

# 1 Making music

- ▶ Człowiek
- ▶ Życie rodzinne i towarzyskie
- ▶ Kultura

## Vocabulary 1

Instruments and musicians

- 1 1.02 Listen to the instrumental sounds and match them with the pictures. Write the answers in your notebook.



a 4 b 6 c 1 d 2 e 3 f 8 g 5 h 7

- 2 1.03 Listen, check and repeat.

### WORD FORMATION

- 3 Match the musicians with the instruments from exercise 1. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 0 keyboardist – *keyboards*  
 1 bass guitarist – *bass guitar*  
 2 drummer – *drums*  
 3 violinist – *violin*  
 4 trumpet player – *trumpet*  
 5 recorder player – *recorder*  
 6 vocalist – *vocals*  
 7 saxophonist – *saxophone*

### LOOK

Read the rule. Then copy and complete the sentence below.

Always use *the* before the names of the instruments.

Mira plays <sup>1</sup>*the* guitar and Tom plays <sup>2</sup>*the* saxophone.

- 4 Point, ask and answer in pairs.

Who plays the (drums)?

### LOOK

Suffixes *-ist* / *-er*

Look at the examples. Copy and complete the rule.  
 violin → *violinist* drum → *drummer*

- We use the suffixes <sup>1</sup>*-ist* and <sup>2</sup>*-er* to make nouns for musicians from the names of instruments.

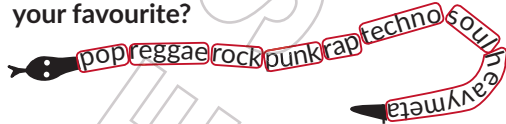
! Exception: recorder player, trumpet player

### GUESS

- 1 Vanessa Mae is a well-known:  
 a saxophonist **b** violinist c vocalist  
 2 What is the oldest known musical instrument?  
 a drum **b** bone flute c harp

### RECYCLE

Find eight types of music in the wordsnake. Write them in your notebook. Which is your favourite?



### USEFUL PHRASES

- 5 Read the phrases and match them to their Polish equivalents. Write the answers in your notebook.

- |                    |   |                        |
|--------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1 perform on stage | c | a grać koncert         |
| 2 have a gig       | a | b wyruszyć w trasę     |
| 3 record a CD      | d | c występować na scenie |
| 4 go on tour       | b | d nagrać płytę         |

- 6 Copy and complete the text with words and phrases from exercises 1, 3 and 5.

Coldplay are a British rock band. There are four musicians in the band: Chris, Jonny, Guy and Will. Chris is the lead <sup>1</sup>*vocalist*. Will is the <sup>2</sup>*drummer*, Jonny is the <sup>3</sup>*guitarist* and Guy plays the <sup>4</sup>*bass guitar*. Chris also plays the <sup>5</sup>*keyboards* and the <sup>6</sup>*guitar*. Some of Coldplay's many CDs are: *Parachutes* (2000), *A Rush of Blood to the Head* (2002), *Viva la Vida or Death and All His Friends* (2008), *Mylo Xyloto* (2011) and *Ghost Stories* (2014) – and there are certainly more to come. The band often go on <sup>7</sup>*tour*. If they ever perform on <sup>8</sup>*stage* near you, go to watch them! They're amazing!

- 7 *Your voice* Work in pairs. Ask and answer about types of music.

Do you like rap?

Yes, I do. I like Eminem and Snoop Dogg.  
 What about you?

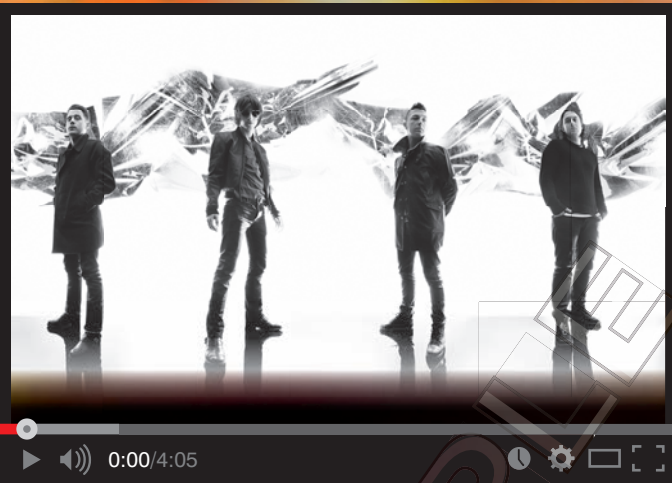
# Reading

Welcome to the unofficial Fan Club of the indie rock band

## The Arctic Monkeys

### Who's who?

The Arctic Monkeys are from Sheffield, England but they now live in Los Angeles, in the USA. There are four permanent band members, Alex, Jamie, Nick and Matt. Alex writes the songs. He is the main vocalist and plays lead guitar too. Jamie is second guitarist, Nick plays bass guitar and Matt is the drummer. Nick and Matt also do backing vocals. Sometimes a keyboard player joins the band for live gigs.



Join our Fan Club

### SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS!

How would you classify the music of the Arctic Monkeys?

That's difficult! They play rock music but each of their CDs belongs to a different rock genre. That's why they are so successful. Their fans don't get bored with them because they play lots of different styles, from punk rock to hip hop!

What are the band's musical influences?

They like all kinds of music, especially songs from the 70s and 80s. They also like the lyrics of Johnny Cash's country songs and music by The Pixies. Alex loves The Beatles. He thinks John Lennon is the greatest songwriter ever. Matt likes Led Zeppelin.

Who writes the songs?

Alex is the main songwriter. He gets ideas for lyrics from many different places. He writes songs about old school friends or the characters in western films. He doesn't have a special time of the day for writing. Ideas just come to him. The other members of the band help to write the music.

How often do they have gigs?

The Arctic Monkeys have lots of gigs. They perform all over the world and have fans in every continent. Every time the band records a new CD they go on tour and play the new songs to their fans.



### GLOSSARY

permanent – stały  
lead – wiodący, prowadzący  
belong to – należeć do  
genre – gatunek  
influence – wpływ

1 1.04 Read and listen. Copy and complete the table.

Name	Role in group
Alex	songwriter, <sup>1</sup> <u>vocalist</u> and <sup>2</sup> <u>guitarist</u>
Jamie	<sup>3</sup> <u>second guitarist</u>
Nick	<sup>4</sup> <u>bass guitarist</u> and <sup>5</sup> <u>(backing) vocalist</u>
Matt	<sup>6</sup> <u>drummer</u> and <sup>7</sup> <u>(backing) vocalist</u>
The group ask a <sup>8</sup> <u>keyboard player</u> to perform with them at gigs.	

2 Read the text again. Answer the questions with Yes or No. Write the answers in your notebook.

- Do all the band members sing? *No*
- Does Nick play the drums? *No*
- Do the band members like seventies music? *Yes*
- Does Alex write the words for the songs? *Yes*
- Do the Arctic Monkeys perform outside the UK? *Yes*

3 Answer the questions. Write full sentences in your notebook.

- What are the names of the band members?  
*Alex, Jamie, Nick and Matt.*
- Where are the band members from? *Sheffield, England.*
- Which songwriter does Alex admire most? *John Lennon.*
- What kind of music does the band like? *All kinds of music.*
- Where do they perform on stage? *All over the world.*

# Language Focus 1

## Present simple

1 Copy and complete the table with *do*, *does*, *don't* or *doesn't*.

<b>AFFIRMATIVE</b> +	Alex writes the songs. They play rock music.
<b>NEGATIVE</b> -	He <sup>1</sup> <u>doesn't</u> have a special moment for writing. They <sup>2</sup> <u>don't</u> live in the UK now.
<b>QUESTIONS</b> ?	<sup>3</sup> <u>Do</u> they have a lot of gigs? <sup>4</sup> <u>Does</u> Alex write the songs?
<b>SHORT ANSWERS</b>	Yes, they <sup>5</sup> <u>do</u> . No, they <sup>6</sup> <u>don't</u> . Yes, he <sup>7</sup> <u>does</u> . No, he <sup>8</sup> <u>doesn't</u> .

2 Complete the sentences with the present simple affirmative of these sentences. Write the answers in your notebook.

buy go like listen play sing start

My parents *buy* lots of CDs.

- My brother listens to reggae music.
- I sing in a pop group.
- Our music class starts at six o'clock.
- They play lots of musical instruments.
- I like techno music!
- We go to lots of pop festivals.

3 Use the prompts to make sentences. Write the answers in your notebook.

- We / not / perform / at music festivals  
*We don't perform at music festivals.*
- John / not go / to gigs *John doesn't go to gigs.*
- They / not record a CD / every year  
*They don't record a CD every year.*
- The band members / like / rock music  
*The band members like rock music.*
- I / not listen to / loud music *I don't listen to loud music.*



### LOOK

In your notebook, write the third person form of these verbs to complete the rules.

do finish listen sing study tidy

- Most verbs → -s: <sup>1</sup> sings, <sup>2</sup> listens
- Verbs ending in a consonant + y → y + -ies:  
<sup>3</sup> studies, <sup>4</sup> tidies
- Verbs ending in o, ch, sh, ss, z or x → -es:  
<sup>5</sup> does, <sup>6</sup> finishes

4 In your notebook, write the third person form of these verbs.

dance fly go like sing teach try watch  
*dances flies goes likes sings teaches tries watches*

5 Complete the questions with *Do* or *Does*.

Then write short answers. Write all the answers in your notebook.

Does Rihanna come from Barbados? *Yes, she does.*

- Does Shakira sing in English?
- Do you study music at school?
- Do professional violinists practise every day?
- Does Lady Gaga play the trumpet?
- Do One Direction come from England?
- Do you like jazz?

6 Complete the text in your notebook with the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.



*The Voice* is a TV talent show for people who want to have a chance to sing professionally. <sup>1</sup> Do you watch (watch) it? Each week different people go on the programme. <sup>2</sup> Do they want (want) to get rich? Some people do, of course, but most people want to become famous.

Tyler James is a past winner of *The Voice* UK. He's got a great voice. He <sup>3</sup> doesn't play (not play) an instrument but he <sup>4</sup> loves (love) singing. Now James is famous. He's got two CDs, and he <sup>5</sup> performs (perform) in clubs and concert halls all over the UK. His first CD is called *The Unlikely Lad*. <sup>6</sup> Do you know (know) this CD? Tyler <sup>7</sup> lives (live) in London but he <sup>8</sup> doesn't spend (not spend) much time there because he travels a lot.

7 Complete the questions with these question words. Write the answers in your notebook.

How often What When Where Who Why

*How often* do you buy CDs?

- Who is your favourite singer?
- Why do you like his/her music?
- Where do you prefer to see a concert – in a concert hall or in a park?
- When do you listen to music – before school or after school?
- What is your favourite type of music?

8 **Your voice** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions from exercise 7.

*How often* do you buy CDs?

*I buy CDs once a month.*

# Vocabulary 2

## Adjectives of opinion

1 Group the words in the box into categories. Decide which are positive, negative or both.

N annoying N boring P cheerful P great P lively  
 B loud B quiet N depressing B slow N strange  
 N terrible B traditional P impressive

2 1.05 Listen and repeat the words.

3 Choose the correct adjectives for the sentences. Write the correct answers in your notebook.



Oh dear! It's very <sup>1</sup>**loud** / quiet!  
 I can't hear you!



Mark doesn't like classical music because he thinks it's <sup>2</sup>**boring** / lively.

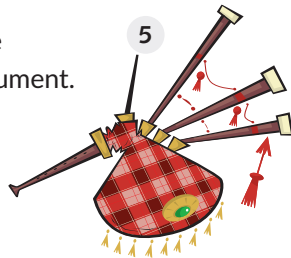


This is my favourite group – they're <sup>3</sup>**great** / annoying!



She is <sup>4</sup>**an impressive** / a depressing violinist!

In Scotland the bagpipes are a <sup>5</sup>**traditional** / strange instrument.



Oh no! This music is <sup>6</sup>**slow** / **terrible**!

4 1.06 Your voice Listen to the six pieces of music. What's your opinion of them?

*I think piece 1 is great!*

## LOOK

Look at the example and choose the correct word in the rule. Write the correct answer in your notebook.

I love music. So do I!

• We use *So do I* when we **agree** / disagree with someone.

5 Compare your answers to exercise 4 with your partner. Do you agree?

Do you like piece number 1?

I think it's terrible.

So do I!

## Listening

6 1.07 Listen to the first part of the game show and decide whether the language is formal or informal.

*informal*

7 1.08 Listen to the second part of the game show and answer the questions. Write the answers in your notebook.

- Who is the mystery musician? *Amy Macdonald*
- How much money does Mary win? *£600*

## TEST TRAINER

8 1.09 Listen to the whole game show and choose the correct answer: A, B or C. Write the answers in your notebook.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 You can win a maximum of  in Name the Musician.<br>A £100<br><b>B</b> £1,000<br>C £10,000 | 4 The singer is also a .<br>A bass guitarist<br><b>B</b> guitarist<br>C keyboard player  |
| 2 The mystery musician is from .<br>A England<br>B Ireland<br><b>C</b> Scotland             | 5  is the mystery musician's song.<br><b>A</b> <i>This Is the Life</i><br>B <i>This Is My Life</i><br>C <i>This Is Your Life</i> |
| 3 The singer was born on .<br>A April 25th<br><b>B</b> August 25th<br>C August 19th         | 6 The contestant  the mystery musician's songs.<br>A likes<br>B doesn't like<br><b>C</b> loves                                   |

# THE GLASTONBURY FESTIVAL

BRITAIN

Britain = England,  
Wales and Scotland

The Glastonbury Festival is one of the biggest outdoor music festivals in the world and it has got something for everyone. Most people go to watch top international bands perform but there are many other attractions: DJs, a cinema, massage and meditation tents, cabaret, a circus, poetry workshops and an enormous space for all kinds of children's activities.



## MY GLASTONBURY EXPERIENCE

## THE GLASTONBURY FESTIVAL IN NUMBERS



Lisa (17)

Glastonbury is always fun! The people here are full of life and the music is never bad! Bands like Coldplay and The Arctic Monkeys often play here. That's impressive! I'm here with my best friend.

Comment



Tom (12)

I usually go to festivals with my family. My dad's a musician. He's a bass guitarist, but he doesn't play at Glastonbury! It sometimes rains here and it can get very muddy. That's annoying!

Comment



Joe (13)

I usually come to the festival with my five friends but we hardly ever watch the same groups. Some of us like rap and punk. Others like more relaxing music or jazz with violinists. Glastonbury is great because there's something for everyone!

Comment

### Did you know that ...

- ... the festival lasts for **5** / 10 days.
- ... there are more than **20** / **60** stages.
- ... there are more than **500** / **1,000** performances.
- ... tickets cost about **£200** / **£300**.
- ... there are **548** / **5,487** toilets.
- ... there is space for **45,000** / **90,000** people in the main stage area.
- ... the festival raises **£82 million** / **£150 million** for the economy.
- ... there are more than **100** / **400** food stalls.
- ... festival goers use about **1,000,000** / **11,000,000** litres of water.
- ... **350** / **1,000** cows usually live on the festival site.
- ... tickets always sell out in a couple of **hours** / **days**!



- 1 1.10 Read the text and guess the options in *The Glastonbury Festival in Numbers*. Write the answers in your notebook. Then listen and check.

## TEST TRAINER

- 2 Read the text again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? Write the answers in your notebook.

- Only British bands play at Glastonbury Festival. **F**
- Lisa is at the festival with her friend. **T**
- Tom's mum is a musician. **F**
- The weather is always good for the festival. **F**
- Joe is at the festival with his family. **F**
- Joe and his friends have got different tastes in music. **T**



## GLOSSARY

poetry workshop –  
warszaty poetyckie  
enormous – ogromny,  
olbrzymi  
muddy – błotnisty

raise – zbierać  
economy – gospodarka  
food stall – stoisko  
z jedzeniem  
sell out – wyprzedawać

- 3 **Your voice** Work in groups. Answer the questions.

- Are there any music festivals in your area?
- What kind of music is popular in Poland?
- Which instruments can your classmates play?
- Where do people watch live music in Poland?
- What kind of music do your parents like listening to?

# Language Focus 2

## Frequency adverbs and expressions

1 Read the examples. How do you say the orange words in Polish?

0%  
 The music is **never** *nigdy* bad.  
 We **hardly ever** *bardzo rzadko, prawie nigdy* watch the same groups.  
 It **sometimes** *czasami* rains here.  
 Coldplay and The Arctic Monkeys **often** *często* play here.  
 I **usually** *przeważnie* go to festivals with my family.  
 Tickets **always** *zawsze* sell out in a couple of hours!  
 100%

2 Add frequency adverbs to the sentences to make them true for you. Write the answers in your notebook.

- In my town we *hardly ever* have music festivals.
- I  sing.
  - We  listen to pop music at school.
  - I  play a musical instrument.
  - I  perform in concerts.
  - We  listen to classical music at home.



### LOOK

Students' own answers

#### Position of frequency adverbs

Look at the examples and complete the rules with **after** or **before**.

The Arctic Monkeys *often* play here.  
 The music is *never* bad.

- Frequency adverbs go <sup>1</sup> **before** most verbs.
- They go <sup>2</sup> **after** *be*.

3 In your notebook, write the frequency adverb in the correct place. Which of the sentences are true for you?

- We speak Italian. (hardly ever) *We hardly ever speak Italian.*
- I study before my exams. (always) *I always study before my exams.*
- The teachers in my school are friendly. (usually) *The teachers in my school are usually friendly.*
- We watch films in English. (often) *We often watch films in English.*
- I am late for school. (never) *I am never late for school.*

4 Look at the example and the position of frequency expression in the sentence.

We've got music classes **twice a week**.  
 There's a big music festival **every year**.

do sport	once a	day.
practise my English	twice a	week.
have a music lesson	(three) times a	month.
see my friends	every	year.
chat online		weekend.
use a mobile phone		summer.

Frequency expressions are at the end of the sentences.

5 **Your voice** Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions about these activities.

compose music dance do homework  
 go to the cinema go shopping  
 play the drums play computer games

How often do you dance?

I dance every day. / I usually dance on Wednesdays.

like, love, hate, not mind + -ing

6 Match sentences 1–5 with symbols a–e. Write the answers in your notebook.

- He loves playing the violin. **c**
- He likes composing music. **a**
- He doesn't mind performing at concerts. **d**
- He doesn't like doing exams. **e**
- He hates singing. **b**

a b c d e

7 PRONUNCIATION: sentence stress

a 1.11 Copy the sentences from exercise 6 into your notebook. Listen and underline the emphasis in each sentence.

*He loves playing the violin.*

- He loves playing the violin.
- He likes composing music.
- He doesn't mind performing at concerts.
- He doesn't like doing exams.
- He hates singing.

b 1.11 Listen again and repeat. Remember to emphasise the underlined parts.

8 Complete the sentences in your notebook.

*I don't mind singing (sing).*

- I like going (go) to pop festivals.
- Suzy hates listening (listen) to Mozart.
- He doesn't mind dancing (dance).
- My dad loves writing (write) music.
- We hate learning (learn) history.



### USE OF ENGLISH

9 Copy and complete the text with the words from the box. There are three extra expressions.

never often sometimes usually  
 hardly ever once a month

- A How <sup>1</sup> often do you download music from the Internet?  
 B Well, actually I <sup>2</sup> never do it! I don't really know how to do that!  
 A Really? So how do you listen to music? Do you listen to MP3 player?  
 B No, not really. I don't have MP3 player. I listen to CDs. I really like buying them and collecting. I buy them pretty regularly, <sup>3</sup> I usually buy two or three CDs a month.  
 A That's pretty old-fashioned, really great.

# Writing

An email – describing a band

Dear MyTunes,

My favourite group, **without a doubt** *bez wątpienia*, is Franz Ferdinand. They are popular all over the world because they are so good, but I think **they are brilliant!** *oni są wspaniali!*

Franz Ferdinand are an indie rock band from Scotland. There are four members in the band. Alex is the vocalist and guitarist, Bob plays the bass guitar, Nick plays the keyboards but he plays the guitar too and Paul is the drummer. I've got 4 CDs by Franz Ferdinand. My favourite one is called *Franz Ferdinand* because it's got great lyrics. I like *Right Thoughts, Right Words, Right Action* too. **One thing you may not know** *Jest jedna rzecz, o której może nie miałeś pojęcia* is that Franz Ferdinand sing in the Tim Burton version of *Alice in Wonderland*.

**Bye for now** *Na razie*,  
Jackie (14)



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## MyTunes Competition

This month's MyTunes competition title is:  
*Meet my favourite group!*  
Send us an email (but don't write more than 100 words). Tell us something about your favourite group. Here's the first entry.

Thanks Jackie!

Enter now

- 1 1.12 Read and listen to the competition information. Copy and complete the table with the information from Jackie's email.

Name of group	Franz Ferdinand
From	<sup>1</sup> <u>Scotland</u>
Type of music	<sup>2</sup> <u>indie rock</u>
Band members and instruments	Alex: <sup>3</sup> <u>vocalist</u> and <sup>4</sup> <u>guitarist</u> Bob: <sup>5</sup> <u>bass guitarist</u> Nick: <u>guitarist</u> and <sup>6</sup> <u>keyboardist</u> Paul: <sup>7</sup> <u>drummer</u>
CDs titles	<sup>8</sup> <u>Franz Ferdinand</u> <sup>9</sup> <u>Right Thoughts, Right Words, Right Action</u>
Interesting fact	<sup>10</sup> <u>Franz Ferdinand sing in the Tim Burton version of Alice in Wonderland.</u>

- 2 Read the text again. What do the expressions in **bold** mean? Write a translation in your notebook.

## LOOK

**and, but, because**

Look at the examples and copy the rules into your notebook. Write **and**, **but** and **because**.

Alex is a vocalist **and** a guitarist.

Send us an email **but** don't write more than 100 words!

My favourite one is called "Franz Ferdinand" **because** it's got great lyrics.

- We use <sup>1</sup> because to give a reason for something.
- We use <sup>2</sup> and to add an idea.
- We use <sup>3</sup> but to contrast two ideas.

- 3 Choose the correct alternatives. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 He is a vocalist **but** / **because** he can also play the guitar.
- 2 I can't go to the concert **because** / **and** the tickets are very expensive.
- 3 There are three people in our band: a vocalist, a guitarist **and** / **but** a drummer.

## WRITING PLAN

- 1 Read the task below.

### Zadanie testujące

Chcesz wziąć udział w konkursie ogłoszonym przez portal muzyczny. Napisz e-mail do tego portalu, a w nim:

- wymień nazwę twojego ulubionego zespołu i określ jego styl muzyczny,
- opisz wszystkich członków zespołu,
- napisz, dlaczego lubisz ten zespół i jaka jest twoja ulubiona piosenka w jego wykonaniu.

Podpisz się jako XYZ. Rozwiń swoją wypowiedź w każdym z trzech podpunktów, pamiętając, że długość e-maila powinna wynosić od 50 do 100 słów. Oceniana jest umiejętność pełnego przekazania informacji, spójność, bogactwo językowe oraz poprawność językowa.

- 2 Plan the email. Use the model text to help you.

## TIP

Uważnie przeczytaj polecenie i wynotuj informacje, które powinny się znaleźć w twoim e-mailu. Pamiętaj, aby nie przekraczać limitu słów.

- 3 Write your email. Include answers to all the questions.

Check your writing:

- ✓ check your spelling
- ✓ use some positive adjectives
- ✓ don't forget the comma after *Dear MyTunes*

# Language in Action

Talking about likes and dislikes

**Oscar** Hey Katy. Have you got a minute?  
**Katy** Well, just a minute then. What do you want?  
**Oscar** Listen to this song. **Tell me what you think of it.**  
**Katy** Hmm ... I'm not sure. What is it?  
**Oscar** It's my band's new song. It's different from our other songs.  
**Katy** **Well, I prefer** groups like <sup>1</sup>**Coldplay** / **Take That**. I don't really like this kind of music.  
**Oscar** But what about the instruments? Do they sound OK?  
**Katy** Er, the bass guitar is <sup>2</sup>**OK** / **fantastic**. The drums are quite good. But the vocals aren't very good. Sorry, I'm being honest.  
**Oscar** Hmm. OK. And **what about** this one?  
**Katy** **It's not bad, I suppose. It's OK.** It's better than the other one.  
**Oscar** So ... do you like it? I really <sup>3</sup>**like** / **love** this one. Katy, what do you think of it?  
**Katy** Do you want the truth?  
**Oscar** Yes, of course.  
**Katy** **I can't stand it!** Turn it off! **I hate it!**



**1** **1.13** Listen to Oscar's new songs. Do you like them? Copy the table into your notebook and tick (✓) the column in it.

	terrible	OK	fantastic
Song 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Song 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**2** **1.14** Katy is listening to Oscar's new songs. Listen to the dialogue and choose the correct word. Write the answers in your notebook.

**3** **1.14** Listen again. Work in pairs and practise the dialogue.

**4** Copy and complete the table with the expressions in orange from the dialogue.

Polish	English
No cóż, wolę...	<sup>1</sup> <b>Well, I prefer ...</b>
Nie mogę tego znieść.	<sup>2</sup> <b>I can't stand it.</b>
Naprawdę podoba mi się.	I really like it.
Wydaje mi się, że jest niezły.	<sup>3</sup> <b>It's not bad, I suppose.</b>
Powiedz mi, co o tym sądzisz.	<sup>4</sup> <b>Tell me what you think of it.</b>
Nienawidzę...	I hate ...
A co z... ?	<sup>5</sup> <b>What about ...?</b>
Jest w porządku.	It's OK.

**5** Look at the list of songs Katy likes 😊, songs she doesn't like 😞, and songs she thinks are OK 😐. Use the list to copy and complete the dialogue in your notebook. The first letter of each word is given.

😊	Bruno Mars - <i>The Lazy Song</i> One Republic - <i>Apologize</i>
😞	One Republic - <i>Counting Stars</i> Miley Cyrus - <i>Adore you</i>
😐	Katy Perry - <i>Roar</i>

**Jack** What do <sup>1</sup>**you think about** One Republic's *Counting Stars*?

**Katy** It's not bad but I prefer *Apologize*.

**Jack** <sup>2</sup>**What about** Bruno Mars' *The Lazy Song*?

**Katy** I <sup>3</sup>**really like** it. And you?

**Jack** It's OK, I <sup>4</sup>**suppose**. What about Katy Perry's *Roar*?

**Katy** I <sup>5</sup>**can't stand** it!

**Jack** Me neither. I <sup>6</sup>**hate** that song.

**6** In your notebook, write your own list of songs. Write some for: 😊, 😞, 😐.

😊	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
😞	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
😐	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**7** Work in pairs. Compare your lists with a partner. Prepare two dialogues about some of the songs. Use the expressions from exercise 4.





# Test Practice

Poziom podstawowy

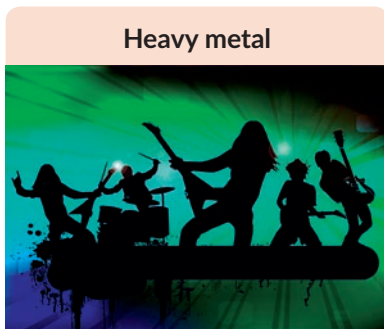
## Rozumienie ze słuchu

1 Pracujcie w parach. Do podanych nazw gatunków muzycznych dopiszcie w zeszytach nazwy odpowiednich instrumentów oraz przymiotniki, które waszym zdaniem najlepiej określają każdy gatunek.



Jazz

Example answers:  
piano, saxophone, trumpet, drums, guitar, recorder/ flute, quiet, sad, slow, traditional, boring, great, strange



Heavy metal

Example answers:  
electric guitar, bass guitar, drums, keyboards, loud, lively, annoying, strange, great, terrible

2 1.15 Wysłuchaj rozmowy dwojga przyjaciół na temat ich ulubionej muzyki. Następnie w zeszycie uzupełnij zdania odpowiednimi nazwami gatunków muzycznych.

- I'm not a great fan of techno music.
- When I was in primary school I loved heavy metal like all the other boys in my class.
- Then I discovered rap and now I think it's absolutely fantastic!
- I think the rhythm and lyrics are great. That's why I like rap so much.
- All the girls in my class were crazy about pop so I listened to it, too.
- Later, I fell in love with rock and I still love it.

3 Przeczytaj ponownie zdania z ćwiczenia 2. Następnie w zeszycie odpowiedz na pytania:

- Które zdania powiedziała Emma, a które Peter?  
Emma: 1, 5, 6 Peter: 2, 3, 4
- Które zdania odnoszą się do sytuacji obecnej (present), a które do przeszłości (past)?  
Present: 1, 4 Past: 2, 5 Past and present: 3, 6
- Jaki jest obecnie ulubiony gatunek muzyczny Emmy, a jaki Petera?  
Emma: rock Peter: rap

## Zadanie testujące

1.16 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie rozmowę dwóch mam zapisujących swoje dzieci do szkoły muzycznej. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu dopasuj do każdego imienia dziecka (1-4) nazwę instrumentu (A-E). Napisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie. **Uwaga!** Jedna nazwa instrumentu została podana dodatkowo i nie pasuje do żadnej osoby.



### TIP

Podczas słuchania staraj się zrozumieć sens całych wypowiedzi. Zrozumienie pojedynczego słowa nie wystarczy, by wybrać poprawną odpowiedź.

#### Children

- Alex E
- Eliana D
- Dave B
- Steve C

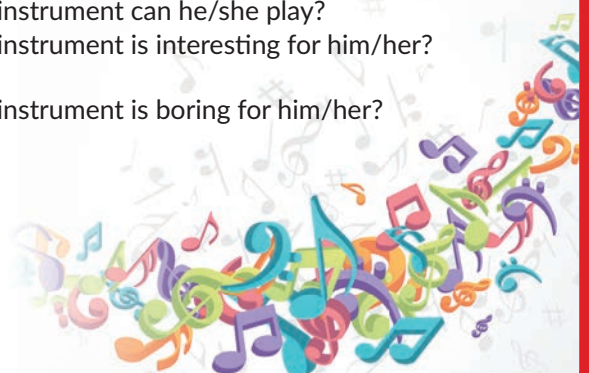
#### Instruments

- A drums
- B bass guitar
- C keyboards
- D recorder
- E saxophone



4 Pracujcie w parach. Zapytaj kolegę/koleżankę o instrumenty z zadania testującego i dowiedz się:

- Which instrument can he/she play?
- Which instrument is interesting for him/her? Why?
- Which instrument is boring for him/her? Why?





# Test Practice

Poziom rozszerzony

## Rozumienie ze słuchu

**1** Pracujcie w parach. Na zmianę zadawajcie sobie pytania i udzielajcie odpowiedzi.

- Where do you listen to music most often?
- What type of music do you listen to when you want to relax?
- What type of music, in your opinion, is: boring, traditional, annoying?

**2** Przeczytaj tekst i wybierz prawidłową odpowiedź (A lub B). Napisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie.

## Muzak

Do you like music in shopping malls and department stores? This type of music is called Muzak, which is the name of the biggest company recording such music. This music is rather quiet and not very fast and is often only instrumental. The melody is simple so as to make it easy to play it non-stop. Scientists say such music has an influence on our behaviour – slower, relaxed music makes people slow down and browse longer. Even NASA uses Muzak in space missions to help astronauts relax.

1 Muzak is

- A quiet and fast
- B quiet and instrumental
- C simple and fast

2 Among the people who listen to Muzak are:

- A astronauts
- B scientists
- C psychologists

**3** Zadanie 2. jest zadaniem na wybór wielokrotny i powinno zawierać trzy propozycje odpowiedzi. W zeszycie dopisz możliwą odpowiedź C do każdego ze zdań. Pamiętaj, aby była ona niewłaściwą odpowiedzią.

**4** 1.17 Postępuj dialogu i zdecyduj, gdzie się on odbywa. Wybierz odpowiedź A, B lub C i zapisz ją w zeszycie.

A at the concert



B in Vienna



C at home



## Zadanie testujące

1.18 Usłyszysz dwukrotnie dwa teksty. Na podstawie informacji zawartych w nagraniu w zadaniach 1–6 z podanych odpowiedzi wybierz właściwą (A, B albo C). Napisz odpowiedzi w zeszycie. **Uwaga!** Zadania 1–3 odnoszą się do pierwszego tekstu, a zadania 4–6 do drugiego tekstu.

## ! TIP

Niektóre pytania odnoszą się do całości tekstu, np. pytanie o to, gdzie odbywa się rozmowa. Gdy na nie odpowiadasz, zwróć uwagę na szczegółowe informacje, które pojawiają się w całym tekście.

### Tekst 1

1 The programme *Music Around the World*:

- A is a radio programme.
- B is a TV programme.
- C is in a live programme from a concert hall.

2 The programme with Femi Kuti:

- A is on today.
- B is on tomorrow.
- C is on Monday.

3 Femi Kuti:

- A writes his own songs.
- B is a radio presenter.
- C likes his father.

### Tekst 2

4 The man wants to buy:

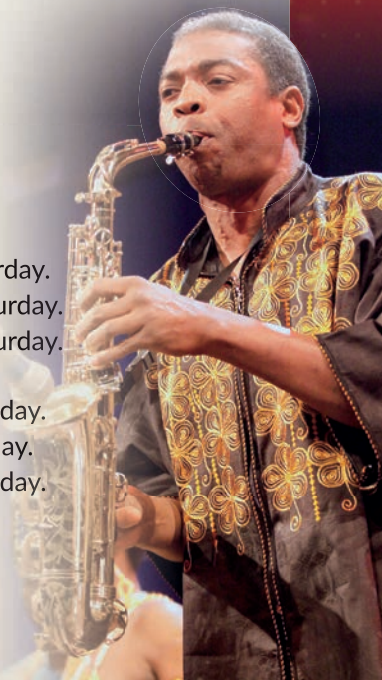
- A one ticket for 19.30 on Saturday.
- B two tickets for 19.30 on Saturday.
- C two tickets for 16.30 on Saturday.

5 Finally the man buys:

- A two tickets for 19.30 on Sunday.
- B one ticket for 16.30 on Sunday.
- C two tickets for 16.30 on Sunday.

6 The man and woman are:

- A in a clothes shop.
- B at the box office.
- C at the concert.



## Self Check

### Instruments and musicians

- 1 Copy and complete the table with the names of instruments and musicians.

instrument	musician
drums	<sup>1</sup> drummer
<sup>2</sup> saxophone	saxophonist
violin	<sup>3</sup> violinist
<sup>4</sup> bass guitar	bass guitarist
keyboards	<sup>5</sup> keyboardist

5

### Adjectives of opinion

- 2 Copy and complete the words with missing vowels to make five opinion adjectives.

- 1 t e r r i b l e
- 2 a n n o y i n g
- 3 ch e e r f u l
- 4 b o r i n g
- 5 gr e a t

5

### Language in Action

- 3 Choose the correct option in each phrase. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 I can't stand / mind rock music.
- 2 It's not bad, I prefer / suppose.
- 3 I really / hate like it

3

### Present simple

- 4 Copy and complete the text with the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- I <sup>1</sup> love (love) classical music! My sister <sup>2</sup> likes (like) it very much, too. She is a great classical musician! She <sup>3</sup> plays (play) the violin in an orchestra. But my friends <sup>4</sup> don't like (not like) it at all! <sup>5</sup> Do you like (you / like) classical music?

5

- 5 In your notebook, write the present simple questions.

- 1 What time / you / start school?  
*What time do you start school?*
- 2 Where / your sister / live? *Where does your sister live?*
- 3 What music / you / like? *What music do you like?*
- 4 How often / your friends / go to the cinema?  
*How often do your friends go to the cinema?*

4

### Frequency adverbs and expressions

- 6 Rewrite the sentences. Put the frequency adverbs and expressions in the correct place.

- 1 I'm late for class. (hardly ever) *I'm hardly ever late for class.*
- 2 I walk to school. (always) *I always walk to school.*
- 3 We study English. (twice a week) *We study English twice a week.*
- 4 He listens to pop music. (never) *He never listens to pop music.*
- 5 We go on holiday. (every year) *We go on holiday every year.*

5

### like, love, hate, not mind + -ing

- 7 In your notebook, write the sentences using the correct form of the verbs.

I	love	listening to music
My father	likes	playing football
My friends	hate	doing homework
My sister	not mind	speaking English
Our teacher	not like	singing

5

### Cumulative grammar 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

- 8 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Write the answers in your notebook.

- 1 Do you like (you / like) Mozart? My older brother Timothy <sup>2</sup> loves listening (love / listen) to Mozart. He's got the whole collection of CDs in his bedroom. His favourite is the opera *Don Giovanni*. He <sup>3</sup> likes singing (like / sing) the different parts! He



- always <sup>4</sup> goes (go) to classical concerts and operas too. I never go. I think operas are really boring. I <sup>5</sup> love dancing (love / dance)! My friends and I <sup>6</sup> like going (like / go) to discos but Timothy doesn't. He hardly ever <sup>7</sup> comes (come) with us. He <sup>8</sup> doesn't like being (not like / be) in places with lots of people! My brother's great but we're very different!



8

Total: 40

36 - 40 Excellent! 😊  
30 - 35 Very good!

20 - 29 Good  
12 - 19 Fair

0 - 11 Poor 😞

# Wordlist

T słownictwo obowiązujące na teście

admire (v)	/əd'maɪə/	podziwiać
always (adv)	/ˈɔːlweɪz/	zawsze
T annoying (adj)	/ə'noɪŋ/	denerwujący
backing vocal (n)	/ˌbækɪŋ 'vəʊkəl/	wokal wspierający (chórek)
bagpipes (n)	/ˌbæɡpaɪps/	dudy
T bass guitar (n)	/ˌbeɪs ɡɪ'tɑː/	gitara basowa
T bass guitarist (n)	/ˌbeɪs ɡɪ'tɑːrɪst/	gitarzysta basowy
belong to (v)	/bɪ'lɒŋ tə/	należać do
be successful	/ˌbi sək'sesfəl/	odnosić sukcesy
bone (adj)	/bəʊn/	kościany
T boring (adj)	/ˈbɔːrɪŋ/	nudny
brilliant (adj)	/ˈbrɪljənt/	świetny
character (n)	/ˈkærɪktə/	bohater, postać
T cheerful (adj)	/ˈtʃiːfəl/	radosny
circus (n)	/ˈsɜːkəs/	cyrk
classical music (n)	/ˌklæsɪkəl 'mjuːzɪk/	muzyka klasyczna
compose (v)	/kəm'pəʊz/	komponować
concert hall (n)	/ˈkɒnsət ˌhɔːl/	sala koncertowa
contestant (n)	/kən'testənt/	uczestnik konkursu
department store	/dɪ'pɑːtmənt ˌstɔː/	dom towarowy
T depressing (adj)	/dɪ'presɪŋ/	przygnębiający
download (v)	/ˌdaʊn'ləʊd/	pobierać, ściągać
drum (n)	/drʌm/	bęben, bębenek
T drummer (n)	/ˈdrʌmə/	perkusista
T drums (n)	/drʌmz/	perkusja
economy (n)	/ɪ'kɒnəmi/	gospodarka
emphasis (n)	/ɪ'mfəsɪs/	akcent
enormous (adj)	/ɪ'nɔːməs/	olbrzymi
entry (n)	/ˈentri/	zgłoszenie, wpis
flute (n)	/fluːt/	flet
food stall (n)	/fuːd ˌstɔːl/	stoisko z jedzeniem
genre (n)	/ˈʒɒnrə/	gatunek (np. muzyczny)
get bored	/ˌget 'bɔːd/	znudzić się
gig (n)	/ɡɪɡ/	koncert, występ
T go on tour	/ˌɡəʊ ɒn 'tʊə/	wyruszyć w trasę
T great (adj)	/ɡreɪt/	wspaniały
guitarist (n)	/ɡɪ'tɑːrɪst/	gitarzysta
hardly ever (adv)	/ˌhɑːdli 'evə/	prawie nigdy, rzadko
harp (n)	/hɑːp/	harfa
T have a gig	/ˌhæv ə 'ɡɪɡ/	grać koncert
honest (adj)	/ˈɒnɪst/	uczciwy, szczerzy
idea (n)	/aɪ'diə/	pomysł
T impressive (adj)	/ɪm'presɪv/	imponujący, robiący wrażenie
indie band (n)	/ˈɪndi ˌbænd/	zespół niezależny
influence (n)	/ˈɪnfluəns/	wpływ
instrumental (adj)	/ˌɪnstɹu'mentəl/	instrumentalny
T keyboardist (n)	/ˈkiːbɔːdɪst/	keyboardzista
T keyboards (n)	/ˈkiːbɔːdz/	keyboard
lead (adj)	/liːd/	prowadzący, czołowy
T lively (adj)	/ˈlaɪvli/	skoczny, żwawy
T loud (adj)	/laʊd/	głośny
lyrics (n)	/ˈlɪrɪks/	tekst piosenki
member (n)	/ˈmembə/	członek
muddy (adj)	/ˈmʌdi/	blotnisty
mystery (adj)	/ˈmɪstəri/	tajemniczy
never (adv)	/ˈnevə/	nigdy
non-stop (adv)	/ˌnɒn 'stɒp/	bez przerwy
often (adv)	/ˈɒfən/	często
once (adv)	/wʌns/	jeden raz
T perform on stage	/pə'fɔːm ɒn 'steɪdʒ/	występować na scenie
performance (n)	/pə'fɔːməns/	przedstawienie, występ
permanent (adj)	/ˈpɜːmənənt/	stały
poetry workshop (n)	/pəʊtri ˌwɜːkʃɒp/	warsztaty poetyckie

professional (adj)	/prə'feʃənəl/	zawodowy, profesjonalny
T quiet (adj)	/ˈkwaɪət/	cichy
raise (v)	/reɪz/	zbierać (pieniądze)
T record a CD	/rɪ'kɔːd ə ˌsiː 'diː/	nagrać płytę
T recorder (n)	/rɪ'kɔːdə/	flet podłużny
T recorder player (n)	/rɪ'kɔːdə ˌpleɪə/	flecista
T saxophone (n)	/ˈsæksə'fəʊn/	saksofon
T saxophonist (n)	/sæksə'fəʊnɪst/	saksofonista
scientist (n)	/ˈsaɪəntɪst/	naukowiec
sell out (v)	/ˌsel 'aʊt/	wyprzedać się
shopping mall (n)	/ˌʃɒpɪŋ ˌmɔːl/	centrum handlowe
T slow (adj)	/sləʊ/	powolny
sometimes (adv)	/ˈsʌmtaɪmz/	czasami
songwriter (n)	/ˈsɒŋraɪtə/	kompozytor piosenek, tekściarz
sound (v)	/saʊnd/	brzmieć
space mission (n)	/ˈspeɪs ˌmɪʃən/	misja kosmiczna
T strange (adj)	/streɪndʒ/	dziwny
suppose (v)	/sə'pəʊz/	przypuszczać
T terrible (adj)	/ˈterəbəl/	straszny
T traditional (adj)	/trə'dɪʃənəl/	tradycyjny
T trumpet (n)	/ˈtrʌmpɪt/	trąbka
T trumpet player (n)	/ˈtrʌmpɪt ˌpleɪə/	trębacz
truth (n)	/truːθ/	prawda
turn off (v)	/ˌtɜːn ˈɒf/	wyłączać
twice (adv)	/twɑɪs/	dwa razy
usually (adv)	/ˈjuːʒuəli/	zwykle
T violin (n)	/ˌvaɪə'liːn/	skrzypce
T violinist (n)	/ˌvaɪə'liːnɪst/	skrzypek
T vocalist (n)	/ˈvəʊkəlɪst/	wokalista
T vocals (n)	/ˈvəʊkəlz/	śpiew
winner (n)	/ˈwɪnə/	zwycięzca



## T USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Bye for now!	Na razie!
I can't stand ...	Nie mogę znieść...
I don't mind ...	Nie mam nic przeciwko...
I hate ...	Nienawidzę...
I really like ...	Naprawdę podoba mi się...
It's not bad, I suppose.	Wydaje mi się, że jest niezła.
One thing you may not know is that ...	Być może nie wiecie, że...
They are brilliant!	Oni są świetni!
Well, I prefer ...	No cóż, wolę...
What about ...?	A co z...?
What do you think of ...? without a doubt	Co sądzisz o...? bez wątplenia