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Опыт в области применяемых методик преподавания  
иностранных языков с учётом профессиональной  
направленности

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# Специальности колледжа:

## **МУЗЫКАЛЬНОЕ ИСКУССТВО ЭСТРАДЫ**

- Эстрадное пение
- Инструменты эстрадного оркестра

## **ИНСТРУМЕНТАЛЬНОЕ ИСПОЛНТЕЛЬСТВО**

- Фортепиано
- Оркестровые струнные инструменты
- Оркестровые духовые и ударные инструменты
- Инструменты народного оркестра

## **ВОКАЛЬНОЕ ИСКУССТВО**

## **ХОРОВОЕ ДИРИЖИРОВАНИЕ**

## **СОЛЬНОЕ И ХОРОВОЕ НАРОДНОЕ ПЕНИЕ**

## **ТЕОРИЯ МУЗЫКИ**

# Учебные пособия под редакцией Ю.В.Бжиской



# Тема «Знакомство»

## UNIT 1

### I AM A MUSICIAN



**I. With your partner discuss the questions (с партнерами).**

1. Who was your first teacher of music?
2. Have you got any difficulties playing your instruments?

Describe it.

3. What compositions are you working on at these days?
4. How many hours do you practice each day?
5. Who are your favorite musicians?
6. How often do you take part in musical contests and festivals?
7. What kind of music do you prefer listening to? Why?
8. Who is your favorite song-writer and composer? Why?
9. Which song or piece of music do you like most?

# Тема «Моя будущая профессия»

## MY INSTRUMENT IS A BAYAN

The bayan is a type of a chromatic button accordion developed in Russia in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The word bayan was taken after the name of the ninth/tenth-century poet, artist and musician (the Bayan) who first appeared in a troubadour poem "The Story of the Iгореve Regiment".

At first the name was used to refer to the ancestor of the modern bayan, the Russian harmonica. The instrument was developed with the addition of bellows, register stops, a left-hand manual which later became standardized to include both a stradella and free-bass (convortor), and a right-hand manual which increased the number of button rows from three to five.

If you look at the Russian concert of bayans, there is a very obvious difference in the shape of the instrument. The bayan

48

Английский язык для музыкантов



Bayan:

1 — the right-hand keyboard; 2 — the left-hand keyboard; 3 — fur for bayan;  
4 — registers (1); 5 — registers (2); 6 — left mechanics; 7 — fingerboard; 8 —

## MY INSTRUMENT IS A TRUMPET

A trumpet is a musical instrument. It is the highest register in the brass family. Trumpets are among the oldest musical instruments, dating back to at least 1500 BC. They are played by blowing air through closed lips, producing a "buzzing" sound that starts a standing wave vibration in the air column inside the instrument. Since the late 15<sup>th</sup> century they have primarily been constructed of brass tubing, usually bent twice into a rounded oblong shape.

There are several types of a trumpet. The most common is a transposing instrument pitched in B $\flat$  with a tubing length of about 148 cm. Earlier trumpets did not have valves, but modern instruments generally have either three piston valves or,

Unit 3. The Musical instrument, I play

63

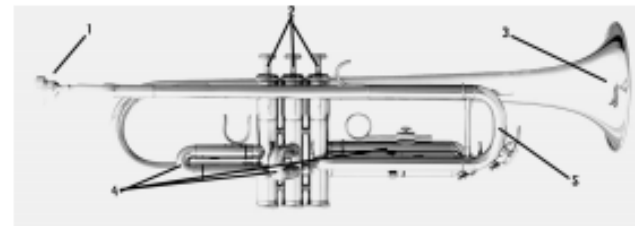


Рис. 27  
Construction of trumpets:

1 — mouthpiece; 2 — valves; 3 — bell; 4 — additional crown; 5 — main crown.

# Тема «Известные люди Великобритании»

## SONNET

Music to hear, why hear'st thou music sadly?  
Sweets with sweets war not, joy delights in joy.  
Why lov'st thou that which thou receiv'st not gladly,  
Or else receiv'st with pleasure thine annoy?  
If the true concord of well tuned sounds,  
By unions married, do offend thine ear,  
They do but sweetly chide thee who confounds  
In singleness the parts that thou should'st bear.  
Mark how one string, sweet husband to another,  
Strikes each in each by mutual ordering;  
Resembling sire, and child, and happy mother,  
Who all in one, one pleasing note do sing,  
Whose speechless song, being many, seeming one,  
Sings this to thee, "Thou single wilt prove none".

*William Shakespeare*

# Тема «Известные люди России»

III. Fill in the spidergram. Write all genres of Cui's creativity.



IV. Match the names of the compositions.

- |                         |                                |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. «Капитанская дочка»  | “Feast of Famine”              |
| 2. «Снежный богатырь»   | “The Prisoner of the Caucasus” |
| 3. «Красная шапочка»    | “The Mandarin’s Son”           |
| 4. «Кот в сапогах»      | “Snow Knight”                  |
| 5. «Иванушка-дурачок»   | “The Captain’s Daughter”       |
| 6. «Сын Мандарина»      | “Little Red Riding Hood”       |
| 7. «Кавказский пленник» | “Puss in Boots”                |
| 8. «Пир во время чумы»  | “Ivan the Fool”                |

# Тема «Достопримечательности России»

## THEATERS OF RUSSIA

I. Look at the pictures. Write the names of the famous theaters.

Unit 8. Russia as the famous cultural state in the world

189



II. Fill in the box.



## THE BOLSHOI THEATRE

The Bolshoi Theatre is a Russian historic theatre, designed by the architect Joseph Bove. The theatre's original name was the Imperial Bolshoi Theatre of Moscow. The company was founded on March 17, 1776 by Prince Pyotr Vasilyevich Urusov and Michael Maddox. Initially, it held performances in a private home. On December 30, 1780 it began producing plays

192

Английский язык для музыкантов

and operas, thus establishing what was to become the Bolshoi Theatre. On 7 December 1919 the house was renamed as the State Academic Bolshoi Theatre. The main building of the theatre, rebuilt and renovated several times during its history, is a landmark of Moscow and Russia. On October 28, 2011 the Bolshoi was re-opened after an extensive six-year renovation.



# Тема «Достопримечательности Великобритании»

## THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

I. Answer the following questions, using the information from the text.

1. When was this theatre opened?
2. Who produced many Operas and Ballets on the stage of the theatre?
3. When did the Theatre Royal burn down?
4. Who designed the first Theatre?
5. It was a little smaller than the first Theatre, wasn't it?
6. When was the theatre reconstructed?
7. What was added to the theatre?
8. When was the Royal Opera House opened?
9. The Second Theatre had its foundation on December 31, 1808, didn't it?



## THE PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE

I. Read the sentences and make a story about the theater.

1. The Prince's Theatre, with a capacity of 1,062, was designed by the prolific Theatre Architect C. J. Phipps as part of a development which also included a Hotel and a Restaurant.
2. Alfred Esdaile wrote a piece about the new and old Prince of Wales Theatres.
3. In 1963 the Theatre was completely redecorated and two years later the Proscenium stage and Orchestra Pit were re-modeled.
4. A great many productions were subsequently staged at the Theatre.
5. The scheme of the auditory comprises: stalls of eight rows and a spacious pit on the street level; balcony of six rows on the first floor; first circle of six rows on the second floor, and gallery on the third floor.
6. The theatre has been built for Mr. Bruce by Mr. Phipps, the well-known architect of many playhouses, and both he and the spirited manager Mr. Edgar Bruce.



# Тема «Хобби»

**XVI. Fill in the words from the text. Dramatize it: about, good idea, I'd like, let's, on.**

**Mick: What's ... at the cinema Lucy?**

**Lucy: Let's have a look. I know ... go and see I "Robot". I think Will Smith is really good.**

**Mick: Mm. I don't like science fiction films. What ... "Troy"?**

**Lucy: No, I don't like Brad Pitt. And people say it's boring.**

**Mick: Well, an old film, then? ... to see "Casablanca" again. It's my favourite film.**

**Lucy: Ok. That's a ... Let's do that!**

**XII. Answer the questions, using the information from the text.**

1. Which film is 85 hours long?
2. How much did the fourth Harry Potter film cost to make?
3. Who directed "Psycho"?
4. Which film made more money than any other film?
5. How rich is Steven Spielberg?

**XVIII. Read the text and match the names of the paragraphs with their plot.**

1. Professional theater groups.
2. The Arts.
3. Stage and Screen.
4. Dance.
5. Music.
6. Television.
7. Symphony orchestras.
8. Musicals.
9. Opera.
10. Musical life.

1. In the past 20 years Americans across the country have shown increasing interest in a variety of cultural events. Many big cities and diversity towns have built arts centers, and now hold annual arts festivals. Called "the greatest performing-arts combine in the world", the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts in New York City, completed houses of the Metropolitan Opera Company, the New York Philharmonic, the Juilliard School of Music, a repertory theater and a library-museum. Another major cultural complex is the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D. C., Overlooking the Potomac River, this marble-sheathed building houses three beautifully appointed theaters for opera, dance, drama and music. It is also the home of the American Film Institute, the National Symphony Orchestra, the Washington Opera and the American National Theater.