

6A Vocabulary: Talking About Movies in English

Play the video, listen and follow along with the text.

Fill in the blanks.

1 Hi again, I'm Adam. Welcome back to Engvid.com. Today's lesson is about
2 movies. Now, as far as I know, everybody loves movies. I love ****. I'm
3 sure you love movies and there's lots of words that have to do with movies
4 that you might not be familiar with, but they're very good to know if you want
5 to talk about movies with your friends or whoever. So that's what we're
6 going to look at today. Talking about ****, I'm going to give you a whole
7 bunch of vocabulary. I'm sure some of them are not so new, some of them
8 will be very ****. We have some slang and some idioms that come from
9 movies, a lot of good stuff! Let's get started. We're going to start with this
10 word: *genre*. Can you say that? ****. A lot of people have a problem with
11 this G. So, the way I explain it always is to say this word: *measure*. Like
12 *measure* a weight or **** volume of something. Everybody
13 knows this word. Everybody knows this letter. *Me* – zhure. It's between a G
14 and a J and an S. It's a bit of a mixture. This sound *measure* is the same as
15 this G – ****. If you're French: *Je t'adore* or *Je t'amore*. Good stuff, right?
16 So, *genre*. What is a genre? **** is the type of movie we're talking about.
17 Now, you know drama, you know comedy, you know action, you know sci-fi
– science fiction, documentary, etc. Now, here are a couple idioms that
19 come straight from the movies: *cut to the chase*. Now, first what is the
20 *chase*? Many action movies, most **** movies, at some point in the movie
21 have a car chase or somebody chasing somebody, like cops and robbers.
22 *Catch me, if you can*. Everybody's chasing Leonardo DiCaprio. So the ****
23 is usually the most **** part of the movie. So when someone says, '*cut to*
24 *the chase*', means – get to the point, get to the **** part, get to what you
25 need to say, don't waste ****. *Cut* means -- in the movie you *cut* to the
26 chase, right to the point. Another expression is: *that's a wrap*. In the old
27 days, when they actually used to have film in like the big rolls of film, when
28 they finished a scene or when they finished a movie, they would wrap the
29 entire reel (R-E-E-L), they would wrap it, package it and ship it to... do
30 whatever they do with movies. So, *that's a wrap* means *finished*, we're
31 *finished*, we're done, let's move on to the next thing. So there you have two
32 new idioms to worry about. This is just an abbreviation for *miscellaneous*.
33 Means just generally words that I thought about for movies. *A-lister*. An *A-*
34 *lister* is a very top-level celebrity, actor, actress, musician, etc. *A-lister* –
35 they're on the **** list, they get into all the bars, all the clubs, they make
36 the most movie, sorry, they make the most money. Everybody wants to be
37 around them. A *B-lister*, a *C-lister* or a *D-lister*, they're like down there.
38 Maybe they'll get invited to like a puppy show or something like that.
39 *Cameo*. So, then you have all these **** doing *cameo* appearances in
40 different movies, right. A *cameo* is a very short appearance in a movie. So,
41 for example, if you have... if I'm making a movie and I want just a little bit of
42 excitement, I ask Brad Pitt to come in and just be in my movie for five
43 minutes. Those five minutes are called a ****. And he will help me. I'll
44 have a very **** movie. I could say Brad Pitt is in it, everybody's happy! A
45 *blockbuster*. A *blockbuster* is a very successful movie a, very high budget.
46 Actually, not always successful, but high-budget, for sure. They usually
47 come in the summer and in the Christmas season. *Superman* or any of the
48 action movies, any movie with big name actors, all the *A-listers*, lots of
49 budget, lots of effects, lots of chases, lots of everything. The idea is that
50 they're supposed to make a lot of money. Sometimes they do, sometimes

51 they don't. The *box office* is where you buy your tickets to go into the movie.
52 It's a *box*, it's an office. You give money, you get a ****, you go into the
53 theater. But, when we talk about how much money a movie makes we talk
54 about the success it has or had at the ****. If a movie *smashed the box*
55 office -- means it was a *smash*, it was a *hit*, it made a lot of money. Okay,
56 the *cast*. The *cast* is all the actors and actresses in a movie. Very
57 straightforward. A *premiere*. A *premiere* is the first night when a movie is
58 starting to show. Usually, before it opens to the public in many ****, it will
59 have only a few theaters where people can go see it first. Very limited
60 showing of the movie – this is called a ****. The next night it opens
61 everywhere for everyone. A *debut* is also a *first*. A *debut* is when an actor or
62 an actress makes his or her first appearance. This is the first time you will
63 see them acting in a big movie. It is the actor or actress's *debut*. *Day-byoo*,
64 okay? When we're talking about the ****, they are all these famous
65 actors and this movie will **** this actor or actresse. Quite often students
66 ask me, 'What is the difference between a *director* and a *producer*?' A lot of
67 people don't know what a *director* does, what a *producer* does. A ****
68 directs. He tells the actors and actresses, 'Stand here. Stand there. Do like
69 this. Do like that. Look sad like this. Look sad like that. Look happy,'
70 whatever. He tells everybody what to do on the set. He controls the movie
71 making. The **** produces. He or she will say, 'What do you need? You
72 need a car? Here's a car! I'm going to have a really cool **** in my movie,
73 okay? I want a Lamborghini chasing a Ferrari. What do I do?' I'm the
74 *director*, I said I want a Lamborghini chasing a Ferrari. The *producer* -- he
75 goes and brings me a Lamborghini and a Ferrari, but he brings me a red
76 Ferrari and I said, 'No, no, no. Red is like angry and violent. I want a happy
77 Ferrari, it's a happy chase. Give me a purple Ferrari. So, the producer goes
78 and brings me a **** Ferrari. Another way to think of the producer is --
79 the money. He or she will bring the money, getting you, the director,
80 everything he or she needs, make the movie. *Sequel* and *prequel*. So, for
81 example, there's a movie that's very ****. A *movie hangover*. I'm not sure
82 if any of you have seen it. It did so well that the producers decided, 'Hey,
83 let's do another one, make more money.' So the second story, the second
84 chapter in the story is called the ****, okay. Now, everybody knows *Star*
85 *Wars*, I think. *Star Wars* had the three original movies, then they went to the
86 ****. What they did, they went backwards. So, the three stories, original
87 stories, and then they gave you three stories that happened before these
88 stories. And I think next year or the year after that they will make the
89 *sequels* -- the next three stories. So, *sequel* comes ****, *prequel* comes
90 ****. I probably should have written them like that, but I think you get it.
91 Last one – *epic*. When a movie is very **** and very big and very broad
92 story, we call it an ****. That's usually what it means when are we talking
93 about movies, but people use this word in everyday life and then, like,
94 something happened, like a big story, a news story and somebody says,
95 'Man, that was *epic!*' -- that was huge! that was so big! that takes a lot to
96 take in! But it comes from movies. You have *epic* novels, like *War and*
97 *Peace*, you have *epic* movies, like *Lord of the Rings*, for example. Okay,
98 hopefully you can start talking about all your **** movies with all your
99 friends in English and, of course, you can practice all these, all this new
100 vocabulary at Engvid.com...