The Official Cambridge Guide to IELTS

Reading

학습목표

- **Practice 8 - Passage 2 (p309 - 312)**

- Matching Headings
- True/False/Not Given
- Summary Completion

Questions 14-19

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i-viii, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

Matching Headings

1. Matching시켜야 하는 단락을 먼저 확인한다.
2. 단락을 먼저 읽고, 토픽의 무엇에 대한 내용인지를 파악한다.
3. 내용 파악 시 주어, 반복되는 단어, paraphrase되는 단어들에 유의한다.
4. 앞 문단에서 나오지 않은 새로운 단어에 유의한다.
5. 늬앙스를 만드는 단어들에 유의한다.
6. 큰 흐름으로 but, however가 있는 경우, 그 다음의 내용에 집중한다.
7. NB가 있는가 확인한다.

List of Headings

i The power within each studio
ii The movie industry adapts to innovation
iii Contrasts between cinema and other media of the time
iv The value of studying Hollywood's Golden Age
v Distinguishing themselves from the rest of the market
vi A double attack on film studios' power
vii Gaining control of the industry
viii The top movies of Hollywood's Golden Age

1 Paragraph **A** .....
2 Paragraph **B** .....
3 Paragraph **C** .....
4 Paragraph **D** .....
5 Paragraph **E** .....
6 Paragraph **F** .....

The Hollywood Film Industry

Paragraph A

This chapter examines the 'Golden Age' of the Hollywood film studio system and explores how a particular kind of filmmaking developed during this period in US film history. It also focuses on the two key elements which influenced the emergence of the classic Hollywood studio system: the advent of sound and the business ideal of vertical integration. In addition to its historical interest, inspecting the growth of the studio system may offer clues regarding the kinds of struggles that accompany the growth of any new medium. It might, in fact, be intriguing to examine which changes occurred during the growth of the Hollywood studio, …

Paragraph A

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Questions 14-19

14 Paragraph A

-> iv

Paragraph B

The shift of the industry away from 'silent' films began during the late 1920s. Warner Bros.' 1927 film *The Jazz Singer* was the first to feature synchronized speech, and with it came a period of turmoil for the industry. Studios now had proof that 'talkie' films would make them money, but the financial investment this kind of filmmaking would require, from new camera equipment to new projection facilities, made the studios hesitant to invest at first. In the end, the power of cinematic sound to both move audiences and enhance the story persuaded studios that talkies were worth investing in. …

Paragraph B

… Overall, the use of sound in film was well-received by audiences, but there were still many technical factors to consider. Although full integration of sound into movies was complete by 1930, it would take somewhat longer for them to regain their stylistic elegance and dexterity. The camera now had to be encased in a big, clumsy, unmoveable soundproof box. In addition, actors struggled, having to direct their speech to awkwardly-hidden microphones in huge plants, telephones or even costumes.

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Questions 14-19

15 Paragraph B

-> ii

Paragraph C

Vertical integration is the other key component in the rise of the Hollywood studio system. The major studios realized they could increase their profits by handling each stage of a film's life: production (making the film), distribution (getting the film out to people) and exhibition (owning the theaters in major cities where films were shown first). Five studios, 'The Big Five', worked to achieve vertical integration through the late 1940s, owning vast real estate on which to construct elaborate sets. …

Paragraph C

… In addition, these studios set the exact terms of films' release dates and patterns. Warner Bros., Paramount, 20th Century Fox, MGM and RKO formed this exclusive club. 'The Little Three‘ studios - Universal, Columbia and United Artists - also made pictures, but each lacked one of the crucial elements of vertical integration. Together these eight companies operated as a mature oligopoly, essentially running the entire market.

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Questions 14-19

16 Paragraph C

-> vii

Paragraph D

During the Golden Age, the studios were remarkably consistent and stable enterprises, due in large part to long-term management heads - the infamous 'movie moguls' who ruled their kingdoms with iron fists. At MGM, Warner Bros. and Columbia, the same men ran their studios for decades. …

Paragraph D

… The rise of the studio system also hinges on the treatment of stars, who were constructed and exploited to suit a studio's image and schedule. Actors were bound up in seven-year contracts to a single studio, and the studio boss generally held all the options. Stars could be loaned out to other production companies at any time. Studio bosses could also force bad roles on actors, and manipulate every single detail of stars' images with their mammoth in-house publicity departments. Some have compared the Hollywood studio system to a factory, and it is useful to remember that studios were out to make money first and art second.

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Questions 14-19

17 Paragraph D

-> i

Paragraph E

On the other hand, studios also had to cultivate flexibility, in addition to consistent factory output. Studio heads realized that they couldn't make virtually the same film over and over again with the same cast of stars and still expect to keep turning a profit. They also had to create product differentiation. Examining how each production company tried to differentiate itself has led to loose characterizations of individual studios' styles. MGM tended to put out a lot of all-star productions while Paramount excelled in comedy and Warner Bros. developed a reputation for gritty social realism. 20th Century Fox forged the musical and a great deal of prestige biographies, while Universal specialized in classic horror movies.

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Questions 14-19

18 Paragraph E

-> v

Paragraph F

In 1948, struggling independent movie producers and exhibitors finally triumphed in their battle against the big studios' monopolistic behavior. In the United States versus Paramount federal decree of that year, the studios were ordered to give up their theaters in what is commonly referred to as 'divestiture‘ - opening the market to smaller producers. This, coupled with the advent of television in the 1950s, seriously compromised the studio system's influence and profits. Hence, 1930 and 1948 are generally considered bookends to Hollywood's Golden Age.

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Questions 14-19

19 Paragraph F

-> vi

Questions 20-23

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 20-23 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	*if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

True/False/Not Given Questions

1. 문장 안에서 키워드가 되는 단어를 찾고 본문을 스캔 하는데 사용한다.
2. Paraphrase가 될 만한 단어, 구를 예측하며 답을 찾는다.
3. True/False에 영향을 미칠 결정적 정보를 확인한다.
4. 결정적 정보를 Passage 에서 찾을 수 있나 없나에 따라 False인지 Not Given인지를 확인한다.

Questions 20-23

20 After *The Jazz Singer* came out, other studios immediately began making movies with synchronized sound.

21 There were some drawbacks to recording movie actors' voices in the early 1930s.

22 There was intense competition between actors for contracts with the leading studios.

23 Studios had total control over how their actors were perceived by the public.

Questions 20-23

20 After *The Jazz Singer* came out, other studios immediately began making movies with synchronized sound.

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Paragraph B

The shift of the industry away from 'silent' films began during the late 1920s. Warner Bros.' 1927 film *The Jazz Singer* was the first to feature synchronized speech, and with it came a period of turmoil for the industry. Studios now had proof that 'talkie‘ films would make them money, but the financial investment this kind of filmmaking would require, from new camera equipment to new projection facilities, made the studios hesitant to invest at first. In the end, the power of cinematic sound to both move audiences and enhance the story persuaded studios that talkies were worth investing in. …

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… Overall, the use of sound in film was well-received by audiences, but there were still many technical factors to consider. Although full integration of sound into movies was complete by 1930, it would take somewhat longer for them to regain their stylistic elegance and dexterity. The camera now had to be encased in a big, clumsy, unmoveable soundproof box. In addition, actors struggled, having to direct their speech to awkwardly-hidden microphones in huge plants, telephones or even costumes.

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Questions 20-23

21 There were some drawbacks to recording movie actors' voices in the early 1930s.

True

Questions 20-23

22 There was intense competition between actors for **contracts with the leading studios**.

Questions 20-23

22 There was intense competition between actors for contracts with the leading studios.

Paragraph D

… Actors were bound up in seven-year contracts to a single studio, and the studio boss generally held all the options. Stars could be loaned out to other production companies at any time. Studio bosses could also force bad roles on actors, and manipulate every single detail of stars' images with their mammoth in-house publicity departments. Some have compared the Hollywood studio system to a factory, and it is useful to remember that studios were out to make money first and art second.

Questions 20-23

22 There was intense competition between actors for contracts with the leading studios.

- Was there any competition between actors to win the contract with a studio?
- How hard was it for an actor to make a contract with a studio?

Questions 20-23

22 There was intense competition between actors for contracts with the leading studios.

Not Given

Questions 20-23

23 Studios had total control over how their actors were perceived by the public.

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23 **Studios had total control** over how their actors were perceived by the public.

Paragraph D

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Questions 20-23

23 Studios had total control over how their actors were perceived by the public.

True

Questions 24-26

Complete the summary below.

Choose ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *from the passage for each answer.*

Write your answers in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

Summary Completion

1. 키워드 선택을 통해 해당 부분을 스캔 해서 찾는다.
2. Scanning과 Skimming을 동시에 사용하여, paraphrase와 locating을 염두에 두며 답을 찾는다.
3. 빈칸의 앞 뒤의 전치사에 유의하면서 문법에 맞게 단어를 선정한다.
4. 순서가 바뀔 수 있음을 염두에 둔다.

THE HOLLYWOOD STUDIOS

Throughout its Golden Age, the Hollywood movie industry was controlled by a handful of studios. Using a system known as 24_____ , the biggest studios not only made movies, but handled their distribution and then finally showed them in their own theaters. These studios were often run by autocratic bosses - men known as 25_____ , who often remained at the head of organisations for decades. However, the domination of the industry by the leading studios came to an end in 1948, when they were forced to open the market to smaller producers - a process known as 26_____ .

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Paragraph C

Vertical integration is the other key component in the rise of the Hollywood studio system. The major studios realized they could increase their profits by handling each stage of a film's life: production (making the film), distribution (getting the film out to people) and exhibition (owning the theaters in major cities where films were shown first). Five studios, 'The Big Five', worked to achieve vertical integration through the late 1940s, owning vast real estate on which to construct elaborate sets. …

Paragraph C

… In addition, these studios set the exact terms of films' release dates and patterns. Warner Bros., Paramount, 20th Century Fox, MGM and RKO formed this exclusive club. 'The Little Three‘ studios - Universal, Columbia and United Artists - also made pictures, but each lacked one of the crucial elements of vertical integration. Together these eight companies operated as a mature oligopoly, essentially running the entire market.

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Paragraph D

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