

Making Music

Šajā stundā tu pastrādāsi ar tekstiem un valodas lietojumu par mūziku, kā arī ar uzdevumu, kur tev vajadzēs no lietvārdiem (nouns) izveidot īpašības vārdus (adjectives), gluži kā tas bija jādara vienā no iepriekšējās nedēļas darba lapām.

1 Choose the correct words for the text. Use [Google Translate](#) if you need it.

The way people listen to music is changing. In the past, music was _____ on black plastic called vinyl (records). Records with lots of songs were called _____ and records with just two songs (one on each side) were called _____. The covers of these records often had strong images on the front and the _____ on the back. The only way that music fans could see their favorite bands were in _____. Then music _____ became very popular because now music fans could see and hear their favorite songs on TV. CDs replaced vinyl records in the 1980s. The world of music changed again when 'Apple' _____ a new product – the iPod. Now people can _____ music from the Internet and listen to it wherever they want.

2 Read the text and choose the correct answers for the questions.

Belinda Clarke, record company manager

I work for a small, independent company that produces classical music. My love of music started when I was a child. I had piano lessons but I wasn't very good! I loved listening to music but I didn't enjoy playing very much. I gave up lessons when I was about fourteen. Then I started buying CDs – not only classical music but also pop and jazz. I went to university to study French and Spanish. I also worked as a DJ in a local radio station and I helped on the university music magazine.

There are about 1000 record labels in the UK. Some of them are very big companies, too. They produce different types of music – from hip hop to classical. I do different things in my job every day. I go to lots of concerts and I travel to different countries to find new musicians. I help the musicians in the recording studio. I also organize videos and the photos for the CD covers. There are pros and cons (pluses and minuses) of working in the record industry. I love working with creative people and being in a team. I also enjoy travelling but it can be very tiring. We work very long hours when we are making a CD. The pay isn't very good either. You can earn a lot in a very big music company, but my company is still quite small. I don't really mind the pay, because my job is so enjoyable. What do you need to work for a record company? The most important thing is to love music. You also need to be organized and hard-working. When you first start in the industry, you'll need to work very long hours and do quite monotonous jobs. It isn't always exciting! I also think it's important to get a university education first. You need to know about the world and to communicate well.

1 In this text, Belinda is _____.

2 What does Belinda say about learning to play the piano? _____.

3 How does Belinda feel about the bad things in her job? _____.

4 What things are important in Belinda's job? _____.

5 What might **Belinda** say about her job? _____.

Iepriekšējā nedēļā, darba lapā tev bija uzdevums, kurā tu tekstā atradi dažādus īpašības vārdus un liki tos pretī atbilstošajiem lietvārdiem tabulā. Tagad patrenējies veidot no lietvārdiem īpašības vārdus. Visiem šiem tev būtu jābūt zināmiem, vai pierakstītiem!

3 Complete the descriptions. Choose the correct form of the words in brackets ().

1 Music from Cuba is quite fashionable (fashion) now. Percussion (drums) is very important in the music. It has _____ (energy) rhythms and it's _____ (wonder) to dance to. Other instruments include the piano and trumpet, but not often _____ (electron) instruments.

2 Music from India can be _____ (excite) and _____ (live), or more _____ (relax). Musicians play instruments like the *sitar* – a type of guitar – and the *tabla* – a pair of hand drums. Some music from this country has become popular in Europe.

3 Hungary's music has an _____ (interest) history in folk and _____ (classic) music. Important instruments include the violin and the *cimbalom* – an instrument with strings that you hit. _____ (Fame) composers from Hungary are Béla Bartók and Zoltán Kodály. They recorded _____ (beauty) folk music played by the local people.