

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
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**Навчальний посібник з практичного курсу англійської мови
для студентів інституту мистецтв педагогічного університету**

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Посібник побудовано на основі принципу комунікативної спрямованості, який забезпечує активне оволодіння фонетичним, лексичним та граматичним матеріалом. Мета посібника полягає у формуванні в студентів умінь розуміти сутність англійської мови завдяки творам англійських, американських письменників та розвитку навичок усного мовлення під час обговорення текстів.

Посібник призначений для студентів інституту мистецтв, а також може використовуватись для навчання магістрантів. Стислість і доступність наукового викладення матеріалу буде безперечно сприяти швидкому і ефективному оволодінню читанням та перекладом текстів професійної направленості, а також підвищить загально-філологічний і культурний рівень студентів та магістрантів.

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Unit 1

1. Listen, read and remember the following words and word-combinations:

music ['mju:zɪk] – музыка
prehistoric [pri:hi'storɪk] - доисторический
ancient ['eɪnfənt] - древний; старинный
origin ['ɒrɪ dʒɪn] - происхождение; источник; начало.
rhythm ['rɪðəm] – ритм, размер (стиха), ритмичность.
phenomena [fə'nɒmɪnə] – явления; феномены.
pattern ['pætɪn] – структура, образец, модель, манера
repetition [ˌrepə'tɪʃn] – повторение; повторение наизусть; заучивание наизусть.
tonality [təʊ'næləti] – тональность.
tune [tju:n] - мелодия, мотив; напев.
natural sounds ['nætʃərəl 'saʊndz] – звуки природы.
polyphony [pə'lɪfəni] - полифония, многоголосие.
blowing (instrument) ['bləʊɪŋ] – духовой инструмент
hitting (instrument) ['hɪtɪŋ] – ударный инструмент
plucking (instrument) ['plʌkɪŋ] – щипковый инструмент

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words without using a dictionary:

culture ['kʌltʃə] n
Europe ['jʊərəp] n
belief [bi'li:f] n
practice ['præktɪs] n
entertainment [ˌentə'teɪnmənt] n
singer ['sɪŋə] n
harmony ['hɑ:məni] n
voice [vɔɪs] n
note [nəʊt] n
method ['meθəd] n

3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language.

1. Music is found in every known culture, past and present, varying wildly between times and places.
2. Prehistoric music is followed by ancient music in most of Europe (1500 BCE) and later musics in subsequent European-influenced areas, but still exists in isolated areas.
3. Some suggest that the origin of music likely stems from naturally occurring sounds and rhythms.
4. Men had gradually learned how to make sounds together, to make what we call a tune.
5. Then people began to work out very complicated music all sung together but sounding smooth and harmonious.
6. As time went on, men began to put tunes together in a way that brought to the whole composition some sense of balance of sound.

7. And even in the complex music written today, consisting of long developments of sound, the whole object is to create some form and shape from the patterns of sound.

4. Read and translate the text.

FROM THE HISTORY OF MUSIC

Music is found in every known culture, past and present, varying wildly between times and places. Prehistoric music, once more commonly called primitive music, is the name given to all music produced in preliterate cultures (prehistory), beginning somewhere in very late geological history. Prehistoric music is followed by ancient music in most of Europe (1500 BCE) and later musics in subsequent European-influenced areas, but still exists in isolated areas.

The origin of music is unknown as it occurred prior to the advent of recorded history. Some suggest that the origin of music likely stems from naturally occurring sounds and rhythms. Human music may echo these phenomena using patterns, repetition and tonality. Even today, some cultures have certain instances of their music intending to imitate natural sounds. In some instances, this feature is related to shamanistic beliefs or practice. It may also serve entertainment (game) or practical (luring animals in hunt) functions.

Men had gradually learned how to make sounds together, to make what we call a tune. Nobody even knows whether the first tunes were sung or played. But the tunes were not complicated. Ancient Greek's writings speak a deal about their music, which was written down in a very simple form too. People used to sing or to play one tune at a time. If a greater noise was wanted, more instruments played, or half a dozen singers sang. But they all played or sang only one tune.

Then people began to work out very complicated music all sung together but sounding smooth and harmonious. So the idea of harmony in a written and performed music grew up. From time to time music became more complicated and thus acquired many voices all performing at the same time. This was called "Polyphony", from the Greek words meaning "many sounds". As time went on, men began to put tunes together in a way that brought to the whole composition some sense of balance of sound.

If you look at the notes you have played when they are written down on paper, they look balanced, but they have some form. And even in the complex music written today, consisting of long developments of sound, the whole object is to create some form and shape from the patterns of sound.

The idea of form and shape in music is only comparatively recent in musical history. There are three ways of making music notes. They are blowing, hitting and plucking. They are the same today as they were in prehistoric time when they were discovered by a man. All our large and complicated modern instruments function on the basis of one of these three methods.

5. Read the word-combinations and the sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

every known culture	каждая известная культура
to be followed by	следовать за, быть преемником
subsequent European-influenced areas	последующие районы, находящиеся под влиянием Европы
to imitate natural sounds	подражать звукам природы
to serve entertainment	использовать как развлечение
to work out very complicated music	разрабатывать очень сложную музыку

to sound smooth and harmonious

звучать плавно и гармонично

This was called “Polyphony”, from the Greek words meaning “many sounds”.

Это явление было названо “Полифония”, от греческих слов обозначающего “много звуков”.

There are three ways of making music notes.

Существует три способа создания музыкальных нот.

All our large and complicated modern instruments function on the basis of one of these three methods

Все наши многочисленные и сложные современные инструменты функционируют на основе этих трех методов.

6. Finish the sentences.

1. Music is found in every...
2. The origin of music is unknown as...
3. Even today, some cultures have certain instances of...
4. Ancient Greek’s writings speak a deal about ...
5. Then people began to work out very complicated music...
6. As time went on, men began to put tunes together in a way ...
7. And even in the complex music written today, consisting of ...
8. All our large and complicated modern instruments function on...

7. Translate the sentences with new words into English and write them down.

1. Музыка — вид искусства, который воздействует на человека посредством звуковых образов, отражающих его различные переживания и окружающую жизнь.

2. Доисторическую музыку не-европейских континентов обозначают терминами: фолк, народная или традиционная.

3. Эта эра заканчивается с переходом на письменную музыкальную традицию, следующая эра получила название «музыка древнего мира».

4. Есть много разных теорий происхождения музыки, среди них выделяются три основных: подражание пению птиц; подражание интонации в речи; подражание ритмам окружающей природы.

5. Музыкальный ритм - закономерное чередование и соотношение различных музыкальных акцентов, он служит одним из основных формообразующих средств музыки.

6. Феномен музыки может быть рассмотрен как символ беспредельного эволюционного процесса: она обладает способностью формировать человеческую личность, передавать ей ценности, нормы и идеалы, накопленные культурой.

7. В добетховенской музыке тональности с большим количеством знаков были редкостью, это обстоятельство легко связать с натуральным строем инструментов и с удобством звукоизвлечения.

8. Духовые музыкальные инструменты — музыкальные инструменты, представляющие собой деревянные, металлические и иные трубки различного устройства и формы, издающие музыкальные звуки в результате колебаний заключённого в них столба воздуха.

8. Write the following words in the form of dictation: ancient, subsequent, isolated, phenomena, entertainment, harmonious, plucking, methods.

9. Tell about tunes and their history. Find additional information about the history of music and be ready to present it to your groupmates.

Unit 2

1. Listen, read and remember the following words and word-combinations:

level ['levəl] **у**ровень
piano [pi'ænəv] фортепья**н**о
octave ['ɒktɪv] окт**а**ва
sound wave ['saʊndweɪv] **н** звуков**а**я волн**а**
string [striŋ] струн**а**
drum [drʌm] бараб**а**н
vibration [vaɪ'breɪʃn] вибр**а**ция
frequency ['fri:kwənsi] част**о**тность, частот**а**
acoustics [ə'ku:stiks] аку**с**тика
pitch [pɪtʃ] высот**а** (тона, звука и т. п.)
clef [klef] ключ
stave [steɪv] стр**о**ф**а**
chord [kɔ:d] струн**а**, акк**ор**д
beat [bi:t] такт; отбив**а**ние так**т**а, удар, би**е**ние (сердца)
silence ['saɪləns] тишин**а**, безмол**в**ие, молч**а**ние

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words without using a dictionary:

theory ['θiəri] **н**
alphabetical letter [ælfə'betɪkəl 'letə] **н**
apart [ə'pɑ:t] **н**
surface ['sɜ:fɪs] **н**
hit [hit] **н**
number ['nʌmbə] **н**
science ['saɪəns] **н**
loudness ['laʊdnɪs] **н**
decibel ['desɪbel] **н**
pulse [pʌls] **н**
tempo ['tempəv] **н**

3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language.

1. There are seven definite levels of sound in music.
2. The seven notes, A, B, C, D, E, F, G can be found on the white notes of the piano.
3. The sound waves are caused by the vibrations of a stretched string when it is plucked, or of a column of air when it is blown into, or of the surface of a drum when it is hit.
4. The amplitude of vibration is the distance that a vibrating surface moves from its position to rest.
5. The quality of a note is what makes us able to recognize the characteristic sound of the different instruments, even when we cannot see the players.
6. Musicians use five parallel horizontal lines called the stave or staff to be able to indicate the other notes above or below these clefs.
7. When notes are too high or too low to be placed on the stave, short extra lines, called ledger lines are used.

4. Read and translate the text.

THE THEORY OF MUSIC

There are seven definite levels of sound in music. To denote them the alphabetical latter – names from A up to G, are used. Each level of sound is a note, or a tone. The seven notes, A, B, C, D, E, F, G can be found on the white notes of the piano. The next “White” note above C is another A, an octave above the previous A. The lowest A and the highest A on the piano are seven octaves apart. We hear a note being played or sung because sound waves reach our ears. The sound waves are caused by the vibrations of a stretched string when it is plucked, or of a column of air when it is blown into, or of the surface of a drum when it is hit.

The number of vibrations per second is called frequency. The higher the frequency, the higher the note will be. The science of sound is called acoustics. Pitch, loudness and quality are three characteristics of note in acoustics. Loudness depends on the amount of energy which is necessary to produce the vibration. The amplitude of vibration is the distance that a vibrating surface moves from its position to rest. The greater the amount of energy, the louder the sound will be. Loudness is measured in decibells. The quality of a note is what makes us able to recognize the characteristic sound of the different instruments, even when we cannot see the players.

In written music which is called notation, the clef is the clue to pitch of a note. Musicians use five parallel horizontal lines called the stave or staff to be able to indicate the other notes above or below these clefs.

Notes are written on the lines and the spaces between the lines. When notes are too high or too low to be placed on the stave, short extra lines, called ledger lines are used. Every note has “own” chord, consisting of the note itself, the third note above it and the fifth note above it. These three note chords are called triads. In early stages of learning to play a piece of music it is helpful to count the beats in order to keep time. A “beat” is the name given to the pulse that we feel when we are singing or playing or listening to music. Beats can be quick or slow according to the speed, or tempo of the music. Tunes can have a variety of quick and slow notes while keeping to the same regular pulse.

These various lengths of notes are called note-values. Each of these note-values has its equivalent length of silence, called a rest. A composer can choose any note-value as the unit for counting. And he can choose to count in two, three, four, or any number of units.

5. Read the word-combinations and the sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

definite levels of sound

can be found

the science of sound

to depend on the amount

to produce the vibration

Loudness is measured in decibells.

A “beat” is the name given to the pulse that we feel when we are singing or playing or listening to music.

The greater the amount of energy, the louder the sound will be.

When notes are too high or too low to be placed on the stave, short extra lines, called

определенные уровни звука

может быть найден

наука о звуке

зависеть от количества

создавать вибрацию

Громкость измеряется в децибелах.

Такт – это название данное ритму, который мы чувствуем, когда поем или играем или слушаем музыку.

Чем больше количества энергии, тем громче звук.

Когда ноты слишком высокие или слишком низкие для размещения на строфе,

ledger lines are used.

The quality of a note is what makes us able to recognize the characteristic sound of the different instruments, even when we cannot see the players.

используются короткие экстра линии, называемые поперечными.

Особенность ноты в том что благодаря ей мы узнаем характерный звук разных инструментов, даже если мы не видим музыкантов.

6. Finish the sentences.

1. There are seven definite...
2. We hear a note being played or sung because...
3. The sound waves are caused by ...
4. Loudness depends on the amount of ...
5. The amplitude of vibration is ...
6. The quality of a note is ...
7. A "beat" is the name given to...
8. Beats can be quick or slow according to...

7. Translate the sentences with new words into English and write them down.

1. Поклонников музыки жанра «поп» можно поздравить, поскольку такая музыка в последние годы записывается на студиях с высоким уровнем громкости звука.

2. При обучении музыке, а особенно, когда речь идет об обучении игре на фортепиано, самое главное - это раскрыть индивидуальность ребенка, привить ему вкус, любовь к музыке, научить слушать классические произведения и понимать их, уметь наслаждаться красотой красок и звуков фортепиано и дарить это наслаждение другим.

3. Октава — музыкальный интервал, в котором соотношение частот между звуками составляет 1 к 2, на слух октава воспринимается как устойчивый, базисный музыкальный интервал.

4. В зависимости от устройства инструмента, на котором используются струны, они обычно имеют шарик или петлю на одном конце для прикрепления к инструменту, струны некоторых инструментов могут быть обёрнуты в шёлк на концах, который их защищает от повреждения.

5. С древнейших времён барабан использовался как сигнальный инструмент, а также для сопровождения ритуальных танцев, военных шествий, религиозных обрядов.

6. Звуки музыкальных вибраций могут приносить душевный покой, или разрушать его, вызывать обеспокоенность, тревогу или окрылять, вселяя веру в себя, способность к оптимистическому восприятию ситуации, состоянию счастья и единения.

7. Звучание этого магнитофона достаточно чистое и точное для того чтобы слушать музыкальные записи, этим он выгодно отличается от других наборов пластиковой акустики.

8. "Музыка и Тишина" - один из самых известных романов современной английской писательницы Роуз Тремейн, действие этой нежной и яростной истории, полной безутешного горя, страсти и музыки, разворачивается в Дании XVII века.

8. Write the following words in the form of dictation: alphabetical, frequency, acoustics, characteristic, decibels, musicians, equivalent, note-value.

9. What can you tell about the theory of music? Find additional information about the theory of music and be ready to present it to your groupmates.

Unit 3

1. Listen, read and remember the following words and word-combinations:

design [di'zain] - конструкция, композиция
irregular [i'regjulə] - неправильный; нестандартный
romantic [rəv'mæntik] - романтичный; романтический
modern ['mɒdn] - современный; новый;
personality [pɜ:sə'næləti] - личность, индивидуальность
various kinds ['veəriəs kaɪndz] - различный виды
fascinating ['fæsineɪtɪŋ] - обворожительный, очаровательный, пленительный
insect noise ['ɪnsekt nəɪz] - шум насекомого
thrilling ['θrɪlɪŋ] волнующий, захватывающий
spontaneous [spɒn'teɪniəs] - самопроизвольный, спонтанный;
nightingale ['naɪtɪŋgeɪl] - соловей
lark [lɑ:k] - жаворонок
immense range [ɪ'mens reɪndʒ] - огромный диапазон
sublime [sə'blaɪm] величественный, высокий, возвышенный, грандиозный
universal [ju:'ni:vɜ:sl] всеобщий; всемирный, универсальный

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words without using a dictionary:

enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] v
century ['sentʃəri] n
today [tə'deɪ] adv
countryside ['kʌntrisaɪd] n
forest ['fɒrɪst] n
wind [waɪnd] n
waterfall ['wɔ:təfɔ:l] n
bird [bɜ:d] n
happy ['hæpi] a
Africa ['æfrɪkə] n
ocean ['əʊʃn] n
machinery [mə'ʃi:nəri] n
pulsation [pʌl'seɪʃn] n

3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language.

1. Some enjoy only the formal music of the eighteenth century; others, romantic music; still others respond only to the modern music of today.
2. There are those who enjoy none of this kind of music, but like the simple folk music of the countryside.
3. Apart from formal music, there are those who find in the street sound of a great metropolis an irregular but fascinating rhythm, which is to them a kind of music.
4. Even birds that are imprisoned in cages sometimes sing when they are shown kindness, or

when someone they like enters the room.

5. In a furious storm, the shrieking of the wind and the terrifying violence of the ocean make for some of us a music that is heroic and sublime.

6. Machinery sometimes makes cross-rhythms, accents, and frequencies that form a highly complex tapestry of sound.

7. One of the most beautiful is the sound of a canoe gliding over the peaceful surface of a lake – the dipping of the paddle – the lapping of the water against the side of the canoe – the Glockenspiel – like sound of globes of water dropping from the paddle.

4. Read and translate the text.

ALL SOUNDS CAN BE MUSIC

All sounds can be music to some – to them every sound has some kind of tonal design, no matter how irregular. Some enjoy only the formal music of the eighteenth century; others, romantic music; still others respond only to the modern music of today. There are those who enjoy none of this kind of music, but like the simple folk music of the countryside. There is no right or wrong in this – it is simply a matter of varying sensitivity of different personalities to various kinds of music.

There are some who respond to every kind, and at the opposing pole there are those who respond only to one or a few kinds of music. Between these two are many degrees and variations. Apart from formal music, there are those who find in the street sounds of a great metropolis an irregular but fascinating rhythm, which is to them a kind of music. The same is true of a forest – where the rustling of leaves in the wind – the minute pattern of insect noises – and perhaps the sound of a river or waterfall in the distance makes a complex design of sounds which is music to some. The forest has still more beautiful sounds – the singing of birds – which many find thrilling music. These songs are a spontaneous blending of rhythm and melody. The nightingale and the lark are glorious singers to almost everyone. Even birds that are imprisoned in cages sometimes sing when they are shown kindness, or when someone they like enters the room. Most birds show such a high degree of awareness that it is possible they enjoy their own singing, just as men or women sing when they are happy and absorbed in some interesting occupation.

The sounds of the ocean have an immense range of rhythm and dynamics. On a calm day, the lapping of water against rocks and sand is a kind of lyrical music. Another day, great waves will roll in and crash on the shore – their rhythm is asymmetric, but has something of the same depth of sound and hypnotic fascination as the great drums of Africa or Haiti. In a furious storm, the shrieking of the wind and the terrifying violence of the ocean make for some of us a music that is heroic and sublime. Wagner organized these sounds in rhythmic and tonal design in *The Flying Dutchman*.

Machinery sometimes makes cross-rhythms, accents, and frequencies that form a highly complex tapestry of sound. A fascinating kind of rhythmic sound is the galloping, cantering, or trotting of a horse. Sometimes in the mountains when it is very silent, the creaking of the leather of the saddle makes sounds which have a rhythmic relation to the swaying motion as the horse walks. Trains have regular pulsations as the wheels pass over the small spaces between the rails. The pulsations can set up in us a rhythm that for some persons stimulates mental concentration.

There are thousands of other forms of sound – such as those made by automobiles, planes, sailing ships – which are interesting to those whose sound-consciousness is relatively universal. One of the most beautiful is the sound of a canoe gliding over the peaceful surface of a lake – the dipping of the paddle – the lapping of the water against the side of the canoe – the Glockenspiel – like sound of globes of water dropping from the paddle. Almost all sounds can have rhythmic and vibrational designs and patterns which are a kind of music.

5. Read the word-combinations and the sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

no matter how irregular	не имеет значение насколько нестандартная
romantic music	романтическая музыка
street sounds	звуки улицы
complex design of sounds	сложная композиция звуков
the singing of birds	пение птиц
the sound of a river or waterfall	звук реки или водопада
a high degree of awareness	высокая степень осознания
to enjoy one's own singing	наслаждаться своим собственным пением
the lapping of water against rocks and sand	плеск воды о камни и песок
The pulsations can set up in us a rhythm that	Пульсации могут снабдить нас ритмом,
for some persons stimulates mental	который стимулирует у некоторых личнос-
concentration.	тей умственное сосредоточение.
These songs are a spontaneous blending	Эти песни – спонтанная смесь ритма и
of rhythm and melody.	мелодии.
The sounds of the ocean have an immense	Звуки океана имеют огромный диапазон
range of rhythm and dynamics.	ритма и динамики.
In a furious storm, the shrieking of the wind	В неистовый шторм, завывание ветра и
and the terrifying violence of the ocean make	ужасающая неистовость океана звучит для
for some of us a music that is heroic and	некоторых из нас героической и величест-
sublime.	венной музыкой.
Almost all sounds can have rhythmic and	Почти все звуки могут иметь ритмические
vibrational designs and patterns which are a	и вибрационные конструкции и модели,
kind of music.	которые являются видом музыки.

6. Finish the sentences.

1. All sounds can be...
2. There are those who enjoy none of ...
3. There are some who respond to every kind, and at the opposing pole...
4. Apart from formal music, there are those who find in the street...
5. The same is true of a forest – where...
6. Most birds show such a high degree of awareness that...
7. The sounds of the ocean have an immense...
8. There are thousands of other forms of sound – such as...

7. Translate the sentences with new words into English and write them down.

1. В течение XVIII—XIX веков конструкция испанской гитары претерпевает значительные изменения, мастера экспериментируют с размером и формой корпуса, механизмом и прочим.

2. Выражение романтическая музыка используется для обозначения разного рода музыки, которая, по общему мнению, точно выражает и одобряет такие нежные чувства как привязанность, верность, преданность, любовь.

3. Песни для современного человека - это не просто набор нот и спетых слов, это способ выразить себя, приобщиться к определенной культуре, возможность полнее чувствовать жизнь и ярко проявлять себя в ней, поэтому нет ничего удивительного в том, что музыка стала неотъемлемой частью мира, без которой невозможно представить себе комфортное существование.

4. Музыка обладала в представлении древних тонизирующим и восстановительным эффектом, потому что была способна воссоединить отчужденного индивида с гармонией Космоса.

5. “Слэйд” - без сомнения - одна из самых захватывающих групп которые вышли из Великобритании за последние 30 лет; с их уникальной смесью поп-рок-н-ролла, она стала устойчивым фаворитом в сердцах фанатов во всем мире.

6. В этой музыке есть главное - спонтанная радость, она беспричинна, и эту радость никто и ничто не сумеет отнять или омрачить, она идет к самым корням человеческого существа.

7. Пение соловья единственно в своем роде, оно недостижимо, неподражаемо, по глубине и смыслу оно соперничает с пением человека и во много раз превосходит его полнотою и красотой звуков; вечно изменяясь, оно сохраняет однако полнейшую гармонию.

8. Английский термин «универсальная музыка» относится ко всей музыке, не являющейся частью современной западной музыки, и берущей начало вне сферы культурных влияний западной Европы и англоязычных стран.

8. Write the following words in the form of dictation: countryside, sensitivity, different personalities, opposing pole, fascinating rhythm, beautiful sounds, thrilling music, spontaneous blending, nightingale, awareness, Haiti, furious storm, terrifying violence, concentrations, sound-consciousness.

9. Do you agree that all sounds can be music? Express your opinion about it. Find additional information about the connection of sounds and music; be ready to present it to your groupmates.

Unit 4

1. Listen, read and remember the following words and word-combinations:

tale [teɪl] - рассказ; повесть

happening ['hæpənɪŋ] - случай, событие

commentator ['kɒmənteɪtə] - комментатор, толкователь

gifted ['ɡɪftɪd] - одарённый, способный; талантливый, даровитый

minstrel ['mɪnstrəl] - менестрель; поэт; певец

troubadour ['tru:bədʊə] - трубадур; поэт, певец

crusade [kru:'seɪd] - крестовый поход

refinement [ri'faɪnmənt] - утончённость, изящество; изысканность; усовершенствование

poetry ['pəʊətri] - поэзия; стихи, поэтичность

composer [kəm'pəʊzə] - композитор

organist ['ɔ:gənɪst] - органист

piece [pi:s] - музыкальное произведение

harpsichord ['hɑ:psɪkɔ:d] - клавесин

harp [hɑ:p] арфа

viola [vi'əʊlə] альт

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words without using a dictionary:

story ['stɔ:ri] n

Middle Ages [mɪdl'eɪdʒɪz] n

news [nju:z] n

monastery ['mɒnəstəri] n

poet ['pəʊɪt] n

bard [bɑ:d] n

Germany ['dʒɜ:məni] n

France [frɑ:ns] n

vocal ['vəʊkl] a

to imitate ['ɪmɪteɪt] v

medicine ['medsən] n

violinist [vaɪ ə'lnɪst] n

progress ['prəʊgrəs] n

symphony ['sɪmfəni] n

3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language.

1. During the Middle Ages, singers wandered from place to place.

2. The more gifted attached themselves to castles and monasteries, where they were expected to be both poet and musicians.

3. The troubadours cultivated songs to such a point of refinement that these became models of poetry and music.

4. His works include a scene of battle, a contest of bird voices, the chatter of cackling women, and the cries of Paris street vendors.

5. Still another is Kuhn's Six Biblical Sonatas for the Harpsichord, portraying in music the combat of David and Goliath, David playing the harp before King Saul, and other Testament scenes.

6. In 1717, a French composer named Marin Marais wrote a piece for the viola and harpsichord called Scenes of a Body Operation, sparing none of the painful details.

7. It begins with Preparations for Sailing. Then come The Carpenters' Hammering, Crowing of the Cock, Weighing Anchor, The Dance on Deck by the Passengers, and so on.

4. Read and translate the text.

STORIES TOLD IN MUSIC

During the Middle Ages, singers wandered from place to place. Wherever they went they were made welcome. They often narrated tales of happenings near and far in their songs. They were the news commentators of their time.

The more gifted attached themselves to castles and monasteries, where they were expected to be both poet and musicians. Such were the minstrels and bards of the British Isles, the minnesingers of Germany, and the troubadours of France. All of them sang of deeds of chivalry, of the holy cause of the Crusades, of ladies fair and love.

The troubadours cultivated songs to such a point of refinement that these became models of poetry and music. In later times these songs or chansons developed into a larger choral design. In the hands of a sixteenth-century composer, Clement Jannequin, they acquired a particular charm. His chansons are of pictorial music. His works include a scene of battle, a contest of bird voices, the chatter of cackling women, and the cries of Paris street vendors. Music of this sort is known as "program music".

Similar music sprang up everywhere. In England John Mundy, a seventeenth-century composer and organist, wrote a unique program piece. It reads like a weather report, naming thirteen atmospheric changes, beginning with Fair Weather and including Lightning and Thunder. The closing section is called A Clear Day.

The great English composer Henry Purcell also wrote program music, some of it for plays. In the "frost scene" of his opera King Arthur, sung by chorus, Purcell achieved a shivery, teeth-chattering effect.

Another work of the same period is a four-part vocal piece by Kreiger, imitating cries of cats. The very first notes begin with "Mi-aou!" "Mi-aou". Still another is Kuhn's Six Biblical Sonatas for the Harpsichord, portraying in music the combat of David and Goliath, David playing the harp before King Saul, and other Testament scenes. Yet another piece belonging to that period anticipates the Space Age. Written by Dietrich Buxtehude, the Danish composer, it is called The Nature and Properties of the Planets.

In France, Francois Couperin was one of the early composers of program music for the keyboard. He published volumes of these pieces. Just a little later, Jean Philippe Rameau wrote program music with such titles as The Call of The Birds and The Hen.

In 1717, a French composer named Marin Marais wrote a piece for the viola and harpsichord called Scenes of a Body Operation, sparing none of the painful details. Another startling piece of music dealing with medicine is the Ballet Quartet by George Onslow, an Englishman born in France. While hunting, he had suffered a serious injury to an ear. He called the sections of this piece The Pain, The Irregular Pulse, Fever and Delirium, closing with Gratitude and Recovery.

In New York in 1792 a curious concert took place, at which two unusual pieces were played. An overture by Jean Gehot, a Belgian violinist, describes in twelve movements his voyage from England to America.

It begins with Preparations for Sailing. Then come The Carpenters' Hammering, Crowing of the Cock, Weighing Anchor, The Dance on Deck by the Passengers, and so on. The second piece at the concert was also an overture. Written by James Hewitt, an early American composer, it described in nine movements the progress of a battle.

Program music really came into full flower in the nineteenth century. Among the many compositions of this nature were Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony and Berlioz's Fantastic Symphony.

5. Read the word-combinations and the sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

during the Middle Ages
to wander from place to place

far and near
news commentators
the more gifted
to cultivate songs
to become models of poetry and music
to acquire a particular charm
startling piece of music
to take place
to come into full flower

His works include a scene of battle, a contest of bird voices, the chatter of cackling women, and the cries of Paris street vendors.

Another work of the same period is a four-part vocal piece by Kreiger, imitating cries of cats.

во времена Средневековья
странствовать, скитаться с одного места в другое

кругом, повсюду, везде
комментаторы новостей
более одаренные
обрабатывать песни
становиться образцами поэзии и музыки
приобретать особый шарм
потрясающее музыкальное произведение
происходить

расцвести пышным цветом
Его работы включают в себя сцены битвы, соперничество птичьих голосов, болтовню хихикающих женщин и крики продавцов на парижских улицах.

Еще одна работа того же периода – это вокальное произведение, состоящее из четырех частей, подражающее крикам котов.

6. Finish the sentences.

1. During the Middle Ages, singers...
2. They often narrated tales of ...
3. The more gifted attached themselves to...
4. The troubadours cultivated songs to such a point of ...
5. It reads like a weather report, naming ...
6. In the "frost scene" of his opera ...
7. In 1717, a French composer named Marin Marais wrote ...
8. In New York in 1792 a curious concert...

7. Translate the sentences with new words into English and write them down.

1. Уже в раннем возрасте одаренные дети могут поступить в институт, закончить его и защитить диссертацию, тогда как их сверстники еще учатся в школе; одаренные дети с музыкальными способностями пишут оперы; со способностями к шахматам — становятся чемпионами.

2. Менестрель - общее название поэта-музыканта, профессионального певца Средневековья, зарабатывавшего пением и игрой на музыкальных инструментах по памяти.

3. Трубадуры активно участвовали в социальной, политической и религиозной жизни общества того времени, за осуждение и критику католической церкви трубадуры преследовались, а после крестового похода исчезли совсем, оставив после себя богатое культурное наследие.

4. В современной культуре под поэзией обычно понимают вид искусства, забывая, что и в нынешней повседневной жизни достаточно текстов поэтических, но не художественных.

5. У некоторых композиторов импровизация является источником творческих идей и основным методом работ, с опытом композитор приобретает технику, позволяющую ему писать музыку в различных жанрах.

6. Сегодня есть много интересных и серьезных молодых органистов, которые ввиду сложившихся обстоятельств очень мало играют, в частности на киевских государственных площадках, одной из причин является давление коллег старшего поколения, которое не оставляет молодежи шанса.

7. В широком смысле музыкальное произведение это всякая музыкальная пьеса, в том числе, народная песня или инструментальная импровизация.

8. Самые ранние упоминания инструмента типа клавесина фигурируют в 1354 году, как солирующий инструмент клавесин сохранялся в обиходе до конца XVIII века.

8. Write the following words in the form of dictation: happenings, commentators, troubadours, atmospheric changes, lightning, thunder, teeth-chattering effect, harpsichord, weighing, compositions, symphony.

9. Express your opinion about the stories told in music. Find additional information about troubadours and minnesingers; be ready to present it to your groupmates.

Unit 5

1. Listen, read and remember the following words and word-combinations:

different ['dɪfrənt] другой, различный, разный;
dimension [daɪ'menʃn] - измерение; размер, величина; объём; протяжение
duration [dʒʊ'reɪʃn] - продолжительность
feature ['fi:tʃə] - особенность, характерная черта; признак, свойство, деталь
interval ['ɪntəvl] - интервал
flexible ['fleksəbl] - гибкий
expression [ɪk'spreʃn] - выражение
genius ['dʒiːniəs] - одарённость; гениальность
to unify ['juːnɪfaɪ] - объединять
melodic curve [mə'lɒdɪk kɜ:v] - мелодическая кривая
major ['meɪdʒə] - мажорный
minor ['maɪnə] - минорный; минорный ключ
yearning ['jɜːnɪŋ] - тоскливая, жаждущая
duplication [dʒuːpli'keɪʃn] - удваивание, размножение
intensity [ɪn'tensəti] интенсивность

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words without using a dictionary:

element ['elimənt] n
soft [sɒft] a
loud [laʊd] a
slow [sləʊ] a
fast [fɑːst] a
regular ['regjʊlə] a
tone [təʊn] n
air ['eə] a
regular ['regjʊlə] a
aspect ['æspekt] n
ideal [ai'diəl] n
combination [kəm'biːneɪʃn] n
colour ['kʌlə] n

3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language.

1. When you listen to a piece of music, you'll notice that it has several different characteristics; it may be soft or loud, slow or fast, combine different instruments and have a regular rhythmic pattern.
2. The basic feature of rhythm is the interval of time between the pulsations.
3. Usually at the beginning of any music this basis rhythm is established, and a contrasting rhythm may come later.

4. A good example of a basic rhythm, followed by a contrasting rhythm, is the third part of Brahms' Symphony in F major.

5. Sometimes some of these tones are an octave higher or lower than others, but they cannot be regarded as duplications because their overtones and undertones make additional combinations of sound.

6. Timbre is made up of two things – the fundamental tone, or first component, and varying degrees of loudness of other components sounding above it.

7. Our present methods of producing tone and our present musical instruments can produce only a few of all the timbres possible in nature.

4. Read and translate the text.

SOME ELEMENTS OF MUSIC

When you listen to a piece of music, you'll notice that it has several different characteristics; it may be soft or loud, slow or fast, combine different instruments and have a regular rhythmic pattern. All of these are known as the "elements of music", they are: tone, rhythm, harmony and timbre.

TONE. Air vibration produces tone. The quicker the vibrations, the higher the tone. Vibrations of tone travel in waves. A sound wave expands from its source in space in three dimensions. Sound waves pass through each other.

RHYTHM is mainly duration. The basic feature of rhythm is the interval of time between the pulsations. This interval of time is one aspect of duration. Every kind of music has its basic rhythm, and in addition some kinds of music have contrasted or counter-rhythms. Sometimes this basic rhythm is regular, and against it are irregular counter-rhythms. But in other kinds of music the basic rhythm itself is irregular or flexible. Both of these types have their legitimate place in music. Usually at the beginning of any music this basic rhythm is established, and a contrasting rhythm may come later. An example of a basic rhythm which continues almost unvaried throughout is the first part of Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata. This is one of the highest expressions of Beethoven's genius. It is unified throughout by one rhythmic pattern, one time of melodic curve, and one kind of musical texture. A good example of a basic rhythm, followed by a contrasting rhythm, is the third part of Brahms' Symphony in F major. It begins in C minor with an ecstatic yearning melody which seems to be reaching outward and upward to some longed for ideal. Its basic rhythm is like a song with a continuous outpouring of melody.

MELODY is a combination of frequency and duration. A melody moves up and down in a pitch. The tones which compose a melody are varied in their length.

HARMONY is the sounding together of several tones at the same time. There may be anything from two to sixteen tones in any particular harmony. Sometimes some of these tones are an octave higher or lower than others, but they cannot be regarded as duplications because their overtones and undertones make additional combinations of sound.

TIMBRE is another name for tone colour. We know which instrument is playing by the character of timbre of its tone. Timbre is made up of two things – the fundamental tone, or first component, and varying degrees of loudness of other components sounding above it. These differences of timbre are unlimited in number. Our present methods of producing tone and our present musical instruments can produce only a few of all the timbres possible in nature. Timbre is a combination of frequency and intensity. Frequency, intensity and duration are the three basic elements of music which underlie tone, rhythm, melody, harmony and timbre.

5. Read the word-combinations and the sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

sound wave	звуковая волна
basic rhythm	основной ритм
one of the highest expressions	одно из величайших выражений
some elements of music	некоторые элементы музыки
to have several different characteristics	иметь несколько разных особенностей
to combine different instruments	объединять разные инструменты
to be unified throughout	объединяться повсюду
continuous outpouring of melody	продолжительное излияние мелодии
Harmony is the sounding together of several tones at the same time.	Гармония – это соагласное звучание нескольких тонов в одно и то же время.
Melody is a combination of frequency and duration.	Мелодия – это сочетание частоты и продолжительности.
Timbre is another name for tone colour.	Тембр – это еще одно название для оттенка тона.
Our present methods of producing tone and our present musical instruments can produce only a few of all the timbres possible in nature.	Наши современные методы создания тона и наши современные инструменты могут производить только несколько из всех возможных в природе тембров.

6. Finish the sentences.

1. When you listen to a piece of music, you'll notice that...
2. All of these are known as the “elements of music”, they are...
3. A sound wave expands from...
4. The basic feature of rhythm is...
5. Every kind of music has its..
6. Harmony is the sounding together of ...
7. Timbre is made up of two things..
8. Our present methods of producing tone and our present musical instruments can...

7. Translate the sentences with new words into English and write them down.

1. Все звуки производятся благодаря вибрации, которая бывает разной, и звуки она производит разные, поэтому они отличаются один от другого по трем основным характеристикам: громкости, высоте и тональности.

2. Измерение высоты звука происходит по относительной шкале: октавы, внутри октав — ноты.

3. В музыке большое выразительное значение имеет относительная продолжительность звуков; сравнение её с продолжительностью других звуков является основанием сложных музыкально-логических связей, выражающихся прежде всего в ритме и метре.

4. С одной стороны, интервал это абстрактная математическая величина, выраженная отношением двух чисел, с другой стороны, это элемент специфически музыкальной логики, категория гармонии, выраженная в буквенной или графической нотации.

5. Гениальные люди были во все времена, древнегреческий философ Аристотель утверждал, что «гениальность» - это «божественный дар», а гений – человек от природы наделённый особыми способностями.

6. Мерой чувствительности органов слуха к восприятию звуковых волн любой интенсивности является уровень громкости.

7. Прогрессивный стиль в музыке - стиль большинства танцевальных проектов популярных европейских исполнителей, который заключается в комбинации - джазовое звучание плюс минимальный ритм.

8. Write the following words in the form of dictation: characteristics, dimensions, duration, pulsations, counter-rhythms, legitimate, throughout, yearning, outpouring, frequency.

9. What elements of music do you know? Find additional information about them; be ready to present it to your groupmates.

Unit 6

1. Listen, read and remember the following words and word-combinations:

rise [raɪz] - подъём, под^ня^тие
conductor [kən'dʌktə] - дирижёр
orchestra ['ɔ:kɪstrə] – оркес^тр
public ['pʌblɪk] - общес^твенный; публ^ичный
performer [pə'fɔ:mə] – исполн^итель
court [kɔ:t] - двор (короля)
pomp [pɒmp] - пом^па, великолес^ие, пыш^ность
pleasure ['pleʒə] - удоволес^твие; развлес^чение
occasion [ə'keɪʒn] - собы^тие
wedding ['wedɪŋ] - свад^ьба
festivities [fe'stɪvətɪz] - праз^днества; торже^ства
performance [pə'fɔ:məns] - представлес^ие; спек^такль
listener ['lɪsənə] - слуш^атель
stringed instrument ['strɪŋd 'ɪnstɹəmənt] - стру^нный инструм^ент
to rehearse [rɪ'hɜ:s] - репет^ировать

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words without using a dictionary:

help [help] n
prince [prɪns] n
choice [tʃɔɪs] n
function ['fʌŋkʃən] n
birth [bɜ:θ] n
death [deθ] n
visit ['vɪzɪt] n
original [ə'ɹɪdʒɪnəl] a
old-fashioned [əʊld'fæʃnd] a
paper ['peɪpə] n
elegant ['elɪɡənt] a
leader ['li:də] n
feet [fi:t] n
metal ['metl] n

3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language.

1. To get an idea of what an orchestra was like about 250 years ago, we must try to imagine the world of music in Bach's time.
2. A composer or a performer was almost always dependent upon the generosity of a patron for his livelihood.

3. There was no court in Europe, large or small, that did not have its music masters and music makers to provide an impressive background for pomp and pleasure.

4. When a prince looked for someone to train and direct his musicians, he made sure that the man of his choice was a composer and performer as well.

5. He had to write original compositions; train the musical corps; play various instruments on occasion; and insure a polished performance before the assembled guests of his patron.

6. The music stands of some directors were so badly damaged that they had to have small sheets of metal fastened to them to keep them from wearing away.

7. When in 1820 Ludvig Spohr appeared before the London Philharmonic Society to conduct one of his symphonies, and pulled the little stick out of the pocket, the orchestra players stared at him with surprise and annoyance.

4. Read and translate the text.

THE RISE OF THE MODERN CONDUCTOR

To get an idea of what an orchestra was like about 250 years ago, we must try to imagine the world of music in Bach's time. There were no public concerts then. A composer or a performer was almost always dependent upon the generosity of a patron for his livelihood. Nor could a corps of musicians maintain itself without the help of the church or of the nobility.

There was no court in Europe, large or small, that did not have its music masters and music makers to provide an impressive background for pomp and pleasure. The orchestra players might number anywhere from ten to twenty. When a prince looked for someone to train and direct his musicians, he made sure that the man of his choice was a composer and performer as well.

It was the function of the composer to create music for all occasions. And there were many of them – births and deaths, weddings and visits of foreign dignitaries, to say nothing of the frequent festivities that made up the daily round of court life.

The music master had four responsibilities. He had to write original compositions; train the musical corps; play various instruments on occasion; and insure a polished performance before the assembled guests of his patron. The old-fashioned sheaf of rolled paper was not strong enough or elegant enough for his purpose. And so he took to using a stick.

Directing music had become a noisy affair. The leader would stamp his feet and bang his stick. The banging, thumping, and pounding annoyed the listeners. They complained that it actually drowned out much of the music. The music stands of some directors were so badly damaged that they had to have small sheets of metal fastened to them to keep them from wearing away. No wonder this species of leader was called a "wood-chopper".

As the orchestra grew larger and compositions became more complex, the leader's position changed. The stringed instruments having become the backbone of the orchestra, the first violinist found himself promoted to a role of importance. He was given the responsibility of rehearsing the group and in due time the authority to conduct. He often used his bow.

The keyboard instrument still provided the accompaniment. The musician at the keyboard – who was usually the composer himself – set the pace. The first violinist followed his lead and communicated the pace to the other players. By playing a phrase here and a phrase there, he would try to convey the style and meaning of the music to them. All the while the man at the keyboard would show his approval or disapproval by nods and smiles and grimaces.

This allegiance to two masters – the first violinist and the keyboard musician – was anything but satisfactory. Someone with real authority had to take over. The violinist, using his bow, now came forward as the one and only conductor.

Some conductors used a little stick called a baton. The baton, however, was by no means enthusiastically welcomed everywhere. When in 1820 Ludvig Spohr appeared before the London Philharmonic Society to conduct one of his symphonies, and pulled the little stick out of the pocket, the orchestra players stared at him with surprise and annoyance.

Complicated modern music calls for a conductor of the highest skill. Under such a leader, the orchestra fulfills its mission – the interpretation of great music.

5. Read the word-combinations and the sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

to get an idea of something	для того чтобы понять что-либо
to try to imagine	постараться представить
generosity of a patron	щедрость хозяина
to provide an impressive background	обеспечить внушительное музыкальное сопровождение
to look for someone	искать кого-либо
to create music	сочинять музыку
to become more complex	становиться более сложным
He was given the responsibility of rehearsing the group and in due time the authority to conduct.	На него возлагалась ответственность за репетиции группы и по истечении какого-то времени полномочие дирижировать.
The violinist, using his bow, now came forward as the one and only conductor.	Скрипач, использующий свой смычок, выдвинулся вперед став единственным дирижером.
Complicated modern music calls for a conductor of the highest skill.	Сложная современная музыка требует дирижёра, который обладает высочайшим мастерством.
Under such a leader, the orchestra fulfills its mission – the interpretation of great music.	При таком дирижёре оркестр выполняет свою миссию - интерпритацию великой музыки.

6. Finish the sentences.

1. To get an idea of what an orchestra was like about 250 years ago, we must ...
2. A composer or a performer was almost always dependent upon...
3. There was no court in Europe, large or small, that did not have...
4. The old-fashioned sheaf of rolled paper was not...
5. They complained that it actually...
6. As the orchestra grew larger and compositions became more complex...
7. When in 1820 Ludvig Spohr appeared before the London Philharmonic Society...
8. Under such a leader, the orchestra fulfills its mission...

7. Translate the sentences with new words into English and write them down.

1. До XIX века обязанности современного дирижёра исполнял один из участников ансамбля, который во время игры ударами смычка, специального жезла, кивками головы и т. п. отсчитывал такт исполняемого сочинения и указывал моменты вступления отдельных инструментов.

2. Симфоническим называется оркестр, составленный из нескольких разнородных групп инструментов — семейства скрипок, духовых и ударных, принцип такого объединения сложился в Европе в XVIII веке.

3. В классической музыке и в опере голос трактуется исключительно как музыкальный инструмент, композиторы пишут музыку для этого инструмента, учитывая мастерство и особенности голоса исполнителя

4. Для того чтобы гостям на свадьбе было весело необходимо продумать музыкальное сопровождение свадебного дня, правильно расставить музыкальные акценты.

5. Работа над созданием спектакля включает в себя: выбор и адаптацию пьесы, распределение ролей, проведение репетиций, подготовку музыкального сопровождения, а завершающим этапом является проведение генеральной репетиции.

6. На этой филармонической сцене выступают звезды первой величины, для которых очень важен контакт со слушателем, а он здесь невероятно благодарный; это слушатель, который подготовлен к восприятию музыки очень высокого уровня.

7. Струнный музыкальный инструмент — это музыкальный инструмент, в котором источником звука являются колебания струн, типичными представителями струнных инструментов являются скрипка, виолончель, альт, арфа и гитара.

8. Write the following words in the form of dictation: conductor, orchestra, performer, generosity, background, pleasure, occasions, festivities, old-fashioned, responsibilities, performance, rehearsing, accompaniment.

9. What do you know about the rise of conductors? Find additional information about the profession of conductor; be ready to present it to your groupmates.

Unit 7

1. Listen, read and remember the following words and word-combinations:

military ['militəri] – военный
talent ['tælənt] - талант
tutor ['tju:tə] - домашний учитель; репетитор
orchestration [ɔ:'kestriən] – оркестрион
institution [ɪnstɪ'tju:ʃn] - учреждение; ведомство
repertoire ['repətwa:] - репертуар
powerful ['paʊ əfl] - сильный, мощный
miniature ['miniətʃə] – миниатюра
quality ['kwɒləti] - качество
art [ɑ:t] - искусство, мастерство
choreographer [kɒri'ɒɡrəfə] - балетмейстер, хореограф
version ['vɜ:ʃn] - версия; вариант
motto ['mɒtəʊ] - девиз, лозунг
movement ['mu:vmənt] - движение, темп; ритм

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words without using a dictionary:

Russia [rʌʃə] n
family ['fæməli] n
lesson ['lesən] n
pupil ['pju:pl] n
study ['stʌdi] n
jurisprudence [dʒʊəris'pru:dns] n
conservatory [kən'sɜ:vətri] n
financial [faɪ'nænʃl] a
pension ['penʃn] n
ideal [ai'diəl] n
international [ɪntə'næʃnəl] a
ballet ['bæleɪ] n
story ['stɔ:ri] n
later ['leɪtə] a

3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language.

1. Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky was born in Votkinsk, Russia in a family with a long line of military service.

2. His parents were initially supportive of his musical talents, hiring a tutor, buying an orchestration (a form of barrel organ that could imitate elaborate orchestral effects), and encouraging his study of the piano.

3. Tchaikovsky was one of the earlier students of the St. Petersburg Conservatory established by Anton Rubinstein, completing his studies there to become a member of the teaching staff at the similar institution established in Moscow by Anton Rubinstein's brother Nikolay.

4. His music is thoroughly Russian in character, but, although he was influenced by Balakirev and the ideals of the Five Russian nationalist composers, he may be seen as belonging rather to the more international school of composition fostered by the Conservatories that Balakirev so much deplored.

5. Eugene Onegin, based on a work by Pushkin, was written in 1877, the year of the composer's disastrous and brief attempt at marriage.

6. Tchaikovsky, a master of the miniature forms necessary for ballet, succeeded in raising the quality of the music provided for an art that had undergone considerable technical development in 19th century Russia under the guidance of the French choreographer Marius Petipa.

7. Of the other symphonies the fifth, with its motto theme and waltz movement in the place of a scherzo was written in 1888, while the last completed symphony, known as the "Pathétique", was first performed under Tchaikovsky's direction shortly before his death in 1893.

4. Read and translate the text.

PYOTR IL'YICH TCHAIKOVSKY (1840 - 1893)

Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky was born in Votkinsk, Russia in a family with a long line of military service. Tchaikovsky began piano lessons at the age of five. A precocious pupil, he could read music as adeptly as his teacher within three years. His parents were initially supportive of his musical talents, hiring a tutor, buying an orchestrion (a form of barrel organ that could imitate elaborate orchestral effects), and encouraging his study of the piano. However, his parents' passion for his musical talent soon cooled, and, in 1850, the family decided to send Tchaikovsky to the Imperial School of Jurisprudence in Saint Petersburg.

Tchaikovsky was one of the earlier students of the St. Petersburg Conservatory established by Anton Rubinstein, completing his studies there to become a member of the teaching staff at the similar institution established in Moscow by Anton Rubinstein's brother Nikolay. He was able to withdraw from teaching when a rich widow, Nadezhda von Meck, offered him financial support which continued for much of his life, although, according to the original conditions of the pension, they never met. Tchaikovsky was a man of neurotic diffidence. His music is thoroughly Russian in character, but, although he was influenced by Balakirev and the ideals of the Five Russian nationalist composers, he may be seen as belonging rather to the more international school of composition fostered by the Conservatories that Balakirev so much deplored.

Two above all of Tchaikovsky's operas have retained a place in international repertoire. Eugene Onegin, based on a work by Pushkin, was written in 1877, the year of the composer's disastrous and brief attempt at marriage. He returned to Pushkin in 1890 with his powerful opera The Queen of Spades.

Tchaikovsky, a master of the miniature forms necessary for ballet, succeeded in raising the quality of the music provided for an art that had undergone considerable technical development in 19th century Russia under the guidance of the French choreographer Marius Petipa. The first of Tchaikovsky's full length ballet-scores was Swan Lake, completed in 1876, followed in 1889 by The Sleeping Beauty. His last ballet, based on a story by E.T.A. Hoffmann, was Nutcracker, first staged in St. Petersburg in December 1892.

Tchaikovsky wrote six symphonies. The first of these, sometimes known as Winter Daydreams, was completed in its first version in 1866 but later revised. The second of the symphonies, the so-called Little Russian was composed in 1872 but revised eight years later. Of the other symphonies the fifth, with its motto theme and waltz movement in the place of a scherzo was written in 1888, while the last completed symphony, known as the "Pathétique", was first performed under Tchaikovsky's direction shortly before his death in 1893.

5. Read the word-combinations and the sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

military service	военная служба
to begin piano lessons	начать заниматься уроками по пианино
precocious pupil	не по годам развитой ученик
to hire a tutor	нанять репетитора
Imperial School of Jurisprudence	императорская школа юриспруденции
teaching staff	преподавательский состав
to offer somebody financial support	предложить кому-либо финансовую поддержку
to be a man of neurotic diffidence	быть человеком нервным и неуверенным в себе
Two above all of Tchaikovsky's operas have retained a place in international repertoire.	Две из всех опер Чайковского занимают первые места в международном репертуаре.
Eugene Onegin, based on a work by Pushkin, was written in 1877, the year of the composer's disastrous and brief attempt at marriage.	Евгений Онегин, основанный на работе Пушкина, был написан в 1877, как раз в том году у композитора был катастрофический и недолговременный опыт в браке.
His last ballet, based on a story by E.T. Hoffmann, was Nutcracker, first staged in St. Petersburg in December 1892.	Его последний балет, основанный на рассказе Хоффмана, был впервые поставлен на сцене в Санкт-Петербурге, в декабре 1892-го.

6. Finish the sentences.

1. Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky was born in...
2. His parents were initially supportive of his musical...
3. Tchaikovsky was one of the earlier students of ...
4. He was able to withdraw from teaching when...
5. His music is thoroughly Russian in character, but...
6. Two above all of Tchaikovsky's operas have retained a place in...
7. Tchaikovsky, a master of the miniature forms necessary for ballet, succeeded in...
8. Of the other symphonies the fifth, with its motto...

7. Translate the sentences with new words into English and write them down.

1. Многочисленные исследования подтвердили, что классическая музыка не только создает чувство психологического комфорта, но и способствует развитию таланта, причем не только у детей.

2. Школьный учитель, вынужденный делить свое внимание на 30 - 40 человек одновременно, именно поэтому во все времена пользуются спросом гувернеры и гувернантки, домашние воспитатели и учителя, а также репетиторы.

3. В начале XIX века под названием оркестрион появился ряд автоматических механических инструментов, приспособленных для имитации звучания оркестра, расположение струн или труб инструмента было подобрано таким образом, чтобы при работе механизма звучали определённые музыкальные произведения.

4. Репертуар — совокупность произведений, исполняемых в театре, на концертной эстраде и т. д., под репертуаром также понимают круг ролей, номеров, музыкальных или литературных произведений, исполняемых отдельным артистом.

5. В бесчисленном множестве жанров поэтического, музыкального, литературного, изобразительного искусства, в различных национальных культурах, на разных этапах истории человечества занимают свое скромное, порой почти незаметное место жанры, связанные с так называемыми малыми формами, с принципами миниатюры.

6. В масштабах всего общества, искусство — особый способ познания и отражения действительности, одна из форм художественной деятельности общественного сознания и часть духовной культуры как человека, так и всего человечества, многообразный результат творческой деятельности всех поколений.

7. Хореограф — специалист в области хореографии, постановщик танцев, в том числе и танцевальных композиций фигуристов и мастеров художественной гимнастики и балетных спектаклей.

8. Write the following words in the form of dictation: precocious, orchestrion, encouraging, jurisprudence, institution, thoroughly, international, repertoire, marriage, miniature, guidance, choreographer.

9. What do you know about P. I. Tchaikovsky? Find additional information about him and about his works; be ready to present it to your groupmates.

Unit 8

1. Listen, read and remember the following words and word-combinations:

fine [faɪn] - хоро^ший; прекр^асный
mighty ['maɪtɪ] - мог^ущественный; мо^щный
notion ['nəʊʃn] - пон^ятие; представл^ение; ид^{ея}
failing ['feɪlɪŋ] - недост^аток, слаб^охар^актерность
to bereave [bɪ'ri:v] - лиш^ать, отним^ать
effort ['efət] - ус^илие, попы^тка; напряж^ение
urban ['z:bən] – городск^ой
polka ['pɒlkə] - пол^ька
glittering ['glɪtərɪŋ] – блестя^щий
reborn [rebo:n] - перерожд^ённый
critic ['krɪtɪk] – кр^итик
libretto [lɪ'bretəʊ] - либр^етто
significant [sɪg'nɪfɪkənt] - знач^ительный, сущ^ественный, важ^ный
tenderness ['tendənəs] - неж^ность

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words without using a dictionary:

group [gru:p] - н
realism ['rɪəlɪzəm] n
caricaturist ['kærɪkətʃʊərɪst] n
emotion [ɪ'məʊʃn] n
manner ['mænə] n
history ['hɪstrɪ] n
village ['vɪlɪdʒ] n
cadet [kə'det] n
young [jʌŋ] a
course [kɔ:s] n
classmate ['klɑ:smeɪt] n
sense [sens] n
nervous ['nɜ:vəs] a
end [end] n

3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language.

1. Modest Petrovich Mussorgsky (1839-1881) is generally acclaimed the finest of the group of Russian composers known as the Mighty Five.

2. In his operas, especially Boris Godunov, he successfully explored human emotions and failings individually and collectively in a new and forthright manner singularly bereft of the pretensions and emotional excess of the 19th century.

3. His cultured mother gave him piano lessons and encouraged his clumsy but early efforts at composition.

4. He entered the Imperial Guards Cadet School in 1852 and, in the course of the year, published (at his family's expense) *Porte Enseigne Polka* for his classmates.

5. In late 1857 and 1858 Mussorgsky went through the first of several emotional crises and resigned from the Guards in 1859.

6. From a suggestion by Stasov, but developing his own ideas and preparing his own libretto from texts by Aleksandr Pushkin and Nicolai Karamzin, Mussorgsky set to work on *Boris Godunov* in 1868.

7. There is a relentless, inevitable movement forward in Mussorgsky's style, in significant measure related to his understanding of the folk process in music, which provides him with the deftness of the caricaturist's hand: his vignettes of a drunken priest, a clown, an idiot, a vain princess, or a mad czar are sure and convincing.

4. Read and translate the text.

MODEST PETROVICH MUSORGSKIY

Modest Petrovich Mussorgsky (1839-1881) is generally acclaimed the finest of the group of Russian composers known as the Mighty Five. Without Modest Mussorgsky the notion of the Russian 19th century as one of musical realism would be unsupportable. In his operas, especially *Boris Godunov*, he successfully explored human emotions and failings individually and collectively in a new and forthright manner singularly bereft of the pretensions and emotional excess of the 19th century. His operatic work marks a crossroads in the understanding and use of the form in music history.

Modest Petrovich Mussorgsky was born on March 9, 1839, in the village of Karevo in the Pskov district. His cultured mother gave him piano lessons and encouraged his clumsy but early efforts at composition. At 10 he went to St. Petersburg to study piano with Anton Herke, to prepare for cadet school, and to be tutored in the ways of a young urban gentleman. He entered the Imperial Guards Cadet School in 1852 and, in the course of the year, published (at his family's expense) *Porte Enseigne Polka* for his classmates. His lessons with Herke continued until 1854. Mussorgsky joined the glittering Preobrazhensky Imperial Guards Regiment in 1856.

In 1859 Mussorgsky met Aleksandr Dargomyzhsky, who introduced him to César Cui, also a military officer, and to Mily Balakirev, later the leader of the Mighty Five. In late 1857 and 1858 Mussorgsky went through the first of several emotional crises and resigned from the Guards in 1859. That same year he spoke to Balakirev of having been "reborn," not only in the sense of recovery from his nervous disorder but in his conversion, he said, from cosmopolitan to patriot. The thinking of the music and art critic Vladimir Stasov is reflected here, but more particularly that of the Russian social critics Chernyshevsky and Dobroliubov. Among these new friends, Mussorgsky was writing music with some seriousness. In 1860 his *Scherzo in B-flat* for orchestra was performed in St. Petersburg. In 1861 Mussorgsky's financial base was destroyed: the emancipation of the serfs led to the liquidation, over a 2-year period, of the family estate.

From a suggestion by Stasov, but developing his own ideas and preparing his own libretto from texts by Aleksandr Pushkin and Nicolai Karamzin, Mussorgsky set to work on *Boris Godunov* in 1868. Musically one turns again and again to *Boris Godunov* to reveal what Mussorgsky was and what he wanted. The work is intensely, intimately vocal. And, although he wrote effectively for orchestra, the voice was the instrument he trusted and understood (he had given voice lessons).

There is a relentless, inevitable movement forward in Mussorgsky's style, in significant measure related to his understanding of the folk process in music, which provides him with the deftness of the caricaturist's hand: his vignettes of a drunken priest, a clown, an idiot, a vain princess, or a mad czar are sure and convincing. The crowd scenes in Boris Godunov are particularly telling; they range from groups of worshipers through coronation crowds to peasants and soldiers. It is not sufficient to point out the approximations to human speech and sounds; Mussorgsky believed that speech itself followed strict musical rules and that music, like all art, is a means of communicating with people. He not only dealt in living scenes of real people but drew out of such situations certain principles and truths. And it is in the latter rather than the former that realism lies. That Czar Boris is the tortured product of forces of both good and evil is nowhere stated; but in depicting his inchoate rage at his enemies on the one hand and the beauty of his tenderness to his daughter on the other, Mussorgsky focuses effectively on the conflict.

The Mighty Five had begun to disintegrate as a circle after 1872, and Mussorgsky's health was worsening. Near the end of his life he toured with the singer Daria Leonova. He died, more or less in her care, on March 16, 1881, in St. Petersburg.

5. Read the word-combinations and the sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

to be acclaimed
known as the Mighty Five

successfully explore something
human emotions and failings
with some seriousness
family estate

From a suggestion by Stasov, but developing his own ideas and preparing his own libretto from texts by Aleksandr Pushkin and Nicolai Karamzin, Mussorgsky set to work on Boris Godunov in 1868.

And, although he wrote effectively for orchestra, the voice was the instrument he trusted and understood (he had given voice lessons).

быть провозглашенным
известной как Могущественная
пятерка

успешно использовать что-либо
человеческие эмоции и недостатки
с чувством серьезности
семейное поместье

Следуя совету Стасова, но развивая свои собственные идеи и приготовив собственное либретто на тексты Александра Пушкина и Николая Карамзина, Муссоргский принялся за работу над Борисом Годуновым в 1868 году.

И хотя он впечатляюще писал для оркестра, только голос был был инструментом, которому он доверял и который он понимал (он давал уроки вокала).

6. Finish the sentences.

1. Modest Petrovich Mussorgsky (1839-1881) is generally acclaimed the finest of the...
2. In his operas, especially Boris Godunov, he successfully explored...
3. His cultured mother gave him piano lessons and encouraged his...
4. He entered the Imperial...
5. That same year he spoke to Balakirev of having been "reborn," not only in the sense of ...
6. From a suggestion by Stasov, but developing his own idea...
7. There is a relentless, inevitable movement forward in Mussorgsky's...
8. The Mighty Five had begun to disintegrate as a ...

7. Translate the sentences with new words into English and write them down.

1. Прекрасный исполнитель музыки Нового Века признанный во всем мире Мидори, занял первое место в хит-параде со своим альбомом в котором он исполняет очень красивые композиции, к сожалению альбомы этого исполнителя встречаются довольно редко.

2. Качественный мощный звук на уровне европейских стандартов и отличное световое шоу было предоставлено специально для концерта Мадонны в России.

3. Сейчас под понятие "коммерческая музыка" приписывают все, что хоть немного популярно в широких массах, причем на стиль музыки не обращают внимания, а иногда музыка, рассчитанная далеко не на широкие массы, почему-то обретает популярность, и эту музыку тут же начинают ассоциировать с коммерцией.

4. Еще не так давно всем было очевидно, что для того, чтобы слушать музыку, ее необходимо приобрести, но теперь существует ряд интернет сервисов, благодаря которым можно слушать музыку, хотя и у них есть свои недостатки — ориентированность в основном на современную музыку и неполнота представления материала.

5. Многие радиостанции стали ставить в эфир так называемую “современную городскую музыку”, подразумевающую смесь классического и современного ритм-н-блюза и соула при полном отсутствии рэпа, основу которого составляет танцевальная музыка

6. В России полька появилась в 1845 году, этот танец — тогда очень модный во Франции — привез из поездки в Париж знаменитый танцовщик императорской труппы Петербурга; он поставил его на сцене, а потом распространил в великосветском петербургском обществе, и высший аристократический свет в скором времени затанцевал польку на балах и в салонах.

7. Либретто пишется, как правило, в стихах, преимущественно рифмованных, сюжетами для либретто служат, в основном, литературные произведения, переделываемые сообразно музыкально-сценическим требованиям, реже либретто представляет собой совершенно оригинальное сочинение.

8. Write the following words in the form of dictation: unsupportable, especially, failings, encouraged, Preobrazhensky Imperial Guards Regiment, cosmopolitan, seriousness, emancipation, approximations.

9. What do you know about M. P. Musorgskiy? Find additional information about him and about his works; be ready to present it to your groupmates.

Unit 9

1. Listen, read and remember the following words and word-combinations:

decade ['dekeɪd] - десятилетие

acting ['æktɪŋ] - игра

bass [beɪs] – бас

self-taught [self'tɔ:t] - выучившийся самостоятельно, самоучка

stage [steɪdʒ] - сцена, эстрада, театральные подмостки

church choir ['tʃɜ:tʃ'kwaɪə] - церковный хор

theatrical [θɪ'ætrɪkl] - театральный, сценический

debut ['deɪbjʊ:] – дебют

review [rɪ'vju:] - рецензия, обозрение, ревью

invitation [ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn] - приглашение

triumphant return [traɪ'ʌmfənt rɪ'tɜ:n] – торжествующее(победоносное) возвращение

treasure ['treʒə] - сокровище

beloved [bɪ'lʌvɪd] - любимый

run [rʌn] - показ, просмотр (фильма, спектакля)

chamber ['tʃeɪmbə] - камерный

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words without using a dictionary:

still [stɪl] adv

dynamism ['daɪnəmɪzəm] n

role [rəʊl] n

clerk [klɑ:k] n

theatre ['θɪətə] n

career [kə'riə] n

company ['kʌmpəni] n

private ['praɪvət] a

artistic [ɑ:'tɪstɪk] a

reputation [repju'teɪʃn] n

professional [prə'feʃnəl] a

great [greɪt] a

national ['næʃənəl] a

tenor ['tenə] n

3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language.

1. Decades after his death, Fedor Chaliapin (1873–1938) is still considered Russia's greatest opera singer.

2. In this Chaliapin, who for the most part was self-taught, created such memorable characters on stage as Mephistopheles, Ivan the Terrible, and Holofernes.

3. He also worked as a copyist, though he had very little formal education. Simultaneous to this Chaliapin sang in the church choir and served as an extra in various local theatrical performances.

4. Despite the good reviews he received by the St. Petersburg critics, Chaliapin was unsatisfied with his treatment by the company's management and in 1896 decided to accept the invitation of Savva Mamontov to sing with the Moscow Private Opera.

5. By 1899 Chaliapin was viewed practically as a national treasure, and he signed contracts to sing at both the Mariinsky Theatre in St. Petersburg and the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow.

6. Following his successful La Scala performance Chaliapin made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera in New York City in 1907 and at the Paris Opera in 1908.

7. Before his break with the Soviet Union he gave numerous concerts in Russia for workers; in Europe he sang in benefits to raise money for starving Russians during the Civil War.

4. Read and translate the text.

FEDOR IVANOVICH CHALIAPIN

Decades after his death, Fedor Chaliapin (1873–1938) is still considered Russia's greatest opera singer. The dynamism of Chaliapin's acting perfectly complemented his voice, which, being a bass, was best suited for the role of the "villain." In this Chaliapin, who for the most part was self-taught, created such memorable characters on stage as Mephistopheles, Ivan the Terrible, and Holofernes.

Fedor Ivanovich Chaliapin was born in Kazan in eastern European Russia on February 13, 1873. He was the son of a clerk, and as a young man was apprenticed to first a cobbler then a lathe turner. He also worked as a copyist, though he had very little formal education. Simultaneous to this Chaliapin sang in the church choir and served as an extra in various local theatrical performances. In 1890 Chaliapin made his professional debut when he joined the chorus of the opera company in Ufa.

Chaliapin's first major career move came in 1895 when he joined the opera company of the Mariinsky Theatre in St. Petersburg. Despite the good reviews he received by the St. Petersburg critics, Chaliapin was unsatisfied with his treatment by the company's management and in 1896 decided to accept the invitation of Savva Mamontov to sing with the Moscow Private Opera. From 1896 to 1898 Chaliapin cemented his artistic reputation with the Moscow Private Opera. He sang such great roles as Varlaam in Mussorgsky's *Boris Godunov*, Ivan the Terrible in Rimsky-Korsakov's *The Maid of Pskov*, and Holofernes in Valentin Serov's *Judith*. This latter was the role he was rehearsing for the Mariinsky when he decided to leave that company. In 1898 Chaliapin made a triumphant return to St. Petersburg with the Moscow Private Opera.

By 1899 Chaliapin was viewed practically as a national treasure, and he signed contracts to sing at both the Mariinsky Theatre in St. Petersburg and the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow. He would soon become an international figure, as well known as the Italian tenor Enrico Caruso. In 1901 he made his debut at Teatro La Scala in Milan in the title role of Arrigo Boito's *Mefistofele*. Rachmaninov assisted him in preparing for the role. This was the first of many tours in Europe and the United States. In France Chaliapin was especially beloved and did much to promote Russian culture in that country in the early part of the twentieth century.

Following his successful La Scala performance Chaliapin made his debut at the Metropolitan Opera in New York City in 1907 and at the Paris Opera in 1908. His return to the Metropolitan Opera in 1921 in the role of Boris Godunov was so successful that it sparked an eight-year run there. He made his debut at London's Covent Garden in 1926.

Chaliapin was also an outstanding chamber singer and gave many concert performances both in Russia and abroad. Before his break with the Soviet Union he gave numerous concerts in Russia for workers; in Europe he sang in benefits to raise money for starving Russians during the Civil War. In addition to his singing and acting Chaliapin was a man whose creative outlets were exhibited in painting, drawing, and sculpture. Besides the "autobiography," Chaliapin wrote Pages from My Life and Man and Mask (the proper translation for the latter work is Mask and Soul). Chaliapin also appeared in the title role in the 1933 film Don Quixote, directed by G.W. Pabst.

Chaliapin died of leukemia in Paris on April 12, 1938. The enormous cortège passed by the Paris Opera House before arriving at the Batignolles Cemetery, where Chaliapin was buried. His body remained there until 1984 when he was disinterred and reburied in Moscow's Novodevichy Cemetery.

5. Read the word-combinations and the sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

decades after	спустя десятилетия
dynamism of acting	динамизм игры
such memorable characters on stage	такие запоминающиеся роли на сцене
to be still considered	все еще считаться
very little formal education	мало соответствующего образования
simultaneous to this	одновременно с этим
major career move	главное продвижение в карьере
despite the good reviews	несмотря на хорошие отзывы
especially beloved	особо любим
This was the first of many tours in Europe and the United States.	Это был первый из огромного количества туров по Европе и Соединенным Штатам.
Chaliapin was also an outstanding chamber singer and gave many concert performances both in Russia and abroad.	Шаляпин был также выдающимся камерным певцом и давал много концертов, как в России, так и за границей.
His return to the Metropolitan Opera in 1921 in the role of Boris Godunov was so successful that it sparked an eight-year run there.	Его возвращение в Метрополитен Оперу в 1921-м году в роли Бориса Годунова было таким успешным, что показы этого спектакля с его ролью продолжались восемь лет.

6. Finish the sentences.

1. Decades after his death, Fedor Chaliapin...
2. Fedor Ivanovich Chaliapin was born in ...
3. Chaliapin's first major career move came in 1895 when...
4. Despite the good reviews he received by the St. Petersburg critics...
5. He sang such great roles as Varlaam in ...
6. By 1899 Chaliapin was viewed practically as a...
7. Chaliapin was also an outstanding chamber singer and gave many...
8. In addition to his singing and acting Chaliapin was a man whose creative outlets were...

7. Translate the sentences with new words into English and write them down.

1. Возрождение гитарного рока, фолка, соула и электроники, доминирование продюсеров над сочинителями песен, звуки заброшенных лесных дебрей и переполненных футбольных арен, большой стиль и новая простота – все это тенденции уходящего десятилетия.

2. Бас-гитара — струнно-щипковый музыкальный инструмент, предназначенный для игры в басовом диапазоне, применяется во многих музыкальных стилях и жанрах в качестве аккомпанирующего и реже — сольного инструмента.

3. Дэвид Сайдс – пианист-самоучка из Калифорнии - зарекомендовал себя как чрезвычайно талантливый и удивительно одаренный музыкант, пианист и композитор, который выучился самостоятельно, причем оттачивал свое мастерство, играя на слух произведения других известных артистов.

4. Сцена — это часть театра, место основного театрального действия, в древнегреческом театре изначально представляла собой шатёр, в котором готовились к выступлению актёры, затем стала частью театрального антуража, изображая фасады зданий, задние планы.

5. Церковные хоры высокого музыкального уровня могут вести концертную деятельность, в них поют как профессионалы, так и любители; художественный руководитель церковного хора должен быть знатоком церковной службы.

6. Как известно, многие молодые исполнители жаждут получить хорошие рецензии, ведь хорошая рецензия — это анализ, некоторая высокая оценка музыки, клипа, доказывающая их качество.

7. В XVI—XVIII веках термин «камерная музыка» применялся по отношению к любой светской музыке и противопоставлялся музыке церковной, в дальнейшем, с зарождением и развитием симфонической музыки, камерной музыкой стали называть произведения, рассчитанные на небольшое количество исполнителей и ограниченный круг слушателей.

8. Write the following words in the form of dictation: complemented, self-taught, simultaneous, professional debut, theatrical performances, reputation, rehearsing, triumphant, outstanding, autobiography.

9. What do you know about F. I. Chaliapin? Find additional information about him and about his works; be ready to present it to your groupmates.

Unit 10

1. Listen, read and remember the following words and word-combinations:

creation [krɪ'eɪʃn] - созд^ание; (со)твор^ение, созид^ание
instrumentation [ɪnstrəmen'teɪʃn] - инструмен^товка, оборуд^ование инструмен^тами
explosion [ɪk'spləʊʒn] - взрыв, всп^ышка
impact ['ɪmpækt] - уд^ар, толч^ок; имп^ульс, влия^ние, возде^йствие
dance [dɑ:ns] - тан^ец
fusion ['fju:ʒn] - сли^яние, объедин^ение
fiddle ['fɪdl] – скри^пка
lament [lə'ment] - жал^обная песнь
bagpipes ['bæɡpaɪps] - вол^ынка
reel [ri:l] - рил (быстрый шотландский танец)
strathspey [stræθ'speɪ] - ме^дленный шотла^ндский тан^ец
jig [dʒɪɡ] - джи^га (танец)
mainstream ['meɪnstri:m] - основ^ное направл^ение, глав^ная лин^ия
success [sək'ses] - успе^х, уда^ча;
participation [pɑːtɪ'sɪpeɪʃn] - уча^стие; соуч^аствие

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words without using a dictionary:

innovation [ɪnəʊ'veɪʃn] n
waltz [wɔ:ls] n
exporter [ɪk'spɔ:tə] n
era ['ɪərə] n
Scotland [skɒtlənd] n
dominant ['dɒmɪnənt] a
popular ['pɒpjələ] a
electric folk [ɪ'lektrɪkfolk] n
popularity [pɒpjʊ'lærəti] n
nationally ['næʃənəlɪ] adv
regional ['ri:dʒnəl] a
analogue ['ænələɡ] n
colony ['kɒləni] n

3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language.

1. The music of the United Kingdom, which is part of British music, refers to all forms of music associated with the United Kingdom since its creation, including music inherited from the states that preceded it.

2. This led to the explosion of the British Invasion, while subsequent notable movements in British music include the New Wave of British Heavy Metal and Britpop.

3. The United Kingdom has one of the world's largest music industries today, with many British musicians having had an impact on modern music.

4. England has a long and diverse history of folk music dating back at least to the medieval period and including many forms of music, song and dance.

5. The popularity of traditional instruments such as fiddles has remained throughout the centuries even as analogues in Great Britain died out.

6. Britain has had an impact on popular music disproportionate to its size, due to its linguistic and cultural links with many countries, particularly the United States and many of its former colonies like Australia, South Africa, and Canada, and its capacity for invention, innovation and fusion, which has led to the development of, or participation in, many of the major trends in popular music.

7. Genres originating in or radically developed by British musicians include blues rock, heavy metal, progressive rock, hard rock, punk rock, electric folk, folk punk, acid jazz, shoegaze, drum and bass, grime, Britpop and dubstep.

4. Read and translate the text.

MUSIC OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The music of the United Kingdom, which is part of British music, refers to all forms of music associated with the United Kingdom since its creation, including music inherited from the states that preceded it. Throughout its history, the United Kingdom has been a major exporter and source of musical innovation in the modern and contemporary eras, drawing its cultural basis from the history of the United Kingdom, from church music, from Western culture and from the ancient and traditional folk music and instrumentation of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales. In the 20th century, influences from the music of the United States became most dominant in popular music. This led to the explosion of the British Invasion, while subsequent notable movements in British music include the New Wave of British Heavy Metal and Britpop. The United Kingdom has one of the world's largest music industries today, with many British musicians having had an impact on modern music.

Each of the four countries of the United Kingdom has its own diverse and distinctive folk music forms. England has a long and diverse history of folk music dating back at least to the medieval period and including many forms of music, song and dance. Through two periods of revival from the late nineteenth century much of the tradition has been preserved and continues to be practiced. It led to the creation of a number of fusions with other forms of music that produced sub-genres such as electric folk, folk punk and folk metal and continues to thrive nationally and in regional scenes.

Ireland, including Northern Ireland, has vibrant folk traditions. The popularity of traditional instruments such as fiddles has remained throughout the centuries even as analogues in Great Britain died out. Perhaps the most famous modern musician from Northern Ireland influenced by folk tradition is Van Morrison.

Scottish folk music includes many kinds of songs, including ballads and laments, sung by a single singer with accompaniment by bagpipes, fiddles or harps. Traditional dances include waltzes, reels, strathspeys and jigs. Alongside the other areas of the United Kingdom, Scotland underwent a roots revival in the 1960s.

Wales is a Celtic country that features folk music played at twmpathau (communal dances) and gwyl werin (music festivals). Welsh music also includes male voice choirs and songs accompanied by a harp. Having long been subordinate to English culture, Welsh musicians in the

late 20th century had to reconstruct traditional music when a roots revival began. This revival began in the late 1970s and achieved some mainstream success in the UK in the 80s with performers like Robin Huw Bowen, Moniars and Gwerinos.

Forms of popular music, including folk music, jazz, pop and rock music, have particularly flourished in Britain since the twentieth century. Britain has had an impact on popular music disproportionate to its size, due to its linguistic and cultural links with many countries, particularly the United States and many of its former colonies like Australia, South Africa, and Canada, and its capacity for invention, innovation and fusion, which has led to the development of, or participation in, many of the major trends in popular music. In 1960s, the British Invasion, led by The Beatles, helped to secure British performers a major place in development of pop and rock music. Since then, rock music and popular music contributed to a British-American collaboration, with trans-Atlantic genres being exchanged and exported to one another, where they tended to be adapted and turned into new movements, only to be exported back again. Genres originating in or radically developed by British musicians include blues rock, heavy metal, progressive rock, hard rock, punk rock, electric folk, folk punk, acid jazz, shoegaze, drum and bass, grime, Britpop and dubstep.

5. Read the word-combinations and the sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

to refer to all forms of music	относиться ко всем музыкальным формам
including music inherited from..	включая музыку, унаследованную из...
source of musical innovation	источник музыкальных инноваций
to lead to the explosion	привести к взрыву
diverse and distinctive folk music	разнообразная и особая народная музыка
to date back to the medieval period	восходить к средневековому периоду
Ireland, including Northern Ireland, has vibrant folk traditions.	Ирландия, включая северную Ирландию имеет трепетные народные традиции.
Forms of popular music, including folk music, jazz, pop and rock music, have particularly flourished in Britain since the twentieth century.	Популярные музыкальные формы, включая народную музыку, джаз, поп и рок музыку особенно процветали с двадцатого столетия.
In 1960s, the British Invasion, led by The Beatles, helped to secure British performers a major place in development of pop and rock music.	В 1960-х, Британское Нашествие, наступившее благодаря Битлз, помогло закрепить за британскими исполнителями ведущее место в развитии поп и рок музыки.

6. Finish the sentences.

1. The music of the United Kingdom, which is part of British music, refers to...
2. Throughout its history, the United Kingdom has been a major...
3. The United Kingdom has one of the world's largest music...
4. Each of the four countries of the United Kingdom has its own...
5. Ireland, including Northern Ireland, has vibrant...
6. Scottish folk music includes many kinds of ...
7. Welsh music also includes male...
8. Britain has had an impact on popular music disproportionate to its...

7. Translate the sentences with new words into English and write them down.

1. Сегодня уже никого не удивишь тем, что музыку можно создавать, используя домашний компьютер, для этого достаточно иметь: желание, компьютер, время и самое главное - это терпение.

2. Инструментовка основывается на использовании наиболее естественных технических и выразительных возможностей каждого инструмента, на соединении звучания однородных и разнородных инструментов, на противопоставлении контрастных звуковых красок.

3. Танец — это вид искусства, в котором художественный образ создается посредством ритмичных пластических движений и и смены выразительных положений человеческого тела, танец неразрывно связан с музыкой, эмоционально-образное содержание которой находит свое воплощение в его движениях, фигурах, композиции.

4. Самая дорогая скрипка в мире, созданная в 1741 году итальянским мастером Гварнери дель Джезу выставлена на аукцион с первоначальной стоимостью 18 млн долларов, что сделает ее самой дорогой в мире.

5. Испанская волынка ,пожалуй наиболее легкая в освоении и наиболее удобная для камерного исполнения, сочетающая в себе лучшие качества как шотландских, так и восточноевропейских волынок.

6. В то время как рил стал весьма популярен по всему миру среди зрителей, он весьма редко исполняется на соревнованиях, поэтому этот танец с его быстрыми ритмичными ударами и зрелищными движениями, привел в восторг миллионы зрителей во всем мире, когда был впервые исполнен в качестве номера во время конкурса Евровидения.

7. Джи́га — старинный танец британского, точнее ирландского происхождения, получивший позже распространение во Франции, наиболее популярен данный танец в Ирландии и Шотландии.

8. Write the following words in the form of dictation: instrumentation, subsequent, distinctive, sub-genres, accompaniment, strathspeys, subordinate, reconstruct, mainstream, flourished, disproportionate.

9. What do you know about music of the United Kingdom? Find additional information about British dances; be ready to present it to your groupmates.

Unit 11

1. Listen, read and remember the following words and word-combinations:

identity [aɪ'dentətɪ] – подлинность, личность, индивидуальность
relationship [rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp] - отношение, взаимоотношение; связь
potent ['pəʊntnt] - сильный; мощный, убедительный
slavery ['sleɪvərɪ] - рабство
consumption [kən'sʌmpʃən] - потребление; расход
incidental [ɪn'sɪdɪntl] - случайный
transplantation [trænsplɑ:n'teɪʃn] - пересадка, трансплантация
numerous ['nju:mərəs] – многочисленный
homeland ['həʊmlænd] - отечество, родина
record company ['rekɔ:d 'kʌmpənɪ] - звукозаписывающая компания
music industry ['mju:zɪk 'ɪndəstri] – музыкальная промышленность, индустрия
revenue ['revənju:] - годово́й доход
worldwide [wɜ:l'dwaɪd] - распространённый по всему свету; всемирно известный
advertising ['ædvətaɪzɪŋ] - реклами́рование, реклама
magazine [mægə'zi:n] - (периодический) журнал

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words without using a dictionary:

aspect ['æspekt] n
race [reɪs] n
religion [rɪ'lɪdʒən] n
geography [dʒɪ'ɒɡrəfi] n
theme [θi:m] n
technique [tek'ni:k] n
expression [ɪk'spreʃn] n
evolution [i:və'lʊ:ʃn] n
immigration [ɪmɪ'ɡreɪʃn] n
contact ['kɒntækt] n
radio station [reɪdɪəs'teɪʃn] n
billion ['bɪljən] num. card
television ['telɪvɪʒn] n
media ['mi:diə] n

3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language.

1. Music intertwines with aspects of American social and cultural identity, including through social class, race and ethnicity, geography, religion, language and gender.

2. Little documentation exists of colonial-era African American music, when styles, songs and instruments from across West Africa commingled in the melting pot of slavery.

3. African American musical styles became an integral part of American popular music through blues, jazz, rhythm and blues, and then rock and roll, soul and hip hop; all of these styles were consumed by Americans of all races, but were created in African American styles and idioms before eventually becoming common in performance and consumption across racial lines.

4. The United States is often said to be a cultural melting pot, taking in influences from across the world and creating distinctively new methods of cultural expression.

5. Elements of foreign musics arrived in the United States both through the formal sponsorship of educational and outreach events by individuals and groups, and through informal processes, as in the incidental transplantation of West African music through slavery, and Irish music through immigration.

6. The American music industry includes a number of fields, ranging from record companies to radio stations and community orchestras.

7. In recent years the music industry has been embroiled in turmoil over the rise of the Internet downloading of copyrighted music; many musicians and the RIAA have sought to punish fans who illegally download copyrighted music.

4. Read and translate the text.

MUSIC OF THE UNITED STATES

Music intertwines with aspects of American social and cultural identity, including through social class, race and ethnicity, geography, religion, language and gender. The relationship between music and race is perhaps the most potent determiner of musical meaning in the United States. The development of an African American musical identity, out of disparate sources from Africa and Europe, has been a constant theme in the music history of the United States. Little documentation exists of colonial-era African American music, when styles, songs and instruments from across West Africa commingled in the melting pot of slavery. By the mid-19th century, a distinctly African American folk tradition was well-known and widespread, and African American musical techniques, instruments and images became a part of mainstream American music through spirituals, minstrel shows and slave songs. African American musical styles became an integral part of American popular music through blues, jazz, rhythm and blues, and then rock and roll, soul and hip hop; all of these styles were consumed by Americans of all races, but were created in African American styles and idioms before eventually becoming common in performance and consumption across racial lines.

The United States is often said to be a cultural melting pot, taking in influences from across the world and creating distinctively new methods of cultural expression. Though aspects of American music can be traced back to specific origins, claiming any particular original culture for a musical element is inherently problematic, due to the constant evolution of American music through transplanting and hybridizing techniques, instruments and genres. Elements of foreign musics arrived in the United States both through the formal sponsorship of educational and outreach events by individuals and groups, and through informal processes, as in the incidental transplantation of West African music through slavery, and Irish music through immigration. The most distinctly American musics are a result of cross-cultural hybridization through close contact. The United States is a melting pot consisting of numerous ethnic groups. Many of these peoples have kept alive the folk traditions of their homeland, often producing distinctively American styles of foreign music. Some nationalities have produced local scenes in regions of the country where they have clustered, like Cape Verdean music in New England, Armenian music in California, and Italian and Ukrainian music in New York City.

The American music industry includes a number of fields, ranging from record companies to radio stations and community orchestras. Total industry revenue is about \$40 billion worldwide, and about \$12 billion in the United States. Most of the world's major record companies are based

in the United States; they are represented by the Recording Industry Association of America. The major record companies produce material by artists that have signed to one of their record labels, a brand name often associated with a particular genre or record producer. Record companies may also promote and market their artists, through advertising, public performances and concerts, and television appearances. Record companies may be affiliated with other music media companies, which produce a product related to popular recorded music. These include television channels like MTV, magazines like Rolling Stone and radio stations. In recent years the music industry has been embroiled in turmoil over the rise of the Internet downloading of copyrighted music; many musicians and the RIAA have sought to punish fans who illegally download copyrighted music.

5. Read the word-combinations and the sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

to intertwine with relationship between music and race	переплетаться с взаимоотношение между музыкой и расой
development of musical identity	развитие музыкальной индивидуальности
constant theme in the music history of the United States	постоянная тема в музыкальной истории Соединенных Штатов
to create new methods of cultural expression	творить новые методы культурного выражения
to become a part of mainstream	становиться частью основного направления
The American music industry includes a number of fields, ranging from record companies to radio stations and community orchestras.	Американская музыкальная индустрия включает в себя огромное количество сфер деятельности, колеблющихся от звукозаписывающих компаний до радио станций и общества оркестров.
Total industry revenue is about \$40 billion worldwide, and about \$12 billion in the United States.	Общий годовой доход этой индустрии составляет свыше 40-ка миллиардов долларов по всему миру и свыше 12 миллиардов – в Соединенных Штатах.

6. Finish the sentences.

1. Music intertwines with aspects of American social and cultural...
2. The development of an African American musical...
3. By the mid-19th century, a distinctly African American folk tradition was...
4. African American musical styles became an integral part of ...
5. The United States is often said to be a cultural...
6. Some nationalities have produced local scenes in...
7. The American music industry includes a number of...
8. In recent years the music industry has been embroiled in...

7. Translate the sentences with new words into English and write them down.

1. Взаимоотношение литературного первоисточника и музыки в сценических произведениях (операх и балете) - проблема остающаяся актуальной от периода создания

первых музыкальных спектаклей и до наших дней.

2. В ходе проведения занятия предлагалось обсудить влияние звуков и музыки на организм человека с самого раннего возраста, на его психическое здоровье, формирование индивидуальности.

3. Ее любимым композитором является Годзинский, которому принадлежат 12 оперетт и мюзиклов, четыре балета по мотивам сказок Андерсена, симфонические и камерные произведения, многочисленная музыка к кинофильмам и спектаклям.

4. Сейчас больше чем когда-либо небольшие звукозаписывающие компании оказывают серьезное влияние на музыкальную индустрию, для этого в наше время достаточно найти исполнителя, иметь просто одну хорошую песню и провести отличную маркетинговую компанию.

5. Солист группы «Радиоhead» Том Йорк предполагает, что сейчас музыкальная индустрия находится на краю пропасти, и пропагандирует, чтобы молодые музыканты сопротивлялись сделкам с лейблами, потому что звукозаписывающие компании в скором времени не будут существовать.

6. Карьера всемирно известного певца – Майкла Джексона - была чрезвычайно успешной, он завоевал всемирное признание и титул "короля поп-музыки", наибольшей популярностью пользовался его альбом "Триллер" (1982), который вошел в историю как альбом, который продавался во всем мире наибольшими тиражами и навсегда изменил представление о музыкальном бизнесе.

7. Музыка в рекламе - это оформление рекламного сообщения, которое должно привести слушателя в заданное эмоциональное состояние, от степени достижения этой цели зависит эффективность рекламного сообщения.

8. Write the following words in the form of dictation: intertwine, ethnicity, widespread, distinctively, spirituals, transplanting, hybridizing techniques, nationalities, revenue, advertising, downloading, copyrighted music.

9. What do you know about music of the United States? Find additional information about American dances; be ready to present it to your groupmates.

Unit 12

1. Listen, read and remember the following words and word-combinations:

quiet ['kwaɪət] - споко^йный; ти^хий
melodic [mə'lɒdɪk] - мелод^ический, мелод^ичный
poetry ['pəʊətri] - поэ^зия; стих^и
unique [ju:'ni:k] - еди^нственный в своём ро^де; уника^{ль}ный;
at the crossroads ['krɒsrəʊd] - на распу^тье
perplexing mix [pə'pleksɪŋ mɪks] – запутанная смесь
choral ['kɔ:rəl] - хорово^й
authentic [ɔ:'θentɪk] - подлин^нный, аутенти^чный, достато^верный, вер^ный
augment ['ɔ:gmənt] - увелич^ение, прибавле^ние
itinerant [aɪ'tɪnərənt] - стран^ствующий
wake [weɪk] - храмово^й праз^дник, помин^ки (перед погребением)
epic ['epɪk] - эпич^еская поэ^ма
cadence ['keɪdəns] - модуля^ция; пониже^ние го^лоса, каден^ция
producer [prə'dju:sə] - продю^сер

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words without using a dictionary:

melancholy ['melənkəli] a
Asia ['eɪʃə] n
exotic [ɪg'zɒtɪk] a
holosinnya [həulo'siniə] n
kobzari [kobza'ri] n
lirnyky ['lɪrnɪki] n
style [staɪl] n
dummy ['dʌmi] n
accompaniment [ə'kʌmpənɪm'ənt] n
bandura [bən'dʊrə] n
kobza ['kobzə] n
archaic [ɑ:'keɪɪk] a
platinum ['plætɪnəm] attr.

3. Read the sentences and translate them into your native language.

1. Ukraine is a multi-ethnic state, many of its ethnic groups living within Ukraine have their own unique musical traditions and some have developed specific musical traditions in association with the land in which they live.

2. Ukraine found itself at the crossroads of Asia and Europe and this is reflected within the music in a perplexing mix of exotic singing with choral harmony which does not always easily fit the rules of traditional Western European harmony.

3. The most striking general characteristic of authentic ethnic Ukrainian folk music is the wide use of minor modes or keys which incorporate augmented 2nd intervals.
4. This is an indication that the major-minor system developed in Western European music did not become as entrenched or as sophisticated in Ukraine.
5. The other vocal styles are marked by the influences exerted by European music, by paraliturgical music of Danylo Tuptalo and his circle in the early 18th century, and later by classical music and urban culture.
6. Although their origins stretch back to antiquity, their repertoire and customs directly date back to the 17th century in which they depict the period of the conflicts between the Kozaks and various foreign oppressors.
7. For example "EuroVision" winner, Ruslana, is a highly successful singer, producer, dancer and composer. Ruslana's music is entirely unique and heavily influenced by Ukrainian ethnic styles.

4. Read and translate the text.

MUSIC OF UKRAINE

Ukrainian Music is quiet, very melodic, and easily recognizable by its somewhat melancholy tone. Ukrainian music has always been an important part of the cultural life of our country. Music, like poetry, is the Ukrainians' blood and soul. The songs tell about our history, glorify our national heroes. They also describe the landscape, talk about rules of social life, the ethics, and the people's qualities. Choir singing is extremely popular in Ukraine. When guests come to ukrainian house, they often sitting at the table sing songs.

Ukraine is a multi-ethnic state, many of its ethnic groups living within Ukraine have their own unique musical traditions and some have developed specific musical traditions in association with the land in which they live.

Ukraine found itself at the crossroads of Asia and Europe and this is reflected within the music in a perplexing mix of exotic singing with choral harmony which does not always easily fit the rules of traditional Western European harmony. The most striking general characteristic of authentic ethnic Ukrainian folk music is the wide use of minor modes or keys which incorporate augmented 2nd intervals. This is an indication that the major-minor system developed in Western European music did not become as entrenched or as sophisticated in Ukraine.

Ukrainian folk song singing style can be divided into a number of broad aesthetic categories.

1. Solo singing - primarily ritual songs including holosinnya sung at wakes.
2. Solo singing with instrumental accompaniment by professional itinerant singers known as kobzari or lirnyky. The highest form of development of this style of singing can be seen in the lyric historical folk epics known as dumy sung to the accompaniment of the bandura, kobza or lira (lirnyk). Dumy were sung primarily in the dorian mode
3. The third is an archaic type of modal "a cappella" vocal style in which a phrase sung by a soloist is answered by a choral phrase in 2- or 3- voice vertical polyphony/heterophony/harmony. The vocal inflection here is quite mediaeval in character, and some peculiarities of distinctly Ukrainian flavor are noticeable, such as parallel fifths and octaves, and several types of cadences. This type of song, once dominant, after 1650 has ceded its hegemony to the newer tonal types, but can still be found in isolated villages.
4. The other vocal styles are marked by the influences exerted by European music, by paraliturgical music of Danylo Tuptalo and his circle in the early 18th century, and later by classical music and urban culture.

Although most instrumental dance music in Ukraine can be sung to, there exist in Ukraine a group of professional folk musicians who sing to their own accompaniment. These itinerant musicians were generically called kobzari (kobzar - singular), and accompanied their singing with the kobza, bandura, or lira. Although their origins stretch back to antiquity, their repertoire and customs directly date back to the 17th century in which they depict the period of the conflicts between the Kozaks and various foreign oppressors. There were many cases of those folk singers being blind which became a stereotype in the cultural memory. The kobzari organized themselves into regional professional guild-like structures, known as a "Kobzar Guild".

Ukraine has produced a large number of fine classical composers, musicians, and great performers. Popular young performers continue traditions of Ukrainian music. For example "EuroVision" winner, Ruslana, is a highly successful singer, producer, dancer and composer. Ruslana's music is entirely unique and heavily influenced by Ukrainian ethnic styles. Her album, "The Wild Dances" was the first ever to go Platinum in Ukraine.

5. Read the word-combinations and the sentences. Cover the left side and translate the right one into English.

easily recognizable
to glorify national heroes
choir singing
extremely popular in Ukraine
to develop specific musical traditions

perplexing mix of exotic singing

Ukrainian music has always been
an important part of the cultural life of our
country.
The songs tell about our history, glorify
our national heroes.

Ukraine has produced a large number of fine
classical composers, musicians, and
great performers.

Popular young performers continue traditions
of Ukrainian music.

легко узнаваемая
прославлять национальных героев
хоровое пение
крайне популярно в Украине
развить специфические музыкальные
традиции
запутанное смешение экзотического
пения
Украинская музыка всегда была
важной частью культурной жизни
нашей страны.
Песни рассказывают о нашей истории,
прославляют наших национальных
героев.
Украина выпустила огромное коли-
чество прекрасных композиторов
классики, музыкантов и великих
исполнителей.
Популярные молодые исполнители
продолжают традиции украинской
музыки.

6. Finish the sentences.

1. Ukrainian Music is quiet, very melodic, and easily...
2. The songs tell about our history, glorify...
3. Ukraine found itself at the crossroads of ...
4. The most striking general characteristic of authentic...
5. Ukrainian folk song singing style can be divided...
6. Although most instrumental dance music in Ukraine can be...
7. For example "EuroVision" winner, Ruslana, is a highly successful...
8. Her album, "The Wild Dances" was...

7. Translate the sentences with new words into English and write them down.

1. Это хороший альбом, со спокойной музыкой, слушать его можно постоянно, музыка в нем делает вас свободнее, дарит вам желание творить и чувствовать.

2. На конкурсе красоты языков в Париже в 1934 году украинский язык занял третье место после французского и персидского по таким критериям, как фонетика, лексика, фразеология, структура предложений; и второе место по мелодичности, после итальянского.

3. Нередко слово поэзия употребляется в метафорическом смысле, означая изящество изложения или красоту изображаемого, и в этом смысле поэтичным может быть назван сугубо прозаический текст; во избежание путаницы в научной литературе существует поэтому тенденция избегать слова поэзия и говорить исключительно о стихе.

4. Хоровые коллективы разделяют на виды в зависимости от возраста и пола участников: смешанный хор состоит из женских и мужских голосов, женские и мужские голоса отдельно также могут составить хоровой коллектив - женский хор и мужской хор; участниками детских хоровых коллективов становятся дети.

5. Лиро-эпическая поэма как литературный жанр известен с античности, но именно в средневековой поэзии она была ведущим жанром.

6. Банду́ра — украинский народный струнный щипковый музыкальный инструмент, который отличается полнотой звучания и ярким характерным тембром, играют на бандуре, защищая струны пальцами с надетыми специальными напёрстками или без них.

7. Классик украинской литературы Тарас Шевченко увековечил в своём творчестве образ кобзаря — народного сказателя, сопровождавшего свои песни-думы игрой на кобзе.

8. Write the following words in the form of dictation: melancholy, landscape, ukrainian, association, perplexing, augmented, peculiarities, heterophony, accompaniment, stereotype, platinum.

9. What do you know about music of Ukraine? Find additional information about Ukrainian national instruments; be ready to present it to your groupmates.