

# 14 Behind the scenes

## 1 **SNAPSHOT**

### Movie Firsts

#### The first...

- Movie-length music video – *Pink Floyd: The Wall* (1982)
- Advanced computer technology – *Terminator 2* (1991)
- Movie with Dolby Digital sound – *Batman Returns* (1992)
- Computer-animated feature film – *Toy Story* (1995)
- Movie to be released on DVD – *Twister* (1996)
- Movie to gross over \$1 billion – *Titanic* (1998)
- 3-D movie to gross over \$2 billion worldwide – *Avatar* (2009)
- Movie to make over \$92 million in one day – *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows – Part 2* (2011)

Sources: [www.imdb.com](http://www.imdb.com); [www.listology.com](http://www.listology.com)

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

What's the most popular movie playing right now? Have you seen it? Do you plan to?

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
1. ....	.....
2. ....	.....
3. ....	.....

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

## 5

**SPEAKING** *Step by step*

**A PAIR WORK** What do you think is required to prepare for a theater performance? Put the pictures in order and describe the steps. Use the vocabulary to help you.



make the costumes



rehearse the lines



build the sets



choose the actors



find a venue



write the script

A: Preparing for a theater performance requires many steps.

First, the script must be written.

B: Right! And after that, the actors are chosen.

A: I agree. Then . . .

**B PAIR WORK** Choose one of these topics. Come up with as many steps as you can.

creating a student newspaper  
making a short video

planning a wedding  
preparing for a fashion show

preparing for a rock concert  
putting on a school musical

**C GROUP WORK** Share your information from part B with another pair.

## 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.

Putting on a school musical requires a lot of planning. First, the director and production team must be chosen. Then the dates for the musical should be decided. After that, the actual musical can be chosen. Then auditions for the various roles can be held and . . .



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



## 7 WORD POWER *Media professions*

**A** What kind of jobs are these? Complete the chart with the compound nouns.

computer programmer  
editorial director  
film composer

network installer  
newscaster  
page designer

photo editor  
movie extra  
sitcom writer

software designer  
stunt person  
talk show host

Film jobs	Publishing jobs	TV jobs	Computer jobs
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

**B GROUP WORK** Choose four jobs from part A and describe what they do.

"A computer programmer writes the instructions that direct computers to process information."

## 8 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.

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

**A** Listen and practice. Notice how the first word in a compound noun usually receives greater stress.

newscaster      photo editor      movie extra      sitcom writer      stunt person

**B** Practice the sentences in Exercise 8. Pay attention to the word stress in the compound nouns.

# 10 GRAMMAR FOCUS

## Defining and non-defining relative clauses

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

A dialect coach is a language specialist. → 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.

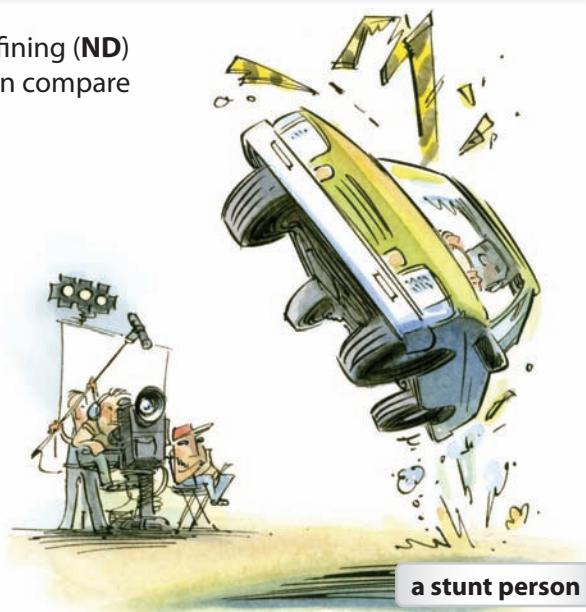
**A** Do these sentences contain defining (D) or non-defining (ND) clauses? Add commas to the non-defining clauses. Then compare with a partner.

1. A stunt person is someone who "stands in" for an actor during dangerous scenes. ....
2. A computer-graphics supervisor who needs advanced technical 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** Add the non-defining relative clauses in parentheses to the sentences.

1. A movie extra appears in the background scenes.  
(who never has any lines)  
.....
2. A newscaster presents the news and introduces videos from reporters.  
(who should be trustworthy)  
.....
3. A photo editor selects the photos that go into magazines.  
(who is responsible for the quality and content of images )  
.....
4. A film composer must know music theory and interpretation.  
(who writes the background music for movies)  
.....

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



# 11 INTERCHANGE 14 Who makes it happen?

What kinds of people does it take to make a movie? Go to Interchange 14 on page 129.

# Hooray for Bollywood!

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

☐ people in the film industry ☐ 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 Mumbai (formerly Bombay), 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 1,100 films a year – and as many as 20 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 issues. 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. How long is a typical Bollywood movie?
4. 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 the films may seem . . . 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?