

cinema['sɪnɪmə] *n*

1. (the cinema) кино, кинематография

amateur cinema - кинолюбительство, любительское кино

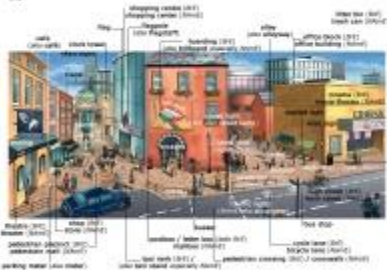
2. кинотеатр

cinema circuit - киносеть, группа кинотеатров принадлежащих одной компании

cinema hall - кинозал

cinema

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

cin-ema [cinema cinemas] *BrE* ['sɪnəmə] ^ɪ *NAmE* ['sɪnəmə] ^ɪ **noun**1. (BrE) (NAmE **'movie theater, theater**) **countable** a building in which films/movies are shown• the local cinema ^{city}2. **the cinema singular** (BrE) (NAmE **the movies**) when you go to the cinema or to the movies, you go to a cinema/movie theater to see a film/movie

• I used to go to the cinema every week.

3. **uncountable, singular** (especially BrE) (NAmE usually **the movies**) films/movies as an art or an industry

• one of the great successes of British cinema

See also: ↑**movie theater** ▪ ↑**movies** ▪ ↑**theater**Word Origin:early 20th cent.: from French **cinéma**, abbreviation of **cinématographe**, from Greek **kinēma**, **kinēmat-** 'movement', from **kinein** 'to move'.Culture:**Hollywood**

Hollywood, more than any other place in the world, represents the excitement and **glamour** of the **film industry**. The world's major film companies have studios in Hollywood and many famous **film/movie stars** live in its fashionable and expensive ↑**Beverly Hills** district. But Hollywood is also ↑**Tinseltown**, where money can buy an expensive lifestyle but the pressure to succeed can ruin lives, as in the case of Marilyn **Monroe** and River ↑**Phoenix**. Both the British and Americans have mixed feelings about Hollywood: they are **fascinated** by the excitement of the film world and by the lives of the stars, but also see Hollywood as a symbol of **trashy**, commercial culture.

Hollywood is now surrounded by ↑**Los Angeles**. In 1908, when film companies began moving west from New York, it was a small, unknown community. The companies were attracted to ↑**California** by its fine weather, which allowed them to film outside for most of the year, but they also wanted to avoid having to pay money to a group of studios led by Thomas **Edison** which were trying to establish a **monopoly**. Most of the companies were run by people from Jewish families who had come to America from Europe. By the 1920s, companies such as ↑**Universal** and ↑**United Artists** had set up studios around Hollywood. During this period Mary **Pickford**, Douglas **Fairbanks** ¹, and John ↑**Barrymore** became famous in **silent films** (= films without sound). Mack **Sennett**, a Canadian, began making comedy films, including those featuring the ↑**Keystone Kops**, in which Charlie **Chaplin** and 'Fatty' **Arbuckle** became stars. D W **Griffith** directed expensive 'epic' films like ↑**Birth of a Nation**, and William S Hart made ↑**westerns** popular. Hollywood also created its first sex symbol, Theda **Bara** (1890–1955).

The 1920s saw big changes. The first film in Technicolor was produced in 1922. ↑**Warner Brothers** was formed in 1923 and four years later produced Hollywood's first **talkie** (= film with spoken words), ↑**Jazz Singer**. Huge numbers of Americans were now attracted to the **movies**. Stars like Pickford and Chaplin reached the height of their fame, and new stars were discovered, such as Rudolph **Valentino**, ↑**Laurel and Hardy** and Buster **Keaton**.

The 1930s and 1940s were Hollywood's 'Golden Age' and films became popular around the world. Hollywood even made successes out of America's worst times: **Prohibition** led to the gangster films of Edward G **Robinson** and James **Cagney**, and the ↑**Great Depression** to films like ↑**Grapes of Wrath**. ↑**World War II** featured in successful films like ↑**Casablanca**. The great Hollywood studios, ↑**MGM**, Warner Brothers, ↑**20th Century Fox**, ↑**Paramount Pictures** and ↑**Columbia Pictures**, controlled the careers of actors. Famous directors of the time included Orson **Welles** and John **Ford** and screen stars included Clark **Gable**, John **Wayne**, Katharine **Hepburn**, Errol **Flynn**, Henry **Fonda**, Humphrey **Bogart**, Lauren Bacall, Bette **Davis**, Gregory **Peck**, Kirk ↑**Douglas** and Robert **Mitchum**.

New words were invented to keep up with Hollywood's development **cliffhanger**, **tear jerker**, **spine-chiller** and **western** describe types of film. Villains became **baddies** or **bad guys**. As equipment became more **sophisticated** more people were needed to manage it. New jobs, still seen on lists of film credits today, included **gaffer** (= chief electrician) and **best boy**, his chief assistant. In the 1950s large numbers of people abandoned the movies in order to watch television. The film industry needed something new to attract them back. This led to the development of **Cinerama** and **3-D films**, which gave the audience the feeling of being part of the action. These proved too expensive but the wide screen of **CinemaScope** soon became standard throughout the world. The stars of the 1950s, including Marilyn **Monroe**, Rock **Hudson**, James **Dean** and Steve **McQueen**, also kept the film industry alive. In the 1960s many companies began making films in other countries where costs were lower, and people said Hollywood would

never again be the centre of the film industry. But the skills, equipment and money were still there, and Hollywood became important again in the 1980s. The old studios were bought by new **media** companies: 20th Century Fox was bought by Rupert Murdoch, and Columbia by the Sony Corporation. New energy came from independent directors and producers like Steven Spielberg, Robert Redford and Martin Scorsese. Rising stars included Meryl Streep, Harrison Ford, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Kevin Costner and Tom Hanks.

Now, more than ever, Hollywood leads the world's film industry, producing the most expensive and successful films ever made, such as Jurassic Park (1993), ↑[Forrest Gump](#), Independence Day (1996), ↑[Titanic](#), Gladiator (2000) and Troy (2004). Companies like MGM own their own **movie theaters** in the US and elsewhere. Studios make extra profits from selling films to television companies and from selling videos and DVDs. The ↑[Oscars](#), presented by Hollywood's ↑[Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences](#), are the most valued prizes in the industry.

Thesaurus:

cinema noun U, sing. (especially BrE)

• one of the great successes of British cinema

film • |especially AmE movies •

British/French/classic/avant-garde cinema/film

work in cinema/film/movies

the cinema/film/movie **industry**

Cinema, film or movies? Movie is more frequent in American English. In British English **cinema** often emphasizes the business side of making films; **film** emphasizes the artistic side.

Collocations:

Cinema/the movies

Watching

go to/take sb to (see) a film/movie

go to/sit in (BrE) the cinema/(NAme) the (movie) theater

rent a film/movie/DVD

download a film/movie/video

burn/copy/rip a DVD

see/watch a film/movie/DVD/video/preview/trailer

Showing

show/screen a film/movie

promote/distribute/review a film/movie

(BrE) be on at the cinema

be released on/come out on/be out on DVD

captivate/delight/grip/thrill the audience

do well/badly at the box office

get a lot of/live up to the hype

Film-making

write/co-write a film/movie/script/screenplay

direct/produce/make/shoot/edit a film/movie/sequel/video

make a romantic comedy/a thriller/an action movie

do/work on a sequel/remake

film/shoot the opening scene/an action sequence/footage (of sth)

compose/create/do/write the soundtrack

cut/edit (out) a scene/sequence

Acting

have/get/do an audition

get/have/play a leading/starring/supporting role

play a character/James Bond/the bad guy

act in/appear in/star in a film/movie/remake

do/perform/attempt a stunt

work in/make it big in Hollywood

forge/carve/make/pursue a career in Hollywood

Describing films

the camera pulls back/pans over sth/zooms in (on sth)

the camera focuses on sth/lingers on sth

shoot sb/show sb in extreme close-up

use odd/unusual camera angles

be filmed/shot on location/in a studio

be set/take place in London/in the '60s

have a happy ending/plot twist

Example Bank:

- How often do you go to the cinema?
- She started making films in the last years of silent cinema.
- The cinema was packed every night for 'Shrek'.

- The cinema was packed, and we ended up sitting in the second row.
- What's on at the cinema tonight?
- a new multiplex cinema on the edge of town

cinema

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

cin **e** **ma** **S3** /'sɪnəmə, 'sɪnɪmə/ *BrE* " *AmE* " *noun*

[Date: 1900-2000; Origin: cinematograph 'movie camera, movie show' (19-20 centuries), from French cinématographe, from Greek kinema 'movement' + French -graphie 'recording instrument']

1. [countable] *especially British English* a building in which films are shown **SYN** **movie theater** *American English*:
It's on at the local cinema.
2. **the cinema** *British English* if you go to the cinema, you go to a cinema to see a film:
We decided to go to the cinema.
3. [singular, uncountable] the skill or industry of making films ⇒ **cinematic** :
a leading figure in Italian cinema
• • •

COLLOCATIONS

■ verbs

- **go to the cinema** Why don't we go to the cinema tonight?
- **be on/be showing at the cinema** Do you know what's on at the cinema?

■ adjectives

- **a multiplex cinema** (=with several different screens for showing films) You can see the movie now at your local multiplex cinema.
- **a 6-screen/12-screen etc cinema** The new leisure complex includes a 12-screen cinema.

■ cinema + NOUN

- **a cinema audience** (=the people who watch a film) His new movie is sure to bring in big cinema audiences.
- **a cinema screen** (=the large white surface on which films are shown) The film was much better on the cinema screen than on TV.
- **cinema advertising** a cinema advertising campaign for Levi jeans
- **a cinema chain** (=a group of cinemas owned by the same company) He works for a well-known cinema chain.
- **cinema release** (=the showing of a new film at the cinema) His film was banned from cinema release for some years.

cinema

Freakuency Pack

12500 **3508**^{MCW}

15000 **4753**^{COCA}

RANGE: **3k** **CINEMA** ³⁴⁸¹

cinema ²²⁵⁷

cinemas ¹⁷¹

cinematic ¹⁰⁵³

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

¹⁰⁹⁵ **12492**²²⁵⁰ *nn1*

⁷ **317501**⁷ *nnu*