

6 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **A**

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

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

- Do you fancy _____ (go) for a walk in the park?
- You should practise _____ (speak) English whenever you get the opportunity.
- The shop assistant refused _____ (give) me a refund.
- I can't remember _____ (have) a doll when I was a little girl.
- You'd better _____ (ring) Darren and tell him we'll be late.
- Have you tried _____ (sleep) on the other side of the bed?
- We can't wait _____ (see) your new house.
- My boss makes me _____ (work) at the weekend sometimes.
- No one forgets _____ (see) Venice for the first time.
- Could you let me _____ (speak), please!

10

2 Underline the correct word(s).

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

- Did you **use to** / **used to** do much sport at school?
- Driving on the left was weird at first, but I **use to** / 'm **used to** it now.
- We **would** / **used to** be very good children most of the time.
- I **wasn't used to** / **didn't use to** eat fish at all, but I have it occasionally now.
- Sam **usually** / **use to** goes to work by bus, but he decided to walk today.
- Clara and Tom used to **be** / **being** a couple, but they've split up now.
- I 'm **not used to** / **didn't use to** speaking so much English – it's tiring!
- I can't **get used to** / **be used to** this new operating system. I prefer the old one.
- On a free afternoon, I **often** / 'm **used to** drive to the coast and do some surfing.

10 My mother **would** / **use to** always bake cakes on Saturdays when I was young – I loved it!

10

Grammar total 20

VOCABULARY

3 Complete the words in the sentences.

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

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

6

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

- Why are you _____? Are you tired or just bored?
snoring napping yawning
- I didn't hear you get back last night, I was _____ asleep.
fast deep fallen
- I use a special _____ that gives my long neck enough support.
duvet blanket pillow
- I used to suffer from _____. I would lie awake for hours every night.
insomnia jet-lag nightmares
- When it's really hot in summer, I just sleep under a _____.
pillow sheet duvet
- If you eat too much late at night, it will _____ you awake.
stay keep make
- My uncle gets up very early but he sometimes has a _____ in the afternoons.
dream yawn nap

6 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **A**

- 8 You don't need to worry about _____ – that alarm clock's incredibly loud.
oversleeping having a siesta keeping awake

 8

5 Underline the correct word(s).

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

- I love the **architecture** / **graffiti** in Rome – there are so many beautiful buildings.
- My aunt once visited a **psychic** / **psychologist** to try and contact my dead uncle.
- Baristas** / **Macchiatos** make your coffee in a coffee shop.
- Carlo is one of the best **chauffeurs** / **chefs** around – his restaurant is always booked up.
- Hélène Grimaud is performing Brahms Piano **Concerto** / **Symphony** no.1 tonight.
- I've sent Janet some flowers – a lovely **bouquet** / **croissant** of roses.

 6

 Vocabulary total 20

PRONUNCIATION

6 Match the words with the same sound.

bass guitar saxophone
~~yawn~~ log alarm pillow

Example: orchestra yawn

- photograph _____
- awake _____
- cacophany _____
- encore _____
- guitar _____

 5

7 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: croissant

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

 5

 Pronunciation total 10

 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 50

6 Reading and Writing **A**

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.

Music and Mood

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. (— 2 —) 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. 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. 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. (— 3 —) First of all, it can be used as a reward when someone behaves in the required way. For example, for paying attention to homework for ten minutes, a child can be given the opportunity to listen to music for five minutes. Second, it can be used to help increase attention to ‘boring’ academic tasks such as memorization, 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 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 soothe away stress. Calming background music can help patients in hospital feel less bad-tempered. It can also help elderly patients in nursing homes who are very ill feel calmer. Music, wisely chosen, lowers stress hormone levels. (— 5 —) Knowing that certain kinds of music can reduce stress is one thing. Being attentive in choosing what kind of music to listen to is another. So, choose your music as carefully as you choose your food and friends.

- A Music helps decrease worries in the elderly, new mothers, and children too.
- B And in modern times, shopping malls play music to attract customers and keep them in the store.
- C This can be used to help children and teenagers with attention problems in several ways.
- D However, it’s difficult to explain how exactly it works.
- E On the other hand, parents of teenagers know that certain kinds of music, particularly at high volumes, can cause stress.
- F Despite these differences, however, there are some common responses to music.

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 **A**

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 the music they listen to. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter you do not need to use.

- A I like classical music because it has no words.
- B Hip-hop music is great fun.
- C For me, jazz music is comforting.
- D If I'm alone, I listen to pop music.
- E Rock music makes me feel more lively.
- F I've become quite interested in folk 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 Beyoncé's latest business deals with **perfumes** / **games** / **drinks**.
- 2 Beyoncé's fashion company is named after **her mother** / **a clothes designer** / **a computer company**.
- 3 Initially, clothes by Beyoncé's company could be bought in **the US** / **the US and Canada** / **the US, Canada and Brazil**.
- 4 The charity Beyoncé and Kelly Rowland set up dealt with **food** / **clothing** / **houses** for people who suffered in the hurricane.
- 5 To raise money for her latest campaign, Beyoncé **released a new song** / **produced an album with other celebrities** / **appeared in a concert**.

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Listening total		10
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SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 Which / musical instrument / like / learn / play?
Why?
- 2 Would / rather / listen / live music / recorded music?
Why?
- 3 What sort of music / listen to and why?
- 4 What / usually do before / go to bed?
- 5 How much sleep / usually get each night?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Listen to your partner talking about a person's personality. Do you agree with him / her?

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

'A day without listening to music is an empty day.'

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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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 cycled today.
- Peter and Jo 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** cycle 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.

	10
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2 Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

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

- We'd better _____ (ring) 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) Rhona's new scooter – it's a Vespa.
- The company have refused _____ (give) me my money back.
- Would you please let someone else _____ (speak), please!
- Does your company ever make you _____ (work) at weekends?
- I'll never forget _____ (see) the Grand Canyon at sunset – it was incredible!
- Does anyone fancy _____ (go) to the cinema this evening?

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

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Grammar total		20
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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 auntie.
- Baristas** / **Macchiatos** have to do 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 from Anne to say thank you.

	6
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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

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

- 7 Sorry I keep _____. I'm not tired, just a bit bored with this film.
snoring napping yawning
- 8 It's too hot to have much 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.

 6

Vocabulary total	<input type="checkbox"/> 20
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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.

concerto bouquet ballet
soprano ~~chorus~~ chauffeur

Example: orchestra chorus

- en**core _____
- guitar _____
- photograph _____
- awake _____
- croi**ssant _____

 5

Pronunciation total	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	<input type="checkbox"/> 50
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6 Reading and Writing **B**

READING

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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, 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 soothe away stress. Calming background music can help patients in hospital feel less bad-tempered. It can also help elderly patients in nursing homes who are very ill 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 also.
- 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 behaviour.
- 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:

5

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.

5

Listening total 10

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

Listening and Speaking total 30

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation**GRAMMAR**

- 1**
- 1 going
 - 2 speaking
 - 3 to give
 - 4 having
 - 5 ring
 - 6 sleeping
 - 7 to see
 - 8 work
 - 9 seeing
 - 10 speak
- 2**
- 1 use to
 - 2 'm used to
 - 3 used to
 - 4 didn't use to
 - 5 usually
 - 6 be
 - 7 'm not used to
 - 8 get used to
 - 9 often
 - 10 would

VOCABULARY

- 3**
- 1 encore
 - 2 flute
 - 3 soprano
 - 4 genres
 - 5 conductor
 - 6 cello
- 4**
- 1 yawning
 - 2 fast
 - 3 pillow
 - 4 insomnia
 - 5 sheet
 - 6 keep
 - 7 nap
 - 8 oversleeping
- 5**
- 1 architecture
 - 2 psychic
 - 3 Baristas
 - 4 chefs
 - 5 Concerto
 - 6 bouquet

PRONUNCIATION

- 6**
- 1 pillow
 - 2 bass guitar
 - 3 saxophone
 - 4 log
 - 5 alarm
- 7**
- 1 ar|chi|tec|ture
 - 2 phi|lo|so|phy
 - 3 or|che|stra
 - 4 in|som|ni|a
 - 5 hy|po|chon|dri|ac

Reading and Writing**READING**

- 1**
- 1 B
 - 2 F
 - 3 C
 - 4 A
 - 5 E

WRITING

Student's own answers.

Task completion: The task is fully completed and the answer easy to understand. (4 marks)

Grammar: The student uses appropriate structures to achieve the task. Minor errors do not obscure the meaning. (3 marks)

Vocabulary: The student uses a sufficient range of words and phrases to communicate the message clearly. (3 marks)

Listening and Speaking**LISTENING**

- 1 Speaker 1: E
Speaker 2: A
Speaker 3: F
Speaker 4: D
Speaker 5: C
- 2 1 perfumes
2 a clothes designer
3 the US and Canada
4 houses
5 appeared in a concert

SPEAKING**Interactive communication and oral production:**

The student communicates effectively with his / her partner, asking and answering simple questions, and where necessary initiating conversation, and responding. The student uses appropriate strategies to complete the task successfully. (10 marks)

Grammar and Vocabulary: The student uses a sufficient range of vocabulary and structure to communicate clearly. Minor occasional errors do not impede communication. (5 marks)

Pronunciation: The student's intonation, stress, and articulation of sounds make the message clear and comprehensible. (5 marks)

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation**GRAMMAR**

- 1**
- 1 usually
 - 2 be
 - 3 'm not used to
 - 4 used to
 - 5 would
 - 6 get used to
 - 7 often
 - 8 use to
 - 9 'm used to
 - 10 didn't use to

- 2**
- 1 ring
 - 2 sleeping
 - 3 to see
 - 4 to give
 - 5 speak
 - 6 work
 - 7 seeing
 - 8 going
 - 9 speaking
 - 10 having

VOCABULARY

- 3**
- 1 architecture
 - 2 psychic
 - 3 Baristas
 - 4 chefs
 - 5 Concerto
 - 6 bouquet

- 4**
- 1 oversleeping
 - 2 keep
 - 3 nap
 - 4 fast
 - 5 insomnia
 - 6 pillow
 - 7 yawning
 - 8 sheet

- 5**
- 1 conductor
 - 2 genres
 - 3 encore
 - 4 cello
 - 5 flute
 - 6 soprano

PRONUNCIATION

- 6**
- 1 or|che|stra
 - 2 in|som|ni|a
 - 3 hy|po|chon|dri|ac
 - 4 ar|chi|tec|ture
 - 5 phi|lo|so|phy

- 7**
- 1 concerto
 - 2 soprano
 - 3 chauffeur
 - 4 bouquet
 - 5 ballet

Reading and Writing**READING**

- 1**
- 1 B
 - 2 F
 - 3 C
 - 4 A
 - 5 E

WRITING

Student's own answers.

Task completion: The task is fully completed and the answer easy to understand. (4 marks)

Grammar: The student uses appropriate structures to achieve the task. Minor errors do not obscure the meaning. (3 marks)

Vocabulary: The student uses a sufficient range of words and phrases to communicate the message clearly. (3 marks)

Listening and Speaking

LISTENING

- 1 Speaker 1: F
Speaker 2: D
Speaker 3: C
Speaker 4: B
Speaker 5: E
- 2 1 games
2 grandmother's
3 Brazil
4 2005
5 other famous people

SPEAKING

Interactive communication and oral production:

The student communicates effectively with his / her partner, asking and answering simple questions, and where necessary initiating conversation, and responding. The student uses appropriate strategies to complete the task successfully. (10 marks)

Grammar and Vocabulary: The student uses a sufficient range of vocabulary and structure to communicate clearly. Minor occasional errors do not impede communication. (5 marks)

Pronunciation: The student's intonation, stress, and articulation of sounds make the message clear and comprehensible. (5 marks)

FILE 6

Listening 1

- Speaker 1** Well, you'd probably expect someone of my age to be really into hip-hop or pop music, and don't get me wrong, I really like that kind of stuff too. But most of the time you'll find me listening to rock. It makes me feel like getting up and doing something, you know, sort of gives me energy, and that's why I love it.
- Speaker 2** I actually write songs for quite a well-known pop group, and I suppose it's because I'm so involved with that end of things that I prefer listening to just classical music in my free time. I especially like pieces written for orchestras.
- Speaker 3** I like most kinds of music, actually, well, except for classical really. Pop's not bad, and rock's pretty cool as well, but I've recently started listening to a lot of songs in the traditional Scottish style and I'm quite into that kind of thing now. I like it because of the local instruments they use.
- Speaker 4** My family's really into music – my mum teaches violin at a local school and my dad's a jazz musician, so I have to listen to him practising. When it's just me and my iPod though, I have the latest chart hits on and, um, I don't really have a favourite artist – I listen to lots of different people, and especially love boy bands.
- Speaker 5** I'm quite fussy about what I listen to actually. I listen to classical music quite often when I'm driving – don't know why – it just seems to be a habit I've got. Most of the time, though, at home, I'll turn on some jazz because I find it very relaxing. Rock's not really my thing. I think it's too loud!

FILE 6

Listening 2

Hi everyone! My presentation today is on Beyoncé – as you know I'm her biggest fan! Anyway, I'm not going to talk about all the usual things because most of us know those. Instead, I'm going to tell you about some of the other things she's involved in, and for which she may be less well known.

Since 2002, Beyoncé has worked with the drinks company Pepsi, and she's appeared in several of their adverts along with other well-known pop stars. She's also worked with some famous fashion designers, promoting their perfumes. She brought out her own perfume in 2010, not long after she started to work with one of these designers. She's had deals with video-games companies, for example Nintendo, since 1999.

In 2005, Beyoncé and her mother started a fashion company called the House of Dereon. They gave it this name in honour of Beyoncé's grandmother who has the surname Dereon, and is well known for making clothes. The collection includes everything from outerwear, like coats and jackets, to shoes and handbags, and was originally sold only in the US and Canada, but since 2010 has also been available in Brazil.

Beyoncé also does a lot of work for various charities, and has helped raise millions of dollars for good causes. After Hurricane Katrina in 2005, she set up a group with her friend and ex-band member Kelly Rowland to provide housing for all those who'd lost their homes in the hurricane in the area around the city of Houston, Texas, where she was born. This group then went on to work with other charities in the city which provide food and clothing for those who need it, and it also provided help when Hurricane Ike struck the area three years later in 2008.

More recently, in 2013, Beyoncé announced that she would be working on a special campaign called 'Chime for Change'. The aim of this is to fight for women's and girl's rights all over the world – no matter where they are or how old they are – and allow them to make their voice heard. Now, as a mother herself, this is something she feels very strongly about. To raise money for this cause, Beyoncé took part in a concert alongside many other celebrities in London in June 2013.

So, that's a little more about Beyoncé and if ...