

EPISODE 111
LEVEL A1.2/A2.1

READING COMPREHENSION



MUSIC



Ben is a **musician**. He has always dreamt of having his own **band** (= a group of musicians) and now his dreams have come true. His band is called 'Rabbit'. Ben is the **lead singer** (= the main singer in the group) and the **composer** (= someone who writes music) of most of their **songs**. They play different **types of music**, such as rock, pop or blues. This year they are planning to **release** their first **record** (= make the CD available for the public). 'Our songs are mainly about love' – says Ben. 'I **compose**, and Bob – the **drummer** – writes **lyrics**' (= the words of a song). 'I think we are talented enough to be successful and famous'.

More contexts for the new words:

- This radio station plays all of your favorite **tunes**. (= pieces of music, songs)
- The best thing about the film is its **soundtrack**. (= the music of a film)

EXERCISE 1

Give words for the definitions



1. the main singer in the group = a l..... singer
2. someone who plays drums = a d.....
3. a music group = a b.....
4. the music played during a film = s.....
5. the words of a song = l.....
6. a piece of music = a t.....



EXERCISE 2

Complete the question with correct words and then answer them.

1. What t..... of music do you like listening to?
2. What's your favourite b.....?
3. Would you like to be a m.....? Why/ why not?

ENGLISH IN USE



This time we are going to look at the difference between *too* and *enough*. We use *too* and *enough* with adjectives.

Too expresses a negative idea.

It's hot in the summer. I like it.

*It's **too** hot for me in the summer. I don't like it.*

You can use *enough* to express a positive or a negative idea. When we want to express a negative idea we need to put *not* before *enough*.

*It's hot **enough** for me in the summer. The temperature is perfect.*

*It's **not** hot **enough** for me in the summer. I prefer it when it's hotter.*

When we want to express the same idea using *too* and *not enough* we need to use opposite adjectives.

*This car is **too** expensive for me.*

*This car is **not** cheap **enough** for me.*

IDIOM CLOSE-UP



*Mary broke a dining-room window and had to **FACE THE MUSIC** when her father got back home.*

If you **face the music**, you have to accept the punishment or criticism for something you have done.

PHRASAL VERBS CLOSE-UP



1. If you **PLAY AROUND**, you behave in a silly way.

Stop playing around and do your homework!

2. If you **TUNE IN**, you watch or listen to a particular TV or radio programme or station.

*Be sure to **tune in** to next week's show.*



EXERCISE 3

Complete the sentences with words from the idiom/phrasal verbs you've learned.

1. He was caught stealing. Now he has to f..... the music.
2. We have to quit playing a..... and get down to work.
3. Let's t..... in on the latest news.

NEWS



SAD MUSIC HELPS PEOPLE WITH A BROKEN HEART

New research suggests listening to sad music can help **overcome** the heartbreak of an ended relationship. The research is from the University of California at Berkeley. It says people find **comfort** in listening to tunes that **reflect** their negative **mood**. It also says sad movies and books provide comfort for broken hearts. Consumers experience serious emotional **distress** when an intimate relationship ends, and look for something to replace the lost personal **bond**. That is why they prefer sad music rather than dance or 'happy' tunes.

GLOSSARY

- **overcome** – to be successful in dealing with or controlling a problem
- **comfort** – a pleasant feeling of being relaxed and free from pain

- **reflect** - show
- **mood** – the way you feel at a particular time
- **distress** – a feeling of extreme worry, sadness or pain
- **bond** – a close connection with another person

KEY TO EXERCISES

Ex.1

1. lead
2. drummer
3. band
4. soundtrack
5. lyrics
6. tune

Ex.2

1. type
2. band
3. musician

Ex.3

1. face
2. around
3. tune