

Chapitre 17

Entertainment Les divertissements

Compétence à acquérir : comprendre des informations sur les loisirs et spectacles

Dans le cadre du TOEIC, il vous arrivera peut-être d'entendre des conversations ayant trait aux divertissements (**entertainment**) et de lire des articles, des compte-rendus ou des critiques de films, de pièces de théâtre (**play**) et de concerts. Une critique peut parler de la représentation (**performance** : sens général) ou du jeu (**performance** : sens spécifique) des acteurs (**cast**). Vous rencontrerez éventuellement aussi des notices informatives sur un théâtre ou une salle de cinéma (**theater**), et sur la manière de se procurer des billets. Vous pourrez lire des affiches indiquant que tous les billets sont vendus (**sold out**), et des indications pour vous rendre à la salle de spectacle.

While it is possible to stay at home and watch shows on television, DVDs, or the Internet, many people still enjoy going out to movie theaters, **plays**, and concerts. There is something more interesting about leaving the house for **entertainment** and seeing a movie or live **performance** in a theater. In a movie theater you can watch the movie on a large screen. At a play, you can see the **cast** perform on a **stage** right in front of you. At an orchestra concert, you can see the **conductor** and musicians perform while you are listening to the music. And of course, there are usually **refreshments** for sale in the **lobby**, and they may be more interesting than the food you find in your own kitchen.

Vocabulaire

Cast (n.) : *troupe, distribution ; acteurs*

The movie had a very large cast.

v. cast, cast, cast : *donner les rôles, distribuer, faire le casting* (dans ce contexte)

The director cast several new actors in the movie.

▣► Homonymes

Le mot **cast** a plusieurs significations :

1. (n.) group of actors in a play or movie : *troupe, distribution*
2. (n.) mold : *moule*
3. (v.) throw something : *jeter, lancer*

Conductor (n.) : *chef d'orchestre*

The conductor stood in front of the orchestra and bowed. (...*et salua.*)

▣► Homonymes

Le mot **conductor** a plusieurs significations :

1. (n.) leader of an orchestra : *chef d'orchestre*
2. (n.) person who collects fares on a train or bus : *receveur*
3. (n.) material that allows electricity to flow through it : *conducteur*

Disappointment (n.) : *déception*

We expected the concert to be good, but it was a big disappointment.

v. disappoint : *décevoir*

adj. disappointing : *décevant*

The actor's poor work disappointed everyone.

It was a very disappointing movie.

Entertainment (n.) : *divertissement, amusement, distraction, loisirs et spectacles*

You can find a lot of different kinds of entertainment in any big city.

v. entertain : *amuser, divertir, distraire*

adj. entertaining : *amusant, divertissant, distrayant*

Movies are a good way to entertain children.

It was a very entertaining play and we all enjoyed it.

Gifted (adj.) : *doué, talentueux*

He is one of the most gifted actors of our times.

n. gift : *don, talent*

She has a real gift for music.

Lobby (n.) : *foyer, hall d'entrée, vestibule*

I will buy the tickets and then look for you in the lobby.

▣▣▣► **Homonymes**

Le mot **lobby** a plusieurs significations :

1. (n.) entrance area of a building : *vestibule, entrée, foyer*
2. (n.) group of persons engaged in trying to influence politicians in favor of a specific cause : *groupe de pression*
3. (v.) try to persuade politicians to support a certain interest : *faire pression, faire du lobbying*

Performance (n.) : *représentation ; jeu des acteurs*

There will be a performance of *Romeo and Juliet* in the park this evening.

n. performer : *artiste, interprète*

v. perform : *jouer, donner une représentation, interpréter, tenir un rôle*

The performers talked with the audience after the play was over.

He performed in plays before he became a movie actor.

Play (n.) : *pièce de théâtre*

People still enjoy seeing Shakespeare's plays even though they were written hundreds of years ago.

n. playwright : *dramaturge, auteur dramatique*

v. play : *jouer, interpréter, donner (une pièce de théâtre)*

Shakespeare is the most well-known playwright in the English language.

That actress played Juliet in *Romeo and Juliet*.

Recognize (v.) : *reconnaître*

I knew there were several famous actors in the cast, but I didn't recognize any of them.

n. recognition : *reconnaissance, identification*

adj. recognizable : *identifiable, reconnaissable*

After many years of hard work, the actor finally got recognition for his talents. (...
le talent de cet acteur a finalement été reconnu.)

The actress wasn't recognizable when she was wearing all that make up.

Refreshment (n.), refreshments : *rafraîchissements*

Movie theaters traditionally sell popcorn as a refreshment.

adj. refreshing : *rafraîchissant*

It is refreshing to have a cold drink when the weather is warm.

Rehearse (v.) : *répéter (un rôle)*

The cast has to rehearse the play everyday.

n. rehearsal : *répétition*

The director feels confident about the play since everything went so well at the rehearsal.

Role (n.) : *rôle*

Everyone was surprised when the director cast an unknown actress in the leading role. (...*dans le rôle principal*)

Sell out (v.) : *vendre tous les billets, louer toutes les places, épuiser*

It is a very popular band and tickets to the concert will probably sell out quickly.

adj. sold out : *épuisé, vendu / loué en totalité*

Tickets to that show are no longer available. It is sold out.

Il n'y a plus de billets pour ce spectacle. Ils ont tous été vendus / Toutes les places sont louées.

Stage (n.) : *scène*

You can see the performance better if you get seats close to the stage.

Usher (n.) : *placeur, personne qui place les spectateurs*

The usher will show you where your seat is.

v. usher : *introduire, faire entrer, conduire, placer*

A young woman ushered us to our seats.

Pratiquez votre vocabulaire

Complétez les passages suivants avec les mots de la liste qui conviennent. Vous trouverez les corrigés à la page 327.

entertainment gifted sell out conductor performance

The Springfield City Orchestra is coming to the National Theater on June 10. Don't miss this special (1) _____ with violin solos by (2) _____ musicians Greta Mendez and George Pinkney under the guidance of (3) _____ Miranda Wilkins. This concert has been called one of the top (4) _____ events of the year. Tickets are sure to (5) _____ quickly, so order yours now by calling the National Theater box office at 585-0988.

rehearsed playwright role cast disappointment

The new play that opened last night at City Theater was a big (6) _____. The play itself is an interesting piece written by the well-known (7) _____ Mary Smith, but the (8) _____ seemed to be unprepared and very bored. Several of the actors forgot their lines, making it seem as though they hadn't (9) _____ enough. They put no energy into their acting. The actor in the lead (10) _____, John Jones, looked like he was ready to fall asleep. By the end of the play, the audience was almost asleep, too. Don't waste your money on tickets for this play. Watch a DVD at home, where at least you can fall asleep on your own sofa.

recognize usher refreshments lobby stage

The old State Street theater has been remodeled, redecorated, and repainted. You will not (11) _____ it now with its new look. When you enter the (12) _____, you will notice handmade carpets on the floor and artwork by local artists hanging on the walls. There are also (13) _____ for sale, including homemade cakes and pastries. An (14) _____ will show you to your seat, which is wide, soft, and comfortable, unlike the previous hard wooden seats. The (15) _____ is now a little higher than it was before, making it easier to see the actors. The current performance at the theater is the old favorite *Romeo and Juliet*. Don't miss it.

Grammaire

Les conjonctions de coordination

Les conjonctions de coordination relient des mots, des expressions, des propositions ou des phrases. Elles relient des parties du discours qui ont la même nature et la même fonction grammaticale. **And** (qui additionne des éléments), **but** (qui indique une idée d'opposition entre des éléments) et **so** (qui indique une idée de conséquence entre deux éléments) sont des conjonctions bien connues. **Yet** s'utilise comme conjonction de coordination avec un sens approchant de celui de **but**.

The actor is poor *yet* happy. (relie deux mots)

*Cet acteur est pauvre, **mais** heureux.*

The theater is large, *yet* the stage is small. (relie deux propositions)

*Le théâtre est vaste, **pourtant** la scène est petite.*

Or et **nor** sont des conjonctions de coordination qui indiquent un choix ou une exclusion entre deux éléments.

The advertisement will appear in the newspaper on Saturday *or* Sunday. (relie deux mots)

*Cette annonce sera publiée dans le journal dimanche **ou** lundi.*

We can go to a concert *or* listen to music at home. (relie deux expressions)

*Nous pouvons / pourrions aller à un concert **ou** écouter de la musique à la maison.*

We can buy refreshments in the lobby, *or* we can eat at home after the movie. (relie deux propositions)

*Nous pourrions acheter des rafraîchissements dans le foyer **ou bien** manger à la maison après le film.*

Nor est la forme négative de **or**. **Or** s'emploie souvent avec **either**, et **nor** avec **neither**.

He will study *either* music *or* drama.

*Il étudiera **soit** la musique **soit** le théâtre.* (Notez la traduction de **drama**.)

Neither John *nor* Mary saw the play.

***Ni** John **ni** Mary n'a vu la pièce.*

Puisque **neither** et **nor** sont des mots négatifs, il ne faut pas utiliser **not** dans la même phrase.

James likes *neither* movies *nor* plays.

*James n'aime **ni** les films **ni** les pièces de théâtre.*

La phrase précédente a un sens négatif : **John doesn't like movies. He doesn't like plays either.** (*John n'aime pas les films. Il n'aime pas les pièces de théâtre non plus*). Une phrase avec **neither...nor** peut aussi être formulée avec **not** et **either...or**.

He plays neither the violin nor the piano.

He doesn't play *either* the violin *or* the piano.

Il ne joue ni du violon ni du piano. (Notez l'expression to play the violin, the piano.)

L'expression **not...either** signifie *non plus*.

Susie doesn't like classical music. She doesn't like classical plays either.

Susie n'aime pas la musique classique. Elle n'aime pas le théâtre classique non plus.

Pratiquez votre grammaire

Choisissez le mot qui convient pour compléter les phrases suivantes. Vous trouverez les corrigés à la page 327.

1. Mildred doesn't like plays, _____ she went to the theater with George.
(yet/so)
2. Sam is interested in seeing neither a movie _____ a play.
(nor/or)
3. Roger is a gifted actor, _____ they gave him the lead role.
(so/but)
4. We want to sit in _____ the first or the second row.
(either/neither)
5. You can call _____ email the theater to order tickets.
(and/or)
6. The movie was short _____ it was also very interesting.
(but/or)
7. They sell both hot _____ cold refreshments in the lobby.
(and/or)
8. The musicians still aren't ready for the concert _____ they need to rehearse more.
(or/so)

Révision lexicale et grammaticale

Vous trouverez les corrigés à la page 327.

Phrases à compléter

Complétez les phrases suivantes avec le mot qui convient.

1. That actress is very famous, and people _____ her wherever she goes.
(A) recognize
(B) recognizes
(C) recognition
(D) recognizable
2. That singer is very popular _____ few people bought tickets to her concert.
(A) and
(B) so
(C) yet
(D) not
3. Outdoor concerts are a very popular form of _____ in the summer time.
(A) entertain
(B) entertains
(C) entertained
(D) entertainment
4. They rehearsed the play very little _____ the performance was not very good.
(A) or
(B) yet
(C) nor
(D) so
5. Charlene really should change her plans for a musical career since she can _____ play an instrument nor sing.
(A) or
(B) either
(C) neither
(D) nor

6. Last night's concert was the most beautiful musical _____ I have ever heard.
 (A) performance
 (B) performed
 (C) performer
 (D) perform
7. After we bought our refreshments, we showed our tickets to the _____.
 (A) lobby
 (B) usher
 (C) play
 (D) stage
8. The _____ of the movie includes several very gifted actors.
 (A) conductor
 (B) role
 (C) play
 (D) cast
9. Luisa doesn't have much acting talent, _____ she is having a difficult time getting a role in a play.
 (A) or
 (B) so
 (C) but
 (D) nor
10. Tickets for that play are neither expensive _____ difficult to get.
 (A) nor
 (B) so
 (C) and
 (D) either
3. The word *gifted* is closest in meaning to
 (A) interested
 (B) talented
 (C) learned
 (D) concerned
4. The phrase *sold out* is closest in meaning to
 (A) unavailable
 (B) expensive
 (C) payable
 (D) plentiful

Exercice de compréhension

Lisez le programme théâtral suivant, puis répondez aux questions.

Northern Lights Theater

Summer Schedule

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| June 1, 2, 3 | The Rosedale Symphony Orchestra will perform with conductor |
| 7:30 pm | Ivan Sharpe. Tickets: \$40* |
| June 8,9, 10 | <i>The Glass Menagerie</i> , a play by Tennessee Williams. Tickets: \$25 |
| 2:30 and 8:00 PM | (afternoon shows) and \$35 (evening shows). |
| June 23 | Rock concert with bands <i>Blue Cats</i> and <i>Street Music</i> . One |
| 8:00 PM | performance only. Tickets: \$30. |
| July 15 | Showcase of Local Performers. Are you gifted in music or drama? |
| 3:00 PM | Do you want to perform in public but have never had the chance? Now you can! Call the theater to find out how you can participate in the city's first annual local talent show. One performance only. |

Don't let high ticket prices keep you from enjoying our fine shows. Volunteer as an usher or help with refreshment sales in exchange for a ticket to any one of this summer's performances. Call the theater for more information.

*Tickets for the June 1 performance are sold out.

1. How much do evening tickets to the play cost?
 (A) \$25
 (B) \$30
 (C) \$35
 (D) \$40
2. On how many afternoons will there be performances?
 (A) 1
 (B) 4
 (C) 5
 (D) 8