

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

Structures

Be-Passive Verb Phrase:

Past and Perfect Tenses

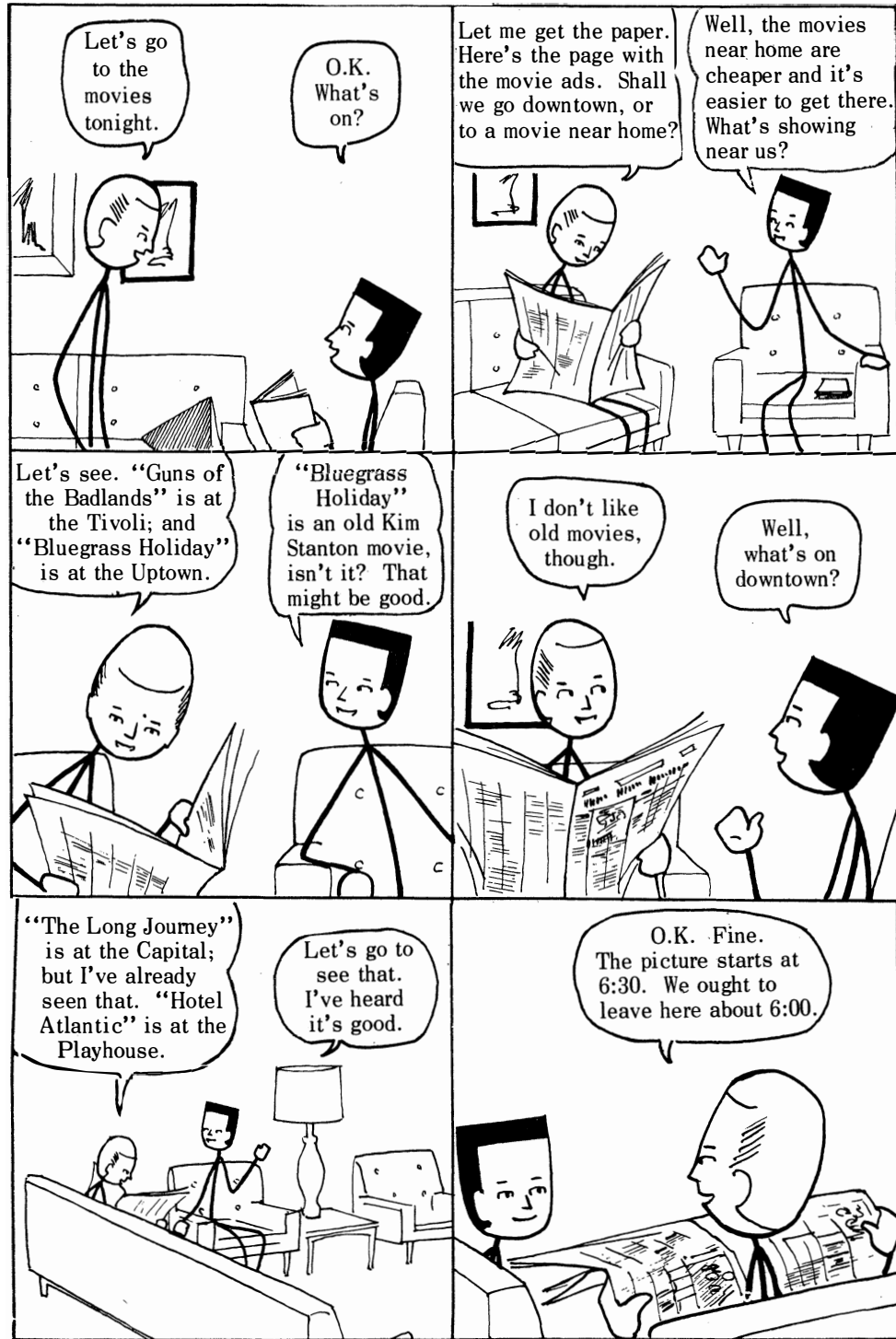
Be-Passive Progressive Verb Phrase:

Present and Past Tenses

Modal + Be - Passive Verb Phrase

Get - Passive Verb Phrase

MOVIES



UNIT 1405

CONVERSATION AND READING PRACTICES

Conversation

Movies

A: Let's go to the movies tonight.

B: O.K. What's on?

A: Let me get the paper. Here's the page with the movie ads. Shall we go downtown, or to a movie near home?

B: Well, the movies near home are cheaper and it's easier to get there. What's showing near us?

A: Let's see. "Guns of the Badlands" is at the Tivoli; and "Bluegrass Holiday" is at the Uptown.

B: "Bluegrass Holiday" is an old Kim Stanton movie, isn't it? That might be good.

A: I don't like old movies, though.

B: Well, what's on downtown?

A: "The Long Journey" is at the Capital; but I've already seen that. "Hotel Atlantic" is at the Playhouse.

B: Let's go to see that. I've heard it's good.

A: O.K. Fine. The picture starts at 6:30. We ought to leave here about 6:00.

Reading

Movies (Motion Pictures)

The first motion pictures were made in Europe in the 1830s. These were very simple. Pictures were put on a wheel and the wheel was turned very fast. It looked like the pictures were moving. Forty years later a man in America wanted some pictures of a horse race. He had twenty four cameras take one picture each. These pictures were taken one after another. When these pictures were shown close together, it looked like the horse was moving.

Thomas Edison made a motion picture machine in 1893. The films were fifty feet long and the shows were very short. Only one person at a time could watch the show. The first movie to tell a story was made in 1903. This was called "The Great Train Robbery." Movies soon became popular. The first movie theaters were called Nickelodeons. This really means "Nickel Theaters." It cost a nickel to go to a show in one of these theaters.

Making motion pictures soon became a big industry. This industry started in New York; but Hollywood, California, soon became its center in the United States.

The first movies were silent pictures. Then in 1926 we made a picture with music. In 1928, the first picture with talking from beginning to end was made.

For many years the United States made most of the motion pictures in the world. Now more and more films are being made in other countries. Also, television keeps many people at home, who used to go to the movies frequently. However, many movies are now being made for television and we also see many old movies on television.

Although Hollywood is not as important to the movie industry as it used to be, it is still the most important center of the industry in the United States. Many people like to visit it. The people who work in the movies are still Hollywood's most important people. Also, people in all the world still like to read and hear about these famous motion picture stars.

Word List

although	move
at a time	one after another
become	popular
close together	race
1830s	robbery
horse	silent
keep	star
more and more	start
motion	

Vocabulary Practice

1. although (even though)
You would enjoy this movie although you have seen it once.
I enjoyed reading the book although I didn't understand all the words.
We were good friends although he was older than I.
2. at a time
Only one at a time could see the show.
Two at a time could go through the door.
How many at a time can play this game?
3. become (get)
Motion pictures became longer and better.
The books became too old to use.
We become older from day to day.
4. close together (near one another)
They showed the pictures close together; one just after the other.
We sat close together at the concert.
We played the tapes close together; when one was finished we started the other.
5. 1830s (eighteen thirties)
The 1830s were from 1830 to 1839.
We are now in the 1960s.
We read many stories about the 1920s.

6. horse
Cowboys and Indians ride horses.
Do you ever ride horses?
Many horses run in a horse race.
7. keep
Television keeps us away from the movies.
Where do you keep your money?
You should keep your money in a bank.
8. more and more
We have to study more and more as we get older.
My time at the school is getting shorter and shorter.
We have less and less money every day.
9. motion
We see people move in motion pictures.
The motion of the car made him sick.
The bus was in motion when we saw it.
10. move
We moved from one building to another.
We see pictures that move in the movies.
Will you please move your chair?
11. one after another (one following another)
We went through the door one after another.
I looked at the pictures one after another.
He read ten books one right after another.
12. popular
She is a popular girl; most people like her.
This kind of music is popular right now.
Movies became popular all over the world.
13. race (n)
The race between the two men was exciting.
Many people watched the horse race.
Do you like to go to the races?
14. robbery
We see a lot of movies about robberies.
One of the first movies was about a train robbery.
It is robbery if you use a gun to take my money.
15. silent (quiet)
He is a silent man; he seldom says anything.
The early movies were silent pictures.
The students in the class remained silent.
16. star (most important person in a movie or in the theater)
Most women who are stars are beautiful.
Who are the stars in this picture?
Motion pictures usually have two stars.

17. start
School starts at 7:30 in the morning.
I couldn't start the car this morning.
We started to study English last year.

Questions on the Reading

1. Where were the first motion pictures made?
2. Where were the next motion pictures made?
3. When was the first movie machine made?
4. How long were the films?
5. What was the name of the first movie to tell a story?
6. How much did it cost to go to a movie?
7. What soon became a big industry?
8. When was the first talking picture made?
9. Why do many people in the United States seldom go to the movies?
10. What city do movie lovers still like to visit?

TELEVISION



Conversation

Television

A: Is there anything good on TV tonight?

B: I don't know. Let's turn it on and see.

A: O.K. Which program is showing?

B: That seems to be a drama. Try another station.

A: All right. I'll turn to another station.

B: That looks like some kind of musical program. Isn't there anything funny showing?

A: Well, it may be time for Jack Farr on the other station. Let's see.

B: Oh, that's better. But can't you get a better picture?

A: Yes, that's not a good picture. Maybe we need to fix the TV.

I'll try to get a clearer picture. There. That's better.

B: Well, we have a good clear picture just in time for the commercial. Well, I'm going to get something to eat. I'll be back when the commercial is over.

Reading

Television

Home entertainment in the United States has changed very much during the last fifteen years. Radio was the most popular entertainment in the home for many years. Now most people like to watch television. They prefer to hear and see the programs instead of just listening to them. We can enjoy many kinds of programs such as news and weather reports, comedies, musical programs, information programs, dramas, and variety shows.

There are three big television companies. These companies have programs in all parts of the United States. People all over the United States can see the same programs. There are also many smaller companies that broadcast only in one or two cities. The United States government regulates the television companies but doesn't own any of them.

Some television programs are paid for by the television companies, but most programs are paid for by companies who want to sell such things as cars, cigarettes, or soap products. During the program the company has some time to advertise its product.

Most families in the United States have television sets. These sets cost from around \$100 to \$500 or more. We can also buy color television sets now, but these sets are very expensive and many programs are still broadcast only with black and white pictures.

Word List

advertise (v)

broadcast

comedy

drama

entertainment

funny

just in time

station (radio or TV)

variety

Vocabulary Practice

1. advertise
A company advertises its products to sell them.
This company advertises a great deal.
Is this product advertised on TV?
2. broadcast (send out)
This program is broadcast from New York.
That station broadcasts a lot of good programs.
Many TV programs are broadcast all over the United States.
3. comedy
Is this show a comedy? It isn't funny.
There was a good comedy on TV last night.
We usually laugh at a good comedy.
4. commercial
Some commercials are interesting.
The advertiser tells about his product in the commercial.
Many people don't listen to the commercials.
5. drama
Some dramas are comedies and some are not.
Shakespeare was a great writer of dramas.
Many people like to watch dramas on TV.
6. entertainment
We enjoy entertainment after work.
Entertainment relaxes us and makes us feel better.
A lot of people go to the movies for entertainment.
7. funny
The show was so funny that we laughed a lot.
We like comedies because they are funny.
There are many funny shows on TV.
8. just in time (at the right minute)
I arrived just in time to get on the train.
He arrived just in time to see us leave.
We turned the TV on just in time to hear the news.
9. station (radio or TV)
The programs are broadcast from the stations.
The station sends out the radio programs.
There are several TV broadcast stations in this city.
10. variety (show)
Variety shows are popular on TV.
A variety show has comedy, music, and dancing.
Do you like to watch variety shows?

EXPLANATION AND DRILL OF STRUCTURES

1. Be-Passive Verb Phrase (Past and Perfect Tenses)

a. In affirmative statements: Study these sentences.

1. The books were published in New York.
2. I was weighed by the nurse.
3. Papers and pencils were sold in the bookstore.
4. My name was chosen by my parents.
5. Those cars were made in Detroit.
6. Heavy things have usually been shipped by railroad.
7. The money has been brought to us every two weeks.
8. I have usually been called John.
9. The grass has been cut every week.
10. I have already been examined by the doctor.
11. These books had been sold there many years ago.
12. I had been examined by the doctor before you called.
13. The grass had been cut every week until winter came.
14. The things had been shipped by railroad until we bought a truck.
15. We had often been visited by them as long as they lived here.

b. In negative statements: Notice these examples.

1. You weren't understood by the class.
2. We weren't seen by Mary and John.
3. They weren't sent by their government.
4. This movie wasn't made in the United States.
5. That program wasn't broadcast last night.
6. You haven't always been understood by the class.
7. These books haven't been published in New York.
8. We haven't been visited by them since they moved.
9. I haven't always been called Robert.
10. That program hasn't been broadcast very long.
11. The books hadn't been published when I talked to you.
12. They hadn't been sent by their government in time to get here.
13. We hadn't read the books until you told us about them.
14. I hadn't been told that he was coming.
15. He had been taught by Mr. Brown before you started teaching.

c. In affirmative questions: Study these examples.

1. Were you helped by that medicine?
2. Was he believed by his friends?
3. Were these words explained in class?
4. Was the book published by this company?
5. Was he called John or Robert?
6. Has he already been missed by the other students?
7. Have you been invited to this party?
8. Have these books been read by a lot of people?
9. Have many movies been made in Hollywood?
10. Has this movie been shown on television?
11. Had you often read these books before going to this class?
12. Had these words been explained to the class before they were assigned?
13. Had these books been published in New York earlier?
14. Had you already been invited to the party?
15. Had you been taught by Mr. Brown before that time?

d. In negative questions: Study these examples.

1. Weren't you sent by your government?
2. Weren't these movies made in Hollywood?
3. Wasn't this book read by everyone?
4. Weren't the words explained in this lesson?
5. Wasn't he examined by Dr. Brown?
6. Haven't these pictures been seen by them?
7. Hasn't the homework usually been written by the students?
8. Hasn't he been taken to another room, yet?
9. Haven't they always been taught by a good teacher?
10. Haven't you often been visited by them?
11. Hadn't these cars been sold by this company until last year?
12. Hadn't several automobiles been made before you built yours?
13. Hadn't he been weighed before the doctor arrived?
14. Hadn't he bought the car in Europe before he went to the United States?
15. Hadn't he been taught English before he was sent here?

2. Be-Passive Progressive Verb Phrase (Present and Past Tenses)

The Progressive Form of Be + Past Participle of Main Verb

<u>Present</u>	<u>Past</u>
am being	was being
are being	were being
is being	

(Active) He is recording a tape.

(Passive) A tape is being recorded.

(Active) They are transferring him to another class.

(Passive) He is being transferred to another class.

(Active) They were completing the work.

(Passive) The work was being completed.

(Active) He was cleaning his room.

(Passive) His room was being cleaned.

a. Change the following to the correct be-passive progressive form.

1. They are mailing the orders today.
2. He is writing the letter now.
3. He is calling me now.
4. They are holding the meeting today.
5. The postman is bringing the mail now.
6. They were painting the building this morning.
7. I am using this desk.
8. He is fixing the flat.
9. He was driving the car.
10. They were writing several letters.

3. Modal Be-Passive Verb Phrase

Modal + Be + Past Participle of the Main Verb

Can, May, Must, Should, etc.

(Active) He can learn the vocabulary easily.

(Passive) The vocabulary can be learned easily.

(Active) You must finish this lesson today.

(Passive) This lesson must be finished today.

(Active) They should mail this today.

(Passive) This should be mailed today.

(Note: The passive form of regular infinitives is also formed by be + past participle.)

(Active) They have to report the accident.

(Passive) The accident has to be reported.

a. Change to the passive.

1. You can finish this in an hour.
2. She may send it next week.
3. We have to write the homework exercises this afternoon.
4. I must tell her the truth.
5. He must learn all the words.
6. He cannot complete his tests in an hour.
7. We have to send a letter to our government.
8. We should invite all of them.
9. They may send it soon.
10. You cannot leave your car on the street.

4. Get-Passive Verb Phrases

Affirmative Statement

Subject	GET (gets, got)	Past Participle
The man	got	hurt.

Negative Statement

Subject	DO (does, did) + NOT	GET	Past Participle
The man	didn't	get	hurt.

Affirmative Question

DO (does, did)	Subject	GET	Past Participle
Did	the man	get	hurt?

Negative Question

DO (does, did) + NOT	Subject	GET	Past Participle
Didn't	the man	get	hurt?

a. Examples.

1. People who break the law almost always get caught by the police.
2. The food got eaten quickly by the hungry children.
3. The leaves get blown about by the wind in the fall.
4. This room didn't get painted last year.
5. The house doesn't get cleaned more than once a week.
6. He didn't get sent to the United States.
7. Did the bank robber get caught?
8. How did that dish get broken?
9. Did you get hurt?
10. Does the lake get filled with water when it rains?
11. Didn't the man get killed?
12. Didn't that dog get hit by a car?
13. Didn't the meat get cooked in time for dinner?
14. Don't criminals usually get caught?

b. Answer these questions, using the get-passive verb phrase.

1. Do the leaves get blown about by the wind?
2. Did the city get bigger during the war?
3. Didn't this room get painted last year?
4. Did he get sent to the United States?
5. How did that dish get broken?
6. Did you get hurt?
7. Didn't the man get killed?
8. Didn't the meat get cooked in time for dinner?

c. Change these sentences so that they will contain the get-passive verb phrase.

1. The wind blows the leaves about in the fall.
2. His government sent him to the United States.
3. That dish broke.
4. Was the man killed?
5. The package was damaged.
6. The rain filled the lake with water.
7. Was the little boy hurt?
8. Was the room painted last year?

5. Exercises and Drilla. Answer these questions using the be-passive verb phrase.

1. Where is this car made?
2. Where is it sold?
3. Is it shipped by railroad?
4. Is it brought here by plane?
5. Are you loved by your friends?
6. Are you missed by your family?
7. Are you understood by the teachers?
8. Are these books read by many people?
9. Was it written by an American author?
10. Are passive sentences explained in this lesson?

b. Change to sentences using be-passive verb phrases.

1. The government started this school.
2. A friend of mine made this.
3. Mr. Bates built this house in 1954.
4. Does the Jackson Aircraft Company make these planes?
5. The teacher always explains the lesson.
6. Do many people read these books?
7. The wind blows the leaves.
8. George began the work, and John finished it.
9. Mr. West didn't make hotel reservations.
10. Mr. Allen bought this car.
11. These apples grow in Virginia.
12. American movie companies send many films to other countries.

TAPE 1405A

Listen to this conversation about going to the movies.

A: Let's go to the movies tonight.

B: O. K. What's on?

A: Let me get the paper.

Here's the page with the movie ads.

Shall we go downtown or to a movie near home?

B: Well, the movies near home are cheaper.

It is also easier to get there.

What's showing near us?

A: "Guns of the Badlands" is at the Tivoli.

"Bluegrass Holiday" is at the Uptown.

B: "Bluegrass Holiday" is an old Kim Stanton movie.

That might be good.

A: I don't like old movies, though.

B: Well, what's on downtown?

A: "A Long Journey" is at the Capital.

B: I've already seen that.

A: "Hotel Atlantic" is at the Playhouse.

B: Let's go see that.

I've heard it's good.

A: O. K. Fine. The picture starts at 6:30.

We ought to leave here about 6:00.

Here are some questions about this conversation. Answer these questions and repeat the correct responses.

Example: Where do the boys want to go tonight?

They want to go to the movies.

They want to go to the movies.

Which page of the newspaper do they want?

They want the page with the movie ads.

Where are the movies cheaper, downtown or near home?

They are cheaper near home.

Where is it easier to get to the movies?

It is easier to get to movies near home.

When does the picture start?

It starts at 6:30.

When should they leave home?

They should leave home about 6:00.

Listen to this reading about the movies.

The first motion pictures were made in Europe.

They were made in the 1830s.

Pictures were put on a wheel.

The wheel was then turned very fast.

It looked like the pictures were moving.

Years later a man in America wanted pictures of a horse race.

He used 24 cameras.

Each camera took one picture.

These pictures were taken one after another.

They were then shown close together.

It looked like the horse was moving.

Thomas Edison made a motion picture machine in 1893.

The first shows were very short.

Only one person at a time could watch the show.

The first movie with a story was "The Great Train Robbery."

This was made in 1903.

Movies soon became popular.

The first movie theaters were called "Nickelodeons."

This means "Nickel Theater."

The shows in these theaters cost a nickel.

The first movies were silent pictures.

The first picture was made with music in 1926.

Two years later the first talking picture was made.

The motion picture industry started in New York.

Hollywood, California, soon became its center.

Now many pictures are made in other countries.

Hollywood is not as important as it used to be.

But it is still important.

Hollywood's most important people are still movie people.

People still like to go to Hollywood.

Many people also like to read about these movie stars.

Now listen to the reading again and repeat it.

These questions are based on the reading. Answer them and repeat the correct responses.

Example: Where were the first motion pictures made?
They were made in Europe.
They were made in Europe.

What were these pictures put on?

They were put on a wheel.

How did they make these pictures look like they were moving?

The wheel was turned very fast.

What was the first motion picture made in the United States?

It was a picture of a horse race.

Who made the first motion picture machine?

Edison made the first motion picture machine.

When did he make his machine?

He made it in 1893.

How many people could watch the first shows?

Only one person at a time could watch the show.

What was the first movie with a story?

This movie was "The Great Train Robbery."

What were the first movie theaters called?

They were called "Nickelodeons."

How much did it cost to go to a nickelodeon?

It cost a nickel.

Did the first movies have music and talking?

No, they were silent pictures.

What city became the center of the movie industry?

Hollywood, California, soon became the center.

Where are many motion pictures made now?

Many motion pictures are made in other countries.

Who are Hollywood's most important people?

Movie people are Hollywood's most important people.

Now let's practice some sentences using some new words and expressions in this reading. Repeat what you hear.

although

I enjoyed the movie although it was an old one.
He read the book although it was hard to understand.
I was sleepy although it wasn't very late.

at a time

Only one at a time could see the show.
Two at a time could enter the room.
How many at a time can play the game?

become

Motion pictures became longer and better.
The books became too old to use.
The weather is becoming warmer every day.

1830s (eighteen thirties)

The 1830s were from 1830 to 1839.
We are now in the 1960s.
The 1920s were interesting years.

more and more

We should learn more and more as we get older.
Our time at school is getting shorter and shorter.
We have less and less money every day.

motion

The motion of the ship made him sick.
We see people move in motion pictures.
The train was in motion when we got to the station.

one after another

We entered the room one after another.
They took the pictures one after another.
He read ten books one right after another.

popular

She is a popular girl; most people like her.
What kind of music is popular now?
Movies became popular all over the world.

silent

They remained silent; they didn't say anything.
The early movies were silent pictures.
The students in the class were silent.

start

School starts early in the morning.
My car wouldn't start last night.
He started to study English last year.

TAPE 1405B

Listen to the conversation about television.

A: Is there anything good on TV tonight?

B: I don't know.
Let's turn it on and see.

A: O.K. Which program is showing?

B: That seems to be a drama.
Try another station.

A: All right. I'll turn to another station.

B: That looks like some kind of musical program.
Isn't there anything funny showing?

A: Well; it may be time for Jack Farr.
He's on the other station.
Let's see.

B: Oh, that's better.
But can't you get a better picture?

A: Yes, that's not a good picture.
Maybe we need to fix the TV.
I'll try to get a clearer picture.
There, that's better.

B: Now we have a good clear picture.
It is just in time for the commercial.
Well, I'm going to get something to eat.
I'll be back when the commercial is over.

Now listen to the conversation again and repeat it.

Here is a reading about television in the United States. Listen to it carefully.

Most U. S. families have television in their homes.

It has become popular during the last fifteen years.

Radio used to be the most popular home entertainment.

Now most people like to watch television.

They prefer to both see and hear the programs.

We enjoy many kinds of programs.

We see comedies, dramas, musicals, and variety shows.

There are also news and weather reports.

There are three big television companies in the United States.

They have programs in all parts of the country.

People all over the United States can see the same programs.

There are some smaller companies.

They broadcast only in one or two cities.

The government does not own the companies.

But it regulates their activities.

People who watch the programs do not pay for them.

Companies with things to sell pay for the programs.

The company has time to advertise during the programs.

The television company pays for some programs.

Television sets cost from \$100 to \$500 or more.

We can also buy color television sets.

These are very expensive.

Some programs are broadcast in color.

Most programs, however, are still broadcast in black and white.

Listen to these questions on the reading. Answer the questions and then repeat the correct responses.

Example: What provides entertainment in most U.S. homes?
 Television provides home entertainment.
 Television provides home entertainment.

What used to be the most popular home entertainment?

Radio used to be most popular.

Why do people prefer television?

They like to see and hear the programs.

What kind of shows do we enjoy?

Comedies, musicals, dramas, and variety shows.

What kind of shows give us information?

News and weather reports give us information.

How many big television companies are there in the U. S. ?

There are three big television companies.

Are these companies owned by the government?

No, they are not owned by the government.

Who regulates television in the United States?

The government regulates television in the United States.

Can people all over the country see the same shows?

Yes, the same shows can be seen all over the country.

Who pays for the television programs?

Companies with things to sell pay for the programs.

Why do they pay for the shows?

They can advertise their products on the show.

How much do television sets cost?

They cost from \$100 to \$500 or more.

Let's practice some sentences using new words found in this reading. Listen to the sentences and then repeat them.

advertise

A company advertises its products to sell them.
 Many companies advertise a great deal.
 Is this product advertised on television?

broadcast

That program was broadcast from New York.
 We were broadcasting many good programs.
 That station broadcasts both television and radio programs.

comedy

This show isn't funny; it isn't a comedy.
 I like to watch a good comedy.
 We usually laugh at a good comedy.

commercial

Some commercials are interesting.
 The advertiser tells about his product in the commercial.
 Many people don't listen to the commercials.

drama - dramatic

Some dramas are comedies and some are not.
 Shakespeare wrote many dramas.
 Many people like to watch dramatic shows.

entertainment

We enjoy entertainment after work.
 Entertainment relaxes us and makes us feel better.
 Many people go to the movies for entertainment.

funny

The show was so funny we laughed a lot.
 Not all comedies are funny.
 There are many funny shows on television.

just in time

He arrived just in time to catch the plane.
 We arrived just in time to see him leave.
 I was just in time to hear the news.

station (radio or TV)

This television station broadcasts many good shows.
 That station sends out only radio programs.
 This city has several broadcasting stations.

variety show

Variety shows are popular on television.
 A variety show has comedy, music and dancing.
 Mary watches variety shows only.

Here are some questions in the passive with short affirmative and negative answers.
Listen to them and repeat them.

Was the book used in the lab?
Yes, it was.
No, it wasn't.

Was the book read by everybody?
Yes, it was.
No, it wasn't.

Were the letters written to them?
Yes, they were.
No, they weren't.

Were the books sent here by plane?
Yes, they were.
No, they weren't.

Are the invitations being written by hand?
Yes, they are.
No, they aren't.

Is music by Irving Berlin being played?
Yes, it is.
No, it isn't.

Was the lesson understood by all the students?
Yes, it was.
No, it wasn't.

Let's practice these questions and answers using the passive. Repeat the sentences.

Who was the boy named for?
He was named for his grandfather.

How were the books sent here?
They were sent by mail.

What was explained to the class?
The homework was explained to the class.

Who was weighed by the nurse?
John was weighed by the nurse.

What have you always been called?
I have always been called Robert.

Who was often visited by the other students?
Henry was often visited by the other students.