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Unit 3



Performing Arts: Cinema

5
Step 1

Step 1

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1 Listen to the song,  (39), and sing it along.

Pasadena¹

(Karen and Alice Maywood)

Come with me to Pasadena,
Today at ten we will arrive.
I have been in Pasadena
For a great deal of my life.

Refrain: Come with me to Pasadena
If you want to have some fun.
Watch the dancing seniorinas
In the heat² of the sun.

When I woke up today,
I heard someone say,
“Girl, it’s raining and
they’re expecting³ snow”.

And this morning I knew
What I had to do —
Take the next plane
And finally go.

Refrain



¹ **Pasadena** [ˌpæsəˈdiːnə] — a city of California, USA, a famous place for holiday-making

² **heat** [hi:t] — жара

³ **to expect** [ɪkˈspekt] — ожидать

2 A. Work in pairs. Find out:

- 1) how often your partner goes to the cinema;
- 2) what he/she prefers: to watch films at home or in a cinema house;
- 3) what kind of films he/she prefers;
- 4) if he/she has any favourite films and favourite actors;
- 5) what is the best/worst film he/she has ever seen and why he or she considers them good or bad.

B. Report what your partner told you.

Example: N. says he goes to the cinema with his parents once a month.

3 Listen,  (40), and read.

A.

achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt] — достижение

anywhere ['eniweə] — где бы то ни было, повсюду

crime [kraim] — преступление

director [di'rektə] — режиссёр

rapidly ['ræpidli] — быстро

screen [skri:n] — экран

silent ['saɪlənt] — беззвучный, немой, молчаливый

within [wɪ'dɪn] — в течение, с интервалом в, внутри

B.

achievement: many achievements, a great achievement. What are Mike's best achievements in sport? You've written a very beautiful piece of poetry, which is quite an achievement!

anywhere: to travel anywhere, anywhere else. He never travels anywhere without his camera. Did you go anywhere interesting? This species of tigers doesn't live anywhere else in the world.

crime: a serious crime, a scene of crime, to commit¹ a crime, to solve a crime. It took the police years to solve that crime. At that moment he didn't understand that he had committed a crime.

director: a film director. What successful film directors do you know? I remember some very good films by this famous director.

rapidly: to move rapidly, to develop rapidly, to grow rapidly. People's interest in politics is rapidly growing in the country. Some of these businesses are rapidly developing.

screen: a computer screen, a TV screen, to come to the screen. A new icon will appear on your screen. Margo's screen career was very successful. He is a star of stage and screen.

silent: a silent person, silent reading, to keep silent about something, a silent film. I asked my friend to keep silent about my new plans. We walked through a silent forest. Everyone was silent when the president spoke. I think that silent films are in the past now.

within: within an hour, within the country. There were four churches within the walls of the ancient city. We arrived within two minutes of each other. I hope to be ready within two or three days.

¹ to commit — совершать (обычно преступление)

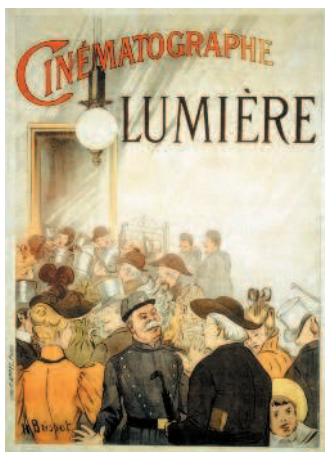
4 Complete the sentences with the new words from the box.

within, crime, achievements, screen, anywhere, rapidly, silent, directors

1) You've been very ... today. What's the matter? 2) Killing a person is a terrible 3) Nowadays people prefer big-... televisions. 4) The car ... disappeared behind the houses. 5) The new test showed much better ... of the students. 6) There are some very talented young film ... working in the country. 7) I think I'll be able to complete the work ... two or three days. 8) I can go ... with you if you just ask me.

5 A. Read the text and answer the questions after it.

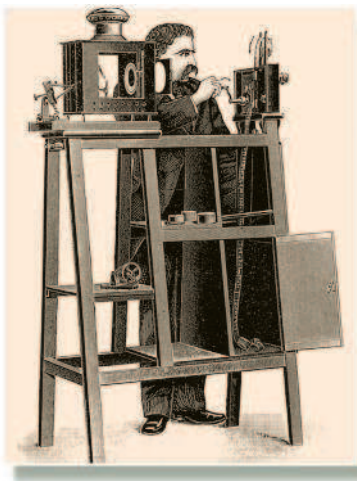
How It All Began



Cinema is much younger than theatre. It was born at the end of the 19th century. The first people who showed the first movies to the **public** ['pʌblɪk] were the Lumier ['lu:miə] Brothers of France. They did it at the Grand Café, Boulevard des Capucines¹, Paris, on the 20th February 1896. This was the first cinema show. Very quickly cinema appeared in many other places in all parts of the world.

The first films showed moving people and **transport**, then people were able to see short comedies on the screen. In 1901 France was the first country to produce a dramatic film, *The Story of a Crime*, then *The Great Train Robbery*² appeared in the United States in 1903.

At first, people could see films anywhere: in **music halls**, clubs and shops. By 1908 **special film theatres** began to give regular programmes. At this time cinema rapidly developed in both the New and the Old World. Charlie Chaplin made his first film, *Making a*



¹ Grand Café, Boulevard des Capucines ['grɑ:ŋ 'kæfeɪ, ,bulva: də 'kæpju:ʃɪn] — Гранд-кафе на бульваре Капуцинок

² a robbery ['rɒbəri] — ограбление



Living, in 1914 in the USA. The Russian film industry was going on its own way. It produced such great films as Protazanov's *The Queen of Spades* (1916) and *Father Sergius* ['sɜ:ʤɪəs] (1918). A little later *The Battleship "Potemkin"* came to the screen. That was Russia's great achievement in cinema. The film director was Sergey Eisenstein ['aɪznstam]. In 1927, Warner Brothers¹ in Hollywood made the first film in which an actor sang and spoke. The film's title was *Jazz Singer*. It had three songs and a short dialogue. That opened a new era ['ɪrə] in films — the era of the "talkies", or sound films. The silent film was dead within a year. The first one hundred percent² sound film, *Lights of New York*, appeared in 1928, and the first colour films — in the 1930s.

Questions:

- 1) When was cinema born?
- 2) What country produced the first dramatic film?
- 3) Why is the film *Jazz Singer* important in the history of cinema?
- 4) Where could the people watch the first films?
- 5) What can you say about the first Russian films?
- 6) When was the era of silent films over? When did the era of talkies, or sound films begin?
- 7) When did the first colour films appear?

B. The marked words may be new to you. Do you know what they mean? What helped you to understand them: a) the way they look and sound or b) the context?

6

Find in the text the names of these films.

- 1) «Большое ограбление поезда»
- 2) «Пиковая дама»
- 3) «Огни Нью-Йорка»
- 4) «История преступления»
- 5) «Отец Сергей»
- 6) «Броненосец „Потёмкин“»
- 7) «Певец из джаза»
- 8) «Зарабатывая на жизнь»



¹ **Warner** ['wɔ:nə] **Brothers** — американская кинокомпания

² **percent** [pə'sent] — процент

Articles

Обратите внимание, что с названиями театров, кинотеатров, музеев, картинных галерей обычно употребляется определённый артикль.

Theatres

- the Bolshoi Theatre
- the Maly Theatre
- the Royal Opera House
- the Royal Shakespeare Theatre
- the National Theatre
- the Playhouse

Museums

- the British Museum
- the Science Museum
- the Natural History Museum

Cinemas

- the Coliseum [ˌkɒlɪˈsɪ:əm]
- the Saturn [ˈsætɜ:n]
- the Odeon [ˈəʊdiən]
- the Zenith [ˈzenɪθ]
- the Pioneer
- the Forum

Galleries

- the National Gallery
- the National Portrait Gallery
- the Tretyakov Gallery

7

Complete the sentences. Use the articles *a* or *the* where necessary.



The Royal Opera House



The National Air and Space Museum

A.

The centre of theatre life in Britain is London but in most (1) ... cities and (2) ... towns of (3) ... country there are (4) ... theatres too. There are about (5) ... hundred theatres in London, half of them are situated in (6) ... West End. Probably (7) ... most famous theatre is (8) ... Royal Opera House at Covent Garden which is in (9) ... central London. There you can listen to operas and also watch ballets by the Royal Ballet, which has become very successful. There are many theatres and (10) ... theatre companies for young people. (11) ... National Youth Theatre and (12) ... Young Vic Company in London are among them.

B.

This guidebook gives you information about Washington, D.C. Here you can find (1) ... texts about all the museums of (2) ... city. For example, on (3) ... page 56 you can read about (4) ... National Museum of American History and (5) ... some other museums as well. Children often go to (6) ... Natural History Museum where they spend hours learning about how life developed on (7) ... planet. Another must for (8) ... visitor to

Washington, D.C. is (9) ... National Air and Space Museum, possibly (10) ... most popular of Washington's museums and (11) ... most visited museum of (12) ... world.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

8 Use *past simple* or *past perfect* to complete the sentences.

1) Many British critics wrote that *The King's Speech* (to be) the best film of the year 2010. They (say) it (mark) the rebirth of the British film industry. 2) John was sure that film-makers (to use) the press to sell their product to the public. 3) Alice answered that she really (to enjoy) the movie. 4) The film director said he (to make) a funny comedy. 5) We mentioned that we (already to buy) tickets.

9 Find in the text "How It All Began" the word combinations antonymic to the following.

Example: it died — it was born

1) At the beginning; 2) the last show; 3) finally; 4) common film theatres; 5) slowly developed; 6) disappeared from the screen; 7) silent films.

10 Write these in English.

1) Великие достижения; 2) знаменитый кинорежиссёр; 3) совершить преступление; 4) гулять где угодно; 5) в границах (внутри) государства; 6) тихая ночь; 7) широкий экран; 8) быстро расти.

11 Write 8 sentences with the word combinations from Exercise 10.

Step 2**DO IT TOGETHER**

1 **A.** Listen to the text about Charlie Chaplin, (41), and complete the following statements.

1) Charlie Chaplin

- a) played in films
- b) directed films
- c) was both an actor and a film director

2) Chaplin's first performance came when he was

- a) a very young boy
- b) a teenager
- c) a young man

3) Chaplin

- a) was born in the US
- b) moved to the US
- c) loved the US





- 4) Chaplin's first films were
- short sound dramas
 - long silent tragedies
 - short silent comedies
- 5) Chaplin didn't make the film
- "The Circus Animals"
 - "City Lights"
 - "Modern Times"

B. Listen to a piece of music by Charlie Chaplin, (42), and say what you associate it with.

2

Read the word combinations and sentences.

an important achievement	to commit a crime	to grow silent
a personal achievement	to solve a crime	to become silent
a cultural achievement	to report a crime	to keep silent
on the screen	a film director	to develop rapidly
a wide screen	a theatre director	to produce rapidly
to come to the screen	a musical director	to grow rapidly
within a month	within the city	
within a year	within the UK	
within the next hour	within the garden walls	

I'll meet you anywhere you say. He says he can live anywhere in this country. Sit anywhere you like. I tried to find that book but couldn't see it anywhere.

3

A. Read the text and complete it with the word combinations (a—h). Give the text a name.

- the home of the American film industry
- who lived on the farm near
- a great success
- in the early 1890s
- to make films
- and all his actors
- with an invitation to visit a farm
- build a film studio

Why do many American film companies have offices and studios in Hollywood, California? Do you know it all started (1)... ?

The American film industry began (2)... in New York, the financial capital of America. The industry developed very quickly together with the progress of technology. The first films were black and white and silent. As directors learnt more about filming, they made longer and longer films. Later came colour movies we see today.



But in the old days, when the first films appeared, people made them in small studios or in the streets. Then, in 1907, a producer in Chicago was making a film called *The Count of Monte Cristo*, and part of the film was set at the seaside. He didn't want to (3)... which looked like a seaside, he wanted a real thing. The producer had a friend (4)... the small town of Hollywood. This friend had invited the producer to visit him. So the producer took all his film crew (5)... with him and they made part of the film at the seaside near Hollywood. The film was (6)... . After that many film companies came to Hollywood (7)... . The town got bigger and bigger and many studios were built.

Hollywood became (8)... .

- 4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about films and film making. Report what your partner has said.

Example: Ann, have you seen a lot of films? — Ann said (told me) that she had seen a lot of films lately.

A. 1) Have you seen many films lately? 2) What films were they? 3) Did you enjoy watching them?

B. 1) Did you go to the cinema last week? 2) To what cinema did you go? 3) How long did it take you to get there?

C. 1) Did you see any comedies last month? 2) With whom did you watch the film? 3) Did you enjoy the actors?



Reported Speech

Обратите внимание на изменения, которые происходят в глагольных формах при переводе предложений из прямой речи в косвенную, если глагол, который вводит прямую речь, используется в *past simple*.

Kevin said: "I have been writing a play for a week".

Kevin explained he had been writing a play for a week.

Alice asked Bob: "How long have you been directing the film?"

Alice wondered how long Bob had been directing the film.

Alice asked Bob how long he had been directing the film.

В придаточных предложениях *present perfect progressive* переходит в *past perfect progressive*.

- 5** A group of pupils are staging a play. They have come to their teacher to say what they have been doing. Report what they say.

Example: T i m a n d S a r a h: We have been decorating the hall since last Tuesday.

Tim and Sarah explained that they had been decorating the hall since the previous Tuesday.



- 1) A l i c e: I have been writing invitation cards for several days.
- 2) J a n e a n d R o b e r t: We have been making scenery for two weeks.
- 3) R e b e c c a: I have been selling tickets for a week already.
- 4) S i m o n: I have been learning my part for a month.
- 5) F r e d a n d L i z z y: We have been inviting our classmates and teachers to the performance since last Wednesday.
- 6) W e n d y a n d M a x: We have been making gifts for the actors for several days.
- 7) A n d r e w: I have been drawing pictures for the performance since last Friday.

- 6** Describe¹ a good modern cinema house. Here are some ideas.



- big hall
- comfortable seats
- wide screen
- good sound equipment
- equipment for showing films in 3D²
- several shows a day
- box office that works long hours
- tickets which are not too expensive
- booking tickets³ through the Internet
- drinks and refreshments in the foyer

- 7** Work in pairs. Invite your friend to go to the cinema. Together decide:

- where to go;
- what film to see;
- which show you prefer: morning, afternoon or evening.

DO IT ON YOUR OWN

- 8** This is what Julia, a famous actress, said about herself in an interview. Report it in writing.

J u l i a: I have always liked cinema. I think I have been watching my favourite films since my early years. At the age of ten I received

¹ to describe — описывать

² 3D [θri:'di:] = 3-dimensional [da'menʃənl]

³ to book tickets — заказывать билеты

my first part in a film. At this moment I'm preparing for some very important festival. I'm going to speak about my acting career. I have been writing my speech for several days.

Example: Julia said she had always liked cinema.

- 9** Compare old and new cinema houses. Use the adjectives in the box in their comparative degree.

big, small, narrow, wide, comfortable, expensive, modern, good

Example: The halls in new cinema houses

The halls in new cinema houses are bigger than in old cinemas.

- 1) The foyers in old cinema
- 2) The screens in old cinemas
- 3) The screens in new cinemas
- 4) The seats in new cinemas
- 5) The tickets for films in new cinemas
- 6) New cinema houses are ... and

- 10** Spell these words.


- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1) [ə'tʃi:vmənt] | 3) [skri:n] | 5) ['eniweə] | 7) [dɪ'rektə] |
| 2) [kram] | 4) [wɪ'ðɪn] | 6) ['saɪlənt] | 8) ['ræpɪdli] |

- 11** Get ready to speak about a visit to the cinema. Mention:

- what cinema it was;
- who was with you;
- if you had any refreshments;
- if you enjoyed the visit and why (or why not).
- what film you watched;
- where your seats were;

Step 3

DO IT TOGETHER

- 1** **A.** Listen to five people (1—5) speaking about different films,  (43), and match what they say with the statements (a—f). There is one statement you don't have to use.

- a) The speaker says that the film is about Hollywood.
- b) The speaker explains that the film is not a “talkie”.
- c) The speaker talks about a musical.
- d) The speaker explains that the film is about prehistoric animals.
- e) The speaker says that he has seen the film more than once.
- f) The speaker talks about a Russian film.

- B.** Match the statements with the pictures.