

MODULE 4

ENTERTAINMENT (Out and About)



Objective: to develop students' speaking skills on the topic; to develop attention and linguistic guessing

Entertainment

The world is a stage, the stage is a world of entertainment.

Howard Dietz



Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. What kinds of entertainment do young people like? Do you think young people can learn anything from entertainment?



Useful expressions:

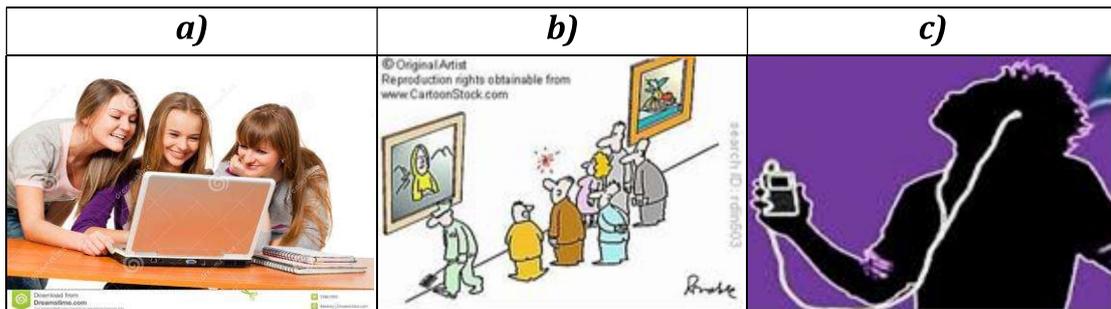
I completely agree because

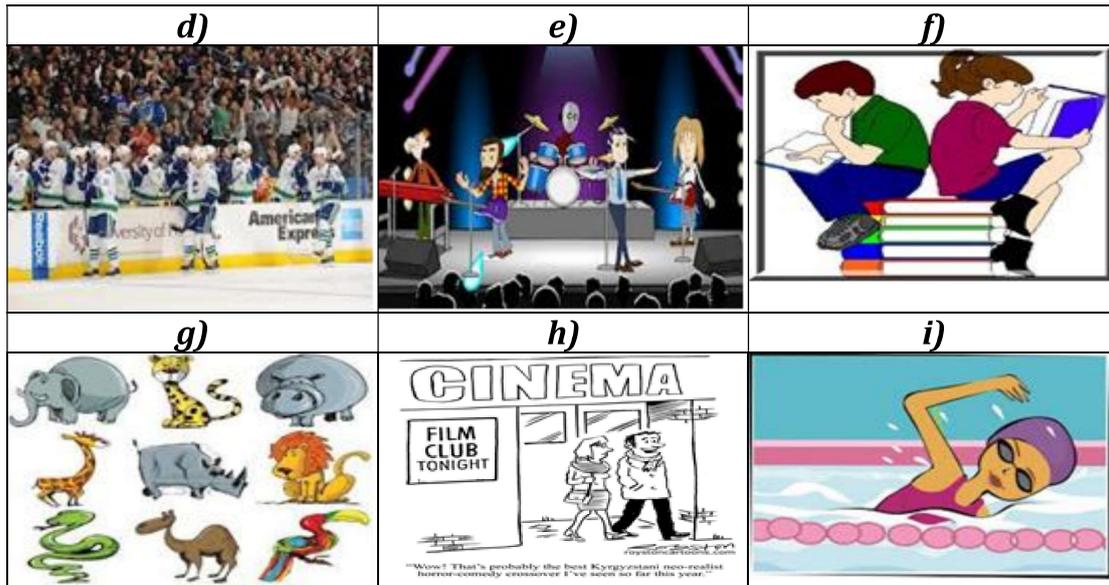
Yes, that's right. I couldn't agree more.....

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 9) with pictures (a - i). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) going to the zoo	4) going to the cinema	7) swimming
2) surfing the net	5) visiting the gallery	8) listening to the radio
3) attending sports events	6) reading	9) going to concerts





Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

<i>Word-combinations</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
1) surfing the net	a) going to a football or basketball game
2) visiting the gallery	b) going to see a movie
3) swimming	c) going to the room or building that is used for showing works of art, sometimes so that they can be sold
4) going to concerts	d) looking at words or symbols and understand what they mean
5) going to the zoo	e) moving through water by moving the body or parts of the body
6) listening to the radio	f) going to the park where live animals are kept so that people can look at them
7) attending sports events	g) giving attention to music or someone who is speaking
8) reading	h) browsing around in the contents of the Internet
9) going to the cinema	i) attending a performance of music by one or more musicians or singers

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

- 1) Intrigued by the many positive reviews I decided to _____ to see this new animated film.
- 2) _____ is a wonderful cultural experience, and a great opportunity to meet with friends.
- 3) I spend an hour a day or more _____.

- 4) The teacher gave us a list of books for further _____ on the subject.
- 5) George, if you are not _____, turn it off.
- 6) We're _____, to see a kangaroo, and a lion too.
- 7) We spent the day on the beach but it was too cold to go _____.
- 8) We _____, while we were in Prague.
- 9) While sports tourism has not always been extremely popular, during the recent decade the amount of people _____ has drastically increased.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. Read the following text about soap operas and do the comprehension exercises below.



SOAP OPERAS

Watching TV is a very popular *pastime* in the UK. But what kind of programmes do British people like to watch? Well, the most-watched TV programmes every week are very popular dramas that are usually on at least four times every week. They are dramas based in one neighbourhood that try to *depict* ordinary life in the UK – we call these dramas ‘soap operas’ or ‘soaps’. In the early days of TV, there were often dramas on during the day. Back in those days, it was traditional for the husband to go out to work and for the wife to stay at home and *look after* the house and the children. Most of these daytime dramas *were aimed* at entertaining the housewives who would traditionally be at home, probably doing the washing. Companies selling *washing powder* would advertise their products at times when these dramas *were on*, and sometimes those companies would even sponsor the drama. *Hence* the word ‘soap’. So what about the word “opera”? Well, that’s because these dramas are often an *exaggeration* of real life. They are *supposed* to represent ordinary lives but, to make them entertaining, lots of dramatic events, like *murders*, divorces, *affairs* etc., all happen probably much more regularly than they would in a normal neighbourhood. Most soap operas these days are shown in the evening. Each show will have several different storylines happening at once that continue over several shows. The same cast members will appear in every show, too. There are lots of different soaps on in the UK on different channels but there are three main popular ones. ‘Coronation Street’ has been on since 1960. It is set in a suburb of Manchester

and it's supposed to represent working class life in the north of England. Then there's 'Eastenders' which started in 1985, set in the East End of London, and 'Emmerdale', which is set on a farm in Yorkshire, in the north of England.

7. Match the underlined words in the text with definitions given

below:

- a) to be connected with or broadcast by some communication system;
- b) the act of making something more noticeable than usual;
- c) to take care of someone or something and make certain that they have everything they need;
- d) to have a particular purpose or intention;
- e) the crime of unlawfully killing a person;
- f) to be intended to;
- g) laundry detergent;
- h) to describe, to show;
- i) thus, therefore;
- j) what you do outside work for enjoyment;
- k) intimate relationships outside marriage.

8. Answer the following questions

- 1) What type of programmes do British people prefer to watch?
- 2) Why did sponsors advertise soap on TV during the mornings?
- 3) To what extent are soap operas different from normal life?
- 4) What are the three most popular soap operas in British television?

9. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) People don't like to watch TV in the UK.
- 2) The word "soap" in "soap opera" refers to washing powder used by housewives to do the washing.
- 3) The word "opera" in "soap opera" refers to the classical singing you hear in the dramas.

4) Soap operas have lots of continuing storylines happening over a few shows.

5) "Coronation Street" has been on British TV since 1985.

Writing

10. What about you? Imagine you have \$ 500 to spend this weekend. Decide what you're going to do. Where will you eat? Where will you go at night? During the day? Write a short paragraph to tell your groupmates about it.

Speaking

11. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What forms of entertainment are most popular in your country?
- 2) Do you think men and women have different tastes in entertainment?
- 3) What kinds of entertainment do young people / children / adults like?
- 4) How have the forms of popular entertainment changed over the years?
- 5) Describe your typical weekday and your typical weekend.

12. Describe one of the forms of entertainment. Why you like or dislike it.

<i>Positive</i>			<i>Negative</i>		
interesting	exciting	educational	boring	noisy	cruel
enjoyable	cultural	cheap	expensive	tiring	crowded
relaxing	energetic	entertaining		dangerous	

13. Work with a partner. Discuss which forms of entertainment you enjoy and why. Use the useful language below to help you.

<i>Making suggestions</i>	<i>Accepting</i>	<i>Rejecting</i>
How about (going to a concert)? Perhaps/Maybe we could .. I think we should ...	That would be fine/great. Yes. Let's do that. That sounds perfect. Yes, I suppose we could do that.	I don't think so. It might be too (boring). How about (going to the theatre) instead? It's a nice idea, but... Oh, it's far too (expensive).

Home project

14. Make ppt presentation about "The Most popular Entertainment....." (10, 20, 30.....100 years ago; in future)

Objective: to develop students' reading skills; to master students' speaking skills on the topic

Hobbies



Happy is the man who is living by his hobby

George Bernard Shaw

Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. Use the key language to discuss which qualities are needed for the activities and why.



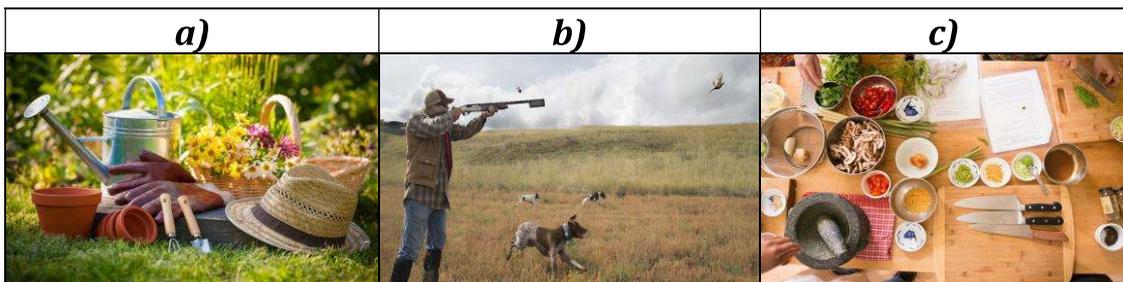
Useful expressions:

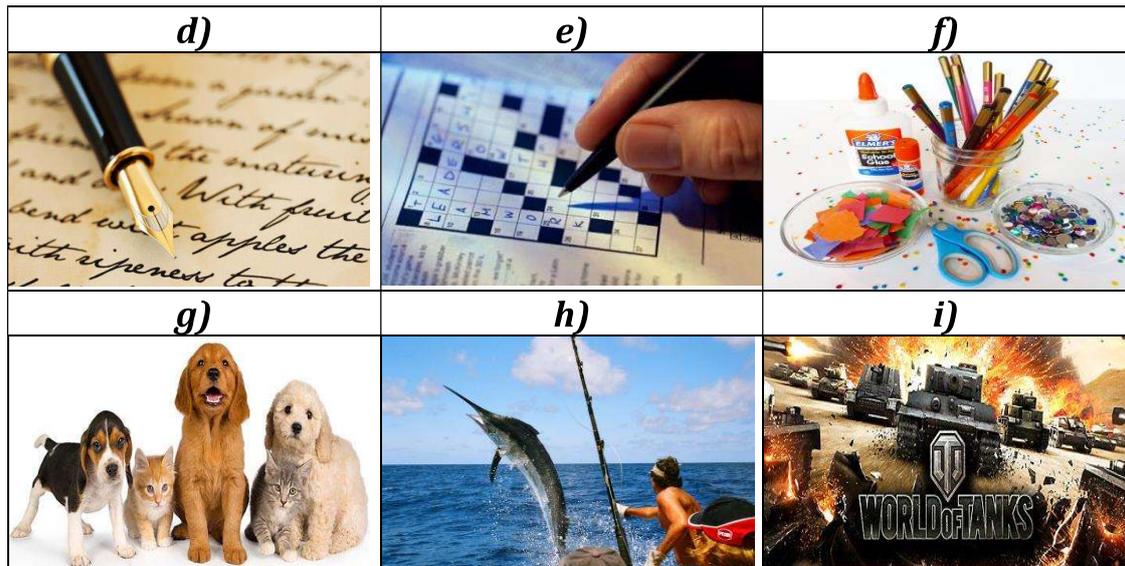
I think he/she should be
 daring creative patient energetic
 careful well-organised

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 9) with pictures (a - i). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) hunting	4) computer games	7) puzzles
2) art and crafts	5) cooking	8) keeping a pet
3) gardening	6) writing	9) fishing





Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

<i>Word-combinations</i>	<i>Definitions</i>
1) puzzles	a) the activity of creating pieces of written work, such as stories, poems, or articles
2) art and crafts	b) taking care of domestic animals
3) writing	c) the sport or job of catching fish
4) keeping a pet	d) growing and taking care of the plants, and keeping it attractive
5) computer games	e) a problem or question that you have to answer by using your skill or knowledge
6) fishing	f) the activity of preparing food
7) gardening	g) a game that is played on a computer, in which the pictures that appear on the screen are controlled by pressing keys or moving a joystick
8) cooking	h) chasing and killing an animal or bird for food, sport, or profit
9) hunting	i) the skills of making objects, such as decorations, furniture, and pottery (objects made from clay) by hand

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

- 1) You need to have quick reactions to play these _____.
- 2) I spent hours reasoning out the solution to the _____.
- 3) Doctors have discovered that _____ can do wonders for your health.

4) St. Lucia depends on its clean coastal waters because _____ and tourism provide much of its income.

5) _____ describes a wide variety of activities involving making things with one's own hands.

6) Public opinion is currently running against fox _____.

7) Who does the _____ in your house?

8) My mother has always enjoyed _____.

9) Teachers focus on speaking and _____ in the afternoon classes.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. Read the text and answer the questions after it.



Hobbies in People's Life

A hobby is an activity or a special interest which you prefer to devote your spare time. There exist thousands of hobbies and everyone has an opportunity to choose a hobby he or she is interested in.

It's a pity, but today a lot of people don't have hobbies. They explain it in different ways: some of them say that hobbies need much money to be invested into them, other people say that they are too busy to waste their precious time on hobbies. There are also those who believe that sometimes people devote too much time to their hobbies and forget about their friends and families. However, the majority of people are convinced that hobbies brighten people's lives, add an additional sense into their existence and charge them with positive emotions. It's a great pleasure to do what you

really want to do. To have a hobby is also a nice opportunity to meet other people who have the same interests as you have.

All people are different and so they prefer spending their free time in different ways. Some of them go to the parks, forests, to the country and enjoy the beauty of nature. Others are keen on taking pictures, making models, sculpture, woodwork or leatherwork. There are people who are fond of music, cinema and theatres, so they try to go there as often as possible. In fact it is great.

7. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) What is hobby?
- 2) Why don't a lot of people have hobbies?
- 3) How does hobby influence on people?
- 4) Do hobbies have negative impact on people?
- 5) How can hobby gather people?

8. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) There exist thousands of hobbies.
- 2) Hobbies don't brighten people's lives, don't add an additional sense into their existence and don't charge them with positive emotions.
- 3) To have a hobby is also a nice opportunity to meet other people who have different interests.
- 4) All people are the same and so they prefer spending their free time in the same ways.
- 5) Taking pictures, making models, sculpture, woodwork or leatherwork are kinds of hobbies.

Writing

9. Fill out the word-roses to see what hobbies people of such age groups would enjoy. Comment on your choice.



Speaking

10. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) Why do you think people like having a hobby?
- 2) Does anyone you know have an interesting hobby?
- 3) Is it possible to have hobby that involves more than one person?
- 4) What do people in your country normally do with their free time?
- 5) Do you think that more people had hobbies in the past than now?

11. Describe a hobby you enjoy. You should say:

- how long you've been doing it;
- how often you do it;
- what benefits you get from it;

and explain why you enjoy it.

12. Work with a partner. Discuss likes and dislikes (love, really like, don't like, hate). Share your information with the group.

to waste time to spend free time to brighten people's lives to devote your spare time
 to go in for sport to be interested in smth. nice opportunity to be fond of smth.

Home project

13. Make ppt presentation about importance of hobbies.

Objective: to develop students' socio-cultural competence; to master students' speaking skills



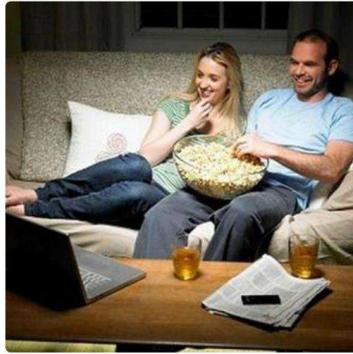
Cinema and Theatre

Theatre is life. Cinema is art. Television is furniture."

Anonymous

Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. Do you like going to the cinema or theatre? How often do you go? What do you prefer?



Useful expressions:

Personally, I think...

In my humble opinion...

To be more exact...

Advantages of watching TV

- can sit in the comfort of your own home
- can choose what you want to watch
- can play back your favourite parts
- can pause it if you want to stop watching
- can flick through the channels
- can invite your friends round
- can switch it off if you get bored

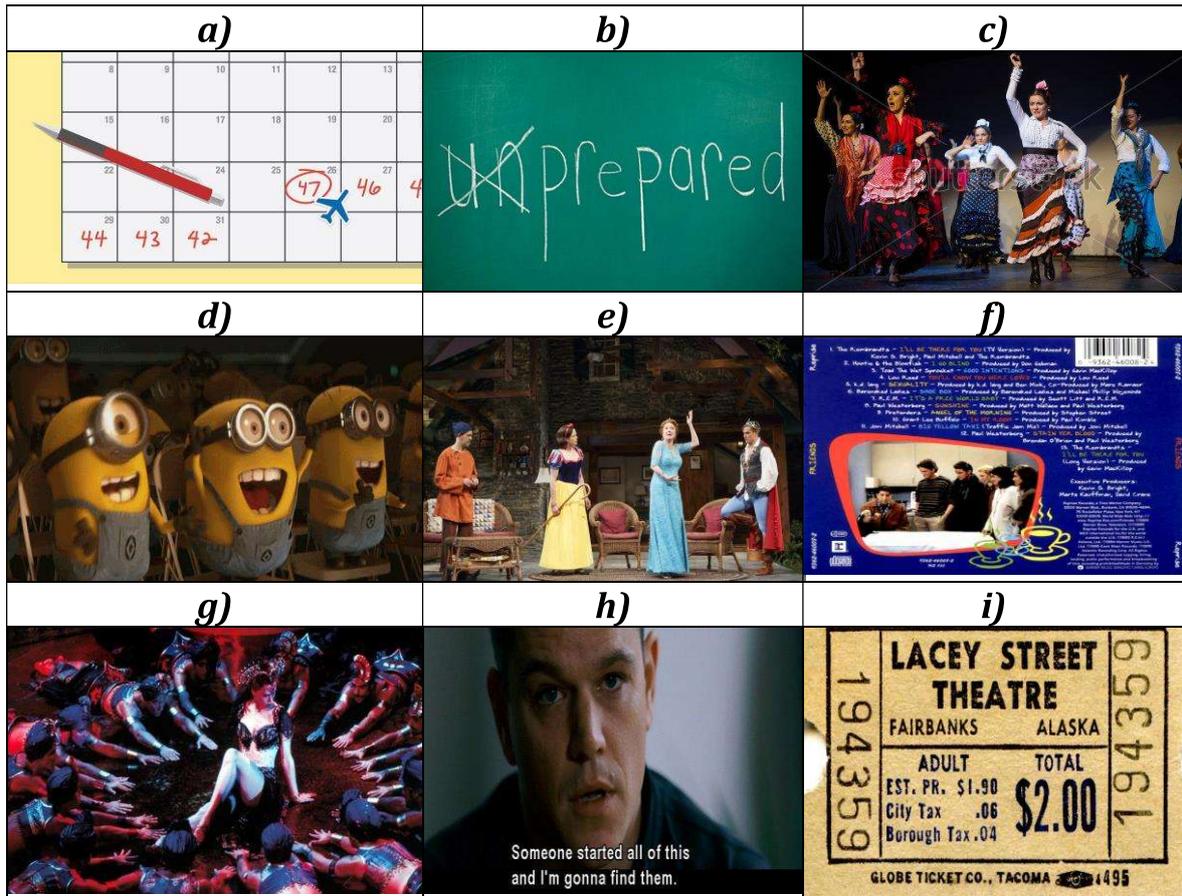
Advantages of going to the cinema

- the thrill of watching something on the big-screen
- more exciting/intense atmosphere
- surround sound system brings the characters to life / enhances the special effects
- can enjoy a night out with friends
- the excitement of watching a premiere screening

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 – 9) with pictures (a – i). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) in advance	4) a soundtrack	7) applause
2) a play	5) to book	8) a performance
3) tickets	6) musical	9) subtitles



Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
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3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

Word-combination	Definition
1) in advance	a) a small piece of paper or card given to someone, usually to show that they have paid for an event
2) a play	b) the sounds, especially the music of a film, or a separate recording of this
3) tickets	c) to arrange to have a seat, room, performer, etc. at a particular time in the future
4) a soundtrack	d) a play or film in which part of the story is sung to music
5) to book	e) the action of entertaining other people by dancing, singing, acting, or playing music
6) musical	f) words shown at the bottom of a film or television picture to explain what is being said
7) a performance	g) the sound of people clapping their hands repeatedly to show enjoyment or approval of something such as a performance or speech
8) applause	h) before a particular time, or before doing a particular thing
9) subtitles	i) a piece of writing that is intended to be acted in a theatre or on radio or television

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

- 1) The best thing about the movie is its _____.
- 2) There's no entertainment quite like Broadway _____.
- 3) "Did you see the ____ on Thursday?" "No, I went on Wednesday night."
- 4) If you've come to buy _____ for tonight's performance, please join the queue.
- 5) She'd _____ a table for four at their favourite restaurant.
- 6) If you're going to come, please let me know _____.
- 7) So let's hear some _____ for these talented young performers.
- 8) The Chinese movie was shown with English _____.
- 9) The British Academy Television Award for Best Entertainment _____ is an award given out by the British Academy of Film and Television Arts at their annual ceremony.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. Read text about history of cinematography and be ready to do tasks below.



History Of Cinematography

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 a paying public were the Lumiere Brothers of France. They did this on the 20th February 1896 at the Grand Cafe, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. This was the first cinema show and it was quickly followed by many others in all parts of the world. All the 1996 we celebrated the hundredth anniversary of cinematography.

The first films showed moving people and transport or newsreels of processions and wars, and short comedies. In



1901, France was the first country to produce a dramatic film, “The Story of a Crime”, which was followed by “The Great Train Robbery” in the United States in 1903.

At first, films were shown anywhere: in music halls, clubs and shops. By 1908, special film theatres were built to give regular programmes. At this time cinema rapidly developed in both the New and the Old World. In 1914 Charlie Chaplin made his first film “Making a Living” in the USA. At that time the world was crazy about Charlie, that was created by Charlie Spencer Chaplin. His Charlie, small and clumsy yet kind-hearted, generous and brave, has attracted the hearts of simple people in different countries. Sometimes they stood in long queues to see a film with their favourite actor. The first films in the West were mainly melodramas or comedies.

Then, in 1927, Warner Brothers in Hollywood made the first film in which an



actor sang and spoke. The film was called Jazz Singer. It opened a new era in films - the era of the “talkies”. The film mostly told its story with titles, but it had three songs and a short dialogue. There were long lines of people in front of the Warner Theatre in New York. The

silent film was dead within a year. The first one hundred percent sound film, “Lights of New York”, appeared in 1928.

The first colour films were made in the 1930s, but the black-and-white films are made even today.

7. Match the underlined phrases in the text with definitions given below.

- a) special date on which an event occurred in some previous year;
- b) people who pay for some activity;
- c) to go or come after in the same direction;
- d) quickly;
- e) to like something very much;
- f) to become available, be published;

- g) a line of people waiting for something;
- h) without noise and sounds;
- i) act of stealing something;
- j) lacking in skill or physical coordination, who falls very often.

8. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Where and when was the first movie shown?
- 2) What were the first films about?
- 3) Which country produced the first dramatic film?
- 4) When was the first cinema built?
- 5) Who made the first “talkie” film?

9. Read the text and answer the question: What is a theatre?



Theatre

Theatre is a word with a magic ring. It calls up a bright and exciting picture. It may be of people in holiday spirit streaming down the aisles of the playhouse. It may be of the wonders hidden behind the folds of the front curtain. Or it may portray the hushed and eager audience, waiting for the house lights to dim.

Theatre magic also works its spell on the other side of the curtain, behind the footlights. Anyone who has ever been a part of this world knows the thrills of life backstage. No one can forget the excitement that mounts steadily until the moment when the stage manager finally signals, “Curtain going up!”

There are many different kinds of theatre performances. Circus, carnival, night club, fair, vaudeville, musical comedy, ballet, modern dance, opera, and operetta are all forms of theatre. Motion pictures, television, and radio present all these forms.

Some people go to the theatre to laugh, to relax, to escape from their everyday worries and cares. Others go to be emotionally stirred, to live through the troubles and crises of the characters on the stage. Still others seek adventure and excitement. Some are curious to find out how other people live. Some go to learn,

to be taught a moral lesson. As the French actor Louis Jouvet said, “Faced with the mystery of life, men invented the theatre.”

10. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) What pictures can the word “theatre” call up?
- 2) What are the forms of theatrical activities?
- 3) Why do people go to the theatre?
- 4) Louis Jouvet said, “Faced with the mystery of life, men invented the theatre.” Do you agree with him? Why?

Writing

11. Write an essay. (You should write at least 250 words).

a. Some people opine that cinema will eventually lose its appeal to mass people and very few people will go to cinema halls. Do you agree or disagree with this view? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

b. For and against theatre. Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Speaking

12. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) Is cinema a popular form of entertainment in your country? How often do you go to the cinema?
- 2) What kinds of films do you enjoy?
- 3) How often do you watch films?
- 4) What do you like and dislike about the theatre?
- 5) Are theatre tickets easy to get in your country?

13. Describe a worth watching theatrical performance. You should say:

- what the play was about;
- where it took place;

- how the acting and quality of the production was; and explain why it was worth watching.

14. Work with a partner. Discuss the following questions: Do you think the cinema has increased or decreased in popularity in recent years? In your opinion, will this trend continue into the future?

Home project

15. Make ppt presentation about one of the most famous (best):

a. Cinema in the World.

b. Theatre in the World



Objective: to master students' reading skills; to develop socio-cultural competence

Museums



A living civilization creates; a dying, builds museums.
Martin H. Fischer

Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. Are there many (or, any) museums in your country (hometown)? Do you think museums are useful for visitors to your hometown/country?



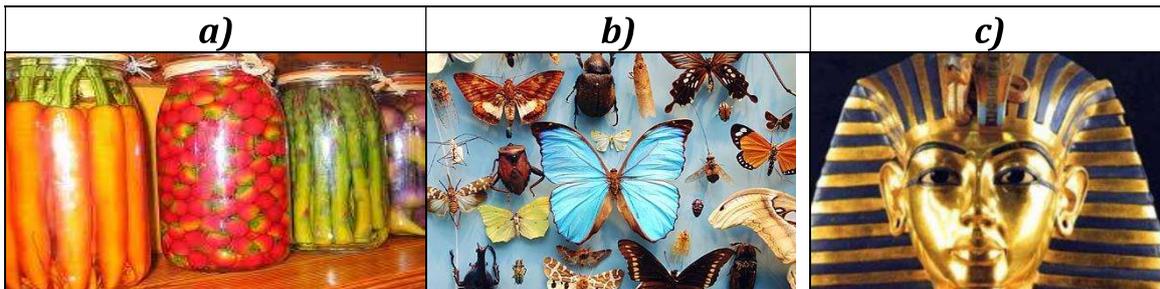
Useful expressions:

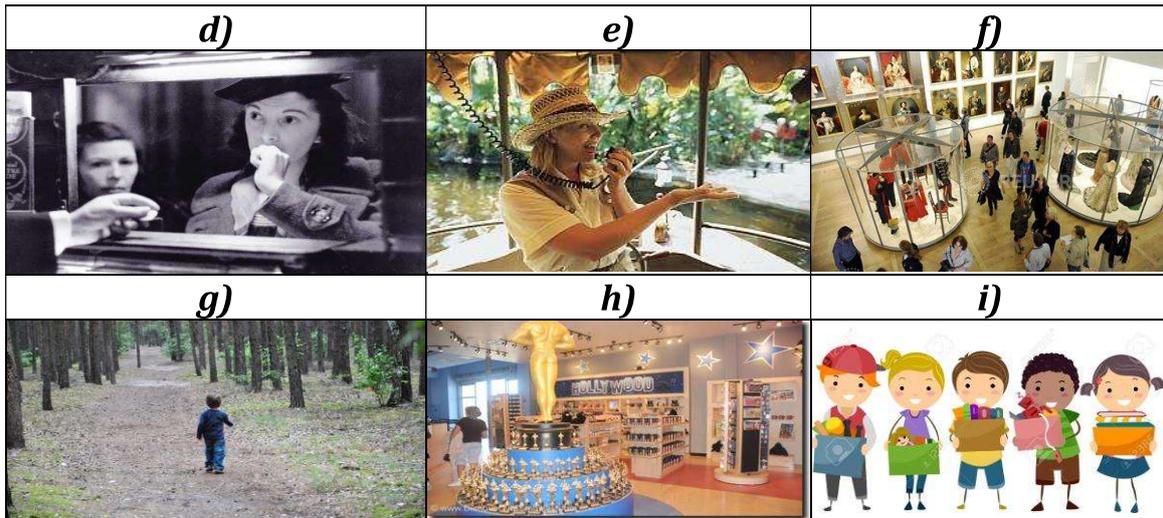
A museum is a place where
 Almost all of the countries have museums
 The things preserved there are generally of scientific, cultural, historic and artistic interests

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 9) with pictures (a - i). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) an admission fee	4) a gift shop	7) preservation
2) a collection	5) an artifact (artefact – UK)	8) donation
3) an exhibition	6) to wander (around)	9) a tour guide





Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
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3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1. preservation	a) a person employed to show tourists around places of interest
2. a gift shop	b) a public display of works of art or items of interest held in a museum or gallery for people to see
3. a donation	c) the fee charged to enter a place
4. a collection	d) an object made by a human being, of cultural or historical interest
5. an exhibition	e) maintaining something in its original or existing state
6. an admission fee	f) something that you give in order to help a person or organization
7. a tour guide	g) to walk slowly across or around an area, usually without clear purpose
8. an artifact	h) a group of accumulated paintings, documents, or artifacts grouped together by a particular theme
9. to wander (around)	i) a shop that sells items appropriate as gifts

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

1) By exhibiting _____ from the past, museums can teach us a lot about different periods in history.

2) The British Museum _____ totals at least 8 million objects.

3) Our _____ was very informative!

4) There is a recommended _____ of \$ 2.

5) As The Mona Lisa is over 500 years old, there are many people working on its _____.

6) I would like to visit the Sherlock Holmes _____ at the Museum of London in October.

7) On Saturday I enjoyed ___ around the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

8) Many museums in London do not have _____.

9) My favourite thing about a trip to the museum is visiting the _____!

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. Read the text and answer the questions:



The British Museum

Sir Hans Sloane collected everything: rare books and pictures, precious stones, stuffed animals, birds, butterflies, ancient things. He was a great collector. He died in 1753 and the King bought his collection for £20,000. This was the beginning of the British Museum. It was opened to the public in 1759 and was the first public museum. The British Museum is a treasure house of old, interesting and magnificent objects collected all over the world. A winged lion is the heaviest exhibit in the museum. It weighs 16 tons. The tallest exhibit is the totem pole which is 11 meters high. The stone tools from Africa are the oldest exhibits. They are more than a million years old. The British Museum has a rare Roman silver mirror. There are about half a million coins in the British Museum. You can also admire beautiful vases, amphorae, pots made of white porcelain from China, Greece and other countries. Today, the British Museum has grown to become one of the largest museums in the world, covering an area of over 92,000 m² (990,000 sq. ft.). There are nearly one hundred galleries open to the public, representing 2 miles (3.2 km) of exhibition space.

7. Answer the following questions

1) Who started the collection which grew into the British Museum?

2) When was the museum opened to the public?

3) What things can you find there?

- 4) What is the area of this museum?
- 5) How many galleries are opened to the public?

8. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) Sir Hans Sloane collected only rare books and pictures.
- 2) 1573 was the beginning of the British Museum.
- 3) The British Museum is a treasure house of old, interesting and magnificent objects collected all over the world.
- 4) The tallest exhibit is the totem pole which is 111 meters high.
- 5) The British Museum has a rare Roman golden mirror.

Writing

9. Write an essay:

a. Some people think that museums should be enjoyable places to entertain people, while others believe that the purpose of museums is to educate. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

b. Many museums and historical sites are mainly visited by tourists rather than local people. Why is this? What can be done to encourage local people to visit museums and historical sites? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own experience or knowledge (Write at least 250 words).

Speaking

10. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) Do you think museums should be free to enter? Why? Why not?
- 2) Do you prefer going to museums alone or with others? Why?
- 3) Would you like to work in the museum? Why? Why not?
- 4) What's the best museum you've ever been to? Tell about it?
- 5) What kinds of museums are there in your town? describe and describe.

11. Describe a museum that you have visited. You should say:

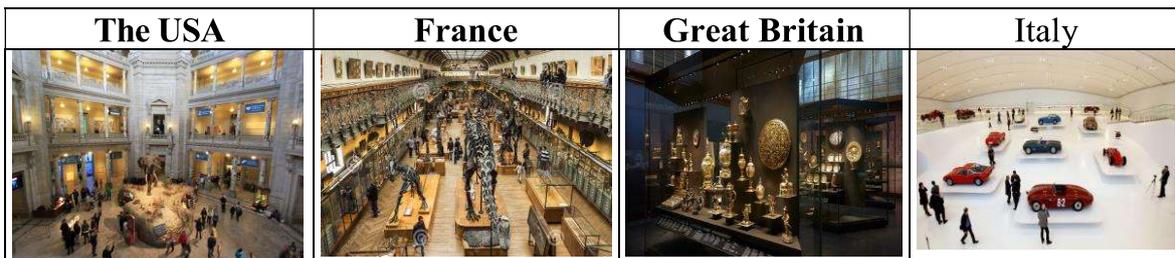
- when you visited the museum;
- describe the museum;
- how you felt after going there;

and describe your experience of the visit.

12. Work with a partner. Discuss the following questions: What benefits can students gain from visiting museums? How do you think most students feel about visiting a museum? Are museums more educational now than they were when your parents were young?

Home project

13. Make ppt presentation about one of the most famous museum in:



Following are some of the museums in different cities of the world:

USA: Metropolitan Museum of Art; National Portrait Gallery.

Australia: Australian History Museum; Macleay Museum; Sydney Harbour Bridge Visitor Centre; Fort Denison.

UK: The British Museum; Natural History Museum; Victoria and Albert Museum; National Gallery, London; Royal Academy of Arts; Tate Modern, London.

Ireland: National Museum of Ireland, Ulster Museum, National Museum of Ireland – Archaeology, Irish Museum of Modern Art.

Greece: Acropolis Museum; National Archaeological Museum of Athens; Athinais Culture Center; Athens War Museum; Archaeological Museum of Komotini.

Italy: Vatican Museum, Rome; Galleria Palatina, Florence; Musei Capitolini, Rome; Pinacoteca di Brera, Milan.

France: The Louvre, Musée d'Orsay, Centre Georges Pompidou, Musée Rodin, Palace of Versailles.

Objective: to master students' speaking skills; to develop linguistic outlook

FILMS



Everyone has the attitude that movies aren't just disposable entertainment - they can really mean something.....

Joseph Gordon-Levitt

Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. Why do you think some films are still popular a long time after they were made?



Useful expressions:

There is a good film on in the cinema
to be based on to depict (to present)

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 9) with pictures (a - i). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) adventure film	4) romantic comedy	7) war film
2) action	5) cartoon	8) horror
3) biopic	6) science fiction (sci-fi)	9) documentary





Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
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3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

Word-combinations	Definitions
1) adventure film	a) a film about the future or space
2) action	b) a film, usually a funny one, made using characters and images that are drawn
3) biopic	c) a film with lots of guns and explosions
4) romantic comedy	d) film concerned with warfare, typically about naval, air, or land battles, with combat scenes
5) cartoon	e) a film in which very frightening or unnatural things happen, for example dead people coming to life and people being murdered
6) science fiction	f) a film about real life
7) war film	g) a film that gives facts and information about a subject
8) horror	h) a light and humorous film, whose central plot is a happy love story
9) documentary	i) a film about lots of travelling and exciting or dangerous events

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

1) An example of a _____ is the movie "What's Love Got To Do With It", about Tina Turner's life.

- 2) The period of 1990s and 2000s was a boom time for the _____, one that produced many hit movies *Pretty Woman*, *Notting Hill*, *50 First Dates*, *Sleepless in Seattle*.
- 3) _____ often explores the potential consequences of scientific and other innovations.
- 4) His daughter enjoys watching _____ in the cinema at the weekends.
- 5) Each year, new _____ come out that are designed to terrify, with evil characters bent on death and destruction..
- 6) Polish writer and filmmaker Bolesław Matuszewski was among those who identified the mode of _____.
- 7) European actors such as Jean-Claude Van Damme (*Bloodsport*), French Jean Reno (*Ronin* and *Mission: Impossible*), Swedish Dolph Lundgren (*Universal Soldier*), Irish Colin Farrell (*SWAT*), and English Jason Statham (*The Transporter*) appeared in a number of _____ in the 1990s and 2000s.
- 8) Many _____ have been produced with the cooperation of a nation's military forces.
- 9) _____ are commonly set in a period background and may include adapted stories of historical or fictional adventure heroes within the historical context.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

7. Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

What's a Film without Popcorn



Popcorn has been associated with cinemas and films for as long as we can remember. But where did this connection begin and will it carry on into the future?

Popcorn became a popular snack food in North America in the 19th century and was sold at entertainment sites like circuses and fairs. No kitchen was needed to prepare it and once the mobile steam owered popcorn maker was invented, it became possible to mass produce the snack. Popcorn had an appealing smell when popped and this attracted many people to buy it.

In the 1930s, people began flocking to the cinema but at first, popcorn was not sold inside the cinemas. Cinema owners wanted to protect the costly carpets that they had put in their cinemas. They were also concerned that the sound of people eating snacks would disturb the other people watching the film. So, enterprising salesmen set up popcorn machines outside the buildings. As more and more people began buying popcorn on their way into the cinema, cinema owners started to understand that they could make money from the popular snack. As a result, they decided to allow the salesmen to sell popcorn in the cinema lobby for a daily fee. Eventually, cinemas began selling snacks themselves. This decision helped save many of the cinema owners from going out of business.

Today, popcorn is still economically important to cinemas. Because popcorn is so cheap to make, cinemas make a lot of profits on every box they sell. Yet, there are those that suggest that popcorn in cinemas may be on its way out. In recent years, luxury cinemas have become increasingly popular. These cinemas try to give people a more “exclusive” experience by serving gourmet food in addition to traditional popcorn.

Yet despite this development, it is unlikely that popcorn will vanish completely from cinemas. For many of us, eating popcorn is an integral part of the experience of watching a film. Even when we watch a film on TV at home, we often make ourselves some microwave popcorn. Old habits, it seems, are hard to break!

8. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) Where did popcorn become popular?
- 2) What were the reasons that cinema owners did not want to sell popcorn?
- 3) Why did cinema owners eventually agree to sell popcorn?
- 4) Why is popcorn economically important to cinemas?
- 5) Is popcorn popular now?

9. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) Popcorn has been sold in cinemas since the 19th century.
- 2) Cinema owners paid salesmen to sell popcorn in the cinema lobby.
- 3) Selling popcorn is very profitable.
- 4) Today popcorn isn't still economically important to cinemas.
- 5) It is likely that popcorn will vanish completely from cinemas.

Writing

10. What is your favourite film of all time? Write a short review and give your opinion about the film and say whether you would recommend watching it (140 – 190 words in an appropriate style).

Speaking

11. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) What kinds of films do you enjoy?
- 2) Do you prefer watching films at home or at the cinema?
- 3) Has your taste in films changed as you've got older?
- 4) Have you seen any good films recently?
- 5) Could you live without ever seeing another film again? Why/not?

12. Describe a film you found interesting (write a review). You should say:

- when you saw this film;
- why you decided to see this film;
- what happened in the film, what was the central theme of the film;

and explain why you found this film interesting.

13. Work with a partner. Discuss films using adjectives in the box

<i>amazing</i>	<i>impressive</i>	<i>horrible</i>	<i>fantastic</i>	<i>remarkable</i>
<i>sensitive</i>	<i>extraordinary</i>	<i>delightful</i>	<i>terrible</i>	<i>exciting</i>

Home project

14. Make ppt presentation "Top ten films in genre".

Objective: to master students' speaking skills; to develop linguistic outlook

THEME PARKS



Park is a place to park your worries, imbibe nature, reminded of God's blessings and learn to stand up like a tree to face vagaries of life's weather
Unknown

Warming-up

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photos. Compare two photographs and to describe which situation is more enjoyable for the people involved.



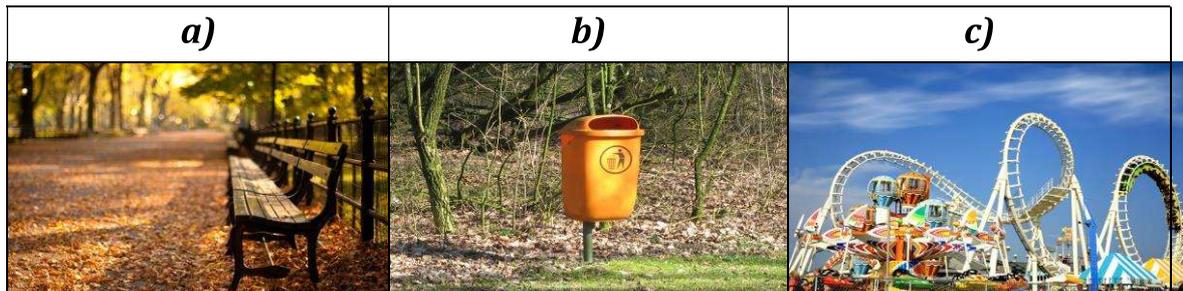
Useful expressions:

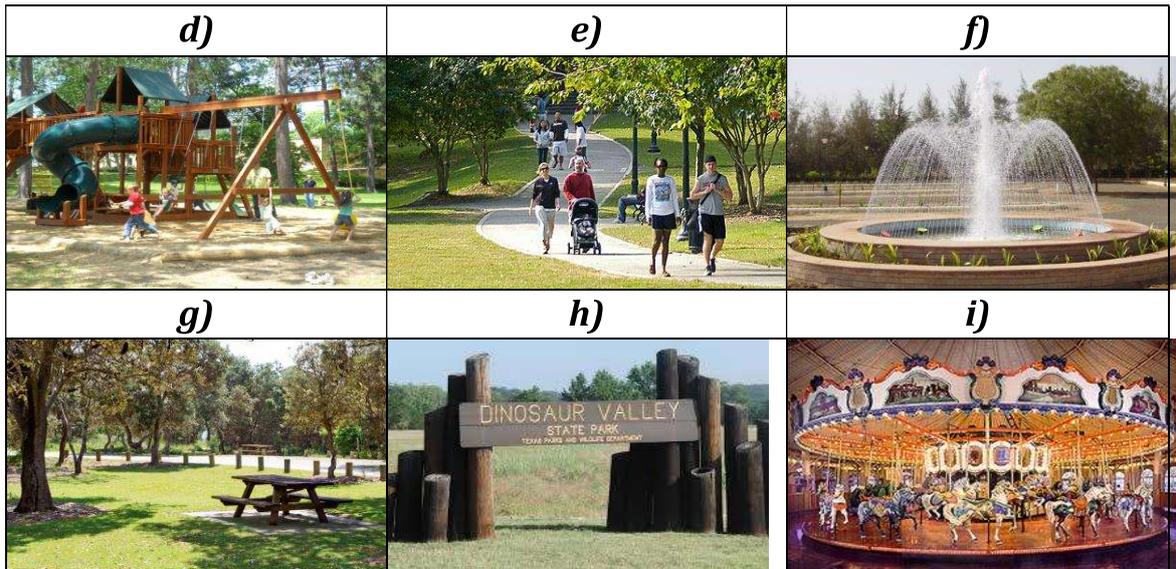
Both pictures show different people
 In the first picture I can see
 Whereas in the second photo
 I'd rather be in the

Vocabulary

2. Work individually. Match the phrases (1 - 9) with pictures (a - i). Use your dictionary to check that you understand all the phrases.

1) running track	4) playground	7) merry-go-round (carousel)
2) picnic area	5) bench	8) fountain
3) trash can	6) national (state) park	9) amusement park





Check your answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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3. Match the following word-combinations with the definitions.

<i>Word-combination</i>	<i>Definition</i>
1) running track	a) an area where people can eat snacks, usually in an attractive place with tables to sit at
2) picnic area	b) a large circular platform at a fairground on which there are model animals or vehicles for people to sit on or in as it turns round
3) trash can	c) an outdoor area for entertainment, with a merry-go-round, roller coaster, etc., refreshment booths, and the like
4) playground	d) a piece of ground, that is used for jogging or running
5) national (state) park	e) a stream of water that is forced up into the air through a small hole, especially for decorative effect, or the structure in a lake or pool from which this flows
6) merry-go-round (carousel)	f) a place with a specific design to allow children to play there
7) amusement park	g) a long seat of wood or metal that two or more people can sit on
8) bench	h) a container that holds materials that have been thrown away
9) fountain	i) a large area of land which is protected by the government because of its natural beauty, plants, or animals, and which the public can usually visit

4. Complete the sentences with phrases from task 2.

- 1) There was a picture of the Trevi _____ on the front of the book.
- 2) Some parks built in big cities are very large. These can have fountains or _____.
- 3) The _____ is comprised of 68 hand-made horses, all of which jump
- 4) The old man fell asleep on the _____ in the park.
- 5) Meet me at the _____ack at five o'clock. You won't recognize me. I'm so thin!
- 6) In the garden the family also have a large trampoline and a big wooden _____ area featuring swings and a climbing frame.
- 7) Tom threw his half-eaten sandwich into the _____.
- 8) Liseberg is one of the leading _____ in Europe and offers entertainment, attractions, restaurants and accommodation.
- 9) Future development of the buildings will also be restricted because of its position in a _____.

5. Make up sentences of your own with word-combinations from task 2.

Reading

6. Read the article quickly and answer the question: What is the purpose of the article?

- a. to educate the reader
- b. to inform and entertain the reader
- c. to encourage people to visit China



It's a Small World

This week, in our series on the world's most famous theme parks, we are visiting The Window of the World theme park in Shenzhen, China.

This certainly is a theme park with a difference. The Window of the World contains over 130 replicas of the most famous natural and man-made sites in the world, all squeezed onto about 480,000 square metres. Some of the replicas are the actual size of the sites while others are smaller. In one afternoon, you can visit the Eiffel Tower, walk around the Grand Canyon and marvel at the Egyptian Pyramids. The Acropolis is here along with Niagara Falls. One of the most interesting features of the park is International Street, which features Islamic Street, where you can see mosques, buildings and markets that look exactly like those found in the Arab world.

‘We want visitors to see and experience places and cultures they may not be able to actually get to in person. Not everyone can visit every famous landmark in the world in one lifetime and that is why this park is attractive to many visitors, both Chinese nationals and foreigners,’ commented Mr Chin, one of the managers.

The Window of the World theme park combines both fun and education. There are regular exhibitions about famous people in history, and the park often holds festivals which focus on different countries and cultural themes. Visitors also have the opportunity to try out food from all over the world in one of the many restaurants.

‘This week we are holding Indian Week,’ explained one of the organisers. ‘Visitors can learn all about Indian culture, customs and traditions. We are offering Indian food all week and there is also a special exhibition on famous Indians in history.’

Visitors to the park not only have the opportunity to see many famous sites and learn a lot about different world cultures, but they also have the chance to take part in many adventure trips in the park.

‘We are waiting to go down the Colorado River by boat and some friends of ours are skiing in the Alpine Ski Resort,’ said one visitor. ‘We actually come from Shenzhen and we think this park is a great benefit for our region. We will probably never be able to visit all of these places ourselves,

so it is really interesting for us. Some friends of ours are visiting us next week from the USA and we are going to bring them to see the park, too!

In this theme park it really is a “small world”!

7. Answer the questions after the text.

- 1) Where is the Window of the World theme park situated?
- 2) How many replicas of the most famous natural and man-made sites in the world does it contain?
- 3) What is the purpose of the Window of the World theme park?
- 4) What can visitors learn from the Window of the World theme park?
- 5) Why is the park called a “small world”?

8. Read the text again. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F) or is the information not mentioned (NM) in the text?

- 1) This article is the only one in the magazine on the topic of theme parks of the world.
- 2) All the exhibits on show are the same size as the originals.
- 3) The organisers of the park want visitors to learn something about different countries in the world.
- 4) You can try out food from different parts of China in the park.
- 5) Visitors can take part in sporting activities in the park.
- 6) The visitors are enthusiastic about the park.

Writing

9. Write descriptively using a wide and varied vocabulary. Imagine that you spent the day at a theme park. Describe what you would experience. Focus on describing the four senses:

*Sight

*Touch

*Sound

*Taste

Speaking

10. Think about your answers to these questions.

- 1) How often do you visit parks? What kinds of parks do you know?

- 2) Why are parks an important part of many towns and cities?
- 3) What do you think could be done to make parks better?
- 4) Do you think you will go to the parks more often in the future?
- 5) What theme park would you like to visit? Why?

11. Describe theme park you have visited (or you would like to visit). You should say:

- what type of park it was
- when you went there
- what you liked there the most

and say why you chose that park.

12. Work with a partner. Use the following word-combinations to talk about people you saw at a theme park.

the kids who are on a school trip the perfect family the regulars
the wearied mothers the children who are having the best day of their lives

Home project

13. Make ppt presentation about world famous theme park.

