

9A | What's on

SPEAKING & LISTENING

- 1 Look at the events below. Think of one person you know who would like to go to each event.

Work in pairs. Tell your partner about the people you have thought of. What other things do these people like doing?

What's on

A The Moscow State Circus

Victoria Park
Tues to Sun 7.30pm



B Camille Pissarro in London
Paintings of London by the French impressionist
National Gallery, Trafalgar Square
Daily 10am–6pm

C Dance Crazy

A exciting afternoon of international dance from Spain, France and Switzerland
Canary Wharf
Saturday 1–5pm



D Verdi's Requiem

Verdi's masterpiece conducted by Patrick Davin
Royal Albert Hall
Friday 7.30pm

E Mega DJ Battle

Top DJs play house, techno, R & B, hip hop and a special Brazilian tech-funk session
Downstairs at The Sound Barrier, Oxford Street
Saturdays 10pm–2am



F Fame – the Musical

Aldwych Theatre
Mon–Sat 7.30pm,
also Sat 3pm

G Robbie Williams

Wembley Arena
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
7.30pm



- 2 2.18 Listen to part of a radio programme. Put the events in exercise 1 in the order that they are mentioned.

- ☐ The Moscow State Circus
- ☐ Camille Pissarro in London
- ☐ Dance Crazy
- ☐ Verdi's Requiem
- ☐ Mega DJ Battle
- ☐ Fame – the Musical
- ☐ Robbie Williams

- 3 2.18 Listen to the programme again. The reporter makes eight mistakes. Underline the information in the events that is different from the information on the programme.

G Robbie Williams

Wembley Arena
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
7.30pm

- 4 Match the events in column A with the adjectives that the reporter uses in column B.

A	B
1 The Moscow State Circus	a cool
2 Camille Pissarro in London	b depressing
3 Dance Crazy	c enjoyable
4 Verdi's Requiem	d exciting
5 Mega DJ Battle	e fantastic
6 Fame – the Musical	f fascinating
7 Robbie Williams	g fun

- 5 Look at tapescript 2.18 on page 142 to check your answers. Do you agree with the reporter's adjectives?
- 6 Work in pairs. Imagine you are in London. Ask and answer these questions.
- Which of these events would you like to go to?
 - What other things would you like to do in London?
 - What kinds of entertainment are available in your town?
 - What is on at the moment?

VOCABULARY: -ing & -ed adjectives

1 In the sentences below, which adjective describes how the speaker feels? Which adjective describes the thing that makes her/him feel this way?

- 1 I think that kind of music is really *relaxing*.
- 2 That kind of music makes me really *relaxed*.

2 Complete the dialogues with the correct word.

- 1 A: I'm so *exciting* / *excited*. I've got tickets for the Robbie Williams concert.
B: Robbie Williams? I think his music is old-fashioned and *boring* / *bored*.

- 2 A: I'm really *tiring* / *tired*. I didn't get home until three o'clock this morning.
B: I know. And it was extremely *annoying* / *annoyed* that you came home singing!

- 3 A: I think this music is really *relaxing* / *relaxed*.
B: Really? It makes me feel *depressing* / *depressed*.

- 4 A: The concert was a bit *disappointing* / *disappointed*, wasn't it?
B: Yes, I was *surprising* / *surprised*. Celine Dion is usually so good.

3 2.19 Listen to the recording to check your answers. Work in pairs and practise the dialogues.

4 Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

- 1 I find ... quite frightening.
- 2 I sometimes feel depressed when ...
- 3 I think that ... is/are really fascinating.
- 4 ... is the most boring place in the world.
- 5 I usually feel relaxed when ...
- 6 I was disappointed when ...

PRONUNCIATION: diphthongs

1 Put the words in the box in the correct place in the table.

~~don't~~ down fame find go home house kind
most out place quite show sound Spain state
stay time town twice

night /aɪ/	know /əʊ/	now /aʊ/	name /eɪ/
	don't		

2 2.20 Listen to the recording to check your answers.

3 Think of two other words for each column.

DID YOU KNOW?

1 When people in Britain go out, what do they do? Here is a list, in order, of the most popular activities.



2 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- What are the favourite leisure activities of people in your country?
- What about you? What do you like doing?
- Are you typical of the people in your country?

9B | Reality TV

VOCABULARY: TV programmes

- 1 Match the types of TV programmes in the box to a programme description.

chat show current affairs programme
documentary game show sitcom
soap opera sports programme

The Wheel of Fortune (1)

The winner takes the jackpot prize of \$500,000.

Bill Zucker Presents (2)

Bill's guests this week are Hollywood legend, Al Pacino and British designer Stella McCartney.

Friends (3)

More laughs in tonight's episode as Chandler and Joey look after baby Ben, but leave him on the bus. When they get him back, have they got the right baby? (repeat from second series)

Match of the Day (4)

All the goals from today's World Cup games plus news of today's play at Wimbledon.

Eastenders (5)

Problems in Walford. Alfie is not welcome at Kat's wedding, but she still loves him. Can he stop the wedding in time?

Horizon (6)

Prize-winning film about the life of an urban kangaroo.

Newsbrief (7)

An in-depth look at what is happening in the world this week.

- 2 Describe examples of the different kinds of TV programmes in your country.
- 3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer these questions.
- Which of these kinds of programmes do you like to watch? Why?
 - What are your favourite programmes on TV?
 - Are there too many programmes of one kind on TV?

READING

- 1 Read the article below. Match the paragraphs 1-3 to the descriptions a-e. There are two descriptions that you do **not** need.

- a Why people like reality TV d Making money from reality TV
b The beginnings of reality TV e Problems with reality TV
c The end of reality TV

Reality TV – love it or leave it



Pop Idol, UK

- 1 **T**he first reality TV show in the world was called Expedition Robinson and it was shown in Sweden in 1997. Half the population of the country watched the final episode and a new kind of TV programme was born. Two years later in Holland, the first series of Big Brother was filmed. Again, it was a fantastic success and the final programme was watched by 15 million people. There are now more than 20 countries around the world which have Big Brother or Survivor (Expedition Robinson) on their TV screens. The ordinary people who take part in the programmes are known by millions of people in their own countries and reality TV has become big, big business.
- 2 For the TV producers, reality TV is a dream come true because many of the programmes cost nothing to make. At some point, the television viewers are asked to telephone the programme – to vote or to apply to take part in the show. It is the cost of these telephone calls that pays for the shows. One of the most popular shows is Pop Idol (the programme is called different things in different countries). In the show, a group of attractive young people are made into pop stars. TV viewers vote for their favourite person on the show. The winner makes a record, his or her pictures are published on the covers of magazines, millions of copies of the record are sold and then ... they are quickly forgotten.
- 3 But not everyone is happy about reality TV. In Portugal, two TV channels got into trouble because they showed too much of the private lives of the people in the shows. In France, reality TV is called 'rubbish TV' and the studios of Loft Story (Big Brother) were attacked three times in one week. In Greece, Big Brother was described as 'an insult to human rights and civilization'. But despite the problems, reality TV continues to do well in most countries and it will be here for some time to come.

- 2 Read the article again and tick (✓) the things that are mentioned in the text.
- 1 Reality TV started in Sweden.
 - 2 The prize money for *Survivor* is \$1 million.
 - 3 Many countries have reality TV shows.
 - 4 Some people get married after being on a reality TV show.
 - 5 In the UK, *Big Brother* is more popular than *Survivor*.
 - 6 Reality TV makes money when the viewers make phone calls.
 - 7 *Loft Story* and *Pop Idol* are the names of reality TV shows.
 - 8 *Loft Story* has been very successful in France.
- 3 Which reality TV shows are popular in your country? Do you like reality TV shows? Why or why not?

GRAMMAR: passive

In a normal (active) sentence, we put the agent (the person or thing that does the action) before the verb.

agent verb

The viewers vote for their favourite programme.

But sometimes:

- 1 we do not know the agent of the action.
- 2 the agent is not important.
- 3 the agent is obvious.

In these cases we can use the passive.

We form the passive with *to be* + past participle.

*The viewers **are asked** to call the programme.* (present simple)

*The studios of *Loft Story* **were attacked**.* (past simple)

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 94

- 1 Find three examples of the passive form in paragraph 3 of the article.
- 2 Complete the text with the passive form of the verbs in the box.

allow choose film give invite send show teach

Star Academy

Thousands of young people apply to take part in this programme. They send video tapes to the producers and a group of them (1) are chosen to take part. During the series, they live in a castle, where they (2) _____ to sing and dance. They (3) _____ not _____ to speak to their friends or family and every moment of their life in the castle (4) _____. Their lives (5) _____ on TV every evening and, on Saturday, there is a special show. A famous TV star (6) _____ on the show and one of the contestants sings a song with him or her. At the end of the programme, there is a vote and one person (7) _____ home. At the end of the series, the winner is (8) _____ a contract to make an album.

- 3 2.21 Listen to the recording to check your answers.

- 4 Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentences.

For Love or Money

- 1 This programme *showed* / *was shown* on American TV for the first time in 2003.
- 2 In this programme, fifteen women *tried* / *were tried* to win the heart of a rich young man.
- 3 In the first episode, the women *learnt* / *were learnt* that there was also a prize of \$1 million.
- 4 The women *told* / *were told* to keep the prize a secret from the young man.
- 5 The man and the women *took* / *were taken* to different Californian cities to go out on dates.
- 6 At the end of each week, one woman *left* / *was left* in the show.
- 7 In the final show, the last woman *told* / *was told* she must choose between the man and the money.
- 5 Think of a reality TV programme that you know. Complete the sentences below to describe the programme.

The contestants are	taken	
The winner is	given	
The programme is	asked	
	shown	...
	filmed	
	invited	
	not allowed	
	sent	

SPEAKING

- 1 Work in groups. You are going to plan your own reality TV show. Use these questions to help you.
 - What do the people on the show do?
 - Where is the show filmed?
 - What is the show called?
 - How many people take part?
 - What sort of people?
 - Are there any famous people in the show?
 - How is the winner decided?
 - What is the prize?
- 2 You all work for a TV company. Take it in turns to sell your show to the other groups. Then, as a class, vote for the best idea.

9c | Oscars and raspberries

SPEAKING

1 Work in pairs. Ask and answer these questions.

- How often do you go to the cinema?
- When was the last time you went?
- Who did you go with?
- What did you see?
- What did you think of the film?

VOCABULARY: films

1 Read the information about *Titanic* below and find words or phrases that match these definitions.



- clothes that are worn in a film
- music that is played during a film
- takes place
- the main actors are
- the person in charge of making a film
- unusual images that are made for a film

TITANIC

Written and directed by James Cameron, *Titanic* is set on the great cruise ship that hit an iceberg and sank in 1912. It stars Kate Winslet and Leonardo DiCaprio. One of the most successful films of all time.

Titanic won 11 Oscars including:

BEST FILM • BEST DIRECTOR
BEST SOUNDTRACK • BEST SPECIAL EFFECTS
BEST COSTUMES

2 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- Which films can you see at the cinema at the moment in your town?
- What do you know about the stars, the director, the soundtrack, the setting and the story of these films?

READING

1 Read the magazine article and explain the connection between Oscars and raspberries.

Oscars night

Channel 1

- 22.00 This year's Razzies
- 22.30 This year's Oscar nominees
- 23.30 The stars arrive
- 24.00 The Oscars ceremony – live

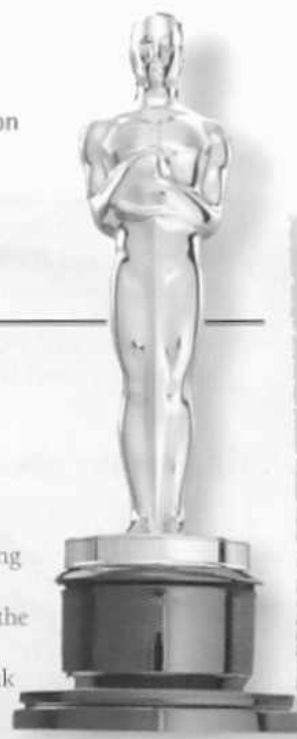
1 Tonight is the night that all Hollywood is waiting for. The stars are wearing their best designer clothes and some of them are thinking about the speech they are hoping to make later. The limousines arrive at the red-carpeted entrance to the luxury Kodak Theatre and the stars are photographed by hundreds of hungry paparazzi. There are thousands in the audience, and the ceremony is watched by millions of TV viewers around the world. The winners are instant celebrities and they will earn mega-bucks with more ticket sales and new contracts. Yes, folks, it's Oscars time.

The Academy Awards started back in 1929 and the first ceremony was attended by 250 people, who paid \$10 for a dinner ticket. The winners' names were published by the newspapers earlier that evening, so there were no surprises. Two years later, a librarian at the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences said that the statue awards looked like her Uncle Oscar. The Academy Awards became Oscars and now, over 75 years later, TV companies pay more than \$20 million for the rights to the show. For the advertisers and designers, the record companies and the film studios, for the investors and businessmen, and for the stars themselves, the Oscars is big business.



25 Meanwhile, on the other side of town in a Santa Monica hotel, the winners of the Golden Raspberry Awards (the Razzies) are announced. The ceremony is shown on cable TV channels and CNN reports the winners. The show costs only \$5,000 to produce and the awards are never collected. The Razzies – in their 25th year – are given to actors and film directors for being bad, really bad, and worse than bad. They were started by John Wilson, who says that most Hollywood films are rubbish. There are prizes for Worst Actor and Actress, and Worst Film. Worst Actress of the 20th Century was won by Madonna, with Sylvester Stallone taking the men's prize. 'Some of these people are so bad,' said Wilson, 'they should take up knitting.'

30 Find out who gets this year's Razzies (22.00), and stay tuned for this year's Oscars ceremony (24.00). Who will get Best Film? Who will make this year's most embarrassing speech? Who will wear the most ridiculous dress? It's all good fun and it's unmissable television.



- 2 Read the article again and say if the sentences below refer to the Oscars (O) or the Golden Raspberries (R).

- 1 A ticket for the ceremony cost \$10.
 - 2 This ceremony takes place first.
 - 3 Madonna won a top award for acting.
 - 4 They started 25 years ago.
 - 5 The winners make speeches when they get their award.
 - 6 Millions of people watch the ceremony on TV.
 - 7 The ceremony takes place in a Santa Monica hotel.
 - 8 They are named after someone's uncle.
- 3 What are the best and worst films you have ever seen? Why?

GRAMMAR: passive with agent

In passive sentences, we often don't include the agent of an action (see page 89).

*On the other side of town, the winners of the Golden Raspberries **are announced**.*

Sometimes we want or need to include the agent. We use *by* to include the agent.

*The ceremony **is watched by millions of TV viewers** around the world.*

*The stars **are photographed by hundreds of hungry paparazzi**.*

*The first ceremony **was attended by 250 people**.*

SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 94

- 1 Complete the sentences. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple passive.
- 1 An early form of cinema ____ (*invent*) by the the Lumière brothers in the 1890s.
- 2 Their first film ____ (*see*) by 35 people in a Parisian café.
- 3 The first talking movie, *The Jazz Singer*, ____ (*make*) by Warner Brothers in 1927.
- 4 In the same year, the world's biggest cinema ____ (*open*) by Samuel Rothapfel with seats for 6,000 people.
- 5 The first James Bond in the cinema ____ (*play*) by Sean Connery.
- 6 The James Bond books ____ (*write*) by Ian Fleming, a British spy.
- 7 The 1981 American presidential election ____ (*win*) by Ronald Reagan, a movie actor.
- 8 For a short time, Fidel Castro ____ (*employ*) by Hollywood studios as an extra.

- 2 Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words that are given.

- 1 An iceberg hits a ship.
A ship _____.
- 2 Agent J and Agent K follow some aliens.
Some aliens _____.
- 3 Nicole Kidman plays the role of the cabaret singer.
The role of the cabaret singer _____.
- 4 A boy and his friends help an alien to return home.
An alien _____.
- 5 The director used 300,000 extras.
300,000 extras _____.
- 6 3,682 American cinemas showed this film on its opening day.
On its opening day, this film _____.
- 7 Ridley Scott directed this story of ancient Rome.
This story of ancient Rome _____.

- 3 Now match the sentences 1–7 to the films in the box. See page 127 for the answers.

E.T. Ghandi Gladiator Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets
Men in Black Moulin Rouge Titanic

- 4 Work in pairs. Use the prompts and your own ideas to make five sentences about films, books or TV programmes you know.

(Film)	was	made in (a year, a country).
(Book)		written by (name of an author).
(TV programme)		shown on (name of a TV channel).
		directed by (name of a director).

- 5 Work in pairs. Make quiz questions from your sentences in exercise 4.

Spider Man *was made in 2002*. *When was Spider Man made?*

- 6 Work with another pair of students. Ask and answer the quiz questions.

SPEAKING

- 1 Work in pairs. Practise the short dialogue from *Titanic*. Remember that this is a very dramatic moment in the film.

ROSE: I saw the iceberg, Mr Andrews. And I see it in your eyes. Please tell me the truth.
MR ANDREWS: The ship will sink.
ROSE: You're certain?
MR ANDREWS: Yes. In an hour or two or so ... all this ... will be at the bottom of the Atlantic.
ROSE: My God. The Titanic? Sinking?
MR ANDREWS: Please tell only who you must. I don't want to be responsible for a panic. And get to a boat quickly. Don't wait.
ROSE: Yes, I understand. Thank you.

- 2 Perform your dialogue in front of the class and listen to the dialogues of other students. Which students will win an Oscar?

9D | Box office

SPEAKING

1 Work in pairs. Look at the programme for a concert hall.

- Who have you heard of?
- Who would you like to see?

PRONUNCIATION: dates

1 Can you say these numbers?

1 st	11 th	21 st
2 nd	12 th	22 nd
3 rd	13 th	23 rd
4 th	15 th	24 th
5 th	16 th	31 st
6 th	20 th	

2.22 Listen to the recording to check your pronunciation.

2 There are many different ways of writing dates.

20 th September	20 September
September 20	September 20 th
20/9	20/09

2.23 Listen to two different ways of saying these dates. Complete the missing words in the spaces below.

- 1 September _____ twentieth
- 2 _____ twentieth _____ September

3 2.24 Listen to the recording and fill in the missing dates on the concert programme.

4 Work in pairs. Write four dates that are important for you.

Ask your partner what their dates are and why they are important.

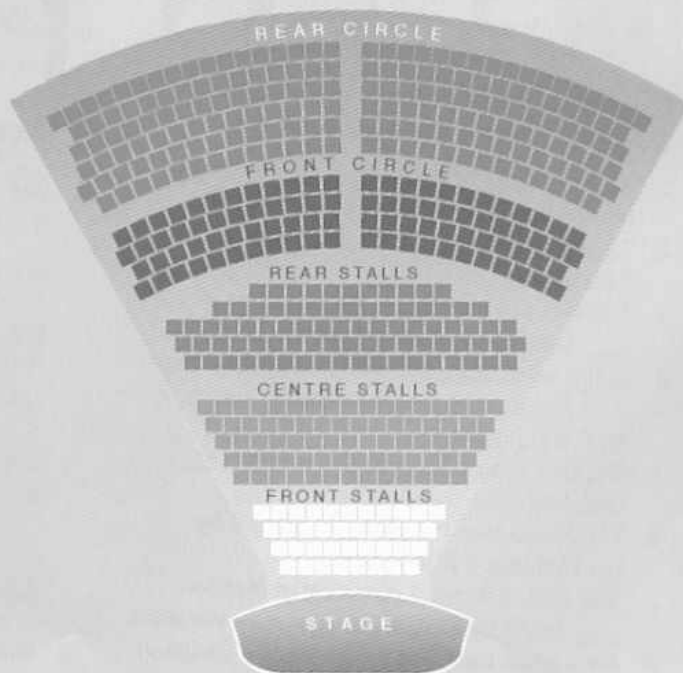
20/9 - That's my daughter's birthday.

Metropolitan Hall

August - December



7 Aug	Los Van Van (Cuban salsa)	8.00
(1) ____	Justin Timberlake	8.00
(2) ____	Craig David	8.00
3-4 Sep	Red Hot Chili Peppers	8.00
(3) ____	An Evening with Cecilia Bartoli	7.30
27-31 Oct	Swan Lake (Tchaikovsky)	1.45 (27-28 Oct) & 7.45 (all dates)
(4) ____	Shakira	8.00
(5) ____	Handel's Messiah	8.15
(6) ____	A Night with Mr Bean	8.30
22 Nov	Wynton Marsalis Septet	7.45
(7) ____	Enrique Iglesias	8.00
4 Dec	A Tribute to The Beatles	8.30
17-24 Dec	Beauty and the Beast	2.00 & 7.00
(8) ____	Johann Strauss New Year Concert	9.30




LISTENING

1 Complete the questions with a word or phrase from the box.


booking fee box office circle credit card matinee sold out

- When you buy tickets for a show, do you usually go to the _____ or to a ticket agency?
- When you buy tickets at an agency or on the internet, is there a _____? How much is it?
- When you buy tickets, do you prefer to pay in cash or by _____?
- Have you ever wanted to buy tickets for a show that was _____?
- At the theatre, do you prefer an evening performance or a _____?
- Do you prefer to sit downstairs in the stalls or upstairs in the _____?

2 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 1.

3  2.25-2.28 Listen to four people telephoning the box office of a concert hall. For each person, complete the information in the table.

	speaker 1	speaker 2	speaker 3	speaker 4
concert	Beauty and the Beast	(3) _____	(6) _____	Cecilia Bartoli
date	22 December	(4) _____	3 September	21 September
kind of ticket	stalls	circle	stalls	(9) _____
number of tickets	(1) _____	(5) _____	(7) _____	2 tickets
price	(2) _____	£58.00	(8) _____	(10) _____

4  2.25-2.28 Listen to the conversations again to check your answers.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE: at the box office

1 Complete column A with a phrase from column B.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A
1 What date would
2 Would you like the matinee
3 How many tickets
4 Where would you like
5 I'll see what seats
6 I'll just check
7 I'm sorry, sir,
8 There's a booking
9 That's fifty-eight
10 Could I take your | B
a details please?
b do you want?
c fee of two pounds.
d for you.
e or the evening performance?
f pounds altogether.
g to sit?
h we're sold out.
i we've got available.
j you like? |
|---|---|

Look at tapescripts 2.25-2.28 on pages 143-144 to check your answers.

Roleplay

2 Work in pairs, A and B.

A: Choose a show at the Metropolitan Hall that you would like to see. Telephone the box office and book your tickets.

B: You work at the box office of the Metropolitan Hall. Answer the telephone and decide what tickets you have available for the different shows.

SPEAKING

1 Think of a concert you have been to. You are going to talk to a partner about it. Use these questions to prepare what you are going to say.

- What concert was it? When and where?
- Who did you go with?
- How much did you pay for the tickets?
- Why did you go to this concert?
- What kind of music was it?
- How well could you see and hear?
- Did you dance or sing?
- How long was the concert?
- Did you have a good time?

2 Work in pairs. Tell your partner about the concert.

Useful language

*The worst/best concert I've been to was ...
 I've always been a fan of/interested in ...
 What I liked most about the concert was ...*

Metropolitan Hall

Handel's Messiah

Sun 5th Nov 2006 8.15pm

FRONT STALLS B5 £20.00

Metropolitan Hall

Los Van Van

Sat 7th Aug 2006 8.00pm

FRONT CIRCLE M12 £12.00

Metropolitan Hall

A Tribute to the Beatles

Mon 4th Dec 2006 8.30pm

REAR STALLS J10 £15.00

9 | Language reference

GRAMMAR

Passive

In a normal (active) sentence, we put the agent (the person or thing that does the action) before the verb.

agent verb

The viewers vote for their favourite programme.

But sometimes:

- 1 we do not know the agent of the action.
- 2 the agent is not important.
- 3 the agent is obvious.

In these cases we often use the passive.

*The TV studios **were attacked** last night.*

*A famous TV star **is invited** on the show.*

*He **was arrested** for driving too fast.*

We make the passive with *to be* + past participle.

Present simple passive

Affirmative & Negative

I	'm 'm not	photographed all the time.
He/She/It	's isn't	
You/We/They	're aren't	

Question

Why	am	I	photographed all the time?
	is	he/she/it	
	are	you/we/they	

Past simple passive

Affirmative & Negative

I	was	invited to the party.
He/she/it	wasn't	
You/we/they	were weren't	

Question

Why	was	I	invited to the party?
	were	he/she/it you/we/they	

We often don't include the agent of an action in passive sentences.

*The winners **are announced** at the end of the show.*

Sometimes, we want or need to include the agent. We use *by* to include the agent.

*The final episode of Big Brother was watched **by 15 million people**.*

*The Olympics were started **by the Greeks**.*

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

At the box office

What	date(s)	would you like?
	kind of seats	
Which	performance	do you want?
How many	tickets	

Where would you like to sit?

I'll see what seats we've got available.

I'll just check for you.

I'm sorry, sir, we're sold out.

There's a booking fee of ...

That's 58 pounds altogether.

Could I take your details, please?

WORD LIST

-ing & -ed adjectives

annoyed **	/ə'noɪd/
annoying *	/ə'noɪn/
bored **	/bɔ:d/
boring **	/bɔ:ɪŋ/
depressed *	/dɪ'prest/
depressing	/dɪ'presɪŋ/
disappointed *	/dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/
disappointing	/dɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ/
excited **	/ɪk'saɪtɪd/
exciting **	/ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/
fascinated	/fæs'meɪtɪd/
fascinating *	/fæs'meɪtɪŋ/
frightened *	/fraɪntɪd/
frightening *	/fraɪtɪŋ/
relaxed *	/rɪ'læksɪd/
relaxing	/rɪ'læksɪŋ/
surprised **	/sə'praɪzd/
surprising **	/sə'praɪzɪŋ/
tired ***	/taɪəd/
tiring	/taɪɪŋ/

TV programmes

chat show <i>n C</i>	/tʃæt ʃəʊ/
current affairs	/kərənt ə'feəz/
programme <i>n C</i>	prə'græm/
documentary <i>n C</i>	/dɒkjʊ'mentri/
game show <i>n C</i>	/geɪm ʃəʊ/
sitcom <i>n C</i>	/sɪtkɒm/
soap opera <i>n C</i>	/səʊp ɒpə/
sports programme <i>n C</i>	/spɔ:ts prə'græm/

Films

acting <i>n U</i>	/æktɪŋ/
actor <i>n C</i> ***	/æktə/
actress <i>n C</i>	/æktɹəs/
direct <i>v</i> **	/daɪ'rekt/; /dɪ'rekt/
director <i>n C</i> ***	/dɪ'rektə/;
	/dɑ'rektə/
extra <i>n C</i>	/ekstrə/
role <i>n C</i> ***	/rəʊl/
setting <i>n C</i> *	/setɪŋ/
soundtrack <i>n C</i>	/saʊndtræk/
special effects <i>n pl</i>	/speʃl ɪ'fektz/
star <i>v</i> **	/stɑ:l/

Other words & phrases

agent <i>n C</i> *	/eɪdʒənt/
album <i>n C</i>	/æl'bəm/
announce <i>v</i> *	/ə'naʊns/
arena <i>n C</i>	/ə'ri:nə/
attack <i>v</i> ***	/ə'tæk/
attend <i>v</i> **	/ə'tend/
available <i>adj</i> **	/ə'veɪləbl/
award <i>n C</i> **	/ə'wɔ:d/
bedtime <i>n U</i>	/bed'taɪm/
boat <i>n C</i> ***	/bəʊt/
booking fee <i>n C</i>	/bʊkɪŋ fi:/
building <i>n C</i> ***	/bɪldɪŋ/
cabaret <i>n C/U</i>	/kæbə'reɪ/
cable TV <i>n U</i>	/keɪbl ti: 'vi:/
circle <i>n C</i>	/sɜ:kl/
civilization <i>n C/U</i>	/sɪvəlaɪ'zeɪʃn/
classical music <i>n U</i>	/klæsɪkl 'mju:zɪk/
conduct <i>v</i> **	/kən'dʌkt/
contract <i>n C</i> ***	/kɒn'trækt/
cost <i>v</i> ***	/kɒst/
cruise <i>n C</i>	/kru:z/
dance <i>v</i> ***	/dɑ:ns/
designer <i>n C</i> *	/dɪ'zaɪnə/
detail <i>n C</i> ***	/dɪ'teɪl/
dream <i>n C/v</i> ***	/dri:m/
election <i>n C</i> ***	/ɪ'lekʃn/
entertainment <i>n U</i> **	/entə'teɪnmənt/
entrance <i>n C</i> ***	/entrəns/
episode <i>n C</i>	/epɪ'sɔ:d/
event <i>n C</i> ***	/ɪ'vent/
expedition <i>n C</i>	/eks'pɛdɪʃn/
fame <i>n U</i>	/feɪm/
fantastic <i>adj</i>	/fæn'tæstɪk/
gorgeous <i>adj</i>	/gɔ:dʒəs/
human rights <i>n pl</i>	/hju:mən 'raɪts/
iceberg <i>n C</i>	/aɪsbɜ:g/
idol <i>n C</i>	/aɪdl/
impressionist <i>n C</i>	/ɪm'preʃnɪst/
in-depth <i>adj</i>	/ɪn 'depθ/
insult <i>v</i> *	/ɪn'sʌlt/
invent <i>v</i> **	/ɪn'vent/
investor <i>n C</i> **	/ɪn'vestə/
jackpot <i>n C</i>	/dʒæk'pɒt/
kangaroo <i>n C</i>	/kæŋgə'ru:/
knitting <i>n U</i>	/nɪtɪŋ/
legend <i>n C</i>	/ledʒ(ə)nd/
limousine <i>n C</i>	/lɪmə'zi:n/
line-up <i>n C</i>	/laɪn ʌp/
loft <i>n C</i>	/lɒft/
masterpiece <i>n C</i>	/mɑ:stə'pi:ɪs/
matinee <i>n C</i>	/mætɪnei/
musical <i>n C</i>	/mju:zɪkl/
old-fashioned <i>adj</i> *	/əʊld 'fæʃənd/

painting <i>n C/U</i> **	/peɪntɪŋ/
panic <i>n U/v</i>	/pænɪk/
paparazzi <i>n pl</i>	/pæpə'retsi/
performance <i>n C</i> ***	/pɜ:fɔ:məns/
pronounce <i>v</i> *	/prə'naʊns/
publish <i>v</i> ***	/pʌblɪʃ/
raspberry <i>n C</i>	/ræ:zbəri/
reality <i>n U</i> **	/rɪ:æləti/
record <i>n C</i>	/rekɔ:d/
report <i>v</i> ***	/rɪ'pɔ:t/
requiem <i>n C</i>	/rekwiəm/
ridiculous <i>adj</i>	/rɪ'dɪkjʊləs/
series <i>n C</i> ***	/sɪəri:z/
session <i>n C</i> **	/seʃn/
sold out <i>adj</i>	/səʊld 'aʊt/
spy <i>n C</i>	/spaɪ/
stalls <i>n pl</i>	/stɔ:lz/
statue <i>n C</i>	/stætʃu:/
stay tuned	/steɪ tʃu:nd/
survivor <i>n C</i>	/sə'vaɪvə/
talented <i>adj</i>	/tæləntɪd/
TV channel <i>n C</i>	/ti: 'vi: tʃænl/
unmissable <i>adj</i>	/ʌn'mɪsəbl/
urban <i>adj</i> *	/ɜ:bən/
video tape <i>n C</i>	/vɪdɪəʊ teɪp/
viewer <i>n C</i> **	/vju:ə/
weekly <i>adj</i>	/wɪkli/
wharf <i>n C</i>	/wɔ:f/