

Unit 2. Favourites



Andy: Jane, what music do you like?

Jane: I like different music, classical, jazz, rock ...
My favorite classical composer is Handel.

Andy: I think he lived long ago. Can you tell me a few words about him?

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

Andy: I like rock and especially Kurt Cobain.

Jane: Did he have anything to do with the group Nirvana?

Andy: Yes, Kurt Cobain was a rock star and a member of the group Nirvana. Their album 'Never mind' made them famous in 1991. It sold 10,000,000 copies. He was sad and worried about the problems in the world. This is why he wanted to die. He died in April 1994 when he was only 27 years old. When he died he was famous as the man who spoke for young people - the Generation X.

Jane: But the greatest musician of all times was Orpheus, in Greek mythology, poet and musician, the son of the muse Calliope and Apollo, god of music. He was given the lyre by Apollo and became such an excellent musician that he had no rival among mortals. When Orpheus played and sang, he moved everything animate and inanimate. His music enchanted the trees and rocks and tamed wild beasts, and even the rivers turned in their course and followed him.

Say if the statement is right or wrong

right

wrong

Handel was born in Germany.

At that time musicians were very well paid.

Kurt Cobain played with the group Nirvana.

Orpheus was god of music.

PAST SIMPLE or PAST INDEFINITE - ПРОШЕДШЕЕ ПРОСТОЕ ВРЕМЯ

to be - I was We were
He was You were
She was They were
It was

I		practiced (or irregular verb) at noon.
You		
We		
They		

He		practiced	at noon.
She			
It			

I		didn't practice	at noon.
You			
We			
They			

He		didn't practice	at noon.
She			
It			

Did	I		practice	at noon?
	You			
	We			
	They			

Did	He		practice	at noon?
	She			
	It			

The verbs in Past Simple may be Regular: play - played, tune - tuned, repeat - repeated, record - recorded; pass - passed, perform - performed or Irregular: be - was/ were, beat - beat, become - became, begin - began, blow - blew, brake - broke, bring - brought, broadcast - broadcast, burn - burnt, buy - bought, choose - chose, do - did, feel - felt, get - got, give - gave, go - went, grow - grew, have - had, hear - heard, hit - hit, keep - kept, know - knew, lead - led, learn - learnt, make - made, mean - meant, read - read, ring - rang, send - sent, set - set, show - showed, sing - sang, speak - spoke, take - took, teach - taught, think - thought, write - wrote and others.

Study these examples:

Positive - Stuart took personal music lessons last month.

Negative - Stuart didn't take personal music lessons last week.

Questions:

- Did Stuart take personal music lessons last month?

- Yes, he did.

- Did Stuart take personal music lessons last month or last week?(Alternative)

- Who took personal music lessons last month?

- Stuart did.

What did Stuart take last month? What lessons did Stuart take?

- Stuart didn't take personal music lessons last week, did he?

No, he didn't. (Question tags)

Случаи употребления the Past Simple Tense:

1. Для обозначения действий, которые происходили в прошлом:

а) либо часто повторялись:

We toured a lot last year. - мы много путешествовали в прошлом году.

б) Либо следовали друг за другом:

On Monday I met Sally. We chatted for an hour and then went to see Liz. - В понедельник я встретила Салли. Мы поболтали часик, а затем пошли к Лиз.

в) Либо были единичными и имели место:

yesterday - вчера, last year - в прошлом году, last week - на прошлой неделе, 2 months ago - 2 месяца назад, I saw him last month. - Я видел его в прошлом месяце.

2. Для выражения действий, регулярно повторяющихся или постоянно имевших место в прошлом.

В английском языке есть два оборота used to + инфинитив; would + инфинитив (бывало, раньше, иметь обыкновение).

My friend used to call me every day. - Мой друг, бывало, звонил мне каждый день. (теперь он этого не делает).

They would sing songs at parties. - Они раньше (бывало) пели песни на вечеринках.(теперь они этого не делают).

*Обратите внимание на оборот used to. Для образования отрицательной и вопросительной формы требуется вспомогательный глагол did.

He didn't use to improvise when he was a child. - Он не имел обыкновения импровизировать, когда был ребёнком.

Did she use to eat many sweets? - Она раньше (бывало) ела много конфет?

3. Past Simple может выражать действия, которые происходили в течение какого-то периода времени в прошлом, который начался и закончился в прошлом.

for two weeks - в течение двух недель, for two months - два месяца,

for 2 hours yesterday - в течение двух часов вчера.

Fill in the verbs into the gaps in Past Simple:

1. My friend ... (to write) to me very often last year.
2. Yesterday ... (to be) my day off.
3. I ... (to get up) at eight o'clock yesterday.
4. My wife ... (to appear) on the stage last year.
5. My elder son ... (to visit) our rehearsal last evening.
6. Where ... you (to take) the book from?
7. Last Monday we ... (to have) five lessons.
8. When ... you (to come) home yesterday?
9. He ... (to be) a pupil twenty years ago.
10. We ... (to have) five lessons last Monday.
11. Nick ... (to answer) well and ... (to get) a "five".
12. He used ... (to like) jazz.



Music in the USA

Different kinds of music come from different parts of the United States.

The Deep South is the home of Blues music. Blues comes from the songs of the black slaves. They sang about their hard life.

New Orleans is famous for traditional jazz.

Nashville, Tennessee is the capital of country music.

Country music comes from the folk songs of Britain and Ireland. The first white settlers took these songs to America.

Detroit is the home of another kind of black music - Motown. Detroit has a big car industry and a lot of black people work there. Motown means 'Motor Town'. Soul music comes from Motown.

In the 60-s and 70-s West Coast music started in California. This is bright happy music. There are lots of songs about surfing. The Beach Boys were a famous West Coast band.

New York is famous for modern jazz. There are lots of jazz clubs in Greenwich Village. New York is also the centre of musical theatre. Broadway has a lot of famous theatres.

Where is the home of Blues music?

What is Greenwich Village famous for?

What does Motown mean?

What music comes from Motown?

Where songs about surfing are popular?

What is Broadway famous for?

What city is the centre of musical theatre?

Practice

1. Fill in the prepositions where necessary :

1. He showed a decided taste ... music.
2. He was sad and worried ... the problems in the world .
3. Broadway has a lot ... famous theatres.
4. New York is famous ... modern jazz.

2. Quiz:

1. German organist and composer of the Baroque era.
a) Berlioz b) Bach c) Mozart d) Palestrina
2. British rock music group that led the so-called 'British invasion' of the 1960-s.
a) The Who b) The Beatles c) the Rolling Stones d) The Queen
3. Which composer, often called 'The Poet of the Piano', was in love with a woman more commonly known by a man's name, and died of tuberculosis?
a) Chopin b) Liszt c) Mozart d) Schumann
4. You may find the characters Leonore, Florestan, Rocco and Marzelline in Beethoven's only opera. What is the title of this opera?
a) Don Giovanni b) Faust c) Fidelio d) Il Trovatore
5. Who is the only artist to have a UK and US chart entry in every year from 1971 to 1999 inclusive?
a) Paul McCartney b) David Bowie c) Freddy Mercury d) Elton John

Learn a few idioms:

play a part in {v. phr.} To be instrumental in; have a role in; be concerned with.
Some First Ladies play a greater part in musical life than others.

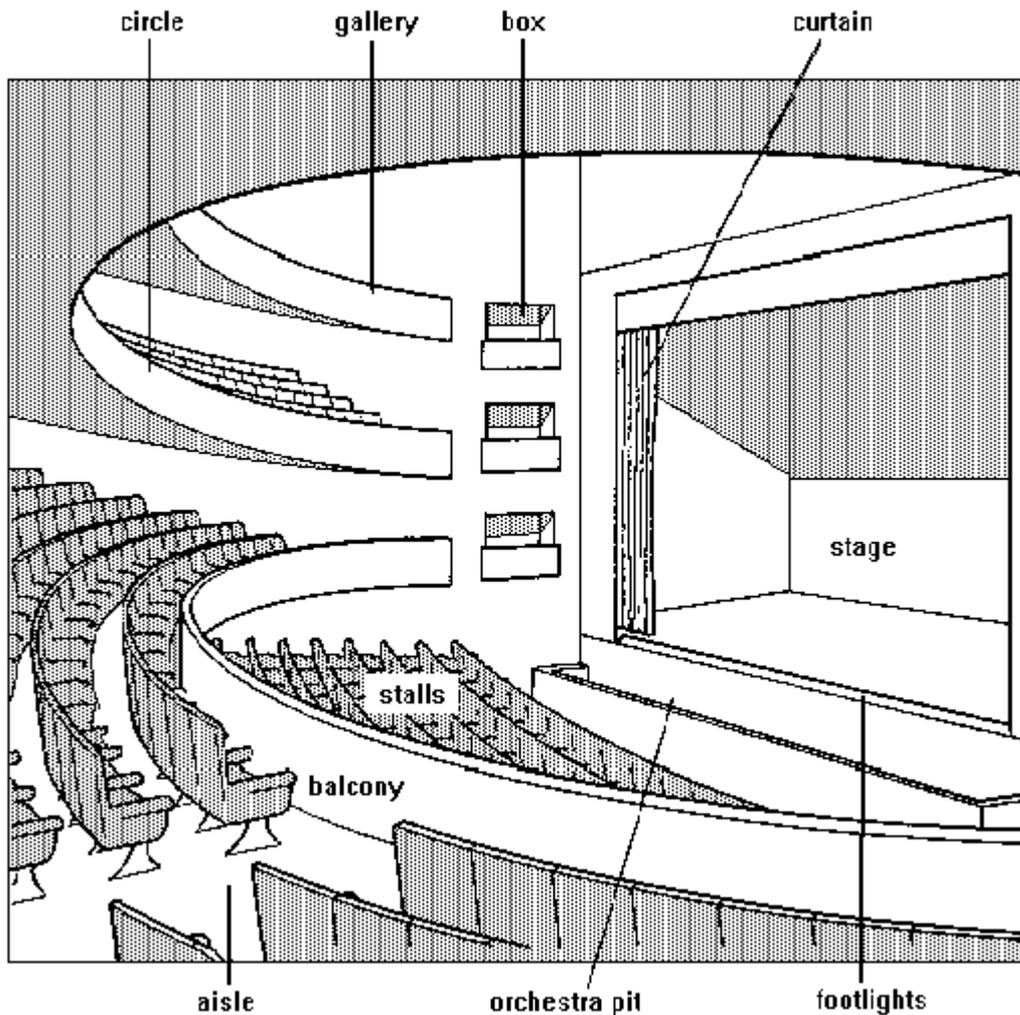
all at once {adv. phr.} At the same time; together. Bill can play the piano, sing, and lead his orchestra all at once.

all thumbs {adj.}, {informal} Awkward, especially with your hands; clumsy.
Harry tried to play the piano but he was all thumbs.

heart and soul {n.} Eager love; strong feeling; great enthusiasm. Often used with a singular verb. When Mr. Pitt plays the piano, his heart and soul is in it.
John plays tennis badly, but with heart and soul. Mary wanted a violin with all her heart and soul.

hard of hearing {adj.} Partially deaf. Some people who are hard of hearing wear hearing aids.

Translate in English: одновременно (сразу), от души, играть роль в, «туг на ухо», руки растут не из того места



Theatre hall plan:

- Where are the cheapest tickets?
- Where are the most expensive tickets?
- When does the curtain rise?
- What colour are the footlights?

3. What are the names of famous composers of Baroque era:

1. He is known as 'The redheaded priest' and wrote many, many pieces for the Church (about 640 pieces all together). He taught music at several schools at the time. But as his popularity declined, he lost contacts and support, and at the time of his death he was a poor man. His most famous music is 'The four Seasons' for a violin and string orchestra.
2. He came from a long line of musicians, although he was the first to become famous outside of his hometown of Eisenach. An incredibly gifted organist, he got a job as a cantor in 1722. He wrote new pieces for the organ for each service, destroying the used ones. His work was very unique, and his use of intertwining melodies and the fugue are trademarks of his genius.
3. Skilled at the organ, he wrote several church pieces before being picked up by Prince Ernst of Hanover as a court musician. Later he went to London, where his Italian-style operas were all the rage. In 1741 he wrote the religious classic "Messiah".

4. Choose a song or piece of music and explain what you like and don't like about it. Then compare it with a similar piece of music of your choice.

5. Find the English for : оркестровая яма, сцена, рампа, проход между рядами, ложа, партер, занавес, бельэтаж, галерка, балкон, труба, флейта, импровизировать, традиционный, джазовый клуб, музыка в стиле соул



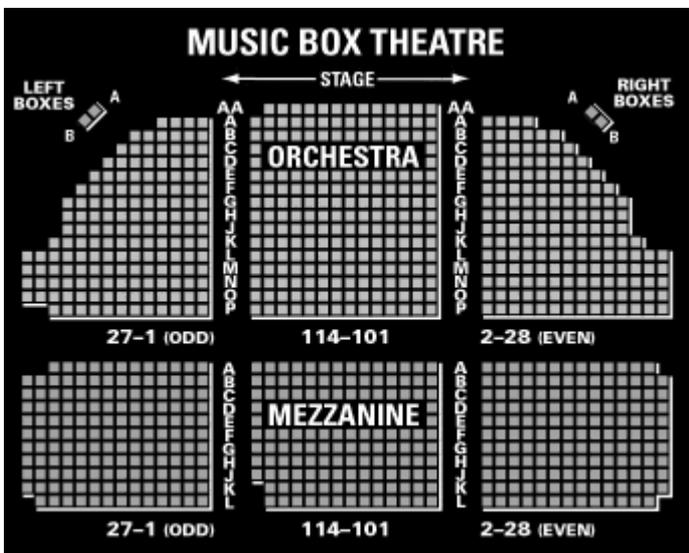
Make up a story on the picture. Use the words: to whistle a tune, a good idea, to rush, to play, to write down, to dance with joy, to publish, to be performed, to listen to, a juke-box, a barrel organ, to annoy, to commit suicide, at the pearly gates, St. Peter

Active vocabulary:

classical	oratorios	composer	lyre
jazz	symphony pieces	trumpets	violinists
rock	album	flutes	tour
footlights	stalls	aisle	stage
box	circle	curtain	chart
entry			

- Keys:** 1. 1 - for; 2 - about; 3 - of; 4 - for ; 2. 1 - c; 2 - b; 3 - a; 4 - c; 5 - d
3. 1. Antonio Vivaldi (b. 1676 d.1741) 2. Johann Sebastian Bach (b.1685 d.1750)
3. George Fredric Handel (b.1685, d.1759)

Themes for essays:



Another kind of theatre hall plan

Do you know other theatre plans?
Find information about:
- Ancient theatre
- Shakespear's theatre
- Modern theatres

Explain how you understand the quotations:

«A good composer does not imitate; he steals.»
Igor Stravinsky (1882–1971), Russian-born U.S. composer.

«There is music in the air, music all round us: the world is full of it, and you simply take as much as you require.»
Edward Elgar (1857–1934), British composer, conductor, and violinist.

«A lot of notes lying around on that old piano. I just pick at the ones I like.»
Nat King Cole (1919–1965), U.S. singer and jazz pianist.
Describing his style of piano playing.

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