

## In this unit

## Grammar

- ungradable adjectives
- position of adverbs

## Vocabulary

- art and artists
- common adverb/adjective combinations
- order of adjectives

## Scenario

- The new exhibition

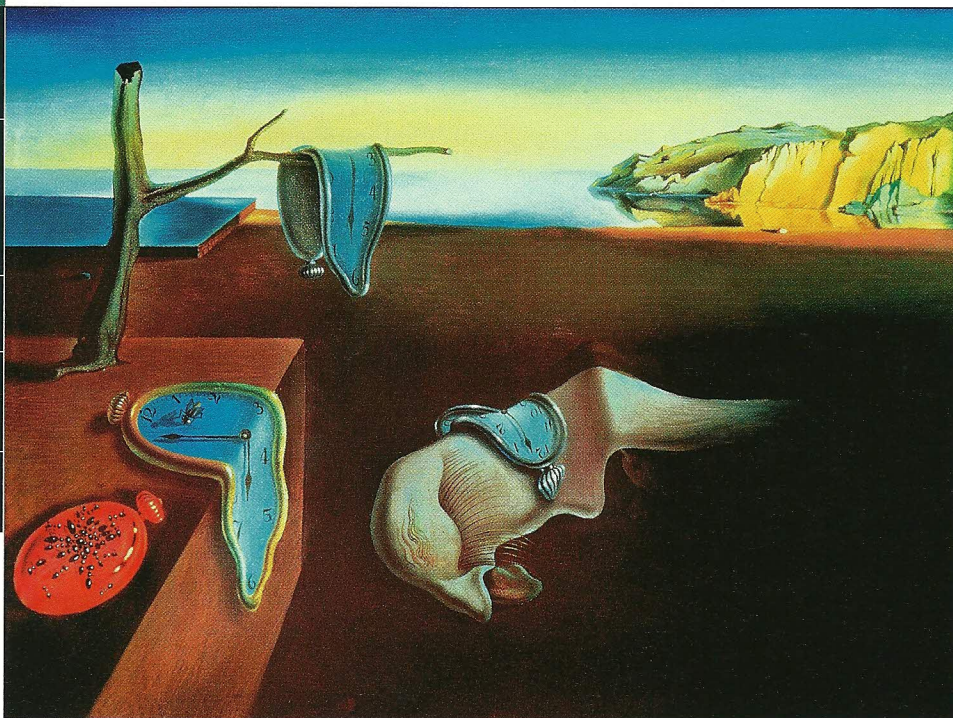
## Study skills

- expanding your vocabulary

## Writing skills

- an online review

## 9.1 WHAT IS ART?



*I don't know much about art, but I know what I like.*

Anonymous

## SPEAKING

**1a** Discuss the questions.

- 1 What sort of paintings do you like?
- 2 Do you have a favourite artist or painter?
- 3 Do you like other forms of art, e.g. sculpture, photography?
- 4 What sort of art don't you like?

**1b** Which of the following do you consider to be art? Explain your reasons.

- some graffiti on a wall
- a tattoo on someone's body
- a holiday photograph
- a pile of bricks in an exhibition
- a comic book
- a painting of a bowl of fruit
- an advertisement for a product
- a firework display

**2a** What is art for? Rank the following purposes 1–8 in order of importance, then discuss your ranking with a partner.

- to make people think and stimulate debate
- to communicate a political message
- to be beautiful and attractive to look at

- to entertain and make people laugh
- to show the skill of the artist
- to cause a positive or negative emotional reaction in the viewer
- to reflect society/life
- to make money

**2b** Can you think of any examples of works of art that achieve some of the purposes in Exercise 2a?

## READING

**3** Skim the leaflet opposite. What is it advertising? Who is it aimed at?**4** Read the leaflet. Which exhibition(s) is/are most suitable for a person who likes ...

- 1 to attend talks about art?
- 2 art which is up-to-date?
- 3 paintings of the countryside?
- 4 to see the work of a single artist?
- 5 pictures of people?
- 6 art objects made from different materials?

**5** Which exhibition would you most like to visit? Why?



# INVICTA GALLERY LONDON

## Future exhibitions – the year ahead

### January–March

#### Tomorrow Now!

#### Contemporary painting

A selection of groundbreaking works of art by today's stars of the future. Already a hit with the critics at the preview show, this is a great way to start the New Year. With echoes of the colourful abstract action painting of the 1950s and 60s, this is sure to be popular with collectors and art lovers everywhere.

### April–June

#### Shaping the World

#### An exhibition of sculpture

A retrospective of the work of the great American sculptor Cynthia Marlow, from her early ceramics to the later imposing stone statues, together for the first time with her bronze masterpiece *Woman*. Includes an opening day talk and audio guide by the artist herself.

### July–September

#### Forever Autumn

#### Landscape paintings

A fascinating look at the season through the eyes of 18th- and 19th-century European landscape painters. Including works in oil and watercolour, this exhibition is all about colour and light. The very finest in romantic and realist painting.

### October–December

#### The Start of the New

#### The story of Modern Art

The much talked-about and long-awaited exhibition finally arrives in this country. A sometimes controversial look at the end of realism and the beginnings of Modern Art in the late 19th and early 20th century. The exhibition brings together examples of the many movements which shocked the public and helped define the idea of 'Modern Art'. Includes a thought-provoking series of lectures on 'The origins of modernism'.

Basement bookshop and café with:

**Easy on the Eye** – some of the world's most famous film and TV stars feature in this permanent display of candid portrait photography.

For more information, go to: [invictagallery.org.uk](http://invictagallery.org.uk)  
Become a Friend of the Gallery. Get discounts and invitations to private views.

Be seeing you!

[www.InvictaGallery/London.com](http://www.InvictaGallery/London.com)

## VOCABULARY: art and artists

**6a** Find nouns or adjectives in the leaflet which mean the following.

- 1 involving very new methods or ideas
- 2 an occasion to see something before the public
- 3 a show of the past work of an artist
- 4 a very good piece of art
- 5 causing a lot of disagreement
- 6 causing people to think

**6b** Read the leaflet again and find references to the words in *italics*. Choose the correct answer.

- 1 *Modern Art / Realism* is art which is true to life.
- 2 *Contemporary / Modern Art* is from the period 1890–1970.
- 3 *Contemporary / Modern Art* is from 1970 to the present.
- 4 *Abstract Art / Realism* expresses an artist's ideas or feelings, rather than showing what people and things look like.

**6c** List all the people connected with art mentioned in the leaflet.

*sculptor, ...*

## LISTENING

**7a** <sup>3.2</sup> Listen to the conversation between two Friends of the Invicta Gallery. Answer the questions.

- 1 Which of the following exhibitions did Jane or Monica go to?  
Michelangelo Monet Van Gogh Matisse Rembrandt  
Dada Pop Art the photo exhibition
- 2 Are they going to renew their membership?

**7b** Listen again and complete the expressions.

- 1 I was really \_\_\_\_\_ by it.
- 2 I'm not really \_\_\_\_\_ that sort of thing ...
- 3 ... didn't really live up to my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 ... the \_\_\_\_\_ weren't very good.
- 5 It wasn't worth the \_\_\_\_\_ or the entrance \_\_\_\_\_ ...
- 6 It was one of the best \_\_\_\_\_ I've ever seen.
- 7 I'd really \_\_\_\_\_ it.

## SPEAKING AND WRITING

**8** Think of works of art / exhibitions you have seen. Tell your partner about an exhibition, a gallery or a work of art you've enjoyed (or not enjoyed), using some of the expressions above.

**9** Write an email to a friend in another country telling them about an exhibition you have seen or heard about.



## READING

**1** Do you take photographs? When? Why? Do you prefer colour or black and white photographs?

**2** Read the article and choose the best title.

- a) What makes a good photograph?
- b) The best photographs in the world
- c) Is photography an art form?

**3** Find arguments in the article that support the idea that photography is an art form.

**4** Discuss the following questions.

- 1 What does the article say about the difference between photography and paintings?
- 2 What reasons are given in the article for photography NOT being an art form?
- 3 Do you think photography is an art form?

## VOCABULARY: common adverb/ adjective combinations

**5** Find the following words in the article and note the adverbs that go with them.

unexpected different wrong moving

**6a** Match the adverbs in the box with the adjectives below.

heavily highly ~~highly~~ painfully  
totally totally utterly utterly

## Adjectives

~~praised~~ criticised impossible qualified shy  
unbelievable unjustified useless

highly praised

**6b** Add an adverb from Exercise 6a to the following sentences.

- 1 Cartier-Bresson was praised for his coverage of Gandhi's funeral in India in 1948.
- 2 Mario Testino was qualified in many fields before he moved to London to train as a photographer.
- 3 The film was unbelievable yet strangely moving.
- 4 *One Hour Photo* is a film starring Robin Williams about a shy photo technician.
- 5 Modern Art was often criticised while it was being produced.
- 6 The banning of photographers from the area was unjustified.



Paintings are almost always considered an art form, but what about photography? The Frenchman Henri Cartier-Bresson, possibly the most famous photographer in the 20th century, emphasised the difference between painting as art and photography as art. In 1957, he told *The Washington Post* that 'There is a creative fraction of a second when you are taking a picture. Your eye must see a composition or an expression that life itself offers you, and you must know with intuition when to click the camera. That is the moment the photographer is creative.' He is, of course, referring to the immediacy of photography – the absolutely unique moment, never to be repeated, when the exposure is taken.

A further characteristic of photography, unlike painting, is that more can be captured in a photograph than was intended by the photographer. Fine details, entirely unexpected and often invisible to the naked eye, can be revealed. The photograph 'does not lie' because it has not passed through the brain of the photographer. This is completely different from the brain processes of the painter, who decides what he is going to paint, how he will make the subject interesting and how he is going to paint it.

## GRAMMAR: ungradable adjectives

**7a** Look at these adjectives from the article. Put them in pairs with similar meanings.

good unique excellent essential  
unusual important

**7b** Now put the following adjectives into pairs with similar meanings.

angry bad big cold devastated  
enormous exhausted fascinating freezing  
furious hungry interesting small  
starving terrible tiny tired upset

Adjectives can be gradable or ungradable. For example, *cold* is gradable (there are degrees of 'coldness') but *freezing* is ungradable – it is at the end of the scale of 'coldness'.



Some critics of photography claim that modern cameras reduce photo-taking to an automatic process. They say, 'Just point and shoot. The camera does the rest. You will get a good photo.' However, those who see photography as an art form say that the critics are completely wrong. They say that the camera cannot decide between an ordinary, functional, regular photo and a really excellent, cleverly composed photo, consciously constructed. When considering photography as art, it is the photographer who picks out the essential qualities of the subject at a particular moment. The photographer brings creativity to the process.

Millions of photographs are taken every year but very few are considered art. However, some photographs, originally taken for scientific or commercial purposes and not consciously for art, can be perceived as artistic. Very unusual photographs taken by explorers in the Antarctic for geographical purposes often reveal the wonders of nature by showing contrasts between ice and water.

Photos taken for other purposes, such as news photography, can also become iconic works of art, for example, the picture taken by Robert Capa during the Spanish Civil War of a soldier at the moment of being shot, falling backwards. This photograph is both deeply moving and historically really important.



**7c** What is the difference between the adjectives in each pair? Use the examples to help you.

Photos of nature can be *very unusual*.

That photo of the explosion is *absolutely unique*.

**8** Write the adjectives in Exercise 7 in two columns: gradable and ungradable.

Gradable	Ungradable
angry	furious

**9a** Look at the examples from Exercise 7a in the article again, and the words before them. Underline the correct option below.

- 1 *Gradable / ungradable* adjectives can be made stronger or weaker with words like *very*, *a bit*, *extremely*.
- 2 We often use *absolutely* with *gradable / ungradable* adjectives.

## GRAMMAR TIP

We can use *really* with both gradable and ungradable adjectives:

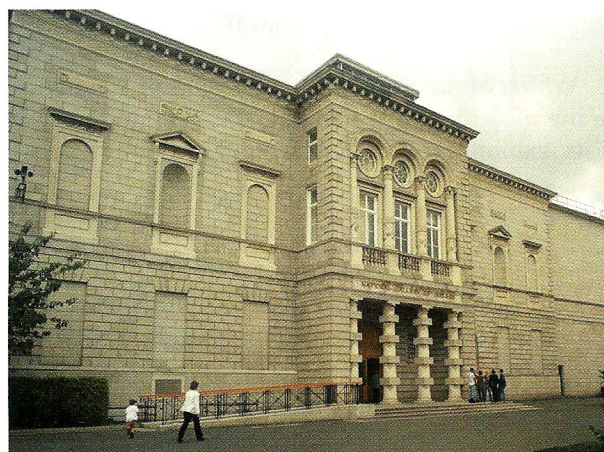
*The film was **really** interesting.*

*The exhibition was **really** fascinating.*

➔ Language reference and extra practice, pages 150–151

**9b** Correct the adverbs if they are wrong.

- 1 I thought it was a very excellent photograph.
- 2 We were a bit tired after our visit to the Louvre.
- 3 I was very devastated when they said the exhibition was closed.
- 4 The photographs were extremely terrible.
- 5 When we had finished going round the photo exhibition we were absolutely exhausted.



**10** Identify the adverb–adjective combinations in this text. Are there any combinations that don't go together? Why?

The National Gallery of Ireland has a very excellent collection of European fine arts. It opened in 1854 and now has over 2,500 paintings. Admission is very cheap. It has a wonderful Irish collection, including works by Jack B. Yeats, and the Flemish and Dutch collection is very enormous. There is even a Vermeer. There are also works by Caravaggio, Picasso and Monet. We were absolutely hungry at the end of our visit and luckily the café has great food. The shop is located in the new wing, which is itself an extremely fascinating piece of architecture. For such a small country this collection is absolutely interesting and most visitors have a really wonderful day.

## SPEAKING

**11** In groups of three, describe one of the best photographs you have taken, and one of the best you have seen.



## READING

**1** In pairs, discuss the following statement. Do you agree with it?

Modern and contemporary art is not real art. Some of it could have been done by young children.

**2** Read the three profiles of artists quickly, and say what type of art each has done.

**3a** According to the texts, which artist:

- 1 still lives in his/her country of birth?
- 2 did not complete his/her education?
- 3 lived through a major conflict?
- 4 is influenced strongly by his/her country of birth?
- 5 has received criticism of his/her talent?
- 6 uses him/herself as a model?
- 7 is currently combining two artistic disciplines?

**3b** Which of the works of art in the photos do you like the most? Why? Would you like to go to the artists' exhibitions? Why / Why not?

## VOCABULARY: order of adjectives

**4a** Look at the highlighted phrases in the texts. List the adjectives in them under some of these headings.

age, material, colour/pattern, opinion, nationality, function/class, size, shape, other

**4b** Add the adjectives from the following examples under the headings in Exercise 4a. Can you work out the order of adjectives before a noun (i.e. opinion is first)?

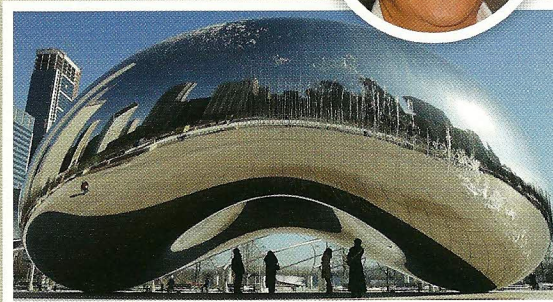
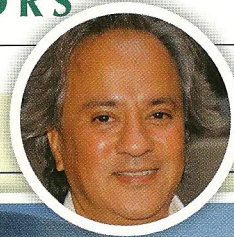
beautiful, antique, colourful, Japanese silk paintings  
huge, well-known, dark Cubist sculpture

Check your answers in the table on page 173.

**5** Rewrite the sentences, putting the adjectives in brackets into the correct order before the noun.

- 1 Michael Ayrton made \_\_\_\_\_ sculptures. (bronze, fabulous, large)
- 2 Rothko's paintings often consist of a number of \_\_\_\_\_ boxes. (coloured, large, rectangular)
- 3 The \_\_\_\_\_ materials date back 2,000 years. (ancient, fine, Javanese)
- 4 Turner is perhaps the best known of the \_\_\_\_\_ artists. (British, Impressionist)
- 5 Lacquer is a \_\_\_\_\_ varnish. (hard, coloured, heat-resistant)
- 6 Wall paintings are used to brighten up some \_\_\_\_\_ environments. (dreary, urban, modern)
- 7 The bird was made with a piece of \_\_\_\_\_ paper. (square, Japanese, origami)

## Anish Kapoor



Anish Kapoor was born in Mumbai, India, in 1954 and moved to England in 1972. He studied at two outstanding, famous art schools in London, before starting out as a sculptor. Kapoor soon became well known because of his particular style, which, in his early works, involved the clever use of monochrome and brightly-coloured pigments surrounding the sculpture.

Although he is *mainly* resident in London, he often visits India, and Western and Eastern styles influence his work. It is said that his use of colour is *strongly* influenced by the heaps of coloured spices and powders found in Indian markets.

Kapoor's later works are *often* very large. In fact, his 110-ton Cloud Gate sculpture in Chicago is amongst the largest in the world. This sculpture is forged from a series of highly-polished stainless steel 'plates' that create an arched, highly-reflective work with Chicago's skyline and Millennium Park in the background.

Nowadays, Kapoor works on subway design in Italy and his work is becoming a mixture of art and architecture.

## GRAMMAR: position of adverbs

**6a** Look at the adverbs / adverb phrases in *italics* in the texts. Add them to the lists.

- 1 Time: *then, in May*, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Place: *there, at home*, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Manner: *quickly, carefully*, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Frequency: *sometimes, never*, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Certainty: *definitely, perhaps*, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Degree: *a lot, mostly*, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**6b** Look at the clauses these adverbs / adverb phrases appear in and answer the questions.

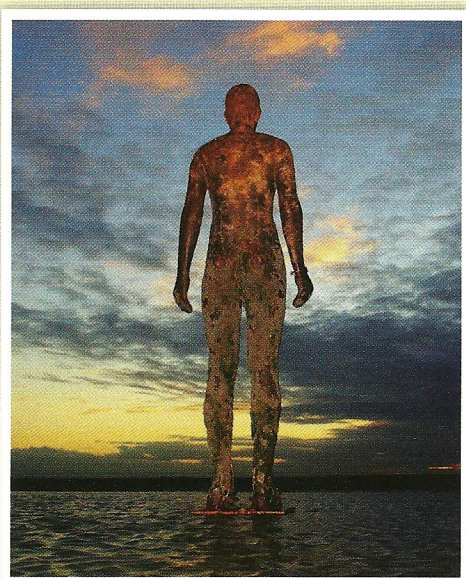
- 1 Do groups 1–3 come at the beginning, middle or end of the clause?
- 2 Where do groups 4–6 come in the clause?
- 3 Where do the adverbs in 4–6 go in relation to the verb they modify?
- 4 Is this the same with all verbs? (Look at *mainly*.)





**Antony Gormley**

Antony Gormley was born in 1950 in *Hampstead, England*, and, like Kapoor, is famous for his very large sculptures. He studied at Cambridge from 1968 to 1971 before travelling to India and Sri Lanka to study Buddhism until 1974. On his return he studied in a number of colleges in London. His work *mainly* focuses on the human body and he uses his own body *creatively* to form metal casts for his sculptures. One of his best-known sculptures is 'The Angel of the North', an enormous metal figure, now completely rusted to a brown colour, with huge, fully-extended wings. Motorists travelling on the A1 road to the North of England and Scotland see the Angel rising above them *dramatically* as they drive closer to it. Another striking sculpture is 'Asian Field', installed in Sydney in 2006. It has 180,000 small brown clay figurines crafted by 350 Chinese villagers in five days from 100 tons of red clay. The installation is reminiscent of the terracotta warriors of Xian, China.



## GRAMMAR TIP

We can emphasise adverb phrases of time and place by putting them at the beginning of the clause:

*In 2001, her show YES YOKO ONO received an international award.*

➔ Language reference and extra practice, pages 150–151

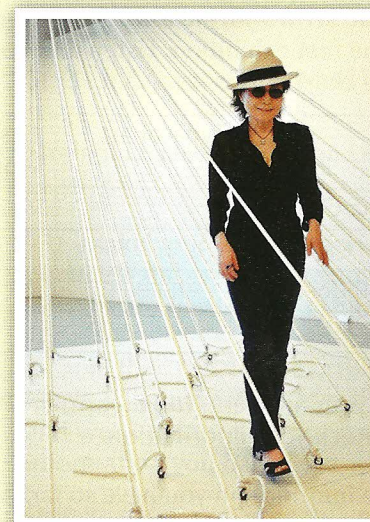
**7** Rewrite the sentences with the adverb(s) in brackets in the correct place(s).

- 1 Van Gogh painted outdoors. (often)
- 2 Picasso has influenced many artists. (strongly)



**Yoko Ono**

Yoko Ono, who once said 'Everybody's an artist', was born in 1933 in Tokyo, Japan. She has *mainly* been active as a sculptor, artist and film-maker since 1961. Moreover, she uses all these genres in her work, often mixing art with poetry and music. However, she is *probably* most famous for her marriage to John Lennon, of The Beatles.



In 1945, at the end of World War Two, she had to hide with her family when Tokyo was fire-bombed. Although she came from a rich, aristocratic family, she had to pawn her mother's property to obtain rice when Japan surrendered and everyone was poor. She moved with her family to *New York* when she was 18. She went to college but dropped out after two years. Her artistic work has *frequently* been criticised. Indeed, Brian Sewell, a traditional art critic, said, 'She's shaped nothing, she's contributed nothing, she's simply been a reflection of the times ...'. There is *certainly* disagreement with Sewell's views *nowadays*. In 2001, her show YES YOKO ONO received an international award.

- 3 Leonardo da Vinci sketched technical designs. (very skilfully)
- 4 The French post-impressionist Paul Gauguin died alone. (in Tahiti)
- 5 The most noticeable form of expression of art deco is in the huge skyscrapers in the USA. (probably)
- 6 The batik effect is produced by machines rather than being hand-made. (nowadays)

## SPEAKING

**8** Describe a work of art that you really like. Say why you like it, and say something about the artist.



## SITUATION

**1** Read the information card. In pairs, discuss these questions.

- 1 Why do you think people will visit the exhibitions?
- 2 What do you think an 'institutional buyer' is?
- 3 What is an 'up-and-coming' artist?
- 4 Are there any contemporary artists you admire?

**2a** **3.3** The director of the gallery talks to four experts in the art world. He asks them to suggest artists for the first exhibition. Listen and complete as much of the chart as possible.

	Artist	Type of art	Best-known work of art
1	Savanna Charles		
2	Alberto Cassini		
3	Ingrid Tauber		
4	John Leach		

**2b** Check your answers with a partner. Then listen again and check your information.

**3** From the information you have so far, which artist would you choose for the first exhibition?



## MARCO GIORDANO GALLERY

### Friends of the Giordano Gallery

#### • JANUARY UPDATE •

The gallery is planning a series of exhibitions of young, contemporary artists. The exhibitions will attract private and institutional buyers from all over the world, and will provide art lovers with the opportunity to buy the works of up-and-coming artists at affordable prices. We hope to see you all at the first exhibition, which is scheduled for the end of March. We are currently considering several artists who might wish to exhibit, and will inform you when we have made our final choices.

Marco Giordano Gallery 3-5 Bateman Square Bristol BS25 9QA





## KEY LANGUAGE: sequencing information, moving to a new point

**4a 3.4** An employee of the gallery, Philippa Davis, is making a presentation to the director and his colleagues. Philippa thinks that the artist Marta Villanueva would be a good choice for an exhibition. Listen to Part 1 and answer the questions.



- In what *order* does Philippa make her key points? Number the points 1–4 to show the order.
  - reviews by critics ☐
  - basic facts about the artist ☐
  - the artist's reputation/personality ☐
  - the artist's style of painting ☐
- What basic facts do you learn about Marta Villanueva?

**4b** Listen to Part 1 again. Note the words she uses to sequence her information.

**5a 3.5** Now listen to Part 2 of the presentation and answer the questions.

- What subjects does Marta Villanueva paint? Fill in the missing words.  
She paints mainly \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- What do the critics say about Villanueva and her painting?
- Philippa uses three adjectives to describe Villanueva's personality. Complete the words:  
a) ch\_\_m\_\_g    b) m\_d\_\_t    c) s\_c\_\_\_\_e

**5b** Listen again. What does Philippa say to end one topic and move on to another?

**6a** Look at the phrases and sentences from the presentation. Match each phrase or sentence with the correct function below.

- First, I'll give you a few basic facts ...
- Finally, I'll describe what she's like as a person.
- Right, I've told you a bit about her, ...
- So, moving on now to her style of painting ...
- OK, that's all I have to say about her style.
- OK, that's it for the critics.
- Let's go on to her personality and reputation.
- Right, now you know a bit about the kind of person she is.

### Functions

- ordering information in a talk
- signalling the end of one topic
- changing to a new topic

**6b 3.6** Listen and mark the main stress on the phrases in Exercise 6a. Then practise saying them in pairs, paying attention to the stress and intonation.

## TASK: giving an informal presentation

**7a** Work in groups of four. Each student chooses a different artist. Prepare a presentation of your artist, using the information in Exercise 2 and these notes.

**Student A:** read about Savanna Charles on page 160.

**Student B:** read about Alberto Cassini on page 164.

**Student C:** read about Ingrid Tauber on page 168.

**Student D:** read about John Leach on page 169.

**7b** Make your presentation. Try to persuade the group that your artist is the best choice for the first exhibition.

**8** Together, discuss the artists, including Marta Villanueva. Consider their strong and weak points, introducing any extra information you have.

**9** Select two artists for the first two exhibitions. If necessary, take a vote (you may not vote for your own artist).

### OTHER USEFUL PHRASES

**Stating the purpose of the presentation**

I'm going to talk to you about ...  
(a Portuguese artist).

The purpose of my talk is to ...  
(present an artist to you).

**Summarising/concluding a presentation**

To sum up, ...

Now, I'll summarise my main points.

To conclude my presentation, ...

In conclusion, I'd just like to say ...  
(it's been a pleasure talking to you all).



### STUDY SKILLS: expanding your vocabulary

**1** Look at these phrases. What do you think the word *nice* means? Does it mean the same in each phrase?

- 1 Have a nice day.
- 2 Nice to meet you.
- 3 She's really nice.
- 4 That's a nice haircut.
- 5 Let's have a nice cup of tea.
- 6 It's a nice place to live.

**2** Read this extract from a book about expressing yourself accurately. Is this the same as in your language?

#### It pays to increase your word power

Expanding your vocabulary is a sure way of improving your English and the way you express yourself in English. However, spoken and written English are often quite different.

Take a simple example – the word *nice* is very common in spoken English. It is a very general adjective, which is rather vague in meaning, as in the following examples: *Have a nice day, Nice to meet you, She's really nice, That's a nice haircut.* In this spoken context *nice* is very useful – often we don't need to be very precise because a lot of meaning is carried by our intonation and facial expression. Also, the listener and speaker can clarify what exactly is meant. In written English, these clues are absent so we need to be more precise in order to convey what we really mean.

In addition, it is good to expand your vocabulary for stylistic reasons. Your writing will be much more interesting if you avoid repeating the same words.

**3** What does the word *nice* really mean in the following phrases? Choose two words from the box for each phrase.

beautiful charming delicious friendly  
picturesque productive relaxing restful  
stylish tasty trendy useful

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1 a nice view    | 4 a nice jacket  |
| 2 a nice meal    | 5 a nice person  |
| 3 a nice holiday | 6 a nice meeting |

**4a** Look at these other common, basic adjectives. Add three more adjectives from the box below against each basic idea.

Basic idea	More precise adjectives
1 good	<i>excellent</i>
2 bad	<i>terrible</i>
3 interesting	<i>fascinating</i>
4 sad	<i>upsetting</i>
5 boring	<i>dull</i>
6 funny	<i>humorous</i>
7 exciting	<i>dramatic</i>
8 stupid	<i>crazy</i>

absorbing absurd amusing  
appalling awful brilliant  
compelling dreadful exhilarating  
gripping heartbreaking hilarious  
laughable monotonous moving  
nailbiting outstanding repetitive  
ridiculous tedious terrific  
thrilling touching witty

Adjective–noun collocation is also important. A good thesaurus or the *Longman Language Activator* will help you to recognise collocations and find better words to express what you mean. Look up in the index the basic idea of what you want to say and you can find alternatives.

**4b Collocations** Which of the following can be *fascinating*, *absorbing*, *gripping* or *compelling*?

1 a book 2 a fact 3 a film

Turn to page 174 and look at the entry from the *Longman Language Activator* for *interesting*. Check your answer and decide how the adjectives can be used.



## WRITING SKILLS: an online review

### 5a In pairs, discuss these questions.

- 1 What sort of films do you like?
- 2 What films/DVDs have you seen/bought recently?
- 3 Do you read online reviews before you buy/see DVDs? Why / Why not?

### 5b Which of the following do you think it is a good idea to have in an online review?

- information about the story
- information about the acting
- how much it costs to buy
- the genre
- whether it is a good idea to watch it or not
- the special effects
- names of the actors/director
- the music
- what happens at the end

### 6a Read the customer review below. Is it positive or negative?

### 6b In which paragraph are the following mentioned?

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 the cast       | 5 the writing        |
| 2 the director   | 6 the plot           |
| 3 the background | 7 the setting        |
| 4 the music      | 8 the recommendation |

### 7 Change the adjectives in *italics* in the review to improve the writing. (Use Exercises 3 and 4 to help you.)

### 8a Adverbs Look at the ten adverbs in bold in the review. Put them in pairs of adverbs with a similar meaning.

*totally – completely*

### 8b Match the pairs of adverbs with their meaning.

- |                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 in every way             | 3 in most cases   |
| <i>totally, completely</i> | 4 more than usual |
| 2 without doubt            | 5 extremely       |

### 9 Now write a review of a film/DVD you have seen. Use the one below as a model. Try to use some of the adjectives and adverbs you have learned.

Books

Music

DVD  
Buy and rent

PC and  
Video games

Toys and games

Software

Electronics and photo

DVD

## Customer reviews

### Casino Royale

#### Bond revival

Matthew Drake (London)

- A I was surprised to learn that *Casino Royale* is the 21st James Bond film, and Daniel Craig is the 6th actor to play 007. In this good adaptation of the original first James Bond book by Ian Fleming, we find out how Bond became 007. Directed by Martin Campbell (*Zorro*), who also worked on a previous Bond film, *GoldenEye*, he turns quite a *boring* story into an *exciting* film.
- B The writers have created a script which is *interesting* and also *funny* in places. Of course, as you expect with any James Bond film, the action sequences are **generally** *exciting* and well done, and it's good to see there are no **completely** *stupid* special effects like in some previous Bond films. The opening chase is **particularly** *exciting*. As always with Bond, the film is set in a variety of *nice* locations such as Venice, the Bahamas, Montenegro and Africa.
- C The **really** *good* thing about the film though is Daniel Craig as the new Bond. He is **definitely** the best since Sean Connery. His acting is always *good* and in some scenes he is very *funny*. His co-stars, **especially** Eva Green, are also *good*. There



are some *sad* scenes between the two of them, but perhaps there is too much focus on the love story for an action film. It is very long at almost two and a half hours and some scenes are quite *boring*.

- D The worst thing about the film was the title song which was **truly** *bad*. This is a shame as most Bond songs are **usually** *good*. The soundtrack is also often **totally** uninspiring. The other disappointment was the ending of the film, which was not the usual *exciting* Bond-style conclusion, but it does make you want to see the next one in the series. Overall, however, it is great cinema and I would **certainly** recommend this to any Bond fan or film lover.