

TOPICS—PET 18

- ✓ **vocabulary:** cinema
- ✓ **pronunciation:** /ə/ at the end of words
- ✓ **grammar:** past perfect
- ✓ **writing:** EF 18
- ✓ **listening:** EF 18
- ✓ **speaking:** various exercises
- ✓ **reading:** for specific information

**VOCABULARY: cinema**

Write the word corresponding to the definition. You will find a list of all words after the exercise.

<input type="text"/>	a film with lots of adventures and exciting events and activities
<input type="text"/>	someone who performs in plays and films
<input type="text"/>	the place in a theatre or cinema where you buy tickets
<input type="text"/>	the group of people who operate a television or film camera as their job
<input type="text"/>	a vehicle people can live in which is pulled by a car
<input type="text"/>	a film made using characters that are drawn and not real
<input type="text"/>	a funny film or play
<input type="text"/>	the clothes that an actor wears when acting
<input type="text"/>	someone who tells the actors in a film or play what to do
<input type="text"/>	a room where actors put on their costumes before a performance
<input type="text"/>	the people (not the actors or director) who work together to make a film
<input type="text"/>	a famous cinema actor or actress
<input type="text"/>	a film about the past
<input type="text"/>	a film about strange and frightening events
<input type="text"/>	a film about imagined worlds
<input type="text"/>	the colours, etc. actors wear on their faces
<input type="text"/>	a piece of electrical equipment for recording sounds
<input type="text"/>	American English word for film
<input type="text"/>	a film with lots of music and dancing
<input type="text"/>	a short part of a film
<input type="text"/>	a large, flat surface where a film is shown
<input type="text"/>	to use a camera to make a film
<input type="text"/>	someone whose job involves practical work with light or sound equipment

box office  
film crew  
make-up  
cartoon  
movie

director  
camera crew  
scene  
film star  
technician

historical film  
shoot (a film)  
action film  
microphone  
screen

comedy  
musical  
costume  
horror film

actor  
science fiction film  
dressing room  
caravan

## INTRODUCTION


Chapter 18 focuses on the cinema. To introduce the chapter (and to practice speaking), complete exercise #1.

# 18


## Shooting a film

Grammar  
Vocabulary  
Revision


past perfect  
films; telling a story  
past simple; opinions




**a**



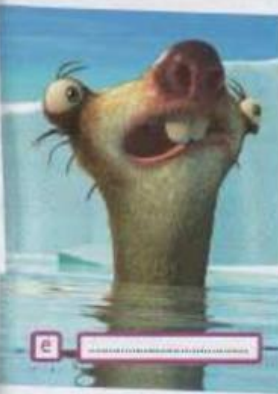
**b**




**c**




**d**




**e**



**f**



**g**



**h**

### Introduction

1 What kind of film is each one? Use the words in the box below and write them next to the films.

action film
cartoon/animation
comedy
historical film
horror film
love story
musical
science fiction film

Do you know the names of any of the films?



## READING: for specific information

You will read a text and answer questions about it. I recommend reading the questions first to prepare yourself to look for that specific information.

### Reading

- 1 Before a day's filming begins, what do the actors have to do? What do the film crew have to do? Use these words to help you:  
actor director costumes lighting  
microphone camera crew  
dressing room make-up
- 2 Quickly read this newspaper article. How much of the film did they shoot during one day?



### A Day's Work at the Seaside

Do you know how  
many hours'  
preparation are  
needed to make a very  
short piece of film?  
Our reporter went  
down to the beach  
to find out.

Five o'clock was very early in the morning for me but I wanted to get there to see all the preparations. The beach looked a bit different from usual and not just because the tourists were all missing at that time in the morning. But there were plenty of people around. I noticed several caravans in the car park with men and women going in and out of them. I soon realised that one caravan was the make-up room. The actors went in as one person and came out looking like someone else. In fact they looked completely different when they came out – some older, some younger, some more handsome. One actress spent a whole hour with the make-up artist. When she went in she was 25 and when she came out she was 65!

Another caravan was the dressing room and the actors went in dressed in ordinary jeans and T-shirts and came out in the clothes of the 1920s. They all looked very relaxed, sitting on picnic chairs on the beach, chatting and drinking coffee – they were obviously well prepared. The camera crew were very busy – they were moving the cameras into the right positions. The rest of the film crew were setting up the lights and checking microphones. I had a chat with a man called Ted – he was very keen to tell me about his job, which was to clear all the rubbish from the beach. The beach needed to be completely clean and he had to make sure there was nothing modern in sight because the film is

about the 1920s. He even had to move some notices.

The director told everyone what to do. I looked for the star of the film, Alexia Harris, but I couldn't see her anywhere. She finally arrived at about 10 o'clock and looked rather annoyed because she had to wait for a technician to check the microphones.

I got the answer to my question – how long does it take to shoot a film? They shot only ten minutes of film in one whole day and the film crew were there for ten hours. I think I prefer my job – at least I don't usually have to get up at 5 am! But it was fun to be a visitor for a day.

- 4 Without reading the text again, say if these sentences are true or false.

- a It was too early for holidaymakers. *true*
- b The actors slept in the caravans.
- c In her make-up, one of the actresses looked older than she really was.
- d The actors wore their normal clothes in the film.
- e The star of the film was angry because other people were late.

## PRONUNCIATION: /ə/ at the end of words

The pronunciation section of this lesson focuses on words that end in a weak syllable. All of the words in the list below—except holiday and telephone—end in a weak syllable. Note that most words ending in -ant, -ent, -tion, -or and -er end in a weak syllable.

Remember that British English is non-rhotic, which means that they don't pronounce the /r/. I don't expect you to copy the British pronunciation, but I want you to be familiar with it because the British accent is used frequently on the exam.

To practice pronunciation, say the word that corresponds to each clue (pista) below.

woman important holiday camera letter appointment  
newspaper horror preparation telephone actor answer

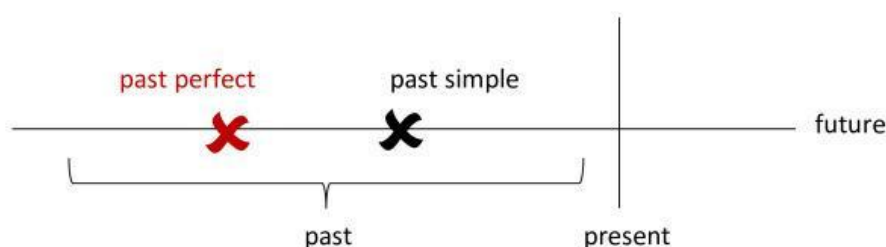
- 2 Listen and repeat the words after the recording. Were you right?
- 3 Here are some definitions. What are the words they define? Write them in the correct columns below.
- a They pretend to be other people in a play or film.
  - b The opposite of *non-fiction*.
  - c The opposite of *same*.
  - d A v..... is someone who comes to your house for a short time.
  - e Someone aged between 13 and 19.
  - f You get them in the post.
  - g An adventure film has lots of ac.....
  - h A shop ..... helps you buy something.
  - i You ask this before you get an answer.
  - j He or she tells everyone what to do in a film.
  - k A violin is a musical .....
  - l He or she teaches you.

a	
b	
c	
d	
e	
f	
g	
h	
i	
j	
k	
l	

## GRAMMAR: past perfect

You are familiar with the past tense. Now we will practice past perfect tense.

Past perfect is formed with **had + participle** of a verb (e.g. *had walked / had seen*) or **hadn't + participle** for the negative. It is used to indicate which of two events happened first. That is, when two events happen nearly at the same time, we use past simple to talk about both events, but when we want to indicate that one event came before another, we use the past perfect for the first event and past simple for the second.



When I **arrived**, the party **had** already **started**.



Look at the following two sentences:

1. When Alexia arrived, the film crew had set up the lights.
2. When Alexia arrived, the film crew set up the lights.

These sentences communicate very different things. In which sentence did the two things happen at approximately the same time? \_\_\_\_ In which sentence, did one thing clearly happen before the other? \_\_\_\_

Complete the sentences below. Use the information in the article on page 3 of this lesson to help you.

1 Work with a partner. Look back at the article on page 117 and complete the sentences below. Use the box above to help you.

When Alexia arrived, ...

- a the actors *had changed their clothes.*  
(change / clothes)
- b the actors .....  
(visit / make-up artist)
- c the rest of the film crew .....  
(set up / lights)
- d a man called Ted .....  
(clear / rubbish)
- e the director .....  
(tell / everyone what to do)
- f the technician .....  
(not / check / microphones)

When the reporter left, ...

- g they .....  
(shoot / ten minutes of the film)
- h the film crew .....  
(be / ten hours)

Now, I want to highlight a very common time expression in English: **by the time (that)...** It translates to "para el momento que...". (Note that I put the word that in parentheses because very often it is tacit in English.) To practice this common expression, choose three events from the list below: note when you did the actions and then create sentences with "by the time...".

2 Write down the age you first did these things. Guess if you can't remember. Put X if you haven't done something.

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| travel abroad       | move house or flat       |
| fly in an aeroplane | start school             |
| learn to read       | see a film at the cinema |
| learn to swim       | play a computer game     |

Then make two sentences like these.

*By the time I was six, I'd started school but I hadn't learnt to read.*

1)

2)

3)

Now, complete the exercise below. Write the correct verb from the box in the gaps. You must decide if you need past simple or past perfect.

- 3 Complete this part of the story of a film. The film company were shooting it on the beach (see page 117). Use verbs from the box in the correct tense – past simple or past perfect.

decide live be take remind not know cover not see put  
write find start write be meet dig read return

In 1921, a woman (a) returned to the town where she  
(b) \_\_\_\_\_ as a teenager. She was walking along the beach  
when she (c) \_\_\_\_\_ a friend who she (d) \_\_\_\_\_  
for ten years. He (e) \_\_\_\_\_ her that one day when they were  
seventeen, they (f) \_\_\_\_\_ a hole in the sand, they  
(g) \_\_\_\_\_ a bottle in it with some poems inside that they  
(h) \_\_\_\_\_ to each other and then they (i) \_\_\_\_\_ it  
up. They (j) \_\_\_\_\_ to find the bottle. After an hour, they  
(k) \_\_\_\_\_ the place and they (l) \_\_\_\_\_ to  
dig. The bottle (m) \_\_\_\_\_ still there.  
They (n) \_\_\_\_\_ it out of the hole and  
(o) \_\_\_\_\_ the letters they (p) \_\_\_\_\_  
to each other ten years before. They (q) \_\_\_\_\_  
very embarrassed and (r) \_\_\_\_\_ what to say.



## WRITING: practice

In part 2 of the writing test, you will have to write a postcard. Look at the prompt below and write 35-45 words. Make sure that you include all of the bullet points in your postcard.

- 1 Complete each of these three sentences with words from the box. How do you decide?

this weekend tomorrow afternoon last night

- a I'm arriving at the station at 3.15 .....  
b I've done lots of shopping .....  
c I had a great time at the concert .....

- 2 Read the three questions below, then discuss what verbs/ tenses you will use in your answers. How do you decide?

- 1 You are spending the weekend at a friend's house. Write a postcard to your brother or sister. In your postcard, you should
- say what the house is like
  - say what you have done this morning
  - tell him/her your plans for the rest of the weekend

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## LISTENING: comprehension

In part 3 of the listening test, you will hear an announcement and must write the missing words in the gaps. To understand the format, complete exercises #1-2: fill the gaps with the correct word. Then do the listening exercise.

- 1 Look at this advertisement outside the Victoria Cinema and complete the spaces with the correct words.
- performances discounts a programme  
box office screens

### VICTORIA CINEMA

Ask inside for (a)..... of films showing this week.

(b)..... open from 10.30 every day.

Four (c)..... every day.

Two (d).....

(e)..... for students and children.

- 2 Here are some sentences about a cinema. Complete the spaces with any suitable words.
- a The film begins at .....
- b There is a late performance on .....
- c The cinema is next to the .....
- d The film won a prize for the best .....
- e The film is in ..... with subtitles.
- f The film is suitable for .....
- g The tickets cost .....
- h Phone ..... for more information.

Look at these notes about the Victoria Cinema. Some information is missing. What kind of words will you listen for?

### VICTORIA CINEMA

films showing from 7 July

One Summer Night – normally three performances but only one at 7.30 pm on (1) .....

Talk by the (2) ..... of The Violinist on Wednesday.

Late-night film Dead Men's Shoes has won a prize for the (3) .....

On Saturday at 5 pm you can see the film A Dangerous Game in (4) ..... with subtitles.

Children's film club:  
at 10 am The Young (5) .....  
at 11.30 am The Mad Professor

You can book tickets by phone between 10.30 am and (6) ..... pm with a credit card.