

# Bands and fans

1

## Vocabulary

music and free time activities

- 1** Find eight words in the wordsearch connected with music, bands and fans.

o	t	k	j	i	n	s	t	r	u	m	e	n	t
p	e	r	f	o	r	m	a	n	c	e	o	k	d
q	u	e	h	i	n	s	t	r	r	m	g	n	r
a	u	d	i	e	n	c	e	u	m	f	u	l	u
p	j	l	z	p	e	r	t	t	l	u	i	x	m
i	u	g	b	v	j	l	u	i	t	a	t	o	m
q	k	n	k	y	u	w	i	p	u	m	a	u	e
q	x	p	k	c	o	n	c	e	r	t	r	n	r


- 2** Find and correct the mistakes with collocations in sentences 1–8 below.

- 1 I really think listening music is relaxing.
- 2 Can you play at a musical instrument?
- 3 I try to go as many live concerts as possible – they're great!
- 4 I watch at television in the evenings after work.
- 5 It's much easier if I can make the shopping at the weekends.
- 6 I tend stay at home on Sundays.
- 7 Making yoga helps me switch off from problems at work.
- 8 I'm really in rock music – I love the strong beat.

## Speaking

Listening to and answering questions (Part 1)

► CB page 7

- 1**  **01** Listen to the questions an examiner asks. Match questions 1–7 to answers A–I. There are two answers you do not need to use.

- A My older brother actually. I can talk to him about almost anything.
- B It's hard to say but I hope I'll be working as a doctor. I've just started studying medicine.
- C All kinds really. Hip hop, rock, jazz. I really like classical music too.
- D I play the violin.
- E Yes, a brother and a sister. My brother is three years older than me and my sister is a year younger.
- F We usually go to the seaside, but this year we're going to visit my brother in Madrid. He's studying there.
- G The people. The town itself is very beautiful with a cathedral and a wonderful square, but it's the people that make it special.
- H I was studying at school.
- I English! I liked the science subjects too but English is my favourite.

### About the exam:

In the Speaking exam, Part 1, you are asked a few questions in which you give personal information and opinions. Listen to the questions an examiner asked.

### Strategy:

- Give interesting answers but don't say so much that you dominate the conversation.
- Make sure your answers are quite short.



## Reading

### Gapped text (Part 6) ▶ CB page 8

#### About the exam:

In the Reading exam, Part 6, you read a text with missing sentences. After the text you find the sentences in jumbled order. You decide where they go in the text. There is always one extra sentence that does not fit anywhere.

#### Strategy:

- Read the whole text first and make sure you understand it.
- Look at the words like pronouns (e.g. *it, she*), demonstratives (e.g. *this, that*) and possessive adjectives (*her, their*) in the sentences that have been removed from the text and decide what they refer to.
- When you have chosen the missing sentences, read the whole text through again with the sentences in place to make sure that it all makes sense.

#### 1 You are going to read a newspaper article about musicians raising money for charity. Read the article and decide which of titles 1–3 summarises the article best.

- 1 Where did all the money go?
- 2 The concert that changed what it means to be a musician
- 3 The first charity concert

#### 2 Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from sentences A–G the one which fits each gap (1–6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A What is far clearer is the benefits they have for the musicians themselves.
- B They ended up making over a thousand times that much.
- C It was recorded in just under twenty-four hours in a studio in London.
- D It was this that gave Geldof the idea of recording a song for the African famine.
- E In fact it was difficulties with transporting the aid once in Africa that led to the next phase of the effort and the famous Live Aid concert itself.
- F The result was one of the biggest-selling singles of all time.
- G Live Aid was not the first concert aimed at raising money for charity.



*Musician Bob Geldof wanted to make a difference and not just in the world of pop music. Stuart Maconie tells us how he did it.*

The day after seeing a TV report about a famine in Ethiopia, pop singer Bob Geldof noticed that his wife had stuck a note on the fridge door. It read, 'Ethiopia: everyone who visits this house from today onwards will be asked to contribute £5 for famine relief.'

**1** The problem was that he didn't think his own band would be able to raise enough money if they recorded a song on their own.

He asked another musician friend, Midge Ure, to help him write the music and lyrics and they then recruited forty-five of the most popular Irish and British musicians of the early eighties. Each musician in the group, which came to be known as Band Aid, sang a line of the song *Do they know it's Christmas?* **2**

The success of the song probably had more to do with the status of the performers than the quality of the music, but its release had an immediate effect on the British public. The BBC played it once an hour. The singer who was number one at the time told people to buy the Band Aid single instead of his own record. Geldof and Ure had hoped to make £70,000. **3**

Even then not everyone was convinced that it had been such a good idea. There were criticisms of Geldof and Ure's choice of musicians and the lyrics of the song and doubts about whether the money raised would reach its target. The journalist who had filed the report which had inspired Geldof's wife was very suspicious of the performers' motives. But when he returned to Ethiopia and saw eight huge planes with the Band Aid logo at the airport, he was impressed.

**4** The food and supplies were held up because the local trucking companies would not move the goods or allow anyone else to move them. Geldof realised he had to do something to protest about this so he set about organising the Live Aid concert.

Geldof not only managed to get the truck drivers to cooperate, he also started a new trend that continued over the next three decades. **5** There had been 'benefit concerts' before. The difference was that pop stars were now expressing opinions about world events.

Doubts are often raised about the contribution these concerts make. Some even argue that they have a negative impact.

**6** These include fame and celebrity, but surely, it can never be a bad thing to try and raise money for those in need.



**3** Look at words 1–3 from the article in Activity 2 and cross out the word that cannot be used with it.

- 1 raise *money/your hand/doubts/your mind*
- 2 record *a song/your answers/a dish/a message*
- 3 file *a jacket/a report/a complaint/a document*

**4** Choose the definition, A or B, that matches the meaning of words 1–5 in the context of the article in Activity 2.

- 1 stuck  
A put    B glued
- 2 line  
A a group of words    B a long thin mark
- 3 release  
A freedom    B availability
- 4 held up  
A stolen    B delayed
- 5 target  
A a board with circles that you try to hit when you are shooting  
B an amount you are trying to achieve

**5** Find words in the article to match definitions 1–4.

- 1 when a large number of people become ill or die because they do not have enough food
- 2 the words of a song
- 3 found new people to work
- 4 a new situation with changes or development

**6** Look at sentences 1–3 from the article. Choose the sentence, A or B, that is closest in meaning to the original. Look at the article again and use the whole context to help you.

- 1 The success of the song probably had more to do with the status of the performers than the quality of the music.  
A The success of the song was due to the status of the performers rather than the quality of the music.  
B The success of the song was based on a combination of the status of the performers and the quality of the music.
- 2 They ended up making over a thousand times that much.  
A Eventually they made more than they had expected.  
B By the time it was over they had made more than they expected.
- 3 It can never be a bad thing to try and raise money for those in need.  
A It's always good to try to raise money.  
B It can sometimes be wrong to try to raise money.

**7** Read the complete article again. Which of the opinions below do you agree with? Think of three reasons you would give for your opinions.

Concerts like Live Aid are a good thing.

Raising money to help others should be done by politicians not musicians.

Celebrities have a duty to help others.

## Grammar

simple and continuous forms in the present ► CB page 10

**1** Underline the correct alternative in sentences 1–10.

- 1 I *have/am having* a ticket for the concert on Friday and I *get/am getting* really excited!
- 2 The group *come/are coming* from the same school as I went to, which makes it even more exciting.
- 3 They *perform/are performing* all over Europe now, or at least that's what my friend *tells/is telling* me.
- 4 They *become/are becoming* more popular now as more people *know/are knowing* about them and *download/are downloading* their music.
- 5 I *understand/am understanding* that the concert is sold out, so I just can't wait to *hear/be hearing* them play!
- 6 I *know/am knowing* one of the roadies and he *works/is working* backstage on some of their gigs here in the UK.
- 7 He *says/is saying* that the band *are really looking forward/really look forward* to coming back to their home town to play on Friday.
- 8 Their fans *love/are loving* them wherever they *play/are playing*, but we're special for them.
- 9 They've changed their style of playing a bit over the years. On their latest record they *sound/are sounding* more like Coldplay but I *like/am liking* it a lot.
- 10 Some people *criticise/are criticising* them for that, but I *disagree/am disagreeing*. I'm still their biggest fan.



## Use of English

### Multiple-choice cloze (Part 1)

► CB page 11

#### About the exam:

In Part 1, you read a text with eight gaps and choose the best word from four options to fit each gap. The correct word may be:

- part of a fixed phrase or collocation.
- part of a phrasal verb.
- the only word that makes sense in the sentence (e.g. a connector).
- the word that fits with the word(s) before or after the gap.

#### Strategy:

- Read the title and the whole text without worrying about the gaps so that you understand what it is about.
- Go through the text stopping at each gap. Read the four options.
- Check the words before and after the gap. Then choose the best option.

- 1** For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which word (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### Music on your mind

You know the feeling – you're listening to music and suddenly your whole (0) A mood changes from sad to happy. This mind-altering power of music is amazing, and internet music sites are using sophisticated ways of (1) ..... us in touch with new artists. They search our downloaded files or online listening habits (2) ..... patterns, and the results are often surprising – would you believe that AC/DC fans may well enjoy Beethoven?

Musicians have been (3) ..... unforgettable music for centuries, using accepted ideas about the emotional appeal of certain combinations of musical sounds. It's (4) ..... knowledge that major chords sound upbeat (5) ..... minor chords sound mournful – in tests, even children as young as three connect music in major keys to happy faces. Scientists investigating the subject have been (6) ..... various experiments such as scanning the brains of people while they listen to music. One thing they (7) ..... across is that music triggers activity in the motor regions of the brain, which could explain why we often need to (8) ..... our feet to music. The possibilities for medicine and business are exciting!

- |   |                |               |              |                 |
|---|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 0 | A mood         | B atmosphere  | C temper     | D idea          |
| 1 | A placing      | B putting     | C making     | D doing         |
| 2 | A looking out  | B looking for | C looking up | D looking after |
| 3 | A constructing | B forming     | C inventing  | D composing     |
| 4 | A great        | B usual       | C common     | D wide          |
| 5 | A while        | B during      | C since      | D so            |
| 6 | A taking       | B making      | C doing      | D having        |
| 7 | A came         | B went        | C brought    | D took          |
| 8 | A tap          | B bang        | C hit        | D strike        |

- 2** Read the complete text again. Underline:

- 1 two phrasal verbs.
- 2 three collocations.
- 3 one fixed phrase.

## Listening

### Multiple matching (Part 3)

► CB page 12

#### About the exam:

In the Listening paper, Part 3, you read eight statements or questions and hear five different people speaking about the same topic. You match each speaker to the appropriate statement or question. There are three extra statements or questions you do not need to use. You hear all the speakers twice.

#### Strategy:

- Read the instructions and the questions or statements carefully.
- Underline the key words in the statements. Then listen for these key ideas when you hear the speakers the first time.
- When you hear the speakers the second time, decide on the correct answer.
- At the end, check that you have only used each statement or question once.

- 1** **02** You will hear five different people talking about a live pop concert they have been to. Choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker disliked most about the concert. Use each letter only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

- |   |                             |           |                      |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| A | The type of music played    | Speaker 1 | <input type="text"/> |
| B | The arena and the stage     | Speaker 2 | <input type="text"/> |
| C | The location of the venue   | Speaker 3 | <input type="text"/> |
| D | The audience participation  | Speaker 4 | <input type="text"/> |
| E | The quality of the music    | Speaker 5 | <input type="text"/> |
| F | The price of the tickets    |           |                      |
| G | The facilities at the venue |           |                      |
| H | The queue to get in         |           |                      |



## Grammar

would and used to for past habit

► CB page 13

### 1 Read the extracts about music and cross out the incorrect verb form in each sentence.

1 Throughout history, parents ~~would/did~~used to make sure their children had classical music lessons from a young age. Some parents ~~did/had~~used to ~~do~~used to do this because they thought it was good for mental discipline. Others ~~believed~~used to ~~believe~~would believe that knowledge of important works of classical music was part of a good general education.

2 Classical music has regularly featured in pop culture, and has often been used as background music for movies, television programmes and advertisements. As a result many people ~~are used to/would/have got used to~~ regularly and often unknowingly listening to classical music. This means that people who ~~didn't use to/wouldn't/hadn't used to~~ buy classical music have actually been enjoying it without realising.

### 2 Sentences 1–6 below each have a word missing. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

would    to (x2)    used  
got    get

- 1 When I was a child I used hate classical music, but I loved rock.
- 2 Every time I went to a concert I buy a T-shirt to remind me of it.
- 3 My brothers to go to football matches instead of coming to rock concerts with me.
- 4 After a while I used to going to music events on my own.
- 5 My mother could not used to me doing different things from my brothers.
- 6 Now I think she's got used it.

## Use of English

### Key word transformations (Part 4)

#### About the exam:

In the Use of English paper, Part 4, there are six unconnected sentences. For each one you complete a new sentence so that it has a similar meaning, using a word given in bold. You must not change this word.

This part tests a range of grammatical structures and vocabulary.

#### Strategy:

- Don't change the key word.
- Only write between two and five words, including the given word. Contractions (e.g. *won't*) count as two words.

### 1 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

- 0 I decided not to learn to play the piano as it seemed very difficult.

#### UP

I decided not to take up learning to play the piano because it seemed very difficult.

- 1 I lived in London when I was a child, but now I live in Paris.

#### USED

I live in Paris now, but ..... London when I was a child.

- 2 When I lived in London, I went to the music shop on the corner every Saturday.

#### WOULD

Every Saturday ..... the music shop on the corner when I lived in London.

- 3 It's become easy for me to sing live as I do it so much.

#### GOT

I've ..... as I do it so much.

- 4 I find watching TV quite relaxing in the evenings.

#### FEEL

Watching TV ..... in the evenings.

- 5 I don't go to live concerts very often.

#### HARDLY

I ..... live concerts.

- 6 I only found your message by chance when I was looking for something else.

#### ACROSS

I ..... accident when I was looking for something else.



# Writing

## Informal email (Part 2) ▶ CB page 14

### About the exam:

In Part 2 of the Writing paper you may have the opportunity to write a letter or email. You will be given part of a letter or email to reply to, and you should write 140–190 words. The letter or email may be semi-formal or informal.

### Strategy:

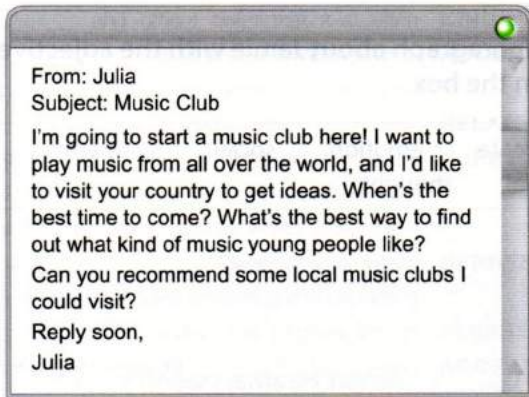
Read the instructions and the whole task very carefully. Identify:

- who you are writing to
- why you are writing
- what you have to write about
- whether you need to use a semi-formal or informal style

You will probably need to use functions such as explaining, giving information, suggesting. Make sure you cover all the points mentioned in the email or letter in the task.

### 1 Look at the task and decide if statements 1–5 below are true (T) or false (F).

You have received an email from your English-speaking friend, Julia.



- 1 You should write in a formal style.
- 2 Your reply should provide various kinds of information.
- 3 You have to ask some questions as well.
- 4 You can use abbreviations and smileys in your answer.
- 5 You should write 140–190 words.

### 2 Write your email for the task. You must use grammatically correct sentences with accurate spelling and punctuation in an appropriate style.

### 3 Match the sentences below to the functions in the box. You can use two of the functions more than once.

explaining    inviting    refusing an invitation  
stating preferences    making offers  
making suggestions

- 1 What I'd rather do is go to the evening performance.
- 2 I'm afraid I won't be able to make it in November.
- 3 Maybe we could meet outside the box office at seven.
- 4 The thing is, the venue's a difficult place to find so it's better to go together.
- 5 I'm going to the gig in the park tonight – do you fancy coming along?
- 6 July is the best month for festivals so that would be a really good time to come.
- 7 Would you like me to buy the tickets?
- 8 Unfortunately, that's when I have some of my exams.

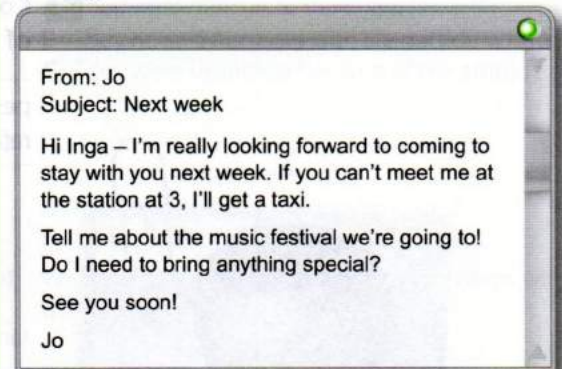
### 4 Look at the task below. Then read the email the student has written.

Identify any missing information.

Underline any sentences that are too formal.

Correct any language mistakes.

You have received this email from your English-speaking friend, Jo.



Hi Jo,

I'm looking forward to see you, too! I am sorry to inform you that I am unable to meet you at the station. I'll be in college then and I can't miss it because I've got exams soon. The other bad news is that there isn't any taxis at our station, but there is a very good bus service – every 10 minutes, and it's better because it's a lot cheaper! Get the number 18 and get off at the post office – you know how to walking to my house from there. Good news about the festival – I've got front row tickets!! There are loads of great bands and we'll have a lot of fun. It's in the local football stadium, so there'll be lots of people there.

That's all for now – see you next week.

Yours sincerely  
Inga