

# 14 Behind the scenes

## 1 SNAPSHOT

### MOVIE FIRSTS

#### The first . . .

Silent narrative film – *The Great Train Robbery* (1903)

Mickey Mouse cartoon (1928)

Drive-in movie theater (1933)

Color epic – *Gone with the Wind* (1939)

Full-length three-dimensional (3-D)

feature film – *House of Wax* (1953)

Movie to gross \$100 million – *Jaws* (1975)

IMAX 3-D film – *We are Born of Stars* (1985)

Advanced computer technology

– *Terminator 2* (1991)

Computer-animated feature film

– *Toy Story* (1995)

Movie to gross over \$1 billion – *Titanic* (1998)

Sources: *New York Public Library Book of Chronologies*; IMAX Corporation; SIGGRAPH; [www.onlygoodmovies.net](http://www.onlygoodmovies.net); [www.pbs.org](http://www.pbs.org)

Have you ever seen any of these movies? Did you enjoy them?

Have you ever seen a silent film? a Mickey Mouse cartoon? a 3-D film?  
a movie at a drive-in? an IMAX film?

Are there many movies made in your country? Name a few of your favorites.

## 2 CONVERSATION Movies are hard work!

**A** Listen and practice.

Ryan: Working on movies must be really exciting.

Nina: Oh, yeah, but it's also very hard work.  
A one-minute scene in a film can take days to shoot.

Ryan: Really? Why is that?

Nina: Well, a scene isn't filmed just once. Lots of different shots have to be taken. Only the best ones are used in the final film.

Ryan: So, how many times does a typical scene need to be shot?

Nina: It depends, but sometimes as many as 20 times. One scene may be shot from five or six different angles.

Ryan: Wow! I didn't realize that.

Nina: Why don't you come visit the studio? I can show you how things are done.

Ryan: Great, I'd love to!



**B** Listen to the rest of the conversation.  
What else makes working on movies difficult?

### 3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

#### The passive to describe process

**is/are + past participle**

A scene **isn't filmed** just once.  
Only the best shots **are used**.

**Modal + be + past participle**

One scene **may be shot** from five or six different angles.  
Lots of different shots **have to be taken**.

**A** The sentences below describe how a movie is made. First, complete the sentences using the passive. Then compare with a partner.

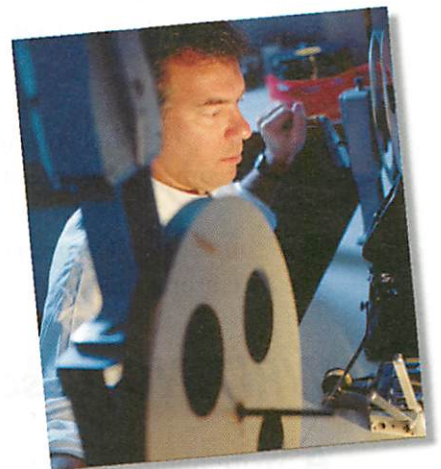
*Before filming*

- To complete the script, it has to ..... (divide) into scenes, and the filming details need to ..... (write out).
- 1 First, an outline of the script has to ..... (prepare).
- Next, actors ..... (choose), locations ..... (pick), and costumes ..... (design). Filming can then begin.
- Then the outline ..... (expand) into a script.
- After the script ..... (complete), a director must ..... (hire).



*During and after filming*

- The final film you see on the screen ..... (create) by the director and editor out of thousands of different shots.
- Soon after the film has been edited, music ..... (compose) and sound effects may ..... (add).
- After the filming ..... (finish), the different shots can then ..... (put together) by the editor and director.
- 6 Once shooting begins, different shots ..... (film) separately. Scenes may ..... (not shoot) in sequence.



**B Pair work** Number the sentences in part A (before filming: from 1 to 5; during and after filming: from 6 to 9).

### 4 LISTENING I love my job!

**A** Listen to an interview with a TV producer. Write down three things a producer does.

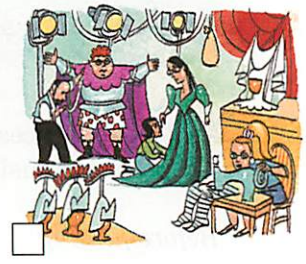
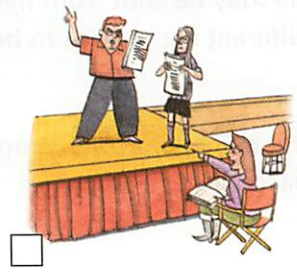
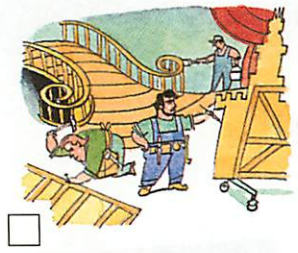
Things a producer does	Personality traits
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

**B** Listen again. What are three personality traits a producer should have? Complete the chart.

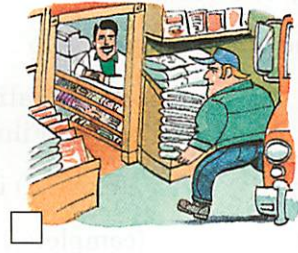
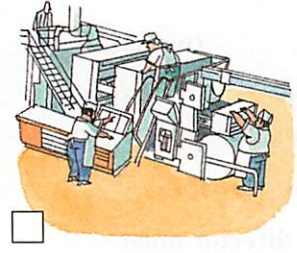
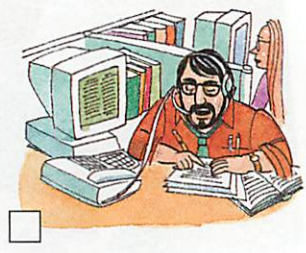
# 5 SPEAKING Step by step

**A Pair work** Put the pictures in order and describe the steps in each process. Use the vocabulary to help you. How many more steps can you think of?

1. A theater performance: *actors, costumes, play, sets, build, design, rehearse, perform*



2. The making of a newspaper: *articles, reporters, research, interviews, print, distribute*



- A: Preparing for a theater performance requires many steps. First, the script must be written.
- B: Right! And after that, the actors are chosen.
- C: Then, . . .

**B Pair work** Choose another topic or event: a fashion show, a rock concert, a TV sitcom, or a game. Come up with as many steps as you can think of.

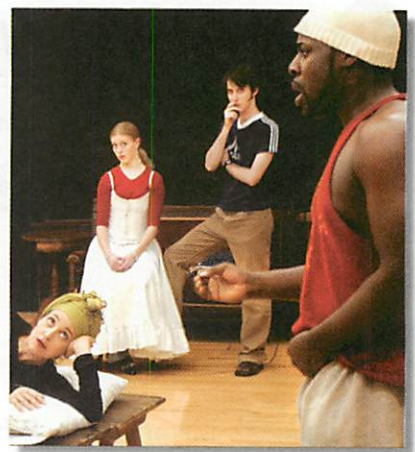
**C Group work** Compare your information from part B with another pair. Are any steps missing?

# 6 WRITING Describing a process

**A** Write about one of the topics from Exercise 5 or use your own idea. Describe the different steps in the process.

*Planning a musical is complicated. Before anything else happens, a story must be written. Once the story is written, the rest of the preparations take place. First, music and lyrics need to be composed to accompany the story. Then, a producer must be found. After that, . . .*

**B Pair work** Read your partner's paper. Can you think of any more steps?



## 7 WORD POWER *Media professions*

**A** Where do these people work? Complete the chart with the compound nouns.

camera operator	foreign correspondent	movie producer	stunt person
computer programmer	gossip columnist	network installer	support technician
film editor	graphic designer	photo editor	Web-page designer

Film industry	Publishing industry	Computer industry
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

**B Group work** What exactly do you think each person in part A does?

“A camera operator handles the camera during the filming of a movie.”

## 8 PRONUNCIATION *Review of stress in compound nouns*

**A** The first word in a compound noun usually receives greater stress. Which compound nouns in Exercise 7 do **not** follow this rule? Write the words.

.....

**B Pair work** Think of and practice four more compound nouns describing professions.

## 9 PERSPECTIVES *Quiz show*

**A** Listen to a quiz show. Can you guess the occupations?

casting director	1. A ....., who finds appropriate places to shoot scenes, gets to travel all over the world.
location scout	2. A ..... is someone who chooses an actor for each part in a movie.
screenwriter	3. A ....., who makes sure that everything on a movie set looks realistic, creates the objects that the characters use.
dialect coach	4. A ..... is someone who develops and expands a story idea into a full movie script.
prop designer	5. A ..... is a language specialist who works with actors on their accents.
script doctor	6. A ....., who is used when an original screenplay needs more work, makes jokes funnier and dialogs more realistic.



**B** Which of the jobs in part A do you think would be the most interesting? Why? Tell the class.

# 10 GRAMMAR FOCUS

## Defining and non-defining relative clauses

**Defining relative clauses are used to identify people.**

A dialect coach is a language specialist.  
She works with actors on their accents.

→ A dialect coach is a language specialist **who/that works with actors on their accents.**

**Non-defining relative clauses give further information about people.**

A location scout finds places to shoot scenes. He travels all over the world.

→ A location scout, **who finds places to shoot scenes,** travels all over the world.

**A** Do these sentences contain defining (D) or non-defining (ND) clauses? Add commas to the non-defining clauses. Then compare with a partner.

1. A stunt person is someone who “stands in” for an actor during dangerous scenes. ....
2. A special-effects designer who needs advanced computer knowledge often spends millions of dollars on computer graphics. ....
3. A stagehand is the person who moves the sets on stage in a theater production. ....
4. A movie producer who controls the budget decides how money will be spent. ....

**B** Can you add the non-defining relative clauses in parentheses to the sentences?

1. A foreign correspondent travels all over the world.  
(who writes about events in other countries)  
.....
2. A Web-page designer needs sophisticated computer knowledge.  
(who is a graphic artist)  
.....
3. An editorial page editor gives opinions about current issues.  
(who is a daily newspaper columnist)  
.....
4. A gossip columnist writes about celebrities and scandals.  
(who gets to go to fabulous parties)  
.....

**C** Write three sentences about jobs you know. Compare with a partner.

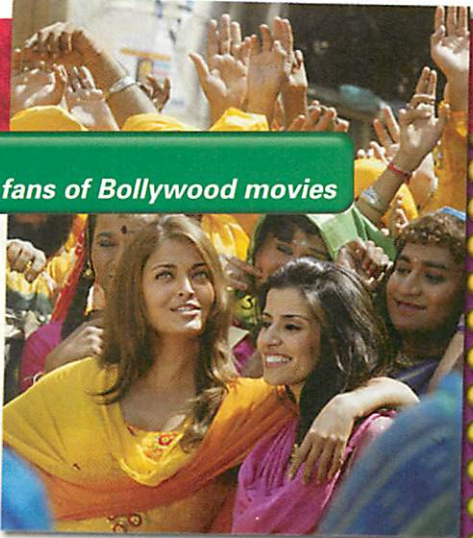


a stunt person

# 11 INTERCHANGE 14 Who makes it happen?

What kinds of people does it take to make a business run? Go to Interchange 14.

# Hooray for Bollywood!



Scan the article. Who do you think it was written for?

- people who work in the movies  
  the general public  
  fans of Bollywood movies

- 1 A storm forces a plane to make an emergency landing on a deserted island. The only shelter is a spooky house, where a murderer begins killing passengers. So what do these defenseless people do? They have a beach party and perform an elaborate song-and-dance number.
- 2 This is the world of Bollywood. The scene described above is from the classic Indian film, *Gumnaam*, which was made in the 1960s. It is typical of the kind of movies that are still made in India today.
- 3 For as long as Hollywood has existed, there has also been an Indian film industry. Because it is based in Bombay (Mumbai), it is popularly called Bollywood – from the words *Bombay* and *Hollywood*. While it is as old as Hollywood, it is much bigger. Bollywood currently has the largest movie industry in the world. It produces more than 1,000 films a year – and as many as 14 million people a day pack into movie theaters to see Bollywood films.
- 4 While there are many types of films made in India, the most popular are the movies made in Bollywood. The films, which are made in the Hindi language, generally deal with Indian history and social problems. The average Bollywood film runs about three hours, but audiences don't seem to mind the length. The stories are melodramatic: Heroes drive around in flashy cars, actresses twirl around in beautiful costumes, and the poor boy

always triumphs against the rich villain. They also feature many musical numbers, usually love songs.

- 5 Although the films may seem exaggerated to some, that's not how most filmgoers feel. These movies and their stars are beloved by audiences throughout Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. "Every South Asian grows up with some kind of connection to Bollywood," notes Indian writer Suketu Mehta. "In certain ways, it's what unites us."

**A** Read the article. Find and underline a sentence in the article that answers each question below.

1. How does Bollywood compare to Hollywood?
2. How many Bollywood films are made every year?
3. What language is spoken in Bollywood movies?
4. How long is a typical Bollywood movie?
5. How do audiences feel about the stars of Bollywood movies?

**B** Find these sentences in the article. Decide whether each sentence is the main idea or a supporting idea in that paragraph. Check (✓) the correct boxes.

	Main idea	Supporting idea
1. This is the world of Bollywood. (par. 2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. It produces more than . . . to see Bollywood films. (par. 3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. While there are many . . . made in Bollywood. (par. 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The average Bollywood film . . . mind the length. (par. 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Although they may sound silly . . . filmgoers feel. (par. 5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**C Group work** Have you ever seen a Bollywood movie? If so, how did you like it?

# Units 13–14 Progress check

## SELF-ASSESSMENT

How well can you do these things? Check (✓) the boxes.

I can . . . .	Very well	OK	A little
Listen to and express degrees of certainty using past modals (Ex. 1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Give opinions and advice using past modals (Ex. 2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
React (for example, give a warning) to different situations (Ex. 2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use the passive to describe process with <i>be</i> and modals (Ex. 3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Describe people with defining and non-defining relative clauses (Ex. 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 1 LISTENING *Where did it take place?*

**A** Listen to three conversations. Where do you think each conversation takes place? What do you think might have happened? Take notes.

Where the conversation takes place	What might have happened
1. ....	.....
2. ....	.....
3. ....	.....

**B Pair work** Compare your notes. Decide on what happened.

### 2 DISCUSSION *Tricky situations*

**A Pair work** React to these situations. First, give an opinion or advice using a past modal. Then add another statement using the reaction in parentheses.

- John was driving too fast and the police stopped him. (a warning)
- Lisa got an F on her English test. (a criticism)
- Bill went shopping and spent too much money. (an excuse)
- Crystal is late to class every morning. (a suggestion)

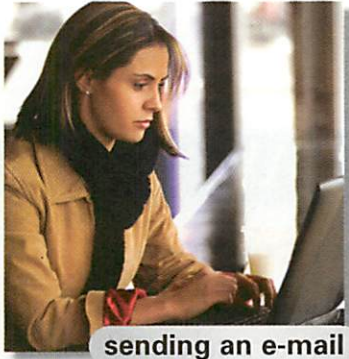
“John shouldn’t have driven so fast. He’d better be careful, or. . . .”

**B Group work** Join another pair and compare your suggestions. Who has the most interesting reaction to each situation?



### 3 GAME *From first to last*

**A Group work** Look at these topics. Set a time limit. Talk with your group and write as many steps as you can between the first and last parts of each process.



sending an e-mail

First, the computer has to be turned on.

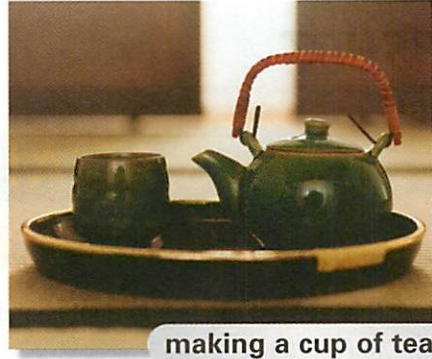
.....

.....

.....

.....

Finally, the e-mail is delivered to the person's in-box.



making a cup of tea

First, some water must be boiled.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Finally, the tea has to be poured from the teapot into the cup.

**B Class activity** Compare your answers. Which group has the most steps?

### 4 SPEAKING *People in your life*

**A** Complete these statements about people in your life.

- My mother is a person who .....
- My neighbor, who ....., always .....
- My good friend is a ....., who .....
- My teacher, who ....., is .....
- My best friend is someone that .....



**B Pair work** Compare your answers. Ask two follow-up questions about each of your partner's statements.

- A: My mother is a person who takes care of everyone's needs before her own.
- B: Does she ever get tired of helping everyone but herself?

### WHAT'S NEXT?

Look at your Self-assessment again. Do you need to review anything?