**КОНСПЕКТ з ПРЕДМЕТА**

**«ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ»**

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**Theme:**

**1. Music in my life.**

There is a traditional subdivision of music into classical, folk and pop music; young people normally listen to different styles of popular music including rock music, hip hop, blues, and jazz and so on.

The genres, of rock features characterize vocals, electric guitars, a bass guitar and a strong back beat; it emerged in the USA in the 1950s. [Hip hop](http://ksenstar.com.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=978:styles-of-music-hip-hop&catid=80:t8&Itemid=96) was initiated by city youth. Hip hop as music and culture formed during the 1970s in   New York City, particularly among African American youth residing in the Bronx. Rappers usually tell semi-autobiographic tales in a rhythmic lyrical form using rhyme, they are accompanied by an instrumental track and a beat performed by a DJ.

[Punk rock](http://ksenstar.com.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=934:styles-of-music-punk-rock&catid=80:t8&Itemid=96) has fast tempos, its instrumentation includes drums, electric guitars, an electric bass, and vocals are usually nasal or throaty. The first concrete punk rock scene appeared in the mid '70s in New York. The blues is a musical style created in response to the hardships endured by generations of African American people. It originated in the rural Mississippi Delta region at the beginning of the 20th century. Early blues frequently took the form of a loose narrative.

When I feel depressed, I prefer to listen to jazz, as it is the kind of music which has a powerful rhythm filling you with energy and strength, it provides a brilliant combination of instrumental tunes and voice. Typical jazz instruments are a saxophone, a trumpet, a trombone, a piano, guitars, drums, and vocals. [Jazz](http://ksenstar.com.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=933:styles-of-music-juzz&catid=80:t8&Itemid=96) is a musical style that originated at the beginning of the 20th century in black communities in the Southern United States. It was born out of a mix of African and European music traditions.

Louis Armstrong was an American jazz trumpeter and singer from New Orleans, Louisiana. Armstrong was a foundational influence in jazz, shifting the focus of the music from collective improvisation to solo performance.

Also [rock and roll](http://ksenstar.com.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=935:styles-of-music-rock-and-roll&catid=80:t8&Itemid=96) and [techno](http://ksenstar.com.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=931:styles-of-music-techno&catid=80:t8&Itemid=96) are well-known styles of music too. My favourite style of music is pop music, because it is breathtaking and full of energy. When I listen to pop music it makes me remember happy times and forget the problems of everyday life. It helps me to relax when I'm tired. I also enjoy listening to classical music. Classical music is always a complex of emotions. Some pieces of classical music are really wonderful. Famous classical composers are A. Vivaldi, L. van Beethoven, and W. A. Mozart.

* traditional subdivision – традиційний поділ
* rock feature – рок особливості
* strong back – сильний удар
* emerge – з’являтися; particularly – особливо
* nasal or throaty – носовий або горловий
* in response to the hardships endured by generations – у відповідь на труднощі перенесені поколіннями
* originate – виникати
* loose narrative – вільна розповідь
* fill with energy and strength – наповнювати енергією і силою
* originate – виникати; in communities – в спільнотах
* shift – переміщувати

**Translate sentences:**

1. Молоді люди зазвичай слухають різні стилі сучасної музики.
2. Хіп-хоп сформувався серед міської молоді.
3. Блюз виник на початку 20 ст.
4. Типовий джазовий інструмент – саксофон.
5. Класична музика завжди є емоційною.

**Translate phrases:**

* слухати популярну музику
* швидкий темп
* з’явитися на початку століття
* бути трубачем і співаком
* відомий стиль музики
* щасливий час
* проблема повсякденного життя
* насолоджуватися класичною музикою
* відомий класичний композитор

**2. The charm of folk music**

 I’d like to confess that I’m a great music lover. What does music mean to me? It’s an integral part of my soul, of my inner world. It’s my comfort and delight and furthermore it is the best remedy from all illnesses.

 Every nation has its own distinctive features. We are Ukrainians – the nation rich in customs and traditions, famous for its history, full of suffering and eternal desire to be free. Besides, we are a singing nation. Every step of our life is accompanied by a song. In grief or in joy, in love or in suffering, tremble the string of the soul and the song is born, the song which leaves no one indifferent.

 Folk songs held us to go through centuries of bondage, caught us to struggle, brought us our forgotten history and told us about the glorious heroes of our land.

 Many songs are connected with folk customs and traditions. No true Ukrainian can live without folk songs. As a result many songs became folk because common people love to sing them. Who doesn’t know Ukrainian carols, shchedrivky or vesnyanky? No event, be it marriage, match-making or baptizing can do without them.

 Forbidden, forgotten, despised and at last restored the songs charm us with their pleasant sounds.

 They are the soul of every nation. So, let’s keep the soul in purity as a well of inspiration and joy for the generations to come.

 I hope everybody will agree with these words:

In the ocean of rhythms and melodious songs

There are different styles that endure for long.

And among them, for sure, with its special charm,

Is the music of folk, is the song sung by Mum.

* confess – зізнатися
* an integral part – невід’ємна частина
* comfort and delight – комфорт і радість
* the best remedy – найкращий засіб
* distinctive features – відмінні риси
* eternal desire – вічне бажання
* grief – горе
* tremble the string of the soul – тремтить струна душі
* indifferent – байдужий
* held us to go through centuries of bondage – змусили нас пройти крізь століття рабства
* caught us to struggle – змусили нас боротися
* marriage, match-making or baptizing – вінчання, сватання чи хрещення
* despised – зневажений
* restored – відновлений
* as a well of inspiration and joy for the generations to come – як джерело натхнення і радості для прийдешніх поколінь
* endure for long – витримувати довго

**3. Popular music**

 Popular music is music created as a commercial product. It is usually distinguished from classical music and from folk music. Classical music is written chiefly for concerts, operas and ballets. Folk music is the traditional music of a particular group or community of people, such as occupational, ethnic or regional group. Folk music is usually learned by listening to another person rather than by reading music.

There are many different styles in the United States, including bluegrass, blues, country, gospel, jazz, musical comedy, rap, reggae, and rock. In some cases, the categories of popular, folk, and classical music overlap. For example, jazz and country music evolved out of folk traditions. Some styles, such as blues and bluegrass, exist both as popular music and as folk music.

Such classical composers as Leonard Bernstein and Lois Moreau Gottschalk have written pieces in the style of popular music. Although much popular music expresses sentiments of love, other popular songs serve as a vehicle for social commentary. Popular music is frequently thought to have meaning only for the time in which was created. However, many popular songs have endured for decades.

**Mark if the following statements are true or false.**

1. Popular music is music created as a commercial product.
2. Classical music is written for operas and ballet.
3. Folk music is the serious music of a particular group or community of people.
4. Folk music is usually learnt by hearing of another person rather than by writing music.
5. Some styles exist both as popular and as folk music.
6. Some popular songs serve as a vehicle for social commentary.
7. Popular music exists for ever.
8. However, many popular songs have endured for decades.
9. Popular music is rarely thought to have meaning only for the time in which it was created.
10. In some cases the categories of popular, folk and classical music overlap.

**Match the international words to their definitions.**

1. music
2. product
3. folk music
4. tradition
5. group
6. community
7. style
8. category
9. commentary
10. composer
11. a style of popular music in which people in a particular are sing and play
12. a belief, custom or way of doing smth that has existed for a long time
13. something which is produced through a particular situation, process
14. a number of musicians or singers who perform together
15. pleasant sounds that musical instruments make
16. a group of people who have the same interests, race, etc
17. a group of people or things that are all of the same type
18. a spoken description of an event, given while the event is happening, especially on TV or radio
19. a typical way of writing, designing, composing, etc that is used by a particular person in a particular period of time
20. someone who writes music

**Write about one of the styles of popular music according to the following** **scheme.**

1. Its history and peculiarities.
2. The well-known representatives of this style in the USA, Great Britain or Ukraine.
3. Your personal musical interests.
4. Have you visited the concerts of any band of popular music?

**4. Top musical instruments you can easily learn and play**

 *Read the text below. Match choices (A-G) to (1-5). There are two choices you do not need to use.*

1. This instrument, in particular, has been an unparalleled outlet for those seeking escape *(є безпрецедентним випадком для тих, хто шукає втечі)*, creative expression, and simply fun and joy. The modern thing has 36 black and 52 white keys, making a total of 88 keys and is played using a keyboard. It was first invented around 1700 and is used for many types of music including classical, jazz, traditional and popular.
2. This is a string instrument with anything from four to eighteen strings with a normal object having six strings. The sound is projected acoustically and it is typically played by strumming (or plucking) the strings with one hand *(зазвичай виконується бринькаючи (чи перебираючи) струни однією рукою)* and fretting the strings with the other hand *(затискаючи струни іншою рукою)*. Learning to play the instrument is great for confidence building and developing social skills.
3. These are percussion instruments and are the oldest form of instruments, existing in a wide variety of shapes and sizes. They are naturally played by being struck with different tools *(шляхом ударів різними інструментами)* known as beaters, anything from wooden sticks to wire brushes *(дротяні щітки)* to bare hands *(лише руки)*. Playing them can relieve frustration, disappointment *(розчарування)*, and stress.
4. It is a string instrument and is the smallest and highest-pitched *(найвищий)* instrument in its family. Typically, it has four strings and is usually played by drawing a bow across its strings *(водячи смичком по струнах)*. These are important musical instruments in a wide variety of musical genres including jazz, country, metal and folk music. Learning to play this instrument has great benefits including improving coordination, concentration and discipline.
5. This instrument is closely related to the clarinet and is a woodwind instrument made of brass *(з латуні)* and played with a mouthpiece *(мундштук)*. Invented by Adolph Sax in 1840, it is most commonly used in classical music, marching and military bands and jazz. Playing this instrument improves your aural skills *(слухові навички)* and ability to find the difference between a various ranges of sounds *(між різними діапазонами звуків)*.
6. classical guitar
7. flute
8. piano
9. harp
10. violin
11. saxophone
12. drum set

**5. From the history of Ukrainian music culture**

Over the centuries the Ukrainian people have created music. Music art of Ukraine is very rich; it reflects our life, our ideas and emotions. In their folk songs the Ukrainian people showed their heroic past connected with the defense of the Motherland, the struggle for national freedom.

Folk traditions have preserved to this day original ritual songs, dances and games. The Ukrainian folk vocal heritage boasts a number of lyrical, humorous, patriotic, and drinking and children’s songs and romances. Bandura, kobza and sopilka are national musical instruments which are often played at Ukrainian festivities.

The first church music came from Byzantium. In the second half of the 11th century the monasteries of Kyiv became the centers of the development of religious music in Ukraine. The 16th and 17th centuries saw the development of the polyphonic singing. In the 19th century in Galicia there was a school of music initiated by M. Verbytskyi and I. Lavrinskyi.

The second trend of this period was the development of interest in folk music. M. Lysenko became the main figure in this process. By 1904 he founded a school of music in Kyiv which served as a major centre for the development of the Ukrainian music. Lysenko Institute of Music was established in Lviv in 1903.

Nowadays Ukrainian contemporary music and folk singing enjoy growing popularity. Most modern singers and musician include folklore motives in their works.

* reflect – відбивати;
* defense – захист;
* struggle – боротьба;
* preserve – зберігати;
* boast – пишатися;
* drinking song – застільна пісня;
* festivity – свята, урочистості;
* a major centre – важливий центр;
* contemporary – сучасний.

**Questions:**

1. What kinds of Ukrainian folk songs do you know?
2. What are Ukrainian musical instruments?
3. Names famous Ukrainian composers.
4. Where was the first institute of music set up?
5. What music do you like? Who are your favourite singers?

**Translating:**

1. Музичне мистецтво України відображає наші емоції.
2. Монастир є центром розвитку релігійної музики.
3. Музичний інститут був заснований у Львові.
4. Українська сучасна музика дуже популярна.

**6. Мykola Lysenko.**

Mykola Lysenko was born in Poltava gubernia in 1842 and died in Kyiv in 1912. He was an outstanding Ukrainian composer, a pianist and a teacher. He got his abilities of piano playing from his mother. From 1860 he studied in Kharkiv and Kyiv Universities. He graduated (одержав диплом) in 1865 with the degree in natural sciences. As a member of “Gromada” in Kyiv he made a great contribution (великий внесок) to the development of the Ukrainian music. He continued his studies of music in Leipzig.

After returning to Kyiv he worked as a conductor and a teacher of music. He opened his own school of music and drama in 1904. At that time Lysenko was in the centre of Ukrainian cultural and musical life. He gave piano concerts about Ukraine. His musical compositions were numerous and varied. His works include “Natalka- Poltavka”, “Taras Bulba” and operas for children.

Lysenko wrote many compositions for the piano and the violin. He was interested in the Ukrainian musical folklore. Lysenko was the founder of the national movement (національний рух) in music. He developed the Ukrainian musical culture.

**Questions:**

1. Where was N. Lysenko born?
2. What degree did he graduate the university with?
3. Where did he open his own school of music and drama?
4. What operas by Lysenko do you know?
5. What was his contribution into the Ukrainian musical culture?

**Продовжити речення:**

* Mykola Lysenko got his abilities …
* He studied …
* Mykola Lysenko made …
* He worked as …
* Lysenko wrote such operas …

**Translating:**

1. Микола Лисенко вчився в Київському університеті.
2. Композитор вніс великий вклад у розвиток української музики.
3. Він вивчав музику в Лейпцизі.
4. М. Лисенко відкрив власну школу музики і драми.
5. Він також писав п’єси для скрипки.

**7.Vasyl Barvinsky – a prominent Ukrainian composer,**

**Pianist and conductor**

 Vasyl Barvinsky was born in Ternopil, on February 20, 1888. Barvinsky came from an aristocratic family. His father, Olexander Barvinsky, was famous Ukrainian pedagogue, politician and public figure. In 1917 he was appointed a member of the Austrian upper chamber. Vasyl’s mother, singer and pianist, became his first music teacher.

 Barvinsky got professional music education in Lviv Conservatory. At first he studied piano with such authorities as Karl Mikuli (student of Chopin), and the Czech pianist and teacher, Vilem Kurz. In 1907 Barvinsky went to Prague to study musicology. So, in the period 1907-1914 he studied simultaneously at Prague Conservatory in the composition class of the noted composer Vitezslav Novak (student of Dvorzhak), also continuing to study piano.

 Barvinsky has written about 30 works. His compositions are said to be impressive by their “immatureness, thoughtfulness and delicacy”. He composed in various genres except ballet and opera. His style, late romantic with impressionistic features, was also strongly influenced by Ukrainian folklore. Although many of Barvinsky’s works were lost, most of his creative inheritance remained and is performed worldwide.

 Barvinsky’s main works are as follows “Ukrainian Rhapsody” for symphony orchestra, a number of cantatas, such chamber works as two piano trios, two string quartets, a piano quintet and piano sextet; piano an cello concertos, a number of works for cello such as sonata, suite, variations.

 However, his main output was for solo piano, his beloved instrument and he created a sonata, a cycle of preludes (9), the cycle “Love”, miniatures of Ukrainian folk themes (6), “Ukrainian Suite”, several sets of variations and a number of other works, including children’s pieces. He also composed for chorus and solo voice and set to music a number of Ukrainian folk songs.

 Barvinsky was one of the first Ukrainian composers to got worldwide recognition (визнання). His works had already been printed in Ukraine, Austria, the United States, Canada and even Japan. Currently there is a College of Music named after Barvinsky in Drohobych city of Ukraine.

* to appoint – бути призначеним (на посаду)
* the Austrian upper chamber – Австрійська верхня палата
* simultaneous – одночасно
* immatureness – незрілість
* thoughtfulness – сповнене уявою
* delicacy – ніжність
* strongly – сильно
* although – хоча
* inheritance – спадщина
* chamber – камерний
* output – продукція

**Questions:**

1. Where was born Vasyl Barvinsky?
2. What education got Barvinsky?
3. How many works has written composer?
4. Where is a College of Music named after Barvinsky?
5. What works by Vasyl Barvinsky do you know?

**Translating:**

1. Олександр Барвінський був відомою публічною особистістю.
2. Композитор поїхав в Прагу вивчати музикознавство.
3. Він писав в різних жанрах.
4. Багато творів Барвінського загублені.
5. Барвінський був першим українським композитором, який здобув світове визнання.

**Continuing sentences:**

* Vasyl’s mother became …
* Vasyl Barvinsky studied piano with …
* His style was also …
* Most of his creative inheritance …
* His works had already been printed in …

**8. Volodymyr Ivasiuk**

Volodymyr Ivasiuk, a Ukrai­ni­an legendary composer and poet. He was one of the founders of Ukrainian pop music, author of 107 songs, 53 instrumental compositions. He was also a violinist, played the pi­ano, cello, guitar, and was an excellent singer. Ivasiuk was also a gifted painter and photographer. He died very young (he was found hanged in the Briukhovychi Forest near Lviv). Ivasiuk is admired and remembered by all who love Ukrainian songs. His songs “Chervona ruta” and “Vodohrai” have become Ukra­ine’s music brands and served as standards for several generations of performers and listeners.

Three cities — Chernivtsi, Ky­iv and Lviv — occupied a special place in his life and creative work. Ivasiuk was born in the city of Kitsman in Bukovyna where he lived until he was 17. He then moved to Chernivtsi. In the summer of 1963, when Ivasiuk graduated from Kitsman’s music school with a diploma of a violinist, his teacher Yuri Vizniuk persuaded him and his father to go to Kyiv, where the Mykola Lysenko 10-grade Music School had opened. Volodymyr pas­sed the entrance exams and be­gan to study.

In 1968, in the popular Ukrainian television show Kamerton dobroho nastroiu (Good Mood Tuning Fork), Ivasiuk and the ensemble Karpaty performed his song «I’ll Go to Distant Mountains». The audiences liked it so much that they asked to watch and hear it again.

At that time Ivasiuk was offe­red enrolment in Lviv Medical Institute. After the success of his “Chervona ruta,” Ivasiuk wanted to become a professional composer. In September 1972 he moved to Lviv, the city where he experienced his victories and fiascoes, and found his last repose. He fell in love with Lviv, but Kyiv had attracted him since the time of his youth.

One day in April 1979, Ivasiuk left home and never returned. There are several theories explaining his death, ranging from homicide to suicide. There is the Ivasiuk Memorial Museum in Chernivtsi. The maestro is also remembered in Lviv. The Regional Council has proclaimed 2009 the Volodymyr Ivasiuk Remembrance Year.

* admire – захоплюватися;
* serve – служити;
* persuade – переконувати;
* offe­r enrolment – подавати документи;
* repose – відпочинок, спокій;
* attract – притягувати;
* homicide – вбивство

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**9. London – cultural center of Great Britain**

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and cultural centre. It is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than 11000000 people. The city is very old and beautiful. It was founded more than two thousand years ago.

Traditionally London is divided into several parts: the City, the Westminster, the West End and the East End. The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business centre. Here is situated the Tower of London that comes first among the historic buildings of the city. St. Paul’s Cathedral, the greatest of English churches, is situated not far from the Tower. The Westminster is the aristocratic official part of London. It includes Buckingham Palace, where the King lives, and the Houses of Parliament. The West End is the part where rich people live. It is the most beautiful part of London. The best hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses are situated there. The East End is an industrial district of London. There are many factories and the Port of London there.

 London stands on the river Thames. Crossing the river by the Tower Bridge you can see the Tower of London. It is one of the oldest buildings of the city. Many centuries ago it was a fortress, a royal palace and then a prison. Now it is a museum of arms.

There are four theatres in London of notable beauty: the Theatre, the Curtain Theatre, the Rose Theatre and the Swan Theatre. In each of them a different play is daily performed to the audience.

 Of all the theatres the largest and most magnificent is the Swan theatre: for it accommodates three thousand people. It is built of a mass of flint stones, and is supported by wooden columns painted in such an excellent imitation of marble that it is able to deceive even the most cunning people. The actual date of the building and opening of the Swan Theatre is uncertain, but it was probably about 1596.

Built by Francis Landley the Rose Theatre was probably opened in 1597. The Theatre – the first and most appropriately named playhouse was erected in London in 1576. Built by James Burbage the Curtain Theatre was London’s second playhouse, opened in 1577, the year after the Theatre. There is no definite information as to who built it.

Speaking about art galleries of London we should first of all mention The National Gallery, The National Portrait Gallery and The Tate gallery.
  The National Gallery contains one of the richest collections of paintings in the world. The range of the collection is wide. It represents all the leading schools of European painting from the 13th to early 20th centuries, for example pictures of Rembrandt, Turner, Monet, Picasso, Van Gogh and other great masters.

Another gallery is the National Portrait Gallery where there are oil paintings, water colors, drawings and sculptures. The Gallery constantly changes displays and holds the annual portrait competition for young artists.

The Tate Gallery is one of London's best-known art galleries, opened with the financial support of Sir Henry Tate, who also gave a collection of 65 paintings. The Gallery contains a unique collection of British paintings from the 16th century to the present day. It regularly holds special exhibitions.

The most famous museums in Britain are the Victoria and Albert Museum and the British Museum. The Victoria and Albert museum is one of the world's outstanding art museums. It is situated in south central London. The museum was given its present name in honor of Queen Victoria and her husband Prince Albert. The British Museum has a priceless collection of antiquities from almost every period and every part of the world. It houses collections of drawings, coins, medals and ethnography.

* + - notable beauty – надзвичайна краса;
		- flint stone – кремнієвий камінь;
		- to be supported – підтримуватися;
		- the wooden column - дерев’яна колона;
		- to deceive – обдурювати;
		- uncertain – невизначений;
		- to erect – зводити, споруджувати;
		- range – межа, діапазон
		- leading – провідний, видатний
		- painting – малюнок (фарбами)
		- drawing – малюнок (олівцями)
		- support – підтримка, допомога

***Questions:***

1. What is the population of London?
2. When was the city founded?
3. What is the oldest building in London?
4. Do you know other places of interest in London?
5. How many main theatres are there in London?
6. What are they?
7. What is the largest of them?

**Translating:**

1. Колекція репрезентує всі видатні школи європейських художників.
2. Колекція містить унікальну колекцію британських картин.
3. Цей музей розташований в центрі Лондона.
4. Британський музей має безцінну колекцію майже з кожної частини світу.
5. Стенлі Спенсер був художником ландшафтів і рідкісних портретів.

**10. Prominent figures in the world British music**

 **Henry Purcell** (1659-1695), a prominent British composer, lived in the 17th century. He was the founder of the British Opera. His opera “King Arthur” was very popular with spectators. The main idea of this opera was the struggle for the independence of Britain.

 The great influence of Henry Purcell is seen today in the works of **Benjamin Britten**. B. Britten (1913-1976) is well-known British composer. He has composed a large amount of music of all kinds, among them operas and choral works. His music is very expressive. One of his greatest works is the opera “Peter Grimes”. It's an exciting story about a poor fisherman who was false accused and driven out of his native village.

**George Gershwin** was one of the first composers to use jazz themes within classical music forms. George Gershwin was born on September 26, 1898 in Brooklyn. He began studying piano at the age of 12. At 16 he left high school to work as a pianist for a music publishing company. His first song was published in 1916.

From 1920 to 1924 he wrote dozens of songs. In 1924 George Gershwin wrote a short composition for a jazz concert. His “Rhapsody in Blue” became one of his most acclaimed works. Also in the year of 1924 the Gershwin brothers achieved their first major Broadway success.

 Gershwin’s opera “Porgy and Bess” has become a genuine American opera. Gershwin’s “serious” compositions include “Piano Concerto in F”, a set of preludes for the piano, and “Second Rhapsody” for the piano and orchestra. He began writing for motion pictures just before his death in Hollywood, on July 1937. A film on his life, “Rhapsody in Blue”, appeared in 1945.

* exciting story – зворушлива історія;
* to be false accused – бути фальшиво обвинуваченим;
* to drive out – виганяти;
* music publishing – музичне видавництво
* to be produced – бути поставленим
* acclaimed work – найвизначніший твір
* to achieve success – досягати успіху
* genuine – справжній
* motion picture – художній фільм

***Questions:***

1. Who was the founder of the British opera?
2. What is the main idea of opera “King Arthur”?
3. Who was Benjamin Britten?
4. How did George Gershwin use jazz themes in music?
5. When and where was he born?
6. Why did he leave school?
7. What is his most acclaimed work?
8. What music did he begin writing just before his death?

***Translate:***

1. видатний композитор;
2. бути засновником англійської опери;
3. скласти велику кількість музичних творів;
4. бути дуже експресивним;
5. бути вигнаним з рідного села;
6. писати коротку композицію.

**11.The Beatles.**

 For many fans of pop music, the Beatles is a legendary group. Using songs written largely by J. Lennon and P. McCartney, the Beatles dominated rock music and pop culture in the 1960s. In addition to experimenting with a wide range of musical styles, they greatly influenced subsequent bands, made films and toured extensively. Although they broke up many years ago, their influence is still enormous and their albums enjoy great popularity.

 The four boys from Liverpool made their name in the 1960s. Their music was considered a real revolution. After their first single ***Love Me Do*** was released, it became immediately clear that the styles of music and lyrics they produced were startlingly different from anything else on the pop scene of that time. Their records were consistently top of the pop music lists in the mid sixties. Their first hit was the song ***Please, Please Me.*** It was followed by ***She Loves You*** and ***I Wanna Hold Your*** ***Hand*** which sold over one million copies in a year.

 In the beginning, the **Beatles** performed music which was influenced by American rock’n’roll and rhythm-and-blues. In the process of time, however, Lennon and McCartney’s songs became more and more sophisticated and experimental. One of the most successful and unique albums at that time was ***Sergeant Pepper’s Lonely Hearts Club Band*** released in 1967. Their hit songs include “She loves you” (1963), “Can’t buy my love” (1964), “Yesterday” (1965). The late sixties brought a slight change in the **Beatles** style. Their music, influenced by Indian mysticism and drugs, become softer and more reflective.

 The Beatles broke up in 1971. The strongest individual of the group, John Lennon, was murdered in New York in 1980. Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr still record music and have their own groups but they are not as popular as they used to be in the 1960s. Nevertheless they continued to have an impact on the dress, hair, style of life and thought of young people even after they pursued separate careers.

* in addition to experimenting – окрім експерименту;
* a wide range – широкий діапазон;
* greatly influence subsequent bands – сильно впливати на наступні групи;
* Their music was considered a real revolution. – Їх музика вважалася справжньою революцією.
* it became immediately clear – стало відразу зрозуміло;
* startlingly different – вражаюче інший;
* I Wanna Hold Your Hand – я хочу тримати тебе за руку;
* sophisticated and experimental – складний та експериментальний;
* Sergeant Pepper’s Lonely Hearts Club Band - Клуб одиноких сердець сержанта Пеппера;
* released in – випущений в;
* Can’t buy my love – не можу купити мою любов;
* a slight change – незначна зміна;
* to have an impact – мати вплив;
* pursue separate careers – створювати окрему кар’єру.
1. Why do you think the Beatles is called the legendary group?
2. Because their influence is still enormous.
3. Because they broke up many years ago.
4. Because they play simple music.
5. Because they didn’t like experimental music.
6. Why their music was considered a real revolution?
7. Because they sold over one million copies in a year.
8. Because they produced many songs of a revolutionary character.
9. Because they produced such styles of music and lyrics which were startlingly different from anything else on the top scene of that time.
10. Because their albums enjoy great popularity.
11. Why were their records consistently top of the pop music lists in the middle 60s?
12. Because their albums consisted of many hits.
13. Because the group enjoyed great popularity.
14. Because the group was successful in business.
15. Because the group performed music was influenced by American rock’n’roll.

 **4)** What was their own characteristic style in music?

1. They developed their imaginative lyrics and memorable melodies.
2. They developed rock’n’roll.
3. They developed rhythm-and-blues.
4. They developed disco.

**5)** How did they change their style in the late 60s?

1. Their music became more sophisticated and energetic.
2. Their music became softer and more reflective.
3. Their music became different.
4. Their music became unpleasant.

**6**) Why was John Lennon the most influential member of the Beatles?

1. Because he was the best singer.
2. Because he was murdered.
3. Because he was the best musician.
4. Because he was the strongest individual and the author of many hits.

 **7)** Не так сталося як гадалося.

1. God’s mill grinds slow but sure.
2. The nearer the church, the farther from God.
3. Faith will move mountains.
4. Man proposes, God disposes.

 **8)** Життя прожити – не поле перейти!

1. Life is not a bed of roses.
2. Life is made up of little things.
3. Life is but a span.
4. Whilst I live, let me not live in vain.

 **9**) Добре ім’я – найкращий спадок.

1. No legacy so rich as honesty.
2. Virtue is its own reward.
3. Virtue lives when beauty dies.
4. A clear conscience is a soft pillow.

**10)** Дружба – найбільший скарб.

1. They are rich who have true friends.
2. When a friend asks there is no tomorrow.
3. A good friend is my nearest relation.
4. A friend is need is a friend indeed.

**12.The King of Rock and Roll Music.**

Elvis Presley, who died at the age of 42 on August 16, 1977, will be remembered as one of the earliest and greatest rock and roll singers. His recordings of “Blue Suede Shoes”, “Hound Dog” and “Heartbreak Hotel” will always be classics. To his own generation and to others born after his career began, Elvis remained “the King”.

A new art form, a youth revolution was not among the ideas of Presley and his promoters. He was launched in the middle fifties as a money-making singer with a life, possibly, of six months. But he was to create a style which fascinated millions of young people for twenty years.

Elvis Aron Presley was barn in January, 1935, in the small town of Tupelo, East Mississippi. His parents were poor factory workers. Elvis was one of twin boys, his brother Aron died at birth. Throughout his childhood, Elvis was beloved of all who knew him, especially his mother Gladys. Elvis, in return, was very fond of his mother, and was deeply affected by her death in 1958.

The lands around the Mississippi River have fostered two different musical cultures. From the Negro came slave and work songs, later known as the blues. The white man, too, created music to express his social class, with fine clothes and rapid banjo and guitar playing. The two styles met at the city of Memphis.

The Presley family moved to Memphis when Elvis was 10. Elvis had received a musical education no greater than any boy in the Southern States of the USA, picking up simple guitar-playing, singing in church or a country fairs. When he left school, he was to work as a truck driver.

Elvis’s first success was a recording made for Sam Phillips at Sun Records in Memphis: “That’s All Right, Mama”. Phillips saw the possibilities in a white boy who could sing black music. It was he who encouraged Presley to develop a style unlike anything ever heard in Country and Western music.

Presley might none the less have become unknown to the great public but for the work of “Colonel” – Tom Parker who steered his career as manager – flooding the market with songbooks, lipsticks, sweaters and picture albums of his Elvis.

The “Colonel” restricted Elvis’s TV shows two one every two years – he saw the dangers of being seen too often by the masses. This and, of course, his powerful singing made Elvis’s success. “Heartbreak Hotel” alone stayed for eight weeks at number one in the American hit-parade.

**Questions:**

1. When did Elvis Presley die?
2. When was Elvis Presley born?
3. What musical cultures have the lands around the Mississippi River fostered?
4. When did the Presley family move to Memphis?
5. What musical education did Elvis receive?
6. Who saw the possibilities in a white boy?
7. Who steered Presley’s career as manager?

**Vocabulary:**

* “Blue Suede Shoes” – голубі замшеві туфлі
* “Hound Dog” – гончий пес
* “Heartbreak Hotel” – готель, де розбиваються серця
* promoter – покровитель
* to launch – передбачати
* to fascinate – чарувати
* throughout – протягом
* beloved – улюбленець
* in return – у свою чергу
* to affect – вражати
* to foster – сприяти розвиткові
* to express – відображати
* to pick up – швидко вчитися
* fair – ярмарок
* a truck driver – водій вантажівки
* possibility – можливості
* to encourage – надихати, заохочувати
* none the less – проте
* to steer – керувати
* to restrict – обмежувати
* mass – публіка
* powerful singing – чудовий спів

**Translate:**

1. Елвіс залишився королем для свого покоління.
2. Йому судилося створити стиль, який зачарував мільйони молодих людей.
3. Елвіс був одним з братів-близнюків.
4. Він дуже любив матір.
5. Елвіс швидко навчився грати на гітарі.

**13. Louis Armstrong and Billie Holiday.**

Louis Daniel Armstrong was born on July 4, 1900, in New Orleans, the birthplace of American jazz. His father, Willie, was a worker. His grandparents had been slaves. In 1913 he became a leader of the school band. A musician taught him how to read music when he joined Mississippi riverboat band. In 1922 he went to Chicago to play with Oliver’s Creole Jazz Band. Armstrong organized his own band in Chicago in 1925. With his phenomenal gift for melodic variations, he was able to turn jazz from ensemble music to a solo art. The voice was first used as an instrument by Armstrong. Another Armstrong’s innovation was professional playing of jazz. He appeared on television frequently and made more than 35 short films or movies. His classics include “West End Blues”, “Weather Bird”. He died on July 6, 1971, in New York City.

Billie Holiday was the finest jazz singer of her generation, and in the opinion of her followers and many critics she was the greatest jazz singer of the 20th century. Although Holiday received no professional training, her singing was sophisticated. Billie Holiday was born on April 7, 1915, in Baltimore. Her father was a professional guitarist. Young Holiday made her singing debut in 1931 in Harlem night-clubs. She was not widely recognized until 1935, but her early recordings are now regarded as jazz masterpieces. She appeared in concert with Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Fletcher Henderson, and Benny Goodman. Holiday died in New York City in July, 1959.

***Questions:***

1. What family was Louis Daniel Armstrong born in?
2. What band did he play?
3. How did he use the voice?
4. Who was Billie Holiday?
5. What can you say about her early recordings?

***Translation:***

1. Луї Армстронг був керівником шкільного ансамблю.
2. Один музикант навчив його грати по нотах.
3. Спів Біллі Холідей був дуже мистецьким.
4. Вона не була широко відома.

**14. Robert Burns**

 Robert Burns, Scotland’s national poet, was born on January 25, 1759 in Scotland. His father, William Burns, was a poor farmer. There were seven children in the family, and Robert was the eldest. He had to help his father on the farm. William Burns was a kind person who loved and understood people. So Robert learned to love and respect people from his father.

 Robert’s mother knew many Scottish songs and ballads and often sang them to her son in his childhood. His mother’s friend Betty told Robert many fantastic tales about devils, fairies and witches. Burns’ mother lived long and enjoyed the fame of her poet son. His father wanted Robert to be an educated person and sent him to school at the age of 6. Robert liked reading books. His favourite writers were Shakespeare, Smollett, and Robert Fergusson.

 Robert Burns began to write poetry when he was 15. He composed verses to the melodies of old folk-songs, which he had admired from his early childhood. He sang of the woods, fields and wonderful valleys of his native land. Burns published some of his poems in 1786. Their success was complete. And Robert Burns became well known and popular.

 Robert Burns left Edinburg and returned to his native village with money enough to buy a farm and marry Jean Armour. Burns devoted to Jean many beautiful poems, such as “I love my Jean”, “Bonnie Jean” and many others. He worked hard and destroyed his health. He died in poverty at the age of 37 in 1796.

 The poetry and songs of Robert Burns are famous all over the world. Robert Burns’ poems and verses inspired Beethoven, Schumann, Mendelssohn and other composers who wrote music to them. The most popular poems of Robert Burns are “The Tree of Liberty”, “My Heart’s in the Highlands”, “A Red, Red Rose” and many others.

***Questions:***

1. When was Robert Burns born?
2. How many children were there in their family?
3. Who taught him to love people?
4. Who knew many Scottish songs and ballads?
5. What did his mother’s friend Betty tell Robert?
6. When did Robert begin to write poetry?
7. What did Robert Burns publish in 1786?

***Translating:***

1. Його батько був бідним фермером.
2. Роберт повинен був допомагати батькові на фермі.
3. Роберт любив читати книги.
4. Бернс повернувся до свого рідного села.
5. Поезія і пісні Роберта Бернса відомі в цілому світі.