

6 THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT



- 1** Work in pairs. Look at the images and answer the questions.
- 1 What kinds of entertainment do they show? Which ones are popular in your country?
 - 2 Which ones have you seen? Which do you like/dislike? Why?
 - 3 What's your favorite kind of entertainment? Why?

- 2** Work in pairs. Complete **A** in the **KEY VOCABULARY PANEL** . Use a dictionary to help you.



e



3 a 6.1 Listen and number the images 1–6 in the order you hear them.

b Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What kind of street performers does Karen mention?
- 2 Why does Kinuko dislike circuses?
- 3 Why are the *Hun Lakhon Lek* puppeteers so elegant?
- 4 Why does Vishal like Tarantino movies?
- 5 What warning does Julie give about stand-up comedy shows?
- 6 Why does Helmut prefer the theater to the movies?

4 Work in pairs. Complete B and C in the KEY VOCABULARY PANEL . Use a dictionary to help you.

NOTICE ENTERTAINMENT VERBS

We say:

make/shoot a movie BUT put on/perform a play

5 Work in groups. What did you like/dislike about the last piece of entertainment you saw? Talk about some of these things.

- atmosphere • cast • characters • plot
- performances • scenery • special effects
- music/soundtrack • the ending

I saw a dance show last week. It was hilarious and completely unpredictable. The cast...

KEY VOCABULARY

Entertainment

A People in entertainment

- Which of the words in the box can you find in the images?

audience circus performer magician makeup artist
mime artist puppet/puppeteer scriptwriter
sound engineer stand-up comedian street performer

- Which people...
 - 1 are entertainers?
 - 2 work behind the scenes?
 - 3 watch entertainment?

B Movies & theater

- Complete sentences 1–10 with the words in the box.

cast part performance plot scene scenery
script soundtrack special effects stage

- 1 Quentin Tarantino wrote the for *Reservoir Dogs* in three weeks.
- 2 I didn't understand the movie because the was so complicated.
- 3 The actors gave their best of the show so far.
- 4 John Williams has composed the music for the of this movie and many others.
- 5 The balcony in *Romeo and Juliet* is very famous.
- 6 Movie studios now use computers to create many
- 7 We have front row seats—right next to the!
- 8 I'd love to play the of Sophie in *Mamma Mia*.
- 9 *Vicky Cristina Barcelona* has a great —the three leading actors are excellent!
- 10 She's a talented artist and paints the for many shows.

- Which words are related to a) movies? b) theater? c) both?


C Entertainment adjectives

- Mark the adjectives in the box that the speakers in the audio used. What were they describing? Check your answers in Transcript 6.1 on page 163.

action-packed depressing gripping
hilarious intriguing memorable
moving predictable
(un)realistic uplifting

- Are the adjectives positive (+) or negative (–)? Which adjectives describe entertainment you have seen recently?

SPEAKING & READING

1  Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- 1 What do the images show? What is happening in each scene?
- 2 What kind of movie does each image show?
- 3 What kinds of movie do you prefer? Why?

2 **a** Read the article from a movie magazine. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are the names of the movies in the images?
- 2 What is a “remake”?




a

b Read the article again. Complete the chart with information about the two movies.

	<i>Yojimbo</i>	<i>A Fistful of Dollars</i>
1 Director		
2 Lead actor		
3 Release date		
4 Setting (date/place)		

3 Answer the questions about the article.

- 1 Why are remakes popular with moviemakers?
- 2 What are the similarities/differences between the two movies?
- 3 What was the reaction of critics to the remake?
- 4 Why did Kurosawa sue the makers of *A Fistful of Dollars*?

4  Have you seen any remakes? Did you see the original version? Which version was better in your opinion?



b

Why make A REMAKE?

Successful movies have been remade by Hollywood studios almost since the industry began. It is widely believed that a remake is a safe option for a moviemaker. Since the original version is already known to large numbers of people, a remake is much easier to sell to the public. This is no small thing when marketing a movie can be almost as expensive as making it.

One of the most successful remakes was the spaghetti western *A Fistful of Dollars*, a remake of the Japanese movie *Yojimbo*. It has often been said that both films are all-time classics of the adventure and western genres. *Yojimbo* (1961) was directed by Akira Kurosawa and is considered to be one of the greatest movies ever made. It is often described as a comedy, though “satire” is perhaps a better word to use. The plot centers on the main character, a Samurai, played by Toshiro Mifune. He arrives in a Japanese village in the 1860s and soon gets caught in a war between two criminal gangs. Although he appears as a villain at the beginning of the movie, by the end he has become a hero by saving an innocent family from violence.

In 1964, *Yojimbo* was remade by Sergio Leone as *A Fistful of Dollars*. Unlike *Yojimbo*, the overall mood of this movie is more serious. It is set in the Old West, nineteenth-century Mexico, although it was filmed in Spain. An unknown American actor, Clint Eastwood, was chosen for the lead role. His character, like Yojimbo, is a loner who fights bandits, even though he seems just as cruel and violent as them, since he kills his enemies in a series of gunfights. However, Eastwood’s character always spares innocent lives and shows that he too is a man of honor.

A Fistful of Dollars was a big hit in the USA. Leone’s unique style of cinematography was widely acclaimed by critics. The acting, on the other hand, generally received bad reviews. Interestingly, Sergio Leone was never actually given permission to remake *Yojimbo*. Shortly after *A Fistful of Dollars* was released in Europe, Kurosawa sued the movie studio. As a result, he received 15% of the movie’s profits. To this day, the connection to Kurosawa’s movie is never mentioned in publicity.

GRAMMAR

- 1 a Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Don't refer back to the article.

believed chosen filmed remade set

It is widely ⁽¹⁾ that a remake is a safe option for a moviemaker. *Yojimbo* was ⁽²⁾ by Sergio Leone as *A Fistful of Dollars*. It is ⁽³⁾ in the Old West, nineteenth-century Mexico, although it was ⁽⁴⁾ in Spain. An unknown American actor, Clint Eastwood, was ⁽⁵⁾ for the lead role.

- b Check your answers in the article.
- 2 a Look at the sentences in 1a and answer the questions.

- Which sentence tells us exactly who is responsible for the action?
- Why is it not necessary to name the people in the other sentences?
- Which verb expresses an opinion? Whose opinion is it?

- b Complete 1–3 in the GRAMMAR PANEL with examples from 1a.

THE PASSIVE VOICE

A With or without *by*

We use *by* to emphasize the person or thing responsible for the action:

⁽¹⁾

We don't use *by* when...

- it's obvious who or what is responsible so we don't need to say.
- we don't know who or what is responsible so we can't say:

⁽²⁾

B With reporting verbs


We use the passive voice with reporting verbs (*say, think, believe, etc.*) to express other people's opinions without saying exactly whose opinions they are:

⁽³⁾

See page 145 for grammar reference and more practice.

- 3 a Report these opinions using the passive voice and the verbs in bold.

- Some people **say** that movies are the highest form of art.
- Many critics **believe** that computer games will have an enormous influence on movies in the future.
- Many movie fans **claim** that modern moviemakers are obsessed with computer-generated effects.

- b  Work in pairs. Do you agree with the opinions in 3a? Why/Why not?

- 4 a Read the movie review. Rewrite the underlined phrases using the passive voice. Only use *by* where you think it is important to say who or what is responsible.

⁽¹⁾ People believe that remakes are usually worse than the original version. One exception must be the 2010 Hollywood hit *The Tourist*, ⁽²⁾ which producers adapted from a little-known French film, *Anthony Zimmer*. The movie is about a criminal ⁽³⁾ who a mysterious woman (Angelina Jolie) is chasing for tax evasion. Johnny Depp plays a tourist who the police mistake for the criminal while on vacation in Venice.

⁽⁴⁾ The screenwriter filled the script with surprises and action.

⁽⁵⁾ German moviemaker Florian Henckel von Donnersmarck directed it. ⁽⁶⁾ Critics nominated

it for three Golden Globes, although ⁽⁷⁾ people think that it failed to win because audiences couldn't decide whether it was a thriller or a comedy, just like the original. ⁽⁸⁾ People have also said that the two main stars did not get along well during filming.




- b Have you seen this movie? If so, what did you think of it? If not, would you like to?

NOTICE ADDING INFORMATION

In written texts it is common to use the passive voice after an active sentence. This allows us to add to the information at the end of the previous sentence:

George Clooney is working on a new movie. It is being filmed in North Africa.

SPEAKING

- 1  Work in groups. Discuss the questions.

- How do you prefer to watch movies? Do you rent them, download them or go to the movies?
- What differences are there when you watch movies through different media?
- Do you think going to the movies will eventually die out? Why/Why not?



a



b



c

SPEAKING & LISTENING

- 1** Work in groups. Discuss the questions.
- What are the most popular hobbies in your country?
 - Think of an example of a hobby that is...
 - dangerous
 - expensive
 - healthy
 - unusual
 - more popular with older people
 - more popular with younger people.
 - Do you have a hobby? If so, how often do you do it? If not, is there anything you would like to take up?
- 2 a** Look at images a–d. What do they show? What countries are the activities associated with? How difficult do you think these activities are?
- b** 6.2 Listen to a radio show about unusual hobbies. Which two images do they talk about? Check your answers to 2a.
- 3 a** Listen again. Answer the questions about Miquela and Daniel.
- When did he/she take up his/her hobby? Why?
 - When and where did the tradition start?
- b** What do the two hobbies have in common?
- 4** Complete sentences 1–10 using your own words. Then listen again and check.
- A *casteller* is...
 - ... are not very common but...
 - The bottom layer of the tower is made up of... because...
 - The upper layers are built as quickly as possible so...
 - The people at the top are... because...
 - A didgeridoo is...
 - 99.9% of didgeridoos...
 - It's believed that if a didgeridoo is made by... it has...
 - You play the instrument by...
 - A common mistake made by students is...
- 5** Work in pairs. Answer the questions.
- Which of the activities in the audio would you like to see most? Why?
 - What activities are there in your country that have a cultural heritage?

GRAMMAR

- 1 a** Work in pairs. What is the difference between sentences 1 and 2? Who took the photo in each case?
- We took a photo.
 - We had a photo taken.
- b** Read the sentences. In which one did the speaker ask someone to make the instrument for him?
- I had my didgeridoo made for me by an Australian Aboriginal.
 - My didgeridoo was made by an Australian Aboriginal.
- 2** Read the GRAMMAR PANEL and complete 1–3 using the words in the box.
- ask get past participle
- 3 a** Rewrite the sentences using *have* + object + past participle.
- The gardener cut the grass last week.
I had the grass cut last week.
 - An optician has never checked my eyes. *I've...*
 - Decorators have been painting our house this week. *We've...*
 - I'm taking my car to the garage to be serviced tomorrow. *I'm...*
- b** Are any of the sentences in 3a true for anyone in the class? Change the time expressions if necessary.

VOCABULARY: Noun building suffixes

1 a Look the sentences from Transcript 6.2. What is the root word of each word in bold?

- All through my **childhood** I wanted to be one too.
- There's only been one **fatality** in the last 30 years.
- You can't show any **weakness**.
- You can really feel the **tension** and **excitement**.

b Write the words from 1a in the chart.

Suffix	Examples
1 -sion	decision,
2 -hood	neighborhood,
3 -ity	creativity,
4 -ment	arrangement,
5 -ness	happiness,

2 What nouns can you make by adding a suffix to the root words in the box? Add them to the chart in 1b.

mother confuse curious entertain lonely

3 Choose five words from 1 or 2 and write sentences with blanks using them. Give your sentences to a partner to complete.

I didn't have a very happy (child)

PRONUNCIATION: Word stress

1 a Match the words to the correct stress pattern according to the main stress and number of syllables.

oOo Ooo ooOoo

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 creativity ooOoo | 3 decision | 5 loneliness |
| 2 curiosity | 4 excitement | 6 neighborhood |

b 6.3 Listen and check.

2 6.4 Match these words to the correct stress pattern in 1. Practice saying the words. Then listen and check.

flexibility government happiness parenthood revision

SPEAKING

1 a Work in groups of three. You want to start a new hobby together.

- Each person choose a hobby (a different one for each group member).
- Prepare notes about why it's a good hobby to take up.
- Present the advantages of your hobby to the group.

b Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each hobby until you reach an agreement on which one to do.



d

4 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- Which of these things do you do yourself? Which do you have done by other people?
 - cut hair
 - print photos
 - cook meals
 - wash clothes
 - fix the car/computer when it breaks down
- What other things do you have done by other people? When was the last time you got them done? Who did them for you?
I get my hair dyed every three months...
- Have you ever had anything stolen? If so, what? How did it happen?

HAVE SOMETHING DONE

We use *have* + object + ⁽¹⁾ to describe...

a) an action that we ⁽²⁾ another person to do for us:

We had our photo taken.

b) a bad experience that happens to us:


I had my credit card stolen.

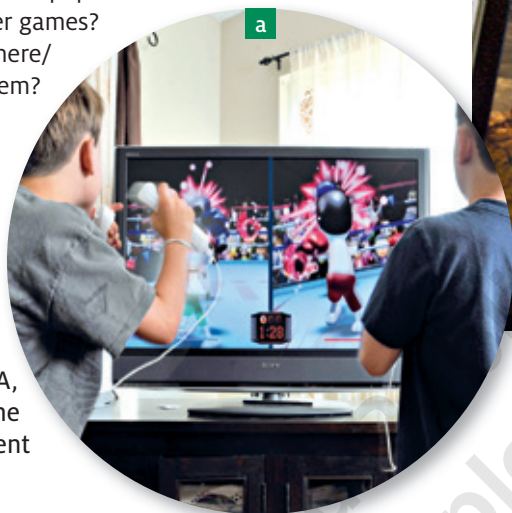
We can also use ⁽³⁾ instead of *have*. It is common in informal, spoken English:

I had/got my didgeridoo made especially for me.

See page 145 for grammar reference and more practice.

SPEAKING

- 1  Work in groups. Discuss the questions.
- What kinds of games can you see in the images?
 - What other computer games are popular? Why do you think these games are so popular?
 - Do you play computer games? If so, which ones? Where/When do you play them? Do you play on your own or with friends? If not, why?



VOCABULARY:

Computer games

- 1 Work in pairs. Student A, complete text A with the words in the box. Student B, complete text B.

Text A Tomb Raider


first person go up a level graphics
stages platform shoot 'em up

Tomb Raider is a ⁽¹⁾ game: you play the main character, Lara Croft. It's famous for its amazing ⁽²⁾, and later versions of the game look like a movie. It's a ⁽³⁾ game because you use your gun a lot against your enemies. But you need to use your head, too, if you want to move forward and ⁽⁴⁾ It's also a ⁽⁵⁾ game: you move through different ⁽⁶⁾ until you reach the end.

Text B Wii Sports


console controller gameplay
read motion sensor split screen

Wii Sports was the first big success for Nintendo's Wii ⁽¹⁾ With the ⁽²⁾ in your hand, you can play several different sports. You can play alone or with a friend, using a ⁽³⁾, where one person is on the left and the other on the right. When it was released, people were amazed that the system's ⁽⁴⁾ could ⁽⁵⁾ their movements. This, and the system's great ⁽⁶⁾, which is fun for all ages, has made the Wii the market leader in its field.

- 2  Work with another pair. Describe a computer game to the group. Use as many words from 1 as possible.

Prisoner B12 is a first person, shoot 'em up game...

READING

- 1 a  Work in groups. Read the introduction to the article. Write three things that you think Ren Yoshida will talk about.
- b Read the rest of the article and check your ideas.
- 2 Match topic sentences a–d to paragraphs 1–4.
- There's another stereotype that I'd like to challenge.
 - Finally, I'd like to look at the issue of computers and childhood obesity.
 - It's important to note that computer games are not just for fun.
 - Are computer games bad for kids? Absolutely not!

- 3 Are the sentences true or false according to the article? Correct the false sentences.

- Computer games can prevent young people developing social skills.
- You have to play most computer games by yourself.
- Female characters in games are often weak and helpless.
- Lara Croft has a positive influence on girls.
- Computer games teach you that you need to make an effort to achieve things.
- Literature teaches us about narrative and character, but computer games don't.
- Many children are overweight because they spend too much time playing computer games.

Game On!

With the media again criticizing computer games for their bad influence on today's youth, **Ren Yoshida** looks at the other side of the argument.



1 People who believe this obviously didn't grow up playing computer games. If you look at a first person, shoot 'em up game in a store, it looks like a solitary game. But according to research, about 60% of gamers play with friends. They take turns playing and giving advice, so it's a social activity, not one that isolates people. In any case, most computer games these days have at least some multiplayer functionality. And in case you hadn't realized it, part of the success of the Wii console is that it is fun for the whole family, old and young.

2 Computer games are not just a male activity. In fact, there is evidence that more girls than boys now play computer games online. This should be no surprise as games designers have always been ahead of the movie business in providing positive role models for girls. Female game characters are often portrayed as powerful and independent. Look at the classic platform game, *Tomb Raider*. It's famous not only for its impressive graphics but also for its fabulous main character. Lara Croft is a great role model for girls: she's tough and intelligent and leads an exciting international life.

3 They also teach a great deal. Most systems need to have simple gameplay to help people start quickly. But afterward, users need to gain the confidence and determination to go up a level. This teaches us that in order to accomplish more in life, we need to up our game! In addition, computer games often have a strong narrative, so they teach people about storytelling, character and other things that we also learn from literature.

4 Many children don't do a lot of exercise these days, but it's wrong to blame this on computer games. Have you ever seen young kids jumping around with the controllers on their Wii system? With the new motion sensors on the next generation of consoles, the machine can even read the players' movements without a control. With a split-screen game, two children can play and do exercise at the same time. So games aren't responsible for poor health. The biggest problem is that adults don't let their children go out and play in case something bad happens to them. You can't blame that on computer games.

4 Find words or phrases in the article that mean...

- 1 done alone, without others (*adj*) (*para. 1*).
- 2 represented, shown (*past participle*) (*para. 2*).
- 3 strong, resilient (*adj*) (*para. 2*).
- 4 to complete, achieve (*v*) (*para. 3*).
- 5 to improve, increase (*v*) (*para. 3*).
- 6 medical condition of being overweight (*n*) (*para. 4*).

5 Work in groups. Answer the questions.

- Do you agree with Ren Yoshida's opinions? Why/Why not?
- Imagine you had to argue against him. What points would you make?

SPEAKING

1 Work in groups. Think of other arguments for and against computer games. Complete the chart.

For
Against

2 Present your arguments to the class. Which do you think are a) the strongest? b) the weakest? Why?



a



b

TUNE IN

1 a Look at the images. What kind of music do you think you would hear in each place?

b Match images a and b to the definitions.

muzak recorded background music that you hear in public places, e.g., in a store or restaurant

street performer someone who entertains people for money in public places

2 a 6.5 Listen to two friends talking about music. Is their opinion generally positive or generally negative about a) street performers? b) background music?

b Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why does George think people don't want to pay for music any more?
- 2 What three benefits of street performing does he mention?
- 3 Why does Camilla like street performers?
- 4 According to what Camilla has read, what are the benefits of playing background music in the workplace?
- 5 How does she say slow music affects shoppers?
- 6 What advantage can this have for store or restaurant owners?

4 Use some of the phrases in 3 to make these statements into generalizations. Do you agree with the statements?

- 1 Everyone likes music of some kind.
- 2 Musicians learn to play an instrument at an early age.
- 3 Rock music today isn't as original as the old stuff.
- 4 People see street performers as poor and homeless.
- 5 Background music makes you feel more relaxed.

“ Making generalizations ”

Listen to 6.6 again. Which words are stressed in the phrases for generalizing?

- 1 In most cases...

Listen again and repeat with the correct stress.

FOCUS ON LANGUAGE

3 a Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

the case most cases happens is
speaking more often a rule

- 1 In _____, people just play music for themselves.
- 2 It's often _____ that musicians have two jobs.
- 3 _____ than not, they make *more* money from their other job.
- 4 What often _____, I end up performing on the streets.
- 5 Generally _____, people get more work done and feel happier.
- 6 As _____, the more time they spend in a store, the more they buy.

b 6.6 Listen and check.


OVER TO YOU

5 a Work in small groups. Choose one of the statements to discuss. Make general comments using a variety of phrases from 3.

- Music is too loud in bars and clubs.
- Television is much worse than it used to be.
- There's too much advertising in the world.

b Work with a student from a different group. Which statements did you discuss? What were the group's conclusions?

TUNE IN

- 1 **a**  Work in pairs. Discuss the questions.
 - Do you read reviews of movies, music or books?
 - Where do you usually read them?
 - Do you always trust the reviews you read? Why/Why not?
- b** Look at the image. What kind of DVD is it?
- 2 **a** Read the review of *Life*. Is the writer's overall opinion positive or negative? Would you like to watch it?
- b** Underline two positive and two negative comments about the DVD.

PREPARE FOR TASK

- 3 Match functions a–g to paragraphs 1–4.

a positive points
b description of content
c negative points
d conclusion/recommendation
e catch reader's attention
f favorite part
g additional features
- 4 Answer the questions about the review.
 - 1 Where would you read a review like this?
 - 2 Is the style a) formal, b) semiformal or c) informal?
- 5 **a** Match sentence halves 1–5 to a–e, without looking back at the review.

1 The best moment	
2 Even if you aren't into this subject matter,	
3 If there is a downside,	
4 One other small complaint	
5 But all in all,	

a it's the music.	
b this is an excellent package.	
c is that the DVD box isn't very solid.	
d is when the Komodo dragons hunt a buffalo.	
e you'll find it completely absorbing.	
- b** Check your answers in the review.

TASK

- 6 **a** Think of a movie, TV series, computer game or website that you would like to review. Prepare notes for each function in 3.
- b** Write your review. Organize it into paragraphs using the *Life* review as a guide. Use some of the phrases in 5a.

Posted by Renata Becagli • Nov 29, 2012




**GREAT PRODUCT,
GREAT PRICE!**



- 1 I don't usually like documentaries or wildlife programs because I find them really boring, but this one is an exception! *Life* is a series produced by the BBC showing the extraordinary lengths animals and plants go to in order to survive.
- 2 This is a stunning collection of some of the finest nature documentaries ever produced. The filming is spectacular—each scene is stunningly shot, edited and produced. In my opinion, the best moment is when the Komodo dragons hunt a buffalo and eat it! Even if you aren't into this subject matter, you'll find it completely absorbing. The commentary by David Attenborough is very informative, too. He makes complicated ideas easy to understand.
- 3 On the DVD itself, the menu is easy to use and there are plenty of extras, including a series of "making of" documentaries. If there is a downside, it's the music. There's just a little too much of it. One other small complaint is that the DVD box isn't very solid, and popping the discs out from the center is a little difficult!
- 4 For this reason, I gave the package four stars out of a possible five. But all in all, this is an excellent package, and I'd recommend it to anyone. You won't be disappointed!

» See more [5 star](#), [4 star](#) reviews

REPORT BACK

- 7  Exchange reviews with a partner. Answer the questions.
 - 1 Would you like to watch/read the subject of the review?
 - 2 Does the review give enough information?
 - 3 Do you think it's a fair review?