

READING

Multiple-choice

4 Look at the photo and read the title of the article. Can you predict what it is going to be about?

5 **EXAM TASK** Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Mozart Effect

In 1993, researchers at the University of California discovered that students who listened to Mozart's *Sonata for Two Pianos in D Major* significantly increased their intelligence test marks. Even rats were found to run faster and do various tasks more accurately after listening to Mozart than after listening to other kinds of music. This discovery became known as the Mozart Effect and had a huge impact on people: shops sold out of the music, the state of Georgia reserved \$100,000 so that every new mother could be given a free copy as they left hospital, the state of Florida passed a law that classical music must be played every day in all pre-schools. Pregnant mothers all over the world started playing classical music hoping that it might help them produce more intelligent babies.

In addition, many books have been written and a lot of money has been made from the Mozart Effect theory. For example, Don Campbell, a Mozart Effect expert who has written several books and put together several CDs on the subject, has made more than \$2 million.

Many psychologists, however, disputed the theory. They argued that the original research was only done on adults and that there is in fact no evidence that listening to music has any effect at all on children or babies. Some more research was conducted in Germany, this time including children. It was discovered that the Mozart Effect had only a short-term effect, continuing for only twenty minutes after the music stopped. What's more, they discovered that not everyone who listened to Mozart had better marks in intelligence tests. They discovered that people can achieve better marks by listening to any sort of music, or even listening to a story, as long as you like what you are hearing.

However, the German studies did show that there is one way in which music really can improve your intelligence and that is through music lessons, particularly piano lessons. The studies showed that children who were given music lessons before the age of seven, as opposed to drama lessons or no extra lessons, performed better in intelligence tests. The experts are unsure about the reason for this, but suggest that it could be that in music lessons pupils use a variety of mental skills, including accurate finger movement, memory skills and listening for rhythm.



- 1 What could rats do after listening to Mozart?
A run in the same direction
B move more quickly than before
C complete certain activities with no mistakes
D respond to different types of classical music
- 2 What happened after the discovery?
A A lot of people bought Mozart's music.
B Every Georgia resident got a CD with Mozart's music.
C In Florida, Mozart's music was played in hospitals.
D Pregnant mothers learned to play Mozart's music.
- 3 What did Don Campbell do?
A He became a respected writer.
B He conducted a lot of research in Germany.
C He profited from people's interest in babies and music.
D He made CDs with his own music.
- 4 What did the Mozart Effect **NOT** do?
A last a long time
B have benefits for adults
C help some people get better scores in intelligence tests
D affect different people in different ways
- 5 Why do music lessons help to improve your intelligence?
A They practice physical skills.
B They are similar to drama lessons.
C Students can take them before the age of seven.
D They teach you a range of different abilities.

WRITING

Blog post

6 **EXAM TASK** Write a description of a memorable concert you have been to. Write a post on your blog saying:

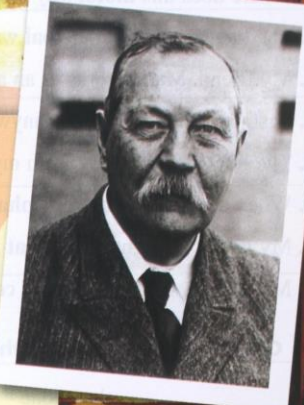
- ▶ when and where it took place,
- ▶ what the atmosphere was like,
- ▶ why it was a memorable event.

Write a blog post of at least 100 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or other personal information. Start your post in an appropriate way.





Sir Arthur Conan Doyle **became** very famous for writing his Sherlock Holmes stories which **used to be** my favourite detective stories. He was born in Scotland in 1859 and **studied** medicine at Edinburgh University. He **worked** as a doctor for several years, but at some point he **started** writing adventure and detective stories. He **wrote** his first story in 1887 and in the next twenty years fifty more stories **followed**. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle **died** in 1930 at the age of seventy-one.



Past Simple

I watched / left	He watched / left
Did you watch / leave?	Did she watch / leave?
We didn't watch / leave	They didn't watch / leave

We use the **Past Simple**:

- to describe actions that started and were completed at a specific time in the past.
Robert's team won the match last Sunday.
- for habitual or repeated actions in the past (often with adverbs of frequency).
We always went camping by the lake in the summer.
- for completed actions that took place one after the other in the past.
Sean had a hot bath, listened to the news and went straight to bed.
- to describe permanent situations in the past.
Larry lived in the country when he was a child.

Time Expressions

always, never, often, usually, sometimes, etc.
yesterday (evening), a week ago, last month,
in August, in 2010, at 6:00, on 4th January,
before/after school, work, etc.

Used to + Infinitive (Base form)

I used to travel	He used to drive
Did you use to travel?	Did he use to drive?
They didn't use to travel	She didn't use to drive

Used to + infinitive (base form) is used:

- to describe permanent past situations.
Alfred used to be overweight when he was a child.
- to describe past habits.
Paul used to play football but now he prefers basketball.
- for repeated actions in the past.
They used to go jogging before breakfast, but they don't any more.

Be/Get used to + gerund (-ing form)

I am used to working	He's used to working
Are you used to working?	Is she used to working?
They aren't used to working	It isn't used to working

- **be used to + gerund (-ing form)**

= be accustomed to doing something

Sandy isn't used to getting up very early in the morning.

- **get used to + gerund (-ing form)**

= become accustomed to something

As time went by, she got used to living in a village up in the mountains.

Grammar Practice

A Complete the dialogues with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: I _____ (phone) you yesterday evening, but you _____ (not / be) home.
 _____ your mother _____ (tell) you?
 B: No, she probably _____ (forget) all about it.
 A: I also _____ (try) to call you on your mobile phone, but with no luck.
 B: Actually, I _____ (not / have) it with me. What _____ you _____ (want) to tell me?
 A: I _____ (need) you to fix my laptop. Can you please come now to take a look?
 B: OK, I'm coming in half an hour.
2. A: What _____ you _____ (do) yesterday afternoon?
 B: Not much. I _____ (stay) home and _____ (relax) a bit. I _____ (do) some reading and _____ (sleep) for an hour or so.
 A: I guess you _____ (need) some rest after all that work, didn't you?
3. A: _____ the children _____ (have) a good time at the circus?
 B: Yes, they _____ (say) it _____ (be) fantastic. They really _____ (love) the acrobats and the jugglers.
4. A: _____ you _____ (go) bowling on Friday evening?
 B: No, we _____ (watch) a documentary at Stan's house but we _____ (not / like) it all. We all _____ (find) it rather boring.
5. A: Where _____ the Walkers _____ (spend) their holiday last summer?
 B: They _____ (travel) to Peru. They _____ (visit) amazing sights and _____ (take) lots of photos.
 A: Lucky them! I bet it _____ (be) a really exciting trip. I'd love to travel to Peru, too.

B Choose the correct answer, a, b or c.

1. Martin _____ very fast, but he can't any more.
 a. used to run b. was used to running c. got used to running
2. Sheila _____ doing the housework all by herself.
 a. used to b. is used to c. didn't use to
3. _____ out more a few years ago?
 a. Used they to go b. Do they get used to going c. Did they use to go
4. Soon Brian _____ living abroad away from his family and friends.
 a. got used to b. used to c. is used to
5. There _____ a bookshop here, but they closed it down three years ago.
 a. get used to be b. is used to being c. used to be
6. My parents _____ surfing the Net.
 a. used to b. are getting used to c. didn't use to

C Circle the correct answer.

1. When Sam **is / was** a young boy, he **is getting used to / used to** go everywhere with his brother.
2. What time **you got / did you get** home last night?
3. Fred finally **got used to / used to** riding a motorcycle.
4. He **used to play / is used to playing** golf for years but he **gave it up / gives it up**.
5. Did Brian **use to collect / used to collecting** stamps?
6. James **is used to calling / called** and **promised / promise** to come home early.

D Complete the e-mail with the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

Dear Samantha,

Thanks for your e-mail. It (1) _____ (be) really great to hear from you after all that time. I'm glad you're having a good time in your new house in Liverpool. I hope your life is a lot more exciting than mine. Yesterday we (2) _____ (visit) my grandmother in the country. My sister and I (3) _____ (help) her with the cooking and then (4) _____ (go) for a walk by the river. After we (5) _____ (have) lunch, we (6) _____ (climb) up the oak tree in the garden and (7) _____ (stay) in our old tree-house all afternoon reading books, as we (8) _____ (use) to do when we (9) _____ (be) children. We (10) _____ (leave) at six and (11) _____ (return) home late in the evening. It (12) _____ (not / be) that exciting, but at least it was something different from what we (13) _____ (do) last weekend. That's how I (14) _____ (spend) the day yesterday. How about you? What (15) _____ (you / do) yesterday? Write back and tell me how you're doing.

Love,
Karen

E Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first one, using the word given. You must use between two and five words including the word given.

1. When did Debbie's plane take off?
ago How long _____ take off?
2. Professor Tate finished his speech and then we left.
leave We _____ until Professor Tate finished his speech.
3. Ted never did extreme sports in the past.
do Ted never _____ extreme sports.
4. Walter doesn't work as a shop assistant any more.
used Walter _____ as a shop assistant.
5. How long ago is it since Mark moved to Venezuela?
move When _____ to Venezuela?
6. Rita didn't have a break until she completed her project.
then Rita completed her project first and _____ break.
7. I didn't like nuts at first, but after a while I started to eat them.
used I didn't like nuts at first, but after a while I got _____ eating them.

Vocabulary Practice

A Fill in the word formation table and complete the sentences using the correct derivative.

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
1. _____	(un)happiness	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	satisfactorily
3. confuse	_____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	(in)direct	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	entertainingly

- The instructions he gave us were very _____. **CONFUSE**
- Ian managed to speak _____ to the manager. **DIRECT**
- Most people believe that money doesn't bring _____. **HAPPY**
- Edgar completed his work _____. **SATISFY**
- He believes that job _____ is more important than money. **SATISFY**
- The twins are playing _____ with their new toys. **HAPPY**
- The book I read was both educational and _____. **ENTERTAIN**
- Unfortunately it's not always easy to keep everybody _____. **SATISFY**
- Her son became the _____ of a well-known hotel. **DIRECT**
- I stopped to ask if I was going in the right _____. **DIRECT**

B Complete using the correct form of the words given below.

- job** (n): the work sb does to earn money; employment
task (n): activity sb has to do, usually as part of a larger project
work (n): particular tasks sb has to do in their job; the place where sb does their work
site (n): place
the sights (n): places that are of interest to tourists

- I'm sorry, but I can't talk to you right now. I've got loads of _____ to do.
- It's true that there are few _____ opportunities in that small town.
- They finally chose the _____ for the new shopping centre.
- It takes Jonathan an hour and a half to go to _____ every day.
- Alan and his wife spent a whole week in Paris looking at the _____.
- They asked him to perform a couple of simple _____ on the computer.

