

6

B

G passive: *be* + past participle

V cinema

P sentence stress

See the film...get on a plane

1 READING

- a Have you ever seen a film which made you want to go to the place where the film was made? b Read the article and try to complete each text with the name of the film and the country where it was made. Use the photos to help you.

Famous films that moved us (literally!)

Sometimes when you see a film, the sense of place is so strong that it makes you think 'I have to go there one day'. Here are three films, from three different decades, that have made thousands of people pack their cases and catch a plane. There's travel information too, in case you want to go there yourself...



1
The film is set in the 1990s on a small tropical island. It is based on a best-selling book by the young author Alex Garland and it was directed by the British director, Danny Boyle. It's about a young traveller (played by Leonardo DiCaprio) who finds a group of young people living on a beautiful, uninhabited island. But paradise soon turns into a nightmare...

Where was it filmed?

The film was shot on the beautiful island of Phi Phi Leh in , which is now visited by more than a million tourists every year. Most of the hotels were destroyed in 2004 by the tsunami but they have now been rebuilt.

How do I get there?

Fly to Phuket International airport and travel to the island by boat or small plane.



2
This film was nominated for 11 Oscars and it won seven. It's about a Danish writer (Meryl Streep) who goes to Africa to help her husband run a coffee plantation. To her surprise, she finds herself falling in love with the country, the people, and a mysterious white hunter (Robert Redford). The film was based on an autobiographical novel by the Danish writer, Isak Dinesen, and was directed by the American director Sydney Pollack.

Where was it filmed?

The story is set in in 1914 and was shot on location in the Masai Mara National Park. Apart from the actors, the 'stars' of the film are the breathtaking scenery and the exotic wildlife, which look so wonderful on the big screen. The film also had an unforgettable soundtrack guaranteed to move even the most unromantic.

The film won the Oscar for Best Picture and the following year tourism replaced agriculture as the country's top industry.

How do I get there?

Fly to Nairobi and then drive to the Masai Mara National Reserve where the cast and film crew lived during filming. Then take a three-day safari to see giraffes, elephants, lions, and much more.





3

This trilogy of films won a total of 17 Oscars, including Best Picture and Best Director. They are based on the books written by JRR Tolkien. They tell the story of a hobbit, Frodo Baggins, who has to try and destroy a magic ring in order to defeat the evil forces of the Dark Lord Sauron. He is helped on his journey by a group of friends.

Where was it filmed?
The story is set in an imaginary land called Middle Earth. All three films were filmed in _____, which was chosen because of its magnificent and dramatic scenery. The director of the film, Peter Jackson, was born there. The success of the films has attracted thousands of tourists to the country, and last year it was voted the most popular holiday destination by UK travellers.

How do I get there?
You can either fly to Auckland or Wellington, the capital city (where you will be greeted by a huge sign saying 'Welcome to Middle Earth'). From there you can travel to visit all the fantastic film locations, including the battlefields. There are guided tours by road or helicopter.



c Read the article again and answer the questions.

Which film(s)...

- 1 had three parts
- 2 were based on a book
- 3 was set at the beginning of the 20th century
- 4 was set in a place where later there was a natural disaster
- 5 was filmed in a wildlife park
- 6 didn't win an Oscar
- 7 was a romantic film
- 8 was directed by a man born in the country where the film was made

d Answer the questions.

Have you seen any of these films? Did you like it / them?

Which of the three places would you most like to visit?

2 GRAMMAR passive: be + past participle

- a Read about *The Beach* again. Underline an example of the present passive, the past passive, and the present perfect passive. How do you form the passive?
- b Look at the active sentences in the chart below and underline the verbs. What tense are they? In pairs, complete the chart with passive verbs.

Active	Passive
Films inspire people to travel.	People <u>are inspired</u> to travel by films.
Sydney Pollack directed <i>Out of Africa</i> .	<i>Out of Africa</i> <u>was directed</u> by Sydney Pollack.
They're making the film on location.	The film _____ on location.
They will release the film next year.	The film _____ next year.
Thousands of fans have visited the country.	The country _____ by thousands of fans.

c p.140 Grammar Bank 6B. Read the rules and do the exercises.

3 PRONUNCIATION sentence stress

- a 6.5 Dictation. Listen and write six passive sentences.
- b Listen again. Underline the stressed words.
- c Listen and repeat the sentences. Copy the rhythm.

4 VOCABULARY cinema

a Try to remember words or phrases from READING on p.88 and 89 which mean...

1 the music from a film.

the s _____

2 the person who makes a film.

the d _____

3 all the actors in a film.

the c _____

4 all the people who make a film.

the f _____ c _____

5 (filmed) in the real place, not in a studio.

o _____ l _____

6 the part of a cinema or TV where the image appears.

the s _____

b Look at READING (text 2) again and check your answers.

c  p.154 Vocabulary Bank Cinema.

5 SPEAKING

a Read the questionnaire and think about your answers.

b In pairs, interview each other. Do you have similar tastes?



The cinema questionnaire

1 Can you think of a film which...?

- made you laugh a lot
- made you cry
- sent you to sleep
- made you feel good
- you've seen several times
- made you buy the soundtrack

3 Think of a really good film you've seen this year:

- Where was it set? When?
- Who was in it? Who was it directed by?
- Did it have a good plot?
- What was the soundtrack like?

2 Do you prefer...?

- seeing films on TV or DVD, or in the cinema
- seeing foreign films dubbed or with subtitles
- films from your country or American films

4 Have you ever...?

- met a film actor or director
- used a video camera
- appeared in any kind of film
- seen a film being made

6 LISTENING

To Dagmara, You have been the most valuable help to me and this film and I am eternally grateful.



Your friend,
Steven Spielberg

a Look at the photograph. In pairs, answer the questions.

- 1 Who do you think the man and woman are?
- 2 Where do you think they are?
- 3 What film do you think was being made?
- 4 What do you think is happening?

b 6.6 Listen to the first part of an interview with Dagmara and check your answers to a.

c Listen again and answer these questions.

- 1 Where does Dagmara live?
- 2 What was she doing before the shooting of the film started?
- 3 Was that her real job?
- 4 Where did she meet Spielberg?
- 5 What did she have to do there? Why?
- 6 How well did she do it?
- 7 What happened afterwards?

d 6.7 Now listen to the second part of the interview and then make notes under the headings below.

What she had to do during the film

go to the film set every day, translate

The most difficult thing about the job

The worst moment

What it was like to work with Spielberg

Her opinion of the film

How she feels when she watches the film

e Compare with a partner. Then listen again and complete your notes.

6A reported speech: statements and questions

direct statements	reported statements
'I like shopping.'	She said (that) she liked shopping.
'I'm going tomorrow.'	He told her he was going the next day.
'I'll always love you.'	He said he would always love me.
'I passed the exam!'	She told him she had passed the exam.
'I've forgotten my keys.'	He said he had forgotten his keys.
'I can't come.'	She said she couldn't come.
'I may be late.'	He said he might be late.
'I must go.'	She said she had to go.

- Tenses usually change like this: **present**>**past**; **will**>**would**; **past simple** / **present perfect**>**past perfect**
- Some modal verbs change, e.g. **can**>**could**, **may**>**might**, **must**>**had to**. Other modal verbs stay the same, e.g. *could*, *might*, *should*, etc.

direct questions	reported questions
'Are you married?'	She asked him if he was married.
'Did she phone?'	He asked me whether she had phoned.
'What's your name?'	I asked him what his name was.
'Where do you live?'	They asked me where I lived.

reported speech: commands

direct speech	reported speech
'Go away.'	She told him to go away .
'Don't worry.'	The doctor told me not to worry .
'Can / Could you help me?'	I asked the shop assistant to help me .

- To report an imperative or request, use *told* or *asked* + person + the infinitive with *to*.
- To report a negative imperative, use a negative infinitive (e.g. **not to do**).

6B the passive: *be* + past participle

A lot of films are shot on location.	My bike has been stolen .
My car is being repaired today.	You'll be picked up at the airport.
<i>Death in Venice</i> was directed by Visconti.	This bill has to be paid tomorrow.
She died when the film was being made .	

- We often use the passive when it's not clear or important who does an action, e.g. *My bike has been stolen* (= Somebody has stolen my bike. I don't know who.)
- If you want to say who did the action, use *by*.

6C relative clauses

defining relative clauses

Julia's the woman **who / that** works with me.
 It's a book **which / that** tells you how to relax.
 That's the house **where** I was born.
 That's the boy **whose** father plays for Real Madrid.
 He's the man (**who / that**) I met on the plane.

- To give important information about a person, place, or thing use a relative clause (= a relative pronoun + subject + verb).
- Use the relative pronouns *who* for people, *which* for things, and *where* for places. Use *whose* to mean 'of who / of which'.
- You can use *that* instead of *who* or *which*.
- *Who*, *which*, and *that* can be omitted when the verbs in the main clause and the relative clause **have a different subject**, e.g. *He's the man I met on the plane.* (The subject of *met* is *I*, so it's not necessary to put *who*.)

non-defining relative clauses

This painting, **which** was painted in 1860, is worth £2 million.
 Last week I visited my aunt, **who's** nearly 90 years old.
 Burford, **where** my mother was born, is a beautiful town.
 My neighbour, **whose** son goes to my son's school, has just re-married.

- If a relative clause gives extra, non-essential information (the sentence makes sense without it), you must put it between commas (or a comma and a full stop).
- In these clauses, you can't leave out the relative pronoun (*who*, *which*, etc.).
- In these clauses, you can't use *that* instead of *who* / *which*.

⚠ *Must* changes to *had to* BUT *mustn't* stays the same.
'You mustn't touch it.' She said I *mustn't* touch it.

- You usually have to change the pronouns. 'I like... '>She said she liked...
- Using **that** after *said* and *told* is optional.
- If you report what someone said on a different day or in a different place, some time and place words can change, e.g. **tomorrow**>**the next day**, **here**>**there**, **this**>**that**, etc.
'I'll meet you here tomorrow.'>He said he'd meet me there the next day.

⚠ After *said* **don't** use a person or pronoun.
 He said he was tired NOT He said me...
 After *told* you **must** use a person or pronoun.
 He told me he was tired. NOT He told he was...

- When you report a question, the tenses change as in reported statements.
- When a question begins with a verb (not a question word), add *if* (or *whether*).
- You also have to change the word order to subject + verb, and not use *do* / *did*.

⚠ You can't use *said* in these sentences.
 NOT She said him to go away.

6A

a Complete the sentences using reported speech.

'The hotel is full.' The receptionist told me the hotel was full.

- 'I'll call the manager.' The waiter said _____.
- 'I've passed all my exams.' Jack said _____.
- 'You should get to the airport early.' They said that we _____.
- 'I may be late.' Jack said _____.
- 'I didn't tell anybody!' Mary said _____.
- 'Can you help me?' She asked us _____.
- 'Do you want to dance?' He asked me _____.
- 'Have you been here before?' I asked her _____.
- 'What music do you like?' She asked me _____.
- 'Where's the nearest bank?' I asked her _____.

b Complete the reported imperatives and requests.

'Don't stop here.' The traffic warden told us not to stop there.

- 'Be quiet!' The teacher told us _____.
- 'Please don't smoke!' I asked the taxi driver _____.
- 'Open your mouth.' The dentist told me _____.
- 'Don't tell anyone!' Melinda told us _____.
- 'Could you show me your driving licence?' The policeman asked me _____.
- 'Please switch off your mobiles.' The flight attendant told us _____.
- 'Don't eat with your mouth open!' I told my daughter _____.
- 'Can you bring me the bill, please?' He asked the waiter _____.
- 'Get off at the next stop.' The bus driver told me _____.
- 'Don't wait.' Our friends told us _____.

6B

a Correct the mistakes in the highlighted phrases.

Lada cars made in Russia. are made in Russia.

- A new motorway is being build at the moment.
- The film based on a famous novel.
- This programme were watched by millions of people.
- My bag was stole when I was in Florida.
- The Harry Potter books were written for JK Rowling.
- I couldn't send you an email because my computer was repairing.
- You will taken to your hotel by taxi.
- Oh no! Our flight has being cancelled.
- English is spoke in this restaurant.
- Seat belts must wear at all times.

b Rewrite the sentences with the passive.

They sell cold drinks here. Cold drinks are sold here.

- They subtitle a lot of foreign films.
A lot of foreign films _____.
- Someone threw the letters away by mistake.
The letters _____.
- Some people are painting my house.
My house _____.
- They have sold all the tickets for the concert.
All the tickets for the concert _____.
- They will play the match tomorrow.
The match _____.
- Somebody must pay this bill tomorrow.
This bill _____.

6C

a Complete with *who*, *which*, *where*, or *whose*.

The man whose car I crashed into is taking me to court.

- We drove past the house _____ we used to live.
- The girl _____ was talking to you is the boss's daughter.
- Look! That's the man _____ son plays for Chelsea.
- The car was an invention _____ changed the world.
- That's the restaurant _____ I told you about.
- Is this the shop _____ you bought your camera?
- What was the name of your friend _____ wife is an actress?
- The woman _____ called this morning didn't leave a message.
- It's the film _____ won all the Oscars last year.
- This is the book _____ everybody is reading at the moment.

b Tick (✓) the sentences in a where you could leave out the relative pronoun.

c Are the highlighted phrases right (✓) or wrong (✗)? Correct the wrong ones.

After Rome we went to Venice, that we loved. ✗
which we loved

- Is that the girl you used to go out with?
- My brother, that you met at my wedding, is getting divorced.
- It's a machine that makes sweets.
- He lives in Valencia, that is on the east coast of Spain.
- Our neighbour, who garden is smaller than ours, has an enormous dog.
- Jerry, who I work with, is completely bilingual.
- The film I saw last night was fantastic.
- I met some people who they come from the same village as me.

Cinema

1 Kinds of film

Match the films and film types.

- action film
- comedy
- horror film
- musical
- science fiction
- thriller
- western

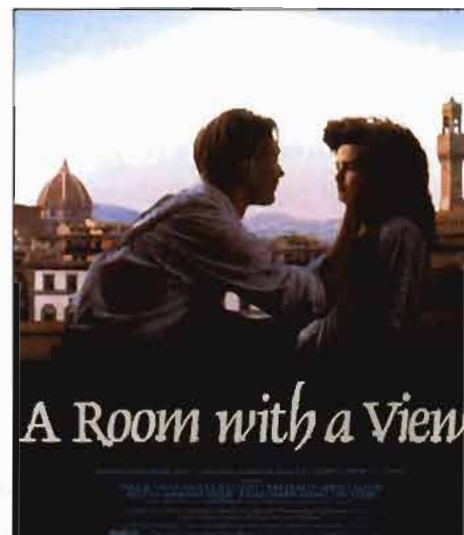


2 People and things

Match the words and definitions.

audience /'ɔ:diəns/
sequel /'si:kwəl/
cast
soundtrack
director
extra
plot
special effects
star
scene /si:n/
subtitles
script

- 1 cast all the people who act in a film
- 2 _____ the most important actor or actress in a film
- 3 director the person who makes a film
- 4 soundtrack the music of a film
- 5 _____ the story of a film
- 6 _____ a part of a film happening in one place
- 7 _____ the people who watch a film in a cinema
- 8 _____ a film which continues the story of an earlier film
- 9 _____ images, often created by a computer
- 10 _____ the words of the film
- 11 _____ person in a film who has a small, unimportant part, e.g. in a crowd scene
- 12 _____ translation of the dialogue of a film into another language



3 Verbs and phrases

Match the sentences 1–6 with the sentences a–f.

- 1 The film was set in 19th century Italy and England.
- 2 It was based on a novel by EM Forster.
- 3 It was filmed / shot on location in Florence.
- 4 It was directed by James Ivory.
- 5 Helena Bonham-Carter played the part of Lucy.
- 6 It was dubbed into other languages.

- a He was the director.
- b It was situated in that place at that time.
- c This was her role in the film.
- d The actors originally spoke in English.
- e It was an adaptation of the book.
- f It was filmed in the real place, not in a studio.

Can you remember the words on this page? Test yourself or a partner.

p.90