## ARE YOU A FILM FAN? Let's find out!

1 **Who is Hermione Granger in the *Harry Potter* films?**

a the **lead actor/actress**
b one of the **main characters**
c a **supporting actor/actress**

2 **Which of these films had the biggest cast of movie stars?**

a the superhero film, Avengers: Infinity War
b the musical, Mamma Mia
c the animated film, Shrek

3 **How many extras were in The Lord of the Rings fantasy films?**

a about 200
b 2,000
c more than 20,000

4 **What types of films is the American director Steven Spielberg famous for? (clue: *E.T.*, *Jurassic Park* and *Indiana Jones*)**

a **horror films**
b **romantic films** and **comedies**
c **action films, thrillers** and **science fiction films**
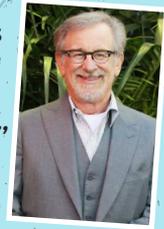
Are you a film fan?
0–1 Perhaps you just aren't into films …
2–3 You're a film fan, but not quite an expert yet!
4 Well done – you're definitely a film buff!

1

types of films	people in film
animated film	lead actor/actress

3

Guess the film!

It's a superhero action film, and the _____*director*_____ is Jon Watts. The lead [1]_____ is Tom Holland – he plays Peter Parker, the main [2]_____. Zendaya is the [3]_____ actress – she plays Peter's classmate Michelle Jones. The [4]_____ also includes the supporting [5]_____ Marisa Tomei and Cobie Smulders, and the [6]_____ actors: Samuel L. Jackson and Jake Gyllenhaal. In the film, Peter Parker and his friends go on a school trip to Venice and London.

4 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

Grammar 1

1 _____

2

people	_who,_ _____
possession	_____
things	_____
times	_____
places	_____

3 1 _____ is the place _____
      I was born.
   2 _____ was the year
      _____ I started school.
   3 _____ is a teacher
      _____ classes I really enjoy.
   4 _____ is a person _____
      I really admire.
   5 _____ is a film _____ I
      saw last year.

4 1 Hogwarts is the school ...   who
   2 Quidditch is a sport ...   which
   3 2011 was the year ...   where
   4 Emma Watson is the actress ...   whose
   5 J. K. Rowling is the writer ...   when

   a plays Hermione Granger.
   b the story takes place.
   c books inspired the films.
   d they play at Hogwarts.
   e they made the last film in the series.

5

extras ▪ sci-fi film ▪ lead actress ▪ horror film ▪ supporting actor ▪ comedy

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

6

> 🔍   ↻ ✕
>
> ***Avatar*: the story continues ...**
> *Avatar* is a science fiction
> film ¹____ was popular
> 10 years ago. The story takes
> place at a time in the future
> ²____ humans are colonising
> space. The action happens
> on planet Pandora ³____
> the Na'vi people live. Soon
> the *Avatar* sequels will
> continue the story, and the ⁴____ actors
> who play the main characters will be
> the same as before: Zoe Saldana and
> Sam Worthington. Who is the ⁵____ of
> these amazing films? His name is James
> Cameron – he's a Canadian film-maker
> ⁶____ movies are famous for their
> fantastic special effects!

1 **A.** who   **B.** which   **C.** whose
2 **A.** where   **B.** that   **C.** when
3 **A.** whose   **B.** where   **C.** which
4 **A.** lead   **B.** supporting   **C.** extra
5 **A.** actress   **B.** extra   **C.** director
6 **A.** whose   **B.** who's   **C.** that

1   Text 1 – _____   Text 2 – _____

BRAINYTOWN FILM FESTIVAL

ABOUT | GETTING HERE | WHAT'S ON? | **REVIEWS**

| **action** | animated | comedy | drama | fantasy | horror |
| musical | rom-com | sci-fi | superhero film | thriller | western |

❶ BRAINYTOWN FILM FESTIVAL!

Saturday 14th to Sunday 15th, 10 am to 10 pm each day

– All films cost £5 (£3 concessions). Come early to get your seat!
– Our special guest is local director Tom Steiber, whose new film comes out this week.

Click on the links to see **What's On?** and read the **Reviews**.

❷ *Avengers: Endgame* (superhero film)   ★★★★★

Avengers: Endgame is about a team of superheroes (called 'the Avengers') **who** must save the universe from disaster. The film is based on characters from the Marvel comics, such as Iron Man and Thor. The film is set in different places, including New York **where** the Avengers try to get back the magic Stones. The action happens in different years because the Avengers travel back in time.

This film has an excellent cast. There are a lot of lead actors, including Robert Downey Jr., **who** stars as Iron Man, and Scarlett Johansson, **who** plays the role of Black Widow. She's my favourite character – she's a spy **who**'s also an athlete, a gymnast and a martial arts expert. *Avengers: Endgame* is ideal for people **who** like action films, especially those **who** enjoyed the other Avengers films. It's quite long but you never get bored, and there are some scenes **which** will really surprise you. I definitely recommend this film!

3 1 The purpose of Text 1 is to
   A. explain how to write your own review.
   B. invite Tom Steiber to present his new film.
   C. inform visitors about a film festival.
   2 The reviewer
   A. doesn't like the character of Black Widow.
   B. says that Scarlett Johansson's character is her favourite.
   C. loves the character which Robert Downey Jr. plays.
   3 The reviewer thinks that *Avengers: Endgame*
   A. is a film which fans of disaster films will love.
   B. has a story which is a bit boring.
   C. is a film which has some great actors.

4   … is about … ■ … is based on …
       … is set in … ■ … stars as …
       … plays the role of …

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

1 1 Yes, I'd love to! / Sorry, I can't tonight.

Would you like to go to the cinema tonight?

1 _____
Which film shall we watch?

Shall we watch the new *Avengers* film?

OK, great!
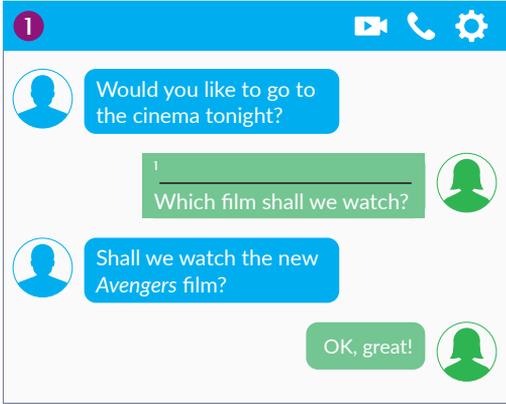
> 🔍 **Look: *would like, shall***
>
> **Would you like to** go to the cinema tonight?
> **Would you like** something to drink as well?
> **Shall we** watch the new *Avengers* film?
> **Shall I** buy some popcorn?

---

2 1 offer

_____
_____
_____
_____

2 invitation

_____
_____
_____
_____

3

---
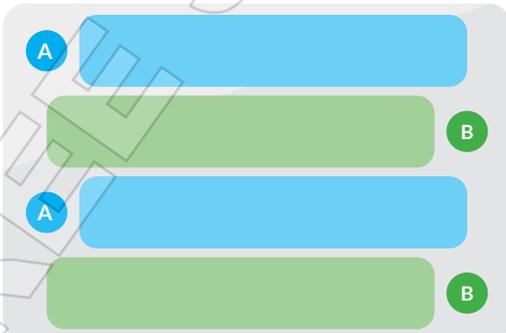
2 Good idea! / No, it's very expensive!

Shall I buy some popcorn?

2 _____

Would you like something to drink as well?

Would you like still or sparkling?

Yes, some water please.

Still, please.
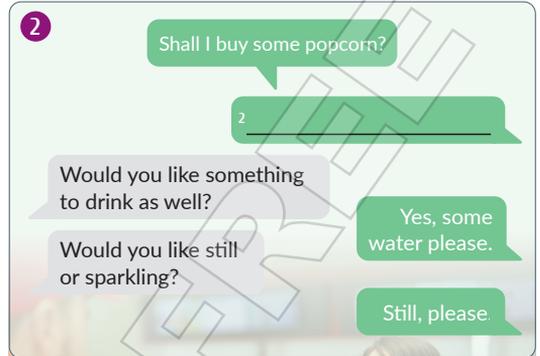
4 1 Shall I get some chocolate?

_____

2 Would you like some cola?

_____

3 Shall I get some sweets?

_____

4 Would you like some popcorn?

_____

6

1	2	3	4
_____	_____	_____	_____

A. OK, great. See you then!
B. No, thanks – I'm not thirsty.
C. Yes, I'd love to! Who's playing?
D. No, I don't. It's too expensive.
E. Yes, please. I'd love some sweets.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

1

> audience ▪ blockbuster ▪ plot ▪ subtitles ▪ make-up artist ▪ costume designer
> shoot a film ▪ write a script ▪ record a soundtrack ▪ come out

2

MAKE YOUR OWN HOLLYWOD MOVIE

HOW TO MAKE A BLOCKBUSTER

WHAT'S THE STORY?

First, decide on the _plot_ .

Then write the [1] _____.

CHOOSE ME! NO, ME!

Choose your lead and supporting actors and actresses.

Find a [2] _____ artist and costume designer to work with the cast.

ACTION!

Shoot the film in the studio or outside.

Edit the film and add special effects.

Record the [3] _____ in the music studio.

Nothing can stop her!

Add [4] _____ to translate the dialogue if necessary.

PRESENTS

Finally, wait for your film to [5] _____ on the big screen, and hope that the audience will love it!

3 **Who** or **what** is it?

1 It's a person who designs clothes for the cast.
   _____

2 It's the music which you hear while you're watching a film.
   _____

3 It's the people who watch a film at the cinema.
   _____

4 It's a story which takes place in a book or a film
   _____

5 It's a film which is very popular, and usually has a big budget and lots of special effects.
   _____

4 a the speaker's intention? ___

   b the speaker's profession? ___

   c the place where the speakers are? ___

5 1 What is the woman's job?

A.   B.   C.

2 Where are the people?

A.   B.   C.

3 The girl is calling to
   A. invite a friend to the cinema.
   B. explain the plot of a comedy.
   C. tell her friend about a film class.

Grammar 2

Past simple

➕ I **watched** a blockbuster last night.
It **had** fantastic special effects.

➖ I **didn't watch** it on the big screen.
The director **didn't win** an Oscar.

❓ **Did** the film **have** subtitles?
Yes, it **did**. / No, it **didn't**.
Where **did** you **watch** it?

Grammar hub: *used to*

➕ Films **used to** be silent.

➖ They **didn't use to** have special effects.

❓ **Did** people **use to** go to the cinema?
Yes, they **did**. / No, they **didn't**.

---

1 _____

The history of special effects

In the past, films

¹_____ (**not have**) the digital special effects which we see today. When cinema ²_____ (**start**), computers ³_____ (**not exist**). Film-makers started using CGI (computer-generated imagery) in the 1990s. Pixar's *Toy Story* – the first complete CGI film – ⁴_____ (**come out**) in 1995. After that, special effects ⁵_____ (**continue**) to develop with amazing 3-D technology in films like *Avatar*. When Andy Serkis ⁶_____ (**play**) Gollum in *The Lord of the Rings*, he used a technology called 'motion capture'.

4 In the 1920s, ...

1 Directors _____ (**not make**) films in 3-D. They _____ (**shoot**) films in 2-D.

2 Actors _____ (**not speak**) in the movies. Their words _____ (**appear**) as subtitles on the screen.

3 Film-makers _____ (**not record**) soundtracks. A real orchestra _____ (**play**) music in the cinema.

4 Cinema audiences _____ (**not buy**) crisps or sweets. They _____ (**eat**) popcorn.

5 People _____ (**not watch**) blockbusters. What kind of films _____ (**they / watch**)?

---

2 1 when / you / last go to the cinema?
_____
_____

2 what time / you / get up yesterday?
_____
_____

3 when / you / start learning English?
_____
_____

4 what time / this class / begin?
_____
_____

5 when / you / last use your mobile phone?
_____
_____

6 when / the last *Avengers* film / come out?
_____
_____

1

HOLLYWOOD AND BOLLYWOOD

Hollywood, in Los Angeles in the USA, became the centre of the world's film industry in 1913. The film studios chose Hollywood because they could shoot films outside all year – it's always sunny there! At first, Hollywood films **didn't use to have** sound (the so-called 'silent films'). The first 'talkie' came out in 1927. The 1930s and 1940s were Hollywood's 'Golden Age', with actors and actresses like Cary Grant and Greta Garbo. Later, in the 1970s, the 'Blockbuster Age' began, with exciting sci-fi and action films like *Star Wars* and *Jaws*. Hollywood **used to be** the biggest film industry in the world, but now it only makes about 500 films a year. The average budget for a blockbuster is about $65 million, but the most expensive film, *Pirates of the Caribbean: On Stranger Tides*, cost $378.5 million!

India's film industry is called Bollywood, from the words 'Bombay' (which **used to be** the name for the city of Mumbai) and 'Hollywood'. Bollywood also started more than a century ago, and now it makes about 1,000 films a year – more than Hollywood! The plot in a Bollywood film is usually based on a love story or an adventure. There are often amazing costumes and fantastic soundtracks. The average budget is $1 million, but the sci-fi action film 2.0 cost $76 million because it's got amazing special effects with CGI technology.

regular: _____

irregular: _____

2

	Hollywood	Bollywood
Where is it?	Los Angeles, the USA	Mumbai, ¹_____
When did they start making films there?	²_____	more than a century ago
How many films come out each year?	About 500	³_____
What's the average budget for shooting a film/ blockbuster?	⁴_____	$1 million

3 1 People _____
_____
_____.

2 In Hollywood in the 1970s, _____
_____.

3 The big film studios _____
_____
_____.

4 The Bollywood film *2.0* _____
_____.

4 1 _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2 _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

3 _____
_____
_____
_____
_____

4 _____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Writing

🖊 Brainy phrases

Paragraph 1
I saw …
In my opinion, it was such
    a … film!
The … was / were so …
The film had such (a/an) …
I loved …!

Paragraph 2
Would you like to see
    … with me?
It comes out …
It's on at …
Shall we meet … at …?

Paragraph 3
It's a(n) … (film).
It's based on …
It's set in …
It's about …
… stars as … / … plays the role
    of …

_ x

Hi Sam,

1 Hope you had a good weekend! I saw *Bumblebee* – that sci-fi film which you recommended. In my opinion, it was such a great movie! All the actors were good, but the actress who played the lead role was so amazing. And the film had such good special effects – I loved the robots!

2 Would you like to see *Pokémon: Detective Pikachu* with me? It comes out next Saturday and it's on at the Brainytown Cinema. Shall we meet there at 6 o'clock?

3 It's an action comedy which is based on the *Pokémon* video games. It's about a man whose father disappears, and he tries to find him with Detective Pikachu's help. Hope you can come!

All the best,

Lucy

---

1 **a** describing a film _____

b giving your opinion of a film _____

c inviting a friend to the cinema _____

2 **1** The film was _____ sad.

2 It was _____ exciting film.

3 It had _____ good plot.

4 The tickets were _____ expensive.

5 It had _____ great actors!

4

A film I saw recently:
- I saw _Avengers: Endgame_ .
- In my opininion, _____
  _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

A film I want to see:
- It's _an action film_ .
- It's based on _____
  _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

6 _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

! Tips
- Rozwiń każdy podpunkt polecenia w osobnym akapicie.
- Użyj maksymalnie 120 słów.

1

Film festival with Jenny this weekend
When? ¹ _____
Type of film? ² _____
What time? ³ _____
How much? ⁴ _____ for teenagers

/ 4

2 1 Zaprosiłeś/Zaprosiłaś koleżankę do kina. Zaproponuj, że kupisz bilety.
   A. Would you like to buy the tickets?
   B. Will I buy the tickets?
   C. Shall I get the tickets?

2 Kolega zapytał cię, jak ci się podobał film, który wspólnie obejrzeliście. Co mu powiesz?
   A. Yes, I'd love to watch this film!
   B. Yes, it was such a great film!
   C. Yes, I enjoy it very much!

3 Zaproś kolegę/koleżankę na przyjęcie urodzinowe.
   A. Will you have a happy birthday?
   B. Do you come to my birthday party?
   C. Would you like to come to my birthday party?

/ 3

3 X: Hello, can I help you?
   Y: Yes, ¹(**have**) _____ two tickets for *Star Wars*, please?
   X: Of course. Where ²(**want**) _____ to sit?
   X: ³(**like**) _____ some snacks before the film starts?
   Y: Yes, good idea! ⁴(**get**) _____ some popcorn?

/ 4

4

In this picture they're making a film or a TV programme – we can see the camera at the top of the picture. The ¹_____ isn't there – his chair is empty. In the background, we can see the cast. An ²_____ is sitting at the table on the left. He's talking to an ³_____. Of course, this isn't a real house because there's only part of the wall on the right. They're ⁴_____ this scene in a film studio.

/ 4

5 1 A friend of mine was an extra in a film.
   WHO   I have a friend _____ _____ extra in a film.

2 Cinema tickets didn't use to be so expensive.
   USED   Cinema tickets _____ _____ cheaper.

3 In the USA, a 'movie theater' is a place that shows films.
   YOU   In the USA, a 'movie theater' is a place _____ can watch films.

4 When I was young, I didn't like horror films, but I like them now.
   USE   I _____ to like horror films, but I do now.

5 Did you watch horror films when you were young?
   USE   _____ to watch horror films when you were young?

/ 5

Total: _____**/ 20**

15

Vocabulary summary

People in film

cast /kɑːst/ obsada

director /daɪˈrektə(r)/ reżyser

extra /ˈekstrə/ statysta/statystka

lead actor /ˌliːd ˈæktə(r)/ aktor pierwszoplanowy

lead actress /ˌliːd ˈæktrəs/ aktorka pierwszoplanowa

main character /ˌmeɪn ˈkærɪktə(r)/ główny bohater

supporting actor /səˌpɔːtɪŋ ˈæktə(r)/ aktor drugoplanowy

supporting actress /səˌpɔːtɪŋ ˈæktrəs/ aktorka drugoplanowa

Types of films

action film /ˌækʃ(ə)n ˈfɪlm/ film akcji

animated film /ˌænɪmeɪtɪd ˈfɪlm/ film animowany

comedy /ˈkɒmədi/ komedia

fantasy film /ˌfæntəsi ˈfɪlm/ film fantasy

horror film /ˌhɒrə ˈfɪlm/ horror

musical /ˈmjuːzɪk(ə)l/ musical

romantic film /rəʊˈmæntɪk ˈfɪlm/ romans (film o miłości)

science fiction film /ˌsaɪəns ˈfɪkʃən ˌfɪlm/ film science fiction

thriller /ˈθrɪlə(r)/ thriller, dreszczowiec

At the cinema

Shall I (buy) …? Może (kupię)…?

Shall we watch …? Obejrzymy…?

Would you like something to drink as well? Chciałbyś/ Chciałabyś też coś do picia?

Would you like to go to the cinema tonight? Chciałbyś/ Chciałabyś pójść dziś wieczorem do kina?

Yes, I'd love to! Tak, bardzo!

Film-making

audience /ˈɔːdiəns/ widownia

blockbuster /ˈblɒkˌbʌstə(r)/ blockbuster, przebój kinowy

come out /ˌkʌm ˈaʊt/ wyjść, wchodzić do kin

costume designer /ˌkɒstjuːm dɪˈzaɪnə(r)/ kostiumograf/ kostiumografka

make-up artist /meɪkˌʌp ˈɑːtɪst/ wizażysta/wizażystka

plot /plɒt/ fabuła

record a soundtrack /rɪˌkɔːd ə ˈsaʊn(d)ˌtræk/ nagrywać ścieżkę dźwiękową

shoot a film /ˌʃuːt ə ˈfɪlm/ nakręcić film

subtitles /ˈsʌbˌtaɪt(ə)lz/ napisy

write a script /ˌraɪt ə ˈskrɪpt/ napisać scenariusz

Other

admire /ədˈmaɪə(r)/ podziwiać

alien /ˈeɪliən/ obcy, kosmita

athlete /ˈæθliːt/ sportowiec

average /ˈæv(ə)rɪdʒ/ średni

big screen /ˌbɪg ˈskriːn/ duży ekran (kino)

budget /ˈbʌdʒɪt/ budżet

century /ˈsentʃəri/ wiek, stulecie

CGI (computer-generated imagery) /ˌsiː ˌdʒiː ˈaɪ (kəmˌpjuːtəˈdʒenəreɪtɪd ˈɪmɪdʒəri)/ obraz generowany komputerowo

colonise /ˈkɒlənaɪz/ kolonizować

concessions /kənˈseʃ(ə)nz/ bilety ulgowe

develop /dɪˈveləp/ rozwinąć

digital /ˈdɪdʒɪt(ə)l/ cyfrowy

drama /ˈdrɑːmə/ dramat

edit the film /ˌedɪt ðə ˈfɪlm/ montować film

especially /ɪˈspeʃ(ə)li/ szczególnie

exist /ɪgˈzɪst/ istnieć

explain /ɪkˈspleɪn/ tłumaczyć, wyjaśniać

famous for /ˈfeɪməs fə(r)/ znany z

film buff /ˈfɪlm ˌbʌf/ kinoman

film industry /ˌfɪlm ˈɪndəstri/ przemysł filmowy

film-maker /ˈfɪlmˌmeɪkə(r)/ filmowiec

including /ɪnˈkluːdɪŋ/ włączając, łącznie z

inspire /ɪnˈspaɪə(r)/ zainspirować

invite /ɪnˈvaɪt/ zaprosić

kindergarten /ˈkɪndəˌgɑːt(ə)n/ przedszkole

martial arts /ˈmɑːʃ(ə)l ˌɑːts/ sztuki walki

motion capture /ˈməʊʃ(ə)n ˌkæptʃə(r)/ przechwytywanie ruchów

period /ˈpɪəriəd/ okres

purpose /ˈpɜːpəs/ cel

recommend /ˌrekəˈmend/ rekomendować, polecać

review /rɪˈvjuː/ recenzja

reviewer /rɪˈvjuːə(r)/ recenzent

rom-com /ˈrɒmˌkɒm/ komedia romantyczna

sci-fi /ˈsaɪˌfaɪ/ film science fiction

screen /skriːn/ ekran, sala kinowa

seat /siːt/ miejsce

sequel /ˈsiːkwəl/ dalszy ciąg, kontynuacja

silent film /ˈsaɪlənt ˌfɪlm/ film niemy

space /speɪs/ kosmos

special effect /ˌspeʃəl ɪˈfekt/ efekt specjalny

spy /spaɪ/ szpieg

take place /ˌteɪks ˈpleɪs/ dziać się (gdzieś, kiedyś)

What's on? /wɒts ˈɒn/ Co grają?; repertuar (w kinie)

Grammar summary

Defining relative clauses

Zdań przydawkowych używamy, kiedy chcemy przekazać informacje o osobach, rzeczach i miejscach. W zdaniach przydawkowych używamy zaimków względnych: *who* (do opisu osób), *which* (do opisu rzeczy), *that* (do opisu osób i rzeczy), *where* (do opisu miejsca), *when* (do opisu czasu) oraz *whose* (do opisu przynależności).

W tego typu zdaniach przydawkowych **nie** używamy przecinków.

A lead actor is someone **who / that** plays the main character in a film.
A thriller is an exciting film **which / that** is usually about a crime.
Mumbai is the city **where** the Bollywood film industry began.
1927 was the year **when** they made the first 'talkie' in the USA.
Zoe Saldana is the actress **whose** character Gamora has supernatural powers.

used to

Konstrukcji *used to* używamy, kiedy mówimy o zwyczajach z przeszłości i o czynnościach, które kiedyś były wykonywane regularnie, a które nie są kontynuowane w teraźniejszości. Po *used to* używamy zawsze czasownika w formie podstawowej. W pytaniach i przeczeniach *used to* zmienia się na *use to*.

Affirmative
I **used to read** comics.
You **used to read** comics.
He **used to read** comics.
She **used to read** comics.

We **used to read** comics.
You **used to read** comics.
They **used to read** comics.

Negative
I **didn't use to read** books.
You **didn't use to read** books.
He **didn't use to read** books.
She **didn't use to read** books.

We **didn't use to read** books.
You **didn't use to read** books.
They **didn't use to read** books.

Question
Did I **use to go** out?
Did you **use to go** out?
Did he **use to go** out?
Did she **use to go** out?

Did we **use to go** out?
Did you **use to go** out?
Did they **use to go** out?

Short answer
Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.
Yes, you **did**. / No, you **didn't**.
Yes, he **did**. / No, he **didn't**.
Yes, she **did**. / No, she **didn't**.

Yes, we **did**. / No, we **didn't**.
Yes, you **did**. / No, you **didn't**.
Yes, they **did**. / No, they **didn't**.

Past simple

Czasu *Past simple* używamy, gdy mówimy o przeszłości. W zdaniach twierdzących do czasowników regularnych dodajemy końcówkę *-ed* (np. *watched*, ale: *phoned*, *dropped*, *studied*).

Czasowniki nieregularne zmieniają swoją formę (patrz strony 126–127). W zdaniach przeczących dodajemy *did not = didn't*, a pytania tworzymy, dodając słowo *Did* na początku pytania.

W pytaniach i zdaniach przeczących czasownik główny jest zawsze w formie podstawowej.

Affirmative
I/You/He/She/We/You/They **won** an Oscar.
Negative
I/You/He/She/We/You/They **didn't win** an Oscar.
Question
Did I/you/he/she/we/you/they **win** an Oscar?
Short answer
Yes, I/you/he/she/we/you/they **did**. /
No, I/you/he/she/we/you/they **didn't**.

so and such

So, *such*, *such a* oraz *such an* używamy, gdy chcemy wzmocnić znaczenie przymiotnika. *So* używamy tylko z przymiotnikiem, *such* z przymiotnikiem oraz rzeczownikiem w liczbie mnogiej lub rzeczownikiem niepoliczalnym, a *such a/an* z przymiotnikiem oraz rzeczownikiem policzalnym w liczbie pojedynczej.

That film was **so** great!
It was **such an** exciting plot!
It had **such** good actors!

2

extras

People in film

thriller

Types of films

⊛ *FILMS*

Film-making

audience

Going to the cinema

shoot a film

6 2 Write the script for a one-minute scene.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____