

Bands and fans

1



Speaking

1 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

2 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	

3 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*.

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.

EXAM TIP

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

5 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.

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

Interview (Part 1)

listening to and answering questions

► EXAM FOCUS p.206

7 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*.

9 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?

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

► GRAMMAR REFERENCE p.162

Speaking

1 Look at the photos and discuss the questions.

- When do you think these photos were taken?
- What kind of music do you think the people were into?
- Why do groups of young people get together like this?

Gapped text (Part 2)

▶ EXAM FOCUS p.201

2 You are going to read a newspaper article about music sub-cultures. Read the text quickly. How does the writer answer the question in the title?



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 70s 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 tribes still exist, they are looser 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. **1 E**

19-year-old Bianca Munyankore agrees that the excitement of listening to a song you waited to buy has probably gone. **2** In any case, saving up to buy a CD means you wouldn't be exploring any other music, and she believes an openness to music is now a natural part of being young.

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. **3** The internet has made them more prepared to listen to things that they wouldn't necessarily have expected to like and, as a result, there are more connections between sub-cultures.'

4 Author Paul Hodkinson thinks so; he believes the fact that pop tribes have changed over the years means that they've succeeded 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? **5** 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. **6** 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, audiences for punk gigs or metal nights range in age from 16–60 and mix well together.

7

3 Read the first two paragraphs again and answer the questions.

- In the first paragraph, what do *these impressions* and *they* in line 5 refer back to? What does *they* refer to in line 12?
- In the second paragraph, which words in the answer (sentence E) link to the topic and vocabulary? How does *neither* link back? What does *they* refer to?

4 Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from sentences A–H the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

EXAM TIP

Look for linking words and phrases in the options which link to the ideas and language (e.g. connecting words, synonyms, pronouns which link to nouns) in the sentences before and after each gap.

- 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.
- E *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.
- F Does the lack of very visible teenage tribes matter for the health of pop culture?
- G And a lot of youngsters are now finding that their taste overlaps with other groups.
- H Wasn't there a spirit of protest that drove angry mods and rockers and rebellious punks?

5 Compare your answers and give reasons for your choices.

6 What sub-cultures exist in your country? In what ways can you identify people in these sub-cultures by the way they dress and the music they like?

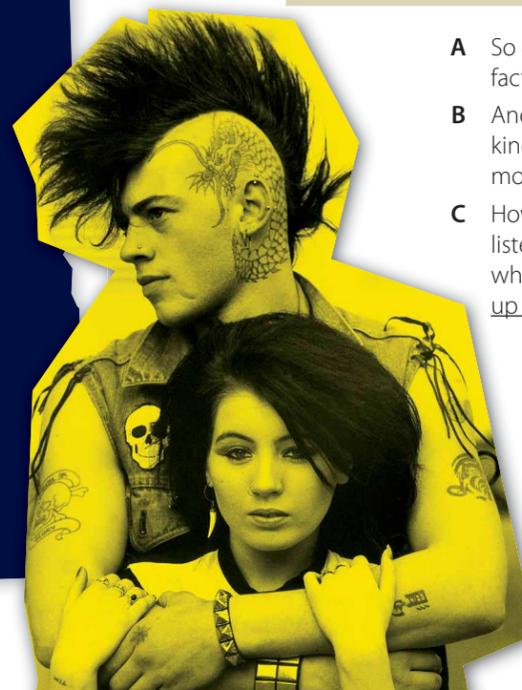
Vocabulary

deducing words in context

7 Look at these words and phrases and choose the correct meaning. Which clues in the text helped you?

Example: 'scooters' and 'all day' might help you to understand 'roam around'.

- roam around* (para 1)
 - A cause trouble
 - B travel with no real purpose
- come across* (para 1)
 - A appear to be
 - B find by chance
- track* (option E)
 - A a narrow path or road
 - B a piece of music or a song from a CD
- make up for* (option C)
 - A improve a bad situation
 - B do something to show you are sorry
- in the mainstream* (option B)
 - A conventional
 - B respected
- tastes* (option D)
 - A experiences of something
 - B things you like



Present simple and continuous

1 Look at the sentences and decide whether they should be in the simple or continuous form. Then discuss why.

- 1 My son's *always downloading/always downloads* music instead of getting on with his work.
- 2 I *work/'m working* overtime this month while the music editor is on sick leave.
- 3 Someone *plays/'s playing* the piano. Can you hear it?
- 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 emphasises repetition of typical (often annoying or surprising) behaviour



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.

Some verbs can be used in both the simple and continuous form with different meanings.

I **see** what you mean (*see = understand*);

I **'m seeing** her next week (*see = meet*).

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 being really kind.
B He's 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?

► GRAMMAR REFERENCE p.176

Vocabulary

phrasal verbs with *take*

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

- 1 His career *took off* as soon as he won the prize: he's so talented.
- 2 He *takes after* his father, who's also really musical.
- 3 I *took up* playing the saxophone last year.
- 4 Tom *took over* as the band's manager when Sam left.
- 5 I made him *take back* what he said about my taste in music.

- A have similar characteristics
- B become responsible for something
- C start an activity
- D admit you are wrong
- E become successful

Multiple-choice cloze (Part 1)

► 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.

- 1 Which of verbs A–D can be followed by *of*?
- 2 Choose the phrase which means *familiar with*.

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.

6 Look at questions 5 and 12 again and check you have chosen the correct phrasal verb.

7 Discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you think this is a good way for artists to promote their music?
- 2 Would any of these offers attract you?

Drumming up business

Josh Freese is a very successful session drummer (0) *...based...* in Los Angeles. You probably won't have (1) of him but he's played with some very successful bands. When Freese (2) his first solo album, called *Since 1972*, he decided to (3) up a system where fans could buy something unique. By (4) with fans directly, he hoped to sell more of his music.

The CD didn't cost much but if you paid \$50 for it, you would also get a personal five-minute 'thank you' phone call. Sales of the album quickly took (5) But there were other limited options which gave fans the opportunity to meet Freese in (6) The option to have lunch with Freese for \$250 (7) out in about a week.

For \$2500 a fan could (8) an individual drum lesson from Freese, which (9) one of his snare drums to take home. At \$10,000, you'd have the (10) to spend the day with Freese and one of his rock-star friends. There were also various \$20,000 and \$75,000 options (11) Not all of these were taken (12) by fans, but a teenager from Florida actually purchased the \$20,000 option, and spent a week on tour with Freese.



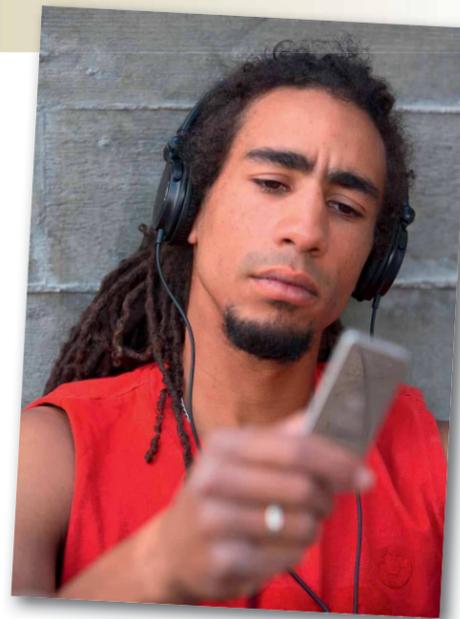
- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 0 | A situated | B located | C based | D lived |
| 1 | A recognised | B noticed | C heard | D known |
| 2 | A released | B sent | C presented | D brought |
| 3 | A put | B get | C set | D go |
| 4 | A joining | B discussing | C contacting | D communicating |
| 5 | A after | B back | C off | D up |
| 6 | A person | B front | C life | D face |
| 7 | A stayed | B gave | C sold | D let |
| 8 | A achieve | B receive | C collect | D gain |
| 9 | A proposed | B involved | C contained | D included |
| 10 | A chance | B choice | C time | D luck |
| 11 | A available | B offer | C ready | D open |
| 12 | A over | B back | C off | D up |

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.

EXAM TIP

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

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

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.

- 1 Is she still obsessed with music videos?
- 2 Did her mother often listen to 1970s music?
- 3 Which underlined verb describes a past state?
- 4 Which underlined verb describes a past habit?
- 5 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 *be/get used to doing* (be accustomed to something in the present).

I used to hate classical music (= but now I like it).

I am 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?

My life as a

punk



Insurance broker Sarah Collins might have a boring day job, but she's a punk at heart.

I always say that the best time of my life was when I **(1)** (*be*) a punk. It's a time that I look back on fondly and I still **(2)** (*smile*) when I think of those wonderful people, their fantastic haircuts and clothes and their great personalities.

On Saturdays I **(3)** (*go*) down the Kings Road in London. I **(4)** (*meet*) punks from all over and we **(5)** (*just walk around*), sit in the pubs, look in the shops and get searched by the police. That was a very good way to spend a Saturday.

Now I'm in my fifties. I **(6)** (*work*) in insurance and I've got three children. But just recently I've started to return to my punk roots. Although I **(7)** (*get*) older, I've realised I still **(8)** (*love*) going to gigs and hanging around with punks. I **(9)** (*discover*) fantastic new bands and I **(10)** (*enjoy*) myself so much!

Informal email (Part 1)

► WRITING REFERENCE p.185

- How do you decide which bands you want to go and see?
- Read the exam task. Who 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.

prefer 26th because ...

say why you want to see them

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 9p.m. This is a standing only event so get there early if you want to be near the stage!

offer to get tickets

ends late - suggest a place to stay



4 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 (give a reason).
 (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
 (name)

5 Check that your email is between 120 and 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.

3 Complete the sentences with a word or a phrase.

Inviting	1 you like to come to a gig with me?
Stating preferences	2 I'd prefer the concert on TV.
	3 I'd rather at home.
Making offers	4 I mind paying for you.
	5 I drive you home after the gig, if you like.
Making suggestions	6 Why see if there's any live music on tonight?
	7 about staying in and watching a movie this evening?

1 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.

- I enjoyed learning to play the guitar and I'd like to take it up again one day.
USED
 I learning to play the guitar and I'd like to take it up again one day.
- We always went to the jazz festival every July.
WOULD
 We to the jazz festival every July.
- I perform in front of people all the time so I don't mind doing it.
USED
 I in front of people, so I don't mind doing it.
- Her career was an instant success as soon as she appeared on a TV advert.
TOOK
 Her career as soon as she appeared on a TV advert.
- Unfortunately I'm not like my grandfather, who could play the piano really well.
AFTER
 Unfortunately, I my grandfather, who could play the piano really well.
- When we started going out, I hated my boyfriend's taste in music but it's becoming less of a problem.
USED
 I my boyfriend's taste in music.

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or present continuous form.

- I (not like) classical music.
- I don't understand what you (say). Can you say it again, please?
- I (not think) it's a good idea to learn an instrument when you're too young.
- She's never at home. She (always do) something in the evening.
- Traditional music (get) more and more popular.
- You (play) really well today.

3 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- I try and running as often as I can.
A go **B** do **C** doing **D** going
- I often have friends in the evening.
A in **B** round **C** along **D** down
- Let's go the theatre soon.
A out **B** for **C** to **D** at
- He's always on the computer to check his messages.
A doing **B** having **C** going **D** watching

4 Complete the text with the words in the box.

available collection concerts downloaded fans once released 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, most (1) now consume as much music as they possibly can. My music (2) feels increasingly impersonal, to the point where I don't even know if I've (3) an album or not. Sometimes I'll listen to an album I like only (4) 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 (5) their first album that I want to listen to. And another problem is that, despite the huge variety of music (6) , I feel like people's (7) are actually narrowing because they generally only go to (8) where bands sound exactly like all the others they enjoy listening to.

