

Part 6 (Gapped text)

What is being tested?

In Part 6, you will be tested on your understanding of how a text is structured.

What do you have to do?

- Read through the text, from which six sentences have been removed.
- Read the seven sentences (there is an extra one which doesn't fit anywhere) and decide which sentence best fits each gap.
- Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

Strategy

- 1 Read the title and sub-heading to get an idea about the topic of the text.
- 2 Read the main text carefully to make sure you understand what it is about.
- 3 Read the section before and after each gap and predict what information is missing from each gap.
- 4 Underline any nouns, pronouns, linkers, etc. which will help you to find a link.
- 5 Read the seven sentences and look for clues that will connect them to the gaps. Look for topic words, synonyms and reference words.
- 6 If you are not sure about what goes in a gap, go on to the next question and return to it later.
- 7 When you have finished, read through the completed text to check that it makes sense. Make sure you have filled in all the gaps and not used any sentences more than once.
- 8 Try the extra sentence in each gap again to make sure that it doesn't fit anywhere.
- 9 Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Activity: Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from sentences A-G the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence that you do not need to use.

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 Hodgkinson 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. He rejects the claim that angry mods and rockers and rebellious punks were driven by a spirit of protest, explaining, '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. **5** 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. **6**

- 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.