A good film is when the price of the dinner, the cinema admission, and the babysitter were worth it.
Alfred Hitchcock, British film director

7B Going out and staying in

1 READING

a Read the article once and answer the questions.

1 Which event attracted the largest audience?
2 In which event did the organizers lose a large amount of money?



THE BIGGEST MUSIC EVENTS IN HISTORY

Music festivals are huge these days – both in size and in popularity. However, the events attracting the largest crowds occurred when many of us had not even been born. Read on to find out more about four of the biggest concerts of all time.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A WOODSTOCK, 1969

The Woodstock Music & Art Fair changed the history of rock and roll for ever. It was the first time such a large crowd of music fans had gathered in one place. Around 400,000 people, many of them hippies, arrived on 15 August at a dairy farm in Bethel, New York to enjoy 'three days of peace and music'. The first to arrive had purchased tickets, but the temporary fences were cut the day before the festival started, allowing thousands more to enter without paying. Legendary artists like Jimi Hendrix, Janis Joplin, Santana, and The Who were just a few of the 32 acts that appeared on stage that weekend. Others were prevented from performing, including John Lennon, who was refused an entry visa to the US, and Bob Dylan, who was in hospital with one of his children.

B ISLE OF WIGHT, 1970

Although Glastonbury is generally recognized as the biggest music festival in the UK (the Glastonbury Festival in 2013 attracted 135,000 visitors), this event was even bigger. The Isle of Wight Festival started in 1968, and it takes place annually on an island off the south coast of England. Around 10,000 people attended the first festival, which was quite modest compared to the crowd of 600,000 that turned up two years later. Some of them had tickets, but many people watched the event free from the large hill overlooking the site. The main attraction was the impressive line-up: Jimi Hendrix and The Who again, accompanied this time by Joni Mitchell, The Doors, Chicago, and Miles Davis, among others. Unfortunately, the unexpectedly high attendance led to the Isle of Wight Act of 1971, which banned gatherings of more than 5,000 people on the island. However, in 2002 the festival was revived and it has been expanding ever since.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

C US FESTIVAL, 1983

This event was the second of two festivals organized by Steve Wozniak, one of the co-founders of Apple Computers. The 1983 festival was held in Devore, California from 28 May to 30 May and it featured exhibitions of cutting-edge technology, as well as music. All of the big names were there including U2, The Clash, The Ramones, and David Bowie. Despite attracting around 670,000 people, who each paid $37.50 for a three-day pass, Wozniak is estimated to have lost nearly $20 million from the festivals. This is mainly due to the massive fees charged by some of the main acts: David Bowie earned $1 million for his appearance, and Van Halen received $1.5 million. In contrast, The Clash refused to play unless the organizers and some of the other bands donated some money to charity.

D NEW YEAR'S CONCERT RIO, 1994

Instead of opting for a traditional venue like a football stadium, of which there are many in Brazil, the Scottish artist Rod Stewart decided to stage this concert on Copacabana Beach. The event was held on 31 December and it was attended by an estimated three and a half million people. The reason why so many people went along was that the concert was completely free. The singer saw it as a gift to the poor people of Rio de Janeiro and as a way of giving something back to his multitude of fans. The best moment of the concert was when the crowd joined in with the superstar to count down the remaining seconds to the start of the New Year. Rod Stewart's 1994 New Year's concert in Rio appears today in the Guinness Book of Records as the largest free concert in history.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

b Read the article again. Answer the questions with A, B, C, or D.

Which festival…

1 was not allowed to be held for a number of years? ___
2 had the greatest influence on the future of rock music? ___
3 was used by some bands and singers to make a lot of money? ___
4 was sponsored by a singer? ___
5 included singers in the programme who did not play? ___
6 did not charge an entrance fee? ___
7 had six times more visitors in its third year? ___
8 was the last one its organizer was involved with? ___

2 VOCABULARY live entertainment



LIVEWORKSHEETS

a Circle the correct answer.

1 Everybody clapped as the basketball players entered the *arena* / *stage*.
2 The *audience* / *crowd* were so moved when the play finished, there was a minute of complete silence.
3 The players left the pitch during *the interval* / *half time*.
4 The *spectators* / *fans* went wild when the band came on.
5 We were given a *plot* / *programme* as we entered the theatre.
6 The first *performance* / *scene* of the play is set in an old castle.
7 The only seats left were upstairs in the *stalls* / *circle*.

b Read the definitions and write the words.

1 a building where you go and see a play
th*eatre*
2 a person who plays against somebody
o_____
3 the place where the tickets for a play are sold
b_____ o_____
4 the number of points that somebody gets in a game
sc_____
5 the piece of cloth that covers the front of the stage
c_____
6 the sound a referee makes that indicates the end of a football match
f_____ wh_____

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7 an afternoon performance of a play
m_____

8 an additional playing period at the end of a match
e_____ t_____

9 the pieces of paper that allow you to attend a play or sporting event
t_____

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Underline the stress and then write the words in the chart.

arena au|di|ence cur|tain e|vent in|ter|val
ma|ti|nee op|po|nent per|for|mance prog|ramme
spec|ta|tors the|atre

Stress on first syllable	Stress on second syllable
	arena

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4 **GRAMMAR** verb patterns



a (Circle) the correct answer.

1 My friends enjoy *to dance* / *dance* / (*dancing*), so they go clubbing every weekend.
2 I forgot *to book* / *book* / *booking* a table, and when we got to the restaurant, it was full.
3 We'll have to get a taxi because I can't *to start* / *start* / *starting* the car.
4 It's difficult *to get up* / *get up* / *getting up* early after a late night.
5 My sister hates *not to see* / *not see* / *not seeing* her boyfriend during the week.
6 *To go* / *Go* / *Going* to concerts can be very expensive.
7 We decided *not to cook* / *not cook* / *not cooking* last night and we ate out instead.
8 You must *to wear* / *wear* / *wearing* a suit if you want to make a good impression at your interview.
9 Amy is having a party *to celebrate* / *celebrate* / *celebrating* her birthday.
10 I'm fed up with *to watch* / *watch* / *watching* TV. Let's play cards instead.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

b Complete the sentences with the correct form of a verb from the list. Use infinitive with *to*, infinitive without *to*, or gerund.

be	buy	enjoy	get changed	look after
not see	steal	not take	talk	walk

1 Susan can't afford *to buy* a ticket for the Rolling Stones concert.
2 I don't mind _____ the children tonight so that you can go out.
3 After they got home, they kept on _____ until 3 o'clock in the morning.
4 He pretended _____ us because he didn't want to talk to us.
5 Don't wait up for me – I might _____ home late.
6 I ended up _____ home because I'd missed the last bus.
7 I suggested _____ the children because the film wasn't really suitable for them.
8 I suppose we ought _____ before we go out tonight.
9 The man denied _____ my handbag although it was found in his flat.
10 I didn't expect _____ the play as much as I did.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

c Complete the sentences to mean the same thing. Use the past simple form of the verbs.

1 He learned to speak Spanish from his girlfriend. (teach)
His girlfriend *taught him to speak Spanish.*

2 The doctor said that I should rest for a few days. (advise)
The doctor _____ for a few days.

3 Sarah's boss said that she should apply for a promotion. (tell)
Sarah's boss _____ a promotion.

4 Mike's wife said that he should decorate the living room. (ask)
Mike's wife _____ the living room.

5 The police officer shouted 'stop' at me. (order)
The police officer _____ .

6 We asked our neighbours if they would like to come round for dinner. (invite)
We _____ for dinner.

7 My parents said we could stay out till 1.00 a.m. (allow)
My parents _____ until 1.00 a.m.

8 I hoped that the baby would be a girl. (want)
I _____ a girl.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5 LISTENING

a iChecker You are going to hear a radio programme about Jon Jacobs, a man who has made half a million dollars by selling virtual property. Listen and match the names to the definitions.

☐	1 *Entropia Universe*	☐	4 *Planet Calypso*
☐	2 *Neverdie*	☐	5 John Forma Kalun
☐	3 *Club Neverdie*	☐	6 *Rocktropia*

a the person who bought part of the space station
b Jon Jacobs' space station in the game
c an online game
d Jon Jacobs' new venture
e Jon Jacobs' avatar
f the most important planet in the game

b Listen again and choose the right answer.

1 Jon Jacobs spends his time…
   a working and playing computer games.
   b advising gamers on how to invest their money.
   c making his own computer games.
2 Mr Jacobs got the money for the asteroid from…
   a another player.
   b the bank.
   c his family.
3 Mr Jacobs earned $200,000 a year from *Club Neverdie*…
   a because it had a lot of different shops.
   b because people went there to dance.
   c because it attracted a lot of players.

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4 The current record for the largest single virtual transaction is…
   a $335,000.
   b $500,000.
   c $635,000.
5 Jon Jacobs sold *Club Neverdie* because he wanted to…
   a develop a new computer game.
   b sponsor live music events.
   c do something new in the same game.

LIVEWORKSHEETS