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 favourite kind of entertainment? Why?

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

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

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

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

B Film & theatre

- 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 film 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 some of the most successful films ever.
5  The balcony __________ in *Romeo and Juliet* is very famous.
6  Film studios now use computers to create many __________.
7  We’ve got front row tickets – 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) film? b) theatre? c) both?

C Entertainment adjectives

- Tick 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  realistic  uplifting

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

---

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 Fiona mention?
2 Why does Kinuko dislike circuses?
3 Why are the *Hun Lakhon Lek* puppeteers so elegant?
4 Why does Vishal like Tarantino films?
5 What warning does Julie give about stand-up comedy shows?
6 Why does Helmut prefer the theatre to the cinema?

4 Work in pairs. Complete B and C in the Key vocabulary panel. Use a dictionary to help you.

---

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...*
6.1 Remakes

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 film does each image show?
   3 What kinds of film do you prefer? Why?

2 a Read the article from a film magazine. Answer the questions.
   1 What are the names of the films in the images?
   2 What is a ‘remake’?

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yojimbo</th>
<th>A Fistful of Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Director</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Main actor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Release date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Setting (date/place)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Answer the questions about the article.
   1 Why are remakes popular with film-makers?
   2 What are the similarities/differences between the two films?
   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?

Why make A REMAKE?

Successful films have been remade by Hollywood studios almost since the industry began. It is widely believed that a remake is a safe option for a film-maker. 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 film 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 film 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 films ever made. It is often described as a comedy, though ‘satire’ is perhaps a better word to use. The plot centres on the title character, a Samurai, played by Toshiro Mifune. He arrives in a village in 1860s Japan, and soon gets caught in a war between two criminal gangs. Although he appears as a villain at the beginning of the film, 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 film 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, as he kills his enemies in a series of gun fights. However, Eastwood’s character always spares innocent lives, and shows that he too is a man of honour.

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 film studio. As a result, he received 15% of the film’s profits. To this day, the connection to Kurosawa’s film 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 film-maker. *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.
   1. Which sentence tells us exactly who is responsible for the action?
   2. Why is it not necessary to name the people in the other sentences?
   3. 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 emphasise the person or thing responsible for the action:

1. The screenwriter filled the script with surprises and action. (All responsibility is emphasised)

We don’t use *by* when

a) it’s obvious who or what is responsible so we don’t need to say.

b) we don’t know who or what is responsible so we can’t say:

2. Critics nominated it for three Golden Globes, although people think that it failed to win because audiences couldn’t decide whether it was a thriller or a comedy, just like the original.

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

   See page 145 for grammar reference and more practice.

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

1. Some people **say** that cinema is the highest form of art.
2. Many critics **believe** that computer games will have an enormous influence on films in the future.
3. Many cinema fans **claim** that modern film-makers are obsessed with computer-generated effects.

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

**4a** Read the film 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) The screenwriter filled the script with surprises and action. (2) German film-maker Florian Henckel von Donnersmarck directed it. (3) Critics nominated it for three Golden Globes, although (4) people think that it failed to win because audiences couldn’t decide whether it was a thriller or a comedy, just like the original. (5) People have also said that the two main stars did not get on well during filming.

**Speaking**

1. **Work in groups. Discuss the questions.**
   - How do you prefer to watch films? Do you rent them, download them or go to the cinema?
   - What differences are there when you watch films through different media?
   - Do you think going to the cinema will eventually die out? Why/Why not?
6.2 Cultural heritage

Practise have something done
Talk about unusual hobbies & cultural heritage

Speaking & Listening

1 🎥 Work in groups. Discuss the questions.
   1 What are the most popular hobbies in your country?
   2 Think of an example of a hobby which is
      ● dangerous ● expensive ● healthy
      ● unusual ● more popular with older people
      ● more popular with younger people.
   3 Do you have a hobby? If yes, how often do you do it?
      If no, 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 🎧 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.
   1 When did he/she take up his/her hobby? Why?
   2 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.
   1 A casteller is...
   2 ... are not very common, but...
   3 The bottom layer of the tower is made up of... because...
   4 The upper layers are built as quickly as possible so...
   5 The people at the top are... because...
   6 A didgeridoo is...
   7 99.9% of didgeridoos...
   8 It’s believed that if a didgeridoo is made by... it has...
   9 You play the instrument by...
   10 A common mistake made by learners is...

5 🍴 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.
   1 Which of the activities in the audio would you like to see most?
      Why?
   2 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?
   1 We took a photo.
   2 We had a photo taken.

b Read the sentences. In which one did the
   speaker ask someone to make the instrument
   for him?
   1 I got my didgeridoo made for me by an
      Australian Aboriginal.
   2 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

   a Rewrite the sentences using have + object
      + past participle.
   1 The hairdresser dyed my hair last week.
      I had my hair dyed last week.
   2 An optician has never checked my eyes. I’ve...
   3 Decorators have been painting our house this
      week. We’ve...
   4 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?
   1 All through my childhood I wanted to be one too.
   2 There’s only been one fatality in the last 30 years.
   3 You can’t show any weakness.
   4 You can really feel the tension and excitement.

b Write the words from 1a in the chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 -sion</td>
<td>decision,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 -hood</td>
<td>neighbourhood,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 -ity</td>
<td>creativity,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 -ment</td>
<td>arrangement,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 -ness</td>
<td>happiness,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 gapped sentences 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.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oOo</td>
<td>Ooo</td>
<td>ooOoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 creativity ooOoo 3 decision ________ 5 loneliness ________
2 curiosity ________ 4 excitement ________ 6 neighbourhood ________

b 6.3 Listen and check.

2 6.4 Match these words to the correct stress pattern in 1. Practise 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.
   1 Each person choose a hobby (a different one for each group member).
   2 Make notes about why it’s a good hobby to take up.
   3 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.
6.3 Game on!

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 yes, which ones? Where/When do you play them? Do you play on your own or with friends? If no, 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

**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 proceed and (4) __________. It’s also a (5) __________ game: you move through different (6) __________ until you reach the end.

Text B Wii Sports

**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.

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.
   a There’s another stereotype that I’d like to challenge.
   b Finally, I’d like to look at the issue of computers and childhood obesity.
   c It’s important to note that computer games are not just for fun.
   d Are computer games bad for kids? Absolutely not!

3 Are the sentences true or false according to the article? Correct the false sentences.
1 Computer games can prevent young people developing social skills.
2 You have to play most computer games on your own.
3 Female characters in games are often weak and helpless.
4 Lara Croft has a positive influence on girls.
5 Computer games teach you that you need to make an effort to achieve things.
6 Literature teaches us about narrative and character, but computer games don’t.
7 Many children are overweight because they spend too much time playing computer games.

Vocabulary:

Prisoner B12 is a first person, shoot ‘em up game...
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 realised, part of the success of the Wii console is that it is fun for the whole family, old and young.

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.

They also teach a great deal. Most systems need to have simple gameplay to help people start quickly. But afterwards, 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.

Many children don’t do a lot of exercise these days, but it’s wrong to blame computer games for this. 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 computer games for that.
**Functional language: generalising**

**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 shop or restaurant
- **busker** someone who entertains people for money in public places

2 a Listen to two friends talking about music. Is their opinion generally positive or generally negative about a) buskers? 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 busking does he mention?
3 Why does Camilla like buskers?
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 shop or restaurant owners?

**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 busking.
5 Generally ___________, people get more work done and feel happier.
6 As ___________, the more time they spend in a shop, the more they buy.

b Listen and check.

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

1 Everyone likes music of some sort.
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 buskers as poor and homeless.
5 Background music makes you feel more relaxed.

**Making generalisations**

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

1 In most cases...

Listen again and repeat with the correct stress.

**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 films, 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  favourite 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) semi-formal 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 film, TV series, computer game or website that you would like to review. Make notes for each function in 3.

   b  Write your review. Organise it into paragraphs using the Life review as a guide. Use some of the phrases in 5a.

Report back

7  a  Swap 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?