

4 The World of TV

Lesson Link



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1 Listen and Discuss

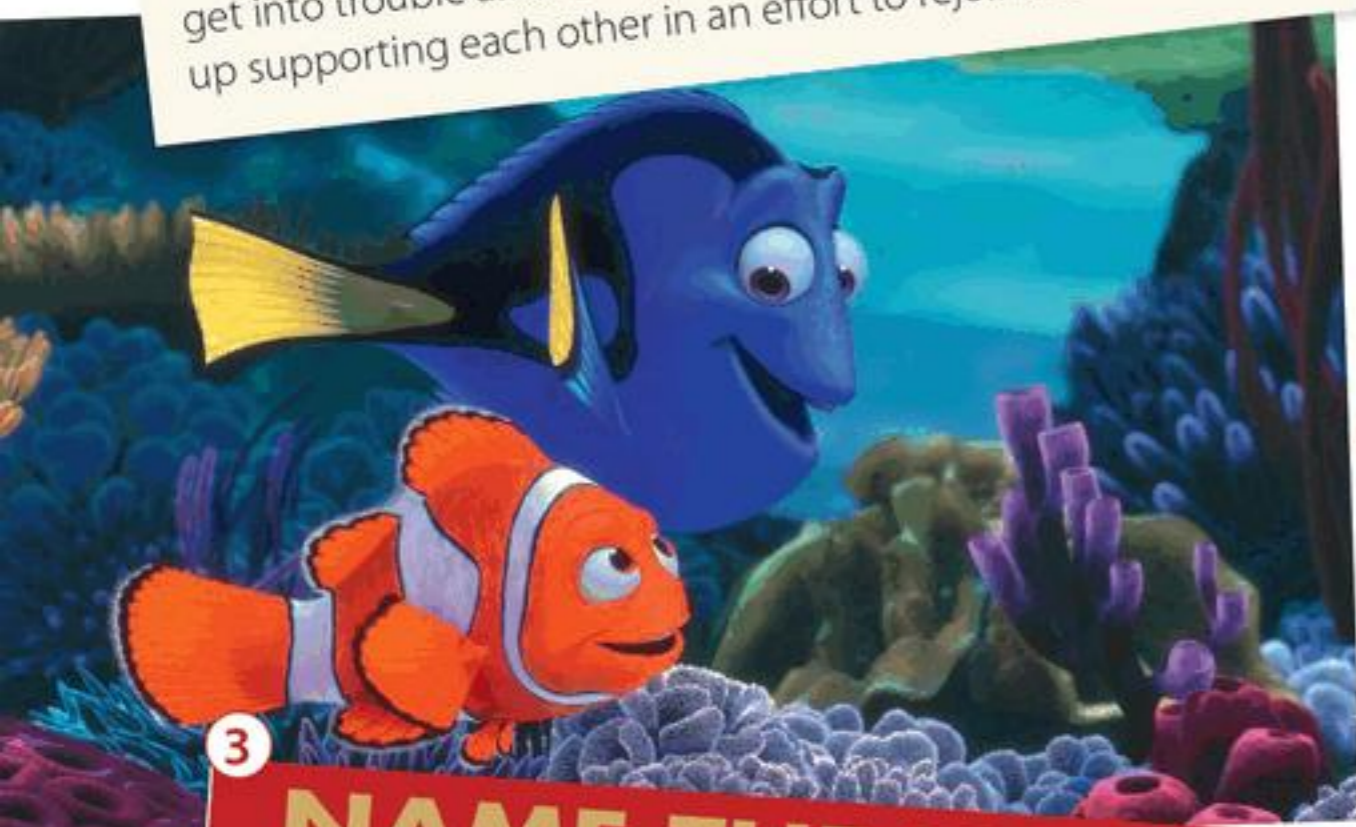
1. What is your favorite TV film? Explain why it is your favorite.
2. Which of the following genres do you like best: animation, comedy, or adventure? Why?
3. What's the worst TV film you have ever seen? Explain.

1 NAME THE TV FILM

About the story: This animated film is about Andy and his idiosyncratic toys. Andy Davis is a little boy whose favorite toy, Woody, a cowboy doll, coordinates a mission with the rest of the toys to try and find out what presents Andy is getting from his parents before they all move to a new house. What Andy doesn't know is that his toys come to life when there is no one around. When Buzz Lightyear, a new toy space ranger, appears, Andy is really taken by him. Woody and Buzz dislike each other intensely as they compete for Andy's attention. But when they get into trouble and nearly get lost during the move, they end up supporting each other in an effort to rejoin the family.

2 NAME THE TV FILM

About the story: This animated film presents the story of a lion cub's journey to adulthood. The cub is the son of a powerful and wise king. But his happy childhood comes to an abrupt end when his evil uncle murders his father and drives him away from the kingdom. The young lion goes into exile in the jungle, where he makes two good friends and lives a carefree life. However, as he gets older, he dreams of his father, who tells him to battle his evil uncle and reclaim his family throne.



3 NAME THE TV FILM

About the story: This animated film is about Marlin, a clownfish that lives in the Great Barrier Reef. Marlin loses his son Nemo when a diver captures him and takes him to a dentist's office, where Nemo finds himself in a tank with other sea creatures. Marlin sets off with Dory, a blue tang fish with short-term memory loss, to rescue him. They travel a great distance, running into sharks, jellyfish, and whales and getting rides on sea turtles. While Marlin and Dory are trying to get to the dentist's office, Nemo and the other sea animals in the dentist's tank are plotting their escape in order to return to Sydney Harbor and their homes.

4 NAME THE TV FILM

About the story: This is a documentary about Bruce Lee's life, career, and untimely death. It reveals a side of Lee unknown to the public, along with the better known qualities of the celebrity—the man that the world knew. Lee had been working on a new project at the time of his death, ironically titled *Game of Death*. Rare camera shots have been included in the documentary according to Lee's own script notes in an attempt to convey his ambitions for the project and his frame of mind toward the end of his life.





5

NAME THE TV FILM

About the story: Based on the real life story of prominent mathematician John Nash, this film portrays Nash's struggle with his delusions caused by a mental condition. Nash starts a seemingly promising academic career and makes a remarkable advancement in "game theory," when he begins having delusions and struggles to maintain control over his mental state. His wife, Alicia, stands by him through years of therapy, and he is eventually able to resume his research and goes on to win the prestigious Nobel Prize.

Answers:

1. Toy Story; 2. The Lion King; 3. Finding Nemo; 4. Bruce Lee; 5. A Beautiful Mind

Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

abrupt	animated	prominent	untimely
delusions	capture	prestigious	idiosyncratic

1. *Finding Nemo* and *Toy Story* are two examples of animated films.
2. The Nobel Prize is the most prestigious award a scientist can win.
3. Geniuses are often quite idiosyncratic individuals. They tend to have unusual behavior and habits.
4. A young actor's untimely death in an accident usually gets wide media coverage.
5. A cameraman's job is to capture the scenes on film.
6. Chris O'Donnell played the part of Hemingway, a prominent American writer.
7. The abrupt ending of the film surprised us.
8. Delusion can sometimes be a symptom of mental instability.

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions.

1. Which TV films use fictional characters?
2. In which TV films are there characters who are allies?
3. In which TV films do the characters take a journey?
4. Which TV films are biographical?

B

1. Animated, science fiction, fantasy films
2. War films, Sci-fi films
3. Adventure, documentary films
4. Documentaries, biographical, drama, epic films.

2 Pair Work

In pairs, create your own clues for one or two TV films or documentaries you have seen. Read the clues to your class and see if they can guess the film or documentary.



3 Grammar

Both...And, Not Only...But Also, Either...Or, Neither...Nor

Both...and, not only...but also, either...or, and neither...nor are all paired conjunctions. They are used to link two words, phrases, or clauses of the same type. For example, nouns are linked with nouns, adjectives are linked with adjectives, and verbs are linked with verbs.

My favorite animated film is **either** *Toy Story* **or** *Simba*.

He is **not only** *hardworking*, **but also** *intelligent*.

When connecting two subjects with *both...and*, be sure to use a plural verb.

Both my father **and** his boss *were* present in the meeting.

When connecting two subjects using *either...or, not only...but also, or neither...nor*, the choice to use a singular or plural verb depends on the subject that is closer to the verb.

Neither my uncle **nor** my brothers *want* to see that documentary.

Neither my brothers **nor** my uncle *wants* to see that documentary.

Independent Clauses with And, But, Or, So, and Yet

An independent clause is a group of words that includes a subject and verb. It expresses a complete thought, and can stand alone as a sentence.

I ordered the engine part online.

Two or more independent clauses can be combined with coordinating conjunction words, like *and, but, or, so, and yet*.

I ordered the engine part online, **but** now I can't find the confirmation number.

The conference hall wasn't air-conditioned, **so** I demanded a refund.

I liked the book, **yet** I hated the DVD film.

Note: When a sentence includes two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction, use a comma before the coordinating conjunction.

A. Complete each sentence with the correct paired conjunction and an idea of your own.

 She arrived with both her brother and her sister.

1. We like neither fast food nor pizza.
2. The university is both prestigious and expensive.
3. He not only plays basketball well, but also football.
4. We're either going to eat pizza or Chinese food.
5. I neither watch TV nor listen to the radio.
6. The policeman not only stopped the crime, but also saved the victim.
7. In the morning, she drinks either coffee or tea.
8. Jack has neither called us nor emailed us.
9. Bruno has both a sore throat and a fever.
10. You can either look for a new job or stay at the job you have.

- Both the Statue of Liberty and the Empire State Building are in New York.
- She not only broke her leg, but she also dislocated her shoulder.

- climbing mount Everest.
- I'll either call you or email you later.
- We're neither angry nor disappointed.
- Both ice and vapor are states of water.

B. Combine each pair of sentences using a paired conjunction.

💡 Jack isn't old enough to vote. Richard isn't old enough to vote.
Neither Jack nor Richard is old enough to vote.

- The Statue of Liberty is in New York. The Empire State Building is in New York.
- She broke her leg. She dislocated her shoulder.
- Bill James didn't succeed in climbing Mount Everest. Charlie Bower didn't succeed in climbing Mount Everest.
- I'll call you later. I'll email you later.
- We're not angry. We're not disappointed.
- Ice is a state of water. Vapor is a state of water.

C. First, match the independent clauses. Then rewrite them as one sentence using a coordinating conjunction and correct punctuation.

💡 You can admit your mistake, or you can just hope no one notices it.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. You can admit your mistake. <u>c</u> | a. She continues to consider her a friend. |
| 2. I told them I'd come over for dinner. <u>f</u> | b. The other lives in Argentina. |
| 3. He's a vegetarian. <u>e</u> | c. You can just hope no one notices it. |
| 4. She's lied to her more than once. <u>a</u> | d. He continues to miss his home in Brazil. |
| 5. One of their children lives in Japan. <u>b</u> | e. He's not going to eat any beef burgers. |
| 6. He's very comfortable in the U.S. <u>d</u> | f. I'm really not feeling well. |

student's
answer

D. Write sentences about the animals using both paired conjunctions and coordinating conjunctions.

💡 Both the cheetah and the ostrich are fast runners.

goldfish	deer	salmon	bear	camel	ostrich	hawk
fox	elephant	snake	penguin	turtle	cheetah	tiger



- C**
- f I told them I'd come over for dinner, but I'm really not feeling well.
 - e He's a vegetarian, so he's not going to eat any beef burgers.

- a She's lied to her more than once, but she continues to consider her a friend.
- b One of their children lives in Japan, and the other lives in Argentina.
- d He's very comfortable in the U.S., but he continues to miss his home in Brazil.



4 Conversation



Adel: That was such a fantastic basketball game on TV.

Fahd: You *must* be joking.

Adel: Why? Didn't you like it?

Fahd: I thought it was a terrible game. The whole thing was *just* awful.

Adel: What didn't you like about it?

Fahd: For one thing, the Bulls' key player missed every easy shot. It really bothered me throughout the entire game.

Adel: Well, you're right about *that*. But what else didn't you like?

Fahd: I thought their uniforms were ridiculous. I found the whole idea of the Bulls' players wearing cowhide tops *hard to swallow*.

Adel: I don't agree at all. The whole idea is to stand out in the game. The tops are not real cowhide. It's fake cowhide.

Fahd: I'm not sure they were fake. Think of all the poor animals they took the hides from. They must believe that the poor animals are *a dime a dozen*. Anyway, by the end of the game, I started to *doze off*.

Adel: We seem to have very different tastes in basketball and uniforms. Maybe next time we get together we should just go out to a restaurant.

Fahd: I couldn't agree more.

About the Conversation

1. What did Adel like about the game?
2. What did Fahd dislike about the players?

Real Talk

just = really, very

hard to swallow = not easy to believe

a dime a dozen = something so common that it doesn't
have much value

doze off = fall asleep

Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Think of a situation in which two people might disagree. Discuss your opinions, using the phrases for agreeing and disagreeing.

Agreeing

I agree completely.

I couldn't agree more.

You're absolutely right.

You're right about *that*.

Disagreeing

(I'm sorry but) I don't agree (with you).

I see it differently.

I totally disagree.

(I'm afraid) I don't really agree.

I'm not so sure about that.

You *must* be joking. (Informal and not very polite)

About the Conversation

1. He thought it was exciting.

2. He thought the Bull's key player didn't play well and Bull's

cowhide tops were ridiculous.

5 Listening

Listen to the interview from the TV show *Special Places for Special People* and complete the chart.



		Design 1	Design 2	Design 3	Final design
1.	What was good about it?				
2.	What was bad about it?				
3.	What was the CEO's opinion?				

6 Pronunciation

When a word that ends in a vowel sound is followed by a word that begins with a vowel sound, the words are naturally linked by an inserted *w* or *y* sound. Listen and practice.

1. Hello and welcome to our new offices.

↑↑ ↑↑ ↑↑
w w w

2. I am very happy with the designs.

↑↑
y

3. The design lives up to our expectations.

↑↑
w

4. In the end, it all comes together.

↑↑
y

5. My only complaint about the new one is that it is not modern enough!

↑↑
y

↑↑
w

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see the following words in the reading on pages 60 and 61. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>f</u> altered | a. unusual and attractive |
| 2. <u>d</u> captivates | b. extremely important |
| 3. <u>i</u> confronts | c. imperfections |
| 4. <u>b</u> crucial | d. captures someone's attention |
| 5. <u>c</u> defects | e. lasting |
| 6. <u>e</u> enduring | f. changed |
| 7. <u>a</u> exotic | g. great, remarkable |
| 8. <u>h</u> ironically | h. against the way it appears |
| 9. <u>g</u> phenomenal | i. meets something difficult or dangerous |

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.



8 Reading

Before Reading

Brainstorm a list of elements in a detective story.

The Formula behind Detective Stories on TV



Detective stories have always been a favorite in literature, and now they are one of the most popular genres in TV films and series. There is something appealing about the mystery and intrigue that captivates viewers and keeps them in suspense until the case is finally solved.

But what accounts for the phenomenal success and enduring popularity of detective stories? Is it the charismatic and fearless hero and his uncanny ability to uncover the truth? Is it the action and adventure—the high-speed chases, danger, and exotic settings? Is it the psychological wit and hi-tech gadgets that the detective has at his disposal? Or is it the simple fact that the viewer knows the hero will triumph over the villain in the end?

Clearly, the TV audience enjoys the mystery and non-stop suspense of detective films. However, ironically, there is also predictability to the story that is tremendously appealing. Certain elements and sequences of events appear over and over in detective stories and are eagerly awaited by fans. TV films and series with such predictable elements are known as *formula* films. The TV audience knows the plot will be puzzling and sometimes have unexpected results. They know the hero will confront dangerous villains. They know there will be complicated steps involved in piecing together all the clues, and they are challenged to try to figure out the mystery before the detective.

The most basic element in the formula of a detective story is the hero—the detective. This is the character the viewer identifies with throughout the film. He is usually a courageous individual with superior intelligence. He is often charming and outgoing, which helps him socialize with others, while, in fact, he is collecting information from witnesses and gathering evidence for his case. Another type of hero is the gruff and serious detective, who rarely smiles, but is very efficient at his job. In contrast, the hero in detective comedies is a naïve and clumsy character who accidentally stumbles across clues to eventually solve the crime.

Of course, the villain also plays a crucial role in the story. On occasion, the villain's identity is a mystery and is only revealed at the end, but more often he is introduced to the TV audience. Just as there are formulaic types of heroes, there are stereotypical villains: cold-blooded, greedy criminals, evil geniuses, and mad scientists. Most villains also have physical or psychological defects that add to the ugliness of their character, such as a scarred face, a missing limb, or a split personality.

The detective is challenged to find the villain by following clues. To assist him, he uses special talents in intellectual reasoning or has help from technological devices. These range from a simple magnifying glass to sophisticated DNA analysis and electronic tracking devices. Some detectives even use high-tech gadgets that are disguised as everyday objects, such as an explosive pen, a laser watch, or a computerized, talking vehicle!

When the hero confronts the villain, there are always scenes of action and danger. These involve high-speed chases on any kind of vehicle imaginable—cars, motorcycles, helicopters, speed boats, skis, submarines, camels, or simply on foot.

If the detective is captured, he finds himself in life-threatening situations and must use his skills to escape. He is then even more determined to catch the villain.

One way or another, the detective always accomplishes his mission, much to the satisfaction of the audience. The formula for detective stories is so successful; it is hard to imagine that it will ever be significantly altered. After all, who wants to watch a detective story without action and adventure, or in which the villain wins?

After Reading

Answer **true** or **false**. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. **false** Detective stories are only popular on TV. (They are popular both on TV and in literature)
2. **true** The success of detective stories is due to a combination of elements.
3. **true** Many elements of a detective story are predictable.
4. **false** All detective stories have an intelligent and charming hero. (There are different types of heroes)
5. **false** The formula of detective stories is likely to change in the future. (It's hard to imagine that it will be altered)

9 Speaking

1. Work in pairs/groups. Compare two TV films or documentaries that you have seen. Think about the characters, setting, plot, story development, special effects, and other features in the TV films; consider the theme, setting, time period, history, special effects, and outcome in the documentaries.
2. Make notes in the appropriate chart. Use your notes to talk about the similarities and differences of the TV films/documentaries that you have compared in class.

Title	TV Film 1: _____	TV Film 2: _____
characters/actors		
setting		
plot		
story development		
special effects		
other features		

Title	TV Documentary 1: _____	TV Documentary 2: _____
theme		
setting/location		
time period		
history		
special effects		
outcome		



10 Writing

- A. 1. What kind of TV films do you enjoy? Why? **student's answer**
2. Are there categories of TV films that you are not interested in or you dislike? Which? Why? **student's answer**
3. Can you explain what is meant by "film genres"? **student's answer**
4. Read the text and find out.
- What are genres? How are they defined?
 - How easy is it to classify TV films?
 - Are there distinct and permanent categories? Why? Why not?
5. What are the distinguishing characteristics of different genres? Underline/highlight words/phrases or sentences that provide the answer. **Answer on page 67**

action adventure comedy drama animation epics
biopics detective horror war Western science fiction

• Categories of films based on theme, setting, plots/ stories, characters, and other specific features such as special effects, computer enhancement, animation, etc.

There are major genres and subgenres.

• It is not always easy to classify films as they often combine elements of different genres.

• No there aren't because film genres evolve according to appeal.

For example action films with superhuman heroes used to be popular over a decade ago. They're not so popular any longer.

Main Genres of TV Films



Film genres are categories of films based on theme, setting, plots/stories, characters, and other specific features such as special effects, computer enhancement, animation, etc. There are major genres and subgenres. For example, adventure and action films are quite well-known and associated with popular heroes such as *Superman* or the *Rambo* sequels.

It is not always easy to classify films as they often combine elements of different genres. *Kung Fu Panda*, for instance, is an animated film which can also be categorized as an action film. This is the reason why some films are listed in different categories or a category that is more popular at a given time.

Film genres evolve through time. Action films featuring martial arts specialists and superhuman heroes used to be very popular over a decade ago. They still exist, but they seem to have lost their initial appeal. If a film includes action and is filmed in tropical settings, is it an action film or an adventure film? Would you say that *Toy Story* belongs to animation as a genre or comedy? Is it more of one or the other? And if so, which?

Detective films are developed around stories of criminal actions and include elements of mystery and suspense. Dramas, on the other hand, are serious films, portraying realistic life situations, character development, and interaction. They include a number of subcategories, e.g. melodramas, biographies, or "biopics." Epics are usually costume dramas,

historical dramas, or war dramas in extravaqant settings with lavish costumes. They are sometimes a more spectacular version of a biopic film, such as *The Last Emperor*.

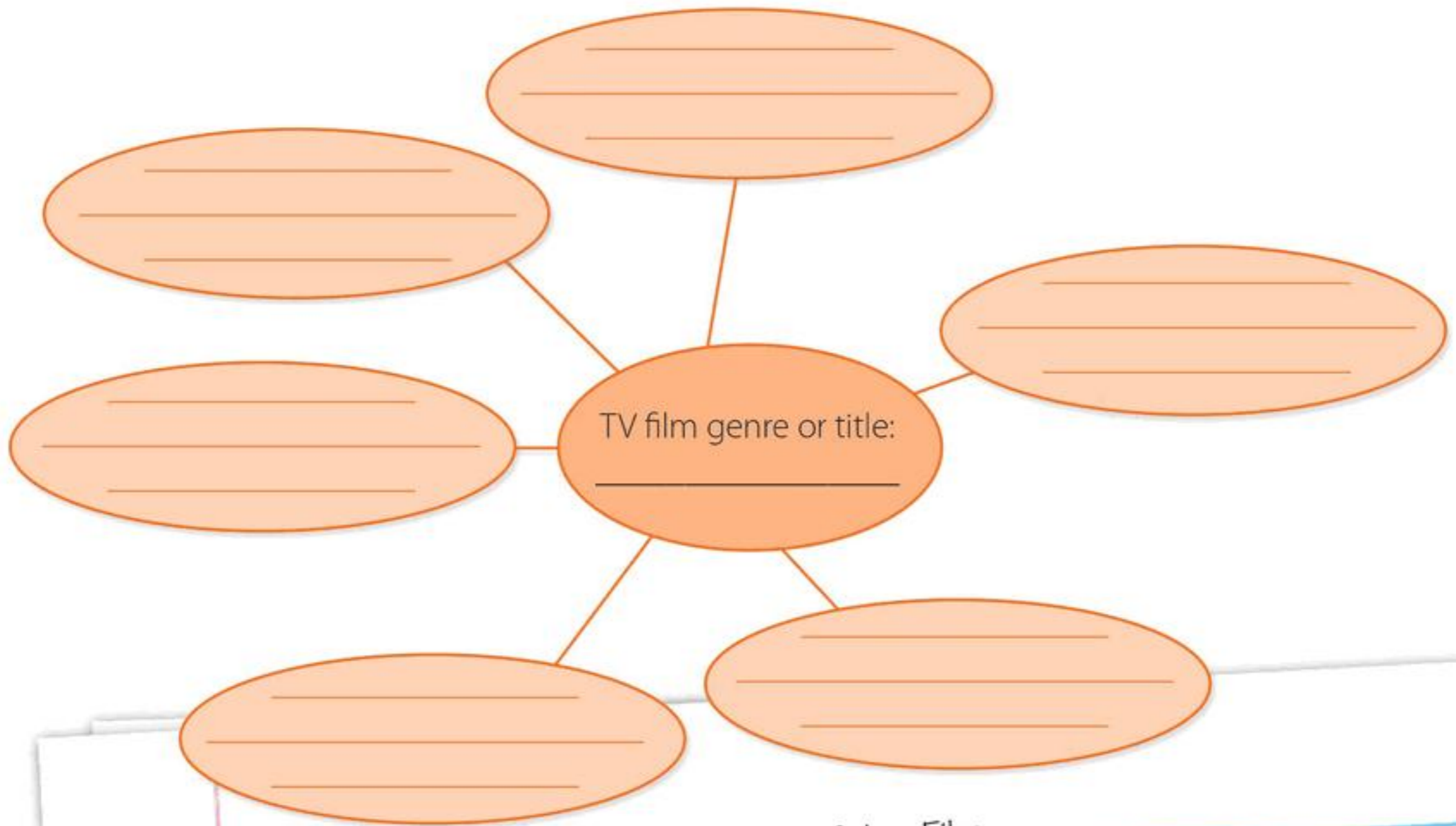
Horror films are designed and produced to frighten audiences. They are sometimes combined with science fiction when, for example, Earth is invaded by an alien monster. Science fiction films, on the other hand, are often visionary, with futuristic technology and extraordinary creatures from outer space. One of the most famous examples of this genre is *E.T.*

War films portray the horror and destruction of war and are often combined with documentary excerpts. They are also paired with other genres depending on the story, e.g. action, adventure, drama, comedy, etc. Finally, Westerns represent one of the oldest genres with easily recognizable plots, elements, and characters, including horses, dusty towns, Indians and cowboys, good and bad guys, a sheriff and deputies, etc. In other words, they follow a common formula which has been modified, developed, expanded, supplemented, and revisited over the years.

If you look up film genres in different sources, you will find that they share some categories but not others. Once again, this is quite natural, given the evolutionary nature of film genres and changing trends in popularity that reflect overall social and financial trends.

student's
answer

- B. 1. Think of a TV film genre that uses a formula (e.g. action, adventure, comedy, Western). Choose a particular TV film in this genre as an example.
2. Think about the different parts of the formula. Use a diagram to make notes.
3. Write an expository essay in which you reveal and explain the formula behind the film.



A Coming-of-Age Film

The Lion King is a coming-of-age film. Coming-of-age films focus on a young person's journey to adulthood, often both emotionally and physically. In these kinds of films there is usually a role model who helps teach the main character, and there is usually a test that the character must undergo. The Lion King is a good example of this kind of film because...

Writing Corner

When you write an expository essay:

- choose a specific area of a topic to focus on.
- think about your audience or readers.
- research and collect information from different sources.
- think of examples and comments made by others.
- you can use quotes, exchanges, and arguments from your sources.
- if necessary, you can present the information in three main sections:
 - a. an introduction and thesis statement
 - b. a longer paragraph or a number of paragraphs presenting the information about different aspects or categories of the main topic
 - c. a closing paragraph
- you are free to use different types of text, arguments, and material, including visuals.



11 Form, Meaning and Function



Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

The Comparative

Use *more/less* + adjective, or adjective + *-er* to make the comparative.

Detective stories **are more/ less popular than** stories about space travel.

Goldfish **are smaller than** clownfish.

Use words such as: *a little, slightly, much, a lot, considerably, definitely, and certainly* to express how much something differs, or to add emphasis.

Children's TV films are **considerably** better than they used to be.

Use *as* + adjective + *as* to compare things that are equal or similar.

Finding Nemo is **as good as** *Toy Story*.

Use *not as* + adjective + *as* to compare things that are different.

Finding Nemo and *Toy Story* are good TV films but **not as good as** *The Lion King*.

Use *the* + comparative, *the* + comparative to describe two actions. The second action happens as a result of the first.

The more I hear about the Giza Pyramids, **the more** I want to know.

The **harder** he works at speaking English, the **better** he becomes..

The Superlative

Use *the* + adjective + *-est* or *the most/least* + adjective to make the superlative.

The Nobel prize is **the most prestigious** award a scientist can win.

The company director agreed that it was **the least attractive** offer, but he was obliged to take it.

We can use the expression *by far* to add emphasis.

The Lion King is **by far** the best TV film of all.



A. Write sentences about the animals using comparative and superlative structures. **student's answer**

camel • cat • cheetah • donkey • eagle • elephant • goldfish • horse • ostrich • snake • tiger • lion

1. Both cheetahs and tigers are big cats.
Lions **are the biggest** of the cats.
The biggest tigers **are as big as** lions.
Cheetahs **are a lot smaller and more slender** in comparison.
The cheetah **is by far the fastest** land animal on Earth.

- cheetah/tiger/lion
- camel/donkey/horse/elephant
- ostrich/eagle
- bear/ snake
- Your own idea

- B
- Chinese Mandarin (number of speakers is 1 billion +)
 - Mount Everest (8,850m)
 - Sahara, North Africa (3,320,000 sq. miles)
 - Pacific Ocean (10,924 m)
 - Shanghai, China (13.3 million)
 - Caspian Sea, Asia-Europe (371,00 sq m)
 - Dalol, Ethiopia (annual average temperature is 93.2F, 34C)
 - Aswan, Egypt (0.02 inches of rainfall a year)

B. Imagine you are a contestant on a TV Quiz show. Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions.

- What's the most widely spoken language?
- What's the tallest mountain?
- What's the largest desert?
- What's the deepest ocean?
- What's the most populated city?
- What's the largest lake (by size)?
- What's the hottest place?
- What's the driest place?

Words Connected with Space and the Planetary System: Part 2

Look at this information about the planets in our solar system:

Name of Planet	Distance from the Sun (km)	Size (km)	Number of moons	Geographical Features or Special Facts
Mercury	57,909,227	2,439.7	None	rocky
Venus	108,209,475	6,051.8	None	rocky, high mountains, volcanoes, poisonous air
Earth	149,598,262	6,371	1	rocky, inhabited, mountains, volcanoes
Mars	227,943,824	3,389.5	2	rocky, mountains, volcanoes
Jupiter	778,340,821	69,911	68	cold, rings
Saturn	1,426,666,422	58,232	62	cold, rings
Uranus	2,870,658,186	25,362	27	cold, icy rings
Neptune	4,498,396,441	25,362	14	cold, icy rings

Note: Our Solar System used to be described as a group of nine planets, but scientists now consider Pluto to be a dwarf planet.

Irregular Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

In most cases we make comparative and superlative adjectives by adding **-er/ -est**, or we use **more/most** or **less/least**. However, a small number of adjectives are irregular.

well (healthy) – better – the best

far (distance) —farther or further – the farthest or the furthest

old (people in a family) – older or elder – the oldest or the eldest

bad – worse – the worst good –better – the best

C. Use the chart above to find information about the planets. Choose the correct word to make true facts about our solar system.

Some planets are much bigger and farther away from the sun than others. Jupiter is by far the (1. **biggest / hottest**) and Mercury is the (2. **smallest / coldest**) in our solar system. Mars is (3. **closer / farther**) from the sun than Earth. Mercury is the (4. **closest/ farthest**) planet to the sun. It is so (5. **close / far**) to the sun that if you stood on the surface of the planet, the sun would appear at least three times (6. **larger / smaller**) than it does on Earth.

Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are all rocky planets, but Earth is the only one that is (7. **inhabitable / uninhabitable**), which means that people, animals and plants live on it. Venus is only (8. **slightly / almost**) smaller than Earth and has many high mountains and volcanoes. Venus is so (9. **close / far**) to the sun that the land is (10. **hotter / colder**) than boiling water. Mars is a (11. **rocky / icy**) planet and is known as the Red Planet because of the red color of the planet's surface. Mars is (12. **almost/ considerably**) half the size of Earth.

The four planets (13. **farthest / closest**) away from the sun are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. They are very (14. **hot / cold**) and (15. **green / icy**) places. Jupiter has the (16. **least / most**) number of known moons. Jupiter's four (17. **largest/ smallest**) moons were observed in 1610 by an Italian astronomer called Galileo Galilei. Saturn has the (18. **least / most**) spectacular ring system of all the planets. There are 7 rings made up of dust, rocks and ice. (19. **Most / More**) than 40 spacecraft have explored Saturn, but only one has visited Uranus and Neptune. Neptune is the (20. **farthest / closest**) from the sun and makes a complete orbit around the sun in about 165 Earth years.





12 Project student's answer

1. When certain kinds of films such as documentaries are being planned/ designed, a storyboard is created. A storyboard includes representative scenes with notes/comments. See the example below.
2. Think about the most important events and times of a Muslim person's life that you can present in a documentary and make notes in the chart.

AGE	Important events and times
0 - 10	
11 - 15	
16 - 20	
Over 20	



3. Use the storyboard framework below. Write the script/commentary of the documentary under **Comments** and what will be happening in the scene under **Action**.
4. Use a large sheet of paper or cardboard to create a realistic storyboard. Draw and/or use photos or parts of photos and drawings for the scenes. Transfer your script and action notes onto the storyboard. You can write your notes by hand or word process them. Use a font that is easy to read. Present your storyboard in class.

Production: Documentary: Events in a Muslim Person's Life

Student's name: _____

Panel	Footage	Panel	Footage
[Picture]		[Picture]	
Comments		Comments	
Action		Action	

page 1 of...

13 Self Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 4:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 4:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 4:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 4 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/practice more.
talk about TV films and documentaries			
identify genres of TV films			
agree and disagree with opinions			
use <i>both...and, not only...but also, either...or, neither...nor</i>			
use independent clauses with <i>and, but, or, so, and yet</i>			
use comparative and superlative forms of adjectives			
talk more about space and the planets			

- war: horror and destruction of war, documentary excerpts, paired with other genres
- western: oldest genres, recognizable plots, elements and characters, horses, dusty towns, Indians and cowboys, good and bad guys, sheriff and deputies, common formula, modified, revisited
- science fiction: earth invaded by alien monster, visionary, futuristic technology, extraordinary creatures, outer space, ET

My five favorite new words from Unit 4:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 4:
_____	_____

5.
 - action: martial arts, superhuman heroes
 - adventure: tropical setting (unusual setting),
 - comedy: Toy Story (also animated)
 - drama: serious, realistic life situations, character development, interaction, melodramas, biographies, biopics
 - animation: Toy Story(cartoon, design)
 - epics: costume dramas, historical dramas, war dramas, extravagant settings, lavish costumes, spectacular version of biopic film
 - biopics: The Last Emperor (a film based on a true story)
 - detective: criminal action, mystery, suspense
 - horror: frighten audiences, combined with science fiction, earth invaded by alien monster

- read through the unit again
- listen to the audio material
- study the grammar and functions from the unit again
- ask your teacher for help