Famous Musician. Ferens Liszt

The Subject: Famous Musician. Ferens Liszt

Motto: *Music is an expression of the sense of our life.*

Objectives:

- to develop students' skills of listening, reading, speaking and writing;
- to activate the vocabulary on topic;
- to develop students' ability to make up dialogues, to work in pairs and groups;
- to enrich the students' knowledge on the topic;
- to develop their imagination.

Equipments and materials used: books, cards for work, tablet with recordings of Liszt " Ave Maria", portrait of F. Liszt.

Lesson Procedure:

1. Organization Period.

T.: ***Good -afternoon, dear friends! I am very glad to see you! I hope that everybody is in order.***
It's high time to begin our lesson.
- How are you?
- Can you say what date it is today?

- How do you find the weather today?
- Does your mood depend on weather?

2. Introduction of the Theme.

T.:***The topic of our lesson is "Music. Ferens Liszt ". I suppose this topic will be interesting for you, because music is very important in the life of any person, isn't it?***

The motto of our lesson is:

Music is an expression of the sense of our life.

3. Main Part. Warming-Up

Today I invite you to the magic world of music. We are going to read about music, to speak about music and of course, we are going to listen to the music.

Now we'll speak about music and one of the most famous performers. Look at the photo. Do you recognize him?
What do you think? Who is this? – You are right! It is Ferens Liszt.

4. Presentation " Ferens Liszt"(students's presentations***)***

5. PRACTISING VOCABULARY

to devote, bring the popularity, musical debut, to make money, to be so impressed by, for good, suffering from depression, to make many contributions.

1. He (to devote) all his life to music.
2. This song (to bring) him the popularity and the audience (to be) so impressed by his brilliant musical debut.
3. He (to leave) this country for good.
4. Elvis Presley (to suffer) from depression in the end of his life.

6. MUSICAL PAUSE

T. Let's listen Liszt famous song " Ave Maria ".

7. LISTENING AND READING

Franz Liszt

Franz Liszt (1811 – 1886) was a creative Hungarian composer. Liszt was born on October 22, 1811 in a family of Anna and Adam Liszt. Adam played many instruments, including cello, violin, guitar, and piano, so he began teaching his son at the age of six. And by the age of eight, Liszt was already beginning to compose. Adam began **devoting** his time to his son and the enrichment of his musical education. The two moved to Vienna in order to further Liszt's musical education where he began studying under **Carl Czerny.**
Liszt's public **musical debut**, which was in Vienna on December 1, 1822, was met with resounding success, **bringing him popularity** in Austrian and Hungarian circles as well as allowing him to meet Beethoven. Liszt, who was twelve at the time, remembered the meeting with Beethoven fondly, saying that the aging musician kissed him on the forehead.

8.Post-Listening:

1. Was Liszt a composer or a painter?

2. Who was the first teacher of a small Liszt?

3. Was Liszt's public musical debut success?

After his father's death, which young fifteen-year-old Liszt took very hard, he moved into a small apartment with his mother and giving up touring. Instead, in order **to make money**, he gave piano lessons. At times he gave lessons in composition and at other times he was playing from morning until late night.

– Your task will be to make a sentence with a phrase: "from morning until late night". We learnt Past Continuous, so you need to use it.

Liszt attended a philanthropic concert given to benefit the cholera victims in Paris on April 20, 1832, which was organized by violinist Niccolo Paganini. After the concert, Liszt **was so impressed by** Paganini's talent on the violin that he decided he wanted to become as great a virtuoso on the piano. That year, Liszt also began a relationship with a married woman, Countess Marie d'Agoult, who became his companion for twelve years. The couple had their three children. Liszt continued touring Europe for the following eight years, although he spent the summers with his children and the countess. However, in the following year of 1844, he and the countess separated **for good.**

– Your task will be to find and write down all verbs in Past Simple.

During this time, he was thought of as quite handsome, described as being slim, with a pale face and long, dark hair.

As the 1860s weren't very kind to Liszt. He actually went through a period of great sadness in his private life. Liszt lost his son Daniel who was only twenty years old at the time. Unfortunately, he also lost his daughter Blandine when she was just twenty-six. Liszt sent letters to friends stating that he had decided to live a solitary life, retreating to a monastery just outside of Rome. Liszt received the tonsure, which is the act of shaving the head for a religious practice, such as entering a priesthood. He actually was invested as abbot and was often referred to as Abbe Liszt.
It seems that in Liszt's later years, he began **suffering from depression**. As a result, his music began reflecting his feelings, becoming darker.

Franz Liszt died on July 31, 1886. Liszt was seventy-four. The official cause of death was pneumonia. Liszt was buried in Bayreuth in the municipal cemetery there on August 3, 1886. Liszt did not want to be buried there, but there he was buried against his will.
Liszt was a musical phenomenon. He **made many contributions** to the world of music. In addition, Liszt was not one of those who thought just because he was talented that he was above others. On the contrary, he was very generous and gave his money away countless times. He was seriously invested in advancing music and teaching others as well. He was a pianist and a composer, a teacher and a conductor, a writer and administrator, a philanthropist and inventor, a lover and a friend.

9.Post-Reading
make up words with -ful and -less

-ful and -less

countless, painful, stressful, mindless, endless, joyful, thoughtful

10. MUSICAL PAUSE
T. Let's listen some music of Liszt.

T.: So, what have we done at the lesson? What new have we learnt? What was interesting/boring/unusual? Why? Who was the brightest pupil of this lesson? Why?
(Підведення підсумків, опитування)

11. SUMMING-UP. HOME ASSIGNMENT

T: Our lesson is coming to the end. Did you enjoy it? I hope you did.
Your home task is to write a letter to your friend about your favourite composer.
I enjoyed the way you worked at the lesson. You were active and smart. Your marks are… because…

The lesson is over! Bye!