

English from Entertainment Media

Week 10 “Film”

1. Types of Movies
2. Grammar - Verbs of Feelings
2. Study English through movie (Titanic)
3. Assign pair work

Types of movies

The word **FILM** is used more in *British English*.
The word **MOVIE** is used more in *American English*.

Some of the most common types of movies / film genres include:

Action: This type of movie generally involves a lot of action scenes including violence, like fighting or shoot-outs (with weapons), car chases and often lots of explosions. Some subgenres considered action movies include: disaster films, martial arts films, spy films and superhero films.

Examples of **action** movies: *John Wick*, *Fast and Furious*, *The Avengers*

Adventure: This is a journey that often takes place in exotic locations and can involve exploration or a quest. While there is often action in this type of movie, it is not the main emphasis.

Examples of **adventure** movies: *Indiana Jones*, *Pirates of the Caribbean*, *Tomb Raider*

Animated: Instead of real actors on the screen, drawn images (nowadays computer generated ones) are used to tell the story. Real actors are used for the voices of the animated characters.

Examples of **animated** movies: *Toy Story*, *Shrek*, *Coco*, *Frozen*

Comedy: The main idea of comedies is to make the audience laugh. The main characters are involved in funny situations.

Examples of **comedy** movies: *Monty Python*, *The Hangover*, *What men want*

Drama: These films are serious and focus on the emotions of realistic characters and the conflicts they have.

Examples of **drama** movies: *The Godfather*, *Marriage Story*, *The Sound of Metal*

Fantasy: Situations, places and/or events that don't comply with natural laws or settings. They often involve some form of magic or supernatural elements. There are sometimes magical creatures or beings too.

Examples of **fantasy** movies: *Harry Potter*, *Highlander*, *Lord of the Rings*

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Historical: These films can be based on real events in the past or sometimes just the time period is used as the setting and all events are fictitious. In both cases, the narrative takes place inside an accurate depiction of a historical setting. Sometimes these are biographical movies, also known as Biopics.

Examples of **historical** movies: *Braveheart*, *Amadeus*, *Dunkirk*

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Horror: The objective of a horror movie is to scare the viewer and if possible, make them scream (often done with a **jump scare**). Horror movies often feature a **monster**, some type of **evil** entity or a terrible/frightening situation.

Examples of **horror** movies: *Nightmare on Elm Street*, *The Exorcist*, *Annabelle*

Musical: These are movies where songs are sung by the characters as a part of the narrative and usually help advance the plot or develop the film's characters. Sometimes there are dance routines to accompany the songs. Examples of **musical** films: *La La Land*, *Grease*, *Mamma Mia*

Romance: Romance films are love stories that focus on the romantic involvement of the main characters and the development of their relationship.

A romantic movie that is also funny is called a Rom-Com (Romantic Comedy)

Examples of **romance** movies: *An Officer and a Gentleman*, *The Notebook*, *The Lake House*

Science fiction: Also known as Sci-Fi, these are fictional stories based on science. They can be about the future or other worlds, and often include spaceships, extra-terrestrial beings (aliens), and advanced technology we don't currently have.

Examples of **science fiction** movies: *Star Wars*, *Blade Runner*, *Avatar*

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Thriller: A thriller film evokes excitement and suspense in the audience. A common theme in thrillers involves innocent people dealing with a deranged adversary.

Examples of **thrillers**: *The Silence of the Lambs*, *The Sixth Sense*, *The Da Vinci Code*, *Shutter Island*

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Western: These are fictional events based in the American West (also known as the Wild West) during the 19th century. They feature cowboys, horse riding and gunfights. Commonly these types of film are just called westerns.

Examples of **westerns**: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly, Unforgiven, The Magnificent Seven

(ref. <https://www.vocabulary.cl/english/types-of-movies-film-genres.htm>)

ENGLISH VOCABULARY

Types of Movies

Film Genres

<p>ACTION This type of film has a lot of action scenes including violence (fighting, shoot-outs), car chases and often lots of explosions.</p>	<p>HORROR The objective is to scare / frighten the viewer. They often feature a monster, some type of evil entity or terrible/frightening situation.</p>
<p>ADVENTURE This is a journey that often takes place in exotic locations and can involve exploration or a quest.</p>	<p>MUSICAL Songs are sung by the characters as a part of the narrative and usually help advance the plot or develop the film's characters.</p>
<p>ANIMATED Instead of real actors, drawn images (nowadays computer generated ones) are used to tell the story. Real actors are used for the voices.</p>	<p>ROMANCE Love stories that focus on the romantic involvement of the main characters and the development of their relationship.</p>
<p>COMEDY The main idea of comedies is to make the audience laugh. The main characters are constantly involved in funny situations.</p>	<p>SCIENCE FICTION Fictional stories based on science. They can be about the future or other worlds/beings, often include spaceships and advanced technology.</p>
<p>DRAMA These films are serious and focus on the emotions of realistic characters and the conflicts they have.</p>	<p>THRILLER They evoke excitement and suspense in the audience. A common theme involves innocent people dealing with a deranged adversary.</p>
<p>FANTASY Situations, places and/or events that don't comply with natural laws or settings. They often involve some form of magic.</p>	<p>WESTERN Fictional stories based in the American West during the late 19th century. They feature cowboys, horse riding and gunfights.</p>
<p>HISTORICAL They are based on real events in the past or sometimes just the time period is used as the setting and all events are fictitious.</p>	<p>HYBRID GENRE Many movies can be a combination of different genres. <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> is a romantic film and a historical film (because of its setting).</p>

www.grammar.cl
www.woodwardenglish.com
www.vocabulary.cl

What type of movies do you like? Explain why.

Verbs of feeling.

คือ คำกริยาที่ใช้แสดงความรู้สึก จะทำหน้าที่เหมือน adjective เมื่อใช้กับ verb to be โดยมีวิธีการใช้ดังนี้

Verbs	Form	Function	Meaning
interest	Present Simple (Verb ช่อง 1)	กริยาแสดงการกระทำ	ทำให้..(คน)..สนใจ
interesting	Present Participle (Verb.ing)	Adjective ขยาย ประธาน (ใช้กับ Verb to be)	น่าสนใจ
interested	Past Participle (Verb 3)	Adjective ขยาย ประธาน (ใช้กับ Verb to be)	(คน) รู้สึกสนใจ

ตัวอย่าง

This book **interests** me. หนังสือเล่มนี้ทำให้ฉันสนใจ

This book is **interesting**. หนังสือเล่มนี้น่าสนใจ

I'm **interested** in this book. ฉันรู้สึกสนใจในหนังสือเล่มนี้

นอกจากนี้ยังมีคำกริยาในกลุ่มนี้อีกหลายคำซึ่งมีวิธีใช้แบบเดียวกัน ซึ่งมีวิธีจำง่าย ๆ คือ Verb กลุ่ม interest ได้แก่ fascinate ทำให้ตกตะลึง, astonish ทำให้สะพรึง, surprise ทำให้ประหลาดใจ, amaze ทำให้ทึ่ง, frighten ทำให้ตกใจกลัว ฯลฯ ให้นักเรียนจำไว้ว่าส่วนมากจะเป็น verb ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการแสดงความรู้สึก รัก, โลก, โกรธ, หลง, กลัว, ตกใจ, ตะลึง

*** เราสามารถผัน verb ไปตาม tense ได้ ไม่ใช่มีแค่ Present Simple อย่างเดียว

คำ	แปล	Verb (ทำให้...)	Be+ V,ing (น่า...)	Be+ V.ed (รู้สึก)
fascinate	ทำให้ตกตะลึง	This show fascinates me. การแสดงนี้ทำให้ฉันตกตะลึง	This show is very fascinating . การแสดงนี้น่าตกตะลึงมาก	She is fascinated by his voice. หล่อนรู้สึกตกตะลึงด้วยเสียงของเขา

please	ทำให้พึงพอใจ	I can't <u>please</u> everybody in this world. ฉันไม่สามารถทำให้คนทั้งโลกนี้พอใจได้	This restaurant's service <u>is pleasing</u> . การบริการของร้านนี้น่าพอใจ	She <u>is pleased</u> with the service. เธอรู้สึกพึงพอใจกับการบริการนี้
frighten	ทำให้กลัว	The darkness <u>frightened</u> me when I was young. (ความมืดทำให้ฉันกลัว) - ใช้ในรูป Past simple	The darkness <u>was frightening</u> . ความมืดน่ากลัว	I <u>was frightened</u> by the darkness. ฉันรู้สึกกลัวความมืด
amuse	ทำให้ขบขัน	The comedian <u>amuses</u> us. นักแสดงตลกทำให้พวกเราขบขัน	The comedian <u>is amusing</u> . นักแสดงตลกน่าขบขัน	I <u>am amused</u> by the comedian. ฉันรู้สึกขบขันด้วยนักแสดงตลก
excite	ทำให้ตื่นเต้น	This trip <u>excites</u> me. ทริปนี้ทำให้ฉันตื่นเต้น	This trip is so <u>exciting</u> . ทริปนี้น่าตื่นเต้นมากๆ	I'm <u>excited</u> about this trip. ฉันรู้สึกตื่นเต้นไปกับทริปนี้
confuse	ทำให้สับสน	This question <u>confused</u> me. คำถามนี้ทำให้ฉันสับสน (รูป Past Simple)	This question <u>is very confusing</u> . คำถามน่าสับสนมาก	I <u>was confused</u> about this question. ฉันรู้สึกสับสนเกี่ยวกับคำถามนี้
frustrate	ทำให้หงุดหงิด	Traffic always <u>frustrates</u> me. การจราจรทำให้ฉันหงุดหงิดอยู่เสมอ	Traffic <u>is so frustrating</u> . การจราจรมันน่าหงุดหงิด	I <u>am frustrated</u> with traffic. ฉันรู้สึกหงุดหงิดกับการจราจร
bore	ทำให้เบื่อ	This film <u>bore</u> s me. ภาพยนตร์เรื่องนี้ทำให้ฉันเบื่อ	This film <u>is boring</u> . ภาพยนตร์เรื่องนี้น่าเบื่อ	I <u>am bored</u> with this film. ฉันรู้สึกเบื่อภาพยนตร์เรื่องนี้

ข้อควรรู้! Verb ที่ให้ความหมายว่ารู้สึก (be + V.3) สามารถใช้ Verb Get, Feel แทน Verb Be ได้

เช่น I feel annoyed. ฉันรู้สึกรำคาญ ณ I get stunned. ฉันรู้สึกผงะ ตกใจ

Complete the correct preposition below.

Verb	Preposition	Verb	Preposition
amuse	with, by	excite	by, about
annoy	by, with	frighten	by, of, at
astonish	at	gratify	อะไร
bore	by, with	interest	in
confuse	by, with	please	with
content	with	satisfy	with
delight	at, with	scare	at, by, of
disappoint	in, at, about, with	surprise	
discourage	by	tire	of, with

Activity : Select 2-3 movies you know and use verbs of feelings to describe with correct tenses.

Examples are done. (Only persons who present in class earn 2 points for participation score.)

Jurassic Park III was boring. I was bored with Jurassic Park. Jurassic Park III bored me.

Annabelle is frightening. It frightens me. I am frightened when I see it.

The Adam Project is astonishing. It astonishes me. I am astonished when I see it.

Harry Potter is exciting
~~It~~ It excites me.

I'm excited when I see it.

Before you watch the scenes from "Titanic" movie.

Write down the definition of these words / expressions. อาจใช้ศัพท์นี้ออกสอบได้

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YFLZp8pXcUU>

Hi-class Dinner Scene

Accommodation = ที่พัก/ห้องพัก

Steerage = มหรณพ

Immigrants = ผู้อพยพ

I hear..... =

I hear you.=

Hardly any rats =

Impugn = กล่าวหา, ตำหนิ

means to travel=

and such =

You never know what hand you're gonna get dealt
next =

wind up = ทบสรุป/ ทบสิ้น สิ้น

to intend on = ตั้งใจจะทำ

Make it/ each day count =

changed someone's mind = เปลี่ยนใจคน

Hold on to (the railings) =

Hold on =

Now discuss what make your day count!

= _____

Practice speaking with Jack's quotes

“I mean, I got everything I need right here with me. I got air in my lungs, a few blank sheets of paper. I mean, I love waking up in the morning not knowing what’s gonna happen or, who I’m gonna meet, where I’m gonna wind up. Just the other night I was sleeping under a bridge and now here I am on the grandest ship in the world having champagne with you fine people.” —Jack

“I figure [life](#)’s a gift and I don’t intend on wasting it. You don’t know what hand you’re gonna get dealt next. You learn to take life as it comes at you...to make each day count.” —Jack

Assignment: My favorite film ever. 10 points

Work in pair. Students select only 1 movie and make a vlog describing how to study English through that movie. All the vlog must be explained in **English only!** may include vocabulary, grammar, idioms, expression. Submit before week 13. Students may show VDO in class on week 15. (optional)