

MAN AND MUSIC

1. Match the words on the right with their definitions on the left.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • music written for a small group of instruments • a long piece of music usually in four parts, written for an orchestra • a musical play in which all of the words are sung • a funny or romantic musical play in which some of the words are spoken and some are sung • a play or film that includes singing and dancing • a performance in which dancing and music tell a story without any speaking • a slow sad style of music that came from the southern US • a type of music and dancing that has a strong beat and was popular in the US in the early part of the 20th century • a type of music that has a strong beat and parts for performers to play alone • modern music that is popular, especially with young people, and usually consists of simple tunes with a strong beat • popular music in the style of music from the southern and western US • music played during a play, film etc that helps produce a particular feeling • one of the main parts into which a piece of music is divided, especially a symphony • a piece of music with three or four parts that is written for a piano, or for a piano and another instrument • a song that is sung by only one person in an opera • a piece of classical music, usually for one instrument and an orchestra • a piece of music for two singers or players • a piece of music written for five performers • a large group of people who sing together • a fairly slow dance with a regular pattern of three beats • a piece of music for people to march to • a fast dance from Brazil, or the type of music played for this dance • a type of popular modern music with a strong loud beat, played using guitars and drums • someone who is a very skilful performer, especially in music • to write or change a piece of music so that it is suitable for a particular instrument • to play a musical instrument while someone sings a song or plays the main tune • to invent music from your imagination, rather than planning or preparing it first • a group of musicians, esp. a group that plays popular music • a short thin stick used by a conductor • a long thin piece of wood with a tight string fastened along it, used to play musical instruments such as the violin or cello • one of the songs or pieces of music on a record or CD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> aria to arrange to accompany ballet band baton bow blues chamber music concerto chorus country music duet incidental music jazz march movement musical opera operetta pop quintet ragtime rock sonata samba symphony track virtuoso waltz to improvise
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2. Fill in the blanks with the words on the right. Put the words in the correct form.

<p>1. "Swan Lake" is my favorite _____. 2. This is the principal reason that the great voices of _____ seldom sing popular songs. 3. When he married her, she was a reserved, very plain girl who played the harp in a provincial symphony _____. 4. Haydn wrote symphonies, _____music, keyboard pieces and operas. 5. Composers have written a considerable amount of music for brass _____consisting of two trumpets, horn, trombone and tuba. 6. I sing with the university _____. 7. The show will feature dance music by Bach, _____by Strauss and Tchaikovsky, and a play-along piece. 8. Jazz musicians are good at _____. 9. Mr. Tolleson never stopped performing and spent his free moments _____pieces for his and other bands. 10. Gary _____Jenna on the guitar. 11. The _____was playing old Beatles songs. 12. There's a great Miles Davis _____on side two.</p>	<p>accompany arrange ballet band chamber chorus improvise opera orchestra quintet track waltz</p>
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3. Read the text below. If a line has a word that should not be there, write the word at the end of the line. If a line is correct, put a tick next to it. There are two examples (0 and 00).

GEORGE GERSHWIN

0 George Gershwin, who was born for 100 years ago,	..for...
00 lived and worked in the perfect era for his unique	..√
1 crossover talent to develop. It was with a time when	.....
2 the Jazz Age coincided with composers such like	.....
3 Berg, as well as the first Broadway musicals. No one	.....
4 has been able to match his ability to write the original	.....
5 music that crosses off the boundaries of jazz, opera	.....
6 and classical. Gershwin's influence on modern music	.....
7 has been enormous. It is too appropriate to add that	.....
8 he has made the American composer a respectable	.....
9 figure around all the world, at a time when very few	.....
10 American compositions they were being performed.	.....
11 Although a gifted pianist, he had only basic reading	.....
12 skills in music, but due to that his regular attendance	.....
13 at concerts, he increased his own repertoire. He was	.....
14 admired by some of the most greatest composers,	.....
15 including to Ravel and Bartok. Sadly, Gershwin died	.....
at the early age of 38.	

Mozart

Mozart, who was born on January 27, 1756 in the Austrian city of Salzburg, was neither the first nor the last child prodigy, but he was certainly the greatest. From the age of six, when his father took him on his first foreign tour, Mozart toured the courts and musical centres of Austria, Germany, France, England, Holland, Switzerland and Italy. It has been calculated that Mozart spent almost a third of his short life - he died at the age of 35 - travelling.

He was born into a moderately prosperous family where his unmatched musical genius made itself known extremely early. Mozart began learning the harpsichord at three and his earliest known work was composed in 1761 when he was five, the age at which he also first appeared in public. At seven, never having had a violin lesson, he picked up the instrument and played it perfectly and at sight.

Mozart and his older sister Nannerl were the only survivors of seven children. Both were exceptional musicians and their father Leopold, who was himself a noted violin teacher, took them on several tours. At six, the children played before the Austrian empress Maria Theresa in Vienna where 'little Wolfgang sprang on to the lap of the Empress, threw his arms around her neck and kissed her properly'.

The following year they set out in their own carriage, with a servant, on a tour of France and England which took almost two and a half years. Mozart lived in England from April 1764 until August 1765, mainly in Chelsea, giving concerts and composing. It was here, probably, that he wrote the first of his symphonies. Mozart never revisited England, although he frequently planned to return.

As Mozart matured, he continued to tour and give concerts. From his early teens, however, composition became increasingly important, especially opera, and Mozart made three journeys to Italy to acquire mastery of such music. His first opera, *Mitridate, Re di Ponto*, was performed in Milan when he was 14 and was the first of many triumphs in the theatre.

1. Answer these questions. Each answer is a number.

- a) How many years did Mozart spend on tour?
- b) How old was he when he first played the harpsichord?
- c) How old was he when he composed his first work?
- d) How old was he when he first performed in public?
- e) How old was he when he first played the violin?
- f) How many violin lessons had he had?
- g) How many children did his mother give birth to?
- h) How many of her children died in infancy?
- i) How many years did Mozart's tour of France and England last?
- j) What was the number of the symphony he composed in London?
- k) How many times did he return to England?
- l) How old was he when his first opera was performed?
- m) When did he die?

2. Are these statements true or false?

- a) Mozart was a great Australian composer.
- b) Mozart spent a great part of his short life travelling.
- c) Mozart's parents were rich people.
- d) Mozart's first musical instrument was the piano.
- e) Mozart began taking violin lessons when he was seven.
- f) Mozart's parents had seven children.
- g) Mozart wrote his first symphony in England.
- h) Mozart made several journeys to France to learn the mastery of the opera music.
- i) Mozart's first opera was performed in France.

3. Work in groups. What would you say to a foreign visitor who asked you these questions?
- Who is your country's most famous composer (or most famous musician or singer)?
 - What do you know about his or her life?
 - What kind of music did / does he or she compose (or perform)?

Read the following passage about the art of music and complete the sentences given below:

Music is an art of combining vocal or instrumental sounds for beauty of form or emotional expression, usually according to cultural standards of rhythm, melody, and, in most Western music, harmony.

Both the simple folk song and the complex electronic composition belong to the same activity, music. Both are humanly engineered; both are conceptual and auditory, and these factors have been present in music of all styles and in all periods of history, Eastern and Western.

Music is an art that permeates every human society. Modern music is heard in a great variety of styles, many of them contemporary, others having their roots in past eras.

Music is a flexible art; it easily combines with words, as in song, and with physical movement, as in dance. Throughout history, music has been an important element of ritual and drama and has been valued for its capacity to reflect and influence human emotion.

Music is successfully used in psychotherapy, geriatrics, and advertising, which testifies to its power to affect human behaviour. Publications and recordings have effectively internationalized music.

Beyond all this, the teaching of music in primary and secondary schools has now attained virtually worldwide acceptance.

But the prevalence of music is nothing new, and its human importance has often been acknowledged. What seems curious is that, despite the universality of the art, no one until recent times has argued for its necessity. The ancient Greek philosopher Democritus denied any fundamental need for music: "For it was not necessity that separated it off, but it arose from the existing superfluity." The view that music and the other arts are mere graces is still widespread, although the growth of psychological understanding of play and other symbolic activities has begun to weaken this long-standing belief.

Music is an art...

All kinds and genres of music have common essential features which include...

Modern music presents...

Music easily combines with...

Throughout history, music...

The power of music to influence human behaviour can be proved by...

What seems curious is that...

The ancient Greek philosopher Democritus...

A widespread view on music is that...

Explain and comment on the following lines from the passage:

Music is an art that permeates every human society.

Publications and recordings have effectively internationalized music.

The view that music and the other arts are mere graces is still widespread.

What is your opinion of the Greek philosopher Democritus' words about music?

Musical instruments

S	D	H	X	P	I	C	C	O	L	O	G	D	S	C
P	A	L	A	T	S	E	L	E	C	E	L	L	O	L
D	U	X	L	R	R	E	D	R	O	C	E	R	E	A
O	B	E	O	M	P	V	I	O	L	I	N	I	N	R
N	J	U	L	P	U	S	F	I	F	E	P	F	I	I
S	J	N	G	E	H	R	I	Q	T	S	I	I	L	N
R	N	A	A	L	L	O	D	C	N	H	A	D	O	E
E	O	G	V	B	E	U	N	E	H	Z	N	D	D	T
M	O	R	O	Z	A	K	E	R	O	O	L	N	U	
I	S	O	J	Y	H	C	D	U	Z	A	R	E	A	L
C	S	D	O	B	O	E	A	B	U	T	N	D	M	F
L	A	X	Y	L	O	P	H	O	N	E	U	S	D	G
U	B	A	G	P	I	P	E	R	E	H	T	I	Z	O
D	N	S	P	I	N	E	T	E	P	M	U	R	T	N
Q	T	R	O	M	B	O	N	E	R	A	T	I	U	G

BAGPIPE	GLOCKENSPIEL	SAXOPHONE
BANJO	GONG	SNAREDRUM
BASSOON	GUITAR	SPINET
BUGLE	HARPSICHORD	SPOONS
CELESTA	KAZOO	TROMBONE
CELLO	MANDOLIN	TRUMPET
CLARINET	OBOE	TUBA
CORNET	ORGAN	UKULELE
DULCIMER	PIANO	VIOLIN
FIDDLE	PICCOLO	XYLOPHONE
FIFE	RECORDER	ZITHER
FLUTE		

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Interview your group-mates to find out:

- *what styles in modern music they know and like;*
- *characteristic features of their favourite style;*
- *two or three singers (groups) they like listening to and two or three singers (groups) they definitely dislike;*
- *what they feel about the music they like listening to.*

Report the results of your interviews. Sum them up to make conclusions about dominant likes and dislikes in your group.

Which musical style, in your opinion, is described in the following passage? Give your arguments.

This style arose in the United States in the mid-1950s.

The basic elements of this music are one or several vocalists, an assortment of heavily amplified electric guitars and drums. Among the other instruments used can be the electric piano, electric organ, and music synthesizer. In its early stages, it was a fundamentally simple style, relying on heavy, dance-oriented rhythms, common melodies and harmonies, and lyrics about young love, the stresses of adolescence, and automobiles. The roots of this style lay in blues and country music.

What else do you know about the history of this style? Is it still popular today? Has it changed? What varieties of this style in the present-day music do you know?

PROJECT WORK

In groups, design a brochure about the history of rock. Find and arrange information, pictures, lyrics, etc. connected with the main landmarks of this movement in music.

Present the results of your work. Give your reasons for choosing these very names, songs, events, etc. for your brochures.

Discuss in pairs some of the following opinions:

- *It is not difficult to become a pop star today*
- *Video clips made a revolution in pop music*
- *What is considered to be advanced in music today may become commonplace tomorrow*
- *Money rules the world of pop music nowadays*
- *Really professional singers always sing live*
- *You can't draw hard and fast lines between classical and pop music*

DISCUSSION "UKRAINIAN ROCK AND POP MUSIC"

Get ready for a discussion "Ukrainian rock and pop music".

Participants:

- a music critic;*
- a producer of some pop star;*
- a soloist of Ukrainian National Opera;*
- a presenter of TV music show;*
- a newspaper reporter;*
- a popular composer;*
- a poet;*
- fans.*

Think your roles over carefully, find and study relevant information from newspapers, magazines, TV, etc. to decide which issues you would like to discuss with other participants. During the discussion try to define what the Ukrainian rock and pop music is, whether it has something which makes it specific, predict its further development.