**UNIT 8: FILMS**

**A. GRAMMAR - NGỮ PHÁP**

**I. ALTHOUGH, DESPITE/ IN SPITE OF- Mặc dù**

***1. Cấu trúc***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Câu khẳng định | * Although + Clause, Clause.
* Despite/ In spite of + N/ N phrase, Clause.
 |
| Câu phủ định | * Although + Clause (phủ định), Clause

Although + Clause, Clause (phủ định)* Despite/ In spite of + N, Clause (phủ định)

Despite/ In spite of + N phrase, Clause (phủ định)Despite/ In spite of+not + N phrase, Clause. |

***2. Cách dùng***

 Chúng ta sử dụng *although, despite/ in spite of*để diễn tả sự đối lập của hai sự việc hiện tượng trong cùng một câu.

 **Ví dụ:**

* Although he is so young, he performs excellently. (*Mặc dù anh ấy rất trẻ, nhưng anh ấy thể hiện rất xuất sắc* - Có thể thấy mệnh đề 1 có sự đối lập với mệnh đề 2, tuổi tác trẻ đồng nghĩa với việc thiếu kinh nghiệm và có sự đối lập với việc thể hiện xuất sắc, yêu cầu nhiều kinh nghiệm.)
* **Despite/ In spite of**being so young, he performs excellently. (*Mặc dù còn rất trẻ, nhưng anh ấy thể hiện rất xuất sắc* - Có nghĩa tương tự như mệnh đề sửdụng Although, nhưng cấu trúc dạng despite/ in spite of chỉ đi với một cụm Danh từ đi ngay sau nó.)
* **Despite/ In spite of** his young age, he performs excellently. (Tương tự như trên, nhưng đi ngay sau despite/ in spite of là một Danh từ).

***3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết***

* Trong câu xuất hiện các trạng từ: although, though, even though, despite, in spite of...
* Trong câu chỉ xuất hiện phủ định ở một mệnh đề và không xuất hiện liên từ "but".

***4. Lỗi thường hay gặp khi sử dụng cấu trúc although, despite/ in spite of***

* Mặc dù có ý nghĩa giống nhau, nhưng cách sử dụng của although là khác so với despite/ in spite of. Chúng ta cần nhớ: ngay sau *although (though/ even though)*là một Clause, còn sau *Despite/ In spite of*thì bắt buộc phải là một N hoặc N phrase.
* Trong câu sử dụng cấu trúc *although, despite/ in spite of*không sử dụng liên từ *but*, cho dù dịch sang Tiếng Việt vẫn là *Mặc dù..., nhưng...*

**II. HOWEVER, NEVERTHELESS - Tuy nhiên**

***1. Cấu trúc***

* Clause 1. **However/Nevertheless**, Clause 2.
* Clause 1; **however**, Clause 2.

 **Ví dụ:**

* I am good at English. However, I study Math so bad.
* She used to live in Ha Noi. Nevertheless, she is living in New York now.

***2. Cách dùng chính***

* Dùng để diễn tả hai câu có nội dung đối lập nhau.

 **Ví dụ:**

* John used to be a bully. However, he is the most humorous and generous guy in my company now. *(John từng là một kẻ chuyên đi bắt nạt người khác. Tuy nhiên, anh ta bây giờ là người vui tính và tốt bụng nhất trong công ty của tôi.)*
* My family is poor. However, my parents always try to earn as much money as possible for my university education. *(Gia đình của tôi là nghèo. Tuy nhiên, bố mẹ tối luôn cố gắng kiếm nhiều tiền nhất có thể để tôi có thể học đại học).*
* My grandfather is a strict man. Nevertheless, he is the kindest person I have ever known.*(Ông tôi là một ngưòi đàn ông nghiêm khắc. Tuy nhiên, ông là người tốt bụng nhất mà tôi từng biết đến.)*
* I really love animals. Nevertheless, I only like raising loyal ones. *(Tôi thực sự rất yêu quý động vật. Tuy nhiên tôi chỉ thích nuôi những con vật trung thành.)*

***3. Dấu hiệu nhận biết***

* Trong câu xuất hiện các trạng từ sau: however, nevertheless ...
* Nghĩa của hai câu được đề cập là đối lập với nhau.

**B. VOCABULARY - TỪ VỰNG**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Từ mới** | **Nghĩa** |
| actor/ actress | diễn viên nam/ nữ |
| animation | phim hoạt họa |
| critic | bình phẩm |
| direct | làm đạo diễn (phim,...) |
| entertaining | thú vị, làm vừa lòng |
| gripping | hấp dẫn, thú vị |
| hilarious | vui nhộn, hài hước |
| horror film | phim kinh dị |
| must-see | phim hấp dẫn cần xem |
| plot | cốt truyện |
| posters | áp phích quảng cáo |
| recommend | giới thiệu, tiến cử |
| scary | làm sợ hãi, rung rợn |
| science-fiction (sci-fi) | khoa học viễn tưởng |
| star | đóng vai chính, ngôi sao |
| survey | cuộc khảo sát |
| thriller | phim li kì, giật gân |
| violent | có nhiều cảnh bạo lực |

**C. EXERCISES - BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH**

**I. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.**

1. It’s a book and I’m every time I start reading it. (bore)

2. I was very in the lesson because our teacher is very in history. (interest)

3. We were all very about the school trip but it wasn’t an trip at all. (excite)

4. Studying for exams is very . I get when I open my school books. (tire)

5. My friend is a very sort of person but he hates doing activities. (relax)

**II. Complete the conversations with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.**

1. **A:** Was it a good film?

 **B:** No, it wasn’t very (interest) . In fact, it was really (bore) .

2. **A:** I’m always very (tire) after a day at work. I can’t do anything in the evening.

 **B:** Why don’t you watch a film?

 **A:** I always fall asleep. Sometimes, I put on the most (excite) film that I really want to see but I always fall asleep

3. **A:** I’m an actor. Acting is a very (tire) job. It isn’t (relax) at all. Are you (relax) ?

 **B:** No way. I’m a worker.

**III. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives inthe box.**

*bore (x2) excite interest relax tire*

1. I’m . I have nothing to do.

2. “Do you think yoga is ?” - “Oh, yes. It’s great. All my problems go after an hour of yoga.”

3. I’m .I didn’t sleep last night.

4. The film was . Nothing happened.

5. Ben was very about his birthday presents. He woke up at 5 a.m. and wanted to open them then.

6. This is a very book about the history of the cinema. I’m learning a lot.

**VI. Complete the sentences, using *although, despite, in spite of, however,* or *nevertheless.* Sometimes, two answers are possible.**

1. it was raining heavily, he went out without a raincoat.

2. My father is very busy. , he is always willing to give a hand with the housework.

3. Some English words have the same pronunciation they are spelled differently, for example, *dear* and *deer.*

4. I was cold and wet. , Bob put on his swimming suit and went to the beach.

5. I think I did OK in my speech last night I’d had almost no sleep for 24 hours.

6. Carol arrived at the meeting I asked her not to be there.

7. The sky was grey and cloudy. , we went to the beach.

8. It looks like they’re going to succeed their present difficulties.

9. there was no electricity, I was able to read because I had a candle.

10. I heard the telephone ring, I didn’t answer it.

**V. Rewrite the sentences, using the words in the brackets. Change other words if necessary.**

1. I couldn’t sleep. I was tired. (in spite of)

2. They have little money. They are happy. (despite)

3. My foot was hurt. I managed to walk to the nearest village. (although)

4. We planned to visit Petronasin the afternoon. We could not afford the fee. (however)

5. I got very wet in the rain. I had an umbrella. (although)

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**III. Read the film review, and then answer the questions.**

 *A Kid in King Arthur’s Court* is directed by Michael Gottlieb. The main character in the film is a teenager called Calvin Fuller. Calvin is played by Thomas Ian Nicholas. This film is a modem retelling of Mark Twain’s classic book Connecticut Yankee.

 Calvin lives in California, USA. He is a very shy boy and he is not very goodat sports. At the beginning of the film, Calvin is playing baseball when there is a terrible earthquake. A hole opens in the ground and Calvin falls through it. He lands in the past, in the time of King Arthur.

 Calvin meets King Arthur and Merlin, the wizard. King Arthur is played by Joss Ackland and Merlin is played by Ron Moody. They think that Calvin is amazing because he plays them modem music on his CD player and he shows them how to make rollerblades and a mountain bike. Calvin is trained to be a knight and he becomes more confident. Calvin helps King Arthur to beat his enemy, Lord Belasco, and then Merlin sends Calvin back to the future. Calvin finds himself back in the baseball game, but this time he wins the game.

 The special effects in *A Kid in King Arthur's Court* are very good. Michael Gottlieb is a great director and the actors’ performances are good. The film is funny and exciting. It’s a comedy, a drama, and an action film all in one.

1. What type is the film *“A Kid in King Arthur* ’s *Court”?*

2. Who is the main character? By whom is it played?

3. Who is the director of the film? Is he a good director?

4. What is Calvin doing when the earthquake happens?

5. How can he land in the time of King Arthur?

6. Why do King Arthur and Merlin think that Calvin is amazing?

7. Who is Calvin trained to become?

8. What does Calvin do to help King Arthur?

9. How can Calvin come back to the present time?

10. How are the special effects in the film?

**TEST**

**I. Find the word which has a different sound in the part underlined.**

1. **A.**picked **B.**clicked **C.**promised **D.**delivered

2. **A.**wanted **B.**developed **C.**needed **D.**included

3. **A.**jumped **B.**loved **C.**washed **D.**liked

4. **A.**actor **B.**acting **C.**address **D.**action

5. **A.**long **B.**boring **C.**shocked **D.**comedy

**II. Find which word does not belong to each group.**

6. **A.**interesting **B.**exhausting **C.**tired **D.**exciting

7. **A.** actor **B.**comedy **C.**director **D.**editor

8. **A.**entertaining **B.**exciting **C.**shocking **D.**acting

9. **A.**despite **B.**in spite of **C.**because of **D.**although

10. **A.**plot **B.**documentary **C.**horror **D.**thriller

**III. Choose the correct answer.**

11. A is a film that shows real life events or stories.

 **A.**action **B.**documentary **C.**thriller **D.**comedy

12. I found the book so that I couldn’t put it down.

 **A.**gripping **B.**boring **C.**tiring **D.**shocking

13. A is a film that tries to make audiences laugh.

 **A.**horror **B.**sci-fi **C.**comedy **D.**documentary

14. The end of the film was so that many people cried.

 **A.**shocking **B.**moving **C.**exciting **D.**boring

15. Mr. Bean’s Holiday is a film - I was laughing from beginning to end.

 **A.**hilarious **B.**violent **C.**scary **D.**moving

16. they spent a lot of money on the film, it wasn’t a big success.

 **A.**However **B.**Nevertheless **C.**When **D.**Although

17. Last night, I didn’t go to bed early being very tired.

 **A.**despite of **B.**in spite of **C.**although **D.**because of

18. Not many people went to see the film; ,it received good reviews from critics.

 **A.**however **B.**despite **C.**but **D.**although

19. We found the plot of the film .

 **A.**bored **B.**boring **C.**interested **D.**acting

20. We were with the latest film of that director.

 **A.**satisfy **B.**satisfying **C.**satisfactory **D.**satisfied

**IV. Complete the sentences, using *although, despite, in spite of, however,* or *nevertheless.* Sometimes, two answers are possible.**

21. difficulties, the firemen managed to save many people who were caught in the fire.

22. he got top marks at high school, he never went to university.

23. She failed the test she studied hard.

24. Everyone thought she would accept the offer. , she turned it down.

25. We enjoyed our holiday the rain.

**V. Rewrite the sentences, using the words in the brackets. Change other words in the sentence if necessary.**

26. The new restaurant looks good. It seems to have few customers. (however)

27. We had planned to walk right round the lake. The heavy rain made this impossible. (although)

28. I’ve been too busy to answer my email. I’ll do it soon. (nevertheless)

29. Mary was sick. She didn’t leave the meeting until it ended.(despite)

30. We live in the same sweet. We rarely see each other, (in spite of)

**VI. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

 *action animated comedy horror western*

 *musical romance film science-fiction drama*

31. We are going to the cinema to see a .

32. A is a play in a theatre or on television or radio, or plays and actinggenerally.

33. There are always cowboys in a .

34. I love films. They’re very exciting.

35. Have you ever seen this ? It’s really funny.

*36. Dracula* is the best film I’ve ever seen.

37. My favourite films have beings from Mars.

38. I watched this last week. The singing and dancing are great.

39. The *Lion King* is an excellent film. I love cartoons.

40. He falls in love with a pretty girl. It’s a beautiful .

**VII. Fill in each blank in the conversation with ONE suitable word.**

 *Mai:* We’re going to (41) a movie this weekend. Willyou (42) with us?

 *Hoa:* That’s a good idea. Yes, I’d love (43) .

 *Mai:* There’s a good movie (44) at the ThangLoiCinema (45) Saturday evening.

 *Hoa:* Where would you like to meet?

 Mai: Let’s meet (46) Lan’s house, and we all go to thecinema together.

 *Hoa:* Do you also (47) Lanto go to the cinema?

 *Mai:* Yes. Can we go to her house (48) seven o’clock?

 *Hoa:* OK. I’ll (49) you then. Bye.

 *Mai:* OK. (50) .

**VIII. Number the lines of the conversation in the correct order from 51 to 60. The first (0) has been done for you as an example.**

 **🞏 A/ Linda:** Well, let’s go to the cinema! What’s on, do you know?

 **🞏 B/ Tara:** 7.30. Yeah, perfect. Well, why don’t we have drink first, then go at 7.30?

 **0 C/ Linda:** Tara, do you want to go out tomorrow night?

 **🞏 D/ Tara:** Yeah, great. I love Johnny Depp! What time is it on? Have you got anewspaper?

 **🞏 E/ Linda:** Okay, that’s a good idea. Where do you want to meet for a drink?

 **🞏 F/ Linda:** Yeah, here. Erm, let’s see. It’s on at either 7.30 or 9.30. What do you think?

 **🞏 G/ Linda:** OK, Tara. But I haven’t got much money.

 **🞏 H/ Linda:** Mmm, I don’t really like that sort of thing. How about the new Johnny Depp film? My sister saw it last week and she thought it was really good.

 **🞏 I/ Tara:** There’s an old Star Wars film - why don’t we go and see that?

 **🞏 J/ Tara:** How about Macy’s? It’s near the cinema. Let’s meet at about 7.00. Is that OK for you?

 **🞏** **K/ Tara:** Good idea! I feel bored, now. I’d like to do something different.

**IX. Read the film review, and decide whether the statements are true (T), or false (F), and tick the correct box.**

 Have you ever read *Alice In Wonderland,* by Lewis Carol? I did and I really like it. It’s an adventure story full of magic and danger. Yesterday I saw Tim Burton’s version of the film at the cinema.

 This story is about Alice, who is now a teenager. A man wants to marry her, but she runs away and falls downa rabbit hole. She travels to Wonderland, which she has visited before as a child, and meets a lot of amazing characters on her adventures.

 There are a lot of good special effects in the film. The Red Queen, played by Helena Bonham Carter, is very scary, and Johnny Depp is brilliant as the Mad Hatter. He has acted in a lot of films before but this is my favourite one. Mia Waslkowska is good as Alice; this is her first big film and I think she’s going to become a big star!

 Overall, I think this is a good film for teenagers, but it’s a bit long. You should see it if you like fantasy and adventure, but don’t go if you like romances: it’s not a love story.

*Charlie, Manchester, UK*

 **True False**

61. *Wonderland* was directed by Lewis Carol. 🞏 🞏

62. The film is both an adventure story and a love story. 🞏 🞏

63. Alice is still in her childhood. 🞏 🞏

64. Alice has never been to Wonderland before. 🞏 🞏

65. She meets a lot of amazing people in Wonderland. 🞏 🞏

66. The special effects in the films are good. 🞏 🞏

67. The Red Queen is very friendly. 🞏 🞏

68. The Mad Hatter is played by Johnny Depp 🞏 🞏

69. Johnny Depp played his first role in this film. 🞏 🞏

70. The writer of the report thinks that the film is a good film for teenagers. 🞏 🞏