

## UNIT 13: FILMS AND CINEMA

### *BEFORE YOU READ*

#### VOCABULARY

- cinema(n) : [ 'sinimə]
- audience (n) [ 'ɔ:dʒəns] - Khán giả
- A film maker (n) [ə fɪlm 'meɪkə] -Người làm phim
- character (n) [ 'kærɪktə] - Nhân vật, vai diễn
- sequence(n) [ 'si:kwəns] - Chuỗi, sự liên tục
- decade (n) [ 'dekeɪd] - Thập kỷ
- rapidly (adv) [ 'ræpɪdli] - nhanh chóng
- motion (n) [ 'mouʃn] = movement -sự chuyển động
- scene (n) [si:n] - Cảnh quay trong phim

#### *Reading passage:*

The history of what we call cinema today began in the early 19th century. At that time, scientists discovered that when a sequence of still pictures were set in motion, they could give the feeling of movement. In the first two decades of its existence, the cinema developed rapidly. In those early days, films were little more than moving photographs, usually about one minute in length. By 1905, however, films were about five or ten minutes long. They used changes of scene and camera positions to tell a story, with actors playing character parts. In the early 1910s, audiences were able to enjoy the first long films, but it was not until 1915 that the cinema really became an industry. From that time, film makers were prepared to make longer and better films and build special places where only films were shown. The cinema changed completely at the end of the 1920s. This was when sound was introduced. The change began in America and soon spread to the rest of the world. As the old silent films were being replaced by spoken ones on the screen, a new cinema form appeared, the musical cinema.

**Task 1.** Find the word in the passage that can match with the definition on the right column.

1. _____	film-making industry
2. _____	series of related events or actions
3. _____	a period of ten years
4. _____	quickly and in a short time
5. _____	part of a film
6. _____	a person in a film

**Task 2.** *Work in pairs.* Answer these questions.

1. When did the history of cinema begin?
2. What did scientists discover at the time?
3. Did films in the early days have sound?
4. When were audiences able to see long films?
5. When was sound introduced?
6. What form of films appeared as the old silent films were being replaced by spoken ones?

**Task 3: Decide which of the options below is the best title for the passage.**

- A. The Story of a Film Maker
- B. A Brief History of Cinema
- C. The History of the Film Industry

#### PART C: LISTENING

##### **BEFORE YOU LISTEN**

**How often do you do each of the following? Put a tick (✓) in the right column. Then compare your answers with a partner's.**

	often	Sometimes	never
go to the cinema			
watch TV			

listen to the radio			
go dancing			
chat on the Net			
listen to music			

• **Listen and repeat.**

Titanic            cinema            instead  
suppose           guess            picnic

**WHILE YOU LISTEN**

**Task 1: Listen to the dialogue. What are Lan and Huong planning to do together?**



**Tapescript:**

Lan : Hi, Huong. The Titanic is on at the Thang Long Cinema next week. Can you go with me on Wednesday?

Huong : Wednesday? Sorry Lan. I have lots of work to do during the day and I'm going to the singing club at night. Can we go on Thursday, instead?

Lan : I don't think so. I'm going to visit my grandparents on Thursday.

Huong : Well, what about Monday? I suppose you are free on Monday.

Lan : No, sorry. I'm going to see a play with Tuyet on Monday. What about Friday?

Huong : Sorry , Lan. Friday is not a good time for me. I'm taking Chinese classes on Fridays. How does your weekend look like, Lan?

Lan: Umm... I'm busy on Saturday. But i'm free the whole day Sunday.

Huong : I'm going on a picnic to Hoa Lu with some of my friends on Sunday. I'll be back late at night.

Lan : Well. I guess that we just leave. Uh, wait a second, what day are we both free, Huong?

**Task 2: Listen again. Write their plans for the next week on the calendar.**

	Lan	Huong
Mon		
Tue		
Wed		<i>work and go to the singing club</i>
Thu		
Fri		
Sat		
Sun		

## PART E. Language Focus (Page 139-140-141 English10)

**\* Listen and repeat.**

/ f /		/ v /	
fan	Fiction	Van	Vote
first	Photograph	Vine	Stephen
form	Enough	View	Leave

**Luyện tập các câu sau:**

1. He feels happy enough.
2. I want a photograph for myself and my wife.
3. Would you prefer a full photograph or a profile?
4. Stephen is driving a van full of vines.
5. We used to live in a village in the valley.
6. They arrived in the village on a van.

### Grammar and vocabulary

#### Exercise 1: Write the adjectival forms of the verbs below.

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. fascinate _____ | 6. bore _____       |
| 2. excite _____    | 7. surprise _____   |
| 3. terrify _____   | 8. amuse _____      |
| 4. irritate _____  | 9. embarrass _____  |
| 5. horrify _____   | 10. frustrate _____ |

#### **NOTE:**

##### 1. -ing and -ed Adj

Form : present participle :Ving

Past participle : Ved

Usage : Ving :have an active meaning,is subject causing the action,express the nature of people / things

Ved :have an passive meaning,is the subject affected by another subject,express people'feeling

#### Exercise 2: Complete two sentences for each situation. Use an adjective ending -ing or-ed form of the verb in brackets to complete each sentence.

1. It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (depress)

a) The weather is\_\_\_\_\_ .

b) This weather makes me\_\_\_\_\_ .

2. Astronomy is one of Tan's main interests. (interest)

a) Tan is\_\_\_\_\_ in astronomy.

b) He finds astronomy very\_\_\_\_\_ .

3. I turned off the television in the middle of the program. (bore)

a) The program was \_\_\_\_\_.

b) I was\_\_\_\_\_ with the program.

4. Lan is going to Singapore next month. She has never been there before. (excite)

a) Lan is really\_\_\_\_\_ about going to Singapore.

b) It will be an \_\_\_\_\_ experience for her.

5. Huong teaches small children. It's a hard job. (exhaust)

a) Huong often finds her job\_\_\_\_\_ .

b) At the end of the day's work she is often\_\_\_\_\_ .

fascinate: **quyến rũ**      terrify : **làm kinh hãi**

irritate : **làm phát cáu**      horrify : **làm khiếp sợ**  
embarrass: **làm lúng túng**      frustrate: **làm thất vọng**

## 2. It was not until...

It was not until + time + that + S + V2/ed

It was not until : **mãi đến**

Ex: it was not until 2006 that Vietnamese joined WTO

It was not until 1945 that Vietnam was independent

### Exercise 3: Rewrite the following sentences.

*(Viết lại những câu sau.)*

1. She didn't become a teacher until 1990.

It was not until \_\_\_\_\_

2. He didn't know how to swim until he was 30.

It was not until \_\_\_\_\_

3. They didn't begin to learn English until 1980.

It was not until \_\_\_\_\_

4. The boy didn't do his homework until his father came home.

It was not until \_\_\_\_\_

5. The football match didn't start until the lights were on.

It was not until \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Articles: a, an, the

A + singular countable noun beginning with a consonant even if it is written as vowel

Ex: a house >< an hour

An + singular countable noun beginning with a vowel (oieua) even if it is written as a consonant

Ex: an umbrella

The + singular countable noun

The + plural countable noun

The + uncountable noun

#### Exercise 4: Put a (n) or the in the numbered blanks.

1. This morning I bought (0) a newspaper and (1) \_\_\_\_\_ magazine. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper is in my bag, but I don't know where I put (3) \_\_\_\_\_ magazine.

2. I saw (4) \_\_\_\_\_ accident this morning. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ car crashed into (6) \_\_\_\_\_ tree. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ driver of (8) \_\_\_\_\_ car wasn't hurt, but (9) \_\_\_\_\_ car was badly damaged.

3. There are two cars parked outside: (10) \_\_\_\_\_ blue one and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ grey one. (12) \_\_\_\_\_ blue one belongs to my neighbours; I don't know who (13) \_\_\_\_\_ owner of the grey car is.

4. My friends live in (14) \_\_\_\_\_ old house in (15) \_\_\_\_\_ small village. There is (16) \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful garden behind (17) \_\_\_\_\_ house. I would like to have (18) \_\_\_\_\_ garden like that.