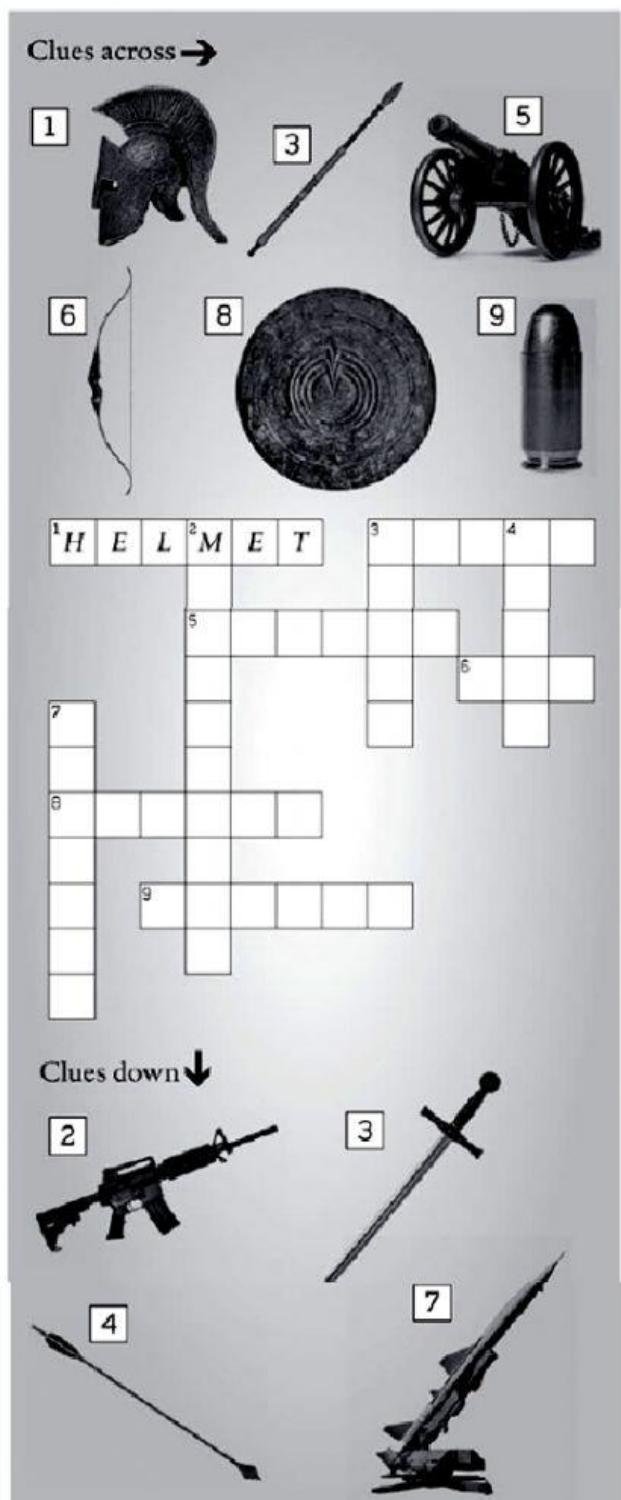


1 VOCABULARY conflict and warfare

a Complete the crossword.



b Circle the correct word.

- 1 During the coup, the military tried to overthrow / release the government.
- 2 There were very few casualties / wounded from the fighting – only two people were killed.
- 3 The country declared / broke out war on its neighbour because there were troops on the border.
- 4 The city was blown up / shelled all night.
- 5 The two armies agreed to a treaty / ceasefire to give them a chance to tend to the wounded.
- 6 The troops saw they could not win so they held up a white flag indicating that they wanted to capture / surrender.
- 7 The government forces retreated / defeated the rebels during the night.
- 8 During the siege, civilians were shot at by isolated snipers / troops hiding in the hills.
- 9 Soldiers looted / executed shops in their search for food.
- 10 The new ally / commander of the armed forces will be meeting the President later today.

5 LISTENING

a **2 14** You're going to listen to an interview with Adrian Hodges, who has written screenplays for several historical films and TV series. Listen to **Part 1** of the interview and choose the best option.

- 1 Adrian thinks historical details don't matter as long as they're things that most people wouldn't notice.
- 2 Adrian thinks historical details don't matter as long as a drama is honest about whether it is history or fiction.
- 3 Adrian thinks historical details don't matter at all.



Glossary

Macbeth /mək'beθ/ a play by Shakespeare about a king of Scotland
William the Conqueror, **Charles II**, **Victoria** English monarchs from the 11th, 17th, and 19th centuries

to play fast and loose with **IDM** (*old-fashioned*) to treat sth in a way that shows no feel no responsibility or respect for it

b Listen again and tick (✓) the points Adrian makes.

- It isn't a problem that Shakespeare's plays are not historically accurate.
- Writers can change historical details if the drama requires it.
- Most people never notice historical inaccuracies.
- Nobody is certain how people spoke in ancient Rome.
- Historical inaccuracies with costume are worse than with dialogue.
- It's easier to be accurate when you are writing about recent history.
- If you make it clear that something is fiction, it doesn't matter if it's not historically accurate.
- Julius Caesar is not a good subject for drama because we know **too much** about him.

c **2 15))** Now listen to **Part 2**. In general, is Adrian positive or negative about *Spartacus* and *Braveheart*?

e Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the most famous scene in the film *Spartacus*?
- 2 Why is it an example of a film becoming the 'received version of the truth'?
- 3 What does he say about the portrayal of William Wallace's life in the film *Braveheart*?
- 4 What did some people think *Braveheart* was really about?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

f Do you agree with Adrian's main points? Which event or period of history from your own country do you think would be most interesting as a film or TV series?

3 GRAMMAR discourse markers (2):

adverbs and adverbial expressions

a Complete the mini-dialogues with a discourse marker.

- 1 A Have you got your tickets for the concert yet?
B Yes, I have. Talking of the concert, have you heard their new album yet?
- 2 A How did your interview go?
B It was brilliant. In other words, I got the job!
- 3 A Could you tell us about our board and lodging?
B As far as meals are concerned, breakfast and dinner will be provided by the hotel.
- 4 A Are you going to Jay's party on Saturday?
B No, I'm not. As a matter of fact, I haven't been invited.
- 5 A So, let's decide. The beach or the mountains?
B On the whole I'd rather go to the beach, so that we can have a swim.
- 6 A Thanks for filling me in on what I missed.
B No problem. By the way, there's another meeting on Wednesday. Did you know?
- 7 A Can we inform our families of our destination?
B No. This is top secret. That is to say, you are not to reveal your whereabouts to anyone.

b Circle the correct discourse marker.

- 1 In conclusion / As far as, I think the company should invest in new machinery to update the factory.
- 2 Basically / At least, Sam and Ella aren't very well-off because they're both unemployed.
- 3 Ask your boss if you can take the day off. In other words / I mean, he can't say no.
- 4 I don't feel like cooking tonight. On the whole / Besides, there's nothing in the fridge.
- 5 Obviously / Regarding, I'm going to study Maths because there's nothing else I'm good at.
- 6 I've read all the applications and by the way / all in all, I think Adam is the best person for the job.
- 7 You might want to dress up for dinner. After all / To sum up, everyone will be wearing a suit.