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Metodiskā materiāla mērķis:

- **veicināt audzēkņu lasītprasmi un kritisko domāšanu;**
- **nostiprināt vārdu krājumu saistībā ar tēmu par mūzikas instrumentiem;**
- **nostiprinās savas prasmes darbā ar tulkošanas rīkiem un uzlabos savas digitālās prasmes;**
- **nostiprināt zināšanas par dažādiem mūzikas instrumentiem, to rašanos.**

Šis metodiskais materiāls ietver lasīšanas un tulkošanas uzdevumu, tā paveikšanai audzēkņiem ir nepieciešama vārdnīca nezināmo mūzikas terminu iztulkošanai, lai sekmīgi tiktu paveikts lasīšanas uzdevums par mūzikas instrumentiem.

Šis materiāls ir integrēts uzdevums angļu valodas un instrumentu mācības apguvei.

Veicot šo uzdevumu audzēkņi nostiprinās savas zināšanas angļu valodā, apgūs jaunus terminus mūzikā angļu valodā, audzēkņi nostiprinās savas prasmes darbā ar tulkošanas rīkiem, tiks veicināta audzēkņu lasītprasme un kritiskā domāšana, audzēkņi atsauks atmiņā savas zināšanas par mūzikas instrumentiem, kas tika apgūtas mūzikas teorijas nodarbībās.

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1. Translate the following words and phrases. Use a monolingual dictionary and find the definition of the following words and phrases.

- musical genres _____

- classical music _____

- folk music _____

- country music _____

- jazz _____

- rock music _____

- highest-pitched _____

- lowest-pitched _____

- string instrument _____

- woodwind instrument _____

- brass instruments _____



- double-reed instrument _____

- bowed string instrument _____

- keyboard _____

2. Read the descriptions of music instruments and match them with the names of music instruments.

THE CONCERT HARP; THE DOUBLE BASS; THE SAXOPHONE; THE CELLO; THE VIOLIN; THE TRUMPET; THE PIANO; THE VIOLA; THE ORGAN; THE FLUTE; THE CLARINET; THE OBOE.

_____ is the smallest and highest-pitched of the string instrument family. They are important instruments in a wide variety of musical genres - they are most prominent in the Western tradition and in many varieties of folk music, however they are also frequently used in country music, jazz, and even rock music.

_____ is the middle voice of the string family. It is slightly larger than a violin and has a lower and deeper sound than a violin. Since the 18th century it has been the middle voice of the violin family, between the violin (which is tuned a perfect fifth above it) and the cello (which is tuned an octave below it).

_____ is the highest-pitched instrument in the brass section. It is also one of the oldest instruments, with examples dating back to 1500BC. They were used in battles and hunting at least as far back as 1500BC. They have been used as musical instruments for more than 500 years.

_____ - is a woodwind instrument used in classical music (such as concert bands, chamber music, and solo repertoires), military bands, marching bands, and jazz (such as big bands and jazz combos). It was developed in 1846 by Adolphe Sax, a Belgian instrument maker, flautist, and clarinettist. He wanted to create a group or series of instruments that would be the most powerful and vocal of the woodwinds, and the most adaptive of the brass instruments, that would fill the vacant middle ground between the two sections.

_____ , short for pianoforte, is a keyboard instrument made up of 52 white keys and 36 black keys. As well as being a solo instrument, it can be found playing a range of music in the symphony orchestra, most commonly in virtuosic concertos.

_____ is a keyboard instrument of one or more pipe divisions, each played with its own keyboard, played either with the hands on a keyboard or with the feet using pedals.

_____ is a double-reed instrument and member of the woodwind family. They are usually made of wood, but there are also instruments made of synthetic materials.

_____ is famous for its heavenly image. It hasn't always had a place in orchestral music, but since the 19th century composers like Ravel and Debussy have been in love with the instrument and its unique, resonant sound.

_____ is a family of musical instruments in the woodwind group. Unlike woodwind instruments with reeds, it is an aerophone or reedless wind instrument that produces its sound from the flow of air across an opening.

_____ is the largest and lowest-pitched bowed string instrument in the modern symphony orchestra. It is a transposing instrument and is typically notated one octave higher than sounding to avoid excessive ledger lines below the staff. It is the only modern bowed string instrument that is tuned in fourths, rather than fifths.

_____ is a musical instrument belonging to the woodwind family. It looks similar to an oboe, however it is a single-reed instrument, as opposed to the double-reed of an oboe, and has a very different sound.

_____ is a bowed instrument with four strings. It's a close cousin of the violin, viola, and double bass. It can be played as a solo instrument, as well as in chamber music ensembles, string orchestras, as a member of the string section of symphony orchestras, and some rock bands.

Adapted from: <https://www.classicfm.com>