

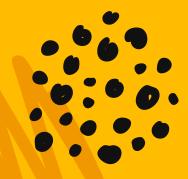




Let



Different genre different characters



1 SPEAKING Look at the photo. What are the people doing? Would you like to be an actor? Why? / Why not?





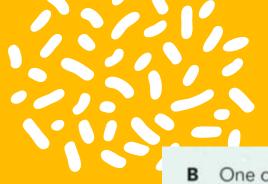




4.10

A Becoming a truly great actor requires talent, hard work and hours of study. In Britain, the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art (RADA) 1______ trained and produced many of the country's most famous actors since it was established in 1904, but just how does RADA turn passionate young hopefuls into respected professionals?

Bring



B One of the methods RADA teaches is the Stanislavski acting technique. The technique was devised ² _____ the famous Russian actor Konstantin Stanislavski in 1911, after he had been performing in theatres ³ _____ over thirty years. It requires actors to really live the role that they are playing. The actors not ⁴ _____ have to learn the lines that they have to say, but also recreate everything about the character's life.



C But if modern audiences would be surprised to discover that students learn an acting technique that is over a century old, they might ⁵

astonished to discover that they also study a form of theatre that has been around for over two millennia: Greek tragedy. The Greeks used to study playwriting and acting and produced some important theoretical works on the subject. Their ideas are still
considered very relevant today and anybody
<u>6</u> wants to obtain a degree from RADA has to study them.





- D RADA students also spend many hours training their voices and learning '______ use their bodies
- 30 to communicate in the same way that a musician learns how to play an instrument. A RADA student's objective is to use their creativity to transform written words into a three-dimensional character. Evidently, becoming an actor is *_____
- 35 serious business and definitely not for people who are only interested in fame.





Q4.11 Listen to an interview about how actors prepare for their roles. Match the people (1–3) with the things that they did (A–C).

- 1 Konstantin Stanislavski
- 2 Meryl Streep
- 3 Leonardo DiCaprio
 - A studied psychiatric patients
 - B prepared a list of questions
 - _ C prepared for a film about the Second World War
- 5 A.11 Listen again. Are the sentences true or false? Write T or F.
 - 1 Copying certain emotions is not so difficult for actors. ____
 - 2 The Stanislavski system involves actors asking themselves questions about their own acting ability. ____
 - 3 Meryl Streep studied a foreign language. _____
 - 4 Meryl Streep wanted to read poetry in a foreign language.
 - 5 Leonardo DiCaprio met people who had had experiences that he wanted to recreate in a film.
 - 6 Leonardo DiCaprio visited a psychiatric hospital on an island to prepare for a film.



6 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Discuss the questions (1–2). Use the ideas below to help you.

- build confidence cause embarrassment develop communication skills feel uncomfortable understand human behaviour
- 1 Do you think drama should be a school subject for all students, or just a hobby for those who are really interested?
- 2 What skills do you think you can learn from studying drama and how useful are they in real life?
- 7 INTERNET RESEARCH Find out how your favourite actor / actress started their career. Did they study drama? Where? What was their big break? Then share your information with the class.





- 3 Read the Listening Strategy. Mark one /d/ or /t/ sound in each sentence which might disappear when the sentence is spoken at natural speed.
 - 1 Kate is my best friend.
 - 2 My grandad is an old man.
 - 3 I'm going to the USA next week.
 - 4 It's a cold morning.
 - 5 You must go to the doctor.
 - 6 We camped in Wales last summer.
- 4 3.07 Listen, check and repeat. Copy the pronunciation.

LOOK OUT! Past simple endings

You may not hear the past simple ending very clearly in connected speech if the following word begins with a consonant.

We <u>played</u> tennis yesterday. can sound like We <u>play</u> tennis yesterday.

I <u>cooked</u> dinner last night. can sound like I <u>cook</u> dinner last night.

However, we can usually identify past tense forms from the context or from other words in the sentence.





- example sentences. How do we know that the verbs are past simple, not present simple?
- 6 (3.09) Listen to eight sentences. Say if the verb is present simple, past simple or could be either. How do you know?
- Listen to four people describing their experiences in the wild. Match the speakers with sentences A–E. There is one extra sentence.
- A The speaker describes a problem with a vehicle.
- B The speaker camped in a beautiful place.
- C We learn how a mobile helped to solve the problem.
- D The speaker explains why it's important always to take a phone with you.
- E The speaker nearly lost some possessions. ____
- 8 3.11 Read these sentences from exercise 7. Mark the /d/ and /t/ sounds that disappear. Then listen, check and repeat.
 - 1 We changed into our swimming trunks behind some trees.
 - 2 We noticed two boys in the wood.
 - 3 Last year my friend Sam and I visited Vellowstone National Park.
 - 4 We closed the car doors.
 - 5 We followed the wrong path.
 - 6 We opened the app.
 - 7 Suddenly, the car slowed down and stopped.
 - 8 My little brother noticed some lions.





9 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.

- 1 Are there any National Parks in your country?
- 2 What animals can you see there? Are any of them dangerous?
- 3 What can you do in the National Parks?

