Answers

1. **(00:00-00:35)** How does Jason Statham describe the type of movie that the director, known simply as "John", wanted to make?
   He wanted to make a fun, shark movie that is the ultimate popcorn movie. A movie that doesn't take itself too seriously with a lot of laughs and a lot of scares.

2. **(00:35-01:34)** Can you name 4 key aspects to Jason Statham's character Jonas Taylor in the movie, and which aspect is most important to Jason Statham?
   He is misunderstood, not very good at keeping relationships together. He is also quite angry. He has a heroic aspect to his character whereby he puts himself in harm's way to save others, and this is the aspect which is most important to Jason Statham.

3. **(02:02-02:44)** Can you name 3 things that Jason Statham had to do as a scuba diver for the film?
   He had to be in and around a lot of high-tech equipment; he had to do a lot of training and also to be dragged behind a boat.

4. **(02:44-02:57)** What kinds of things does Jason Statham like to do in movies and why?
   He likes to do things which require a bit of focus and a bit of adrenaline because it gives him a sense of achievement.

5. **(02:57-03:36)** What impression does Jason Statham give about John, the director of the film?
   He loves to have a good time. He doesn't take himself too seriously.

6. **(03:56-04:53)** Can you name 4 things that Jason Statham really liked about New Zealand?
   The beauty and nature of the South Island, the people, the food, the fact that the country has a low density population, the fact that there are many places to visit in your down-time.

7. **(04:53-05:21)** What does Jason Statham say about his mind in this question?
   He says that while surfing he has encountered many sharks 'in his head', suggesting that he has fallen off his surfboard on many occasions and thought that there was a shark there when there really wasn't. He says that he became a fast swimmer in order to try and get back onto the surfboard while surfing. He says that the worst shark that you will ever encounter is in your mind.

8. **(05:21-06:09)** When did Jason Statham encounter real sharks, and what happened? (See if you can answer with as many details as possible)
   Before they started filming, Jason Statham was in Fiji on a specialist shark dive trip. Guys put on 'chainmail' gloves (made from metal) and they feed bullsharks with tuna heads from their hands. He says that they sink down onto a rock and they wait until the sharks swoop down and eat the tuna heads. He says that the fear of the sharks is only present when you are on the surface, and when you get underwater the fear goes away.

Answers

9. **(06:09-07:27)** What do you think is happening in the scene that Jason Statham is describing here?
   The suggestion is that Jason Statham is getting thrashed around by a shark. The speed at which Jason Statham has to move while wrestling with the shark is really difficult to recreate under water.

10. **(07:27-08:01)** What surprising fact do we learn about the shark in the film, and what does Jason Statham say about pictures of the bottom of the ocean?
    We learn that the shark in the film is 75 feet long. The interviewer says the surprising aspect is the fact that sharks of this size actually existed, suggesting that the shark in the movie is much bigger than sharks we see in the ocean today.

    Jason Statham suggests that we are pretty sure that such sharks don't exist today, although we can't be certain because there are in fact more pictures of the surface of the moon than there are of the bottom of the ocean, so the ocean is still really uncharted territory for humans.

11. **(08:01-08:57)** What advice does Jason Statham give for those who go to see the film in the cinema?
    He says to go and have fun, switch your brain off, don't take it too seriously and enjoy life. He says that this is what 'the movies' (the cinema) was created for in the first place.

12. **(10:04-10:27)** What are the exact words that Jason Statham says in these 23 seconds?
    [see page 5 for a mini-transcript and accent guide]

Answer to Question 10 and Guide to Some Features of a London Accent

Transcript of the video (10:04-10:27)

Key - Some features of a London accent which can be seen in the mini-transcript:

Blue text	**'l' replaced by a 'ww' sound** In many southern and central UK accents, an 'l' is replaced by a 'w' when it is followed by a consonant sound. This can be heard also in formal English and professional settings.
Green text	**The short 'a' soundis lengthened to an 'aa' sound** Words such as 'bath' and 'laugh' are pronuounced differently in Southern England to how they are in Central and Northern England. In Central and Northern England, these words are pronounced with a very short 'a' sound. In Southern parts of the country, they are pronounced with a longer 'aa' sound. This is the most iconic difference between accents in Southern and Northern England.
Yellow Text	**'r' sounds before consonants or at the end of the sentence are not pronounced** Received Pronunciation is a 'non-rhotic' accent, which means that 'r' sounds are only pronounced before vowels. This is the same in many British English accents, but not US accents
Red text	**'t' replaced by a 'glottal stop'** This occurs in many southern and central accents of the UK. When a 't' is at the end of a word or followed by a consonant, it sounds like it is simply deleted. However, it is replaced by a hard stop in the middle of the word called a 'glottal stop'. This causes a lot of difficulties for listeners to understand. This can be heard also in formal English and in professional settings.
Small text	'filler' words such as 'are / to / a / can / of / for / from' are reduced to very quick sounds which are hard to hear. Each of these words contains some form of 'schwa' sound, which is a kind of lazy 'uh' sound. This occurs in all accents, including US accents. This lazy 'uh' sound is in fact the most common vowel sound in both British and American English. It is used also in formal and professional settings, and it is in fact essential to maintain the natural rhythm of the English language. You can see it a lot in the text below.
Grey text	The real transcript of the video

People like $_{te}$ laagh, you know, you haven'. lived if you haven'. laaghed... $_{n}$ I think tha. is one $_{ev\ the}$
People like to laugh, you know, you haven't lived if you haven't laughed... and I think that is one of the

favouri. things $_{the}$. people do, tha.'s why sociaww connection is one $_{ev}$ $_{the}$ things $_{the}$. we do... we go
favourite things that people do, that's why social connection is one of the things that we do... we go

ge. together we have $_{e}$ drink we share laaghs we share stories... $_{n}$ I think humour is $_{en}$ essential
get together we have a drink we share laughs we share stories... and I think humour is an essential

ingredien. in life $_{n}$ I think if you $_{cn}$ pu. tha. into the experience $_{ev}$ goin $_{te\ the}$ cinema you've won
ingredient in life and I think if you can put that into the experience of going to the cinema you've won