

## 6 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation

A

### GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Look at the date – this food has to be eaten (eat) today.

- Most films \_\_\_\_\_ (release) on DVD a few months after the cinema release.
- When I looked for his comment on the blog, it \_\_\_\_\_ (already / delete).
- Nobody likes \_\_\_\_\_ (judge) on their appearance only.
- Please wait in the hotel reception while your room \_\_\_\_\_ (clean).
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) tomorrow whether her job is in danger or not.
- Too much money \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) last year on personal expenses.
- I'm really enjoying this film. It \_\_\_\_\_ (base) on a true story, isn't it?
- You'll have to go another route – the motorway \_\_\_\_\_ (close) since this morning.
- America \_\_\_\_\_ (still / see) as the land of opportunity today.
- Frankenweenie* \_\_\_\_\_ (direct) by Tim Burton.
- I'm hoping \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) by my parents at the airport.
- Congratulations! You \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) to take part in our £1,000 prize draw!

12

2 Complete the dialogues with *must*, *can't*, or *might*.

Example: They must be out. Nobody is answering the phone.

- A 'I think he \_\_\_\_\_ be French with a name like Luc.'

B 'Yes, he sounds French too.'
- A 'You're getting engaged to Elena? You \_\_\_\_\_ be serious!'

B 'No, really, I am!'
- A 'I thought you \_\_\_\_\_ like to borrow my *Avengers Assemble* DVD.'

B 'Oh great, thanks. I didn't get to see it at the cinema.'
- A 'I think Jill and Alan are away in Italy this week.'

B 'They \_\_\_\_\_ be. I've just seen Jill in town.'

- A 'Is Steven in his office?'

B 'I don't know. He \_\_\_\_\_ be in a meeting. I'll just go and check.'
- A 'I finally passed my driving test!'

B 'Congratulations! You \_\_\_\_\_ be very pleased.'
- A 'I've just run 20 km. I'm training for a marathon.'

B 'Really? You \_\_\_\_\_ be exhausted.'
- A 'Look, Diana's left her bag here.'

B 'It \_\_\_\_\_ be Diana's – her bag is brown.'

8

Grammar total 20

### VOCABULARY

3 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: The film is set in Brazil.

- A lot of the latest James Bond film was shot on \_\_\_\_\_ in London.
- Most films have amazing special \_\_\_\_\_ now. They aren't so special anymore!
- I really enjoyed the first film. I can't wait for the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The dialogue was spoken in English and then \_\_\_\_\_ in Spanish and French.
- I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ films because I get scared very easily.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ from all the *High School Musical* films became best-selling albums.
- It's a Swedish film, so you'll have to read the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_ were employed for the battle scenes in the *Lord of the Rings* films.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ was very complicated and I got confused halfway through the film.
- I like science-\_\_\_\_\_ films with robots in them.

10

## 6 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **A**

4 Complete the sentences with nouns and verbs related to the body.

Example: She has a very long **neck**.

- 1 I've got very long **f** \_\_\_\_\_, which makes playing the piano easier.
- 2 If you hold your nose, you can't **t** \_\_\_\_\_ much of the food you eat.
- 3 It was so noisy I had to put my hands over my **e** \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I'm scared of dogs because my neighbour's dog **b** \_\_\_\_\_ me when I was young.
- 5 Can you hear me? If you can, just **n** \_\_\_\_\_ your head.
- 6 I've actually got brown **h** \_\_\_\_\_ but I dye it black.
- 7 Jackie! Stop **st** \_\_\_\_\_ at that man at the next table! It's very rude!
- 8 My **st** \_\_\_\_\_ feels really uncomfortable. I think I've eaten too much.
- 9 We **cl** \_\_\_\_\_ for so long at the end of the concert that my hands hurt.
- 10 I can't sing, but I like to **wh** \_\_\_\_\_ tunes while I'm painting.

10

Vocabulary total  20

### PRONUNCIATION

5 Match the words with the same sound.

head ~~hand~~ nose  
lips bite stare

Example: cat hand

- 1 **chair** \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 **egg** \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 **fish** \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 **bike** \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 **phone** \_\_\_\_\_

5

6 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: se|quel

- 1 hi|sto|ri|cal
- 2 re|view
- 3 au|di|ence
- 4 di|rec|ted
- 5 sub|ti|tles

5

Pronunciation total  10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total  50

## 6 Reading and Writing **A**

### READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

### Face recognition

We now upload over four billion photos a month onto *Facebook*, and anyone who uses the site is familiar with the idea of face recognition software, which can tell you who is (or might be) in your photo.

Face recognition is being used in many different areas, especially to help the police identify criminals. Computers are not able to read faces like humans can, but they can be trained to compare a face with a photo that is stored in a database. They do this by noting certain features, or, for example, measuring the distance between the eyes. A 'smart' surveillance system – cameras which record our movements in public spaces – has now been developed by a Japanese company which can look through 36 million faces in one second to find a matching one. Many people say they feel safer if there are cameras to protect them in public places, but others are not comfortable with the fact that so many images of us are stored in a database.

The technology is not yet perfect (people who have had plastic surgery can especially confuse the system!), but it is now often preferred to other forms of conventional identification. This is partly because it can be used without us knowing. Face recognition is being improved all the time. Other new technology has been designed which can predict how a face might look as it gets older or which can fill in missing parts of an image. It can even identify someone from video taken in very low light.

In the future, face recognition might also inspire many more good business ideas. There is already an app for smartphones to tell how many people are at a club, and the ratio of men to women. Sony has also designed a camera that waits for you to smile before it takes a picture.

Finally, facial recognition doesn't just recognize humans now – tests have been carried out which show that individual chimpanzees can be recognized, a development that could be used to protect wildlife in the future.

- 2 Computers are able to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A record the differences between two images   
 B recognize faces like people can   
 C measure the distance between two people
- 3 It takes \_\_\_\_\_ one second to search 36 million images.  
 A the police  B a computer   
 C a surveillance system
- 4 Many people like surveillance systems in public places because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A they can recognize criminals   
 B they feel safer  C they like being filmed
- 5 Face recognition technology \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A occasionally makes mistakes   
 B is likely to make mistakes   
 C is 100 per cent accurate
- 6 Other technology has been designed to show \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A how we can improve ourselves   
 B how we can predict the future   
 C how we might look when we're older
- 7 A smartphone app can tell \_\_\_\_\_ in a club.  
 A how much people spend   
 B the number of men and women   
 C us how to save time
- 8 A new camera doesn't take a photo until people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A smile  B stand still   
 C look natural
- 9 Facial recognition \_\_\_\_\_ animals in the future.  
 A can definitely help   
 B may be able to help   
 C is unlikely to help animals

Example: *Facebook* uses face recognition \_\_\_\_\_.

- A to identify people in our photos   
 B to tell us who our friends are   
 C to tell us who our family are

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ photos are uploaded onto *Facebook* every month.  
 A 36 million  B More than four billion   
 C Fewer than four billion

## 6 Reading and Writing **A**

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: Face recognition is something new for Facebook users. F

- 1 The police don't use face recognition to identify criminals. \_\_\_\_
- 2 Some people are worried that photos are kept in a database. \_\_\_\_
- 3 People know when they are being identified by face recognition technology. \_\_\_\_
- 4 Identification isn't possible if there isn't much light. \_\_\_\_
- 5 Face recognition won't be used so much for business in the future. \_\_\_\_
- 6 Face recognition technology can now be used on all animals. \_\_\_\_

	6
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Reading total		15
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### WRITING

Write a review of a film you have enjoyed / not enjoyed. Include any factual information you know about it and say why you liked / disliked it. (140–180 words)

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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## 6 Listening and Speaking **A**

### LISTENING

- 1 Listen to the film review. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.
- 1 *Vertigo* was made in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A 1940s  B 1950s  C 1960s
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of the film was made in San Francisco.
- A All  B Some  C None
- 3 Hitchcock thought that the \_\_\_\_\_ was quite simple.
- A plot  B soundtrack  C script
- 4 The unusual atmosphere in the film is helped by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A actors  B location  C soundtrack
- 5 Reactions to the film were \_\_\_\_\_ when it was first released.
- A quite negative  B mostly positive
- C disappointing

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- 2 Listen to five conversations about a film quiz. Match the conversations (1–5) with what the speakers are talking about (A–E).

- Conversation 1
- Conversation 2
- Conversation 3
- Conversation 4
- Conversation 5

- A where something was made
- B who directed something
- C where someone is from
- D what kind of film something is
- E who someone might be from part of a photo

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Listening total		10
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### SPEAKING

- 1 Make questions and ask your partner.
- How often / go / cinema? What / seen recently?
  - prefer / go / cinema / or watch a DVD? Why?
  - What / favourite kind / film?
  - ever watch / DVDs / in English?
  - describe / photo of yourself / you don't like? Why / not like it?

Now answer your partner's questions.

- 2 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
- 'The cinema is the greatest art form.'
- 3 Listen to your partner talking about appearance. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
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## 6 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **B**

### GRAMMAR

#### 1 Complete the dialogues with *must*, *can't*, or *might*.

Example: They must be out. Nobody's answering the phone.

- 'I finally passed my driving test!'  
'Congratulations! You \_\_\_\_\_ be really pleased.'
- 'Is Mario in his office?'  
'I'm not sure. He \_\_\_\_\_ be in a meeting. I'll just go and look.'
- 'Debbie's just run 20km. She's training for a marathon.'  
'Really? She \_\_\_\_\_ be exhausted.'
- 'Look, Lola's left her bag here.'  
'It \_\_\_\_\_ be Lola's – her bag is brown.'
- 'I think he \_\_\_\_\_ be Swedish with a name like Lundt.'  
'Yes, he sounds a bit Swedish too.'
- 'You're getting married to Patrick? You \_\_\_\_\_ be serious!'  
'No, really, I am!'
- 'I believe Jim and Barbara are away in Spain this week.'  
'They \_\_\_\_\_ be. I've just seen Jim in his garden.'
- 'I thought you \_\_\_\_\_ like to borrow this book. It's really funny.'  
'Oh, thanks. I was planning to buy that soon.'

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#### 2 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Look at the date – this food has to be eaten (eat) today.

- America \_\_\_\_\_ (still / see) today as a place where anyone can live their dream.
- I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ (judge) only on my appearance.
- We're hoping \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) by my brother at the station.
- I really enjoyed that film. It \_\_\_\_\_ (base) on a true story.
- Could you please wait in the reception area while your room \_\_\_\_\_ (clean)?
- We'll need to take another route – the motorway \_\_\_\_\_ (close) since 10 o'clock.
- Jurassic Park* \_\_\_\_\_ (direct) by Steven Spielberg.
- Too much money \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) last year on personal expenses.

- When I tried to find her comment on the blog, it \_\_\_\_\_ (already / delete).
- Most films \_\_\_\_\_ (release) in the cinemas four months before they appear on DVD.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (choose) to take part in our £1000 prize draw! Reply to this text now!
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) next week whether his job is in danger or not.

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Grammar total	20
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### VOCABULARY

#### 3 Complete the sentences with nouns and verbs related to the body.

Example: She has a very long neck.

- I'm no good at singing, but I like to **wh** \_\_\_\_\_ tunes while I'm working.
- Can you understand me? If you can, just **n** \_\_\_\_\_ your head.
- Ann has been scared of dogs since her neighbour's dog **b** \_\_\_\_\_ her last year.
- There was so much noise I had to put my hands over my **e** \_\_\_\_\_.
- My **st** \_\_\_\_\_ feels far too full. I don't usually eat dessert.
- If you've got very long **f** \_\_\_\_\_, does it make playing the piano easier?
- Paul! Stop **st** \_\_\_\_\_ at that woman over there! It's rude!
- I **cl** \_\_\_\_\_ for so long at the end of the concert that my hands hurt.
- My **h** \_\_\_\_\_ is brown really, but I dye it black.
- You can't **t** \_\_\_\_\_ much of the food you eat if you hold your nose.

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## 6 Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation **B**

### 4 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: The film is set in Brazil.

- 1 The \_\_\_\_\_ was very complicated. I couldn't understand what was happening.
- 2 I thought the \_\_\_\_\_ was good, but not as good as the first film.
- 3 Hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_ were used for the battle scenes in the *Lord of the Rings* films.
- 4 I try not to watch \_\_\_\_\_ films because I get scared easily.
- 5 Parts of the latest James Bond film were shot on \_\_\_\_\_ in London.
- 6 I really enjoy science-\_\_\_\_\_ films when they have lots of robots in them.
- 7 The \_\_\_\_\_ from the *High School Musical* films were all best-selling albums.
- 8 Most films have special \_\_\_\_\_ now. They aren't so special anymore!
- 9 The film was made in English and then \_\_\_\_\_ in Swedish.
- 10 It's a French film, so you'll have to read the \_\_\_\_\_.

10

Vocabulary total  20

### PRONUNCIATION

### 5 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: se|quel

- 1 au|di|ence
- 2 di|rec|ted
- 3 re|view
- 4 sub|ti|tles
- 5 hi|sto|ri|cal

5

### 6 Match the words with the same sound.

\_\_\_\_\_ bite nose ~~hand~~  
stare head lips

Example: cat hand

- 1 bike \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 fish \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 chair \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 phone \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 egg \_\_\_\_\_

5

Pronunciation total  10

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total  50

## 6 Reading and Writing **B**

### READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

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We now upload over four billion photos a month onto *Facebook*, and anyone who uses the site is familiar with the idea of face recognition software, which can tell you who is (or might be) in your photo.

Face recognition is being used in many different areas, especially to help the police identify criminals. Computers are not able to read faces like humans can, but they can be trained to compare a face with a photo that is stored in a database. They do this by noting certain features, or, for example, measuring the distance between the eyes. A 'smart' surveillance system – cameras which record our movements in public spaces – has now been developed by a Japanese company which can look through 36 million faces in one second to find a matching one. Many people say they feel safer if there are cameras to protect them in public places, but others are not comfortable with the fact that so many images of us are stored in a database.

The technology is not yet perfect (people who have had plastic surgery can especially confuse the system!), but it is now often preferred to other forms of conventional identification. This is partly because it can be used without us knowing. Face recognition is being improved all the time. Other new technology has been designed which can predict how a face might look as it gets older or which can fill in missing parts of an image. It can even identify someone from video taken in very low light.

In the future, face recognition might also inspire many more good business ideas. There is already an app for smartphones to tell how many people are at a club, and the ratio of men to women. Sony has also designed a camera that waits for you to smile before it takes a picture.

Finally, facial recognition doesn't just recognize humans now – tests have been carried out which show that individual chimpanzees can be recognized, a development that could be used to protect wildlife in the future.

- 2 It is now possible for computers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A recognize faces like people can   
 B record the differences between two images   
 C measure the distance between two people
- 3 It takes \_\_\_\_\_ one second to search 36 million images.  
 A a computer  B a surveillance system   
 C the police
- 4 A lot of people don't mind cameras in public places because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A they feel safer  B they aren't criminals   
 C they like being filmed
- 5 Face recognition technology \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A is likely to make mistakes   
 B is 100 per cent accurate   
 C occasionally makes mistakes
- 6 One of the new kinds of technology can \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A complete missing parts of a photo   
 B improve how we look   
 C make us look younger
- 7 A smartphone app can \_\_\_\_\_ in a club.  
 A identify people   
 B tell how much people spend   
 C tell the number of people
- 8 The camera developed by Sony waits for people to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A look natural  B smile   
 C stand still
- 9 Facial recognition \_\_\_\_\_ animals in the future.  
 A will definitely help   
 B may be able to help   
 C is unlikely to help

Example: Face recognition in *Facebook* is used

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A to tell us who our friends are   
 B to tell us who our family are   
 C to identify people in our photos

- 1 Every month people upload \_\_\_\_\_ photos onto *Facebook*.  
 A more than four billion  B 36 million   
 C fewer than four billion

## 6 Reading and Writing **B**

2 Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false).

Example: Face recognition is new for *Facebook* users.

F

- 1 The police often use face recognition to identify criminals. \_\_\_\_
- 2 Most people are worried that photos are kept in a database. \_\_\_\_
- 3 We don't usually know if we are being identified by face recognition technology. \_\_\_\_
- 4 People can be identified even in bad light. \_\_\_\_
- 5 It's unlikely that face recognition will be used for business in the future. \_\_\_\_
- 6 Face recognition technology can now be used on all animals. \_\_\_\_

6

Reading total  15

### WRITING

Write a review of a film you have enjoyed / not enjoyed. Include any factual information you know about it and say why you liked / disliked it. (140–180 words)

Writing total  10

Reading and Writing total  25

## 6 Listening and Speaking **B**

### LISTENING

1 Listen to the film review. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- 1 *Vertigo* was made in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A 1948  B 1968  C 1958
- 2 The character, Scottie, used to be a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A detective  B composer   
 C crime writer
- 3 The writer of the review doesn't think that the plot is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A simple  B well written   
 C complex
- 4 A famous part of the film happens \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A on a street  B on top of a tower   
 C inside a church
- 5 Some critics were \_\_\_\_\_ about the film when it was first released.  
 A positive  B negative   
 C disappointing

5

2 Listen to five conversations about a film quiz. Match the conversations (1–5) with what the speakers are talking about (A–E).

- Conversation 1   
 Conversation 2   
 Conversation 3   
 Conversation 4   
 Conversation 5

- A who someone might be from part of a photo  
 B where something was made  
 C what kind of film something is  
 D where someone is from  
 E who directed something

5

Listening total  10

### SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now ask your partner these questions.

- When / last go to the cinema? What / see?
- What / think about dubbed films? Why?
- prefer comedies / action films?
- Which country / you think / make / best films?
- What / closest friend / look like?

2 Listen to your partner talking about cinema. Do you agree with him / her?

3 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'Celebrity culture has made people too worried about their appearance these days.'

Speaking total  15

Listening and Speaking total  25

**Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation****GRAMMAR**

- 1**
- 1 are released
  - 2 had already been deleted
  - 3 to be / being judged
  - 4 is being cleaned
  - 5 will be told / 'll be told / 's going to be told
  - 6 was spent
  - 7 is / 's based
  - 8 has been closed
  - 9 is still seen
  - 10 was directed
  - 11 to be met
  - 12 have / 've been chosen

- 2**
- 1 must
  - 2 can't
  - 3 might
  - 4 can't
  - 5 might
  - 6 must
  - 7 must
  - 8 can't

**VOCABULARY**

- 3**
- 1 location
  - 2 effects
  - 3 sequel
  - 4 dubbed
  - 5 horror
  - 6 soundtracks
  - 7 subtitles
  - 8 extras
  - 9 plot
  - 10 fiction

- 4**
- 1 fingers
  - 2 taste
  - 3 ears
  - 4 bit
  - 5 nod
  - 6 hair
  - 7 staring
  - 8 stomach
  - 9 clapped
  - 10 whistle

**PRONUNCIATION**

- 5**
- 1 stare
  - 2 head
  - 3 lips
  - 4 bite
  - 5 nose
- 6**
- 1 hi|sto|ri|cal
  - 2 re|view
  - 3 au|di|ence
  - 4 di|rec|ted
  - 5 sub|ti|tles

**Reading and Writing****READING**

- 1**
- 1 B
  - 2 A
  - 3 C
  - 4 B
  - 5 A
  - 6 C
  - 7 B
  - 8 A
  - 9 B

- 2**
- 1 F
  - 2 T
  - 3 F
  - 4 F
  - 5 F
  - 6 F

**WRITING**

Student's own answers.

**Task completion:** The task is fully completed and the answer easy to understand. (4 marks)

**Grammar:** The student uses appropriate structures to achieve the task. Minor errors do not obscure the meaning. (3 marks)

**Vocabulary:** The student uses a sufficient range of words and phrases to communicate the message clearly. (3 marks)

**Listening and Speaking****LISTENING**

- 1 1 B  
2 B  
3 A  
4 C  
5 B

- 2 1 E  
2 D  
3 B  
4 C  
5 A

**SPEAKING****Interactive communication and oral production:**

The student communicates effectively with his / her partner, asking and answering simple questions, and where necessary initiating conversation, and responding. The student uses appropriate strategies to complete the task successfully. (5 marks)

**Grammar and Vocabulary:** The student uses a sufficient range of vocabulary and structure to communicate clearly. Minor occasional errors do not impede communication. (5 marks)

**Pronunciation:** The student's intonation, stress, and articulation of sounds make the message clear and comprehensible. (5 marks)

**Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation****GRAMMAR**

- 1**
- 1 must
  - 2 might
  - 3 must
  - 4 can't
  - 5 must
  - 6 can't
  - 7 can't
  - 8 might
- 2**
- 1 is still seen
  - 2 to be / being judged
  - 3 to be met
  - 4 is / 's based
  - 5 is being cleaned
  - 6 has been closed
  - 7 was directed
  - 8 was spent
  - 9 had already been deleted
  - 10 are released
  - 11 have / 've been chosen
  - 12 will be told / 'll be told / 's going to be told

**VOCABULARY**

- 3**
- 1 whistle
  - 2 nod
  - 3 bit
  - 4 ears
  - 5 stomach
  - 6 fingers
  - 7 staring
  - 8 clapped
  - 9 hair
  - 10 taste
- 4**
- 1 plot
  - 2 sequel
  - 3 extras
  - 4 horror
  - 5 location
  - 6 fiction
  - 7 soundtracks
  - 8 effects
  - 9 dubbed
  - 10 subtitles

**PRONUNCIATION**

- 5**
- 1 au|di|ence
  - 2 di|rec|ted
  - 3 re|view
  - 4 sub|ti|tles
  - 5 hi|sto|ri|cal
- 6**
- 1 bite
  - 2 lips
  - 3 stare
  - 4 nose
  - 5 head

**Reading and Writing****READING**

- 1**
- 1 A
  - 2 B
  - 3 B
  - 4 A
  - 5 C
  - 6 A
  - 7 C
  - 8 B
  - 9 B
- 2**
- 1 T
  - 2 F
  - 3 T
  - 4 T
  - 5 F
  - 6 F

**WRITING**

Student's own answers.

**Task completion:** The task is fully completed and the answer easy to understand. (4 marks)

**Grammar:** The student uses appropriate structures to achieve the task. Minor errors do not obscure the meaning. (3 marks)

**Vocabulary:** The student uses a sufficient range of words and phrases to communicate the message clearly. (3 marks)

**Listening and Speaking****LISTENING**

- 1 1 C  
2 A  
3 A  
4 B  
5 B

- 2 1 A  
2 C  
3 E  
4 D  
5 B

**SPEAKING****Interactive communication and oral production:**

The student communicates effectively with his / her partner, asking and answering simple questions, and where necessary initiating conversation, and responding. The student uses appropriate strategies to complete the task successfully. (5 marks)

**Grammar and Vocabulary:** The student uses a sufficient range of vocabulary and structure to communicate clearly. Minor occasional errors do not impede communication. (5 marks)

**Pronunciation:** The student's intonation, stress, and articulation of sounds make the message clear and comprehensible. (5 marks)

## FILE 6

### Listening 1

**Presenter** Tonight we're talking about the film recently voted the most popular movie of all time. It was made back in the 1950s, in 1958 to be precise. So, what's the film and why is it so popular today? Well it's a classic thriller directed by Alfred Hitchcock, and it is of course, *Vertigo*.

The film stars James Stewart as 'Scottie', an ex-detective, who has been forced to retire because of health problems (including vertigo). In the film he's hired as a private detective to follow a woman, played by Kim Novak, who's been behaving strangely.

The thriller, based on a novel written by a French crime writer, is set in San Francisco and is beautifully filmed partly on location, as the hero follows the woman through the streets of the city.

The plot of *Vertigo* was described by Hitchcock as 'boy meets girl, boy loses girl, boy meets girl again, boy loses girl again', but in fact it's a very complex film which needs to be watched several times to be fully understood. If you haven't seen it, I don't want to tell you too much about what happens, but let's just say there's some romance and there are a couple of murders. One of the most famous scenes takes place on top of a church tower.

The film is shot using a special camera effect (now known as the '*Vertigo* effect') which creates a confusion between fantasy and reality, and which reflects Scottie's mental state. The powerful soundtrack, written by Bernard Herrman, also adds to the strange atmosphere. Although it received some negative reviews when it was first released, the film has since become more popular among critics than perhaps any other of Hitchcock's films.

Like many thousands of people who chose this as their favourite film, I believe that Hitchcock has never been beaten as the greatest creator of suspense and mystery.

## FILE 6

### Listening 2

1

**Chloe** Have you seen this quiz about films? In the first part, you have to recognize the actors by the part of the body.

**Lars** Let's have a look ... oh that one's easy. I think that must be Daniel Craig's neck and shoulders. What about this close-up of someone's mouth?

**Chloe** Well, it's obviously a woman ... and someone with perfect teeth.

**Lars** Ah! I recognize that smile. It must be Julia Roberts.

2

**Chloe** Do you know anything about this film?

**Lars** No, but from the picture it might be a horror film because that man has scary eyes! Or it may be an action movie because several people are running about with guns. It definitely looks violent.

**Chloe** Yes, but it can't be a serious horror film. It just looks too silly to me. I think it's probably a comedy.

3

**Lars** Can you remember who made the *Star Wars* films?

**Chloe** Wasn't it Steven Spielberg?

**Lars** No, the only science-fiction film he's ever made was *E.T.*

**Chloe** But didn't he make *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*?

**Lars** Oh, yeah. You're right.

**Chloe** I know. It was George Lucas.

4

**Chloe** What nationality is this actor?

**Lars** Well, the previous actor who played Zorro was Antonio Banderas. It might be another Spanish actor.

**Chloe** No, I think it's Gael García Bernal, the Mexican actor.

**Lars** Oh, yes, he's excellent.

5

**Chloe** Do you know where *The English Patient* was filmed?

**Lars** I know the story's set in Italy and Egypt, and I think they shot it in both places, although I heard they filmed some of the Egyptian scenes in Italy! For example, I think they used a hotel in Venice to represent the hotel in Cairo.

**Chloe** That's probably true. Apparently, the old Cairo hotel was destroyed in the 1950s!