

## ENGLISH VOCABULARY

### TOPIC 3: MUSIC (CON'T)

☺ **Exercise 10:** Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in brackets.

|                     |                |                  |                |               |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| <i>exhilarating</i> | <i>idle</i>    | <i>indulge</i>   | <i>pastime</i> | <i>pursue</i> |
| <i>recreation</i>   | <i>respite</i> | <i>socialise</i> | <i>trivial</i> | <i>unwind</i> |

#### *The beginnings of modern leisure*

During the first half of the nineteenth century, more and more people were employed in factories, working 14- or 15- hour days that left them little time for hobbies, sport or any other form of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and meant they weren't able to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ with friends. A key breakthrough in Britain came with the Ten Hour Act (1847), which limited the working day and ensured that workers got some (3) \_\_\_\_\_ from their jobs. People now had a least some time to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ from work at the end of the day and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.

Not everyone approved. Many members of the middle class hated the idea of the workers being (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and believed that they would waste their time on (7) \_\_\_\_\_ matters instead of (8) \_\_\_\_\_ productive activities, such as education or going to church. The workers, however, found the new freedom (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and threw themselves into new (10) \_\_\_\_\_ with enthusiasm.

☺ **Exercise 11.** Study the underlined expressions/ idioms below. Match them to the definitions.

- I like the new Madonna hit. It has a catchy melody.
- Their latest single always gets me in an energetic mood. It has a fast tempo.
- I can't stand the new Ricky Martin song. It's very cheesy.
- I never get bored of listening to Yesterday by the Beatles. It's a timeless classic.
- I used to listen to this song a lot in my childhood. It brings back memories.
- They were playing the song in every bar, cafe and nightclub. It was a smash hit.
- Mark wanted to quit his job, but after he was offered a higher salary, he changed his tune very quickly.
- Charlotte hardly studied at all. She will have to face the music when the exam results are posted.
- We don't have a plan. We'll just have to play it by ear.

10. The news that France won the world cup, was music to my ears.

11. I can't remember his face, but his name rings a bell.

12. We know you're a successful writer now. There's no need to blow your own trump.

13. This recipe definitely needs some fine tuning in order to make a delicious cake.

a. *adjustment*

b. *boast*

c. *changed his mind*

d. *deal with a difficult situation/accept the unpleasant consequences of your actions*

e. *deal with a situation as it develops*

f. *is somewhere in my memory (but not very clear)*

g. *very pleasant to hear*

h. *never goes out of fashion?*

i. *tries too hard to be emotional and is not very original?*

j. *is very memorable and makes you repeat the tune in your head all the time?*

k. *is unusually successful and popular everywhere?*

l. *has an energetic beat?*

m. *is nostalgic?*

## **READING**

**Exercise 1: Choose the correct answer for the questions that follow the text.**

### **Classical music**

All over the world people listen to classical music. Classical music is difficult to describe. It means different things to different people.

Some famous classical composers were Bach, Vivaldi, Haydn, and Mozart. In their music, they did not tell a story or show strong emotion. They wanted to make a beautiful, interesting design. They wanted-to write lovely sounds.

Then composers started to interpret ideas. They told stories about wars, armies and soldiers. They wrote about religion. Sometimes they composed music for holidays. They told love stories and showed strong emotion. Some of these compete were Beethoven, Schumann Chopin, Mendelssohn, Wagner, and Tchaikovsky.

Classical music stays with people a long time. Bach wrote about 300 years ago, Beethoven wrote about 200 years ago, and Tchaikovsky wrote over 100 years ago.

Sometimes people close their eyes to listen to classical music. When they close their eyes, they can see the design. They can listen to the same classical music many times and enjoy it.

Sometimes it is difficult to understand. The listener has to think about it. However, we can all learn to enjoy some classical music. It is very important to people.

1. *Classical music is famous* \_\_\_\_\_

- A. in the Western                      B. in Europe                      C. in the United States                      D. all over the world

2. *The first* \_\_\_\_\_ *classical composers wanted to*

- A. tell stories about religion                      B. write lovely sounds  
C. show strong emotion                      D. B and C

3. *What kind of stories did some composers not tell in their music?*

- A. love                      B. wars                      C. religion                      D. racial integration

4. *Beethoven* \_\_\_\_\_

- A. composed his music a long time ago.  
B. just wanted to make an interesting design.  
C. did not tell a story.  
D. wrote sonic music that was difficult to understand.

5. *People sometimes close their eyes when they listen to classical music in order to* \_\_\_\_\_

- A. understand it clearly.  
B. think about the design.  
C. form the picture of the design in their mind.  
D. hear the same classical music many times.

6. *Classical music* \_\_\_\_\_

- A. is different from people to people.  
B. is difficult to understand so the listener always has to think about it.  
C. was composed by famous musicians very long time ago.  
D. is necessary for people because it makes life more colorful

**Exercise 2: Choose the appropriate word to complete the passage.**

In the 1960s, the Beatles were probably the most famous pop group in the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ world. Since then, there have been a great many groups that have (2) \_\_\_\_\_ enormous fame, so it is perhaps difficult now to imagine (3) \_\_\_\_\_ sensational the Beatles were at the time. They were four boys from the north of England and none of them had any (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in music. The Beatles



changed pop music. They were the first pop group to achieve great (5) \_\_\_\_\_ from songs they had written themselves. After that it became common for groups and singers to write their own songs. However, the Beatles did not have a long (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Their first hit record was in 1963 and they split up in 1970. They stopped doing (7) \_\_\_\_\_ performances in 1966 because it had become too dangerous for them - their fans were so excited that they surrounded them and tried to take their clothes as (8) \_\_\_\_\_! However, today some of their songs (9) \_\_\_\_\_ as famous as they were when they first came out. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the world, many people can sing part of a Beatles song if you ask them.

- |     |               |               |               |                |
|-----|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1.  | A. whole      | B. most       | C. all        | D. every       |
| 2.  | A. made       | B. achieved   | C. found      | D. done        |
| 3.  | A. what       | B. when       | C. why        | D. how         |
| 4.  | A. training   | B. teaching   | C. playing    | D. performing. |
| 5.  | A. wealth     | B. success    | C. attainment | D. failure     |
| 6.  | A. job        | B. profession | C. life       | D. career      |
| 7.  | A. direct     | B. living     | C. live       | D. life        |
| 8.  | A. gifts      | B. presents   | C. souvenirs  | D. memories    |
| 9.  | A. become     | B. remain     | C. get        | D. turned out  |
| 10. | A. Throughout | B. On         | C. All        | D. For         |

**Exercise 3: Choose the one option - a, b, c or d - that best completes the passage**

Everyone loves music, it seems. And there's little reason to wonder why. There is so much music (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from which to choose. And there is a category of music to appeal to every (2) \_\_\_\_\_. The major groups of music are divided broadly (3) \_\_\_\_\_ classical, popular, and jazz. Within these broad groups are many other subcategories. For example, (4) \_\_\_\_\_ disparate types of music as movie sound tracks rhythm and blue, rock, and rap all fit within the category of popular music.

Another reason that music is so (5) \_\_\_\_\_ is the variety of settings in which one can enjoy his or her (6) \_\_\_\_\_ kind of music. You can go to the church to hear great religious music, or to the concert hall to hear a well-known classical (7) \_\_\_\_\_. On another night, you might go to the small club to listen to an up-and-coming jazz group (8) \_\_\_\_\_ you enjoy a rink. A few nights later, you might go with some friends to join thousands of other people in a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to hear your favorite rock band play in your city on a world tour. And, back your house or apartment, you can (10) \_\_\_\_\_ while you put in a tape or CD and listen to your favorite artists again and again in your own home.

- |                  |              |               |             |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. convenient | B. available | C. accessible | D. required |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|

- |                |             |             |                |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 2. A. want     | B. desire   | C. interest | D. taste       |
| 3. A. on       | B. in       | C. into     | D. up          |
| 4. A. so       | B. some     | C. any      | D. such        |
| 5. A. familiar | B. popular  | C. famous   | D. cheerful    |
| 6. A. favorite | B. best     | C. ideal    | D. selected    |
| 7. A. music    | B. symphony | C. ballad   | D. category    |
| 8. A. during   | B. where    | C. while    | D. which       |
| 9. A. stadium  | B. theater  | C. stage    | D. discotheque |
| 10. A. prefer  | B. appeal   | C. relax    | D. interest    |

### COMMUNICATION

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct response to each of the following exchanges

- “When will the conference finish?” - “\_\_\_\_\_”  
 A. No, it won't  
 B. Maybe 10:00 a.m.  
 C. It finished at 9:30 a.m.  
 D. Yes, it's very interesting
- “What was your major at university?” - “\_\_\_\_\_”  
 A. Economics.  
 B. University of Cambridge.  
 C. It's up to my decision.  
 D. I'll choose Physics.
- “Pardon me, where can I find the restroom?” - “\_\_\_\_\_”  
 A. I want to find the restroom.  
 B. Here you are.  
 C. It has only one.  
 D. To the left of the shoe department.
- “Excuse me, I would like to book two double rooms.” - “\_\_\_\_\_”  
 A. You need to fill out this application form.  
 B. Thank you for booking.  
 C. Sorry, we only have one double room left.  
 D. The rooms have been cleaned already.
- “Thank you for your birthday gift, I really like it.” - “\_\_\_\_\_”  
 A. I'm happy you like it.  
 B. Of course, it's valuable.  
 C. Not at all.  
 D. It's nice of you.
- “My print machine's run out of paper” - “\_\_\_\_\_”  
 A. You used to much.  
 B. Wait a minute.  
 C. I'll give you a bottle of ink.

D. I'll go and get some from the office supply store.

7. "Why don't you go shopping with me this Sunday?" - "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. OK, I'll call you soon

B. It's none of your business.

C. Sorry, I have to work overtime

D. Not bad.

8. "You've already finished the project, haven't you?" - "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. Yes, this project is mine

B. Sorry, but I need more time.

C. I'll arrive here in 5 minutes.

D. We've been given a new project.

9. "What a lovely cat you have!" - "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. That's a nice cat.

B. Thanks. My mom gave it to me last week.

C. Thanks, it's my pet.

D. It's very naughty.

10. "How frequently do you go to the supermarket?" - "\_\_\_\_\_"

A. At least once a week.

B. Yes, it's important to do it every day.

C. I want to buy some fruits.

D. It takes me 5 minutes.

--- THE END ---