

6 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **B**

GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: I used to / 'm used to eat junk food, but now I eat very healthily.

- Denise **usually** / **use to** comes to college by bus, but she rode her bicycle today.
- Peter and Joanna used to **be** / **being** married, but they got divorced last year.
- I **m not used to** / **didn't use to** driving on the left – it feels very strange!
- My brother **would** / **used to** live in a caravan when he was in his twenties.
- My dad **would** / **use to** always make pizzas when we were little – they were great!
- We can't **get used to** / **be used to** the new office layout – we still find it confusing.
- When I have a day off, I **often** / 'm **used to** ride my bike to the beach and go swimming.
- Did your children **use to** / **used to** fight a lot when they were little?
- I found it strange at first to never leave a tip in Japan, but I **use to** / 'm **used to** it now.
- I **wasn't used to** / **didn't use to** like rice much, but I love it now.

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2 Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in parentheses.

Example: I can't stand *listening* (listen) to people talking on their cell phones.

- We'd better _____ (call) the airline company and check the flight isn't cancelled.
- Why don't you try _____ (sleep) on a firmer mattress to see if it helps?
- I can't wait _____ (see) Elissa's new scooter – it's a Vespa.
- The company has refused _____ (give) me my money back.
- Would you please let someone else _____ (speak)!
- Does your company ever make you _____ (work) on weekends?
- I'll never forget _____ (see) the Grand Canyon at sunset – it was incredible!
- Does anyone want _____ (go) to the movies tonight?

- Try to practice _____ (speak) English with your host family in Portland.
- Do you remember _____ (have) a teddy bear when you were very young?

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Grammar total 20

VOCABULARY

3 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: You look very **chic** / **fashionable**, as the French would say.

- The **architecture** / **graffiti** in Bath is very interesting, both Roman and Georgian.
- I once visited a **psychic** / **psychologist** and she told me things about my dead aunt.
- Baristas** / **Macchiatos** have to go through training to learn how to make really good coffee.
- I know two **chauffeurs** / **chefs** – they work in the same restaurant.
- I love that Mozart Piano **Concerto** / **Symphony** – who's playing the piano?
- I got a big **bouquet** / **croissant** of flowers for Anne to say thank you.

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4 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: My dad *snores* so loudly that he keeps everybody awake at night.
yawns snores oversleeps

- I'm worried about _____ in the morning – is your alarm clock pretty loud?
oversleeping having a siesta keeping awake
- The noise from the party next door might _____ you awake tonight.
stay keep make
- I don't mind getting up very early if I can have a _____ during the day.
dream yawn nap
- You're too late to read the children a bedtime story – they're _____ asleep.
fast deep fallen
- My dad suffers from _____. He listens to the radio during the night.
insomnia jet lag nightmares
- I sometimes fall asleep as soon as my head hits the _____.
duvet blanket pillow

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- 7 Sorry I keep _____. I'm not tired, just a bit bored with this movie.
snoring napping yawning
- 8 It's too hot to have a lot on the bed tonight, a _____ will be enough.
pillow sheet duvet

8

5 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: If a song has a strong **beat**, it makes you want to tap your feet.

- The person who directs an orchestra is called a **c**_____.
- Jazz and soul are examples of two different musical **g**_____.
- An **e**_____ is an extra piece performed when the audience calls the performer back.
- A **c**_____ looks like a very big violin.
- A **f**_____ is a long thin metal instrument that you blow into.
- A **s**_____ is a female singer who sings very high.

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Vocabulary total 20

PRONUNCIATION

6 Underline the stressed syllable.Example: croissant

- or|che|stra
- in|som|ni|a
- hy|po|chon|dri|ac
- ar|chi|tec|ture
- phi|lo|so|phy

5

7 Match the words with the same sound.

heart bouquet sonata
yawn chorus chauffeur

Example: orchestra chorus

- encore _____
- guitar _____
- photograph _____
- awake _____
- croissant _____

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Pronunciation total 10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 50

6 Reading and Writing **B**

READING

Read the article about music and mood. Five sentences have been removed. Which sentence (A–F) fits each gap (1–5)? There is one extra sentence you do not need to use.

Musical Benefits

The helpful effects of music on mental health have been known for thousands of years. Ancient philosophers from Plato to Confucius sang the praises of music and used it to help deal with stress. (— 1 —) Military bands use music to build confidence and courage. Sporting events provide music to build up enthusiasm. Modern research carried out by several psychologists supports what most people believe about music benefiting mood and confidence.

Because of our unique experiences, we develop varied musical tastes and preferences. Despite these differences, however, there are some common responses to music. Babies, for example, love lullabies. Maternal singing is particularly calming, even if a mother has no formal musical talents. Certain kinds of music make almost everyone feel worse – even when they say they enjoy it. A study of 144 adults and teenagers who listened to four different kinds of music showed that their emotions changed according to the music. Grunge music, which has a lot of guitar and drums, for example, led to significant increases in negative emotions such as sadness, tension, and fatigue across the entire group – even in the teenagers who said they liked it. (— 2 —) They said it helped them feel happier and more optimistic, friendly, relaxed, and calm.

Everyone who has learned the alphabet knows that it is easier to memorize a list if it is set to music. Scientific research supports what many people believe – that pairing music with a musical rhythm improves learning and helps people to remember things. Music helps children and teenagers with attention problems in several ways. (— 3 —) For example, for paying attention to homework for 10 minutes, a child can be given the opportunity to listen to music for 5 minutes. It can also be used to help increase attention to “boring” academic tasks such as memorization, by using songs, rhythms, and dance or movement to enhance the interest of the lists to be memorized. Instrumental music is great for improving attention and reasoning, and for students, playing background music is not distracting. Lastly, music can be used to help organize activities – one kind of music for one activity (studying), another for a different activity (eating), and a third kind for going to bed.

Many people find familiar music comforting and calming. In fact, music is so effective in reducing anxiety, it is often used by dentists or by doctors just before performing an operation to help patients cope with their concerns.

(— 4 —) Any kind of relaxing, calming music can contribute to calmer moods. It is, therefore, often combined with cognitive therapy to lower anxiety. Some studies suggest that specially designed music, which includes certain tones, can help improve symptoms in anxious patients even more than music without these tones; listening to this music without other distractions (not while driving, cooking, talking, or reading) promotes the best benefits.

Since ancient times, it has been known that certain kinds of music can help decrease stress. Calming background music can help patients in the hospital feel less bad-tempered. It can also help elderly patients in nursing homes who are very sick feel more calm. Music, wisely chosen, lowers stress hormone levels. On the other hand, parents of teenagers know that certain kinds of music, particularly at high volumes, can cause stress. Knowing that certain kinds of music can reduce stress is one thing. (— 5 —) So, choose your music as carefully as you choose your food and friends.

- A Music is found to decrease worries among the elderly, new mothers, and ill children, too.
- B And nowadays, music is used by shopping malls to attract customers and keep them in the store.
- C It can be used as a reward for required behavior.
- D However, it’s difficult to explain how exactly it works.
- E Being attentive in choosing what kind of music to listen to is another.
- F In another study, college students reported the opposite when they listened to pop, rock, classical music, and oldies – songs from more than 15 years ago.

Reading total	10
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WRITING

You recently attended a concert in your town. Write an email to your friend telling him / her about the concert.

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- tell him / her what kind of music was played at the concert
- explain why you like that kind of music
- say whether the concert was as good as you had hoped it would be

Writing total	10
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Reading and Writing total	20
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6 Listening and Speaking **B**

LISTENING

1 Listen to five people talking about the music they enjoy listening to. Choose from the list (A–F) what each speaker says about music they listen to. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter you do not need to use.

- A Hip-hop music is great fun.
- B I listen to recent pop music.
- C I enjoy listening to my national musical instruments.
- D Because of my work, I prefer listening to classical music.
- E Jazz music makes me feel calm.
- F I mainly listen to rock music.

- Speaker 1:
- Speaker 2:
- Speaker 3:
- Speaker 4:
- Speaker 5:

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2 Listen to a student give a presentation about a musician and performer. Underline the correct answer.

- 1 The first business Beyoncé was involved with was **perfumes / games / drinks**.
- 2 The name for Beyoncé's clothing business came from her **mother's / great grandmother's / grandmother's** connections with making clothes.
- 3 Since 2010, Beyoncé's fashions can also be bought in **the US / Brazil / Canada**.
- 4 Beyoncé and Kelly Rowland set up a charity after the hurricane in her hometown in **2005 / 2008 / 2011**.
- 5 In her "Chime for Change" campaign, Beyoncé asked **young mothers / older women / other famous people** to help her.

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Listening total		10
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SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 What / usually dream about?
- 2 What / do if / can't sleep?
- 3 What / first concert / went to?
- 4 How / listen to music?
- 5 What music / listen to if / wanted to feel happier? Why?

2 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

"Someone's musical tastes say a lot about a person's personality."

3 Listen to your partner talking about personality. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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