Unit 1

Bands and fans

Speaking

Discuss the questions.
1 Why do people like listening to different kinds of live music?
2 What do you enjoy doing most: playing a musical instrument, listening to music at home or going to a live gig?
3 Are you a fan of a particular band or musical artist? What makes someone a fan?

Vocabulary

free time activities: verb/noun collocations

Match the verbs in A with the activities in B. There may be more than one possibility.

Example: go to/watch a film

A do go (to/out for/on) have play watch

B the computer computer games a DVD a film football friends round a gig the guitar a pizza running shopping the theatre television yoga

Add any other free time activities you can think of to list B. Put the verb it goes with in list A.

Listening and speaking

asking and answering questions

4 1.02 Read and listen to the questions about free time. Underline the words which are stressed.
1 How do you usually relax when you have some free time?
2 What do you do when you stay in? Where do you go when you go out?
3 Do you like being in a large group or would you rather be with a few close friends?

LANGUAGE TIP

Adverbs of frequency (usually, never, hardly ever etc.) come before a main verb and after auxiliary verbs such as be.

hardly ever go shopping
I'm always busy.

Longer adverbials (from time to time, every day, now and again etc.) can come at the beginning or end of a sentence.
I go running every evening. Now and again I play squash.

EXAM TIP

Answer in full, giving reasons. Avoid one word answers and don’t move away from the question.

EXAM TIP

Add two more questions to each topic A–E. Use question words such as what (kind), when, how (many), who, why, where.

1.03 Listen to the students’ answers and complete the gaps.
1 I usually find ________ quite relaxing but it depends on ________.
2 I tend to ________ on weekdays though I sometimes ________.
3 ________ is good fun.
4 ________ helps me to switch off.
5 I’m really into ________
6 I go out ________ now and again.

Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in Activity 4.

Interview (Part 1)

listening to and answering questions

In Part 1 of the Speaking paper, you answer some questions in which you give personal information and opinions. Match questions 1–7 to topics A–E.

1 What kind of music do you enjoy listening to?
2 Do you have any brothers or sisters?
3 What do you like about the place that you were brought up?
4 What subject did you enjoy most at school?
5 What do you think you’ll be doing in five years’ time?
6 Where do you think you’ll go on holiday this year?
7 Tell us about your closest friend.

A your personal relationships
B your hometown
C your job or studies
D your free time activities
E your future plans

8 Add two more questions to each topic A–E. Use question words such as what (kind), when, how (many), who, why, where.

1.04 Listen to Julia and Stefan and answer the questions.
1 Which of the questions in Activity 7 were they each asked?
2 Did they answer them in enough detail?
3 Did they vary their tone of voice?
4 What did Stefan say when he didn’t understand the question?

Choose one question from each topic in Activities 7 and 8 and ask your partner.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE p.162

Adverbs of frequency (usually, never, hardly ever etc.) come before a main verb and after auxiliary verbs such as be.

I hardly ever go shopping.
I'm always busy.

Longer adverbials (from time to time, every day, now and again etc.) can come at the beginning or end of a sentence.
I go running every evening. Now and again I play squash.

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Answer in full, giving reasons. Avoid one word answers and don’t move away from the question.

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Choose one question from each topic in Activities 7 and 8 and ask your partner.

GRAMMAR REFERENCE p.162
Look at the photos and discuss the questions.

1. When did these photos probably take?
2. What kind of music do you think the people were into?
3. Why do groups of young people get together like this?

ARE MUSIC ‘TRIBES’ A THING OF THE PAST?

Like-minded music fans have been bonding together for half a century. But is this on its way out?

There was a time when the average person formed their opinions about pop music not just on what they heard, but also on their reaction to the many groups of young people who followed the very different kinds of music.

These impressions were based on the clothes they wore as much as their behaviour in general. The style-conscious mods of the 1960s would roam around on their scooters all day, getting off only for an occasional fight with passing rockers, identified by their powerful motorbikes, greased hair and leather jackets. And in the 1970s and 80s, punks would dye their hair pink and terrorise grannies, or at least that is how they came across in the media.

But when was the last time a new kind of music was associated with a particular group of youths in the same way?

These days you can’t always tell what music someone likes just by looking at them. People now seem less likely to hold on tight to their cultural identity, which means that, although the music itself still exist, they are jesser and broader than before. This change is probably due to the fact that music is now accessed in very different ways, with people able to listen to it at any time. Hardly any young people remember pop culture before the internet, when records were bought rather than streamed or downloaded.

Music writer and teacher Neil Kulkarni observes that, although sub-cultures still exist, they are no longer participated in with pride or any form of aggression. These days, rather than making any kind of statement, it’s just a way for kids to say what kind of music they’re into. The internet has made them more prepared to accept things that they wouldn’t necessarily have expected to like and, as a result, there are more connections between sub-cultures.

Author Paul Hodkinson thinks so, he believes the fact that music tribes have changed over the years means that they’ve evolved rather than failed. If other people find you odd, and if that makes you unpopular, it’s important to connect with other people like you, he says. ‘Being in a tribe’s always about being comfortable.’

But surely comfort wasn’t important to tribes in the 60s, 70s and 80s? Hodkinson believes that the political aspect was exaggerated. ‘The desire to be part of a group is often about far less exciting things such as trying to make friends or having something to do!’

Mass communication has meant that sharing music is now easy. The most underground metal or hip-hop can be found not just on the internet, but even on TV; many musicians make their money from TV or adverts rather than from fans buying music or concert tickets.

Perhaps the biggest change to pop tribes, though, is that they are no longer restricted to young people.

Today’s audiences for punk gigs or metal nights range in age from 16–60 and mix well together.

So does that mean that tribes are, in fact, expanding, rather than dying?

Another consequence of this is that all tastes have more in the mainstream.

A. So does that mean that tribes are, in fact, expanding, rather than dying?

B. Another consequence of this is that all kinds of music are now found much more in the mainstream.

C. However, the freedom of simply listening to whatever you want, whenever you want more than makes up for that feeling.

D. Which appears to show that, if a pop tribe means anything these days, it seems to be about a set of tastes, rather than a stage of life you go through before reaching adulthood.

F. Neither have they experienced a time when they were limited to tracks: they could hear on the radio or get on a cassette from friends.

G. So does that mean that tribes are, in fact, expanding, rather than dying?

H. And a lot of youngsters are now finding that they are not restricted to young people.

Vocabulary

deducing words in context

Look at these words and phrases and choose which appears to show that, if a pop tribe means anything these days, it seems to be about a set of tastes, rather than a stage of life you go through before reaching adulthood.

1. roam around (para 1)
   A. cause trouble
   B. travel with no real purpose
   C. come across (para 1)
   D. appear to be
   E. find by chance
   F. make up for
   G. in the mainstream (option B)
   H. a narrow path or road
   I. a piece of music or a song from a CD
   J. respect

2. improve a bad situation (option C)
   A. do something to show you are sorry
   B. something you like
   C. do something to show you are sorry
   D. respect
   E. experiences of something
   F. conventional

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7. Neither have they experienced a time when they were limited to tracks: they could hear on the radio or get on a cassette from friends.

8. Does the lack of very visible teenage tribes matter for the health of pop culture?

9. And a lot of youngsters are now finding that they are not restricted to young people.

EXAM TIP

Look at the photos and discuss the questions.

1. When was the last time a new kind of music was associated with a particular group of youths in the same way?

2. But surely comfort wasn’t important to tribes in the 60s, 70s and 80s? Hodkinson believes that the political aspect was exaggerated. ‘Being in a tribe’s always about being comfortable.’ But surely comfort wasn’t important to tribes in the 60s, 70s and 80s? Hodkinson believes that the political aspect was exaggerated. ‘Being in a tribe’s always about being comfortable.’

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Present simple and continuous

1 Look at the sentences and decide whether they should be in the simple or continuous form. Then discuss why.
2 My son always downloading always downloads music instead of getting on with his work.
3 I work/working overtime this month while the music editor is on sick leave.
4 Did you know that band comes’s coming from my home town?
5 I get/m getting better at recognising classical music.
6 I take’m taking my iPod everywhere.

2 Match the uses of the present simple and present continuous with the examples in Activity 1.
A repeated actions/habits
B permanent situations/facts
C an activity happening at the moment of speaking
D an activity in progress but not at this exact moment
E changing or developing situations
F emphases repetition of typical (often annoying or surprising) behaviour

3 Look at the pairs of sentences and say why the speaker has used the present simple or continuous in each case.
1 A I have a ticket to see Lady Gaga.
   B I’m having a shower.
2 A That singer appears to be doing well.
   B Eminem’s appearing at the V Festival.
3 A He’s a really kind.
   B He really kind.
4 A He’s thinking about joining a band.
   B I think that band is really good.
5 A It depends on how much money I’ve got.
   B I’m depending on her to organise everything.
6 A This soup tastes good.
   B Joe’s tasting the soup.

4 Complete the sentences with the present simple or present continuous form of the verb in brackets.
1 I .................(not like) pop music.
2 The band .................(appear) in Manchester all week.
3 I can’t hear what you .................(say). It’s too loud.
4 I .................(think) it’s dangerous to listen to your iPod when you’re riding a bike.
5 You can never have a conversation with her – she .................(always check) her phone for messages.
6 That band .................(get) more and more popular.
7 We .................(often go) to a jazz club on Friday nights.
8 You .................(be) very difficult today!

5 Write sentences about three things that
1 you do on a regular basis.
2 you are doing now (but not at this exact moment).

6 Compare your sentences in pairs. Do you have anything in common?

LANGUAGE TIP
Verbs such as believe, own, belong, like, understand, know, hear are not usually used in the continuous form because they describe states, not actions.

Vocabulary
phrasal verbs with take

1 Match the phrasal verbs in 1–5 with meanings A–E.

EXAM FOCUS p.202

2 Read the text about a musician quickly and say what is different about Josh Freese’s relationship with his fans. Don’t worry about the gaps yet.

3 Look at the example. Why are options A, B, and D wrong?

4 Now look at the options for gap 1 and answer the questions.

5 For questions 2–12, decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

EXAM TIP
Think about which word might fit the gap before looking at the options. Check each side of the gap to make sure that the option you choose goes with the other words.

Drumming up business

Josh Freese is a very successful session drummer (B) based in Los Angeles. You probably won’t have (C) noticed of him but he’s played with some very successful bands. When Freese (D) took his first solo album, called Since 1972, he decided to (E) set up a system where fans could buy something unique. By (F) presenting fans the opportunity to meet Freese in (G) five-minute ‘thank you’ phone call. Sales of the album quickly (H) took off. But there were other limited options which gave fans the opportunity to meet Freese in (I) five-minute ‘thank you’ phone call. The option to have lunch with Freese for $250 (J) opened up in about a week.

For $2500 a fan could (K) join an individual drum lesson from Freese which (L) proposed a five-minute ‘thank you’ phone call. Sales of the album quickly (M) took off. And there were other limited options which gave fans the opportunity to meet Freese in (N) five-minute ‘thank you’ phone call. The option to have lunch with Freese for $250 (O) opened up in about a week.

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**Multiple matching (Part 3)**

**EXAM FOCUS p.205**

1. Tick the statements which are true for you. Then compare with a partner.
   - A I like following band members on Facebook and Twitter.
   - B These days I only download music that’s free.
   - C I think the videos a band makes are just as important as their music.
   - D Most people haven’t heard of the music I like.
   - E My music tastes are quite varied.
   - F I often discover new bands through personal recommendations.

2. **1.05** You will hear five people talking about listening to music. Listen to Speaker 1. Which things does he mention?

   - Twitter
   - Video
   - New bands
   - His taste in music

3. Look at extracts from Speaker 1 (1–4). Which one matches one of the statements A–F in Activity 1?

   1. Now I’m just into the same stuff as my friends — hip hop mainly.
   2. I don’t usually bother with Twitter or Facebook.
   3. My friends are always sharing music files and telling each other about new discoveries. I’ve found a lot of new bands that way.
   4. They’ll only listen to new bands that no one’s heard of. It’s just a way of showing off, I think.

4. **1.06** Now listen to Speakers 2–5. Choose from the list A–F (in Activity 1) what each speaker says. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

5. Compare your answers in pairs. Then listen again to check.

**EXAM TIP**

Listen for words and phrases that are synonyms or paraphrases of the key words in the statements.

**Speaking**

6. Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

   1. Which speaker’s opinions are the most similar to yours?
   2. How are your listening habits and attitudes to music similar to or different from your partner’s?

**Habit in the past used to/would**

**GRAMMAR REFERENCE p.168**

1. Look at the sentences and answer the questions.

   - I used to be obsessed with music videos.
   - When I was growing up, my mum would play 1970s music and dance around the kitchen.
   - Is she still obsessed with music videos?
   - Did her mother often listen to 1970s music?
   - Which underlined verb describes a past state?
   - Which underlined verb describes a past habit?
   - Which of the underlined verbs can you use to describe both past states and habits?

**LANGUAGE TIP**

Be careful not to confuse used to do (describing past habit) with get used to doing (be accustomed to something in the present).

- used to hate classical music (= but now I like it).
- I used to being alone (= it’s something that happens a lot and I don’t mind it).

2. Look at sentences 1–4. Is it possible to use both would and used to?

   1. My parents would always listen to classical music while we were having dinner.
   2. My parents used to go to a jazz festival every year.
   3. My dad used to have a really old radio.
   4. My mum used to know all the words to every song by Madonna.

3. Complete the text with the present simple, present continuous, used to or would forms of the verbs in brackets. Sometimes more than one is possible.

**Speaking**

4. Discuss the questions with a partner.

   1. How do you think the writer’s children feel about her taste in music?
   2. What kind of music did you use to listen to when you were younger? What did your parents think of it?
   3. How do you think your taste in music will change as you get older?
Informal email (Part 1)

**WRITING** REFERENCE p.185

1 How do you decide which bands you want to go and see?

2 Read the exam task. Do you have to write to? Why are you writing?

You want to see this band which is performing soon but you don’t want to go alone. You decide to invite your friend Josh to come with you. Read the information about the concert and the notes you have made. Then write an email to Josh inviting him to the concert.

**MYSTERY JETS**

By popular demand the Mystery Jets have extended their tour dates at Junction1 to include the 26th October as well as the 25th.

Tickets are currently still available for both dates but are expected to sell out well in advance. Tickets can be booked online at Junction1gigs.com or from the Junction1 box office. All tickets are priced at £12.50.

Doors open at 7 p.m. This is a standing only event so get there early if you want to be near the stage!

**Complete the email to Josh with your own ideas.**

Hi Josh

Hope you’re well. I’ve just found out that The Mystery Jets are playing next month. I really want to see them because I’ve never heard them before. (invite Josh)

They’re playing on the 25th and 26th. (say which prefer and why) Are you free then? We need to get tickets soon as they’ll sell out really quickly. So let me know as soon as possible and (offer to get tickets). It ends quite late so we may miss the train home. (suggest a place to stay) Do you think that’s a good idea? Please get back to me as soon as you can.

All the best

(Your name)

**Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use between two and five words, including the word given.**

**Example:**

I was given responsibility for booking gigs for our band OVER

Last month I took over booking gigs for our band.

1 I enjoyed learning to play the guitar and I’d like to take it up again one day.

USED

I started learning to play the guitar and I’d like to take it up again one day.

2 We always went to the jazz festival every July.

WOULD

We usually went to the jazz festival every July.

3 I perform in front of people all the time so I don’t mind doing it.

USED

I enjoy performing in front of people so I don’t mind doing it.

4 Her career was an instant success as soon as she appeared on a TV advert.

TOOK

Her career took off as soon as she appeared on a TV advert.

5 I don’t understand what you have said. (not like) classical music.

DISLIKE

I don’t like classical music.

6 You can see if there’s any live music on tonight? (not think) about staying in and watching a movie this evening.

DON’T THINK

I don’t think there’s any live music on tonight.

7 A good idea to learn an instrument when you’re too young.

IT

It’s a good idea to learn an instrument when you’re too young.

8 You’re always going to the computer to check his messages.

ALWAYS

He’s always going to the computer to check his messages.

9 Make sure you use full stops at the end of each sentence.

10 Use capital letters at the start of each sentence.

**Rewrite the second sentence so that it includes one word from the box.**

**Example:**

I would like to go to the jazz festival.

IT

I’d like to see if there’s any live music on tonight.

2 To obtain. Instead of taking time to appreciate good music, many (1)__ music as they possibly can. My music (2)__ more and more popular.

OF

To obtain. Instead of taking time to appreciate good music, many enjoy as much music as they possibly can. My music has become more and more popular.

3 If you prefer to listen to music on the radio, you can use (1)__. (2)__ it's a good idea to learn an instrument when you’re too young.

LISTEN TO

If you prefer to listen to music on the radio, you can use a radio.

4 It’s more important to include all the necessary information, (1)__. Please get back to me as soon as you can.

IMPORTANT

It’s more important to include all the necessary information, please get back to me as soon as you can.

5 Write a second sentence that has approximately 120 to 150 words. You may need to cut or add some words.

**EXAM TIP**

It’s important to include all the necessary information, so make sure you cover all the points.

**Complete the text with the words in the box.**

A available B collection C concerts D downloaded E fans F once G released H tastes

MP3s have ruined our listening habits.

Sometimes I feel the rise of MP3s has made music too easy to obtain. Instead of taking time to appreciate good music, many (1)__ now consume as much music as they possibly can. My music (2)__ more and more popular.

3 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1 I try and ______ running as often as I can.

A go B do C going D going

2 I often have friends ______ in the evening.

A in B round C along D down

3 Let’s go ______ the theatre soon.

A out B for C to D at

4 He’s always ______ on the computer to check his messages.

A doing B having C going D watching

5 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets into the present simple or present continuous form.

I perform in front of people all the time so I don’t mind doing it.

USED

I enjoy performing in front of people so I don’t mind doing it.

6 When we started going out, I hated my boyfriend’s taste in music.

IS

When we started going out, I hated my boyfriend’s taste in music.

7 I had just turned 18 when I performed in front of people all the time.

HAD

I had just turned 18 when I performed in front of people all the time.

8 The first album that I want to listen to.

HAS

The first album that I want to listen to.

9 We always went to the jazz festival every July.

GOT

We usually went to the jazz festival every July.

10 I felt like people’s tastes increasingly (5)__. The problem is there’s just not enough time to give every album the same attention because there’s always a new band that’s just (6)__. their first album that I want to listen to.

B

I feel like people’s tastes are increasingly narrowing because they generally only go to (5)__. where bands sound exactly like all the others they enjoy listening to.

**Complete the sentences.**

1 Try and ______ running as often as I can.

A go B do C going D going

2 I often have friends ______ in the evening.

A in B round C along D down

3 Let’s go ______ the theatre soon.

A out B for C to D at

4 He’s always ______ on the computer to check his messages.

A doing B having C going D watching