

## 6A Vocabulary: Talking About Movies in English

Play the video and follow along with the text. Identify the words and expressions that are missing from the script (about 35 expressions).

Write these out with line numbers. Example: **line 2 'I love movies'**

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

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