



Министерство образования и науки Украины

Севастопольский национальный технический
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CINEMA =КИНО

Методические указания
к практическим занятиям
по дисциплине "Практика английского языка"
для студентов 3-го курса
специальности 6.020303 "Перевод"
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Cinema = кино:метод. указания к практическим занятиям по дисциплине "Практика английского языка" для студентов 3-го курса специальности 6.020303 "Перевод" дневной формы обучения / Сост. Ю.М. Марченко, И.Ю. Осадчая. - Севастополь: Изд-во СевНТУ, 2010. - 28 с.

Цель: настоящие методические указания по теме “ Cinema” предназначены для студентов III курса специальности “Перевод”. Они содержат дополнительный материал к учебнику английского языка под редакцией Аракина В.Д. (Unit II) и предназначены для использования на практических занятиях.

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LESSON 1. THE CINEMA

Text A

Vocabulary

way of life — образ жизни
vehicle — средство выражения, распространения
contemporary — современный
to secure — сохранять, укреплять, обеспечивать
instruction — предписание, инструкция, указание
feature film — художественный фильм
horror film — фильм ужасов
thriller film — сенсационный фильм, боевик
popular science film — научно-популярный фильм
travelogue — фильм о путешествиях
mystery — детектив
documentary — документальный фильм
animated cartoon — мультипликационный фильм
black-and-white — черно-белый
full-length film — полнометражный фильм
short film — короткометражный фильм
sound film — звуковой фильм
silent film — немой фильм
dubbed [in] film — дублированный фильм
three-dimensional film — стереофильм
wide-screen film — широкоформатный фильм
to be short of time — иметь мало времени
true-to-life film — реалистический, правдивый фильм
ordinary — обычный, заурядный
to move deeply — глубоко тронуть
to arouse a feeling of sympathy or hatred — вызывать чувство симпатии или ненависти
to leave a deep and lasting impression upon smb. — оставить глубокое незабываемое впечатление
newsreel — кинохроника, киножурнал
to be popular with... — быть популярным среди...
billion — триллион (в Англии); миллиард (в Америке)
to be equipped with — быть оборудованным, снаряженным
to soar — парить, высоко летать, подниматься



Task 1. Read, translate and render in brief

THE CINEMA

Cinema plays an important role in the life of any society. The cinema has become a part of the modern **way of life**. There is no denying the fact that the cinema is an excellent **vehicle** of culture.

Its **possibilities** are **unlimited**. In the earliest years of the cinema its power to show **contemporary** events was recognized **and appreciated**. More than anything else this **unique** quality **secured** popularity for the film as a new form of **instruction** and **entertainment**. That's why the cinema **is** considered to be one of the best ways of spending leisure time.

There are a lot of different kinds of films: **feature films**, theatrical films, **horror films**, **thriller films**, **popular science films**, **travelogues**, **mystery films**, **documentaries**, **animated cartoon films**. Besides, the films may be **colour** or **black and white**, **full-length** or **short**, **sound** or **silent**, **dubbed in** mother tongue, **three-dimensional** or **wide-screen**.

We can see films either in the cinema or on TV. As I **am** often **short of time**, I have practically no time for going to the cinema. For this reason I see films on television **more frequently**. But sometimes I manage to go to the cinema. I prefer feature films and **amusing** comedies. It's a pity the life is so difficult **nowadays**, and I want to relax a little, sometimes even to laugh. But at the same time I am fond of **true-to-life films** describing the life of the **ordinary** people, their feelings and problems. Such films **move** me **deeply**, they **arouse the feelings of sympathy or hatred** for the heroes. As a rule such films **leave a deep and lasting impression upon** me.

A modern cinema programme contains a **newsreel**, which shows us pictures of important recent developments. It is usually shown before a feature film and it's often worth seeing. Sometimes they show animated cartoon film at watching which the audience is in a state of excitement from the beginning to the end. Especially I like Walt Disney's cartoons "Duck Tales," or "Vinnie-the-Pooh's Adventures." In my opinion the animated cartoon films **are popular with** both children and adults.

Showing the educational films is **arranged** mainly for schoolchildren and students. In Great Britain and the USA the cinemas ("movies" as they often call them) sell more than one **billion** tickets a year. Movies are also shown on television and can be rented or purchased as a videotape recording. People in these countries **are equipped with** video recorders in

their majority. Although people once **feared** that television would ruin movie industry, movie popularity **has soared** in recent years in these countries. Attending movies is a relatively **inexpensive** leisure time activity that is very popular.

Task 2. Comprehension Questions

1. What role does the cinema play in the life of society?
2. What kinds of films do you know?
3. What have you known about the cinemas in Great Britain and the USA?
4. What is a newsreel?
5. Share your personal attitude as to the cinema.

Task 3. Explain the following words and phrases as they have been used in the text:

possibilities are unlimited; modern way of life; contemporary events; vehicle of culture; new form of instruction; to secure popularity; to be short of time; true-to-life film; to be arranged for.

Task 4. DIALOGUE

a) Read and act the dialogue.

b) Make up the dialogues based on the model using as many words as possible dealing with topic "Cinema"

Wendy: What are you doing tonight, Michelle?

Michelle: I'm staying home. There's a good horror movie on TV.

Wendy: What is it?

Michelle: "The Blood of Frankenstein."

Wendy: Oh, I've seen it. It's really frightening.

Michelle: Frightening? I think horror movies are amusing.

Wendy: Amusing? Horror movies?

Michelle: Yes. I went with Anne to see Dracula II last week. I was very amused.

I laughed from beginning to end.

Wendy: What about Anne?

Michelle: Oh, she was terrified. She was under the seat.



Text B

Vocabulary

stock— основа
to take a stock — инвентаризировать, делать переучет,
existing devices— существующие средства, приспособления
to create— творить, создавать
infancy— ранняя стадия развития; детство
masterpiece— шедевр
minor— незначительный, второстепенный, меньший
major— более важный; главный, старший
stride— большой шаг, большой успех
to make a fantastic stride — сделать фантастический шаг
above all — более того, сверх того
to retain— сохранять, поддерживать
ups and downs — взлеты и падения
Golden Ages — определенные золотые времена

Task 1. Read, translate and render in brief

The Movies Till Now

Griffith was the first **to take stock** of all of the movies' already **existing devices** — the close up, the use of the moving camera — and to **create** new ones. In the years from 1908 to 1913, he literally and single-handedly formed the language of cinema. He **influenced** and taught film-makers all over the world, and the filmic grammar he created is present, in some form or another, in every film you see today. In 1915 and 1916, with the movies still in their **infancy**, he created the screen's first two **masterpieces** — "The Birth of a Nation" and "Intolerance" — and turned a novelty business into an international art and a **major** industry. A little more than half a century has gone by since then, and that art industry **has made fantastic strides**.

These first sixty years of the movies have been so rich in artistry, beauty, dramatic expression, **experiment** and — **above all** — in solid entertainment that one wonders how on earth movies a hundred years hence can **retain** their magic, or still find something fresh to say.

Those six decades of the movies have had their **ups and downs** to be sure. There have been times when the cinema seems to have had nothing to say.

But there have been periods of beauty and poetry too, and most of the filmmaking nations of the world have had their own **particular Golden Ages**. For example, for Scandinavia it was the late **teens** and early 20s; the German cinema **was at its peak** in the mid of late 20s; the French cinema in the early 30s; the British film probably saw its finest hour during and after World War II.

Task 2. Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions on paper or in class discussion:

1. What is Griffith famous for?
2. What first two screen masterpieces were created by Griffith?
3. Has art industry made fantastic strides since that time?
4. How can these first sixty years of the movies be characterized?
5. What were the particular Golden Ages of such film making countries as Scandinavia, Germany, France and Britain?

Task 3. Explain the following words and phrases as they have been used in the text:

to take stock; existing devices; to form the language of cinema; to create the screen's masterpieces; to turn a novelty and a minor business into an international art; to make fantastic strides; to be rich in smth.; above all; solid entertainment; to retain one's magic; ups and downs; to have nothing to say; to have one's own particular Golden Ages; to be at one's peak.

Task 4. Match each word in the left-hand column with it's synonym front the right-hand column:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. influence (n.) | a. compose (v.) |
| 2. infancy (n.) | b. main (adj.) |
| 3. create (v.) | c. mastery (n.) |
| 4. masterpiece (n.) | d. preserve (v.) |
| 5. novelty (n.) | e. stable (adj.) |
| 6. major (adj.) | f. effect (n.) |
| 7. fantastic (adj.) | g. innovation (n.) |
| 8. artistry (n.) | h. peculiar (adj.) |
| 9. expression (n.) | i. fanciful (adj.) |
| 10. solid (adj.) | j. demonstration (n.) |
| 11. entertainment (n.) | k. babyhood (n.) |
| 12. retain (v.) | l. possible (adj.) |



- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 13. poetry (<i>n.</i>) | m. culmination (<i>n.</i>) |
| 14. particular (<i>adj.</i>) | n. verse (<i>n.</i>) |
| 15. peak (<i>n.</i>) | o. jewel (<i>n.</i>) |
| 16. probably (<i>adj.</i>) | p. amusement (<i>n.</i>) |

Task 5. Answer the questions:

1. Speak about the different genres of films and their impact on the spectators.
2. Do you think that most of the films should carry an ideological message and serve as an instrument of shaping public opinion? Give your reasons.
3. Prove that cinema can help a lot in the field of education.
4. Do you think that most of the films should carry an ideological message and serve as an instrument of shaping public opinion? Give your reasons.
5. Express your attitude to the violence on the screen.

LESSON 2. CINEMA HISTORY

Text A

Vocabulary

decline— падение, упадок, спад
vast majority — огромное большинство
flossy— шелковистый
fare— стоимость
pretension— претензия, предъявление прав, претенциозность
to calculate— вычислять, рассчитывать, полагать
to indicate— указывать, ознакомлять, показывать
ornate— украшенный, витиеватый (стиль)
surroundings— окрестности, среда
crooner— исполнитель или исполнительница сентиментальных песенок
luminary— светило, знаменитость
host of— множество, толпа
glamour— чары, колдовство
inventor— изобретатель

peep show — небольшая коллекция картинок для стереоскопа
medium of — посредством, через
to carve— пробить дорогу, место
to flock— собираться в толпу
to achieve success — достигать успеха
revival— возрождение, оживление
profitable— прибыльный, полезный

Task 1. Read, translate and render in brief

Motion Picture Industry

Thomas Edison's Kinetoscope invented, 1894;
 First projected film-showing in US, 1896;
 First movie theatre opened Los Angeles, 1902;
 First narrative feature. The Great Train Robbery, 1903;
 First Hollywood "epic." Birth of a Nation, 1915;
 Sound successfully introduced with The Jazz Singer, 1927;
 First Technicolor feature, 1935;

Impact of television led to a **decline** of major Hollywood studios, 1950s. During the Great Depression, going to the movies once a week was almost as much a part of the American **experience** as Thanksgiving turkey. Every year the major motion picture studios — Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Warner Brothers, Paramount, Universal and 20th-century Fox — turned out hundreds of films, the **vast majority** of them light, airy comedies, **flossy** musicals, adventure yams and detective stories. For the most part such **fare** had few artistic **pretension**. The films **were calculated** to charm, excite and amuse the movie-going public, which by 1938 was represented by some 80 million movie-theatre tickets sold weekly: a figure **indicating** that perhaps half of all Americans — allowing for those who saw more than one movie a week — spent several hours weekly at either small neighborhood theatres or in the **ornate surroundings** of "downtown" motion picture business, these depression years, and the 1940s that followed, were a **golden age**; a time when a star like **crooner-actor** Frank Sinatra could draw thousand of shrieking **teenagers**, when the faces of such film **luminaries** as Clark Gable, Humphrey Bogart, child star Shirley Temple, Greta Garbo, Ingrid Bergman, Rita Hayworth and a **host of** others **were as familiar to** Americans as that of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.



The **glamour** surrounding the American motion picture industry in the 1930s and 1940s was a far cry from its primitive beginnings near the turn of the century. Although **inventors** and technicians of many nations had a hand in developing early motion picture cameras and projectors, the American experience with film began in 1894 when Thomas Edison unveiled his Kinetoscope "**peep shows**."

The earliest films **relied on** the novelty of the **medium** to **attract** customers. Little **effort** was made to develop a story line until Edwin S. Porter's "The Great Train Robbery" (1903) — the prototype of thousands of Western adventure movies — proved to be so great a hit that it cast the mold in which film entertainment was to be formed.

By the early 1920s the movies **had** already **carved** a place for themselves in the entertainment habits of millions of Americans who **flocked** to theatres to see such stars as Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Charles Chaplin, Joan Crawford and Tom Mix on the still-silent screen.

At about the same time, a young cartoonist, Walt Disney, began **to achieve success** with his animated films, which in 1928 introduced "Mickey Mouse" to the world. Seven years later the first Technicolor feature, "Becky Sharp," signaled the arrival of full-colour movies. Scores of films made in the 1930s and 1940s have retained a wide audience through their frequent **revivals** in motions picture theatres or via showing on television. "Gone with the wind" (1939), the Technicolor epic of the Old South, remains a Hollywood standby, its 77 million gross receipt (1973) making it one of the most **profitable** movies ever produced. Numerous other films of Hollywood's "golden age" — including Charles Chaplin's "City Lights" (1931); "Grand Hotel" (1932); starring Greta Garbo; John Huston's "**Treasure** of the Sierra Madre" (1948); and Joseph Mankiewicz's "All About Eve" (1950), to name just a few — have retained audience's interest. By the early 1960s television **had claimed** the lion's share of the entertainment audience and the major studios first cut back their production schedules, then changed their methods of operation, becoming little more than packages of both movies and situation comedies for the new medium. For all its problems, the motion picture industry still attracts some 20 million Americans each week for whom the movies remain a **prime source** of entertainment.

Task 2. Comprehension Questions

Answer the following questions on paper or in class discussion:

1. Whom was kinetoscope invented by?

2. Did people often go to the movies during the period of the Great Depression?
3. How can the movies of this period be characterized?
4. When did "a golden age" of cinematography begin in the USA? What faces of film luminaries appeared at that time?
5. What were the earliest films relied on? What were they aimed at?
6. What movie proved to be so great a hit that it cast the mould in which film entertainment was to be found?
7. What new names of the movie stars appeared in the early 1960s?
8. Who was the first world-famous cartoonist to achieve success with his animated films?
9. What film released in 1973 was the most profitable one ever produced? Have you seen it? Share your impressions.
10. What other movies produced at that period have retained audience's interest?
11. What had claimed the lion's share of audience and become an integral part of culture by the early 1960s? Do movies still remain a prime source of entertainment in the USA? Give your reasons.

Task 3. Explain the following words and phrases as they have been used in the text. Translate them into Russian:

motion picture studio (business, industry); the vast majority of smth.; light, airy comedies; flossy musicals; adventure yarns; artistic pretension; to charm, excite and amuse the movie-going public; a golden age; the turn of the century; to have a hand in doing smth.; kinetoscope "peep shows"; the prototype of Western adventure movie; to flock to the theatre; to achieve success with smth.; the first technicolour feature; full-colour movies; scores of films; to retain a wide audience; to be one of the most profitable movies ever produced; the lion's share; a prime source of entertainment.

Text B Vocabulary

comic turns — комические номера

slapstick — грубый юмор, фарс

to secure popularity — обеспечивать популярность



lurid — страшный, мрачный
set — декорация
avant-garde — передовой
technicolour (Am.) — цветной фильм
to emerge — появляться

Task 1. Read, translate and render in brief

A Glimpse of World Movie History

Phonographic motion pictures projected on to a screen became available for the general public from about 1895, and by the end of the century they were well established in many countries, notably in France, Britain and America.

The earliest pictures, often of astonishingly good quality and steadiness, were intended as popular entertainment in music-hall programmes. They showed **comic turns**, magic trick pictures, **slapstick**, little romances and even short five-minute dramas. More important were the films recording actual happenings.

In the earliest years of the cinema its power to show contemporary events vividly was recognized and appreciated. More than anything else this unique quality **secured popularity** for the film as a new form of instruction and entertainment.

The history of the film from 1900 to 1911 is the development of it as an international industry. During this period, films grew gradually from ten minute's length to two hours.

Makers of films began to learn how to tell a story effectively in motion pictures, the pictures taking the place of words. At this period films were making so much money that film-making attracted a different type of people — people who lacked the enthusiasm of the pioneers, whose aim was to coin money rather than to develop this new art.

During the First World War the demand for films continued to grow at a time when European producers were least able to meet it. In consequence America became the foremost film-making country of the world and Hollywood in California, with the advantage of its strong clear light, the chief centre of production.

The USA developed the "star" system and film publicity simultaneously, so that the names of artists such as Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford and Charlie Chaplin were well known to the public wherever there were cinemas to show their films. The cinema became the

people's entertainment, lavish, luxurious, often **lurid**, available almost to everyone at the price of a few pence.

After the war some of the European film industries revived during the short period left to the silent film (1919-1928 approximately).

Germany developed the artificial studio film with remarkable photography, **sets**, lighting and acting. The German school specialized in fantasy, spectacle and melodrama.

Russia, nationalizing her film industry in 1919, made the most remarkable contribution of the period to film art in the work of such directors as Eisenstein and Pudovkin. They used the film to interpret history and the problems of contemporary Russian life and their films are among the most important in the history of cinema.

France was the home of experience, especially in the film movement called the **avant-garde**, run by a group of young directors who attempted to devise films, to reflect ideas of psychology and art.

The British screen, however, remained almost entirely dominated by the American film which developed its tradition of star display in thousands of shallow but commercially successful films.

The first complete talkie was "Lights of New York" released in 1929. Sound greatly increased the artistic possibilities of the film.

Since 1932 films in colour have become more general, and **technicolour** has been adapted for use in all types of film and in later years has rapidly improved to its present excellent standard.

The cinema has become part of the modern way of life. And all over the world artists **have emerged** to make the films which confirm the existence of a new art — films such as "Intolerance," "The Battleship Potemkin," and others.

Task 2. Comprehension Check

Answer the following questions on paper or in class discussion:

1. When did the phonographic motion pictures projected on to a screen become available for the general public?
2. Describe the cinema situation after the World War I

Task 3. For each sentence, place the letter of the best answer in the space provided:



1. The earliest motion pictures available for the general public from about 1895 were intended as _____.
 - a) popular-scientific programmes
 - b) popular entertainment in music-hall programmes
 - c) an important educational tool.
2. Cinema secured a popularity for the film as _____.
 - a) a new form of instruction and entertainment
 - b) a new form of advertising consumer goods
 - c) a new source of providing complete news coverage.
3. America became the foremost film-making country of the world with the chief centre of film production in.
 - a) Chicago, Illinois
 - b) Hollywood section of Los Angeles, California
 - c) Houston, Texas.
4. In the mid-1960s it became clear that television had permanently altered the media mix in the United States, both the movies and their core audience changed, too. But cinema still remains _____.
 - a) a source of information
 - b) a part of modern life
 - c) an inseparable component of the national economy.
5. The first complete talkie was _____.
 - a) "City Lights"
 - b) "Gone with the Wind"
 - c) "Lights of New York"

Task4. Explain the following words and phrases as they have been used in the text. Translate them into Russian:

to become available for the general public; to be well established; astonishingly good quality; to be intended as popular entertainment; comic turns; magic trick pictures; short five-minute dramas; to be recognized and appreciated; to secure popularity; to coin money; the foremost film-making country of the world; to develop the "star" system; to be well known to the public; specialized in fantasy, spectacle and melodrama; to make the most remarkable contribution; to be the home of experience; to be entirely

dominated by smth.; to develop the tradition of star display; the first complete talkie; to be adapted for use; part of the modern way of life.

Task 5. Answer the following questions

1. Every film-making nation of the world has had its own Golden Ages, hasn't it? Prove your statement with examples.
2. Whom do you consider to be the best film director in Ukraine (Russia, Britain, the USA)?
3. Can cinema be regarded as the popular art? Speak about the place of cinema among the other arts.
4. Discuss the role cinema plays in promoting friendship and cooperation among nations.

LESSON 3. TO BE A MOVIE STAR

Text A

Vocabulary

two-reeler — фильм в двух частях
to evolve — развиваться
gag — комический трюк
Little Tramp — маленький бродяга
music score — партитура
to jerk a tear — выдавать слезу
to make concessions — поступаться
jabber-wacky song — путаница, неразбериха
to burlesque — пародирование
maniac ravings — видения маньяка

Task 1. Read, translate and render in brief

Charles Chaplin

Charles Chaplin is one of the beloved comedians of the world.



If Charles Chaplin had limited his career only to short films, he still would have left a strong influence on the development of world cinema.

Many of the **two-reelers** created from 1916 to 1917 are short masterpieces where a great deal of action in the form of slapstick comedy **evolved**. Comic chases and fights were developed by Chaplin to squeeze many **gags** from one situation. He was able to produce more laughs per two-reeler than anyone else.

In these short films his skill and innovation as an actor were revealed. Chaplin was a master of both broad, acrobatic pantomime and simple routines that demanded slight hand movements and facial expressions. He was able to make smoking a cigarette and counting money extremely funny. He had an acting intensity not possessed by other comedians.

The short film technique Chaplin carried over to his full-length movie of the 20s. Three great feature films — "The Kid," "The Gold Rush" and "The Circus" where created by Chaplin in the golden age of silent screen comedy. What distinguished his works in the 20s was the ability to use sentiment in real dramas. The audience did not only laugh at the **Little Tramp** but also felt sorry for him. Chaplin was able to evoke both a tear and a laugh. At times the two were fused.

So great was Chaplin's popularity that in the 30s he was able to produce two feature-length comedies which were actually silent films. In the 1931 "City Lights" using a recorded **music score** and a few sound effects, Chaplin created another masterpiece when all the industry had turned to sound. No one objected to the lack of the human voice, and the picture was a great success with the public. It was the most sentimental story Chaplin had ever handled. It focused on the Little Tramp affection for a blind girl. The subject of the film may be regarded as **tear-jerking** and sentimental, but it goes without saying that it is made with restraint and taste.

In 1936 Chaplin produced "Modern Times" with only a few **concessions** to the medium that was then seven years old and fully accepted by everyone except Chaplin. He only used a radio, a record player and a **jabber-wacky song** which he sang himself at the end of the film. The song had lyrics created by Chaplin from a mixture of pseudo French, Italian and Spanish. The song was accompanied by a pantomime and was obviously intended as a satire of the talkies.

The film showed injustice and brutality of dehumanized society.

Chaplin is at his best when he **burlesques** the factory worker turned into a trained ape, or cruelty and heartlessness with which the Little Tramp is treated by the authorities. We sympathize with the human tenderness of the tramp who looks for a kind gesture in a cold, self-centered world.

Among the films of his sound period "The Great Dictator" (1940) is worth special mentioning.

This film is a lampoon against fascism and autocracy. Chaplin burlesques the dictator's self-inflating and even **maniac ravings** on a speaker's platform.

One great scene shows the tyrant using a world map, in globe form of course, as a ball to kick around. It is one of the greatest anti-fascist and antiwar movies that has ever been created.

Chaplin left a great comic tradition that was to some extent carried on into the sound age. He was the most talented comedian to incorporate into the talkies the art that had been developed in the 20s. His masterpieces are popular now and they will live on. They will never fade and will influence the film comedies yet to be born.

Task 2. Comprehension Check

True or false:

1. Charles Chaplin was the world-known American comedian.
2. It was difficult for Charles Chaplin to squeeze many gags from one situation, although he was able to develop comic chases and fights.
3. Charles Chaplin had an acting intensity not possessed by other comedians.
4. Three great films — "The Kid," "The Gold Rush" and "The Circus" were created by Chaplin in the golden age of silent screen comedy.
5. Little Tramp's affection for a blind girl was laughed at by the audience.
6. A jabber-wacky song was sung by Charles Chaplin at the end of the film "Modern Times" produced in 1936.
7. The film "The Great Dictator" produced in 1940 is a lampoon against fascism and autocracy.
8. In the 1940 and 1950, Charles was accused of supporting communism. He went to live in Switzerland where he lived for the rest of his life.
9. In 1972, Charles Chaplin received a honorary Oscar, and in 1975 he was knighted.

Task 3. Vocabulary Practice

Explain the following phrases as they have been used in the text.

Translate them into Russian:

one of the beloved comedians; to leave a strong influence on smth.; a great deal of actions in the form of slapstick comedy; comic chases and fights; to squeeze many gags from smth.; facial expressions; to have an acting



intensity; the golden age of silent screen comedy; the ability to use sentiment in real dramas; to feel sorry for smb.; to be able to evoke both a tear and a laugh; to be a great success with the public; smb.'s affection for smb.; tear-jerking and sentimental; it goes without saying; to be made with restraint and taste; to be fully accepted by smb.; a jabber-wacky song; to be accompanied by; injustice and brutality of dehumanized society; to be at one's best; to sympathize with smth.; a cold, self-centered world; to some extent

Task 4. Match each word in the left-hand column with its antonym from the right-hand column:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. strong (<i>adj.</i>) | a. tragic (<i>adj.</i>) |
| 2. create (<i>v.</i>) | b. incapability (<i>n.</i>) |
| 3. comic (<i>adj.</i>) | c. failure (<i>n.</i>) |
| 4. funny (<i>adj.</i>) | d. excess (<i>n.</i>) |
| 5. silent (<i>adj.</i>) | e. sighted (<i>adj.</i>) |
| 6. ability (<i>n.</i>) | f. weak (<i>adj.</i>) |
| 7. object (<i>v.</i>) | g. accept (<i>v.</i>) |
| 8. lack (<i>n.</i>) | h. cruelty (<i>n.</i>) |
| 9. success (<i>n.</i>) | i. destroy (<i>v.</i>) |
| 10. sentimental (<i>adj.</i>) | j. genuine (<i>adj.</i>) |
| 11. restraint (<i>n.</i>) | k. sound (<i>adj.</i>) |
| 12. pseudo (<i>adj.</i>) | l. dispassionate (<i>adj.</i>) |
| 13. tenderness (<i>n.</i>) | m. grave (<i>adj.</i>) |
| 14. blind (<i>adj.</i>) | n. abundance (<i>n.</i>) |

Task 5. Paraphrase the following sentences using words and word combinations from Text A:

1. Leonardo DiCaprio, starred in a tragic movie *"Titanic"* directed by James Cameron, is one of the *adored* actors of the century. 2. The film is said to be a thriller full of unexpected events and *comic races*. 3. Marcello Mastroiani is known as "the face of Italy." He was able *to press out many gags from one situation* and *won international success* because of his effortless allure. 4. Jodie Foster is one of the Hollywood's most respected actresses. Her intelligence and *actingardour* shines through in her performances. 5. In *"A Time to Kill"* directed by Joel Schumacher, Mat Crasy played a part of a white *lawyer* defending a black father who killed two local men after they attacked his

young daughter. While watching the film, spectators *felt sympathy* for a poor old man. 6. Charles Chaplin *was able to make the audience burst out laughing or crying*. 7. *It stands to reason* that TV drama series with David Duchovny and Gillian Anderson playing FBI investigators are thrilling and captivating. 8. *"Titanic"* is no mere disaster movie. It is an epic love story which is considered *"Romeo and Juliet"* on a sinking ship. This *sad movie* has become an international sensation.

Text B
Vocabulary

keen— острый, сильный
sweetheart— возлюбленный, возлюбленная
to give up — бросать, покидать
international fame— международная слава
subsequent— последующий
violent— неистовый, страстный
swashbuckler— головорез
attorney— поверенный, адвокат
district attorney (Am.) — районный прокурор

Task 1. Read, translate and render in brief

Kevin Costner

Born in 1955 in Los Angeles, Kevin Costner spent his childhood often on the move, changing schools **frequently**, **owing to** his father's job at the regional electricity company. As a **teenager**, he developed a **keen** liking for football, baseball and basketball and **was also interested in** singing and writing poetry.

He married his college **sweetheart** Cindy Whilst still at California State University and came out with a business degree in marketing. In his spare time he appeared in local theatre productions. Theatre became increasingly important to him and after having worked six weeks in a marketing company he **gave the job up** to become an actor. He played in many small part roles before his first principle role in *"Stacy's Nights"*, which was not a success. However Costner himself was given good reviews. The same thing happened for *"Testament"*, *"Fandango"*, *"Silverado"*, *"American Fleyer's"* and Steven Spielberg's *"Amazing Stories"*. However, in 1987, his starring role in *"The Untouchables"* ("Les



Incorruptibles") directed by Brian De Palma and Roger Donaldson's "No Way Out" ("Sens Unique") really introduced him to **international fame**. Indeed, he won the Star of Tomorrow prize from the US National Association of Theatre Owners. Then in 1988 came "Bull Durham" which was a **huge** hit movie in the States about baseball. His **subsequent** film, "Field of Dreams" was also a success and touched baseball again. Then came the **violent** drama movie "Revenge" followed by his first directorial debut film "Dances With Wolves" in which he also starred and which won 7 Oscars. His last movie was the **swashbuckling** "Robin Hood, Prince of the Thieves."

He is currently filming in Oliver Stone's "JFK" in Dallas, Texas, in which he plays a New Orleans **district attorney** Jim Garrison, investigating the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Task 1. Comprehension Check

For each sentence, place the latter of the best answer in the space provided:

- Kevin Costner, a famous American actor, spent his childhood on the move owing to _____.
a) his dangerous disease
b) his great desire to travel from place to place
c) his father's job
- As a teenager he developed a keen liking for sports and was interested in _____.
a) singing and writing poetry
b) singing and dancing
c) producing captivating films
- His first principle role was in _____.
a) "Bull Durham"
b) "Stacy's Nights"
c) "Field of Dreams"
- His starring role in "The Untouchables" brought him _____.
a) international fame
b) a lot of money
c) a lot of troubles

Task 2. Explain the following words and phrases as they have been used in the text. Translate them into Russian:

owing to smth.; to develop a keen liking for smth.; to be interested in smth.; in one's spare time; local theatre productions; to become increasingly important to smb.; to give up the job; to play in many small part roles; one's first principle role; to be (not) a success; international fame; to win the prize; to be a huge hit movie; to touch upon smth.; the violent drama movie; one's first directorial debut film.

Task 3. Answer the questions:

- Would you like to be a movie star?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of the life of a movie star?
- What is your favorite film star? Tell about him or her.
- What should a person do to become a movie star?
- Describe the art of a great movie star. Speak of his (her) interpretation of the principle role he (she) has ever played.

Task 3. Memorize some idioms or idiomatic expressions dealing with the topic "Cinema." Make up the sentences of your own using them:

I. Cinema

The silver screen is the cinema (screen)

The small screen is the television (screen)

To tickle smb.'s ribs (informal) means to amuse smb. by showing a film review

II. Actor

To top the bill means to be the leading actor, act or feature on a theatre bill or advertisement.

To make good as an actor (actress) is to succeed in the role of actor (actress)

To be born actor (musician, poet, etc.) means to be destined to be an actor (musician, poet, etc.)

A quick-change artist is an actor who makes rapid change in costumes, appearance, make-up, etc.; to perform a quick succession of roles.



Task 4. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

A.

1. This actor became a legend of the *silver screen*. 2. He moved away from the North not long after, so most of my Rugby League since then has been viewed on *the small screen*. 3. It's British Comedy Time, again. Norman Wisdom, Margaret Rutherford and Jerry Des-monde conspire *to tickle your ribs* and give you the occasional choke.

B.

1. One of the nice things about *topping the bills* for 20 years is that you can do the kinds of things you want to do. 2. Jodie Foster *made good as an actress*. Over her twenty-six year career she has impressed millions with her intelligent approach to acting. 3. Twenty-stone Fathy Arbuckle *was a born actor*; he was one of the most successful comedians in the world. His only serious screen rival at the height of his fame was Charles Chaplin. 4. Any teacher whose timetable covers different age groups and different abilities has to be something of a *quick-charge artist*.

LESSON 4. GOING TO CINEMA**Text A**

Vocabulary

to escape — исчезать, скрываться

routine — однообразие, рутина

Task 1. Read, translate and render in brief**At the Columbia Theatre**

There was a good picture at the Columbia Theatre last week, so Virginia and Robert decided to see it. They arrived at the theatre at seven o'clock, in time for the newsreel. In cities in the United States, shows usually begin at one o'clock in the afternoon and are continuing until midnight.

Robert wanted to sit in the balcony, but because Virginia preferred to sit downstairs, they sat on the main floor.

After the newsreel they saw a short and a preview of the coming attraction. They heard perfectly because the sound equipment was good.

The main feature was about college life, as Hollywood interprets it, and was very entertaining. In the picture the students played football, went to dances and sang songs to pretty girls. In fact they did everything but study. The acting and music were good, but the film did not show how most American students really live.

The fact is that most Americans usually go to the pictures for amusement. They want to escape from the monotonous routine of everyday life. They do not take the cinema seriously, because they know that the films are made especially to entertain the public.

Task 1. Comprehension Check**Decide which answer best fits according to the text:**

- Why did Virginia and Robert decide to go to the Columbia Theatre last week?
 - they had a lot of spare time and didn't want to waste it
 - their friends advised them to watch a wonderful film
 - there was a good picture at the cinema.
- Where did they take their seats?
 - in the balcony
 - downstairs on the main floor
 - in Row "A"
- What was shown before the main feature film?
 - a newsreel
 - an animated cartoon
 - a popular science film
- What did the plot of the main feature film centre around?
 - the principal theme in the film is the disclosure of shameful power of money over the human soul
 - the film is about the touching and truthful tragedy of hopeless love and loyalty
 - the film is based on the description of college life
- Why do most Americans go to the pictures?



- a) they want to see the wonderful dresses and scenery
- b) they want to escape from the monotonous routine of everyday life
- c) they just don't want to stay at home.

Task 2. Answer the questions:

1. Do you often go to the cinema?
2. What film have you recently seen?
3. How long does the show of the full-length motion picture last?
4. How long is the newsreel?
5. Watching a film is easier than reading a book. Can cinema be used instead of reading?

Task 3.

1. Make a list of films you'd like you see.
2. Look through newspapers and make a list of movies running your city. Try to classify them according to the type and genre.

Text B Vocabulary

film of the year — лучший фильм года
immensely — безмерно, чрезвычайно
to obtain — получать, добывать
to be full — быть заполненным
available — (при)годный, действительный, имеющий силу
meantime — тем временем; до тех пор
to speak with a slight accent — говорить с небольшим акцентом
faultless — без ошибок, без дефектов

Task 1. Read the dialogue and act it.

Going to the Movies

- Shall we see a film tonight?
- That would be delightful. I haven't seen any films for many weeks.
- There are several movies in the neighbourhood which show the latest pictures.
- Let's consult the newspapers to see what movies are being shown

in the town.

— A splendid idea.

— At the nearest cinema house they show a **film of the year**.

— My wife and I have already seen it. We enjoyed it **immensely**.

— Here is a good programme. They show two main pictures, a French film and an American. I don't think you have seen them.

— I have seen neither of them. Shall we be able to **obtain** seats? That movie house **is** always **full**.

— Seats are not reserved at that movie house, but I am sure we shall be able to get in. Shall we buy balcony seats, if stall seats are not **available**?

— Please don't. I hate seeing a film from the balcony. It is too far from the screen. I wear glasses.

— Ok. The movie starts in ten minutes. There are many comfortable seats in the foyer. We can wait there and enjoy a cigarette in the **meantime**.

— Now, that we have seen both films. What do you think of the films?

— In the French film the actors **spoke with a slight French accent**. The acting was **faultless**, but the action developed very slowly. Don't you agree with me?

— Yes, I do. I like more the English film. The plot was very interesting. The camera work was excellent.

Task 2. Make up the dialogues based on the model using as many words as possible dealing with topic "Cinema"

Task 3. True or false:

1. When one wants to watch a film he goes to the Opera House.
2. Many cartoons of the later years have very interesting and amusing plots.
3. W. Disney has presented the world of the average American, preaching a moral, giving a message of optimism, of success.
4. No other art form had quite the impact on our lives that the motion pictures have.
5. Cinema does not impact on people's lives.
6. Cinema is an expensive leisure time activity.
7. Cinema can help a lot in the field of education.
8. The success of a film mainly depends on the film director.



9. In the twentieth century people are much more fascinated by theatre than by cinema.

10. Cinema is not an earnest art. It is just an entertainment.

11. Actors should speak different languages in films.

12. A lot of people are fond of lining up in the queue.

Task 4.

1. In small groups, act out commercials or scenes from favourite movies at TV shows.

2. In pairs, practise various dialogues:

- at the box-office.
- two friends discussing the merits and demerits of a film.
- motion picture art at the beginning of the century.
- a feature film that was a hit with the public.
- cinema and education.

Task 5. Speak on the following conversational topics. Make use of your imagination and creativity in language usage:

1. You are at a movie theatre watching a movie. A woman in your row is holding a screaming baby. Ask her to leave the theatre so that you might enjoy the movie. Try to be polite.
2. You are in a movie theatre and the person in front of you is wearing a very large hat. Ask the person to take it off.
3. Ask your friend to go with you to the movies.
4. Talk about the kind of movies you like.
5. Ask for directions to the nearest movie theatre.
6. Your brother (sister) has just returned from a movie theatre. Ask him (her) to share his (her) impressions about the movie.
7. Ask your friend for his (her) advice on watching a new film.

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