

MODERN ROMANCE = CHICK LIT = chick lit is usually written by a young woman about the lives of young women, in particular their relationships, and is often written in a trendy, vernacular style

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY = a book about a person's life, written by that person, in other words, it is the story that a person wrote about themselves

A FANTASY = a story or type of literature that describes situations that are very different from real life, usually involving magic

A CLASSICAL DRAMA

A THRILLER = a book, play, or film that has an exciting story, often about solving a crime

A TRAVEL STORY

IRIS JEAN MURDOCH was a famous English novelist. She was born in Dublin and was an only child. She taught philosophy at Oxford and in 1956 she married John Bayley. She was suffering from Alzheimer's Disease and she died in 1999.

UNCONVENTIONAL = different from what is usual or from the way most people do things

CHILDLIKE = (of adults) showing the good qualities that children have, such as trusting people, being honest and enthusiastic

DISTRACTED = nervous or confused because you are worried about something

ENCOURAGING = making you feel more confidence or hope

LOVEABLE = having qualities that make a person or animal easy to love

SUPPORTIVE = showing agreement and giving encouragement

GENTLE = calm, kind, or soft

DISPIRITED = not feeling much hope about a particular situation or problem

LOVING = showing a lot of love towards someone

BEWILDERED = confused and uncertain

CHEERFUL = happy and positive

CONSIDERATE = kind and helpful

TO WHISK SB (AWAY) = to take sb somewhere quickly

RUMOUR = information that is probably not true

PROLIFIC = very productive

GLOOMY = dark and sad

TOP NOTCH = high quality

CRAFTY = clever in an indirect way

TO BECKON SB = to gesture to sb to come here

UNSTEADY = likely to fall

TO SCRABBLE = to feel about roughly with the fingers

TO PAW = to use your hands like an animal

OSCAR WILDE was an Irish-born English poet, novelist, and playwright. His greatest success was in the theatre with his shrewd and sparkling comedies. *The Importance of Being Earnest* is considered to be his masterpiece. He died in Paris in 1900.

RESERVED = quiet, shy, unexpressive

WITTY = clever and funny with words

COURTEOUS = very polite and helpful

ARISTOCRATIC = coming from (or behaving like) an upper-class family

PREJUDICED = having a negative and biased view on someone

HAUGHTY = snobbish and arrogant

SNOBbish = looking down on people from lower class

EARNEST = too serious

PATRONIZING = talking down to people, treating them as if they are stupid or inferior

OVERBEARING = dominating others through force or personality

INARTICULATE = unable to express yourself clearly or well

TIMID = pathetically shy and weak

ARROGANT = feeling superior to other people

Categories of books:

BOOK CLUB EDITIONS = are books sold and distributed (sometimes even published) by book clubs

EL-HI TEXTBOOKS = are textbooks produced for elementary and high schools

HIGHER EDUCATION TEXTBOOKS = are textbooks produced for colleges and universities

MAIL ORDER BOOKS = are books delivered by mail

MASS MARKET PAPERBACKS = are typically published only as paperbacks and are designed to appeal to a broad readership (romance novels, diet books, self-help books)

PROFESSIONAL BOOKS = are reference and educational volumes designed specifically for professionals such as doctors, engineers, lawyers, scientists, and managers

RELIGIOUS BOOKS = are volumes such as Bibles, catechism, and hymnals

STANDARDIZED TESTS = are guide and practice books designed to prepare readers for various examinations

SUBSCRIPTION REFERENCE BOOKS = are publications such as the Encyclopedia Britannica, atlases, and dictionaries, bought directly from the publisher rather than purchased in a retail setting

TRADE BOOKS = can be hard- or softcover and include not only fiction and most nonfiction, but cookbooks, biographies, art books, coffee-table books and how-to books

UNIVERSITY PRESS BOOKS = come from publishing houses associated with and often underwritten by universities. They typically publish serious nonfiction and scholarly books.

CORRESPONDENT = a journalist employed by a TV station or a newspaper to report on a particular subject or send reports from a foreign country; similar to a reporter

RUNNING ORDER = the list of stories that make up a news programme

LIVE = a report from a reporter, usually from the scene of a breaking news story

WIRES = national and international press agencies, e.g. Associated Press, Reuters, Agence France

EXCLUSIVE = news which no other news organisation has

DV FOOTAGE = recorded images shot on a digital video camera, often taken by eyewitnesses to news events

CAMERA CREW = a team responsible for filming

PITCH = a speech or act that attempts to persuade someone to buy or do something

PRIMARY = more important than anything else; main

ARCHIVES = a collection of historical records relating to a place, organization, or family

BRIEF = a document or set of documents containing the details about a court case

TALKING HEADS = close up of a person who is talking

VIEWPOINT = a place from where a person can look at something, especially at an area of natural beauty

PERFORM = to entertain people by dancing, singing, acting, or playing music

PERFORMER = a person who entertains people by acting, singing, dancing, or playing music

PERFORMANCE = the action of entertaining other people by dancing, singing, acting, or playing music

CAST = to choose actors to play particular parts in a play, film, or show

ROLE = an actor's part in a film or play

REHEARSE = to practise a play, a piece of music, etc. in order to prepare it for public performance

REHEARSAL = a time when all the people involved in a play, dance, etc. practise in order to prepare for a performance

DRESS REHEARSAL = the last time a theatre work is practised before the real performance, when it is performed with the clothes, stage, and lighting exactly as they will be for the real performance

STAGE FRIGHT = the nervousness that some performers feel before performances, perhaps when they are backstage

BACKSTAGE = the area behind the stage containing dressing rooms and so on

WINGS = the area just to each side of the stage where actors wait to come on to it

HOLLYWOOD = the American film industry

TINSELTOWN = Hollywood is referred to, sometimes derisively, as Tinseltown

STUDIO = a room with special equipment where television or radio programmes or music recordings are made

MAJOR STUDIOS = MAJORS = important film-making companies

STUDIO SYSTEM = often used when talking about Hollywood's heyday before the advent of television, or, more recently, the time before most studios became part of large media and electronics groups

FILM = MOVIE = MOTION PICTURE

SHOOT A FILM = to use a camera to record a video or take a photograph

SET = the place where a film or play is performed or recorded, and the pictures, furniture, etc. that are used

HYPE = publicity not justified by reality

GLITZ = superficial glamour

CASUALTIES = failures or 'victims' of Hollywood

HEART-THROB = an attractive male actor

LEGEND = someone or something, usually from Hollywood's past, that everyone knows about and talks about

CLASSICS = films such as Casablanca, Gone with the Wind and High-Noon

DREAM FACTORY = the system viewed critically as a place where fantasy is 'produced'

EDIT = to make changes to a text or film, deciding what will be removed and what will be kept in, in order to prepare it for being printed or shown

EDITOR = a person who corrects or changes pieces of text or films before they are printed or shown, or a person who is in charge of a newspaper or magazine

PUBLISH = to make information available to people, especially in a book, magazine, or newspaper, or to produce and sell a book, magazine, or newspaper

PUBLISHER = an employee of a publishing company who has responsibility for deciding what is published

PUBLICATION = a book, magazine, newspaper, or document in which information or stories are published

LITERARY AGENT = someone who represents a writer and tries to get his or her work published

GHOST WRITER = GHOST = someone who ghost-writes or ghosts a famous person's autobiography for them, perhaps because they are incapable of writing it themselves

GHOST-WRITE = to write a book or article, etc. for another person, so that that person can pretend it is his or her own or use it himself or herself

REVIEW = if critics review a book, play, film, etc. they write their opinion of it

REVIEWER = someone who writes articles expressing their opinion of a book, play, film, etc.

LITERARY EDITOR = sb who edits the pages of a newspaper where book reviews appear

LITERARY CRITIC = someone that may write book reviews in quality dailies or may be someone who teaches and theorises about literature in a university

LITERATI = writers, editors, publishers, agents and critics may be referred to in the media, sometimes insultingly, as literati, especially in the context of social occasions they attend

GENRE = particular type of artistic, musical, cinematic or literary expression

FICTION = refers to stories and books about people and events invented by the author

FACTION = a genre that uses techniques usually associated with fiction to recount real events, usually ones that have happened quite recently

SCI-FI = short for science fiction

PULP FICTION = low quality fiction

AIRPORT NOVEL = the sort of novel sold at airports

CAMPUS NOVEL = novel in a university setting

BODICE-RIPPER = romantic historical novel

PAGE-TURNER = very readable novel 'you can't put down'