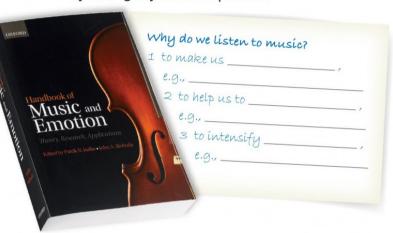
G gerunds and infinitives V music P words from other languages

LISTENING & SPEAKING

- On a typical day, do you listen to music? When and where? How? Do you listen to different kinds of music at different times of the day? What makes you choose one kind of music over another?
- **b** 06.10 Listen to Part 1 of a talk by John Sloboda, a music psychologist, about why we listen to music. Complete the reasons and examples 1-3 by writing key words or phrases.



- Compare your notes with a partner, and try to remember more about what John said. Then listen again and add to your notes.
- d Can you think of times when you listen to music for one of these three reasons? What kinds of music do you listen to?
- e **1** 6.11 Now listen to extracts from four pieces of music that John is going to mention in Part 2 of his talk. How do they make you feel?
 - 1 the first movement of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony
 - 2 Mars, from The Planets, by Holst
 - 3 Albinoni's Adagio for Strings
 - 4 the music from the Hitchcock movie Psycho



10 6.12 Now listen to Part 2, where John explains why music can affect the way we feel. Complete the rest of the notes.

nappy =	people speak	, the voice is	
		the voice is	
	= peoplet		
Music co	opies the human voice	ce:	
1	<u> </u>	music	
soun	ds happy.		
2	music with _	pítches	
soun	ds sad.		
3	music with _	rhythms	
soun	ds angry.		
Emotion	s related to pieces or	f music:	
1	= the Beethou	<i>ien</i>	
2	= the Holst		
3	= the Albinoi	ní	
4	= the movie v	e movie music from Psycho	

Talk to a partner, and give reasons.

What music would you play ...?

- if you were preparing to go out and feeling happy and excited about it
- if you wanted to create a romantic atmosphere
- if you were feeling furious about something or somebody
- if you were feeling stressed or nervous
- if you were feeling depressed

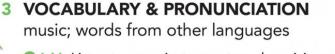
If I was feeling depressed, I'd play Someone Like You by Adele, because it makes me cry. It was my ex's favorite song...

GRAMMAR gerunds and infinitives

- Look at some extracts from the listening in 1b. Put the verbs in parentheses in the infinitive (with to), the base form (without to), or the gerund (-ing form).
 - 1 Firstly, we listen to music to make us important moments in the past. (remember)
 - 2 When we hear a certain piece of music, we remember __ it for the first time... (hear)
 - 3 If we want ____ from one activity to another, we often use music to help us _____ the change. (qo, make)
- b 06.13 Listen and check.



- Look at sentences 1 and 2.
 Match the meaning of remember to A and B.
 - 1 I **remember** meeting him for the first time.
 - 2 Please **remember** to meet him at the train station.
 - A to not forget to do something; to do what you have to do
 - B to have or keep an image in your memory of something you did or that happened in the past
- d **G** p.143 **Grammar Bank 6B**
- e Tell your partner about...
 - a piece of music you'll never forget hearing for the first time.
 - something you sometimes forget to do before you leave the house in the morning.
 - something you remember doing before you were five years old.
 - something you have to remember to do today or this week.
 - a job that needs doing in your house
 / apartment (e.g., the kitchen ceiling
 needs repainting).
 - something you need to do this evening.
 - · a skill you tried to learn but couldn't.
 - something you've tried doing when you can't sleep at night.





b 06.17 Listen and check. Practice saying the words. Then in pairs, try to add more words to the two groups. Can you play any of the instruments?

Foreign words that are used in English
English has "borrowed" many words from other languages. In the
field of music, many words come from Italian, Greek, and French.
The English pronunciation is often similar to the pronunciation in
the original language, e.g., c before i and e in words from Italian
is /tʃ/, as in cello and ciao; and ch in words from Greek is /k/, as in
choir and orchestra.

c In pairs, look at the "borrowed" words below and try to say them. <u>Un</u>derline the stressed syllable.

Borrowed from		
Italian	concerto /kən'tʃɛrtou/ mezzo-soprano /mɛtsou sə'prænou chorus /'kərəs/ rhythm /'rɪðəm/ symphony /'sɪmfəni/	
Greek		
French	ballet /bæ'leɪ/ encore /'aŋkɔr/ genre /'ʒanrə/	

- d 06.18 Listen and check. How are the pink letters pronounced?
- e Which language do you think these words come from? With a partner, write I (Italian), G (Greek), or F (French). Do you know what they all mean?



- ⑤ 6.19 Listen and check. Practice saying the words.
- g Does your mother tongue borrow words from other languages? Which languages in particular? In which fields (music, food, technology, etc.) are there a lot of "borrowed" words?

4 READING

- a Do you usually listen to music when you're working or studying? What kinds of music?
- b Quickly read an article about some research into music and work habits. Choose the best summary of the research findings.
 - 1 Music helps you work better.
 - 2 Choose the right music for the right task.
 - 3 Classical music is best for creative thinking.

Music while you work?

Some prefer to work in silence. Others find playing their favorite tunes loudly helps them to be productive. Up till now, it has been a matter of personal preference. But recently, scientific research has uncovered that listening to music while you work 1____ - although, it depends on 2___.

A study by Simone Ritter, at Radboud University in the Netherlands, and Sam Ferguson, at the University of Technology in Sydney, Australia, looked at how ³____, compared to working in silence. In their study, Ritter and Ferguson divided 155 volunteers into five groups, which were then given tasks to complete. Four of the groups did so while ⁴____, such as Holst's *Mars* and Vivaldi's *Spring*. The fifth group worked in silence.

Their study found that happy music improved "divergent thinking," which is all about creativity. However, they found that it had no impact on "convergent thinking," which is all about problem solving. So, if you need to be creative with your work, then you should 5____. But if you're trying to solve a problem, you're better off 6____.

- c Read the article again. Fill in the blanks with phrases A–F.
 - A listening to classical music aimed at stimulating different moods
 - B can actually be beneficial
 - C put on some uplifting music to help get your brain working
 - D listening to various types of music affected different types of thinking
 - E opting for quiet solitude
 - F what you're trying to achieve
- d Think about what you said in **a**. Would you now do anything different, based on the research?
- e You're going to read what four doctors say about playing music while they work. First, look at the photo and answer the questions with a partner.
 - 1 Do you think that doing an operation is more of a creative task or more of a problem-solving task?
 - 2 What do you think might be the advantages and disadvantages of having music in the operating room?
- f Now read what the doctors say. Did they mention any of the things you discussed in e? In a discussion between these four doctors, what would the general consensus be music or no music while you work?

What doctors listen to in the operating room

RAMON TAHMASSEBI, orthopedic surgeon

If I play cool music, it puts me in a better mood and I perform better. You want something that will get you in the right frame of mind, but what you pick depends on the length and the complexity of the operation – I try to have some crowd-pleasers, some easy listening, some singalong tracks. Last week, I started a big, three-hour operation at 4 p.m., and the team was supposed to finish work at 5 p.m. But I had a playlist, and afterwards everyone told me they were having fun, so they didn't mind staying late.

SAFINA ALI, head and neck surgeon

When you are operating, it is soothing and calming to have music. I listen to everything from hip-hop to classical. When I was training, I had to listen to Bruce Springsteen for ten hours at a time, because my boss loved him. My current boss likes to have classical music on, but we change it when he leaves. Most of the nurses are younger, so it's nice to have contemporary music like Taylor Swift, because you can talk about it. I prefer music to silence – it's too eerie; I feel like I am on my own.

SAMER NASHEF, cardiac surgeon

I never have music in the operating room. First, it's almost impossible to find a genre that fits the musical tastes of the 12 or so people it takes to do a heart operation. Second, music,

g Read the article again. Write RT, SA, SN, or GW.

Who says that ...?

- 1 it's very difficult to choose music that everyone likes
- 2 the choice of music depends on the type of operation
- 3 playing a variety of music tends to motivate the team
- 4 working in silence makes them feel
- 5 he / she sometimes switches off the music in the middle of an operation
- his / her colleagues often choose the
- 7 music gets in the way of doing the job well
- 8 he / she plays different music to suit different patients
- h With a partner, create a playlist of five songs that would help you to do a creative group task.



if it's emotionally engaging, is distracting, and if it's bland elevator music, it's irritating. The real reason, however, is communication. Those 12 people need to be able to talk to each other, to provide information, ask questions, hear the answers, and act – any extraneous noise interferes with that.

GABRIEL WESTON, skin cancer surgeon

I do surgery on people's faces using local anaesthetic, and they're awake during the operation. So I use music to get them to relax. Broadly, older people prefer classical and younger people prefer pop. I think it's sensible to let them know you care about their feelings. If there is a point when things get serious, you turn the music off. But in planned operations, there are long stretches when you're doing something you've done many times, but it still requires meticulousness, and music is good for this.

5 SPEAKING

Work in small groups. Discuss the statements below. Do you agree? Why (not)?

The music that means the most to you is the music you listen to as a teenager.

When music is sung, the lyrics are as important as the music.

You always enjoy music more when you listen to it live.

The best decade for pop music was the 80s.

People who listen to classical music are generally more intelligent.

People who go to music festivals don't really go to listen to the music.

Most young people these days are not interested in opera and classical music.

All schoolchildren should be taught to play a musical instrument.

Anyone can learn to sing.

6 D VIDEO LISTENING



- a Watch an interview with pianist Isata Kanneh-Mason. What is unusual about her family? Why does the interviewer say that the future looks bright for the Kanneh-Mason children?
- **b** Watch the interview again and answer the questions.
 - 1 How did she first get interested in classical music?
 - 2 What happened to her when she was 17?
 - 3 What is her position in the family?
 - 4 What instrument does her brother Sheku play, and how has he been successful?
 - 5 What kind of relationship do the siblings have?
 - 6 What sacrifices did Isata and her siblings make when they were growing up, and how did they feel about it?
 - 7 What is Isata's main reason for choosing a piece of music, and why?
 - 8 What does she mean when she says, "I'm just so lucky that my escape is what I do"?
- c Do you know any very musical people or families, or a family where they are mostly interested in or good at the same thing?





gerunds and infinitives

verbs followed by the gerund, the infinitive, or the base form

- 1 I enjoy listening to music. We couldn't help laughing.
- 2 I'm really looking forward to seeing you.
 I think you should give up drinking coffee after dinner.
- 3 I want to speak to you. They can't afford to buy a new car.
- 4 I'd rather eat in than go out tonight. She let him borrow her car.
- 5 It started to rain. It started raining.
- When one verb follows another, the first verb determines the form of the second. This can be the gerund (verb + -ing) or the infinitive (with to), or the base form (without to).
- 1 Use the gerund after certain verbs and expressions, e.g., enjoy, can't help, feel like.
- 2 When a phrasal verb is followed by another verb, the second verb is in the gerund.
- 3 Use the infinitive (with to) after certain verbs, e.g., want, afford.
- 4 Use the base form (without to) after modal verbs and some expressions, e.g., might, would rather, and after the verbs make and let.
- 5 Some verbs, e.g., start, begin and continue can be followed by the gerund or infinitive (with to) with no difference in meaning.
- p.164 Appendix Verb patterns: verbs followed by the gerund or the infinitive

D like, love, hate, and prefer

like, love, hate, and *prefer* are usually used with the gerund in English, but they can also be used with the infinitive.

We tend to use the gerund when we talk generally and the infinitive when we talk specifically, e.g.,

I like swimming. (general) I like to swim first thing in the morning. (specific) When like, love, hate, and prefer are used with would, they are always followed by to + infinitive, e.g., I'd prefer to stay at home tonight.

verbs that can be followed by the gerund or infinitive with a change in meaning

- 1 Remember to lock the door.
 I remember going to Lima as a child.
- 2 Sorry, I forgot to do it.
 I'll never forget seeing the Taj Mahal.
- 3 I tried to open the window.
 Try calling Yi Yi on her cell phone.
- 4 You need to clean the car. The car needs cleaning.
- 1 remember + infinitive = not forget to do something, to do what you have to do remember + gerund = (remember doing something) have or keep an image in your memory of something you did or that happened in the past
- 2 forget + infinitive = not remember to do something that you have to do forget + gerund = be unable to remember something that you did or that happened in the past
- 3 try + infinitive = make an attempt or effort to do something difficult try + gerund = use, do, or test something in order to see if it is good, suitable, etc.
- 4 need + gerund is a passive construction, e.g., the car needs cleaning = needs to be cleaned NOT needs to clean

a Complete the sentence with a gerund, an infinitive (with to), or a base form (without to) from the box.

call carry clean come do drive eatout go-out take wait work

I'm exhausted! I don't feel like <u>going out</u> tonight.

- 1 | suggest _____ a taxi to the airport tomorrow.
- 2 Even though the snow was really deep, we managed _____ to the local store and back.
- 3 We'd better _____ some shopping there isn't much food for the weekend.
- 4 I'm very impatient. I can't stand _____ in lines.
- 5 I was exhausted, and a young man offered _____ my bags.
- 6 My parents used to make me _____ my room.
- 7 We threatened _____ the police if the boys didn't stop throwing stones.
- 8 Do you feel like _____ to the gym with me?
- 9 I'd prefer _____ instead of getting takeout.
- 10 I don't mind _____ late tonight if you want me to.

b Circle the correct form.

(1) 6.14

Your hair needs cutting / to cut. It's really long!

- 1 I'll never forget to see / seeing the Grand Canyon for the first time.
- 2 I need to call / calling the helpline. My computer has crashed.
- 3 Have you tried to take / taking a pill to help you sleep?
- 4 I'm sure my keys are somewhere. I can remember to lock / locking the door this morning.
- 5 I had to run home because I had forgotten to turn / turning the oven off.
- 6 Our house needs to paint / painting. Do you know any good house painters?
- 7 Did you remember to send / sending your sister a card? It's her birthday today.
- 8 We tried to reach / reaching the top of the mountain, but we had to turn back because of the bad weather.



