

5

Music

Reading

1 Read the text quickly and choose an alternative title for the forum thread.

- 1 Great modern composers 2 Everywhere you go, it's pop 3 How to manufacture your own pop group

Home
Opinion
Music
Pop til you drop

Pop til you drop By VictoriaC, Galicia



Is it just me, or is pop music everywhere these days? From films to adverts, pop music always seems to be in the background. Even music festivals, which often had an alternative, counter-culture spirit in the past, are becoming more mainstream and 'pop'. It's almost as if other genres of music don't exist.

In a way, I can understand why pop music is so appealing. Companies use pop songs on their adverts to promote their products because the songs are catchy. But sometimes pop music seems to be more about the celebrity status of the musicians than the music itself! In my opinion, pop musicians focus too much on their image. Not enough pop artists actually write their own songs or play instruments. Their music is often manufactured by a whole team of people. In fact, sometimes bands themselves are created by other people.

JOIN THE DISCUSSION



David99 said ... 14 April 2017 at 2.34 p.m.
I couldn't agree more, VictoriaC. Success is one thing, but what about real talent? Up until the 1980s and 90s, most bands got together because they were talented musicians who wanted to make music with each other. They wrote, recorded and performed all their own songs. If only today's artists were more like that!



Videostar said ... 26 April 2017 at 9.45 p.m.
Hold on guys! Firstly, there are artists today like Taylor Swift, Ed Sheeran, Adele and Pharrell Williams who compose their own songs. Secondly, manufactured pop is not new. Even in the 1960s, it was part of the music scene. The Monkees were a really popular band that started performing together for a television series in 1966. They had a hit with 'I'm a Believer' the same year and since then, there have always been manufactured bands in the charts.



MarcusU said ... 2 May 2017 at 12.55 p.m.
VictoriaC, I know what you mean about pop music being everywhere today. But you don't have to listen to it. These days it's so easy to download your favourite tracks from the internet and create your own playlists with any kind of music you like. You might have to look a little harder, but that's part of the fun, isn't it? I found some of my favourite tracks online when I was actually searching for something else.

[Reply](#)

2 Match the ideas below to the people in the forum.

Write VC (VictoriaC), D (David99), V (Videostar) or MU (MarcusU).

- Manufactured bands aren't a recent trend. V
- Pop music is all around us. VC MU
- Musicians today aren't like the those of the past. D
- Some of today's pop stars do write their own songs. V
- We can choose the kind of music we listen to. MU

today's bands were more talented, like those in the past.

- MarcusU enjoys searching the internet to make playlists.
T, because he describes it as being fun even though you sometimes need to look hard to find music that isn't pop.

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SKILLS REVIEW

Answering true or false questions

3 Re-read the text. Are sentences 1–3 true (T) or false (F)? Give evidence for your answers.

- VictoriaC is pleased that pop music is so widely available these days.
F, because she says that other genres seem not to exist because pop is used everywhere.
- David99 thinks that you need to have talent to be successful.
F, because he says that being successful and talented are not the same thing and he wishes

4 Choose the correct answers.

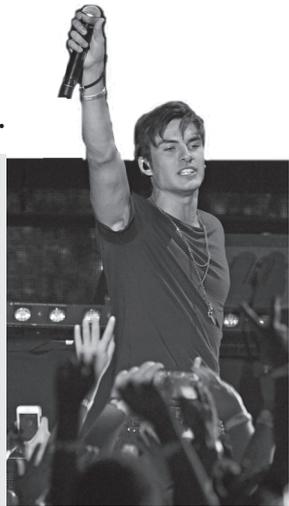
- genre (VictoriaC)
 A type or style of music
B people who make music
- the charts (Videostar)
A shops and websites which sell music
 B a list of the most popular songs
- track (MarcusU)
 A a piece of recorded music, song
B mark in the ground

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Grammar

1 Choose the correct answers.

Andrés Ceballos is a Spanish singer (1) who / whose was born in 1992. He and four other musicians started playing together in 2009 in a band called Tiempo Límite. Two years later they entered their version of the song 'Titanium' in a music competition, (2) who / which they won. 2013 was the year



(3) when / where they changed their name to Dvicio. Andrés, (4) whose / who's older brother Martin plays bass guitar in the band, is Dvicio's youngest member.

The band members met at school in Madrid, (5) when / where Andrés was born. Dvicio have so far been very successful and their song 'Paraiso', (6) that / which went to number 3 in the Spanish charts, is one of their most popular tracks.

2 What type of relative clause do the rules refer to? Write D (defining), ND (non-defining) or B (both).

They give essential information. **D**

- They give extra information. **ND**
- We can omit *which*, *who* or *that* if it is not the subject of the clause. **D**
- We can use *that* instead of *which* or *who*. **D**
- We cannot omit *whose*. **B**
- We use commas to separate them from the rest of the sentence. **ND**
- We never omit the relative pronoun. **ND**

3 Look at the relative clauses in exercise 1. Write D (defining) or ND (non-defining).

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 <u>D</u> | 4 <u>ND</u> |
| 2 <u>D</u> | 5 <u>ND</u> |
| 3 <u>D</u> | 6 <u>ND</u> |

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

4 Are the relative pronouns in these sentences the subject or the object of the relative clause? Write S (subject) or O (object).

- Do you like the song which I wrote? O
- Is he the singer who used to be in One Direction? S
- This is the radio station which plays a lot of dance music. S
- Who's playing at the concert which you're going to tonight? O
- Listen! The band is playing the song which you like! O
- This is the kind of music which my parents listen to. O

5 Look at your answers to exercise 4. In which sentences could you omit the relative pronoun?

1, 4, 5 and 6

6 In which sentences could you use *that*?

It can be used in all of them.

7 Choose the correct answers. If no relative pronoun is necessary, circle -. More than one answer may be possible.

That's the singer who / that / - performed at the jazz festival.

- We went to the club where / when / which The Beatles played a lot of concerts.
- Yesterday I saw the girl who / whose / that brother is a famous guitarist.
- This is the song which / that / - I sang at the karaoke night.
- Do you know anybody who / that / - might want to join our band?
- 6 January 2017 was the day when / which / where Ed Sheeran released two new singles.
- Juan Pablo Villamil Cortés is the member of Morat who / that / - plays the banjo.
- Have you got a guitar which / that / - I can borrow?
- Do you think people who / that / - download music illegally are criminals?

NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

8 Combine the sentences with a relative pronoun. Add punctuation where necessary.

Adele was born in London in 1988. Her love of music started at a young age.

Adele, whose love of music started at a young age, was born in London in 1988.

- Adele went to the performing arts BRIT school. She recorded three songs for a class project there.
Adele went to the performing arts BRIT school, where she recorded three songs for a class project.
- Adele was inspired by Ella Fitzgerald. Adele's songs were uploaded to MySpace.
Adele, whose songs were uploaded to MySpace, was inspired by Ella Fitzgerald.
- Managers at XL Recordings had heard Adele's songs on MySpace. They signed her to a record deal.
Managers at XL Recordings, who signed Adele to a record deal, had heard her songs on MySpace.

- 4 In 2012, Adele became a mother. In the same year, she won six Grammy Awards for her music.
In 2012, when she won six Grammy Awards for her music, Adele became a mother.
- 5 'Skyfall' was the theme song for the 2013 James Bond film. It won Adele an Academy Award.
'Skyfall', which won Adele an Academy Award, was the theme song for the 2013 James Bond film.
- 6 Her third album 25 was released in 2015. It sold a million copies in the UK in just ten days.
Her third album 25, which sold a million copies in the UK in just ten days, was released in 2015.

WHOSE AND WHO'S

9 Complete the sentences with *whose* or *who's*.

- Enrique Iglesias and Nicky Jam, whose real name is Nick Rivera Caminero, released an English version of 'El Perdón' in 2015.
- Rebecca, who's going to the Chambao concert, loves flamenco music.
- Maluma, who's appearing as a judge on *La Voz Kids*, had a hit single with Shakira in 2017.
- CNCO, whose first album was called *Primera Cita*, was formed in December 2015.
- Thalia, whose career started when she was just nine years old, is still an international star.
- Carlotta Corsials, who's the lead singer of Hinds, started the band with her best friend in 2011.

DEFINING AND NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

10 Complete the text with relative pronouns. More than one answer may be possible.

One of the most common complaints about music (1) which / that is popular today is that it's too electronic. There seem to be fewer and fewer musicians (2) who / that play their own instruments. But at the same time, there can't be many schools in the UK (3) where students don't have the opportunity to learn to play a musical instrument. So, let's look at three arguments that might explain why there aren't more talented young musicians out there.



A Parents, (4) who often insist their children learn an instrument, don't think music lessons are very important. They allow a child (5) who / that finds it boring or difficult to give up. Would they allow the same child to give up maths so easily?

B Performances, (6) where young people can show off their talents, are seen as unimportant. Music teachers, (7) who have a huge influence on young musicians, need to encourage young musicians to perform.

C Children don't always practise their instrument all year round. The summer holidays are often a time (8) when young musicians forget about their instruments.

So, if you want to be a musician, make sure you find time to practise and show off your talent!

GET IT RIGHT

11 Correct the errors.

This unit

- Charlie, ~~whose~~ who's seeing Ed Sheeran in concert later this year, has been a fan for many years.
- They signed a contract with the record company ~~who~~ which / that discovered Adele.
- Avicii, ~~who~~ who is a world-famous DJ, retired from live performances in 2016 for health reasons.

Previous unit

- You ~~don't have to~~ mustn't download music without paying for it. It's illegal.
- You should ~~go~~ have gone to the concert last night. It was amazing!
- I might ~~to learn~~ learn to play the drums one day.

Vocabulary

SUMMARY

Music

compose copy download perform promote
record release share

False friends

arena (n) largest (adj) success (n)

Prepositions and adverbs

Place: above at behind below beside
between by here in inside near next to on
opposite outside over round there through
under

Direction: across along back down downstairs
onto out of past through to towards
upstairs

Distance: away away from from ... to off

Origin: from

Phrasal verbs

call off sell out set up sign up turn up
warm up

Verbs + prepositions

agree with ask about ask for complain about
deal in deal with help with insist on listen for
listen to participate in recover from resign from
search for

MUSIC

1 Match the verbs 1–8 with the definitions A–H.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 perform <u>F</u> | 5 share <u>C</u> |
| 2 copy <u>B</u> | 6 record <u>A</u> |
| 3 download <u>D</u> | 7 release <u>G</u> |
| 4 compose <u>H</u> | 8 promote <u>E</u> |

A make a copy of music or film and store it on a disc or in a file so that you can listen to it again

B make a reproduction of

C allow someone to use something that belongs to you

D transfer from the internet onto your computer

E encourage people to buy a product by publicizing it

F play music in front of an audience

G make something available to the public

H write music

2 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Amaral are in the studio, where they are recording / releasing new songs.
- 2 Records are becoming popular again, but most people still compose / download music from the internet.
- 3 Which bands performed / shared live at the Sonorama festival in 2017?
- 4 The singer made millions from the song as it was copied / promoted all over the world.

FALSE FRIENDS

3 Write a synonym or a definition for the bold words.

- 1 Coldplay performed in an **arena** filled with thousands of fans.
stadium

- 2 Coachella is the most well-known music festival in the USA, but Summerfest is the **largest**.
biggest

- 3 Adele's singing career has been a great **success**.
achievement

PREPOSITIONS AND ADVERBS

4 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box. Then write what information the word or phrase provides. Look back at the summary box for help.

across away from from inside outside
to under

Where did you download the song **from**? origin

- 1 Your ticket is lying on the floor under the table.
place
- 2 Most music festivals take place outside on farmland or in large arenas. place
- 3 Come inside and sit down – it's very cold out there. direction
- 4 How long did it take the band to get from Barcelona to Segovia? distance
- 5 The singer was surrounded by fans as she walked across the hotel car park. direction
- 6 How far away from the arena are we now?
distance

PHRASAL VERBS: EXTENSION

5 Check that you understand the meaning of the following phrasal verbs.

call off sell out set up sign up turn up
warm up

6 Match the sentences 1–5 with the sentences A–F.

I can't hear the music very well. **F**

- 1 I always do vocal exercises before a performance. **C**
 - 2 We can't go into the arena yet. **D**
 - 3 I couldn't go to the Little Mix concert. **A**
 - 4 The lead singer has got a bad cold. **B**
 - 5 Someone from a record company heard our band play in a club. **E**
- A** The tickets had sold out.
B They've had to call off the concert.
C It's important to warm up properly.
D They're still setting up the equipment.
E We were signed up a month later.
F Please could you turn it up?

VERBS + PREPOSITIONS

7 Complete the questions with the prepositions in the box. Use the summary box to help you.

about for from in on to with

- 1 Let's ask **about** the band's next tour.
 - 2 Do you often listen **to** music in English?
 - 3 The customer asked **for** Pablo Alboran's new album.
 - 4 Does anyone in your family insist **on** playing music that you hate?
 - 5 Do you agree **with** people who say that it is wrong to share music online?
 - 6 The band is going to participate **in** a charity concert.
 - 7 The singer's recovering **from** an operation.
- 8 Complete the clues with the verbs in the box. Then complete the crossword.**

complain deal help listen resign search

Across

- 4 Many fans **search** for their favourite bands on social media.
- 6 Is it true that the band's manager is going to **resign** at the end of the tour?

Down

- 1 My neighbours always **complain** about the volume of my music and ask me to turn it down.
- 2 **Listen** for the guitar solo at the end of the song. It's amazing!
- 3 This shop **deals** in rock music only.
- 5 Can you **help** me tune my guitar? It doesn't sound right.



GET IT RIGHT

9 Correct the errors.

This unit

- 1 Do the band come **from** ~~of~~ Asturias?
 - 2 I couldn't hear the music, so I asked him to turn **up** ~~on~~ the volume.
 - 3 Has the singer **recovered** ~~insisted~~ from her illness?
- Previous unit
- 4 The band finished their tour early. They were feeling **overworked** ~~underworked~~.
 - 5 Don't worry! I've got tickets for **everyone** ~~anyone~~, so we can all see the show!
 - 6 There aren't many tickets left. You **had** ~~would~~ better buy one soon.

Writing

A FOR AND AGAINST ESSAY

- 1 Read the essay title and the notes. Which arguments are for the statement in the title and which are against it? Write **F** (for) or **A** (against). After you've read the essay, tick ✓ the arguments that the writer includes.

'All young people should learn to play an instrument.'

- 1 You can become smarter if you learn to play an instrument, e.g. you can improve at maths. F ✓
- 2 Not everyone can afford to play an instrument. A ✓
- 3 You can get together with other musicians to play, so you can spend your time creatively. F ___
- 4 There aren't enough music teachers to teach every young person. A ___
- 5 Some people aren't good at music and they might not be able to concentrate on their talents if they are made to learn an instrument. A ✓
- 6 Learning to play an instrument is a useful skill and might help you in your career. F ✓

Learning to play an instrument has many benefits and some people say that everyone should study music when they are young. (1) **In this essay**, I will look at the advantages and disadvantages of making all young people learn an instrument.

(2) **On the one hand**, learning to play an instrument is good for your brain. For example, young people who play an instrument are usually better at maths than those who don't play an instrument. (3) **In addition**, young people develop a new skill when they learn to play an instrument. This may help them in their future career, especially if they want to have a career in the music industry.

(4) **On the other hand**, some people are not good at music and they might find learning an instrument difficult. Time spent learning an instrument, might mean they have to stop doing something else that they are talented at or enjoy more. Besides instruments are expensive, and so are music lessons. Not all young people can afford them.

(5) **All in all**, I believe that playing an instrument is a good skill for young people to have. However, I do not agree that all young people should have to learn one. Young people should be able to decide which activities suit their talents best and should be encouraged to focus on them.

- 2 Complete the essay with the phrases in the box.

All in all In addition In this essay On the one hand
On the other hand

LINKERS OF CONTRAST

- 3 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 The band sold over a million albums, **but** / however they didn't win a Grammy.
- 2 The lead singer is very famous. **However** / Whereas, few people recognize the drummer.
- 3 The first act was a pop group. **In contrast** / Whereas, the other performers were all hip-hop bands.
- 4 People used to hear new music on the radio, **whereas** / however now they often discover it online.
- 5 On the one hand, going to concerts is fun. **On the other hand** / Whereas, it can be very expensive.

GIVING ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST

- 4 Use the phrases in the box to form some useful expressions that you can use in a for and against essay.

and disadvantages of ... argue that ...
at the points for and against ... conclusion, ...
one hand, ... sides to this question. sum up, ...
the other hand, ...

- 1 To **sum up, ...**
- 2 On the **one hand, ...**
- 3 I will look **at the points for and against ...**
- 4 In **conclusion, ...**
- 5 Some people **argue that ...**
- 6 There are two **sides to this question.**
- 7 I will discuss the advantages **and disadvantages of ...**
- 8 But on **the other hand, ...**

GET IT RIGHT

- 5 Correct the errors.

- 1 Some people **argue** ~~discuss~~ that downloading music without paying is stealing.
- 2 Buying music online is very popular. **However** ~~Whereas~~, people have recently started buying records again.
- 3 On the one **hand** ~~side~~, many musicians are talented and hard-working.

Listening

1 You are going to listen to a radio discussion on an issue related to celebrity musicians. Translate words 1–3 into your language. Use a dictionary and/or the internet to help you.

- 1 dressing room (n) Students' own answers
- 2 demands (n) _____
- 3 bumpy (adj) _____

2 Read the first part of the radio discussion. What kind of lists will be discussed?

Lists that include the kinds of things musicians ask to have in their dressing rooms at places where they do concerts.

Presenter Hi, everyone, and welcome to *M for Music*. Ronan and Gemma are here with me this afternoon and we'll be discussing the lists of crazy things that musicians ask for in their dressing rooms at the concert halls they play in.



3 **0.00** Listen to the radio discussion. Tick ✓ the things the speakers say that some stars have asked for.

- 1 wi-fi _____
- 2 pink carnations _____
- 3 an iron ✓
- 4 a barber's chair ✓
- 5 no carpets _____
- 6 no brown sweets ✓

4 **0.00** Read the questions carefully. Listen to the radio discussion again and choose the correct answers.

- 1 Ronan would ask for ...
 - A chicken.
 - B** wi-fi.
 - C fizzy drinks.
- 2 Gemma would ask for ...
 - A white tulips.
 - B purple carnations.
 - C** blue flowers.
- 3 An iron and ironing board are requested by ...
 - A Rihanna.
 - B Katy Perry.
 - C** Justin Bieber.
- 4 In one star's dressing room, staff had to iron ...
 - A all his clothes.
 - B** the carpet.
 - C a chair.
- 5 Van Halen didn't want any brown sweets ...
 - A** to see if concert hall staff were careful.
 - B to make things difficult for concert hall staff.
 - C because they didn't like them.

DICTIONATION

5 **0.00** Listen to three sentences from the radio discussion. Then write each sentence.

- 1 Flowers are often something that stars demand.
- 2 Weren't there some old rock musicians who banned brown sweets?
- 3 It was a kind of test which the band used.

PRONUNCIATION: /dʒ/, /ʃ/ AND /tʃ/

6 **0.00** Listen to the pairs of words. Are the sounds the same (S) or different (D)?

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1 joined | stage | <u>S</u> |
| 2 show | which | <u>D</u> |
| 3 chair | chocolate | <u>S</u> |
| 4 watch | chicken | <u>S</u> |
| 5 just | fridges | <u>S</u> |

7 **0.00** Listen, check your answers and repeat.

Cumulative review

STAGE 1 Check your progress

GRAMMAR

1 Choose the correct answers.

- The singer **B** performing tonight is from Madrid.
A whose **B** who's C who
- I've already got a ticket. You **C** have bought me one.
A mustn't B couldn't **C** needn't
- The hotel **C** the band is staying isn't expensive.
A that B which **C** where
- A** the dressing room is painted green, the band won't be happy.
A Unless B Providing C If not
- The concert **A** I went to was amazing!
A - B where C when

2 Complete the sentences with one word.

- He asked me **if / whether** I had enjoyed the concert.
- Segovia, **where** we play at the end of the tour, is my home town.
- There's the singer **who / that** I was telling you about.
- The new arena, **which** is the biggest in the country, opens next week.
- The band has **been** touring for four months now.
- I wish they **would** record a new album.

3 Complete the advert with the words in the box.

have that who whose

WANTED

Talented drummer to play in rock band!

Are you a drummer (1) **who** loves playing rock? (2) **Have** you ever thought about joining a band, but haven't found one that shares your love for rock music? Then we may be the group (3) **that** you've been looking for. We've got some fantastic songs, which we've composed ourselves, but we need a talented drummer so we can perform them. If you're interested, get in touch with Kal, (4) **whose** phone number is below, to arrange an audition.

VOCABULARY

4 In the following sentences the bold words are mixed up. Put them in the correct sentences. Use the new word in the correct form.

- I always buy my favourite band's albums as soon as they **release** them.
compose
- The singer was **performing** at a charity concert when she felt unwell.
downloading
- My sister refuses to listen to bands who don't **compose** their own songs.
invite
- Downloading** songs from the internet without paying for them is a form of stealing.
Releasing
- I can't believe the guitarist **invited** me to the party!
performed

5 Choose the correct answers.

- The band's manager **apologized** / advised / begged for cancelling the show.
- Let's try it again. We sang the last bit **not slow enough / too slowly** / slowly enough.
- This is **larger than** / largest / **the largest** concert I've been to by far!
- He had a long **career** / arena / success playing the violin in an orchestra.
- The band refused to use their song to **share** / **promote** / copy other people's products.

6 Complete the sentences with a verb in the correct form.

- Lots of students have **signed** up for the school singing competition.
- The dancers are **warming** up backstage before the show begins.
- Oh no! I can't believe the band are **splitting** up! They're so popular.
- They were still **setting** up the equipment when the singer arrived for the rehearsal.
- What kind of music are you **listening** to?

Exam practice

STAGE 2 Get ready for the exam

READING

The Eurovision Song Contest



1 It's May and that can only mean one thing – it's time for the Eurovision Song Contest! A worldwide audience of up to 180 million people tunes in each year to watch this annual music event. It may be popular, but as most Europeans are aware, few cultural events unite and divide people like Eurovision. So, are you one of those people who can't bear to miss it? Or are you one of those people who wouldn't watch it even if you were paid to?

2 Eurovision brings together representatives from countries across Europe. It started in 1956 with seven countries taking part. Nowadays, up to 43 countries can enter. Bands and solo artists perform live, hoping to win the prize of 'best song' for their country. European viewers can vote for their favourite song, and the winning country wins the privilege of hosting the following year's contest!

3 So why does this event provoke such mixed reactions? Eurovision's supporters love its spectacular atmosphere and varied music. For some fans, it's not just something they tune into each year, it's a way of life. They keep records of the results, know everything about the event's history and make predictions. Some of them hold Eurovision parties, where guests dress up as previous winners! In contrast, critics of the contest say that the standard of music is poor. They consider the whole evening artificial and predictable, and insist that there is no real competition because countries simply vote for their neighbours!

4 In the end, perhaps we should remember that Eurovision is, essentially, light-hearted entertainment and not something to be taken too seriously! An event which brings so many different cultures together cannot be a bad thing. After all, how many other music competitions have such diverse acts?

1 Is the following sentence true (T) or false (F)? Give evidence for your answer from the text.

The author thinks that the contest is a waste of time.

F, because it says that an event which brings so many different cultures together cannot be a bad thing.

2 Write an alternative title in English which best describes the text and justify your answer.

'Uniting and dividing Europe' would be a good title. The article explains that, on the one hand, the Eurovision Song Contest brings countries together, but, on the other hand, Europeans have very different opinions about it.

USE OF ENGLISH

3 Write a synonym or a definition to show that you understand the meaning of the following words and phrases.

1 audience (paragraph 1) spectators, the people who watch a performance

2 taking part (paragraph 2) participating

3 predictable (paragraph 3) unsurprising, what you would expect

4 light-hearted (paragraph 4) not serious, amusing

4 Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning.

1 'OK, I'll let you watch the Eurovision Song Contest,' Mum said.

Mum agreed to let us watch the Eurovision Song Contest.

2 The band regret not entering the competition.

The band wish that they had entered the competition.

3 Can bands from outside Europe participate in Eurovision?

Are bands from outside Europe allowed to participate in Eurovision?

WRITING

5 Choose one of the tasks. Write 100–150 words.

1 'Music competitions on TV are bad for music.' Discuss.

2 What types of music do you prefer? Explain

3 Fill in the gaps in the dialogue using the correct form of the words in the box. Use each word once.

should can need could have to must

John I'm preparing for a job interview next week.

Chris (1) Can I help?

John Well, I'm doing some research into the company at the moment. I (2) need to know all about them. Maybe you (3) could help me to do that?

Chris Of course. Where is the interview? (4) Do you have to travel far?

John It's quite far – it's in London.

Chris Then my advice is that you (5) should do some research into trains, too!

John Yes, I (6) mustn't be late!

Chris Dress smartly, remember. Don't wear your jeans!

Score / 6

GRAMMAR PLUS

4 Rewrite the sentences without changing the meaning. Use the correct form of the bold verbs.

1 Construction workers can't work without a helmet. (be allowed to)
Construction workers aren't allowed to work without a helmet.

2 Do bus drivers have to pass a special test? (must)
Must bus drivers pass a special test?

3 My son couldn't swim until he was eighteen. (be able)
My son wasn't able to swim until he was eighteen.

4 It is possible that he will become a police officer. (may)
He may become a police officer.

5 It's not necessary to speak foreign languages to work in a bank. (have to)
You don't have to speak foreign languages to work in a bank.

6 You don't have to have a degree to be a fashion model. (need)
You don't need a degree to be a fashion model.

Score / 6

5 Write sentences from the prompts below. Use the perfect infinitive.

he / should / buy / a suit
He should have bought a suit.

1 he / should not / wear / old jeans
He shouldn't have worn old jeans.

2 he / could / ask / more questions
He could have asked more questions.

3 he / must / make / a bad impression
He must have made a bad impression.

4 he / needn't / laugh / so much
He needn't have laughed so much.

5 he / cannot / get / the job
He cannot have got the job.

6 he / might / be / disappointed
He might have been disappointed.

Score / 6

FOCUS ON EXAM QUESTIONS

6 Match 1–6 with A–F.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 He wasn't able to become a pilot <u>F</u> | A because he can speak three foreign languages. |
| 2 Joanna might have become a lawyer <u>D</u> | B wash their hands when they see a new patient. |
| 3 Bruce broke his finger in an accident <u>E</u> | C when you've finished all your work. |
| 4 Hospital workers have to <u>B</u> | D but she didn't get good grades in her exams. |
| 5 You can only go home <u>C</u> | E and couldn't play the piano in the show. |
| 6 Jake got the job as a travel agent <u>A</u> | F because he failed his eye test. |

Score / 6

Unit 5

GRAMMAR BASICS

1 Circle the relative clauses in these sentences. Underline the relative pronouns that can be omitted.

- The concert that we went to was amazing.
- The concert tickets that my mum gave me for my birthday cost 50 pounds.
- A photographer who works for our local newspaper took a photo of us at the concert.
- They did three encores, which lasted for twenty minutes, at the end of the concert.
- The official T-shirt that I got at the concert was free.
- At the concert they were selling souvenir programmes, which cost twenty pounds.

Score / 6

2 Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun.

- 1 The studio where the Beatles recorded many of their songs is on Abbey Road.
- 2 Norah Jones, whose father was the Indian musician Ravi Shankar, was brought up in the USA.
- 3 My playlist, which I can access from my smartphone, has over 2,000 tracks.
- 4 Outside the concert hall, people were selling tickets which cost double the original price.
- 5 The Grammy Awards, which were originally called the Gramophone Awards, are one of the top music awards in the world.
- 6 Astor Piazzolla, who composed and played tango music, was Argentinian.

Score / 6

3 Correct the errors in the sentences. Two sentences are correct.

- 1 Get a musical instrument, that is easy to play.
- 2 Find some friends whose who / that can play instruments well.
- 3 Think of a name for the band that is catchy and unique.
- 4 Write some songs or pay someone which who / that can write songs for you.
- 5 Rent a place that where you can practise.
- 6 Find a cheap studio where you can record some of your songs.

Score / 6

GRAMMAR PLUS

4 Match 1–6 with A–F and link them with a relative pronoun. Add commas where necessary.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I always listen to music <u>when F</u> | A has had many hit records. |
| 2 My favourite singer is Adele <u>who A</u> | B you can get close to the stage. |
| 3 A concert harp is a musical instrument <u>which E</u> | C dream is to become a singer. |
| 4 I prefer going to small venues <u>where B</u> | D has been held every year since 1972. |
| 5 I have a friend <u>whose C</u> | E has 46 or 47 strings. |
| 6 This year, I'm going to a music festival, <u>which D</u> | F I'm on the bus. |

Score / 6

5 Complete the sentences with *who*, *whose* or *who's*.

- 1 Katie Melua, who released the album, *In Winter*, speaks Russian and English.
- 2 Bob Dylan, whose first album was released in 1962, released *Modern Times* at the age of 65.

- 3 Liv Tyler, who starred in *Lord of the Rings*, is the daughter of Aerosmith's lead singer.
- 4 Brian May, whose songs are among the most well-known rock songs in the world, has also written a book on astronomy.
- 5 Lady Gaga, who's well-known for her outrageous clothes, is popular worldwide.
- 6 Taylor Swift, who's my favourite singer, comes from the USA.

Score / 6

FOCUS ON EXAM QUESTIONS

6 Join the two sentences with a relative pronoun.

I downloaded a new track. It was great.

The new track that I downloaded was great.

- 1 He joined a new band. The band played jazz music.
He joined a new band which played jazz music.
- 2 I saw their latest video clip. It was really impressive.
I saw their latest video clip, which was really impressive.
- 3 The lead singer of the punk band was a young woman. Her name was Charity.
The lead singer of the punk band was a young woman whose name was Charity.
- 4 Ed Sheeran's best song is called *Shape of You*. It reached number 1 in the UK charts.
Ed Sheeran's best song, which is called *Shape of You*, reached number 1 in the UK charts.

Score / 4

Unit 6

GRAMMAR BASICS

1 Choose the correct answers.

- 1 I born / was born in 2001.
- 2 I couldn't go into the boutique because it was painting / was being painted.
- 3 The new shopping centre is going to be opened / is going to open by the mayor on Friday.
- 4 Has the car been / Has the car bought yet?
- 5 Almost everyone has spent / has been spent money on unnecessary things at some point.
- 6 We visited / was visited a lovely park by the river.

Score / 6

Word-building reference

SUFFIXES

We can add suffixes to verbs, adjectives and nouns to change the meaning and grammatical function of the word. For example:

VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB	NOUN
enjoy	enjoyable	enjoyably	enjoyment

SPELLING

Small spelling changes are sometimes necessary when we add a suffix to certain words.

WORDS ENDING IN -e	
Most words lose the final -e when we add a suffix.	
educate	education
imagine	imagination
nature	natural
style	stylish
create	creative
base	basic

WORDS ENDING IN -y	
We change the final -y to -i- when we add a suffix.	
comedy	comedian
happy	happily / happiness
history	historian / historical
mystery	mysterious

There are many irregular spelling changes without rules that you need to learn. For example:

able	ability
Spain	Spanish

ADJECTIVE → ADVERB

ADJECTIVE + -ly	
slow	slowly
quick	quickly

There are some spelling changes and irregular forms which you need to learn. For example:

-y → -ily	
angry	angrily
lucky	luckily
-ic → -ically	
basic	basically
enthusiastic	enthusiastically
NO CHANGE	
fast	fast
straight	straight

NOUN → ADJECTIVE

NOUN + -al	
nation	national
nature	natural
NOUN + -ic	
artist	artistic
history	historic
NOUN + -ish	
fool	foolish
self	selfish
NOUN + -ive	
effect	effective
expense	expensive

VERB → NOUN

VERB + -ance	
appear	appearance
perform	performance
VERB + -ence	
prefer	preference
differ	difference
VERB + -ation	
inform	information
explain	explanation
VERB + -ion	
act	action
construct	construction
VERB + -ment	
argue	argument
entertain	entertainment

PREFIXES

We can add prefixes to verbs, adjectives and nouns to change the meaning and grammatical function of the word. It is sometimes necessary to add a hyphen when you add a prefix to a word. For example:

girlfriend *ex-girlfriend*

ADJECTIVE AND VERB PREFIXES

PREFIX	MEANING
anti-social	against
overworked	too much
pre-cooked	before
rebuild	again
semi-detached	half
underestimate	not enough / too little

NEGATIVE PREFIXES

We can add the negative prefixes *dis-*, *il-*, *im-*, *in-*, *ir-* and *un-* to positive adjectives to form negative adjectives.

For example:

dishonest *illogical* *independent* *impatient*
irrational *unkind*

ADJECTIVES STARTING WITH *p-* AND *m-*

Many adjectives starting with *p-* and *m-* take the negative prefix *im-*.

practical	impractical
possible	impossible

WORDS STARTING WITH *l-*

Many adjectives starting with *l-* take the negative prefix *il-*.

legal	illegal
logical	illogical

WORDS STARTING WITH *r-*

Many adjectives starting with *r-* take the negative prefix *ir-*.

rational	irrational
responsible	irresponsible

There are many exceptions to these rules which you need to learn. For example:

unpredictable *unlovable* *unreasonable*

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES

We form compound adjectives with:

- adjective + noun + *-ed*
- adjective / adverb + verb + *-ing*
- adjective / adverb + past participle

For example:

dark-haired *narrow-minded*
good-looking *easy-going*
well-known *badly-dressed*

COMPOUND NOUNS

We form compound nouns with:

- noun + noun

Some compound nouns are one word. Some compound nouns are two words. For example:

toothpaste *fireworks*
birthday card *swimming pool*

Writing reference

A DESCRIPTION OF A PLACE

What is a description of a place?

When describing a place, you might be referring to a building, a town, an area, a room, a visit to a place, etc. Your description should give your reader a clear idea of what that place is like and include details to make it interesting.

A BRAINSTORM

Think about:

- **What the place is:** Is it a city, town or village? Is it a building, e.g. a restaurant, museum or famous attraction? Is it a room in your house? Is it an area of your country?
- **Location:** Where is it?
- **Function:** What usually happens there? Why do people go there? What is it used for?
- **Appearance:** What does it look like? What is there in the place?
- **Atmosphere:** What can you see, hear and smell there? What is the atmosphere like?
- **Your opinion:** What do you (and other people) think of this place? Why?

B PLAN

Decide what information you need in each paragraph.

For example:

Paragraph 1

- Explain what the place is.
- Describe where exactly it is.

Paragraph 2

- Describe the place in general, e.g. if the place is an area or country, say what it is, describe the climate / weather animals and plants you find there.

Paragraph 3

- Describe the details, e.g. describe what it is most famous for.

Paragraph 4

- Explain why you have visited or want to visit this place.

C THINK ABOUT LANGUAGE

Decide what language you will need.

Describing location

in the centre of in the town centre near next to on the north coast of
only five minutes from where I live opposite (very) close to

Describing the place

It has (got) ... It looks / seems ... It is a bit / quite / very ... There is / are ...

Describing appearance

Buildings	high low ancient modern traditional old beautiful impressive magnificent stone wood(en) brick neglected simple cosy luxurious old-fashioned
Towns / cities / villages	busy quiet clean dirty interesting boring picturesque (in)convenient noisy
Atmosphere	peaceful relaxed friendly crowded lively exciting boring fun colourful calm light dark
Size	big small medium-sized tiny huge spacious cramped
Looks	attractive beautiful lovely pretty ugly
Climate / weather	sunny rainy snowy cool hot wet windy changeable dry mild warm
Other	expensive amazing

A FORMAL LETTER

What is a formal letter?

We usually write formal letters to organizations (schools, colleges, government agencies, businesses, etc).

We do not normally know the person we are writing to.

We write formal letters:

- to apply for a course or a job
- to make a complaint
- to ask for information.

A BRAINSTORM

Think about:

- **Why you are writing:** Are you writing to ask for information, to apply for a job, to complain about a product, etc?
- **Who you are writing to:** Do you want to ask any questions?
- **Greetings and endings:** How should you start and end your letter?

B PLAN

Think about the layout of your letter. Then decide what information you need to include in each paragraph. For example:

Layout

- Write your address on the top right-hand corner of the page.
- Write the date under your address.
- Write the title and address of the person you are writing to below on the left hand side of the page.

Start

- Use a greeting, for example Dear Mr Brown or Dear Sir ...
- Explain why you are writing, for example, I am writing in response to the job advertisement on your website.

Middle

- Give information to explain why you are writing.
- Use a new paragraph for each idea.

End

- End your letter.
- Use a closing expression: Yours faithfully or, Yours sincerely.

C THINK ABOUT LANGUAGE

Decide what language you will need.

Greetings

If you know the name: Dear Mr / Mrs / Ms / Miss + name e.g. Dear Mrs Smith, ...

If you do not know the name, but know it is a man: Dear Sir, ...

If you do not know the name, but know it is a woman: Dear Madam, ...

If you do not know the name or if the person is a man or a woman: Dear Sir / Madam, ...

Explaining the reason for writing

I am writing in reply / response to ...

I am writing to enquire / apply for / ask about ...

I am writing to complain about ...

Asking for information

I would be interested to know ...

I wonder if you could send me ...

Could you tell me when / if ... will ... ?

Could you let me know the cost of / how long / when ...

Enclosures

I enclose my most recent CV / a stamped addressed envelope.

Please find enclosed my most recent CV.

Time expressions and sequencing words

First of all, ... Firstly, ... Also, ... Secondly, ...
In addition, ... Finally, ...

Useful expressions

I would like to point out that ...

I would be grateful if you could ...

I saw your adverts in the newspaper / on your website ...

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require further information.

I am afraid I ...

Could you possibly ... ?

I have a few queries.

Closing expressions

I look forward to hearing from you.

I look forward to your response.

Finishing the letter

If you know the person's name:

Yours sincerely, ...

If you do not know the person's name:

Yours faithfully, ...

D WRITE

TASK

Example task: You want to work as a volunteer abroad for a year. Write a letter to Culture Cross, a charity that runs education programmes in Central America, to ask for more information.

Culture Cross
26 Victoria Street London
SE1 2JN

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to enquire about your volunteer programmes in Central America. I would be grateful if you could send me further information about them. In addition, I have a few queries.

Firstly, do you take school-leavers? I have recently finished school and would like to be an assistant teacher on an educational programme in a developing country. Secondly, I would like to know which countries you work in. Also, I would like some information about the salary. Finally, could you tell me if I have to pay for flights and accommodation or if these are covered by your organization?

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

Lola Blanco

Lola Blanco

43 Preston Road
Manchester
14th October

Your address and the date

Address of the person / organization you are writing to

Greeting

Explain your reason for writing

Use sequencing expressions to organize your ideas

Explain your requests

Closing expression

Finishing the letter and writing your signature

E CHECK

Check your work for mistakes.

WATCH OUT!

DO remember to include your address, the date and the address of the person / organization that you are writing to.

DO print your name under your signature.

DO NOT use informal language and contractions.