UNIT 13: FILMS AND CINEMA

❖ VOCABULARY

1	action [‘ækʃn] film (n)	phim hành động
2	cartoon (n) [kɑ:’tu:n]	phim hoạt hình
3	detective [di’tektiv] film (n)	phim trinh thám
4	horror [‘hɔrə] film (n)	phim kinh dị
5	romantic [rou’mæntik] film (n)	phim lãng mạn
6	science fiction [‘saiəns’fikʃn] film (n)	phim khoa học viễn tưởng.
7	silent [‘sailənt] film (n)	phim câm.
8	war [wɔ:] film (n)	phim chiến tranh
9	vivid (a) [‘vivid]	sôi nổi
10	terrifying [‘terifaing] / frightening (a)	khiếp sợ
11	violent (a) [‘vaiələnt]	bạo lực
12	disgusting (a) [dis’gʌstiŋ]	đáng khinh miệt
13	mournful (a) [‘mɔ:nful]	tang thương
14	thriller (n) [‘θrilə]	phim giật gân
15	sequence (n) [‘si:kwəns]	trình tự, chuỗi
16	motion (n) [‘mouʃn]	sự chuyển động
17	movement (n) [‘mu:vmənt]	sự chuyển động
18	decade (n) [‘dekeid]	thập kỉ (10 năm)
19	scene (n) [si:n]	cảnh
20	position (n) [pə’ziʃn]	vị trí
21	cast (n) [kɑ:st]	đội ngũ diễn viên
22	character (n) [‘kæriktə]	nhân vật
23	part (n) [pɑ:t]	vai diễn(trong phim)
24	audience (n) [‘ɔ:djəns]	khán giả
25	film marker (n) [film,’mɑ:kə]	nhà làm phim
26	musical cinema (n) [‘mju:zikəl,’sinimə]	phim ca nhạc
27	discover (v) [dis’kʌvə]	khám phá
28	tragedy (n)	bi kịch
29	sink (v) [siŋk]	chìm

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30	luxury (n) [‘lʌkʃəri]	sự sang trọng
31	liner (n)[‘lainə]	tàu lớn
32	be based on	được dựa trên
33	disaster (n) [di’zɑ:stə]	thảm họa
34	adventurer (n) [əd’ventʃərə]	người thích phiêu lưu mạo hiểm
35	be on board [bɔ:d]	trên tàu
36	fall in love (with someone)	yêu ai
37	be engaged [in’geidʒd] (exp.	đã đính hôn

❖ **GRAMMAR**

A. Adjectives of attitude or Adjectives ending in '-ing' or, 'ed'(Các tính từ tận cùng bằng **'ing'** hoặc **'-ed')**

> Một số động từ khi thêm ***"-ing"*** hoặc *"-ed"* được dùng như tính từ. Các tính từ tận cùng ***"ing"*** và ***"-ed"*** thường có ý nghĩa tương tự nhưng cách dùng thì khác nhau. Ví dụ:

- Learning English is ***interesting.***
- Many students are ***interested*** in learning English.

Tính từ ***"-ing"*** **(interesting)** thường có ý nghĩa —**gây ra"** (thường dùng cho vật hoặc sự việc) *Tính từ* ***"-ed"*** **(interested)** thường có ý nghĩa —**bị / được"** (thường dùng cho người).

> **Một sộộ tính từ tận cung "-ing" va "-ed " thuông gặp:**

(amuse)	amusing / amused	: vui nhộn
(amaze)	amazing / amazed	: kinh ngạc
(bore)	boring / bored	: chaùn
(confuse)	confusing / confused	: roi trí, kho hiểu
(disappoint)	disappointing / disappointed	: thất vọng
(excite)	exciting / excited	: hoi hộp, hao hứng
(fascinate)	fascinating / fascinated	: hạáp dạãn
(frighten)	frightening / frightened	: sô hai
(interest)	interesting / interested	: thuù vò
(please)	pleasing / pleased	: hai long
(shock)	shocking / shocked	: bò choaùng, soùc
(surprise)	surprising / surprised	: ngạc nhiển
(tire)	tiring / tired	: mệt nhọc
(worry)	worrying/ worried	: lo laéng

B. "It is / was not until .... that ... (= Cho mãi đến khi ...)

- **Thay vì nói:** *She didn't get home until 2 a.m.*
  She didn't know the truth until the minister's diary was published.
- **Chúng ta có thể dùng cấu trúc *"It is/ was not until ... that ..." với* ý nghĩa tương tự, nhưng có phần mạnh hơn.**

Examples:

- ***It was not until*** *2 a.m. that she got home. (Mãi đến hai giờ sáng chúng tôi mới về nhà.)*
- ***It was not until*** *the minister's diary was published that we knew the truth.*
- *(Mãi khi cuốn nhật ký của ông bộ trưởng được xuất bản chúng tôi mới biết sự tkật.)*
- **Chú ý: "It *is/was not until* ... " phải nối với mệnh đề theo sau bằng "that" không dùng "when"**

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- **Right:** *It was not until 1990* ***that*** *she got married.*
- **Wro*ng***: *It was not until 1990* ***when*** *she got married.*

C. Articles: "a, an," and "*the*"

1. THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE (mạo từ bất định)

1. Form:

Mạo từ bất định có hai hình thức: *a* / a / và *an* /an /

a) ***a*** **/ a /** dùng trước những tiếng b ắt đầu b ằng phụ âm.

Ex: a man, a child, a tab le ...

a / a / còn dùng :

- Trước những tiếng bắt đầu bằng m / w / thường viết như chữ w hay o

Ex: a word, a one - eyed man

- Trước những tiếng bắt đầu bằng m / j / thường viết như chữ u

Ex: a uniform, a unit

b) ***an*** **/an /** dùng trước những tiếng bắt đầu nguyên âm hoặc bằng chữ h câm (silent h)

Ex: an animal, an unpleasant boy
an hour, an honest man

but: a hero, a horrible sight

2. Usage:

Usage	Examples
1. Đặt trước một danh từ đếm được ở số ít (singular countable noun)	- A knife, a teacher, an apple, an orange
2. Đặt trước một danh từ ở vị trí đồng vị	- John, a younger engineer, is going to get married
3. Đặt trước tiếng chỉ số đếm như	- A dozen, a hundred ...
4. Trong một thành ngữ	- A lot of , a few, a little, a great deal of

Không dùng a / an	Ví dụ
1. Trước một danh từ không đế m được (uncountable noun)	- The window is made of glass.
2. Trước một danh từ đếm được số nhiều	- There are a lot of chairs in this room.

II. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE (Mạo từ xác định)

1. Những trường hợp dùng —THE"

Dùng "The"	Ví dụ
1. Trước vật độc tôn, duy nhất	- *The* sun, *the* earth ...
2. Trước một danh từ + giới từ + cụm danh từ.	- *The* house *of my parents* - *The* woman *with a basket on her head* walked awkwardly
3. Trước một danh từ mà đã đề cập tới trước	- I met two boys and *a* girl in your room. Is *the* girl your sister?
4. Trước một danh từ + mệnh đề tính từ(mệnh đề quan hệ)	- The house (that) *we bought last month* is very comfortable.
5. Trước tính từ dùng làm danh từ	- *The* blind, *the* dead , *the* rich, *the* poor
6. Trước so sánh bậc nhất	- Tim is *the youngest*. - Mont Blanc *is the highest* mountain in Europe.

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7. Trước danh từ đại biểu cho một loài	- *The dog* is a faithful animal.
8. Trước một nhạc cụ	- I can play the guitar.
9. Trước sông, biển, đại dương	- The Atlantic Ocean - The China sea
10. Trước tên một số quốc gia.	- The United States - The Soviet Union
	- The United Kingdom

2. Những trường hợp không dùng —THE"

Không dùng "The"	Ví dụ
1. Trước danh từ trừu tượng	- *Honesty* is the best policy.(Thật thà là đức tính tốt) - *Education* is necessary for all people.
2. Trước các môn học	- Geometry *(hình học)* is my favourite subject.
3. Trước danh từ chỉ vật liệu, màu sắc	- *Steel* is made from *iron*. - *Black* and *white* make *gray*. - This table is made of *wood*.
4. Trước tên phần lớn các quốc gia	- *Vietnam* is smaller than *China*.
5. Trước các bữa ăn hoặc thức ăn	- I have *breakfast* early. - We have *meat* for dinner.
6. Trước tên các ng ôn ngữ	- *English* is spoken everywhere nowadays. But: *The English language* is spoken everywhere nowadays.
7. Trước tên các môn thể thao	- I like *football*.

❖ **EXERCISES**

Choose the word whose underlined part differs from the other three in pronunciation in each of the following questions.

1.	A. enough	B. cough	C. although	D. laugh
2.	A. phone	B. orphan	C. Stephen	D. photo
3.	A. knife	B. deaf	C. wife	D. of
4.	A. cough	B. enough	C. plough	D. leaf
5.	A. spread	B. death	C. wet	D. teach

Choose the word that differs from other three in the position of primary stress in each of the following questions

6.	A. terrify	B. character	C. irritate	D. disaster
7.	A. violent	B. amuse	C. decade	D. photograph
8.	A. fascinate	B. suppose	C. engaged	D. adventure
9.	A. movement	B. cartoon	C. fiction	D. audience
10.	A. detective	B. cinema	C. description	D. embarrass

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

I. I haven't been to the cinema for a decade.

A. seven years B. ten years C. twenty years D. five years

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12. The number of people who went to see that film increased rapidly.
A. gradually B. uncontrollably C. suddenly D. quickly

13. In the early 1910s, audience could enjoy the first long films. A. used to B. were able to C. were possible D. ought to

14. The movie on T.V last night made me _____ .
A. boredom B. bored C. bore D. boring

15. I was very disappointed _____ his behaviour.
A. at B. in C. with D. of

16. We are really _____ about going to the cinema tonight.
A. excited B. interested C. pleased D. amused

17. I _____ thrillers to action films.
A. like B. would rather C. prefer D. enjoy

18. I find horror films really _____ .
A. disgusted B. disgusting C. disgusts D. disgust

19. There is _____ university in our town.
A. an B. the C. (|) D. a

20. My son didn't go to the theatre _____ he was 16 years old.
A. soon B. once C. untill D. after

21. The film Titanic is about the sinking of a luxury liner.
A. boat B. ship C. submarine D. ferry

22. My sister is terrified of spiders.
A. fond B. jealous C. proud D. frightened

23. It will take us _____ hour and _____ half to watch this film.
A.an - an B.a - a C.a - an D.an - a

24. It was not until 1915 _____ the cinema really became an industry.
A. that B. when C. while D. which

25. The cinema changed completely at _____ end of _____ 1920s.
A. the - o B. the - the C. an - the D. o - the

26. My brother often finds.....
A. amusing at his job B. his job amused
C. an amusement at his job D. his job amusing

27. I prefer watching detective films.....
A. to reading detective stories B. more than detective stories
C. than read detective stories D. detective stories

28. It was not until.....
A. I phoned Tan did I know the resulf of the exam.
B. did I phone Tan that knew the result of the exam.
C. that I phoned Tan did I knew the result of the exam.
D. I phoned Tan that I knew the result of the exam.

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29.

Her sister looked.....

A. frightening when heard the terrifying news.

B. frightened when she heard the terrifying news.

C. frightened when hearing the terrified news.

D. frightening when she heard the terrified news.

30. ..... 1999 that he began to learn English.

A. Not until later B. It was not until C. Not until D. It's until

48. There's a love story in it, and it's very funny. I suppose you'd call it a _____

A. horror film B. detective film C. romantic comedy D. thriller

49. Steven Spielberg is one of the famous _____.He has made lots of films including *Jaw,Jurassic Park, Schindler's List*, etc.

A. stars B. directors C. actors D. script writers

50. The film contains of explicit _____of violence.

A. scenes B. scents C. sceneries D. screens

51. The main _____is played by Nicole Kidman.

A. actress B. character C. director D. film maker

52. *Silence of The Lambs*is a/an _____film. It makes the audience scared.

A. disaster B. science fiction C. action D. horror

53. The film is _____the 1940s, during the Second World War.

A. made for B. based on C. set in D. occurred in

54. The movie *Schindler's List*was _____on the novel *Schindler's Ark* written by the Australian writer Thomas Keneally.

A. based B. depended C. played D. performed

55. Charlie Chaplin is considered as the greatest comic actor of the _____.

A. musical cinema B. commercial film

C. romantic comedy D. silent cinema

56. When did the cinema come into _____?

A. exist B. existing C. existence D. existences

57. England is an _____country.

A. industrialize B. industry C. industrial D. industrialization

There is a mistake in the four underlined parts of each sentence. Find the mistakes (A, B. C or D)

31. It was not until the teacher came that the students didn't stop talking

A BCD

32. There is no doubt that he is a honest person .

ABC D

33. Don't you get tired with playing games every night?

ABC D

34. My brother prefers science fiction films than horror ones.

A B CD

35. It was surprised to see my old friends again after a long time.

A BCD

11. READING

Read the passage below and choose one correct ansewer for each question

My first visit to the cinema was a very unhappy one. I was taken there by some friends when I was only seven years old. At first there were bright lights and music and I felt quite happy. When the lights went out, I felt afraid. Then I saw a train on the screen. The train was coming towards me. I shouted out in fear and got down under my seat. When my friends saw me, they started to laugh. I felt ashamed and sat back in my seat. I was very glad when the film ended.

36. How did he feel at first?

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A. sad B. quite unhappy C. uphappy D. excited

37. How did he feel when the film finished?
A. quite happy B. very unhappy C. quite right D. very sad

38. Who took writer to the cinema for the first time?
A. His parents B. His parents's friends
C. His father D. His friends

39. He was frightened when .....
A. his friends saw him B. the train ran
C. there was music D.the cinemas had no lights

40. Where did he hide when he saw the train coming towards him?
A. under the train seat B. on the screen
C. on his friends's' back D. under the seat

Read the passage carefully, then choose the correct answers.

From as early as the 1920s millions of Americans were moviegoers. In the beginning, movies had simple plots and were quickly over. Often they lasted only fifteen minutes. The first Western, *The Great. Train Robbery,* had three small scenes - a train robbery, a pursuit on horseback, and a surprise ending where the crook pointed his gun at the movie audience and fired.

During the 1900s, Hollywood and New Jersey were competitors for the movie industry. New Jersey was desirable because so many actors and actresses worked on Broadway, which is near New Jersey. However, all filming had to take place outside where the light was strong enough. As a result, Hollywood, nestled in the hills of sunny southern California, became the better choice for year-round filming.

By the 1920s, Hollywood films became a booming industry. Actors such as Charlie Chaplin were making S 10,000 per week instead of a few dollars per day on Broadway. Directors began producing longer movies with more placated plots. In time, Hollywood stood for films and the rich people who starred in them.

41. According to paragraph 1, what kind of movies were being produce: the general general public?
A. Slow-moving and silent films
B. Short movies with simple story lines.
C. Black and white movies
D. Movies that were filmed outdoors.

42. According to paragraph 2, what was the main reason that Hollywood, came a prime location for making films?
A. Many actors and actresses worked there.
B. All films had to take place outside.
C. Southern California has a year-round sunny climate.
D. The city government promised a tax break if movie companies relocated.

43. According to paragraph 3, what did Hollywood come to symbolize?
A. The film industry and its glamorous movie stars.
B. The center of Broadway entertaining.
C. The ultimate vacation spot for the rich.
D. A ideal place for film makers.

44. It can be inferred from the passage that .....
A. In the future, Hollywood will produce longer and more expensive works.
B. Nowadays, movies attract more audiences than plays.
C. Hollywood movies are admired by audiences all over the world.
D. Before the rise of the film, Broadway was the place where actors each become famous.

45. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
A. New Jersey was attractive because great actors worked on road
B. Because of its sunny weather, Hollywood became the capital of film:
C. By the 1920s, film makers earned more money than actors.

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D. Hollywood had an enormous influence on the American culture.

Make the best choice

48. The clown amused the children.
    A. The clown had the children amusing.
    B. The children found the clown amusing.
    C. The clown made the children amuse.
    D. The children were amusing the clown.
49. The film excited us all a lot.
    A. The film had a lot excitement.
    B. We were excited about all of the film.
    C. The film made all of us feel a lot of excited.
    D. All of us were excited about the film.
50. He didn't come until 6 p.m.
    A. It was not until 6 p.m. that he came.
    B. He stayed until 6 p.m.
    C. It was 6 p.m., but he didn't come.
    D. He came before 6 p.m.
51. Horror films terrify my little sister.
    A. My little sister is terrifying of horror films.
    B. My little sister is terrified of horror films.
    C. My little sister thinks horror films are terrified.
    D. Horror films are terrified to my little sister.
52. I delight in reading English books.
    A. I hate reading English books.
    B. I am interested in reading English books.
    C. I am tired of reading English books.
    D. I am not excited at reading English books.
53. We didn't meet them until 2007.
    A. It was not until 2007 that we meet them.
    B. It was not until 2007 that we met them.
    C. It was 2007 that we didn't meet them.
    D. Not until 2007 we met them.

Select the synonym of the following bold and underlined word in each sentence in the unit:

54. At that time scientists **discovered** that when a sequence of still pictures were set in motion, they could give the feeling of moment.
    A. detected B. founded C. knew D. saw
55. In the first two decades of its existence, the cinema **developed** rapidly.
    A. stressed B. enlarged C. progressed D. ripened
56. In the first two decades of its existence, the cinema developed **rapidly**.
    A. smartly B. instantaneously C. strongly D. speedily

Select the antonym of the following bold and underlined word in each sentence in the unit:

57. The history of what we call cinema today began in the **early** 19th century.
    A. lately B. late C. after D. next
58. In the first two decades of its existence, the cinema developed **rapidly**.
    A. leisurely B. sluggishly C. weakly D. shortly
59. From that time, film makers were prepared to make longer and better films and build **special** places where only films were shown.
    A. normal B. everyday C. unlimited D. unrestricted
60. As the old **silent** films were being replaced by spoken ones on the screen, a new cinema form appeared, the musical cinema.
    A. talkative B. vocal C. voluble D. deafening

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