

English in music

Unit 1. Band



Victor: We practice in the school near Tom's house. Tom's a drummer. We keep all our gear in the cellar. Let's go to the hall.

At the school hall

Victor : Jane, this is our band. This is Rosy she plays the keyboards. This is Jane, she is from England.

Rosy: Hi, Jane.

Jane: Hello.

Victor: This is Andy.

Andy: Hi. Nice to meet you, Jane.

Jane: Hi. And you play the guitar, don't you, Victor?

Victor: Yes, I play the bass guitar. Hey, where's Tom?

Andy: Well, I imagine he's working late tonight.

Victor: Tom and Andy work together.

Jane: Oh, I see. Where do they work?

Victor: In the music college. Tom is a teacher.

Jane: What instrument do you play, Andy?

Andy: I sing.

Victor: Andy has a good voice. Well ... Let's get started.

Rosy: But we can't do much without the drums. We must find somebody to stand in.

Victor: Let's use the drum machine on the keyboards. And we really need a rhythm-and-lead guitar. We don't sound rich enough. You know what I mean. There's too much beat and not enough tune. You can't play the guitar, can you, Jane?

Jane: No I can't. I'm sorry.

репетируем
ударник; аппаратуру
в кладовой

на клавишных

думаю

на замену

ритм и соло

ритма
мелодии

Say if the statement is right or wrong

right

wrong

The band practices not far from Tom's house.

Rosy plays the keyboards.

Tom plays the percussion instruments.

There's too much tune in the band's sound.

PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT INDEFINITE
НАСТОЯЩЕЕ ПРОСТОЕ (НЕОПРЕДЕЛЁННОЕ) ВРЕМЯ

I - am
 He, she, it - is
 You, they, we - are

Positive

Negative

Questions

I	am	a musician.	I	am not (I'm not)	a musician.	What	am	I	?
He			He			What	is	he	
She			She					she	
It	is	a singer.	It	is not (isn't)	a singer.			it	?
We			We			What	are	we	
You			You					you	
They	are	jazzmen.	They	are not (aren't)	jazzmen.			they	?

Complete the sentences using to be :

- The concert ... in the garden.
- Tom's parents ... teachers.
- ... your father a conductor?
- No, he
- John ... (not) a student, he ... a DJ.
- That book ... (not) very interesting. Take this one.
- The best seats ... 10\$.
- The Bolshoy Theatre ... in Russia.
- I ... hot. Open the window please.
- What ... the weather like today?

Study these rules:

I				
You				
We				
They		play	at	noon.
He				
She				
It		plays	at	noon.
I				
You				
We				
They		don't play	at	noon.
He				
She				
It		doesn't play	at	noon.
Do	I			
	You			
	We			
	They	play	at	noon?
Does	He			
	She			
	It	play	at	noon?

Fill in the verbs into the gaps in Present Simple:

Where ... you (work)?
The conservatory ... (open) at 8 o'clock.
She ... (study) in New York.
I usually ... (get up) at 7 o'clock.
She ... often (not go) to the concert hall.
When ... they usually (have) sessions?
Balalayka ...(be) a folk instrument.
What ... 'string' (mean)?
Mozart ... (be) a great musician.
I ... (love) playing around late at night during the summer.
She ... (hate) singing!
What ... you (like)? I ... (not want) to play the piano.
He ... (not agree) with you.
I ... (think) he is a wonderful drummer.
What ... you (think) about your best concert?
The festival ... (start) at 4 p.m.
When ... courses (begin) this semester?
The rehearsal ... (not finish) until 10.35.

Nekrasov Academic Russian Orchestra of Radio and Television, Moscow

Artistic Director and Chief Conductor - People's Artist of the USSR, professor Nikolay Nekrasov.

Academic Russian Orchestra of Radio and Television works in the staff of Russian Radio and Television (RTR). This high professional orchestra performs music of different styles and genres.

The Orchestra performs with the soloists of The Bolshoy Theatre of Russia, Novaya Opera Theatre, Stanislavsky and Nemirovich - Danchenko Musical Theatre, and other theatres; with world - class instrumentalists on the domra, balalayka, bayan (russian accordion), accordion, violin, violoncello, saxophone, piano.

Its repertoire consists of more than 9000 compositions: Russian and foreign classical music, world folk music - Russian, Spanish, Italian, German, French, Greek, Finnish, Hungarian, American, Turkish, Japanese, modern and popular music. The orchestra successfully plays compositions by Glinka, Mussorgsky, Borodin, Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninoff, Prokofiev, Shostakovich, Sviridov, Purcell, Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms, Grieg, Sibelius, Debussy, Gavrilin, Kikta, Krasilnikov, Rybnikov. A great number of interesting compositions the orchestra records on Russian Radio and Television.

Great part in the creative activity of the orchestra occupy philharmonic concerts in the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall, participating in music festivals, master-classes. The orchestra's concerts and tours achieve great success in many Russian cities, in the USA, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Japan, Turkey and other countries.

Thanks to the unique timbre of the Russian folk instruments the Orchestra has beautiful fluent sound. It makes music with the skill and the expressiveness of symphony orchestra, mentions "The Philadelphia Inquirer". " A Russian Miracle" is how American newspaper "The New York Times" headlines its review!

In 2005 the Orchestra plans to celebrate its 60-th Jubilee. Among the plans of the Orchestra there are new concert programmes, preserving old traditions and in-tune with our time.

Write your own review of any other band or orchestra. Use the above example.

Why do you need to know how to play the piano by ear?

If you're like most beginning musicians, you're struggling to learn music theory - melodies, songs, and chords AND how to use music theory to your advantage when it comes to playing piano by ear. To be quite frank, learning the piano is not an easy task. In fact, you can never totally master it ... there's always room for improvement and exploration!

Let me first start by saying that this article does not intend to discourage you from sight reading. In fact, you need the basics of sight reading even before exploring the techniques of playing by ear. Although, it will create several disadvantages:

> Sight readers rely heavily on sheet music.

> Sight readers are less likely to improvise (add style, chords ... respond to what they hear) because their goal is to play whatever is written on the sheet music accurately.

> Sight readers attempt to memorize entire songs instead of simply recognizing chords at certain points in a song ...

Note: Don't misunderstand me in any way. These are the qualities of sight readers who don't understand the theories behind the music that they play.

Advantages of Playing Piano By Ear:

> Being able to recognize chords in songs even without being at a piano.

> You are able to learn songs faster and easier because you understand the chords played at certain points in songs.

> Not required to memorize chord progressions (pattern of chords played one after the other) because understanding them automatically inclines you to know what chord to play next.

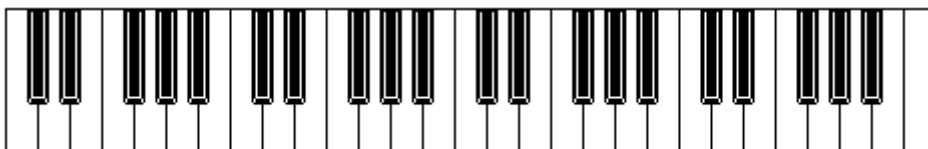
> Allows you to improvise and add your own "flavor" to the song.

> Allows you to use the same methods to play virtually any song you want.

However, buying the sheet music isn't a bad idea if you want to learn specific parts to songs that have high levels of complexity.

Jermaine Griggs

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of playing by ear?
2. What can't sight readers do?
3. Will playing by ear help you to recognize chords in songs ?
4. Is buying the sheet music a bad idea if you want to learn playing the piano?

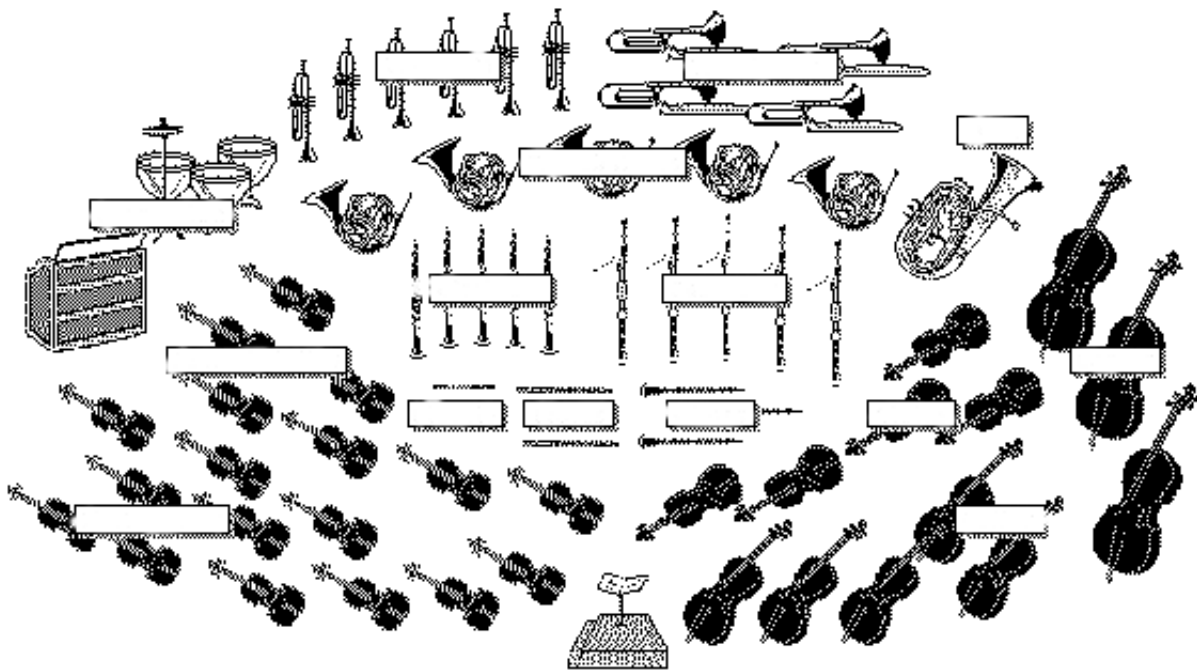


Practice

1. Fill in the prepositions where necessary:

1. They can reproduce drum and percussion sounds ... various rhythms and combinations.
2. Any hollow objects are also used ... drums.
3. When do courses begin ... this semester?
4. She studies ... New York.
5. You play ... the guitar, don't you?
6. We must find somebody to stand
7. The world is full ... music.
8. He does not intend to discourage you ... sight reading.
9. Sight readers rely heavily ... sheet music.
10. These chords are played ... certain points in the song.
11. They don't understand the theories ... the music that they play.
12. You can improvise and add your own "flavor" ... the song.

2. Symphony orchestra seating arrangement:



Fill in the tags: conductor, first violins, cellos, basses, french horns, trumpets, percussions, trombones, oboes, bassoons, clarinets, tuba, violas, seconds violins.

Find in the picture: string instruments, woodwind instruments, brass instruments.

Do flutes belong to woodwind instruments or brass instruments?

3. Quiz:

1. This percussion instrument is typically a bronze disc that produces sound when struck by a knobled beater.
a) drum b) triangle c) gong d) piano
2. Lowest-pitched of the brass wind instruments
a) oboe b) french horn c) saxophone d) tuba
3. Round plates of copper-tin alloy, producing indeterminate pitch
a) cymbals b) marocass c) gong d) claves
4. Percussion insrtument consisting of a series of graduated wooden bars that are struck with mallets.
a) xylophone b) triangle c) trombone d) recorder
5. This musical instrument is a type of psaltery or zither, the name of which literally means "sweet sound".
a) Chittara b) Crumhorn c) Dulcimer d) Sitar

4. Match part 1 and 2

Part 1:

Band

percussion instrument

tapping sound

rhythm section

bass guitar

keyboard ['kibo:d]

drum machine

Part 2:

· musicians playing together: a group of musicians who play together, particularly a group playing popular or rock music.

· a musical instrument usually consisting of a membrane stretched across a hollow frame and played by striking the stretched membrane.

· a regular sound made by something striking a surface

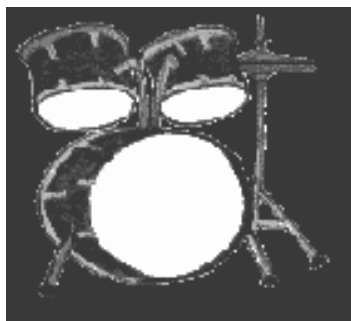
· percussion synthesizer: an electronic synthesizer that can reproduce drum and percussion sounds in various rhythms and combinations.

· rhythm instruments: the instruments in a band such as the drums, bass, piano, or guitar that provide the basic rhythm.

· low-pitched guitar: a four-string guitar, usually electric, that has the same pitch and tuning as a double bass.

· set of keys: a set of keys laid out in a row or rows, for example, on a computer, typewriter, piano, or organ

musical instrument: a musical instrument that has a keyboard, especially an electronic instrument.



4. Find the English for: 1-е скрипки, альты, виолончели, ударные, фаготы, валторны, трубы. Репетировать, ударник, аппаратура (инструменты, снаряжение), зал, группа, играть на клавишных инструментах, играть на гитаре, работать допоздна, хороший голос, давайте начнем, заменить кого-либо, ритм-машина, ритм и соло гитара, недостаточно полно (богато), много ритма, мелодия, композитор, скрипач, дирижер, диск-жокей (ди-джей), сессия, репетиция, расписание, планы, ансамбль, мембрана, ударные, ударять, бубен, звуки, ритмические комбинации (структуры), барабан, основной ритм, низкий/высокий (звук), тарелки, строй (инструмента).

5. List the instruments in the orchestra that you would most like to play well. Also note down any that you would never like to learn and why.

Active vocabulary:

Practice	drums	bass guitar	tapping
drummer	rhythm and lead	percussion	sessions
gear	beat	sounds	rhythms
hall	tune.	bass ['beis]	low-pitched
band	conductor	four-string	cymbals
keyboards	DJ	tuning	conservatory
guitar	arrange	keys	rehearsal
violin	viola	French horn	trombone
bassoon	bassoon	tuba	trumpet

Learn a few more idioms:

by ear {adv. phr.} 1. By sound, without ever reading the printed music of the piece being played. He can't read music, he plays by ear.
2. Waiting to see what will happen. I don't want to plan now; let's just play it by ear.

by heart {adv. phr.} By exact memorizing; so well that you remember it; by memory. The pupils learned many poems by heart.

do without or go without{v.} 1. To live or work without (something you want); manage without. Ann said that she likes jazz, but can do without it. We had to go without hot food because the stove was broken. 2. To live or work without something you want; manage. If George cannot earn money for a keyboard, he will have to do without it. Compare: GET ALONG, GET BY.

in tune {adv.} or {adj. phr.} 1. At the proper musical pitch; high or low enough in sound. The piano is in tune. 2. Going well together; in agreement; matching; agreeable. - Often used with "with".

Fill the idioms in the gaps:

The church choir sang the hymns ...
He knew the records of The Beatles by
I can't ... music.
Your instruments are not

Keys: Practice 1. 1 - in; 2 - as; 3 - x ; 4 - in; 5 - x ; 6 - in ; 7 - of; 8 - from ; 9 - on ; 10 - at ; 11 - behind ; 12 - to; 3. 1 - c; 2 - d; 3 - a; 4 - d; 5 - c.