

7 Basics

Vocabulary

Films

director film a scene film star plot producer release a film screen script
soundtrack special effects star in a film stunt stuntman / stuntwoman win an award

1 Complete the film words with vowels.

- d i r e c t o r
- st__ntm__n
 - f__lm st__r
 - scr____n
 - pl__t
 - sp__c____l__ff__cts
 - w__n__n__w__rd
 - s____ndtr__ck
 - r__l____s__ __ f__lm

2 Find eight film words in the word snake.



3 Circle the correct word for each definition.

a famous actor
film star / producer

- the words of a film
script / award
- a dangerous action in a film
stunt / scene
- the music of a film
special effects / soundtrack
- the story of a film
plot / script
- you watch a film on this
soundtrack / screen
- a person who creates a film
producer / stuntman
- unusual sights and sounds in a film
soundtrack / special effects

4 Circle the odd one out.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| film star | stuntwoman | screen |
| 1 script | soundtrack | release |
| 2 director | producer | special effects |
| 3 film a scene | release a film | plot |

5 Look at the pictures and circle the correct answers.



- ... a scene
a) **film** b) star



- 1 ... a film
a) release b) win



- 2 ... in a film
a) star b) film



- 3 ... an award
a) win b) star in



- 4 ... a film
a) win b) direct

6 What are they talking about? Circle the correct words.

It's a really good story with a twist at the end.
plot / star

- I loved Johnny Depp and Keira Knightley in *Pirates of the Caribbean*.
film stars / producers
- I loved the music in *The Hunger Games*.
special effects / soundtrack
- The biggest one in the world is 73 metres wide and 18 metres high.
screen / script
- I was surprised that Richard Linklater didn't get an Oscar this year.
scene / award
- What's the date for the new *James Bond* film?
release / film
- Eddie Redmayne got an Oscar for *The Theory of Everything*.
star in a film / win an award

7 Basics

Suffixes

advertisement argument celebration connection decoration development education
 enjoyment equipment excitement movement possession prediction suggestion

1 Write nouns ending in *-ion* or *-ment* from these verbs.

verbs	nouns
advertise	<u>advertisement</u>
1 decorate	_____
2 enjoy	_____
3 equip	_____
4 possess	_____
5 excite	_____
6 suggest	_____
7 develop	_____
8 predict	_____

2 Match the verbs in the box with the nouns.

advertise argue celebrate connect
 develop educate move predict

education	<u>educate</u>
1 argument	_____
2 celebration	_____
3 movement	_____
4 development	_____
5 connection	_____
6 prediction	_____
7 advertisement	_____

3 Match the pictures with the words in the box.

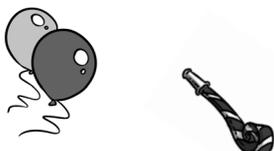
celebration decoration equipment prediction



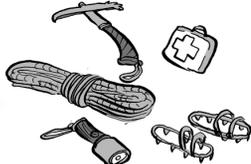
prediction



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____

4 What are the sentences about? Circle the correct words.

'The Government should ban cars in the centre of London.'

'No. That's a ridiculous idea.'

argument / education

1 Buy Meow! It's a new cat food and cats love it!

enjoyment / advertisement

2 Why don't we go for a picnic by the river?

decoration / suggestion

3 When I leave school, I want to study medicine.

equipment / education

4 We must help African countries to fight malaria.

development / prediction

5 Trains from platform 2 are for London only.

excitement / connection

6 Can I borrow your tent and your camping things, please?

equipment / decoration

7 My aunt is happy when she is working in her garden.

celebration / enjoyment

5 Complete the sentences with the nouns in the box.

argument celebration connection
 decoration movement possession ~~prediction~~

There's a prediction that there will be a hotel on Mars by 2050.

1 Your room needs some _____ for the party tonight.

2 This ring was my grandma's. It's my favourite _____.

3 I couldn't get a good _____ when I phoned Dave. The line was very bad.

4 The whole family came for our wedding anniversary _____.

5 Alice and Jess had a terrible _____ yesterday.

6 A _____ behind caught her attention and she stopped.

7 Basics

Grammar

will

Affirmative		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	will / 'll	go to school tomorrow.
Negative		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	will not / won't	go to school tomorrow.
Questions		
Will	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	go to school tomorrow?
Short answers		
Yes, / No,	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	will. / won't.

1 Write the sentences with the contracted forms of will ('ll) or will not (won't).

Nobody will ever forget the scene.

Nobody'll ever forget the scene.

1 It's a very sad film. You will definitely cry.

2 It's terrifying, and I know you will be scared.

be going to

Affirmative		
I am ('m) He / She / It is ('s) We / You / They are ('re)	going to	ask him.
Negative		
I am not ('m not) He / She / It is not (isn't) We / You / They are not (aren't)	going to	ask him.
Questions		
Am I Is he / she / it Are you / we / they	going to	ask him?

Short answers		
Yes,	I he / she / it we / you / they	am. is. are.
No,	I he / she / it we / you / they	'm not. isn't. aren't.

2 Circle the correct answers.

I ... train as a cameraman when I leave school.

a) am going to b) is going to

1 Why are you holding that camera? ... make a film of us?

a) Are you going to b) Is you going to

2 Angie and Colin want to go to the States. ... to travel from the East Coast to the West.

a) He is going b) They are going

3 I don't like Angelina Jolie, so I ... see her new film.

a) am not going to b) are not going to

4 Is Harry going to eat a sandwich? No, ...

a) he is. b) he isn't.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of be going to and the verbs in brackets.

I'm not hungry. I am not going to eat (not eat) anything.

1 What are you _____ (do) when you leave school?

2 The jeans in that shop are too expensive. She's _____ (not buy) them.

3 Are you _____ (have) a party on your next birthday?

4 That man can't drive. Look at him. He's _____ (crash) his car.

Present continuous

4 Complete the dialogue with the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Chris I am doing (do) lots this weekend. On Friday evening, I ⁽¹⁾ _____ (meet) Linda for a pizza at seven. Then we ⁽²⁾ _____ (go) to the cinema. On Saturday, my cousins ⁽³⁾ _____ (come) to lunch.

Kay What ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (you do) on Saturday evening?

Chris I ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (take) my cousins to the new cinema.

Kay ⁽⁶⁾ _____ (your sister go) with you as well?

Chris No, she ⁽⁷⁾ _____ (not come with us).

First conditional

Situation (if clause)	Consequence
If I become rich one day,	I'll go to Antarctica.
If he doesn't pass his exams,	he won't go on holiday.
Consequence	Situation (if clause)
I'll go to Antarctica	if I become rich one day.
He won't go on holiday	if he doesn't pass his exams.

1 Complete the sentences with the first conditional form of the verbs in brackets.

- If you do (do) the washing up, I'll give you these chocolates.
- If she _____ (not go) to bed now, she won't win the competition tomorrow.
 - If you _____ (not write) it down, you won't remember that number.
 - If we _____ (sit) in the front room, we will hear them.
 - If you _____ (have) a party tomorrow, I'll make the food.
 - If I _____ (not call) you today, I'll send you an email.
 - If they _____ (not go) shopping, they won't spend a lot of money.

2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

'll arrive 'll miss won't be
won't become ~~won't get up~~ won't go

- If we go to bed late tonight, we _____ won't get up in the morning.
- If we get up late tomorrow, we _____ at school late.
 - If we arrive at school late, we _____ the exam.
 - If we miss the exam, we probably _____ to university.
 - If I don't go to university, I _____ a doctor.
 - If I don't become a doctor, I _____ happy!

3 Circle the correct words.

- If it rains / will rain tomorrow, we won't go for a picnic.
- Will you write to me if I **give** / **will give** you my email address?
 - If we **win** / **will win** this match, we'll be in the finals.
 - If the new James Bond film comes to our cinema, I **go** / **'ll go** and see it.
 - How **does** / **will** Sandy get back tonight if she can't find a taxi?
 - I **am** / **will be** surprised if this film gets an award.
 - Do you** / **Will you** make dinner tonight if I do the shopping?
 - If I hear that song one more time, I **scream** / **will scream**!

4 Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1 We will miss the train | <u>e</u> |
| 2 If you tell me that secret, | ___ |
| 3 She will fall off her horse | ___ |
| 4 If you lend me £20, | ___ |
| 5 Will you talk to Alex | ___ |
| 6 How long will she stay in California | ___ |
- a if she goes to the States this summer?
b if she doesn't ride more slowly.
c I'll give it back tomorrow.
d I won't tell anyone else.
e if we don't leave now.
f if he's at the party?

EXTRA!

5 Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

- If I don't have any homework to do tonight ...
I'll go to see my best friend.
- If the weather is good this weekend ...

 - If I win a lot of money in a lottery this week ...

 - If I wake up late tomorrow ...

 - If it rains this evening ...

Language reference

will

We use *will* or *won't* when we're sure about something in the future – it's definite. We often use *think*, *hope*, and *expect* with *will* and *won't* to express an opinion.

- I think the future will be very difficult for young people.

To form affirmative sentences we use *will* + infinitive without *to*.

- People will go on holiday in space in the future.

To form negative sentences we use *won't* + infinitive without *to*.

- I won't pay that price for a room.

The form is the same for all persons. We don't use the *-s* in the third person.

- He will open a hotel. ✓
- He wills open a hotel. ✗

We normally use the contractions *'ll* (not *will*) and *won't* (not *will not*) when we speak.

We use *definitely*, *probably*, *perhaps* and *it's possible that* with *will* to say how certain something is.

- We'll definitely come to see you next week.

be going to

We use *be going to* to talk about plans and intentions in the future.

- Next month she is going to travel to China.

We also use *be going to* to make predictions about the future, especially when we have evidence for the prediction.

- Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain!

To form sentences we use *subject* + *be going to* + infinitive without *to*.

- She's going to spend six weeks in space.

In short answers, we don't repeat *going to* + infinitive without *to*.

- 'Are you going to stay at that hotel?' 'Yes, I am.'

Present continuous for the future

We use the present continuous to talk about future arrangements or plans that have already been confirmed.

- Tomorrow, I'm flying to Alicante. I bought the tickets last week.

First conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about possible situations and their consequences.

To form first conditional sentences, we use *if* + subject + present simple for the situation, and subject + *'ll* / *won't* + infinitive without *to* for the consequence. We can put the situation first, or we can put the consequence first. If the situation comes first, we put a comma.

- If we have time, we'll send you a postcard.

We don't put a comma if the consequence comes first.

- We'll see a lot of whales if we're lucky.

Wordlist

Films

director	_____
film a scene	_____
film star	_____
plot	_____
producer	_____
release a film	_____
screen	_____
script	_____
soundtrack	_____
special effects	_____
star in a film	_____
stunt	_____
stuntman / stuntwoman	_____
win an award	_____

Noun suffixes

advertisement	_____
argument	_____
celebration	_____
connection	_____
decoration	_____
development	_____
education	_____
enjoyment	_____
equipment	_____
excitement	_____
movement	_____
possession	_____
prediction	_____
suggestion	_____