



Leve	l 1	: E	lemen	tary
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1) \	Varmer
a.	Dis	scuss the questions.
	1.	Which songs can you really remember from when you were young?

- 2. Which of those songs brings you happy memories? Which one brings sad or painful memories?
- 3. What do you do now when you hear a song that brings a painful memory?

2 Key words

a. Match the correct word to each definition. Then find them in the article to read them in context.

	emotions	affair	associations	caused	avoids	
1.	stays away from something because they don't like it or don't want it					
2.	a romantic relationship between two people, often when one or both already have a partner					
3.	strong feelings such as happiness, sadness, fear or anger					
4.	mental connection	ns between one thin	ng and another		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
5.	made something happen					
	engage	linked	evicted	rehabilitate	event	
6.	. forced someone to leave their home					
7.	to help someone return to a normal, healthy or useful life					
8.	something that happens, often important					
	to take part in something or get involved					
9.	to take part in son	nething or get involv	ved	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		





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b.

	mplete the sentences with words from the mof the word.	e previous activity. You might have to change the
1.	The owner of the house mightvery loud music.	the students because they play
2.	She has to	_ chocolate because it makes her feel sick.
3.	He didn't tell his family about his	with a woman from his office.
4.	Music can bring up many	, and people react in different ways.
5.	What you eat can	directly to your health and how you feel.
6.	The school concert was a big	for the students.
7.	He needed help to	after such a long illness.
8.	The smell of bread has many happybread every day.	because my grandma made
9.	The singer tried tothe music.	the audience by asking them to clap in time to
10.	What could	_ the stereo to stop playing music?





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The urge to avoid music that brings up trauma from the past is powerful, but it may be better to 'actively engage'

Nicola Davis 26 July, 2025

- When Bonnie hears the beginning of the song Bitter Sweet Symphony by The Verve, she remembers 1997. But it is not a happy memory. She thinks of the day she came home from school and saw the sheriff changing the lock on her house.
- 2 Bonnie was a teenager then. Her family was about to be evicted from their home. At that time, the song was very popular and played everywhere. "It was a big hit, and I just couldn't escape it," she says.
- 3 Now Bonnie is 46 and lives in Canberra, Australia. She still avoids the song. If it plays on the radio, she changes the station or leaves the place.
- For Matt, an engineer from the north of England, Neil Diamond's songs bring back pain. He and his former partner used to enjoy music together at home, often dancing in the kitchen. His partner loved Neil Diamond and went to many concerts, including some with her boss.
- After three years with Matt, she told him she had had an affair with her boss in the past. Since then, Matt cannot listen to Neil Diamond. He leaves when he hears the music play in a pub.
- Researchers explain why music is so powerful. Ilja Salakka, from the University of Helsinki, says music and memories are strongly linked to emotions. When music creates strong feelings, it makes memories stronger.

- 7 Dr. Stephanie Leal, from UCLA, says that sometimes it is hard to know if the emotion comes from the song or from the event. In her study, people remembered the main idea of an event better when the music caused very strong or very weak emotions. They remembered small details better when the music caused more moderate emotions.
- Salakka adds that music from teenage years or early adulthood is most powerful. Positive music memories are usually more general, while negative ones connect to specific events.
- 9 But emotions can change. A song that once felt good may later feel painful, as in Matt's case. Leal suggests that people may try to "retrain" their brain by listening to painful songs during happy times. This could "rehabilitate" the song by creating new associations.
- 10 Professor Renee Timmers from the University of Sheffield offers another idea. Instead of avoiding the music, people can engage with it. For example, they can hum along or even change the melody to make it feel different.

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3 Comprehension check

	a.	Are these sentences	True (T) or False (F	F) according	a to the article?	Correct and	v that are false
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1.	Bonnie associates the song Bitter Sweet Symphony with a happy	
	childhood memory.	T/F
2.	Even today, Bonnie avoids listening to Bitter Sweet Symphony.	T/F
3.	Matt cannot listen to Neil Diamond's music because it reminds him of the affair	
	that his former partner had.	T/F
4.	According to Dr. Stephanie Leal, people always remember small details best	
	when they listen to music that creates very strong emotions.	T/F
5.	Salakka says that the strongest music for making memories comes from their	
	teenage years or early adulthood.	T/F
6.	Professor Renee Timmers suggests that avoiding painful music is the best way	

4 Key language

a. Match the halves of zero conditionals from the article.

to change the association they have.

If it plays on the radio,
 He leaves
 When music creates strong feelings,
 It is hard to know
 it makes memories stronger.
 if the emotion comes from the song or from the event.
 she changes the station or leaves the place.
 It is hard to know
 when he hears the music play in a pub.

b. Complete the sentences in zero conditional.

1.	When she sings, everyone just	(stop) what they are doing.
2.	The radio has a camera and if people walk past, loud music _	
	(start) playing. It's hilarious!	



T/F





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3.	There are musicians who, if they see th	e notes on paper,
	(hear) the music in their head.	
4.	My dad	_ (relax) when he listens to slow songs.
5.	The band play for longer when they	(play) in their hometown.
6.	If she hears a song by Oasis, she from university.	(remember) her friends

5 Discussion

- a. Discuss these statements.
 - · Music from your past is more important for you than music from now.
 - You can never learn to like a song that gives you bad memories.

6 In your own words

- a. In pairs or small groups, create a flowchart that describes step by step what to do to change the way you feel about a song.
- b. Present your flow chart to the class. Include zero conditionals in your description. Here is an example.

Make a list of negative songs.

Choose one negative song.

Describe the effect of that song.

If you want to change a song with negative memories into something positive, make a list of songs that you associate negative memories with. Pick the song with very strong negative associations. Describe what happens when you hear the song in public.

