

**Навчально-методичний посібник
для комплексної підготовки
до НМТ з англійської мови**

Тема «Музика»



Укладачі посібника:

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Навчально-методичний посібник розглянуто та схвалено на засіданні міського методичного об'єднання вчителів іноземної мови Лиманської територіальної громади (протокол № 3 від «12» травня 2025 р.).

АНОТАЦІЯ

Навчально-методичний посібник укладено в межах творчої співпраці педагогів Лиманської громади з метою якісної підготовки учнів до Національного мультипредметного тесту з англійської мови. Матеріал посібника зосереджений на темі «Музика», що входить до рекомендованих навчальних тем для підготовки до тестування. Посібник містить лексичний глосарій з інтерактивними вправами та чотири варіанти тренувальних тестів, укладених відповідно до формату НМТ – 2025 із ключами та поясненнями. Матеріал сприяє розвитку мовної компетенції, критичного мислення та є зручним як для самостійної підготовки здобувачами освіти старшої ланки, так і для використання вчителями на уроках.

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Music Glossary

Hi! Welcome to the Glossary of Music Vocabulary and Expressions!

This glossary has been created for English learners who want to expand their knowledge of music-related language. It includes useful vocabulary, from musical genres and instruments to idioms, phrasal verbs, and common collocations. Each entry comes with a clear explanation and example sentence to help you understand how to use the word or phrase in context. Whether you're preparing for an exam, writing about music, or just want to sound more natural when talking about music, this guide will support your learning.

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Set 1: Musical instruments

String instruments

String instruments are those that produce sound by vibrating strings, which can be plucked, strummed, or bowed. They are often used in a wide range of musical styles, including classical, rock, and folk music.

Instrument	Transcription	Definition
banjo	/ˈbændʒəʊ/	a string instrument with a round body, often used in country and folk music
bass guitar	/beɪs ɡɪˈtɑːr/	a low-pitched guitar that plays the rhythm and background notes in a band
cello	/ˈtʃɛləʊ/	a larger string instrument than the violin with a deeper sound, often used in orchestras
double bass	/ˌdʌbl ˈbeɪs/	the largest and lowest-sounding string instrument, played standing up or sitting on a high stool
electric guitar	/ɪˈlektrɪk ɡɪˈtɑːr/	a guitar that needs electricity to produce sound and is widely used in rock and pop music
guitar	/ɡɪˈtɑːr/	a string instrument usually played by plucking or strumming, common in many music styles like rock, pop, and folk
harp	/hɑːp/	a large string instrument with many strings that are plucked with the fingers
mandolin	/ˌmændəˈlɪn/	a small string instrument with a bright sound, often used in folk and classical music
violin	/ˈvaɪəlɪn/	a small, high-pitched string instrument played with a bow, often used in classical and folk music

Keyboard instruments

Keyboard instruments are played by pressing keys that produce sound. They include both acoustic instruments, like pianos, and electronic instruments, such as synthesizers.

Instrument	Transcription	Definition
accordion	/əˈkɔːdiən/	an instrument with a keyboard and buttons, played by expanding and pressing a bellows
keyboard	/ˈkiːbɔːd/	an electronic instrument similar to a piano, often used in pop, electronic, and dance music
organ	/ˈɔːɡən/	a large keyboard instrument that produces sound by passing air through pipes, often used in churches and classical music
piano	/piˈænəʊ/	a large keyboard instrument that produces sound when hammers hit strings inside
synthesizer	/ˈsɪnθəsaɪzə(r)/	an electronic instrument that can imitate many different sounds and is used a lot in modern music

Percussion instruments

Percussion instruments are played by striking, shaking, or scraping. They include drums, cymbals, and various other instruments that produce sound from being hit or vibrated.

Instrument	Transcription	Definition
cymbals	/ˈsɪmbəlz/	flat, round metal instruments that are struck together or with sticks to produce a crash sound
drums / drum kit	/drʌmz/ /drʌm kɪt/	a group of drums and cymbals played by one person, important in most bands for keeping rhythm
shakers	/ˈʃeɪkəz/	small percussion instruments that make a rattling sound when shaken, often used in folk and popular music
tambourine	/ˌtæmbəˈriːn/	a small frame drum with metal jingles that is shaken or struck, often used in folk or rock music
xylophone	/ˈzaɪləfəʊn/	a percussion instrument with wooden bars that are struck with mallets

Wind instruments

Wind instruments are those that produce sound when air is blown through them. They can be made of wood or metal and include both woodwind and brass instruments.

Instrument	Transcription	Definition
bagpipes	/ˈbæg.paɪps/	a traditional Scottish wind instrument, played by blowing air into a bag and squeezing it to produce sound through pipes
clarinet	/ˌklær.ɪˈnet/	a single-reed woodwind instrument with a smooth and rich sound
flute	/fluːt/	a wind instrument made of metal or wood, played by blowing air across a hole
harmonica	/hɑːˈmɒ.nɪ.kə/	a small wind instrument played by blowing and drawing air through holes
recorder	/rɪˈkɔː.dər/	a simple woodwind instrument, often used in schools to teach music basics
saxophone	/ˈsæk.sə.fəʊn/	a brass wind instrument often used in jazz and pop music
trombone	/trɒmˈbəʊn/	a brass instrument with a slide used to change pitch
trumpet	/ˈtrʌm.pɪt/	a brass instrument that plays high, bright sounds, often used in classical, jazz, and marching music

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Set 2: Musicians and Musical Groups

Word	Transcription	Definition	Example sentence
musician	/mjuˈzɪʃ.ən/	a person who plays a musical instrument or is musically talented	He works as a musician and plays in different concerts.
bass player	/beɪs ˈpleɪ.ə/	someone who plays the bass guitar	The bass player is very important for the rhythm of the band.
conductor	/kənˈdʌk.tə/	the person who leads and directs an orchestra or choir	The conductor helps the orchestra play together in time.
guitarist	/ɡɪˈtɑː.rɪst/	someone who plays the guitar	My brother is a great guitarist and plays in a rock group.
keyboard player	/ˈkiː.bɔːd ˈpleɪ.ə/	someone who plays an electronic keyboard	We need a new keyboard player for our band.
pianist	/ˈpiː.ə.nɪst/	someone who plays the piano	She is a famous pianist who plays all over Europe.
drummer	/ˈdrʌm.ə/	someone who plays the drums	The drummer keeps the beat for the whole band.
cellist	/ˈtʃel.ɪst/	someone who plays the cello	The cellist played a slow and beautiful melody.
violinist	/ˌvaɪ.əˈlɪn.ɪst/	someone who plays the violin	The violinist has been playing since she was five.
vocalist	/ˈvəʊ.kə.lɪst/	someone who sings, especially in a band	He's the lead vocalist of the band and writes all the songs.
choir	/ˈkwaɪ.ə/	a group of singers who perform together	I sing in a choir every weekend at the community centre.
orchestra	/ˈɔː.kɪ.strə/	a large group of musicians who play various instruments together under a conductor	The orchestra is performing at the city theatre tonight.
band	/bænd/	a group of people who perform music together, often with singing and instruments	Our band plays pop and rock music at local events.
composer	/kəmˈpəʊ.zə/	someone who writes music, especially as a professional	Beethoven is a well-known composer of classical music.
ensemble	/ɒnˈsɒmbəl/ (BrE), /ɑːnˈsɑːmbəl/ (AmE)	a group of musicians, actors, or dancers performing together	The vocal ensembles performed at the school's winter concert.
frontman	/ˈfrʌnt.mæn/	lead singer of a band	The frontman of the band gave an amazing performance last night.

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Set 3. Music Genres

Music Genre	Transcription	Definition
music genre	/ˈmjuː.zɪk ˈʒɒn.rə/	a distinct type or style of music
pop	/pɒp/	popular music; music liked by a broad range of the population
rock music	/rɒk ˈmjuː.zɪk/	music based on amplified instruments with strong bass and rhythms
heavy metal	/ˌhev.i ˈmet.əl/	very loud rock music with a strong beat and often violent or fantasy themes
rap	/ræp/	music where the words are spoken fast in a rhythmic way
hip hop	/ˈhɪp hɒp/	music and culture including rap, DJing, breakdancing, and street fashion
R&B (rhythm and blues)	/ˌɑːr.ənˈbiː/ (R&B), /ˈrɪð.əm ənd bluːz/	music combining soul, pop, and hip hop with smooth melodies
electronic / EDM	/ˌel.ɪkˈtrɒn.ɪk/, /ˌiː.diːˈem/	music made with synthesizers and computers, often played in clubs
indie	/ˈm.di/	music by independent artists with a creative or unusual sound
country music	/ˈkʌn.tri ˈmjuː.zɪk/	music from rural southern US with fiddle, banjo, and guitar
jazz	/dʒæz/	loud, rhythmic music with improvisation
swing	/swɪŋ/	A style of jazz music popular in the 1930s–1940s, known for its smooth, danceable rhythm
bebop	/ˈbiːbɒp/	A fast, complex style of jazz that emerged in the 1940s, focused on improvisation and technical skill
reggae	/ˈreg.eɪ/	music with a special beat from Jamaica
blues	/bluːz/	music expressing sadness and hope, from African-American culture
soul	/səʊl/	music with strong vocals and emotional expression
folk	/fəʊk/	traditional music, both old and new in folk style
classical music	/ˈklæs.ɪ.kəl ˈmjuː.zɪk/	European music from the 18th–19th centuries with complex composition
opera	/ˈɒp.rə/	a dramatic musical play in which most of the words are sung
musical	/ˈmjuː.zɪ.kəl/	a play or film with singing, dancing, and spoken dialogue
instrumental music	/ˌɪn.strəˈmen.təl ˈmjuː.zɪk/	music played only with instruments, no singing
chamber music	/ˈtʃembə(r) ˈmjuː.zɪk/	classical music composed for a small group of instruments, typically performed without a conductor

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Set 4. Music Events and Performances

Word / Phrase	Transcription	Definition	Example Sentence
gig	/gɪɡ/	a live performance by a band	We're going to a small gig at the local pub this Friday night.
show	/ʃəʊ/	a music-related performance	The band put on an amazing show with lights, fireworks, and great music.
live music	/laɪv 'mjuː.zɪk/	music performed in front of an audience	I prefer going to places where they play live music instead of just using a playlist.
music festival	/'mjuː.zɪk ,fes.tɪ.vəl/	organized event with various performances, often over several days	We spent the whole weekend at a music festival camping and enjoying different bands.
concert	/'kɒn.sət/	a performance of music	Have you ever been to a Coldplay concert ? Their energy is incredible!
stage	/steɪdʒ/	raised platform where performers play	She looked nervous before going on stage , but her performance was flawless.
venue	/'ven.juː/	place where a concert or event is held	The concert was held in a beautiful open-air venue by the lake.
recitals	/rɪ'saɪtlz/	a musical or dramatic performance, especially by students or solo performers to show progress.	The music school holds piano recitals at the end of each semester.

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Set 5. Music Technology and Industry

Word / Phrase	Transcription	Definition	Example Sentence
recording / recorded music	/rɪ'kɔː.dɪŋ/ /rɪ'kɔː.dɪd 'mjuː.zɪk/	music stored for later listening (e.g. on CD, computer)	<i>I prefer listening to live performances rather than recorded music.</i>
MP3 player	/,em.piː'θriː ,pleɪ.ə/	portable digital audio device	<i>He always takes his MP3 player with him when he goes jogging.</i>
headphones / earphones	/'hed.fəʊnz/ /'iə.fəʊnz/	worn on/in ears to listen to music	<i>She put on her headphones so she wouldn't disturb anyone on the train.</i>
album	/'æɪ.lbəm/	a collection of music recordings sold as one item	<i>Their new album includes twelve songs, all written by the lead singer.</i>
speakers	/'spiː.kəz/	electronic devices that play recorded sound	<i>We connected the phone to the speakers to play music at the party.</i>
sellout	/'sel.aʊt/	event with no more available tickets	<i>The concert was a sellout, and fans were disappointed they couldn't get tickets.</i>
soundhouse	/'saʊndhaʊs/	a place where music is recorded, mixed, or produced. Typically used to refer to a recording studio or audio production facility	<i>The band booked time at the Soundhouse to record their new album.</i>
record company	/'rek.ɔːd ,kʌm.pə.ni/	business that produces and sells recorded music	<i>The new artist signed with a major record company to release his debut album.</i>
record label	/'rek.ɔːd ,leɪ.bəl/	brand under which recorded music is marketed	<i>Her latest album was released under a well-known record label.</i>
the charts	/ðə tʃɑːts/	ranking list of the most popular songs	<i>Their song quickly climbed to the top of the charts.</i>

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Set 6. Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verb	Definition	Example Sentence
take up	to begin doing or learning something new, such as an activity or hobby, especially for enjoyment.	<i>I'm going to take up the guitar.</i>
cheer up	to become happier or to help someone feel happier when they are sad or upset.	<i>Upbeat music always cheers me up if I'm feeling down.</i>
relax / chill out	to become calm and less tense, often after a stressful or busy period; to rest and unwind.	<i>After a stressful day at work, I lie in the bath listening to classical music as this helps me to chill out.</i>
warm up	to prepare for a performance or physical activity by practicing or gently exercising beforehand.	<i>Before the concert, the musicians warmed up their instruments.</i>
turn up	to increase the level or intensity of something, such as sound, heat, or light.	<i>Can you turn up the volume? I can hardly hear the music.</i>
turn down	to reduce the level or intensity of something, usually sound or heat.	<i>Please turn down the music, I'm trying to concentrate.</i>
drop out	to leave school, university, or a program before finishing it.	<i>He decided to drop out of music school after one year.</i>
break out	to suddenly become famous or successful, especially in the entertainment industry.	<i>The young singer broke out into fame after her debut album.</i>
set up	to arrange or prepare equipment, instruments, or settings for an event or performance.	<i>They set up their instruments quickly before the concert started.</i>
put on	to organize or present an event, show, or performance for an audience.	<i>They put on a great performance at the festival.</i>
take up	to begin learning or practicing something, especially a musical instrument.	<i>I'm going to take up the guitar.</i>

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Set 7. Collocations and useful phrases

Word / Phrase	Definition	Example sentence
read music	to understand and interpret written musical notation to play or sing a piece accurately.	<i>I'm so glad I learnt to read music when I had piano lessons as a child because it really helps me now that I sing in a choir.</i>
play by ear	to play music without reading notes, relying on the ability to hear and reproduce sounds.	<i>Many talented musicians can't even read music and only play by ear.</i>
be out of tune	to produce musical notes that are not in the correct pitch or harmony.	<i>My dad likes to sing along the radio but is so out of tune that it sounds terrible.</i>
be in tune	to produce notes that are accurate in pitch and harmony.	<i>Before the performance, the guitarist tightened the strings of his guitar so that it was in tune.</i>
have a great voice	to possess a pleasant, strong, or impressive singing voice.	<i>I think my friend should enter the singing competition as she has a great voice.</i>
be tone deaf	to be unable to hear or identify musical pitch accurately.	<i>I'd really like to be able to sing but I'm tone deaf, so I don't think there's much chance.</i>
go/embark/set off on a tour	to begin a planned journey of performances in different places, usually by musicians or performers.	<i>I hope my favourite band goes on tour again soon as they put on an amazing live show.</i>
be into / not into	to like or be interested in something / to dislike or not care about something.	<i>I'm really into folk music but not into jazz at all.</i>
improvise	to create or perform music spontaneously, without preparation or written notes.	<i>I don't enjoy listening to jazz when it's improvised as it sounds like the musicians are all playing different tunes.</i>
sing along to	to sing at the same time as a song or piece of music, often casually or with enjoyment.	<i>My favourite songs in the charts are always the ones you can sing along to.</i>
hit the big time	to become very successful or famous, especially in entertainment or show business.	<i>After winning the TV talent show, Shelley hit the big time and was soon singing in huge venues around the world.</i>
be/become a seasoned professional	A person with a lot of experience and expertise in a particular field.	<i>"After years of performing on stage, she became a seasoned professional, effortlessly captivating the audience with her powerful voice."</i>
the last/first/second/final etc. leg of the tour	A specific part or phase of a tour, usually after a previous section is completed.	<i>"The second leg of the tour took them through Scandinavia in January 1975."</i>

play to full houses	Venues where all tickets are sold, and the event is attended by a full crowd.	<i>"They played to full houses everywhere during their Scandinavian tour."</i>
to release an album/track etc.	to launch or distribute a new product for sale or use.	<i>The band is going to release a new album next month."</i>
catchy hooks	A short musical or lyrical phrase in a song that is easy to remember and grabs the listener's attention	<i>The song became a hit thanks to its catchy hooks.</i>
upbeat rhythms	Energetic, lively, and cheerful patterns of beats in music	<i>The band played upbeat rhythms that made everyone want to dance.</i>
chart-topping	describing a song or album that reaches the top position in music charts	<i>Her chart-topping single stayed at number one for six weeks.</i>
appeal	the quality of being attractive, interesting, or emotionally engaging	<i>The song has a broad appeal thanks to its catchy melody and relatable lyrics.</i>
to appeal (to)	to be attractive or interesting to someone	<i>This type of music really appeals to younger audiences.</i>
a sing-song	informal group singing	<i>After dinner, we had a little sing-song around the campfire.</i>
music-lover	someone who really enjoys listening to music	<i>She's a true music-lover, always attending concerts and discovering new bands.</i>
applause	clapping to show approval after a performance	<i>The actors received loud applause after their amazing performance.</i>
laid-back vibe	A calm, relaxed, and easygoing atmosphere; a peaceful or informal feeling in a place.	<i>The café had a laid-back vibe that made it perfect for studying or relaxing.</i>
to buzz with excitement	To be full of energy and eager anticipation, especially in a group or crowd.	<i>The crowd buzzed with excitement before the concert began.</i>

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Set 8. Music-related Idioms

Idiom	Definition	Example Sentence
face the music	to accept the unpleasant consequences of one's actions	After his mistake, he had to face the music and explain himself to the boss.
play second fiddle	to be in a subordinate position to someone else	She's always been content to play second fiddle to her more famous colleagues.
blow your own trumpet	to boast about your achievements	He's always blowing his own trumpet about his achievements in business.
ring a bell	to sound familiar or evoke a memory	That name rings a bell , but I can't quite remember where I've heard it before.
music to someone's ears	something that is very pleasant to hear	When I heard that we were getting a raise, it was music to my ears .
march to the beat of your own drum	to act independently or do things in one's own way	She's always marched to the beat of her own drum , never caring what others think.
play it by ear	to deal with things as they happen without a fixed plan	We don't have a set schedule for the weekend yet, we'll just play it by ear .
get in tune with someone/something	to become familiar with or understand someone or something	It took me a while to get in tune with the new office environment.
change your tune	to change one's opinion or attitude	He changed his tune once he realized how difficult the project would be.
strike a chord	to affect someone emotionally or trigger a strong feeling	The song struck a chord with me, and I couldn't stop thinking about it for days.
be on cloud nine	to feel extremely happy or elated	He's been on cloud nine since he got accepted into his dream university.
get a thrill out of	to feel great excitement from something	I always get a thrill out of performing on stage.
have butterflies (in one's stomach)	to feel nervous excitement, often before something big	She had butterflies in her stomach before her first solo performance.
light up	to show sudden happiness or excitement on one's face	His face lit up when he saw his favorite band take the stage.
hit the big time	to become very successful or famous	After years of struggling, the singer finally hit the big time with her latest hit.

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Set 9. Proverbs and Sayings

Proverb / Saying	Explanation
‘Where words fail, music speaks’.	Music can express emotions and feelings better than words.
‘Music is the universal language of mankind’.	Music is a common language for all people across the world.
‘The show must go on’.	Even in difficult situations, you have to continue performing or doing your job.
‘A song is a window to the soul’.	A song can reveal a person's deepest emotions and feelings.
‘It's music to my ears’.	Used when you hear something that brings you joy or pleasure.
‘You can't clap with one hand’.	Cooperation is necessary to achieve results.

[До глосарію](#)

[Зміст](#)

Set 10. Music Awards and Achievements

Award	Description	Example Sentence
Grammy Awards	a prestigious music award given for achievements in various genres of music.	"She won several Grammy Awards for her groundbreaking work in jazz music."
MTV Music Awards	awards for achievements in music videos and popular music.	"His music video was nominated for multiple MTV Music Awards , including Best Pop Video."
Billboard Music Award	award that reflect the popularity of songs and albums based on various criteria, including sales and radio airplay.	"The band received a Billboard Music Award for Best Rock Song of the Year."
Platinum Album	an award for albums that have sold over 1 million copies.	"Her latest album went platinum in just a few months, confirming her place in the music industry."
Gold Record	an award for albums or singles that have sold 500,000 copies.	"The singer earned a Gold Record for her hit single that topped the charts for weeks."
Best New Artist	an award for the best newcomer in music.	"The talented musician was named Best New Artist at the MTV Music Awards."
Hit Single	a popular single that has reached the top of music charts.	"The song became a hit single , climbing straight to number one on the charts."
Primetime Emmy Award	a prestigious award for excellence in the television industry, which can include recognition for music-related performances or compositions.	"The composer won a Primetime Emmy Award for his original score in the TV series."
Rock and Roll Hall of Fame	an honor given to musicians, bands, and others in the music industry who have made significant contributions to the genre of rock and roll.	"After years of iconic music, the band was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame ."
Artist of the Decade (Billboard)	an award given by Billboard magazine to the artist with the most significant impact over a 10-year period.	"She was awarded Artist of the Decade for her influence on pop music throughout the 2010s."

[До глосарію](#)

[Зміст](#)

Set 11. Famous Composers and Musicians

Classical Music

1. **Johann Sebastian Bach** (Germany)
2. **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart** (Austria)
3. **Ludwig van Beethoven** (Germany)
4. **Antonio Vivaldi** (Italy)
5. **Johann Strauss II** (Austria)
6. **Franz Schubert** (Austria)

Romantic Music

1. **Frédéric Chopin** (Poland)
2. **Hector Berlioz** (France)
3. **Camille Saint-Saëns** (France)

Modern Music

1. **Aaron Copland** (United States)
2. **George Gershwin** (United States)

Jazz Composers

1. **Louis Armstrong** (United States)
2. **Duke Ellington** (United States)
3. **Charlie Parker** (United States)
4. **Sergio Mendes** (Brazil)

[До глосарію](#)

[Зміст](#)

Set 12. TalkLikeAFestivalPro

Expression	Meaning	Origin
"It's proper mint!"	It's really excellent or enjoyable.	BE
"This set is lit!"	This performance is amazing.	AE
"It's a vibe"	The atmosphere is cool, relaxed, or has a special energy	AE
"Slay"	Perform or look exceptionally well (e.g., "She slayed that set!")	AE
"On point"	Perfectly done – often about performance, music, or appearance	AE
"GOAT"	Greatest Of All Time – often said about a legendary artist	AE
"That's well good"	That's really great.	BE
"That's sick!"	That's really cool or impressive.	AE
"Next level"	Extremely impressive or beyond expectations	Both
"That set was banging"	That performance was fantastic.	BE
"That band killed it"	That band performed exceptionally well.	AE
"The crowd's going wild"	The audience is very excited.	AE
"The queue's massive"	The line is very long.	BE
"I'm knackered"	I'm very tired.	BE
"I'm totally beat"	I'm extremely tired.	AE
"I'm so bummed"	I'm really disappointed.	AE
"The crowd's going mental"	The audience is very excited.	BE
"I'm absolutely gutted"	I'm very disappointed.	BE
"The main stage is rammed"	The main stage area is very crowded.	BE
"The main stage is packed"	The main stage area is very crowded.	AE

P.S. Ludwig van Beethoven

"Music can change the world because it can change people."

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

"The music is not in the notes, but in the silence between."

Bob Marley

"One good thing about music, when it hits you, you feel no pain."

Johann Sebastian Bach

"I play the notes as they are written, but it is God who makes the music."

Friedrich Nietzsche

"Without music, life would be a mistake."

Plato

"Music gives a soul to the universe, wings to the mind, flight to the imagination, and life to everything."

[До глосарію](#)

[Зміст](#)

ТРЕНУВАЛЬНІ ТЕСТИ

Тренувальний тест № 1

Частина “ЧИТАННЯ” Reading

Task 1. Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

1

LIVE AT THE ARENA
ARCTIC LIGHTS TOUR

A HIGH-ENERGY ROCK CONCERT
FEATURING THE FAMOUS INDIE
BAND ARCTIC LIGHTS

LOCATION: MANCHESTER ARENA
DATE: 12TH OCTOBER, 7 PM
TICKETS: FROM £49
STANDING AND SEATED OPTIONS
AVAILABLE

2

**CLASSICS
IN THE
PARK**

ENJOY A MAGICAL EVENING
UNDER THE STARS WITH THE
CITY'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
PERFORMING WORKS BY
MOZART, VIVALDI, AND BEETHOVEN

GREENFIELD PARK
15TH JULY, 8 PM
BRING YOUR CHAIR OR BLANKET
ENTRY: FREE

3

**SING
WITH US!**

JOIN OUR WEEKEND VOCAL
WORKSHOP LED BY
A PROFESSIONAL COACH

**LOCATION:
CITY ARTS STUDIO**

2-DAY COURSE (SATURDAY–SUNDAY)
NO EXPERIENCE NEEDED
FEE: £70

INCLUDES VOCAL WARM-UPS,
HARMONIES, AND GROUP PERFORMANCE

4

**DJ NIGHT
ELECTRO
PULSE**

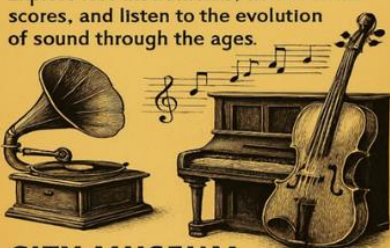
DANCE ALL NIGHT AT ONE OF
THE CITY'S BEST CLUBS WITH
INTERNATIONAL DJs SPINNING
HOUSE AND TRANCE HITS

PULSE CLUB, MAIN STREET
FRIDAY NIGHTS, 11 PM–5AM
OVER 18s ONLY
£15 ENTRY

5

MUSIC HISTORY EXHIBITION
**SOUNDS OF THE
CENTURY**

Explore rare instruments, handwritten
scores, and listen to the evolution
of sound through the ages.



CITY MUSEUM
Open daily, 10 AM – 6 PM £6 adults/£3 children

Which advertisement is about...

- A. an evening of timeless compositions
- B. learning how to sing
- C. listening to live rock music
- D. a silent disco
- E. exploring music from the past
- F. a club event with electronic music
- G. playing instruments in a band
- H. a song writing competition

Task 2. Read the text below. Choose the correct answer for questions 6–10 (A, B, C, or D).

Music Around the World

Music encompasses various styles that reflect diverse cultural influences and historical developments. Pop music is one of the most popular genres, known for its catchy melodies and relatable lyrics. Pop songs often feature upbeat rhythms designed to appeal to a wide audience. Artists like Taylor Swift and Ed Sheeran are famous for their contributions to contemporary pop music, which continues to evolve with new trends and innovations.

Rock music, another prominent genre, emerged in the 1950s and has since diversified into various subgenres like classic, punk, and alternative rock. Characterized by electric guitars, powerful vocals, and energetic performances, rock music has a rebellious spirit that resonates with audiences seeking intensity and authenticity. Bands such as The Beatles and Nirvana have left a lasting impact on the genre, inspiring generations of musicians worldwide.

Turning to a different style, jazz is celebrated for its improvisational nature and complex rhythms. Originating in African American communities in the early 20th century, jazz blends influences from blues, ragtime, and European classical music. Jazz legends like Louis Armstrong and Miles Davis pioneered different styles in this genre, from swing to bebop, influencing music beyond the jazz scene and into mainstream culture.

Classical music, whose history dates back centuries, represents a tradition of symphonies, operas, and chamber music compositions. Composers such as Mozart, Beethoven, and Bach are famous for their mastery of structure, harmony, and emotion. Classical music is often performed by orchestras and ensembles, showcasing complicated arrangements and the skillful interplay of instruments that captivate listeners with its timeless elegance and depth.

Lastly, electronic music has changed the way we experience sound through synthesizers, drums, and digital production techniques. Artists like Daft Punk and Skrillex have pushed boundaries, reshaping popular music and inspiring new generations of electronic musicians.

Each musical style offers a unique journey through sound, reflecting the creativity and cultural expressions of its time and place. Whether it's the infectious melodies of pop, the energy of rock, the improvisational spirit of jazz, the timeless elegance of classical, or the innovative sounds of electronic music, each genre invites listeners to explore and appreciate the diversity of musical artistry across the globe.

6. What is a defining characteristic of pop music?

- A) Strong improvisation and complex rhythms
- B) Use of orchestras and operas
- C) Snappy tunes and mainstream attraction
- D) Heavy use of electric guitars and rebellious themes

7. What music genre is known for its defiant attitude and electrifying shows?

- A) Classical
- B) Pop
- C) Jazz
- D) Rock

8. **What does jazz music emphasize the most?**
A) Emotional storytelling through lyrics
B) Structured harmonies and rigid form
C) Spontaneous creativity with complex beats
D) Digital sounds and synthetic beats
9. **Which of the following statements is TRUE about classical music?**
A) It emerged in the 20th century alongside jazz
B) It is performed mostly by solo vocalists
C) It features experimental sounds and modern beats
D) It focuses on well-structured compositions and the collaboration of instruments
10. **In what way does electronic music differ from the other genres discussed?**
A) It uses digital technology to create sound
B) It originated before classical music
C) It focuses on live acoustic instruments
D) It avoids rhythm and melody completely

Task 3. Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (11 – 16). There are two choices you do not need to use.

11. Vinyl Revival

A small, independent record store specializing in rare and vintage vinyl records. Customers often drop by to chat about classic rock and pick up limited-edition albums. The shop also hosts occasional acoustic sets from local bands.

12. The Jazz Loft

This basement venue has a laid-back vibe and hosts live jazz performances every weekend. The interior is decorated with vintage instruments and black-and-white photos of famous jazz legends. There's no stage—musicians play right next to the audience.

13. Harmonia School of Music

Established in 1992, this school offers music lessons for all ages and skill levels. Students can choose from piano, violin, guitar, or voice, and participate in seasonal recitals, which are held in the school's auditorium.

14. Groove City Studios

This professional recording studio has welcomed many well-known artists from around the world. Equipped with state-of-the-art technology, it also provides services for aspiring musicians looking to produce demos and albums.

15. Symphony Park

Every summer, this outdoor venue hosts a series of open-air classical concerts, which are performed by a full orchestra. Families bring picnic blankets, and food trucks line the park for snacks and drinks.

16. Beat Byte Café

A cozy coffee shop where guests can enjoy live indie performances in the evenings. The café has become a popular hangout for students and emerging artists. Free Wi-Fi and an excellent playlist keep people coming back.

Which place _____?

- A. gives lessons on different instruments
- B. is popular with fans of older music formats
- C. has no chairs or tables inside
- D. regularly features jazz performers
- E. provides a place to make professional recordings
- F. holds concerts under the open sky
- G. is known for its free internet service
- H. was founded by a famous composer

Task 4. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Attending a Concert

Going to a concert is an exciting experience (17) _____. Whether it's your favorite band or a new artist you've just discovered, live music creates a unique atmosphere (18) _____. For many fans, a concert is more than just music — it's a shared moment with others who love the same songs and sounds. Large venues often sell out quickly (19) _____. Arriving early ensures a better view and allows time to find your seat or place near the stage. Modern concerts often feature advanced lighting and sound systems (20) _____. These effects make performances more thrilling and memorable. However, loud music can damage hearing (21) _____. Experts recommend ear protection, especially during long events or when you are near speakers. Despite some challenges, attending a concert is an unforgettable event (22) _____ for music lovers of all ages.

Options (A–H):

- A. that people talk about for years
- B. that bring the music to life
- C. if you don't wear the right clothes
- D. which brings thousands of people together
- E. and it requires planning ahead
- F. that enhance the artist's performance
- G. because tickets are limited
- H. so it's important to take precautions

Частина “ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ” Use of English

Task 5. Read the text below. For questions (23 – 27), choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Being a composer is more than simply writing music. It requires a deep (23) _____ of musical theory, structure, and emotion. Great composers don't just follow rules — they know when to (24) _____ them to create something truly original. Inspiration can come from anywhere: nature, personal experiences, or even a single sound. But turning that inspiration into a complete piece demands discipline and (25) _____. Many composers spend hours revising and improving their work until every note feels just right.

Some composers work alone, while others (26) _____ with performers, conductors, or even filmmakers. Regardless of the process, the goal is the same: to (27) _____ music that moves and connects with people.

	A	B	C	D
23	understanding	definition	suggestion	instruction
24	explain	break	avoid	test
25	talent	pressure	patience	training
26	compete	create	collaborate	compare
27	describe	compose	deliver	perform

Task 6. Read the text below. For questions (28 – 32), choose the correct answer (A, B, C, D).

Adele

Adele Laurie Blue Adkins, known professionally as Adele, is one of the most successful British singers ever. Before she became famous, she (28) _____ in small clubs around London, gaining confidence and experience. She (29) _____ her songs as a teenager, inspired by heartbreak and personal struggles.

In 2008, her debut album “19” (30) _____ and was praised by critics for its emotional depth. After Adele won two Grammy Awards in 2009, her fame skyrocketed. She admitted that winning (31) _____ her life overnight. For Adele, (32) _____ was never just a job; it was her passion.

	A	B	C	D
28	performs	had performed	is performing	has performed
29	was used to	used	used to	use to
30	was released	has released	released	is released
31	had changed	would change	will change	was changing
32	sing	singing	to sing	she sings

Keys:

Task 1: 1C 2A 3B 4F 5E

Task 2: 6C 7D 8C 9D 10A

Task 3: 11B 12D 13A 14E 15F 16G

Task 4: 17E 18D 19G 20B 21H 22A

Task 5: 23A 24B 25C 26C 27B

Task 6: 28B 29C 30A 31A 32B

Тренувальний тест № 2

Частина «ЧИТАННЯ» Reading

Task 1

Read the adverts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1- 5). There are three choices you do not need to use.



LIVE MUSIC NIGHT
AT THE SOUNDHOUSE!

FEATURING:
**The Hollow Strings
& EchoBurn**

📅 Saturday, May 18
⌚ Doors Open 7 PM
📍 The SoundHouse, Downtown

Tickets: \$15 Advance / \$20 Door

Rock out with two of the city's hottest live bands!
Get your tickets now before they sell out!

Get your tickets now before they sell out!

1.



**BIG SPRING
INSTRUMENT
SALE**

UP TO **30% OFF**

AT MELODY MAKERS
MUSIC STORE

GUITARS
KEYBOARDS
DRUM KITS
MICS & MORE

45 HARMONY LANE,
SPRINGFIELD

BROWSE IN-STORE OR ONLINE:
WWW.MELODYMAKERS.COM
MON-SAT: 10 AM - 6 PM

**SALE ENDS MAY 31—
DON'T MISS OUT!**

2.



**LEARN TO PLAY
MUSIC**

FIRST LESSON FREE!

Private lessons in:
Guitar | Piano | Drums
Violin

All skill levels & ages
welcome!

📍 In-person (Downtown Studio)
or Online

Professional, friendly teachers -
Flexible scheduling

📞 555-123-4567
🌐 www.noteworthylessons.com

3.



EVERY WEDNESDAY!

**OPEN
MIC
NIGHT**

Hosted by
**THE BLUE
NOTE
CAFÉ**

22 JAZZ STREET, MIDTOWN
Sign-ups at 6:30 PM | Show starts 7 PM

🎁 WEEKLY CROWD FAVORITE WINS A PRIZE!
FOOD & DRINK SPECIALS ALL NIGHT

🎵 ALL PERFORMERS WELCOME -
COME SHARE YOUR TALENT!

4.



This advertisement is for people who would like to _____.

A perform live

B get employed

C improve their musical skills

D visit an event and enjoy food and activities

E take part in celebration

F buy a musical instrument

G to hire a musical instrument

H attend a live gig

5.

Task 2. Read the text below. For questions 6 - 10 choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

Ludwig van Beethoven: A Symphony of Perseverance

Ludwig van Beethoven, born in Bonn, Germany, in 1770, is one of the most celebrated composers in Western music history. From a young age, Beethoven showed immense talent. His father, recognizing this, pushed him to perform, hoping he'd become a child prodigy like Mozart. Beethoven's early compositions revealed promise, and by his teenage years, he was already composing complex works and performing for European nobility.

In his twenties, Beethoven moved to Vienna, the heart of classical music at the time. There, he studied under Joseph Haydn and quickly gained a reputation as a brilliant pianist. His compositions began to break boundaries, blending classical structure with deep emotional expression. However, just as his career began to soar, tragedy struck — Beethoven began losing his hearing.

By the age of 30, his hearing loss was undeniable, and by his forties, he was almost completely deaf. This would have ended most musicians' careers, but not Beethoven's. Isolated from the world of sound, he turned inward, pouring his emotions into his music. Some of his most iconic works, like the Ninth Symphony and the late string quartets, were composed when he could no longer hear.

Beethoven's music is known for its intensity, innovation, and emotional depth. He expanded the scope of the symphony, sonata, and concerto, influencing generations of composers. His Ninth Symphony, with its triumphant "Ode to Joy," remains a symbol of hope and unity worldwide.

Beethoven died in 1827, but his legacy endures. He transformed adversity into greatness, reminding the world that even in silence, the soul can sing. His life stands as a testament to resilience, creativity, and the power of human spirit.

6. Where was Ludwig van Beethoven born?

- A. Vienna, Austria
- B. Bonn, Germany
- C. Salzburg, Austria
- D. Berlin, Germany

7. Which famous composer did Beethoven study under in Vienna?

- A. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
- B. Johann Sebastian Bach
- C. Joseph Haydn
- D. Franz Schubert

8. What major challenge did Beethoven face in his life?

- A. Blindness
- B. Poverty
- C. Deafness
- D. Illiteracy

9. Which of Beethoven's works includes the famous "Ode to Joy"?

- A. Fifth Symphony
- B. Seventh Symphony
- C. Erotica Symphony
- D. Ninth Symphony

10. What is Beethoven most remembered for?

- A. Writing operas
- B. Expanding musical forms with emotional depth
- C. Teaching famous students
- D. Inventing the piano

Task 3. Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (11 – 16). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Well-Known Musicians

11. Johann Sebastian Bach

Bach, born in 1685, was a master of musical structure. He worked as a church organist and composed constantly, often under intense pressure. With 20 children and endless church duties, his life was far from peaceful. Yet he produced masterpieces like the *Brandenburg Concertos* and *The Well-Tempered Clavier*. Bach never traveled far or gained great fame in his lifetime, but his music influenced generations. He saw composition as service to God, crafting fugues and cantatas with mathematical brilliance. Today, he's hailed as one of history's greatest composers — a man whose quiet diligence echoed across centuries.

12. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Mozart was playing piano by age three and composing symphonies by five. Born in Salzburg in 1756, he toured Europe as a child, dazzling royalty with his genius. As an adult, he wrote operas, symphonies, and chamber music with incredible speed and beauty. But fame didn't bring fortune. He struggled financially and died at just 35, buried in a common grave. Despite his short life, Mozart left over 600 works filled with elegance and emotion. His gift was natural, unstoppable — as if music flowed through him from another world.

13. Clara Schumann

Clara Schumann, born in 1819, was a piano prodigy trained by her strict father. She married composer Robert Schumann, but after his mental illness and early death, Clara became the family's breadwinner. She performed across Europe, raised eight children, and kept Robert's legacy alive. Clara was also a gifted composer, though she downplayed her own work in favor of her husband's. In her lifetime, she was one of the greatest pianists in Europe, admired by Brahms and Liszt. Her music, once overlooked, is now finally being celebrated for its lyrical beauty and quiet resilience.

14. Louis Armstrong

Born in poverty in New Orleans in 1901, Louis Armstrong grew up in a rough neighborhood and learned trumpet in a reform school. His joyful sound and gravelly voice transformed jazz forever. Armstrong's improvisation skills set him apart — he didn't just play music, he *told* stories. Songs like "What a Wonderful World" and "Hello, Dolly!" made him a household name. Beyond his talent, he broke racial barriers and brought jazz to a global audience. With every smile and trumpet solo, Armstrong reminded the world that music could be both revolutionary and joyful.

15. Freddie Mercury

Born Farrokh Bulsara in Zanzibar, Freddie Mercury moved to England and eventually formed Queen. With his flamboyant stage presence, four-octave range, and genre-blending creativity, he turned every performance into an event. "Bohemian Rhapsody" was unlike anything heard before — operatic, theatrical, unforgettable. Despite battling illness in his later years, Mercury kept recording, giving everything to his art. He passed away in 1991, but his legacy lives on. Mercury wasn't just a singer; he was a force — bold, fearless, and gloriously himself.

16. Billie Holiday

Billie Holiday's life was steeped in hardship, but her voice carried the depth of her soul. Born in 1915, she grew up in poverty and began singing in Harlem clubs as a teen. Her rendition of "Strange Fruit," a haunting protest against racism, shook listeners and cemented her as a powerful voice in American music. Known for her emotional phrasing and bluesy tones, she brought raw honesty to jazz. Addiction and discrimination plagued her life, but her artistry endured. Holiday sang with a broken heart — and in doing so, gave strength to millions.

This musician _____.

- A. was a pioneering pianist and composer who balanced family, performance, and legacy.
- B. revolutionized jazz with his joyful trumpet playing, unique voice, and trailblazing improvisation.
- C. used reggae music to spread messages of peace, unity, and resistance around the world.
- D. composed intricate and deeply spiritual music that shaped the foundation of Western classical music.
- E. overcame deafness to compose some of the most powerful and enduring works in classical music history.
- F. displayed unmatched musical genius from childhood.
- G. electrified the world with his powerful voice and unforgettable performances as the frontman.
- H. expressed profound emotion and social truth through her iconic jazz and blues vocals.

Task 4. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Last Night's Gig: Pure Magic

Last night's gig was one of those unforgettable experiences (17) _____. The venue was small and packed, buzzing with anticipation. (18) _____, the energy shifted—the bass thumped, the lights flared, and the crowd roared. They opened (19) _____, and from that point on, it was nonstop magic. Every song felt raw and real, and the lead singer's voice (20) _____—powerful and full of emotion. There was something electric in the room, (21) _____. When they played their final song, the crowd shouted for more, and the encore didn't disappoint. I left with tired feet and a full heart. Nothing beats the vibe of a great live show. If you ever get the chance to see them, (22) _____—this band is the real deal.

- A. as soon as the band hit the stage

- B. with a fan favorite
- C. a conversation
- D. like everyone was connected through the music
- E. don't hesitate
- F. that remind you why live music matters.
- G. stop doing that

Частина "ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ"

Use of English

Task 5. Read the texts below. For questions (23-27) choose the correct answers A, B, C, D.

Music is (23) _____ — in the rustling of leaves, the rhythm of rain, and the chatter of a (24) _____ street. It fills our homes, cars, and headphones, weaving through our lives like an unseen thread. From joyful (25) _____ to quiet moments of reflection, music shapes emotion and memory. It (26) _____ all languages and crosses all borders, uniting people across cultures and generations. Even in silence, a melody (27) _____ in the mind. Whether natural or man-made, loud or soft, music is all around us. It inspires, heals, and connects — a constant companion in the symphony of everyday life.

	A	B	C	D
23	nowhere	everywhere	somewhere	anywhere
24	busy	quiet	abandoned	occupied
25	ceremonies	vacations	funerals	celebrations
26	tells	speaks	talks	says
27	recalls	reminds	lingers	keeps

Task 6. Read the texts below. For questions (28-32) choose the correct answers A, B, C, D.

I (28) _____ to play the piano when I was ten years old. At first, it was difficult because I didn't know how (29) _____ music. My teacher was very patient and helped me practice every week. I played simple songs and (30) _____ got better. After (31) _____ months, I could play small pieces by famous composers. Now, I play for fun and sometimes at school events. Learning the piano taught me patience and made me (32) _____ music even more.

	A	B	C	D
28	had learnt	learned	have learnt	learn
29	to read	read	reading	to be read
30	more slowly	slower	slow	slowly
31	a few	few	little	a little
32	to love	loving	love	be loved

Keys:

Task 1: 1-H, 2-F, 3-C, 4-A, 5-D

Task 2: 6-B, 7-C, 8-C, 9-D, 10-B

Task 3: 11-D, 12-F, 13-A, 14-B, 15-G, 16-H

Task 4: 17-F, 18-A, 19-B, 20-H, 21-D, 22-E

Task 5: 23-B, 24-A, 25-D, 26-B, 27-C

Task 6: 28-B, 29-A, 30-D, 31-A, 32-C

[Зміст](#)

Тренувальний тест № 3

Частина “ЧИТАННЯ”

Reading

Task 1. Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.



HEY! CHAMPION MUSICIANS?

Are you thinking about someone to join your band?

RISKS AND VALUE OF POTENTIAL NEW BAND MEMBERS

- Is this person someone who wants to spend a lot of time with you?
- Will this person help you sell more albums and merchandise?
- Will that person help you get more fans?
- What music career risks are there about this person?
- What is still unknown about this person?

USE THE RISK-BENEFIT!
MAKE YOUR FINAL DECISION ABOUT ACCEPTING THIS PERSON INTO YOUR BAND!

1.



Events Search and Views Navigation Search

UPCOMING EVENTS AT HOTEL TURKEY

May 2 @ 4:00 pm – 11:00 pm
Ross Cooper & Friends
Hotel Turkey Back Patio
201 3rd St, Turkey, Unites
Get Tickets \$10.00 – 135.00 Sat. 3

May 3 @ 4:00 pm – 11:00 pm
Casey Heckman
Hotel Turkey Back Patio
201 3rd St, Turkey, Unites
RSVP Now Free Fri. 9

May 10 @ 4:00 pm – 11:00 pm
Scott Sean White
w/ Ben Garcia
Get Tickets Free – \$120.00 7 tickets left

2.



WANT TO GO FROM BEGINNER TO BEYOND?
Then grab our free program 'Play Your First Song' here:

THESE GUITAR STRUMMING SECRETS CAN MAKE ANYONE SOUND LIKE A SEASONED PROFESSIONAL (EVEN YOU!)

ENTER YOUR EMAIL BELOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU THIS COMPREHENSIVE IS-VIDEO STRUMMING SERIES THAT WAS CONVERTED FROM FULL-LENGTH INSTRUCTIONS.

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HERE IS WHAT YOU WILL LEARN IN THESE LESSONS:

- Strum patterns made EASY. Learn to strum rhythmically and musically
- Learn arpeggios the simple way. Amaze yourself and discover the magic of playing these "liquid chords"
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- Practice tips to "lock in" your strumming. Learn valuable techniques to commit your new-found strumming skills to muscle memory.

3.



VENUE UPDATE

♪ **ECHOES OF SUMMER CONCERT.**

Dear Guests,

Please note that the "Echoes of Summer" live concert, originally set to take place at *Riverside Hall*, has been relocated to a new venue:

📍 **Grand Aurora Arena**

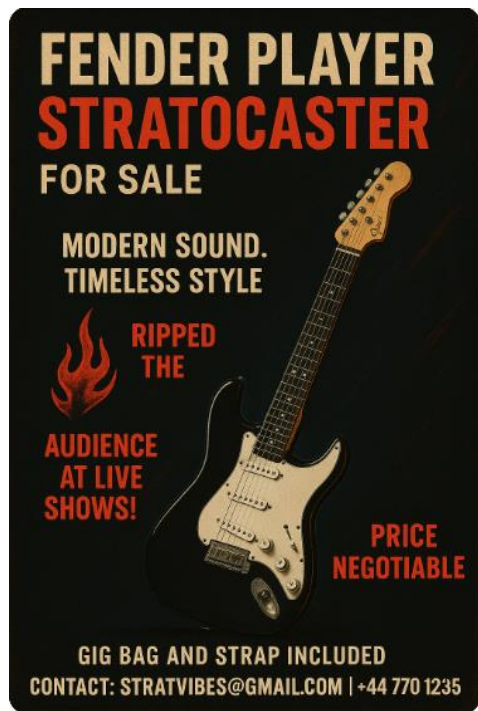
📅 **Saturday, June 15 at 7:00 PM**

All tickets remain valid. We look forward to sharing an unforgettable evening of music with you in this stunning new space.

Thank you for your understanding!

Aurora Live Events
www.auroralive.com

4.



This advertisement is for people who would like to _____.

- A. look for musicians to join the band
- B. take part in a celebration
- C. visit a musical show
- D. go to the guitar concert
- E. improve their musical playing methods
- F. have a chance to grab a real bargain
- G know about the new event location
- H. take part in a classical music recital

5.

Task 2. Read the texts. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer A, B, C or D

Non-Musical Benefits of Music in Early Education

Music education is more than just learning how to play an instrument or sing a song. It has many benefits that can positively impact a child's development in the classroom and beyond!

Research has shown that music education can help improve cognitive skills such as memory, attention, and problem-solving, as well as emotional skills such as empathy and self-expression. It can also foster creativity, collaboration, and cultural awareness.

At a time when many schools are cutting music programs due to budget constraints, it's important to recognize the value of music education and advocate for its inclusion in the curriculum. Let's give our children the gift of music education and help them unlock their full potential! Music education #classroom benefits #cognitive skills #emotional skills #creativity #collaboration #cultural awareness #budget cuts #advocacy #unlock potential. At Show Me Mozart, we believe that every child deserves to express themselves through music. Be the hero that changes a child's life through music. Schedule a call today to see how easy it is to bring music to your classroom, visit us at: Show Me Mozart School.

6. The headline shows that:

- A. children achieve the benefits in other spheres of their lives learning music
- B. early education is very important
- C. modern primary schools teach without music programs
- D. it doesn't matter whether there are music lessons at school or not

7. The research has shown that music education can help improve:

- A. emotional and physical skills
- B. collaboration, and cultural awareness only
- C. cognitive, emotional skills and creativity

D. soft and hard skills

8. Why are schools cutting music programs?

- A. due to the lack of music teachers
- B. because music is not the main subject
- C. schools advocate for its inclusion in the curriculum
- D. due to the lack of money

9. The author believes that:

- A. not every child deserves to express themselves through music
- B. every child deserves to express themselves without music
- C. every child may express themselves through music
- D. every child deserves to express themselves through collaboration

10. Who is the author of the text?

- A. The teacher of Show Me Mozart School
- B. Experts of music education
- C. Famous musicians
- D. Children of Show Me Mozart School

Task 3. Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (11 – 16). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Six Greatest Music Festivals

11. Glastonbury (the UK)

Glastonbury Festival, often referred to simply as "Glasto," is one of the most famous music festivals in the world. It was founded in 1970 by Michael Eavis on his dairy farm in Pilton, Somerset. The festival has grown exponentially since its inception, transforming from a small event with a few hundred attendees into a massive five-day spectacle attracting over 200,000 people. Known for its diverse lineup that spans various genres, Glastonbury has become a cultural icon and a staple in the music festival scene.

12. Coachella (the USA)

Coachella Valley Music and Arts Festival, commonly known as Coachella, is a premier music and arts festival held annually in Indio, California. It was founded in 1999 by Paul Tollett and Rick Van Santen and has since evolved into a two-weekend event that attracts some of the biggest names in music and a diverse crowd of attendees. The festival is not just about music; it also features a significant focus on art. Large-scale art installations and sculptures are a staple of the event, with new pieces debuting each year to captivate and inspire attendees. These installations create a unique visual experience that complements the musical performances.

13. Tomorrowland (Belgium)

Tomorrowland, one of the world's most iconic electronic dance music (EDM) festivals, began in 2005 in Boom, Belgium. Created by the brothers Manu and Michiel Beers, Tomorrowland has grown exponentially from its modest beginnings to become a global phenomenon, attracting over 400,000 attendees from around the world. The festival is held annually over two weekends in July and is celebrated for its elaborate and fantastical stage designs, high production values, and a lineup that features the biggest names in electronic music.

14. Rock in Rio (Brazil)

Rock in Rio is a legendary music festival that originated in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1985. Founded by entrepreneur Roberto Medina, the festival was initially created to promote culture, music, and tourism in Brazil. Since its inception, Rock in Rio has expanded globally, with editions held in Lisbon, Madrid, and Las Vegas, showcasing a diverse range of musical genres beyond rock, including pop, electronic, and Brazilian music.

15. Fuji Rock (Japan)

Fuji Rock Festival is Japan's largest outdoor music event, held annually since 1997 at the Naeba Ski Resort in Niigata Prefecture. Initially conceived as a response to the cancellation of another music festival, Fuji Rock has grown into a three-day extravaganza attracting tens of thousands of attendees each year. The festival is renowned for its scenic mountainous backdrop and commitment to environmental sustainability.

16. Sziget (Hungary)

Sziget Festival is one of Europe's largest and most popular music festivals, held every August on Óbuda Island in Budapest, Hungary. It was founded in 1993 by a group of Hungarian artists and music lovers as a low-budget student event. Since then, Sziget has grown into a week-long international festival, attracting hundreds of thousands of people from around the world. Known as the "Island of Freedom," it offers a wide range of music genres including rock, pop, indie, and electronic, as well as theater, dance, and art performances. Its multicultural atmosphere and riverside location make it a unique and unforgettable experience.

Which category does this festival belong to?

- A The festival that offers workshops on art techniques for attendees.
- B. A long-running event that hosts a mix of music and arts
- C. A gathering focused on electronic music and immersive visuals
- D. A festival set in a picturesque outdoor location with an eco-friendly ethos
- E. An event originally designed to boost local culture and attract visitors
- F. A long-established celebration of rock music
- G. The festival which was originally set up on a private agricultural property
- H. A major European festival that began as a modest youth-led cultural initiative

Task 4. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Cher: A Music and Film Icon

Born in 1946 in El Centro, California, Cher began her career in the early 1960s when she (17) _____ Sonny Bono. Together, they released several songs, including *Let the Good Times Roll* and *Love is Strange*. Soon after, Cher started her solo career with the album *All I Really Want to Do*, which (18) _____

Her music career, (19) _____ and with Sonny to whom she was married from 1964 to 1975. Their biggest hit *I Got You Babe* became a number-one song in 1965. In the following years, Cher released solo albums like *The Sonny Side of Chér* and *Chér*, and also appeared on television. Over

more than five decades, Cher has (20) _____, 3 live albums, 11 compilation albums, and 4 soundtracks.

Cher is also known for her work in film. She (21) _____ such as *Burlesque* (2010) and *Mamma Mia! Here We Go Again* (2018). There are even rumours she may appear in a third *Mamma Mia!* film. In 1998, Cher and Sonny received a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame, shortly after his passing. Over the years, Cher has (22) _____, including Grammys, Billboard Music Awards, Golden Globes, and even an Academy Award.

- A. Moved to Los Angeles and met young musician
- B. Acted and sang in popular movies
- C. won a lot of major awards
- D. continued to grow both as a solo artist
- E. entered the Top 20 on the Billboard 200 chart
- F. played the role of a music teacher in a Broadway musical
- G. started a charity foundation for young filmmakers in 2002
- H. released 27 studio albums

Частина "ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ"

Use of English

Task 5. Read the text. For questions (23-27) choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

Post-Eurovision

In November 1974, ABBA embarked on their first European tour, playing (23) _____ in Denmark, West Germany and Austria. It was not as successful as the band had hoped, since most of the (24) _____ did not sell out. Due to a lack of demand, they were even forced to cancel a few shows, including a sole concert scheduled in Switzerland. The second leg of the tour, which took them through Scandinavia in January 1975, was very different. They played to full houses everywhere and finally got the reception they had aimed for. Live (25) _____ continued in the middle of 1975 when ABBA embarked on a fourteen open-air date tour of Sweden and Finland. Their Stockholm show at the Gröna Lund amusement park had an estimated (26) _____ of 19,200. Björn Ulvaeus later said, "If you look at the (27) _____ we released straight after Waterloo, we were trying to be more like The Sweet, a semi-glam rock group, which was stupid because we were always a pop group."

	A	B	C	D
23	notes	dates	beats	lyrics
24	headphones	bands	venues	playlists
25	rehearsals	tracks	performances	covers
26	rhythm	playlist	setlist	audience
27	albums	singles	songs	tracks

Task 6. Read the text. For questions (28-32) choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

Last weekend, I went to see my favorite band (28) _____ at a small venue in the city. By the time I arrived, they (29) _____ playing by air, and the atmosphere was electric. The band had been rehearsing (30) _____ weeks, and their performance was even (31) _____ than I had expected. (32) _____ the venue being small, they had managed to play to full houses every night of their tour.

	A	B	C	D
28	to perform	perform	performed	performs
29	have already started	started	had already been starting	had already started
30	for	since	on	in
31	better	more worse	more better	worse
32	However	Despite	Nevertheless	For

Keys:

Task 1: 1. A 2. C 3. E 4. G 5. F

Task 2: 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. A

Task 3: 11. G 12. B 13. C 14. E 15. D 16. H

Task 4: 17. A 18. E 19. D 20. H 21. B 22. C

Task 5: 23. B 24. D 25. C 26. D 27. A

Task 6: 28. B 29. D 30. A 31. A 32. B

[3MCT](#)

Тренувальний тест № 4

Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»

Reading

Task 1. Read the texts below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use.



ROCK UK
SOUTHERN STAR
TOUR

LIVE AT THE ELECTRIC BALLROOM
CAMDEN TOWN, LONDON NW1 8QP

Get ready for an unforgettable night of *live music, energy, and electric* atmosphere as some of the most iconic and emerging rock bands from the UK come together for one powerful evening.

Whether you're a *long-time* rock fan or just discovering the scene, this is a show you *don't want* to miss!

DECEMBER 30, 2024
DOORS OPEN: 10:00 PM

More info at: www.britishrockuk.com

1.



MOVIE NIGHT
UNDER THE STARS!

AT THE DINO PARK PAVILLION

Looking for a fun, family-friendly way to spend your Friday evenings?

Join us every Friday night for an exciting *Movie Night* under the stars at the Dino Park Pavilion!

Whether you're coming with friends, bringing the whole family, or just want to relax and enjoy a great film, this weekly event is the perfect way to unwind and connect with your community.

EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT – ALL SUMMER LONG!

WANT TO FIND OUT MORE?
4654 300 7658

2.



BROWN & GREEN LTD.
55 WHITE ROAD, HANWELL, LONDON, W.1

LOOKING FOR THE BEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS?

We sell all kinds of musical instruments and accessories, including:

DRUMS
BRASS

WOODWIND
PIANOS
ORGANS

Whether you're a beginner or a professional, we have everything you need for your music.

COME AND MAKE MUSIC WITH US!

3.



AUTUMN
MUSIC FEST
LISTEN AND DONATE

SPECIAL GUESTS:
RICHARD GREEN
BOB TYLER

FROM 23 SEPTEMBER
TILL 3 NOVEMBER
STARTING AT 6 P.M.

GREEN HALL
We're looking for sponsors!

9786 500 2345

4.



5.

Which advertisement is for people who would like to_____?

- A** go on a guided tour
- B** buy a musical instrument
- C** go to the cinema
- D** participate in a charity event
- E** adopt a pet
- F** go to the concert
- J** visit a firework display
- H** start a new hobby

Task 2. Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The history of Glastonbury Festival

The first festival at Worthy Farm was called the Pilton Pop, Folk and Blues Festival and took place in late Summer 1970, opening the day after Jimi Hendrix died. It was attended by 1,500 people. Admission was £1, which included free camping and free milk. Audiences enjoyed performances by Marc Bolan's Tyrannosaurus Rex who played in place of the Kinks who were due to headline.

Michael and Jean Eavis, festival co-founders, had been inspired by the Bath Festival of Blues and Progressive Music in Shepton Mallet, Somerset and by the success of the Isle of Wight Festival and Woodstock in the US the previous year, and decided to host a festival at the Eavis family dairy farm.

By 1971 the festival had been renamed The Glastonbury Fayre and the date was changed to coincide with summer solstice, an anniversary celebrated at nearby Stonehenge, home to the world-famous Neolithic monument. Key organisers now included Andrew Kerr and Arabella Churchill. The team drew up a manifesto which set out the environmental and spiritual focuses at the heart of the Festival's ethos.

The Festival founders saw the event as a place for the "expression of free-thinking people". In the same year, the first Pyramid Stage, a replica of the Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt, was designed and built by Bill Harkin and crew out of scaffolding, expanded metal and plastic sheeting.

Broadcasts and popularity

The Festival took another leap in its development in the early 1990s as it attracted the new wave of Britpop bands and became an important destination for the emerging dance and rave culture. In 1994 Oasis, Pulp, Blur and Radiohead all made their festival debuts as Glastonbury embraced the rising stars of the burgeoning British music industry. In the same year a new Pyramid Stage was hastily erected after the original stage was lost in an accidental fire just days before the Festival was due to start. This seminal festival year also saw Glastonbury's first television broadcast by Channel 4 – a significant moment in establishing the Festival's ongoing success and popularity (continued by the BBC from 1997). In 1998, TV audiences could join festival-goers in watching Tony Bennett take the stage on the new Sunday afternoon 'legends slot', reserved for established, well-loved artists, often from a different musical world to the more traditional Glastonbury fare.

- 6. What did £1 admission to the first festival include?**
 A. Only entrance to the festival.
 B. Entrance and free drink
 C. Nothing
 D. Free camping and free milk
- 7. What inspired Michael and Jean Eavis, festival co-founders, to hold the festival?**
 A. Several popular music events
 B. A trip to Bath
 C. The Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt
 D. The Glastonbury Fayre
- 8. What was the main focus of the festival according to the manifesto in 1971?**
 A. Music and entertainment
 B. Environmental and spiritual values
 C. Harmony with nature
 D. Modern music styles
- 9. What happened to the original stage in 1994?**
 A. It was stolen
 B. It burnt out
 C. Nothing
 D. It was not ready
- 10. When was the festival first broadcast on television?**
 A. In 1990
 B. In 1994
 C. In 1997
 D. In 1998

Task 3. Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (11 – 16). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Popular music styles

11. Blues

The blues is a style of music created by African Americans at the end of the 19th Century. It developed out of folk music, spiritual songs and work songs. Following the American Civil War, the blues spread throughout America as African American people were now free to travel. The blues became popular in cities such as Chicago and Detroit.

12. Jazz

Jazz emerged as a new style of music in the early twentieth century in the African American communities of New Orleans. Jazz has its origins in blues and ragtime. Jazz features lots of improvisation, which requires musicians to: creatively explore and experiment with sound, express themselves, listen carefully to themselves and the people they make music with, and respond to the improvisation of people they are playing with. All of this is done spontaneously, with musicians having to react in real time to what is going on around them.

13. Gospel

Gospel music has its origins in the hymns, spirituals and sacred songs found in Afro-American culture in the 18th and 19th Century. Gospel songs were originally sung by African slaves. Lyrics related to escaping to freedom, with a religious element often in praise or giving thanks to God.

14. Rock

Today's rock music developed from rock 'n' roll. It can come in many different styles but usually features: electric guitar, bass guitar, drum kit. Most rock bands also feature a singer. The songs written by rock bands usually have powerful lyrics and the music underpinned by a heavy beat.

15. Reggae

Reggae is a unique form of rock music which originated in Jamaica. It has its roots in a number of other musical styles. You can hear the influence of traditional Jamaican music as well as American rhythm 'n' blues, which would have been easily picked up in Jamaica in the early days of radio. Music has always had a big role in the lives of Jamaican people. The roots of traditional Jamaican music can be traced back to African music due to number of Jamaicans who are descendants of Africans brought to the West Indies to work as slaves on sugar plantations.

16. Rap

Rapping is a style of vocal delivery that is key to rap and hip-hop music. A rapper, also known as an MC, must be able to rap in time with a steady beat. Rap focuses on rhythm as opposed to melody or harmony. A rapper will improvise, or 'freestyle', lyrics in time with an accompaniment. Rap originated in the Bronx in New York in the 1970s. Its vocal roots lie in a Jamaican technique called 'toasting' - a cross between chanting and talking performed by Jamaican MCs.

Which music style_____?

A requires musicians to improvise a lot

B has the powerful sound of guitars

C was sung in religious settings

D was originally played on the piano

E came from work songs and folk songs

F was influenced by traditional Jamaican music and American rhythm 'n' blues

G started in New York and originated from a Jamaican technique

H helped teenagers express their feelings and emotions

Task 4. Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

What is your favourite rock concert story?

My dad has always been a fan of one of the rock bands, and his love for it is so strong that he (17) _____. He often says that no other band compares to them, (18) _____.

The thing that surprises me the most, he (19) _____ that play their songs, and he goes to every one of their concerts whenever he gets the chance. In fact, he has attended so many of their shows (20) _____ in June to offer free tickets to their upcoming concert.

Although I'm not a big fan of rock music myself and usually prefer bands like The Beatles, which have a different sound, I agreed to come along—mostly because I knew

(21) _____, and because going to the concert meant I could skip half a day of school.

After spending several hours in the car, we finally arrived just as the concert was beginning. Even though I didn't expect to enjoy it, I was impressed by the talent of the musicians, their powerful voices, and the stunning light effects (22) _____.

By the end of the evening, I had to admit that, although rock music still isn't my favourite, the concert was an amazing experience and definitely worth visiting.

- A and he talks about their music all the time
- B who were surprised to see him on the stage
- C owns every single one of their albums
- D that the band's touring manager personally contacted him one day
- E how much it meant to my dad
- F that were part of the performance
- G which is so popular among the teenagers
- H is even more passionate about bands

Частина "ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ" Use of English

Task 5. Read the text below. For questions (23 – 27) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Excitement of a Concert

Last Friday, I had the chance to see my favorite band live. It was amazing to see it (23) _____ in front of such an enthusiastic crowd. I had been waiting for this (24) _____ for months, and finally, the day had come. As soon as the band started playing, everyone began to (25) _____ the rhythm. The music was so uplifting that it made me forget all my worries. The crowd was (26) _____ with excitement, and you could feel the energy in the air. It was such a magical experience. At the end of the concert, the band promised to (27) _____ again next year, and I can't wait to be there!

	A	B	C	D
23	hit the jackpot	break out	hit the big time	hit the mark
24	event	celebration	adventure	trip
25	sing along to	sing up	sing out loud	sing along with
26	uploading	filling	appealing	buzzing
27	go on a strike	go on a tour	break out	go on leave

Task 6. Read the text below. For questions (28 – 32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Paul McCartney had his special escape route in London

When the musician (28) _____ to London, he lived for a few years at Jane Asher's family home. She began acting as a child and worked in film and television. Paul stayed with her and her family on Wimpole Street. He (29) _____ a small bedroom in the attic, where he kept his gold records under his bed. When he was a teenager, he learned to climb down the drainpipes. This skill was (30) _____ later when fans found out where he lived. They waited for him outside the house, so Jane's father showed Paul his escape route from the building. This route involved several steps. Paul McCartney had to (31) _____ out of the window in the attic, walk along a parapet to another window and enter an old colonel's flat. Then he took a lift to a basement where a young couple lived. He used their kitchen and a garage (32) _____ unnoticed by the crowds of his fans.

	A	B	C	D
28	move	to move	moved	moves
29	is given	was given	gave	gives
30	help	helpful	to help	helper
31	climb	to climb	climbing	climbed
32	escape	escaping	escaped	to escape

Keys:

Task 1: 1 – F, 2 – C, 3 – B, 4 – D, 5 – H

Task 2: 6 – D, 7 – A, 8 – B, 9 – B, 10 – B

Task 3: 11 – E, 12 – A, 13 – C, 14 – B, 15 – F, 16 – G

Task 4: 17 – C, 18 – A, 19 – H, 20 – D, 21 – E, 22 – F

Task 5: 23 – C, 24 – A, 25 – A, 26 – D, 27 – B

Task 6: 28 – C, 29 – B, 30 – B, 31 – A, 32 – D

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ДОДАТОК

Пояснення до тренувального тесту № 1

Task 1:

1. **Live at the Arena – Arctic Lights Tour**

C – listening to live rock music. The phrase “high-energy rock concert” and mention of “the famous indie band Arctic Lights” clearly indicate a live rock music performance. “Live at the Arena” also suggests a typical concert setting.

2. **Classics in the Park**

A – a night out with classical music. This performance by “the city’s symphony orchestra” features composers like Mozart, Vivaldi, and Beethoven as part of classical music. It takes place in the evening “under the stars,” which makes it a night event.

3. **Sing With Us!**

B – learning how to sing. The event is a “vocal workshop” with a “professional coach” and mentions things like “vocal warm-ups” and “group performance.” It’s a class for people to learn singing, especially since “No experience needed” is stated.

4. **DJ Night: Electro Pulse**

F – a club event with electronic music. It mentions “DJs spinning house and trance hits,” both electronic music types. The event is at a “club” and happens late at night, so it fits perfectly with a club event.

5. **Music History Exhibition – Sounds of the Century**

E – exploring music from the past. This is an “exhibition” about music’s history, featuring “rare instruments, handwritten scores,” and how music has changed over time. The words “century” and “evolution of sound” show that it’s about music from the past.

Task 2:

6. What is a defining characteristic of pop music?

C) Snappy tunes and mainstream attraction

Pop music is known for its “catchy melodies” and appeal to a “wide audience,” which fits the idea of snappy, popular tunes.

7. What music genre is known for its defiant attitude and electrifying shows?

D) Rock

Rock is described as having a “rebellious spirit” with “electric guitars” and “energetic performances.”

8. What does jazz music emphasize the most?

C) Spontaneous creativity with complex beats

Jazz is “celebrated for its improvisational nature and complex rhythms,” highlighting creativity and musical complexity.

9. Which of the following statements is TRUE about classical music?

D) It focuses on well-structured compositions and the collaboration of instruments.

Classical music is praised for “structure, harmony, and emotion,” performed by “orchestras and ensembles.”

10. In what way does electronic music differ from the other genres discussed?

A) It uses digital technology to create sound

Electronic music uses “synthesizers, drums, and digital production techniques,” distinguishing it from acoustic-based genres.

Task 3:

11. **Vinyl Revival – B. is popular with fans of older music formats**

This shop specializes in rare and vintage vinyl records, which appeals to people who love old-school music formats like vinyl.

12. **The Jazz Loft – D. regularly features jazz performers**

It hosts live jazz performances every weekend and is decorated with jazz-themed memorabilia, making it focused on jazz.

13. **Harmonia School of Music – A. gives lessons in different instruments**

It offers piano, violin, guitar, and voice to all ages, which fits the idea of teaching multiple instruments.

14. **Groove City Studios – E. provides a place to make professional recordings**

This is a recording studio used by well-known artists, offering services to musicians looking to produce music professionally.

15. **Symphony Park – F. holds concerts under the open sky**

It describes open-air classical concerts in a park during the summer, which fits the idea of outdoor musical events.

16. **Beat Byte Café – G. is known for its free internet service**

It mentions free Wi-Fi and a welcoming vibe for students and indie music fans, making it a spot known for internet access and music.

Task 4:

17. **E – “and it requires planning”**

“Going to a concert is an exciting experience...”

This is a general statement. The phrase “and it requires planning ahead” adds a natural follow-up, suggesting preparation is needed (e.g., buying tickets, getting there early).

18. **D – “which brings thousands of people together”**

“...creates a unique atmosphere...”

This explains what makes that atmosphere unique — the shared experience with many fans.

19. **G – “because tickets are limited”**

“Large venues often sell out quickly...”

This is a cause-and-effect relationship. Why do they sell out? Because ticket numbers are limited.

20. **B – “that brings the music to life”**

“Advanced lighting and sound systems...”

This describes the purpose or impact of these systems — to enhance the experience.

21. **H – "so it's important to take precautions."**

"However, loud music can damage hearing..."

This sets up a warning. "So it's important to take precautions," logically follows — it's a result or advice due to the potential risk.

22. **A – "that people talk about for years"**

"...an unforgettable event..."

This phrase reinforces how memorable concerts can be.

Task 5:

23. **A– Understanding of musical theory**

The correct answer is *understanding* because composers need to have a deep comprehension of music theory, structure, and emotion in order to craft original and meaningful compositions. The word "understanding" fits as it conveys the necessity of intellectual engagement with music theory.

- *Definition* is too narrow and doesn't capture the depth of knowledge required.
- *Suggestion* would imply a less certain approach, which isn't suitable here.
- *Instruction* suggests a more formal or educational aspect, which is not what the passage focuses on.

24. **B – Breaking the rules of music**

The correct answer is *break* because composers are described as knowing when to *break* the rules to create something original. This matches the context of the passage, where it talks about the need to break free from conventions.

- *Explain* implies giving a detailed account, which isn't relevant to the context of breaking rules to create something new.
- *Avoid* suggests steering clear of something, which contradicts the idea of intentionally breaking rules.
- *Test* doesn't fit the idea of creation or breaking rules, as it implies a trial or experiment rather than an active decision in music composition.

25. **C– Patience in the composition process**

The correct answer is *patience* because the passage emphasizes that composers often spend hours revising their work, suggesting that patience is crucial for perfecting their compositions.

- *Talent* implies an innate ability, but the passage stresses the process of revision and improvement, which is more about persistence and patience than innate skill.
- *Pressure* would suggest that composers are under stress, which isn't mentioned as a key factor in their process.
- *Training* refers to formal instruction, but the passage talks more about discipline and revising, not just formal learning.

26. **C – Collaboration with other musicians**

The correct answer is *collaborate* because the passage mentions composers working together with performers, conductors, or filmmakers, which suggests cooperation and teamwork.

- *Compete* suggests rivalry, which doesn't align with the passage's message about composers working together.
- *Create* is too general and doesn't emphasize the partnership aspect.
- *Compare* doesn't fit because the passage is about working together, not comparing ideas.

27. **B– Compose music that moves people**

The correct answer is *compose* because the passage talks about composers' goal of creating music that emotionally connects with people. *Compose* directly refers to the act of creating music, which is the main focus.

- *Describe* refers to explaining something in words, which doesn't fit the context of creating music.
- *Deliver* implies presenting or distributing, not the creative process itself.
- *Perform* involves playing or singing music, not composing it, which is the task described in the passage.

Task 6.

28. – B – *had performed*

The correct answer is ***had performed*** because it refers to an action that happened before another event in the past — in this case, *before she became famous*. This is the **Past Perfect Tense**, used to describe an action completed before another past action.

29. – C – *used to*

The correct answer is ***used to*** because it refers to a past habit or repeated action that no longer happens — in this case, writing songs as a teenager.

30. – A – *was released*

The correct answer is ***was released*** because this is a passive construction in the **Past Simple**, used when the subject (the album) is not performing the action but receiving it.

31. – A – *had changed*

The correct answer is ***had changed*** because this again shows **Past Perfect**, indicating that the change in her life happened before the moment she was talking about it.

32. – B – *singing*

The correct answer is ***singing*** because after prepositions like “*For*”, a gerund (verb+ing) is required. *Singing* works here as a noun describing the activity she loves.

[Додаток](#)

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Пояснення до тренувального тесту № 2

Task 1:

1. **H – attending a live gig**
The advert mentions “two of the city's hottest live bands” and invites people to “rock out.” Phrases like “LIVE MUSIC NIGHT” and ticket prices show it’s about watching live music.
2. **F – buying a musical instrument**
It offers discounts on instruments like guitars, keyboards, and drum kits. Phrases like “Sale ends May 31” and “Shop in-store or online” confirm it’s for buying.
3. **C – improving musical skills**
The ad promotes private lessons for all levels and mentions “First lesson free” and “Professional, friendly teachers.”
4. **A – performing live**
“Open Mic Night,” “Sign-ups at 6:30 PM,” and “All performers welcome” show it’s for people who want to perform.
5. **D – visiting an event and enjoying food and activities**
Mentions “Food Trucks,” “Art Market,” “Games,” and “Family Friendly,” making it a full music festival experience.

Task 2:

6. **B – Bonn, Germany**
Beethoven was born in Bonn, as clearly stated in the first sentence of the text: “Ludwig van Beethoven, born in Bonn, Germany, in 1770...”
7. **C – Joseph Haydn**
The text specifically mentions that Beethoven “studied under Joseph Haydn” after moving to Vienna, highlighting the famous composer’s role in Beethoven’s education.
8. **C – Deafness**
The text describes how Beethoven “began losing his hearing” and by his forties, he was “almost completely deaf.” This shows that deafness was a major challenge in Beethoven’s life, which he continued to overcome through his music.
9. **D – Ninth Symphony**
The famous “Ode to Joy” is part of Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony, as the text notes: “Some of his most iconic works, like the Ninth Symphony and the late string quartets, were composed when he could no longer hear.”
10. **B – Expanding musical forms with emotional depth**
The text explains that Beethoven’s music is known for “its intensity, innovation, and emotional depth,” and that he “expanded the scope of the symphony, sonata, and concerto.” This reflects his lasting influence on classical music.

Task 3:

11. **D – Johann Sebastian Bach**
Bach is described as having “composed constantly, often under intense pressure,” and he “crafted fugues and cantatas with mathematical brilliance.” His music was deeply spiritual, and although he didn't gain fame during his lifetime, his compositions “influenced generations.” This shows his influence and the spiritual structure of his works.

12. ***F – Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart***

The text states that Mozart showed musical genius from childhood, saying he was “playing piano by age three and composing symphonies by five.” It also highlights his immense body of work: “over 600 works filled with elegance and emotion,” all created in a short life, emphasizing his extraordinary musical talent and productivity.

13. ***A – Clara Schumann***

Clara Schumann is depicted as someone who “balanced family life and performance,” and after her husband's early death, she became the family's primary provider. The text also mentions her role in “supporting her husband's legacy,” while she “composed music herself,” showing her multifaceted contributions to music and her personal resilience.

14. ***B – Louis Armstrong***

Armstrong “transformed jazz forever” with his “joyful sound and gravelly voice,” and his improvisational skills are noted as a standout feature of his music. He “broke racial barriers” and brought jazz to a global audience. The text emphasizes how his performances, like “What a Wonderful World” and “Hello, Dolly!,” made him a household name.

15. ***G – Freddie Mercury***

The text describes Freddie Mercury's bold presence on stage, calling him “a force — bold, fearless, and gloriously himself.” It emphasizes his “flamboyant stage presence, four-octave range, and genre-blending creativity.” Mercury's unforgettable performances with Queen, such as “Bohemian Rhapsody,” are highlighted as transformative in music history.

16. ***H – Billie Holiday***

Billie Holiday's voice is described as carrying “the depth of her soul,” and her rendition of “Strange Fruit” is noted as “a haunting protest against racism.” The text further explains how she used her voice to “express profound emotion and social truth through her iconic jazz and blues vocals,” highlighting her emotional and socially impactful singing.

Task 4:

17. *F. that remind you why live music matters.*

Explanation: The phrase “unforgettable experiences that remind you why live music matters” fits perfectly because it emphasizes the emotional and impactful nature of the concert, which is the central idea of the text.

18. *A. as soon as the band hit the stage.*

Explanation: The sentence describes a shift in energy as soon as the performance began. “As soon as the band hit the stage” captures this moment perfectly, signaling the beginning of the concert's energy.

19. *B. with a fan favorite.*

Explanation: The text mentions the opening of the concert and the excitement that followed. “With a fan favorite” suggests the band started with a well-known, beloved song, which is typical for a live show.

20. *H. was even better live.*

Explanation: The phrase “the lead singer's voice was even better live” fits because it conveys that the singer's performance exceeded expectations in person, aligning with the text's praise of the live show.

21. *D. like everyone was connected through the music.*

Explanation: The description of the atmosphere at the concert fits with the idea of the crowd being united by the music, creating a powerful shared experience.

22. E. don't hesitate.

Explanation: The final line advises the reader to act if they have the opportunity to see the band, which matches the phrase "don't hesitate"—a call to take action without delay.

Task 5

23. – B – everywhere

The correct answer is *everywhere* because the sentence "Music is everywhere" emphasizes that music can be found in all places. The context in the sentence shows that music is present all around us, both in nature (e.g., rustling leaves, rain) and in our daily lives (homes, cars, headphones). *Everywhere* fits best as it conveys the ubiquity of music.

- A – *nowhere* is incorrect because it contradicts the idea of music being omnipresent. "Nowhere" means "not present," which would not fit the context.
- C – *somewhere* suggests a limited or specific location, which doesn't fit the idea of music being present everywhere.
- D – *anywhere* is somewhat close but does not convey the idea of being found universally. *Everywhere* is more definitive, implying that music is in all places.

24. – B – quiet

The correct answer is *quiet* because the sentence describes a street that is calm and tranquil. The word *quiet* works well here to describe a peaceful atmosphere, which contrasts with the typical bustling energy of a street.

- A – *busy* is incorrect because it would imply a lot of activity, which doesn't fit with the context where the street is described as having a softer, more peaceful sound.
- C – *abandoned* doesn't fit because an abandoned street would imply emptiness or desolation, not something lively enough to have music in it.
- D – *occupied* could be a suitable word, but it doesn't specifically imply the calmness of a street. *Quiet* more directly conveys the peaceful soundscape.

25. – D – celebrations

The correct answer is *celebrations* because the sentence "From joyful celebrations to quiet moments of reflection" refers to events or occasions of joy, marking the presence of music during happy and festive times. *Celebrations* best matches the context of music being part of these lively, joyful occasions.

- A – *ceremonies* is incorrect because while ceremonies may involve music, it doesn't specifically capture the celebratory or joyful nature that *celebrations* does.
- B – *vacations* is not correct because vacations are not necessarily associated with music in the same way that celebrations are, and it doesn't fit the tone of joy and festivity.
- C – *funerals* is incorrect because it has a somber connotation, which contrasts with the idea of joyous moments described in the sentence.

26. – B – speaks

The correct answer is *speaks* because "Music speaks all languages" uses *speaks* in the Present Simple tense, which is used to express general truths or facts. In this case, the phrase implies that music communicates universally, transcending language barriers.

- A – *tells* is incorrect because "tells" would suggest a more direct narrative or explanation, which doesn't fit with the abstract nature of music communicating across languages.
- C – *talks* is incorrect because "talks" would imply a conversation, which is not the intended meaning. Music conveys emotions and ideas, but it doesn't engage in a literal conversation.
- D – *says* is not the best choice here because "Says" is used with reported speech (e.g., He says it's cold today), but it needs a specific message, not a language.

27. – C – *lingers*

The correct answer is *lingers* because “a melody lingers in the mind” suggests that the melody stays with you, persistently occupying your thoughts. *Lingers* emphasizes the lasting impact of music, staying in your mind after hearing it.

- A – *recalls* is incorrect because “recalls” implies an active process of remembering something, while *lingers* better conveys the passive and continuous nature of the melody's effect.
- B – *reminds* is incorrect because “reminds” would suggest that the melody triggers a specific memory, which doesn’t fully capture the idea of it staying with you.
- D – *keeps* doesn’t work well in this context because it doesn’t convey the same sense of lasting impact that *lingers* does. “Keeps” implies holding something, but *lingers* conveys a sense of something that remains or persists.

Task 6:

28. B – *learned*

“I learned to play the piano when I was six.”

→ **Past Simple Tense** is used here because “learned” refers to a completed action that took place at a specific moment in the past (“when I was six”).

Past Simple is used to describe actions that are finished or events that happened at a particular point in time.

29. A – *to read*

“My teacher showed me how to read music.”

→ **Infinitive (to + verb)** after “how.”

After the structure “how + infinitive,” we use the verb in its infinitive form with “to.”

After “how” (unless it’s part of a question), the verb should be in **infinitive** form.

30. D – *slowly*

“I got better slowly.”

→ **Adverb** modifies the verb “got better,” describing the manner in which the improvement happened.

Adverbs describe **how**, **when**, or **where** actions take place. In this case, it describes the speed or pace of improvement.

31. A – *a few*

“After a few months, I could play songs by ear.”

→ **“A few” + countable plural noun.**

“Months” is a countable noun in the plural form, so we use “a few,” which means “a small number of.”

“A few” is used with **countable nouns**, whereas “a little” is used with **uncountable nouns**.

32. C – *love*

“That’s when I knew I’d always love music.”

→ **Base form of the verb after “would”** — in this case, “love” is in its base form because after **modal verbs** like “would,” we always use the **base form of the verb** (without “to”).

After **modal verbs** (like will, would, can, could, should, etc.), always use the **base form** of the verb (e.g., “love,” “go,” “play”).

Пояснення до тренувального тесту № 3

Task 1:

1. ***A – look for musicians to join the band***

The ad is about helping musicians decide whether to accept a new person into their band. It gives questions to evaluate the risks and benefits of adding a new member.

2. ***C – visit a musical show***

This advertisement lists live music events with artists such as Ross Cooper, Casey Heckman, and Scott Sean White. It includes dates, times, ticket prices, and venue details, which means it's inviting people to attend or visit musical performances.

3. ***E – improve their musical skills***

The ad offers free guitar lessons to help beginners learn and improve their strumming techniques and playing skills.

4. ***G. know about the new event location***

The poster informs attendees that the "Echoes of Summer" concert has been moved from Riverside Hall to Grand Aurora Arena. It is clearly aimed at people who already planned to attend and need to know the updated venue.

5. ***F. have a chance to grab a real bargain***

The poster advertises a Fender Player Stratocaster guitar for sale, highlights features like "modern sound" and "timeless style," and says "price negotiable." This clearly targets people looking to buy a guitar, especially at a potentially reduced price, making it a bargain.

Task 2:

6. ***The headline shows that:***

A: children achieve the benefits in other spheres of their lives learning music.

The text highlights the non-musical benefits of music, suggesting that music education impacts children's development in various areas like cognitive, emotional, creativity, and collaboration skills.

7. ***The research has shown that music education can help improve:***

C: cognitive, emotional skills and creativity.

The text specifically mentions that music education improves cognitive skills (memory, attention, problem-solving), emotional skills (empathy, self-expression), and fosters creativity.

8. ***Why are schools cutting music programs?***

D: due to the lack of money.

The text states that many schools are cutting music programs "due to budget constraints," indicating the lack of funding as the reason for these cuts.

9. ***The author believes that:***

C: every child may express themselves through music.

The author states that they believe every child deserves to express themselves through music, showing a strong belief in the value of music education for all children.

10. **Who is the author of the text?**

A: The teacher of Show Me Mozart School.

The author of the text is involved in music education at Show Me Mozart, which is directly stated in the text. The reference to the school and its educational program suggests the author's role there.

Task 3:

11. **Glastonbury (UK) – G: The festival which was originally set up on a private agricultural property.**

Glastonbury was founded by Michael Eavis on his dairy farm, which makes it fit into this category.

12. **Coachella (USA) – B: A long-running event that hosts a mix of music and arts.**

Coachella is known not only for its music but also for its significant focus on art, with large-scale installations and sculptures.

13. **Tomorrowland (Belgium) – C: A gathering focused on electronic music and immersive visuals.**

Tomorrowland is an iconic electronic dance music (EDM) festival, known for its elaborate stage designs and high production values.

14. **Rock in Rio (Brazil) – E: An event originally designed to boost local culture and attract visitors.**

Rock in Rio was created to promote culture, music, and tourism in Brazil, aligning with this category.

15. **Fuji Rock (Japan) – D: A festival set in a picturesque outdoor location with an eco-friendly ethos.**

Fuji Rock is known for its scenic mountainous backdrop and commitment to environmental sustainability.

16. **Sziget (Hungary) – H: A major European festival that began as a modest youth-led cultural initiative**

The text says it was founded by Hungarian artists and music lovers as a low-budget student event, which suggests a youth-led and modest beginning, later growing into a major European festival.

Task 4:

17. **A. moved to Los Angeles and met young musician**

The sentence refers to the beginning of Cher's career, specifically when she **met Sonny Bono**. Option A directly states this with the phrase "*met young musician*", matching the context.

18. **E. entered the Top 20 on the Billboard 200 chart**

The sentence mentions Cher's **first solo album**, and we expect a result or success. Option E fits logically as it describes the **album's chart success**, which is common in describing musical careers.

19. **D. continued to grow both as a solo artist**

The sentence talks about her music career and her work with Sonny. Option D fits grammatically and contextually, showing how her career progressed **in both directions**—solo and duo.

20. **H. released 27 studio albums**

The phrase emphasizes her prolific career, releasing numerous studio albums.

21. **B. acted and sang in popular movies**

The sentence mentions **Burlesque** and **Mamma Mia!**, both of which are musical films where Cher acted and sang. Option B clearly summarizes her **dual role** in these movies.

22. **C. won a lot of major awards**

The sentence lists many **awards** (Grammys, Golden Globes, etc.), so the logical conclusion is that she **won** them, which matches Option C perfectly.

Task 5

23. **B – dates**

The correct answer is *dates* because the phrase “playing dates in Denmark, West Germany and Austria” refers to scheduled performances or concerts. In the music industry, a *date* often means a specific time and place for a performance.

- A – *notes* refers to musical notation, which doesn't make sense in this context.
- C – *beats* are rhythmic units of music, not relevant to the idea of scheduled concerts.
- D – *lyrics* are the words of songs and unrelated to touring or performance scheduling.

24. **C – venues**

The correct answer is *venues* because the sentence says “most of the venues did not sell out.” *Venue* refers to the place where an event (like a concert) is held.

- A – *headphones* are personal audio devices, irrelevant here.
- B – *bands* are musical groups, not the locations of the events.
- D – *playlists* are song collections, not physical locations for concerts.

25. **C – performances**

The correct answer is *performances* because it refers to live events where music is played for an audience. The sentence talks about ABBA continuing to perform live, so *performances* fits naturally.

- A – *rehearsals* are private practice sessions, not public concerts.
- B – *tracks* are individual recordings, not live events.
- D – *covers* are versions of songs by other artists, not related to touring activities.

26. **D – audience**

The correct answer is *audience* because “an estimated audience of 19,200” describes the number of people who attended the concert. *Audience* is the group of people watching a live performance.

- A – *rhythm* refers to musical timing, not people.
- B – *playlist* is a selection of songs, not a crowd.
- C – *setlist* is a list of songs to be performed, not the listeners.

27. **B – singles**

The correct answer is *singles* because ABBA released individual songs after their big hit “Waterloo.” A *single* is a song released separately to promote an artist or upcoming album.

- A – *albums* are full-length collections of songs, and while relevant, the context here is about immediate releases following a hit.
- C – *songs* is too general and doesn't fit the specific idea of marketing or strategic releases.
- D – *tracks* is a broader term and not as precise as *singles* in this context.

Task 6:

28. **B - perform**

The verb "perform" should be in the base form after the phrase "I went to see," indicating the planned action at the time. The phrase is in the past tense, so the base form is used to express the event the speaker was going to see.

29. **D - had already started**

This is the correct past perfect tense, which is used to show that the action (starting to play by air) was completed before the speaker arrived. The past perfect is appropriate here as it describes an action that had already begun in the past before another past event.

30. **A - for**

"For" is used to indicate a period of time, and here it correctly refers to the length of time (weeks) the band had been rehearsing. "Since" would refer to a specific point in time, which doesn't fit the context.

31. **A - better**

"Better" is the correct comparative form of "good," and it is used to compare the band's performance with the speaker's expectations. "more worse" and "more better" are grammatically incorrect.

32. **B - despite**

"Despite" is the correct word here because it introduces a contrast between the small venue and the band's success in playing to full houses. "However" does not work in this context as it is more appropriate for joining two contrasting statements.

[Додаток](#)

[Зміст](#)

Пояснення до тренувального тесту № 4

Task 1:

1. **F – go to the concert**
The ad invites people to a live music event featuring iconic and emerging rock bands — clearly a concert.
2. **C – go to the cinema**
The ad promotes weekly outdoor movie nights, which is essentially a cinema experience under the stars.
3. **B – buy a musical instrument**
This company sells musical instruments and accessories for both beginners and professionals.
4. **D – participate in a charity event**
The festival invites people to "listen and donate", suggesting that it's a fundraising or charity event.
5. **H – start a new hobby**
The ad invites anyone to join a choir with no auditions or experience needed, perfect for those starting a new musical hobby.

Task 2:

6. What did £1 admission to the first festival include?

D — Free camping and free milk

The text states that admission was £1, which included free camping and free milk. This is explicitly mentioned in the first paragraph.

7. What inspired Michael and Jean Eavis, festival co-founders, to hold the festival?

A — Several popular music events

Michael and Jean Eavis were inspired by the Bath Festival, the Isle of Wight Festival, and Woodstock. These were all well-known music events at the time.

8. What was the main focus of the festival according to the manifesto in 1971?

B — Environmental and spiritual values

The manifesto created in 1971 emphasized environmental and spiritual focuses, clearly stated in the paragraph about the Glastonbury Fayre.

9. What happened to the original stage in 1994?

B — It burnt out

The original Pyramid Stage was destroyed in an accidental fire just days before the festival began in 1994.

10. When was the festival first broadcast on television?

B — In 1994

The text mentions that Channel 4 broadcast the festival for the first time in 1994, marking a significant development in its popularity.

Task 3:

11. Blues — E came from work songs and folk songs

The text says blues "developed out of folk music, spiritual songs and work songs". This directly matches option E.

12. Jazz — A requires musicians to improvise a lot

Jazz is described as featuring "lots of improvisation" and requiring musicians to react "spontaneously". This is a clear match to A.

13. **Gospel — C was sung in religious settings**

Gospel music is based on "hymns, spirituals and sacred songs" and includes lyrics "in praise or giving thanks to God". This shows a religious context — option C.

14. **Rock — B has the powerful sound of guitars**

Rock is described as using electric guitar, bass guitar and drums, with songs that have "powerful lyrics" and a "heavy beat". Option B fits best.

15. **Reggae — F was influenced by traditional Jamaican music and American rhythm 'n' blues**

The text states reggae has roots in "traditional Jamaican music" and "American rhythm 'n' blues", making option F the correct match.

16. **Rap — G started in New York and originated from a Jamaican technique**

Rap "originated in the Bronx in New York" and "its vocal roots lie in a Jamaican technique called 'toasting'". This clearly matches option G.

Task 4:

17. **C — owns every single one of their albums**

This sentence describes the depth of his passion. The phrase "his love for it is so strong that..." introduces a result or consequence. Owning every album is a clear and concrete demonstration of strong love for a band.

18. **A — and he talks about their music all the time**

This sentence extends the idea. It would be logical for someone who thinks no band compares to his favourite to talk about them constantly. The two actions are naturally connected.

19. **H — is even more passionate about bands**

Grammatically, "he is even more passionate about bands that play their songs" fits perfectly. This likely refers to tribute bands. The phrase builds on the earlier idea of his deep admiration and shows an even greater level of involvement.

20. **D — that the band's touring manager personally contacted him one day**

This result clause ("so many... that") makes logical sense only with this option. His extreme dedication caught the attention of the band's manager, leading to a reward — free tickets.

21. **E — how much it meant to my dad**

The phrase "I knew how much it meant to my dad" clearly explains the speaker's reason for agreeing, despite not being a fan of the band. It's emotional motivation and fits the tone perfectly.

22. **F — that were part of the performance**

This ending clause describes the role of the light effects. "That were part of the performance" logically and grammatically completes the sentence, describing what made the concert impressive.

Task 5:

23. **C — hit the big time**

The phrase "hit the big time" means to become successful or famous. In this context, the speaker is talking about seeing their favorite band live, implying the band has become very popular. This idiom fits naturally when describing success in the entertainment industry.

- hit the jackpot – usually refers to winning a lot of money.
- break out – means to escape or sometimes to become known suddenly, but it doesn't fit grammatically here.
- hit the mark – means to be accurate or successful, but it's less common in this context.

24. **A – event**

The speaker says they had been waiting for something "for months," and that something is the concert itself. "Event" is the most suitable noun here to refer generally to something scheduled like a concert.

- celebration – suggests a party, not a concert.
- adventure – refers to an exciting experience, but not a scheduled public performance.
- trip – refers to travel, not the concert itself.

25. **A – sing along to**

This phrase is used when someone sings together with music, a song, or a melody. It emphasizes the sound or rhythm you're following.. This collocation is idiomatic and natural in English.

- sing up – not a correct phrase.
- sing out loud – means to sing loudly but doesn't fit with "the rhythm."
- sing along with – **This phrase is used when someone sings together with a person or group. It emphasizes the people you're singing with.**

26. **D – buzzing**

The phrase "buzzing with excitement" is a common idiom to describe a place full of energy and liveliness. It shows the crowd's emotional state during the concert.

- uploading – completely unrelated.
- filling – doesn't describe emotion or atmosphere.
- appealing – means attractive but doesn't work with "with excitement."

27. **B – go on a tour**

Bands typically "go on a tour", meaning they travel and perform at different places. The band promises to do this again next year, which is the most logical continuation.

- go on a strike – means to protest by stopping work.
- break out – not suitable here.
- go on leave – typically refers to taking time off from work, not performing again.

Task 6:

28. **C – moved**

"When the musician moved to London..."

This is a completed action in the past, so we need the past simple tense. "Moved" is the correct past form of "move".

- move – present tense, doesn't fit the past time frame.
- to move – infinitive, grammatically incorrect here.
- moves – present tense, also incorrect.

29. **B – was given**

"He was given a small bedroom in the attic..."

This is passive voice in the past simple. Paul didn't give the room—he received it.

"Was given" correctly shows he received the room.

- is given – present tense.
- gave – active voice (Paul would be the subject giving, which is not the case).
- gives – present tense.

30. **B – helpful**

"This skill was helpful later when fans found out..."

We need an adjective to describe the noun "skill". "Helpful" is correct because it describes how useful the skill was.

- help – verb or noun, not an adjective.
- to help – infinitive, not correct in this structure.
- helper – noun, refers to a person, not appropriate here.

31. **A – climb**

"Paul McCartney had to climb out of the window..."

After "had to", we use the base form of the verb. "Climb" is the correct base form.

- to climb – infinitive form, not used after "had to".
- climbing – gerund, incorrect here.
- climbed – past tense, but after "had to" we don't use past form.

32. **D – to escape**

"He used their kitchen and a garage to escape unnoticed..."

"Used... to" is followed by the base form to show purpose. "To escape" is correct because it explains why he used the kitchen and garage.

- escape – not grammatical without "to" in this context.
- escaping – gerund, doesn't show purpose properly.
- escaped – past tense, doesn't follow "used" properly.

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