.
2. Усе своє життя я створювала і виступала.
3. Мені подобається створювати і бути джерелом натхнення для інших людей.
4. Моя професійна кар'єра почалася у віці п'ятнадцяти років.
5. Найбільше я люблю працювати з обдарованими людьми.
6. Складно отримати постійну роботу, коли починаєш кар'єру і робиш собі ім'я.
7. Потрібне постійне навчання і тренування.

Write an essay. Ballet is a combination of the arts of dancing, poetry, music and painting.

Capoeira

'A big city person might see it as a form of self-defence, while for others it's a way of life. '

It was a sunny winters day in London when I first heard the music. Exotic instruments. hypnotic rhythms. I turned round. Was it a dance? Some sort of fight? Acrobatics? 'What is it?' 'Capoeira.' 'Capo-what?' 'Ca-po-ei-ra. A Brazilian martial art.' As I later discovered, it's all of these things and more. It originated nearly 400 years ago as a form of self-defence amongst African slaves. They disguised it as a folk dance to make it acceptable, and it developed from there. Brazilians say they 'play' capoeira, like a game, not a fight. It's quite difficult to learn, but I don't do it just to get physically fit; it's the mind-body-spirit connection that begins to change you.

You meet so many different people, especially Brazilians, and they have a completely different take on life. I used to be very shy but I've lost some of my inhibitions - and I don't get uptight when things go wrong. I enjoy life and appreciate the good things. Anyone can find some form of identity in capoeira. For instance, a big city person might see it as a form of self-defence, white for others it's a way of life. Its philosophy is to release good energy. When everybody's facing each other in the circle, and the instruments are playing, and everybody's focusing on the two players in the middle, singing and clapping to the music, you're definitely going to feel something. And if you don't, then you're not doing it right.

Keith, 24

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

self-defence	['self.dɪ'fens]	самозахист.
disguised	[dɪs'gaɪzd]	під видом.
folk dance	[fəʊk]	народний танець.
acceptable	[dɑ:nəs]	приемливий.
developed	[dɪ'vel.əpt]	розроблено.
especially	[ɪ'speʃəli]	особливо.
different take on	['dɪfrənt teɪk ɒn]	інший погляд на.
get uptight	[get 'ʌp'taɪt]	отримати стривожений.
appreciate	[ə'pri:ʃieɪt]	цінувати.

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the word `capoeira` mean?
2. Where and when did it appear?
3. What did Brazilians tell people about capoeira?
4. What does capoeira means to author?
5. How do the original lessons of capoeira look like?
6. How do you feel while dancing capoeira?
7. Why is it called mind-body-spirit connection?
8. What is your opinion of capoeira?
9. Have you seen anyone practicing it?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Вона викладає інший погляд на шкільні танці.
2. Діти не чують ритм музики

3. Нам сказали цінувати друг дуга
4. Вони грають у футбол в спортивному залі
5. Діти знають, що вони танцюватимуть народні танці сьогодні.
6. Щоп'ятниці проходять шкільні танці.
7. Навчання вдома це особливо важко.
8. Ти не рухаєшся під ритм музики, це самозахист?
9. Я впевнений у своїх силах.

Write an essay. How did you decide to become a choreographer? Was it something you have always wanted to do? Was it something that happened suddenly?

Dance school

It is the first school dance that I have ever been to. All of the boys are standing on one side of the gymnasium, and all of the girls are on the other side. There is loud music playing, and I can hardly hear my friends talking. The music is going fast, and some people are starting to move to the beat of the song. Soon all the girls are dancing, but the boys are still standing against the wall. Then the song ends, and slow music comes on. I don't know what to do, so I just go and stand against the wall. Then one of the boys in my class comes over and asks me if I would like to dance to the slow song. I really feel awkward and nervous, but say yes. We go out into the middle of the gym, and he puts his hands on my waist, and I put my hands on his shoulders. We start to move to the music, and we step on each other's feet! He is bigger than me, so my toe starts to hurt a little bit! As we continue to "slow dance," more boys and girls come to the middle of the gym to dance together. It sure is funny to watch people dance because they are stepping on each other's toes and bumping into each other and turning in opposite directions! Soon the song ends, and the boys go to one side of the gym again. The girls decide that they want to dance to a fast song, so they stay in the middle of the gym and dance with one another. Our teachers are making sure that we are behaving because they are watching us. I wonder if they want to dance. They probably are remembering their first dance school. I wonder if someday I'll be grown up just like the teachers and laughing at the memories of my first school dance? I sure hope so!

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

school dance	[sku:l dɑ:ns]	шкільні танці
standing on the side	['stændɪŋ ɒn ðə saɪd]	стояти осторонь
hardly	['hɑ:dlɪ]	ледве
the beat of the song	[ðə bi:t ɒv ðə sɒŋ]	ритм музики
to stand against	[tu: stænd ə'genst]	стояти навпроти
awkward	['ɔ:kwəd]	незграбно, незручно
the gym	[ðə dʒɪm]	спортивний зал
shoulder	['ʃəʊldə]	плече
to bump into	[tu: bʌmp 'ɪntu:]	наштовхнутися, зіткнутися
opposite direction	['ɒpəzɪt dɪ'rekʃən]	навпроти
to make sure	[tu: meɪk ʃʊə]	бути упевненим
to wonder	[tu: 'wʌndə]	здогадуватися

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Він з'явився на сцені уперше
2. На зустрічі випускників ми дивилися наші шкільні танці.
3. Я не можу стояти осторонь коли хтось танцює.
4. Вчора була важка репетиція, тому сьогодні я ледве встала з ліжка.
5. Я займаюся в спортивній залі для укріплення своїх м'язів.
6. Моя учениця дуже добре відчуває ритм музики.
7. Танцівник завжди повинен бути впевненим у собі.
8. На репетиціях я завжди намагалась здогадатися, який стиль танцю ми будемо
9. При виконанні цього руху танцівники повинні стояти навпроти один одного.
10. На одній з репетицій я травмувала плече.
11. Маленькі дітки, які тільки починають займатися танцями, незграбно виконують деякі рухи.

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What's the atmosphere like when entering the school dance?

2. Did the girl dance with somebody? How did she feel?
3. Was the boy a really good dancer when dancing with the girl?
4. Who were more active to dance? Boys or girls?
5. What happened next after the slow dance?
6. What about teachers there? What were they thinking about?
7. How did the girl feel herself when thinking about growing up?
8. Was the girls nervous or shy on her first school dance?

Write an essay. What's the best dance performance you've ever been to?

Can ballet change lives?

Last night I was wowed, very wowed. I had the job of going to watch amateur ballet dancers performing on stage with one of the UK's top professional ballet companies. A performance like this seemed very risky and I asked myself, 'Are they mad?'. Before I tell you the answer, I'll tell you why I had such big doubts.

The idea of mixing amateur and professional dancers started a couple of years ago when two friends with very different jobs found a way of working together. One of the men had created an award-winning TV series, *Musicality*, in which amateurs trained to perform in the musical *Chicago*. The other man runs a charity called *Youth at Risk* which works with young people who have serious problems with aggression and antisocial behavior. Although it was a risk, the two men thought they could make a TV program in which ballet changed the lives of young people with problems.

Their idea was this: if the young people could accept the strict discipline and challenge of ballet training, it would build their self-esteem and give them new confidence in themselves. The first step was to find suitable teenagers to take part and they asked teachers and youth workers already working professionally with young people at risk, to find candidates for the project. Through them 300 young people joined the program and although about half dropped out, in the end sixty teenagers appeared on stage in the public performance.

The ballet they chose was Sergei Prokofiev's Romeo and Juliet, choreographed by Sir Kenneth MacMilan. The story of Romeo and Juliet includes family conflict, the generation gap, gangs, murder, young love and teenage suicide so it is the perfect mirror for the lives of troubled young people in today's society.

Going back to my original question: 'Are they mad?' The answer is definitely 'no'. As soon as the ballet started, my worries disappeared. It was amazing how these unlikely dancers were magically transformed into their characters. At the end of the evening I was left with this thought: 'ballet can change lives'. It is a dancing cure, not a talking cure; it is silent so it stops arguments.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

amateur	['æm.ə.tər]	любитель
performance	[pə'fɔ:məns]	виступ
award-winning	[ə'wɔ:d 'wɪnɪŋ]	отримувати нагороди
charity	['tʃærəti]	благочинність
self-esteem	['self.i'sti:m]	самоповага.
suitable	['su:təbl]	підходить.
appeared on stage	[ə'piəəd ɒn steɪdʒ]	з'явився на сцені.
disappeared	['dɪsə'piəəd]	зниклий.
silent	['saɪlənt]	тихий.
arguments	['ɑ:gjʊmənt]	свари

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What thought first came to the author when she visited the amateur ballet performing?
2. Tell about the idea of mixing amateur and professional dancers.
3. What problem did people who took part in TV program have?
4. What was the idea of helping people like?
5. What was the selection for the program like?
6. Why did they choose the ballet Romeo and Juliet?

7. What was the author`s opinion about this ballet?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Школа танцювального колективу - просто любителі.
2. Цей фільм був знятий відомим режисером Крістофером Ноланом та відмічений багатьма нагородами.
3. Усі доходи від концерту будуть спрямовані у благодійні організації.
4. Так танцюють тільки любителі.
5. Благодійність зараз дуже популярна.
6. Для мене найважливіше це не втратити самоповагу.
7. Твоя робота стала набагато продуктивніша.
8. Мій товариш виграв дуже багато нагород.
9. Цей день був дуже продуктивний.
10. Твоє плаття невідповідне цієї вечірці.
11. Якщо ти несподівано з'явишся на сцені, то ця сцена буде чудовою.
12. Він з'явився на сцені дуже тихо.

Write an essay. What is the most famous dance performance in the world? Why is it famous?

Do you agree with its popularity?

Move to the music

Moving to music appeals to our most primal instincts. Throughout history, people have expressed themselves through dance in rituals and ceremonies, on social occasions with friends and family, and as professional artists. Nowadays clubbing is one of the most popular forms of socializing for young people. Added to this, the huge popularity of TV programs like the Dancing with the Stars where even the clumsiest celebrities are turned into graceful ballroom dancers, has encouraged people of all ages to try it for themselves. Because of this, people of all ages are dragging themselves away from their sofas and TVs and discovering the pleasures of moving their bodies to the rhythms of music. Is this a temporary craze or a sign of the times? Moving to music appeals to our most primal instincts. Throughout history, people have expressed themselves through dance in

rituals and ceremonies, on social occasions with friends and family, and as professional artists. Nowadays clubbing is one of the most popular forms of socializing for young people. And added to this, the huge popularity of TV programmes like Strictly Come Dancing, where even the clumsiest celebrities are turned into graceful ballroom dancers, has encouraged people of all ages to try it for themselves. Meanwhile, a leading medical journal applauds the benefits: 'Dancing is a great way to build physical activity into our lives. It stimulates the senses, it's great fun and it's good for our bodies and minds.'

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

dragging away	['dræŋɪŋ ə'weɪ]	що затягує
temporary crazy	['tempərəri 'kreɪzi]	тимчасово божевільний.
appeals	[ə'pi:l]	відповідає
social occasions	['səʊʃl ə'keɪ.ʒən]	соціальні події (заходи)
encouraged	[ɪn'kʌrɪdʒd]	натхненні.
applauds	[ə'plɔ:d]	аплодує.

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. In what ways can we express ourselves?
2. What form of socializing for young people is the most popular nowadays? Why?
3. What popular dance programs do you know?
4. What do doctors think about dancing? Are they for or against it?
5. What encourages people all over the world to try dancing?
6. What are the most primal instincts we have?
7. What TV shows related to dancing do you know?
8. What do people express themselves through?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Батьки аплодують дітям
2. Хто аплодує всім?
3. Я був дійсно натхненний їх виступом.

4. Він тимчасово божевільний
5. Михайло не може танцювати, поки не буде натхненний.
6. Якщо ти закинеш м'яч в корзину, то я буду аплодувати тобі.
7. Я аплодував цій всесвітньо талановитій жінці.
8. Вчитель здогадувався, що учень незграбний.
9. Глядачі аплодували танцювальному гурту.
10. Цей божевільний чоловік, намагався вкрати мою сумку.

Write an essay. Dwell upon the career of the most famous foreign choreographer.

What Dancers Do

Dancers use body movements to tell a story, express an idea or feeling, or entertain their audiences. Most dancers study some ballet or classical dance. Classical dance training gives dancers a good foundation for most other types of dance. Many of the standard dance terms used in all types of dance are the same terms used in 17th-century ballet, a type of dancing performed for audiences in theatres. Modern dance developed early in the 20th century as a departure from classical ballet. Early modern dancers danced barefoot and began to explore movement and physical expression in new ways. Jazz dance is a form of modern dance often seen in Broadway productions. Tap dance combines sound and movement as dancers tap out rhythms with metal cleats attached to the toes and heels of their shoes. Acrobatic dance is a style of dance that is characterized by difficult gymnastic feats. Ballroom dance involves social dances such as the waltz, fox trot, cha-cha, tango, and rhumba. Ethnic or folk dance is performed by members of a particular cultural group, such as Chinese or Mexicans. Ethnic dancers do not have formal training in dance. This type of dance is based on traditions that could be hundreds of years old. Dancers who create new ballets or dance routines are called choreographers. They know how to use movement and music to tell a story, create a mood, express an idea, or celebrate movement itself. Since dance is so closely related to music, choreographers must know about various musical styles and rhythms (the pattern of a song or musical work). They often hear a piece of music first and then choreograph a dance to match it. Dance directors are experienced dancers and choreographers who train other dancers in performing a new production. They are also known as dance masters or rehearsal directors.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

body movements	['bɒdi 'mu:vmənts]	рухи тіла
audiences	['ɔ:diənsɪz]	аудиторія
classic dance	['klæsɪk dɑ:ns]	класичний танець
modern dance	['mɒdən dɑ:ns]	сучасний танець
jazz dance	[dʒæz dɑ:ns]	танець джаз
tap dance	[tæp dɑ:ns]	чечітка
ballroom dance	['bɔ:lrum dɑ:ns]	бальний танець
folk dance	[fəʊk dɑ:ns]	народний танець
create a new ballets	[kri(:)'eɪt ə nju: 'bæleɪz]	створення нових балетів
create a mood	[kri(:)'eɪt ə mu:d]	створення настрою
express an idea	[ɪks'pres ən aɪ'diə]	виразити ідею
pattern of a song	['pætən əv ə sɒŋ]	шаблон пісні
a piece of music	[ə pi:s əv 'mju:zɪk]	частина музики
match something	[mætʃ 'sʌmθɪŋ]	сполучати щось
new production	[nju: prə'dʌkʃən]	нова постановка
audition	[ɔ:'dɪʃ(ə)n]	репетиція
bad habits	[bəd 'hæbɪts]	погані звички
injure	['ɪndʒə]	забиття, рана, травма
community stage production	[kə'mju:nɪti steɪdʒ prə'dʌkʃən]	місцева постановка
entertain	[,entə'teɪn]	розважати
barefoot	['beəfʊt]	босоніж
mood	[mu:d]	настрій
recital	[rɪ'saɪtl]	концерт

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What style of dance was popular on Broadway?
2. What kind of dancing does ballroom dancing include?
3. What do folk dancers do?

4. What do dancers start with before creating their own dance style?
5. What can you tell about Ethnic dancers?
6. Why do choreographers need to know various musical styles?
7. What qualification do dance directors need to have? Why?
8. What can be called a ballroom dance?
9. What did modern dance originate from?
10. Is there anything you would like to add?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. У нього дуже гарні рухи тіла.
2. Моя подруга танцює класичний танець.
3. Мені дуже подобається нова постановка хореографа.
4. У класі хореографії я отримала травму ноги.
5. У мене гарний настрій коли я танцюю.
6. Я пішла на концерт кумира.
7. Аудиторія була заповнена учнями з усього потоку.
8. Концерт видався відмінним, усі залишилися захваті.
9. Сьогодні на заняття ми танцювали в стилі сучасних танців.
10. Після тренування я роззула і пішла босоніж.
11. Минулого тижня я отримала травму.

Write an essay. Tell about the routines choreographers/dancers have. Write about one day in the life of a choreographer/dancer.

Differences Between Choreographers & Dance Instructors

Many think choreographers and dance instructors are the same. In some duties, these two may cross. For example, a dance instructor may choreograph a performance for a play, and a choreographer

may teach movements to dancers. However, these two have different roles in the field of performing arts.

Choreographers are responsible for choreographing, or putting together a performance. In dance, this means synchronizing body movements with music. The choreographer may also plan costuming, lighting and makeup to present the best performance possible. Their responsibilities often include teaching the routine and taking part in the performance.

A dance instructor is responsible for training students in dance technique and dramatic skills. Often they specialize in a type of dance such as ballet, jazz or tap. Throughout the year, dance instructors also host concerts in which their students show what they have learned. Sometimes the dance instructor may choreograph some of the routines, and other times they may hire a professional choreographer to do it.

Choreographers most often work for dance companies or large schools. Some are also self-employed and work independently on special projects like music videos, dance competitions or contests. Dance instructors have more employment options and make more money than choreographers make. They may find job opportunities at music theatres, opera houses, and dance centers.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

Responsible	[rɪˈspɒnsəbl]	відповідальність
Participate	[pɑːˈtɪsɪ.ˌpeɪt]	брати участь
Tutelage	[ˈtjuːtɪ.lɪdʒ]	опіка
Exposure	[ɪkˈspəʊ.ʒər]	експозиція
Attending	[əˈtend]	участь
Receive	[rɪˈsiːv]	отримувати
Self-employed	[ˈself.ɪmˈplɔɪd]	приватний підприємець
Contests	[ˈkɒntests]	конкурси
Employment	[ɪmˈplɔɪmənt]	працевлаштування
Dance instructor	[dɑːns ɪnˈstrʌktər] [həʊst]	балетмейстер
Host		приймає, устраиває

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the differences between the choreographer and dance instructor?
2. What are the duties of the choreographer?
3. What is synchronized body movements?
4. Dance teacher responsible for teaching, Isn't he?
5. At what age does choreographer begin his training?
6. Does choreographer think about costumes?
7. Where people can get an a choreography education?
8. Where do most choreographers work?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Якби мене попросили описати, чим я займаюся, я б сказала, що працюю в підтанцівці (back up dancer) у співаків, вмузичних відео і фільмах.
2. Зазвичай я репетирую вісім годин в день, залежно від проекту.
3. Мені подобається виступати на сцені перед великою кількістю людей.
4. Найскладніше для танцюриста це проби, т.к ніколи не знаєш що саме шукає артист.
5. Багато людей думають, що танці можуть бути тільки хобі, а не кар'єрою.
6. У усіх людей є свої погані звички.
7. Учора пройшла наша генеральна репетиція.
8. Мій настрій вже ніхто не зіпсує.
9. Подивися на неї! Її рухи тіла просто чудові!
10. Мені подобаються усі стилі танців, але чечітку я не можу терпіти!

Write an essay. Dance is constantly changing and evolving and the more educated you are, the better choreographer you can be or become.

Advantages & Disadvantages of Being a Choreographer

A choreographer designs the story in a dance by putting together steps and movements of dancers that coincide with musical accompaniment. Choreographers work in a variety of dance genres, including ballet, contemporary, hip-hop and jazz. Formal education is not required, but professional choreographers usually have several years of successful dance experience and work as a choreographer's assistant.

Dance is a prominent fine art in which dancers interpret and tell a creative story through music and movement. Choreographers essentially direct the story and apply their own creative talents in putting it together. The opportunity to work professionally in a field in which you have creative passion is unique in performing arts. Top Choreographers can earn awards and garner industry recognition for their work. The payment varies depending on the qualification and the number of working hours. Either fixed monthly payment, or hourly payment is possible.

For a dancer, becoming a choreographer is similar to moving into a position in management in another workplace. A choreographer assumes a major controlling leadership role in all aspects of a dance production. She oversees the musical selection, dancers, costuming, lighting and all elements of the production. Some choreographers want total business control and start a studio. Others prefer to take charge of productions for other companies or studios. The ability to control all aspects of the dance process is a strong pull.

The physical demands of choreography work are significant. Choreographers routinely spend hours or days putting together dance pieces, teach dancers the arrangements and sometimes get involved in training by playing of the roles in the story. Choreographers who work independently or perform freelance work also have travel demands and rigorous schedules to consider. Work is sometimes hard to come, so choreographers may have to take jobs with demanding schedules to keep steady work.

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

Required	[rɪ'kwaɪər]	необхідний, обов'язковий
Prominent	['prɒm.ɪ.nənt]	відомий, видатний
Leadership	['li:də.ʃɪp]	лідерські здібності
Earned	[ɜ:n]	заробляти

Significant	[sɪg'nɪfɪkənt]	значний, істотний
Demanding	[dɪ'mɑ:n.dɪŋ]	вимогливий
Visible	['vɪzəbl]	помітний
Arrangement	[ə'reɪndʒmənt]	домовленість
Musical selection	['mju:zɪkl [sɪ'leɪʃn]	музична підбірка

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. What do you know about dance genres?
2. How do you think, professional choreographers must have a formal education?
3. Can top Choreographer earn awards and garner industry recognition for their work?
4. Do choreographers want total business control and start a studio?
5. What do you know about paying for choreography work?
6. Which town have higher pay for choreographers?
7. What about physical demands? Are they significant enough?
8. Do you want to be a choreographer?

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Він був відомий за істотний вклад та вимогливий характер
2. Це керівництво не працювало с 2017 року
3. Музична підбірка стоїть на цій шафі с 2015 року
4. Цей сценарій я отримав за видатні здібності.
5. Лідерські здібності дуже важливі для хореографів
6. Нам було важко досягти домовленості про час концерту
7. Яка подія була найвизначніша у вашому житті?
8. Від мене не вимагають помітних результатів
9. Він збирав цю музичну підборку декілька років.

Beginning Choreographer Tips

Choreography is a highly competitive field with many qualified professionals and many more dancers wishing to become choreographers. So it's not surprising that when asked to choreograph a dance or program, many beginners start off on the wrong foot in their zeal to be successful. Those who were once beginners themselves offer valuable advice for long-lasting careers.

Don't Overdo It

In their excitement about the job, beginning choreographers often try to put too much into every dance and every production. It's neither necessary nor advisable to load a dance with difficult steps. Sometimes less is more. When choreographer Jamal Sims wanted the students to look like non-dancers as they started dancing. So he arranged the dance around the simple step-touch, which made the dancers look like normal teenagers learning to dance.

Add Special Effects

Recognize that for a dance to tell a story, the dancers must use their bodies, not just their feet. Instead of focusing all energies on the dance steps, add special effects such as head turns, hair flips and subtle hand movements. Here again, less can be more. Strive for a combination of steps and other effects.

Network to Success

College professor and freelance choreographer Peter Carpenter advises networking from the beginning. In this competitive field, it's important to talk to dancers, directors and audiences at every opportunity. You never know who will attend any performance, so do your best work every time.

Study the Score

Since dance is nearly always set to music, it's vital to study the music before beginning to choreograph to it. Choreographing for musical theater is a good example. Even if you know the story and have seen the musical or Broadway production, it's important to know the cadence, breaks, rests and even the vocal lines. Don't rely on knowing the plot; study the script as well. Dance numbers should enhance and complement the story. The more clearly you understand the story and the music, the better your choreography will be.

Beware of Burnout

Choreography is an intense field, with long, exhausting hours when you're employed and sometimes long stretches between jobs. In an effort to prove yourself, it's possible to become too wrapped up in the job and career, put in too many projects, leaving you worn out and burned out. Seattle choreographer Mark Haim's career took off so fast that by age 26 he had choreographed for the Joffrey Ballet, Nederlands Dans Theater and many others. By 30 he was burned out and retreated to solitude. Twenty years later he knows what he can handle and how to pace himself.

Read and translate the text. Answer the following questions:

1. Why choreography is a highly competitive field with many qualified professionals?
2. Why do many choreographers beginners start off on the wrong foot in their zeal to be successful?
3. What is the first ruler or tip in the choreographer's work?
4. What did the choreographer Jamal Sims do?
5. How to strive for a combination of steps and other effects?
6. What advices does college professor and freelance choreographer Peter Carpenter give?
7. When is it possible to become too wrapped up in the job and career?
8. What happened with Seattle choreographer Mark Haim?

Read the new words and word combinations with their translation and write down into vocabulary. Pay attention to their spelling.

Qualified	['kwɒlɪfaɪd]	кваліфікований
Zeal	[zi:l]	завзяття
Career	[kə'riə(r)]	кар'єра
Excitement	[ɪk'saɪtmənt]	хвилювання
Arranged	[ə'reɪndʒ]	розташовані
Recognize	['rekəɡnaɪz]	визнати
Focusing	['fəʊkəsɪŋ]	фокусування
Movement	['mu:vmənt]	рух
Opportunity	['ɒpə'tju:nəti]	можливість
Cadence	['keɪ.dəns]	каденція
Script	[skrɪpt]	сценарій

Translate the sentences into English and write them down.

1. Я намагався побудувати кар'єру весь цей рік
2. Можливість жити самому 5 років, це важко?
3. Я читав цей сценарій с 5 годин, коли вона прийшла
4. Цей кваліфікований учень працює над сценарієм з минулого місяця
5. Він почав заробляти с 18 років.
6. Чи вежлива кар'єра у житті людини?

7. Танцюристи намагалися опанувати хвилювання
8. Визнання допоможе кар'єрі хореографа початківця?
9. Які можливості працевлаштування мають студенти після університету?
10. Що ти можеш розповісти про свою кар'єру?

Write an essay. Can you choreograph any type of dance or does it have to be something you like?

Модульна контрольна робота 1.

Translate the sentences from English to Ukrainian.

1. One day I will create my own band.
2. Martin was the worst singer in their band.
3. Harp was invented a long time ago.
4. He plays trumpet really good.
5. Why is violin so hard to master?
6. Piano sounds are so clear since it has been tuned.
7. My daughter is a composer.
8. My friend sings in a choir.

Translate the sentences from Ukrainian to English.

1. Ударні, духові та струнні інструменти зараз грають цей музичний твір.
2. Музичний гурт був у стані вивчити мелодію напам'ять.
3. Ми ще не виграли головний приз на конкурсі.
4. У моєї однокласниці був добрий співочий голос.
5. Якщо музиканти виберуть конкурсантів, вони створять новий гурт.
6. Музична освіта допомагає розвинути ритм.
7. Учні брали приватні уроки у минулому році?

8. Найдешевші квитки на балконі.
9. Вони не піднімають завісу до сьомої години.
10. Я не бачила раніше цього скрипаля на сцені.
11. Флейти та інші музичні інструменти знаходяться у оркестровій ямі.
12. Наш диригент співав у хорі коли він був школярем.
13. Учні брали приватні уроки у минулому році.
14. Ударні, духові та струнні інструменти є основою оркестру.
15. Співаки не вивчили пісню напам'ять.
16. Де мої квитки?
17. Флейта- улюблений інструмент нашого диригента.
18. Чоловічі голоси у хорі дуже важливі.

Модульна контрольна робота 2.

Translate the sentences from English to Ukrainian.

1. I was singing really loudly.
2. Bands were performing a long time ago.
3. Woodwind instruments were sold there before.
4. This music tune is wonderful.
5. Our university had a music section before.
6. Did you forget write accidentals?
7. I have do take part in this concert.
8. Will he be playing at the drums concert tomorrow.
9. He is a good pianist.

10. My sister is a composer.

Translate the sentences from Ukrainian to English.

1. Мусоргський був дуже відомим музикантом.
2. Кобзарі- це символ української музики.
3. Ти багато знаєш про американську музику?
4. Знання гармонії допомагають написати музичний твір.
5. Ми виграємо головний приз на конкурсі.
6. Мій викладач вибирає мені музичну композицію.
7. Мої одногрупники візьмуть участь у конкурсі.
8. У музичних творах Баха складна музична структура.
9. Греки грали на арфі.
10. Бон Скот кинув свої барабані палички у натовп шанувальників.
11. Музиканти західної України грали на гірському ріжку.
12. Відомий гітарист порвав струни на концерті.
13. Хто найуспішніший композитор в Україні.
14. Ви були з концертом за кордоном?
15. Аудиторія не плескала на конкурсі.
16. Мій одногрупник мав добрий голос, та співав у хорі.
17. Існує багато способів розвинути ритм.
18. Де я можу купити найдешевші білети на концерт?

Модульна контрольна робота 3.

Translate the sentences from English to Ukrainian.

1. She was in a music school.
2. He will be a conductor.
3. We were on concert.
4. He doesn't play flute.
5. They don't like harmony.
6. I was in a band.
7. They recorded a new album.
8. They don't like brass instruments.

Translate the sentences from Ukrainian to English.

1. Мої однокласники не грають на ударних інструментах
2. Мало музикантів виступає у цьому сезоні.
3. Орлеан відомий своїми джазовими гуртами.
4. Я візьму уроки гри на фортепіано у наступному році.
5. Хто вплинув на творчість Шаляпіна?
6. Повтор та тональність дуже важливі для музики.
7. Ця музика має складний мотив.
8. Ти знаєш видатні церковні хори?
9. Композитор приєднався до гурту закордоном.
10. Він не використовує свій голос повністю.
11. Волинки та арфи традиційні британські інструменти.
12. Що є джерелом твого натхнення?
13. Молоді виконавці не будуть частиною нашого концерту.

14. Розмахуючи руками диригент керував симфонічним оркестром.
15. У картинній галереї грав класичний твір.
16. Він взяв свою скрипку і заграв на весь зал.
17. Пролунав перший тихий звук віолончелі, голос якої рознісся по дерев'яній сцені.
18. У музичному училищі грали на саксофоні.
19. Зліва хлопець в дивному одязі грав на губній гармошці.
20. Замість флейти, на першому аркуші, владно вступали скрипки і валторни.

Wordlist :

Bagpipe	'bægrɑɪp	волинка
Band	bænd	гурт
Famous	'feɪməs	відомий
Be able to	bi: 'eɪbl tu:	бути в стані
Lead singer	li:d 'sɪŋə	соліст
Harp	hɑ:p	арфа
Cello	'ʃeləʊ	віолончель
Trumpet	'trʌmpɪt	труба
Drums	drʌmz	барабани
Violin	ˌvaɪə'lɪn	скрипка
Conductor	kən'dʌktə	диригент
Guitar	ɡɪ'tɑ:	гітара
Piano	pɪ'ænəʊ	піаніно
Grand piano	grænd pɪ'ænəʊ	фортепіано
Orchestra	'ɔ:kɪstrə	оркестр
Opera singer	'ɒpərə 'sɪŋə	оперний співак
Composer	kəm'pəʊzə	композитор

Performing	pə'fɔ:mɪŋ	виконання, виступ
Different sections	'dɪfrənt 'seksjənz	різні групи
String section	strɪŋ 'seksjən	струнні
Brass section	brɑ:s 'seksjən	духові
Percussion	pə'kʌsjən	ударні
Woodwind	wʊd wɪnd	духові(дерев'яні)
Contest	'kɒntest	конкурс музикальний
Audience	'ɔ:diəns	аудиторія
Tune	tju:n	мелодія, настроїти
Piece of music	pi:s ɒv 'mju:zɪk	шматочок музичного твору
Learn by heart	lɜ:n baɪ hɑ:t	вчити напам'ять
Upper circle	'ʌpə 'sɜ:kl	вищій клас
Dress circle	dres 'sɜ:kl	бельетаж
Performance style	pə'fɔ:məns staɪl	стиль виконання
Inspire	ɪn'spaɪə	надихати
Enter	'entə	надходити
Well known	wel nəʊn	відомий
Devote	dɪ'vəʊt	присвятити
Provide expert teaching	prə'vaɪd 'ekspɜ:t 'ti:tʃɪŋ	надавати кваліфіковане викладання
Musical identity	'mju:zɪkəl aɪ'dentɪti	музична унікальність
Musical techniques	'mju:zɪkəl tek'nɪ:ks	музична техніка
Record companies	'rekɔ:d 'kʌmpənɪz	студія звукозапису
Source of musical innovation	sɔ:s ɒv 'mju:zɪkəl ,ɪnəʊ'veɪʃən	джерело музичного нововведення
Complement voice	'kɒmplɪmənt vɔɪs	доповнювати голос
Little formal education	'lɪtl 'fɔ:məl ,ɛdju(:)'keɪʃən	маленька загальна освіта
Local theatrical performances	'ləʊkəl θɪ'ætrɪkəl pə'fɔ:mənsɪz	місцеві театральні вистави
First major career move	fɜ:st 'meɪdʒə kə'rɪə mu:v	перше головне просування кар'єри
Joined the opera company	dʒɔɪnd ðɪ 'ɒpərə 'kʌmpənɪ	приєднався до оперної компанії

Reviews	rɪ'vju:z	відгуки
Promote Russian culture	prə'məʊt 'rʌʃ(ə)n 'kʌltʃə	просувати російську культуру
Outstanding	aʊt'stændɪŋ	видатний
Abroad	ə'brɔ:d	за кордоном
Scene	si:n	сцена
Waltzes	'wɔ:lsɪz	вальси
Roots	ru:ts	коріння, витoki
Achieve	ə'tʃi:v	досягати
Success	sək'ses	успіх
Invention	ɪn'veɪʃən	винахід
Development	dɪ'veləpmənt	розвиток
Collaboration	keɪə'læbə'reɪs-erf(ə)ən	спільна робота
Genre	'(d)ʒɑ:nrə	Жанр
Cultural expression	'kʌltʃərəl ɪks'preʃən	культурне вираження
Distinctly	dɪs'tɪŋktli	певний
Church music	tʃɜ:ʃ 'mju:zɪk	церковна музика
Folk music	fəʊk 'mju:zɪk	народна музика
Accompanied by bagpipes	ə'kɒmpənɪməntɪd baɪ 'bægræps	з акомпанементом волинок
Male voice choirs	meɪl vɔɪs 'kwaɪəz	чоловічі хори
Include	ɪn'klu:d	включаючи
Quiet	'kwaɪət	досить, тиха
Melodic	mɪ'lɒdɪk	мелодична
Easily recognizable	'i:zɪli 'rekəgnəɪzəbl	легко впізнавана
Landscape	'lænskeɪp	пейзаж, ландшафт
Singing style	'sɪŋɪŋ staɪl	стиль співу
Foreign	'fɔ:rən	іноземний

Make up a story on the picture. Use the words:

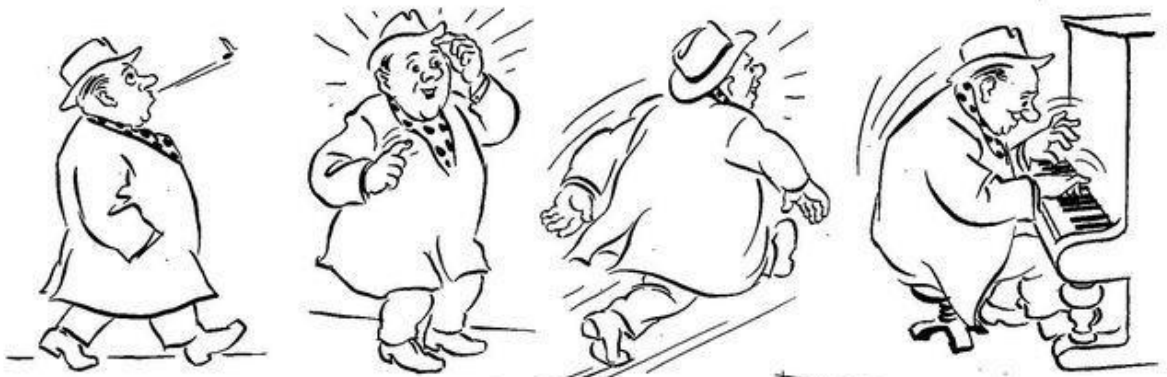
bad day, sleepy, inspiration, sleepless night, noisy cats, masterpiece, recognition, admiration



Make up a story on the picture. Use the words:

inspiration, composer, masterpiece, recognition, admiration, commit suicide, heaven

Мелодия



Ред.

Make up a story on the picture. Use the words:

inspiration, masterpiece, recognition, admiration, couple, violine, musician, sitting at the table



Appendix

1. Вимова голосних.

Звучання голосної залежить:

1) типу складу, в якому вона стоїть (відкритий чи закритий)

Наприклад: pin – pine [pɪn] – [paɪn]

2) від того, чи є голосна ударною чи неударною

Наприклад: present – present ['preznt] – [pri'zent]

3) від її положення серед інших букв

Наприклад: shot, short, shoot, shout.

В англійській мові є “німі” (невимовні) голосні. Це літера “e”

в кінці слів: make [meɪk] та літера “u” в середині слова перед a, e, i: build [bɪld], guest [gest].

Таблиця читання голосних у відкритому та закритому складах

Літери	Звуки		Приклади
	Відкритий склад	Закритий склад	
a	[eɪ]		take, lake, Kate
		[æ]	cat, pat, bad, lad
e	[i:]		Pete, mete, complete
		[ɛ]	bend, bed, led, elm
i/y	[aɪ]		Mike, pine, line, side, like
		[ɪ]	did, ink, pin, bid, tin, lid
o	[əʊ]		mode, note, sole, bone, lone, stone
		[ɒ]	dog, got, not, log, spot, lock
u	[ju:]		humour, music, super, huge, tune
		[ʌ]	but, much, nut, duck, cut, luck, sum, sun, summer

Поєднання літер	Звуки	Приклади
ai ay	[eɪ]	sailor, wait, main, plain, distain day, play, say, may, gay, spray
au aw	[ɔ]	author, autumn, autograph, August saw, law, dawn, awful, claw, pawn
all	[ɔ:]	all, wall, ball, call, tall, stall
ee	[i:]	three, green, tree, see, meet, need
ea	[i:] [ɛ] [eɪ]	speak, teach, sea, east, peace, meat bread, weapon, weather, head, lead great, break, Jean
eu ew	[ju:] [u:]	neutral, Europe flew, crew, clew, grew, few, new, sew, stew
ie	[i:]	field, piece, believe, niece
oa	[əʊ]	boat, coat, scap, soak, road, soal
oi oy	[ɔɪ]	voice, noise, coin, boil, oil, spoil boy, joy, toy, coy, cloy
oo	[u:] [ʊ]	spoon, tooth, doom, pool, loom, mood good, foot, book, took, look, cook
ou	[aʊ] [ʌ]	loud, count, South, mouth, sound, found country, young, double, courage, couple
ow	[aʊ] [əʊ]	now, down, cow, town, brown narrow, window, own, low, yellow
ei ey	[i:] [eɪ]	ceiling, receiving, eight, deign, feign they, grey, key, monkey, galley

Голосні з наступними літерами "r", "re"

читаються таким чином:

Літери	Звуки		Приклади
	Голосна +r	Голосна +re	
A	[ɑ:]		are, ear, bar, start, cart, tar
		[eə]	care, stare, mare, snare, fare
O	[ɔ:]		for, tor, pork, door
		[ɔ:]	pore, more, before, tore
U	[ɜ:]		burn, hurt, curl, spurt, gurgle
		[jʊə]	pure, cure, lure, mural, mure
E	[ɜ:]		her, term, nerve, tern, serve
		[ɪə]	sphere, severe, interfere
i/y	[ɜ:]		girl, first, third, skirt, dirty
		[aɪə]	fire, tyre, lyre, satire, tire

Запам'ятайте вимову таких сполучень літер:

force, form, more, store, term, germ, here, mere, cure, pure, first, bird, third, fire, wire, care, stere, spare, dare.

Поєднання	Звуки	Приклади
air	[eə]	air, pair, fair, chair, lair
ear	[ɪə]	ear, hear, dear, near, clear
ear + приголосна	[ɜ:]	earth, heard, learn, early
eer	[ɪə]	cheer, sneer, deer, leer
oor	[ʊə]	poor, moor
	[ɔ:]	door, floor
oar	[ɔ:]	oar, board, roar, course

our	[aʊə]	hour, flour, sour, our
	[ɔ:]	four, pour, court, course
ure	[jʊə]	cure, pure, lure

a < plane, date, name, play, plate, say, page, scale
man, sand, hand, flat, map, black, bad, lamp
e < he, she, me, be, we, mete, eko, eve, dene
men, ten, bell, tell, twenty, let, test, best, led
i < time, pipe, nine, mine, like, nice, five, side
did, till, sit, still, miss, six, big, wish, which
o < no, note, nose, stone, home, open, those, phone
lot, not, got, long, clock, box, stop, dog, hot
y < my, type, style, good-bye, why, white, by, dynamo
gym, hymn, myth, symphony, system, mystery, nymph
u < music, use, tune, mute, tube, Cuba, student
cut, gun, bus, club, up, us, drum, cup, trumpet

ar – car, dark, garden, part, far, start, star, are
are – share, hare, pare, bare, fare, care, dare, rare
or – or, for, north, forth, short, nor, form, port
oer – tore, more, ore, core, bored, before, shore
er – germ, her, term, serve, verse, berth
ere – here, mere, sphere, severe
ir – fir, girl, first, third, dirt, shirt, stir, firm
ire – hire, fire, admire, wire, inspire, tired, mire
ur – curl, hurl, curtain, burn, burly, burden, turn
ure – pure, lure, cure, during, mural, sure, mure

2. Наголос у словах

У двоскладних словах-іменниках наголос, як правило, падає на перший склад: student, public, member, talent, pupil.

У двоскладних дієсловах наголос часто падає на другий склад, хоча у відповідних іменниках – на перший склад:

pre'sent (дарувати) – 'present (подарунок)

con'vert (перетворювати) – 'convert (новонавернений)

pro'ject (проектувати) – 'project (проект)

com'bine (поєднувати) – 'combine (комбайн)

У словах, які складаються з трьох чи більше складів, наголос зазвичай падає на третій склад від кінця, причому ударна голосна вимовляється коротко: activity, majority, polytechnical, conventional, professional, documentary, beautiful.

Irregular Verbs

beat /bi:t/	beat /bi:t/	beaten /'bi:tn/	break /breɪk/	broke /brɔ:k/	broken /'brɔ:kən/
become /bɪ 'kʌm/	became /bɪ 'keɪm/	become /bɪ 'kʌm/	bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought /brɔ:t/
begin /bɪ 'gɪn/	began /bɪ 'gæn/	begun /bɪ 'gʌn/	build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/
bend /bend/	bent /bent/	bent /bent/	burn /bɜ:rn/	burnt /bɜ:rnt/	burnt /bɜ:rnt/
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪtn/	buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/
blow /blɔ:/	blew /blu:/	blown /blɔ:n/	catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught /kɔ:t/
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃɔ:z/	chosen /'tʃɔ:zən/	draw /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /drɔ:n/
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/	dream /dri:m/	dreamt /dremt/	dreamt /dremt/
cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	drive /draɪv/	drove /drɔ:v/	driven /'drɪvən/
dig /dɪg/	dug /dʌg/	dug /dʌg/	eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt, et/	eaten /'i:tn/
do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔ:lən/
feed /fi:d/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/	forgive /fər 'gɪv/	forgave /fər 'geɪv/	forgiven /fər 'gɪvən/

feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	freeze /fri:z/	froze /frouz/	frozen /'frouzən/
fight /faɪt/	fought /fɔ:t/	fought /fɔ:t/	get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvən/
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /floun/	go /gou/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/
forget /fər 'get/	forgot /fər 'gɒt/	forgotten /fər 'gɒtən/	grow /grou/	grew /gru:/	grown /groun/
hang /hæŋ/	hung /hʌŋ/	hung /hʌŋ/	hurt /hɜ:rt/	hurt /hɜ:rt/	hurt /hɜ:rt/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/
hear /hɪər/	heard /hɜ:rd/	heard /hɜ:rd/	know /nou/	knew /nu:/	known /noun/
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪdn/	lay /leɪ/	laid /leɪd/	laid /leɪd/
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	lead /li:d/	led /led/	led /led/
hold /hould/	held /held/	held /held/	learn /lɜ:rn/	learnt /lɜ:rnt/	learnt /lɜ:rnt/
leave /li:v/	left /left/	left /left/	mean /mi:n/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/	meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met /met/
let /let/	let /let/	let /let/	pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/

lie /laɪ/	lay /leɪ/	lain /leɪn/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/
lose /luːz/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/	read /riːd/	read /red/	read /red/
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/	ride /raɪd/	rode /roud/	ridden /'rɪdn/
ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/	send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/
rise /raɪz/	rose /rouz/	risen /'rɪzən/	set /set/	set /set/	set /set/
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/	shake /ʃeɪk/	shook /ʃʊk/	shaken /'ʃeɪkən/
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/	shine /ʃaɪn/	shone /ʃoun, ʃɒn/	shone /ʃoun, ʃɒn/
see /siː/	saw /sɔː/	seen /siːn/	shoot /ʃuːt/	shot /ʃɒt/	shot /ʃɒt/
sell /sel/	sold /sould/	sold /sould/	show /ʃou/	showed /ʃoud/	shown /ʃoun/
shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	smell /smel/	smelled /smeld/	smelled /smeld/
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/	speak /spiːk/	spoke /spouk/	spoken /'spoukən/
sink /sɪŋk/	sank /sæŋk/	sunk /sʌŋk/	spell /spel/	spelt /spelt/	spelt /spelt/
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/	spell /spel/	spelled /speld/	spelled /speld/
sleep /sliːp/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/	spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/
smell /smel/	smelt /smelt/	smelt /smelt/	spill /spɪl/	spilt /spɪlt/	spilt /spɪlt/

spill /spɪl/	spilled /spɪld/	spilled /spɪld/	stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood /stʊd/
spit /spɪt/	spat /spæt/	spat /spæt/	steal /sti:l/	stole /stɔ:l/	stolen /'stɔ:lən/
spit /spɪt/	spit /spɪt/	spit /spɪt/	swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
split /splɪt/	split /splɪt/	split /splɪt/	take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /'teɪkən/
spoil /spɔɪl/	spoilt /spɔɪlt/	spoilt /spɔɪlt/	teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /tɔ:t/	taught /tɔ:t/
spoil /spɔɪl/	spoiled /spɔɪld/	spoiled /spɔɪld/	tear /teər/	tore /tɔ:r/	torn /tɔ:rn/
tell /tel/	told /tould/	told /tould/	win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought /θɔ:t/	write /raɪt/	wrote /rou/	written /'rɪtɪn/
throw /θrou/	threw /θru:/	thrown /θroun/	wake /weɪk/	woke /wouk/	woken /'woukən/
understand /ʌndər 'stænd/	understood /ʌndər 'stʊd/	understood /ʌndər 'stʊd/	wear /weər/	wore /wɔ:r/	worn /wɔ:rn/

О. В. Прохорова

**ПРАКТИКУМ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ДЛЯ ЗДОБУВАЧІВ ПЕРШОГО
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