

Unit 9. Recorder



Jane: Victor, I want to start learning music. What is the easiest and least expensive instrument can be recommended?

Victor: I think that the end-blown flute, or Recorder is the best choice. This true musical instrument of the woodwind family is played everywhere. Though uncomplicated, delicate tones can be produced on it from the very beginning.

The next day.

Jane: I've bought a recorder. What shall I start with first?

Victor: The Player should sit erect in a relaxed position, with the head up and elbows slightly away from the body. The recorder should be placed on the lower lip, without touching the teeth. Don't press on the mouth. The left thumb covers the hole in the back of the recorder. The top three holes in front are covered by the first three fingers of the left hand. The little finger is not used. The right hand thumb helps to support the instrument with the four fingers of the right hand covering the four lower holes. See if you can balance the recorder on your lower lip and your thumb. Fingers are slightly bent, covering holes with the finger "pads", not finger tips. Holes must be covered completely in order to produce the correct tone. Drop your finger on the hole like a hammer.

Jane : And what about the blowing?

Victor: " Tis easy as lying ..." a soft breath, that used in talking or soft singing is all that is needed to make the recorder respond. Too much breath force will cause a shrill sound. Low notes take a softer breath than high notes. Each note should be "pronounced" with the tongue, as if saying 'dah' or 'du'.

Jane: Thanks for your first lesson. What shall I learn next?

Victor: You need to learn what music is, how it is written .

Jane: Music is something you can hear. Music is a nice sound. Music is many kinds of nice sounds.

Victor: Will you tell me how music sounds can be differed?

Jane: Some music sounds are HIGH, some are LOW, some music sounds are LONG, and some are SHORT.

Victor: That's right. You know enough for the start.

Say if the statement is right or wrong.

right wrong

Recorder is the same as end-blown flute .
The recorder should be placed between the lips.
Low notes take a softer breath than high notes.
Some music sounds are tall, some are short.

ACTIVE

Simple - действие происходит в неопределенный момент времени
V + s(he, she, it) Do/Does
He writes notes every day.

Continues - действие находится в развитии в определенный момент времени
Are/Is + V + ing
He is writing notes now.

V + ed/2 col Did
He wrote notes yesterday.

Was/Were + V + ing
He was writing notes at 5 o'clock yesterday.

V + Will/Shell
He will write notes tomorrow.

Will/Shell+be+V+ ing
He will be writing notes at 5 o'clock tomorrow.

Perfect - действие начатое некоторое время назад и завершенное к определенному моменту времени
Have/Has + V+ed/3col
He has already written notes today.

Had + V+ed/3col
He had already written notes by 5 o'clock yesterday

Will/Shell+Have + V + ed/3col
He will have written notes by 5 o'clock tomorrow.

PASSIVE VOICE - СТРАДАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ

Рассмотрим пример:

People invent new computer programmes every day. (действительный залог)

New computer programmes are invented every day.(страдательный залог)

Captain Cook discovered Australia. (действительный залог)

Captain Cook was sent to discover new lands. (страдательный залог)

Страдательный залог образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола to be в соответствующем времени и причастия II смыслового глагола.

Причастие II глагола to discover - discovered.

Australia was discovered by Captain Cook. - Австралию открыл капитан Кук.

Captain Cook discovered Australia in 1770. (действительный залог)

Australia was discovered in 1770. (страдательный залог)

В страдательном залоге говорящего мало интересует, кем или чем было произведено действие, но если это требуется указать, то используются предлоги by (для одушевлённых предметов) или with (для неодушевлённых предметов).

1. Australia was discovered by Captain Cook. - Австралия была открыта капитаном Куком.

2. The letter was written with a pencil. - Письмо было написано карандашом.

PASSIVE	simple	continuous	perfect
Infinitive	To be + V3	To be being +V3	To have been+V3
Present V	Am Is + V3 Are	Am Is being + V3 Are	Have Has been + V3
Past	Was Were + V3	Was Were being + V3	Had been +V3 -
Future	Shall Will + be V3	-----	Shall Will have been +V3

Translate from Russian into English:

1. Каждый день в мире изобретают новые компьютерные программы.
2. К концу XX столетия в мире изобретут немало новых компьютерных программ.
3. В прошлом году в мире изобрели немало новых компьютерных программ.
4. Когда мы пришли на экскурсию в компьютерный центр, там изобретали новые компьютерные программы.
5. Когда ты родился, уже было изобретено немало компьютерных программ.
6. Новые компьютерные программы будут изобретены в компьютерном центре в следующем году.
7. Когда мы приедем на экскурсию в компьютерный центр, там будут изобретать новые компьютерные программы.

Love

Music, when soft voices die,
Vibrates in the memory—
Odours, when sweet violets sicken,
Live within the sense they quicken.



Rose leaves, when the rose is dead,
Are heaped for the beloved's bed;
And so thy thoughts, when thou art gone,
Love itself shall slumber on.

Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792–1822), English poet.
"To —".

Fill in verbs in the appropriate form:

RED STRAD'

makes record \$1200,000 at Christie's

A Stradivari violin (a) ... yesterday at Christie's for \$ 1 200,000 ,
the highest price ever paid for a Strad.

The violin, owned by the Mendelson family, (b) ... in 1720, and,
because, of its colour, it (c) ... as the 'Red Strad'. It (d) ... by
'a professional musician'.

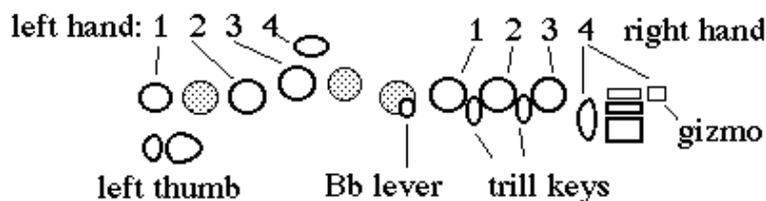
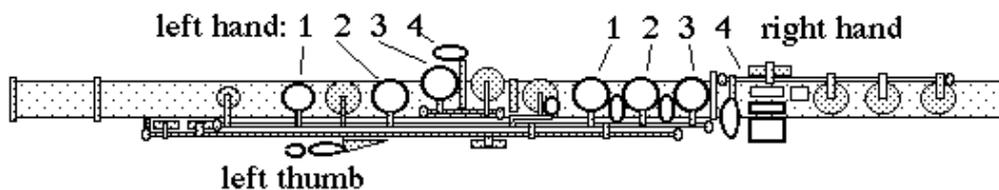
In its years in the Mendelson family, it (e) ... very little,
except by amateurs, but its beautiful tones f) ... by a Japanese violinist
before the auction yesterday.

'It is in very good condition because it (g) ... in a special case' , said Yoshito Ito.
'It (h) ... after very well'.

The violin reached such a high price because of its date of 1720
(the high of Stradivari's Golden Age),
when his finest (i) Strads (j) ... all over the world for their purity and deep,
clear sound.



Keep, make (2), buy, look, sell, know, admire, demonstrate, play .



key or ring untouched: ○ key or ring depressed ●

part of mechanism not normally touched: ⊙

Fingering Legend for the Flute - one of the closest relatives of the Recorder

gizmo - device or piece of equipment: a gadget, especially a mechanical or electrical device considered to be more complicated than necessary.

Musical Instruments

All acoustical instruments possess some kind of **RESONATOR**. It responds to an energy impulse by vibrating for a length of time. The frequency of vibration depends on the size and material of the resonator. If the vibration dies away quickly, the resonator is **DAMPED**. A repeating series of impulses will sustain the vibrations. If the resonator responds to a wide range of input frequency, it is **BROADLY TUNED**. If the input frequency has to match the frequency of the resonator pretty closely before resonance occurs, the resonator is **NARROWLY TUNED**.

Acoustic instruments also require some sort of **DRIVER**, a mechanism that applies energy to the resonator in the appropriate form. The driver may be as simple as a stick (or bare hand), or it may be an elaborate resonant structure itself. If the driver supplies the energy all at once, it is an **IMPULSE driver**; if the energy is a repeated stream of pushes, the driver is often called a **SOUND GENERATOR**.

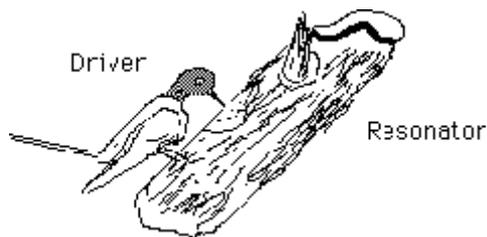


Fig.1 A simple instrument

Most instruments also possess some kind of pitch control mechanism. The tuning of an instrument determines the pitch possibilities that the artist may exploit during the performance. An instrument's tuning is largely in the manufacturing process. Pitch controllers may modify the operation of the resonator, the driver, or both. Some instruments provide pitch selection by duplication of tuned structures (flexibility of intonation), others give the possibility of polyphonic performance.



Fig. 2 A polyphonic instrument

We can divide instruments into three classes based on the style of driver; the familiar strings, winds, and percussion instruments.

STRING INSTRUMENTS

The driver or sound generation device of the string instrument is a tightly stretched string. When the string is excited by a hammerblow, a pluck, or a continuous scrape, it produces motion with some length, mass, and tension. The motion is complex and contains energy at many (almost) harmonically related frequencies. This motion is transmitted to the resonator via the bridge, a light piece of wood supporting one end of the string.

The resonator of a string instrument is commonly an oddly shaped box or a wide thin board. The response of the body or soundboard have some frequencies which are transmitted more efficiently than others. These response peaks are called FORMANTS, and play a very important part in the timbral identity of an instrument.

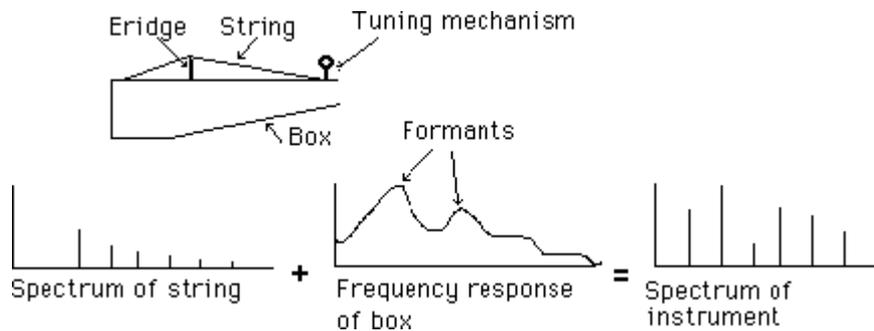


Fig. 3 A string instrument

WIND INSTRUMENTS

With wind instruments, the resonator is usually in the shape of a pipe and the energy goes as a stream of air into the pipe. The driving mechanism is some kind of valve that periodically interrupts or modulates the air flow. The reed of some woodwinds and the lips of the brass player are examples of modulating valves. The resonator has almost total control of the frequency of the instrument. The resonant frequency of a pipe depends on its length. (The actual mechanism of resonance is a standing wave.) The pitch control in the winds is usually done by adjusting the length of the resonator. In the WOODWINDS the pipe length is changed by opening or closing holes along the side of the instrument. The part of the instrument that extends beyond the open holes acts as a second resonator, modifying the sound in a manner that changes somewhat from note to note.

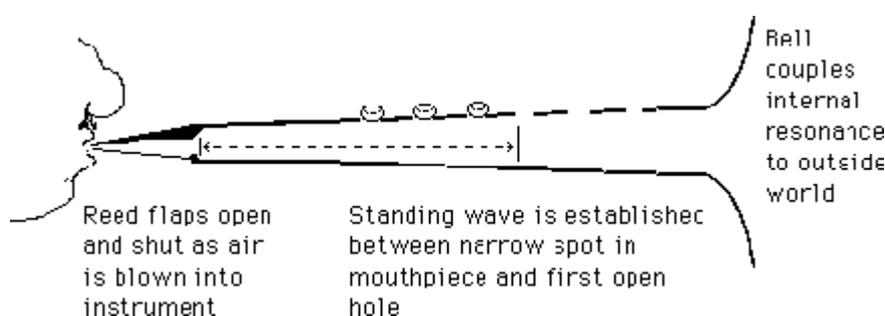


Fig. 4 A wind instrument.

There are non-pipe wind instruments:

The ocarina is a Helmholtz resonator that is tuned by opening holes in no particular order. The more holes open, the lower the pitch because the holes add to the vibrating mass.

The harmonica and accordion have reeds that sound into a rudimentary resonator. The resonator provides a weak formant, but no pitch control.

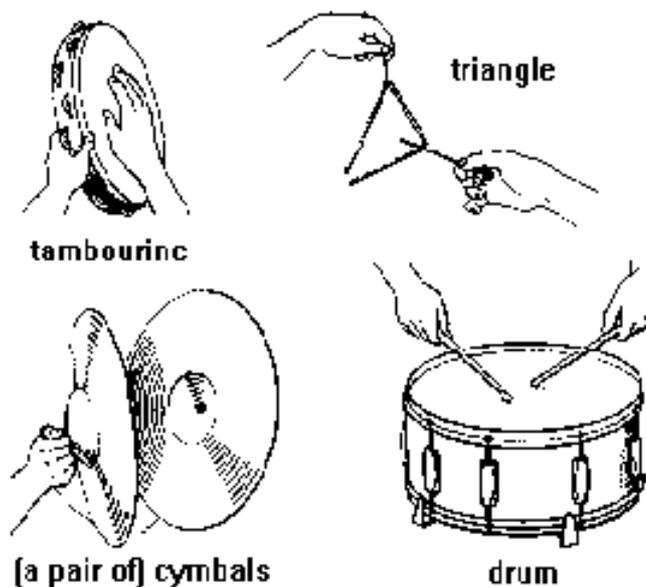
In the voice, the resonant structures are an assortment of body cavities, including the mouth. The volume of these cavities can be changed, producing tunable formants. The major driving mechanism of the voice is the larynx, containing two loosely stretched flaps of muscle that can modulate the air flow from the lungs. The frequency produced is controlled by muscular tension, with no effective feedback from the resonators. The result is an instrument with independently controlled pitch and timbre. The timbral range is extended by an alternate driving mechanism, the tongue, which can provide a variety of noise and impulse inputs to the system.

PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

Loosely speaking, a percussion instrument is anything you can hit. If we must make a generalization, we might say that percussion instruments usually lack a complex driving mechanism that could be separated from the resonator. The unifying principle is that impulse energy goes directly to the resonator, which responds with vibrations for a short period of time.

You can see that there are (at least) three common relationships between drivers and resonators. We might call these driver controlled, feedback controlled, and resonator controlled. In the strings and non-pipe winds pitch control is a function of the driver. In the pipe winds, the resonator and the driver affect each other, producing a pitch suitable to both. In the percussion instruments pitch is entirely up to the resonator, since the driving energy is applied as an impulse.

Peter Elsea 1996



Practice

Find the English for : Продольная флейта, сидеть прямо, не напрягаясь, нижняя губа, поддерживать инструмент, подушечки пальцев, аукцион, в качестве фона, размер (музыкальный), сыграть что-либо на инструменте, танцевать под музыку, голосовые связки, настройка, струнный, форманта, подставка, дека, медные духовые, тембр, язычковые, отзываться отвечать (об инструменте), вибрировать от ударов музыки, частоты, изменять поток воздуха, раструб

1. Fill in the prepositions where necessary:

1. Each note should be "pronounced" ... the tongue.
2. Drop your finger ... the hole like a hammer.
3. The letter was written ... a pencil.
4. I asked them to put ... a song of their choice.
5. I was impressed ... the way the students were able to understand meter's role.
6. He is performing a piece of music ... a musical instrument.
7. I could hear a violin playing a waltz ... the background.
8. We could feel the floor vibrating ... the beat of the music.
9. The frequency of vibration depends ... the size and material of the resonator.

2. What are the names of Russian composers:

1. Son of an upper-middle class family in Russia earned the title "Father of Russian Music." With training in Russia, Italy, and Germany he wrote many pieces that absolutely drip the essence of folk songs of the Russian peasants. His music served as an example for most every Russian composer that came after him.

2. He was born the son of a mining engineer and learned the piano at an early age. But he did not choose music as his vocation. He studied and became a lawyer. But, shortly thereafter, he quit the practice and went to write music. His music was powerful and infused with folk elements. A troubled person, he tried to commit suicide in 1877. It was 11 years later that he wrote his finest pieces before dying of cholera in 1893.

3. He was the epitome of the Russian patriotic composer. Coming from a well-off family, "Rocky" studied at the St. Petersburg conservatory, and received the highest grade possible. He battled lifelong depression, made worse by his bouts of writer's block. He alleviated his block with hypnotism and dedicated his 2nd Piano Concerto to his hypnotist.

3. Match verbs with their descriptions :

a) Play b) Pitch c) Pipe d) Modulate e) Hold f) Transpose g) Vibrate

1 - to perform a piece of music on a musical instrument.

- to produce music

- put a record/tape/CD (=produce music from it)

2 - if you tune your voice or another sound at a particular level, the sound is produced at that level

3 - to make a musical sound using a pipe

4 - to move from one key (тональности) to another in a piece of music using a series of related chords.

5 - to make a musical note continue for a long time

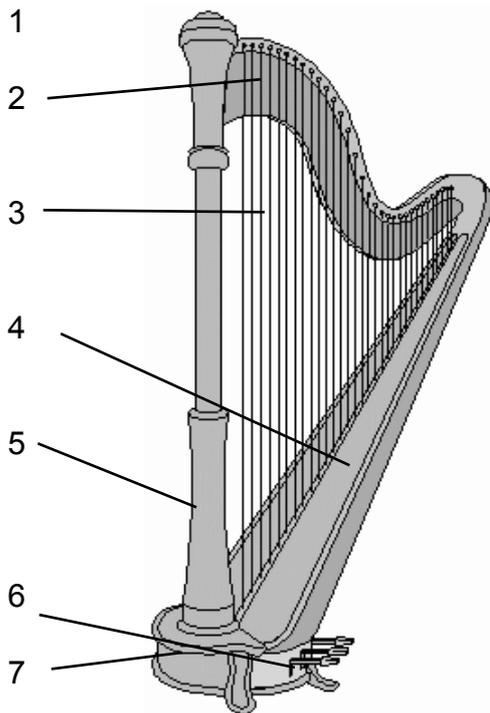
6 - to write or perform a piece of music in a musical key that is different from the one that it was first written in.

7 - to shake or make something shake continuously with small fast movements: We could feel the floor vibrating to the beat of the music.

Fill in the necessary verb in appropriate form:

1. I've always wanted to learn to ... the piano.
2. She tried to ... a Bach Prelude.
3. Please ... a tune on your concertina for me. The bedside radio ...ed softly.
4. I could hear a violin ... a waltz in the background.
5. He just sits in his bedroom all day ... records.
6. This song is ... too high for my voice.
7. He ... (using a pipe) a jaunty tune for us to dance to.
8. The vocal cords ...as air passes over them.

4. Describe your experience of learning to play a musical instrument, give reasons why you did it.



Harp - A triangular-shaped instrument that has a curved neck and strings stretched between the neck and the body, at an angle to the sound box. The modern orchestral harp is large and played by a seated player.

5.

1. What are the numbers of: pedals; strings; base(pedestal); soundboard; pillar; neck; tuning pegs
2. How many notches can each pedal be set in ?

*MOWBRAY The language I have learn'd these forty years,
My native English, now I must forgo;
And now my tongue's use is to me no more
Than an unstringed viol or a harp.*

*William Shakespeare (1564–1616), English poet and playwright.
Richard II, Act 1, Scene 3.*

Woodwinds jokes

- How do you get two piccolos to play in unison?
- Shoot one.
- Why is a bassoon better than an oboe?
- The bassoon burns longer.
- What is the definition of a half step?
- Two oboes playing in unison.
- What's an oboe?
- It's an ill wind that nobody blows good.
- What do you call a bass clarinetist with half a brain?
- Gifted.
- How can you make a french horn sound like a trombone?
- Take your hand out of the bell and miss all of the notes!



There once was a woman who had gone a long time without so much as the hope of having a relationship. When she finally picked up a handsome looking guy and went out with him, her friends were naturally curious as to how it went.

"Oh, he's fine, I guess, but I don't think I'll be going out with him again."

"Oh? Why not?" asked the friend.

"Well, he's a musician, you know, he plays the french horn, so I guess it's just habit, but every time we kiss, he sticks his fist in my rear!"

Active vocabulary:

end-blown flute
beats
pitch
bell
driver

blowing
assignment
polyphonic
transmit
reed

articulate
emphasis
device
volume
larynx

meter
respond
response
vibration
formants

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
O	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	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		

Keys: 1. 1 - with; 2 - on; 3 - with; 4 - on; 5 - with; 6 - on; 7 - in; 8 - to ; 9 - on

2.

1. Mikhail Glinka (b.1804 d. - 1857) 2. Peter Tchaikovsky (b.1840 d. - 1893) 3.

Sergei Rachmaninoff

(b. 1873 d. - 1943)

3. a) - 1; b) - 2; c) - 3; d) - 4; e) - 5; f) - 6; g) - 7

1. play 2. play 3. play 4. playing 5. playing 6. pitched 7. piped

5.

1. pedals - 6 ; strings - 3; pillar - 5; soundboard - 4; base -7; neck - 1; tuning pegs - 2

2. Three - for the sharp, the natural, and the flat.