

## Some Like It Hot (1)

### A- Chap 2- (1:30 – 4:10): Live description

1° Read the vocabulary help and try to memorize the vocabulary.

#### Vocabulary help:

coffin: cercueil

a funeral home: pompes funèbres

suit: costume

une course-poursuite: a chase

poursuivre: to chase

bullet: balle

hole: trou

to pull: tirer (un rideau)

to shoot: tirer (un coup de feu)

2° Student A faces the screen. Student B turns his/her back to the screen. Student A describes what he sees to student B.

3° Student B recapitulates: period? place? characters? action? film genre?

4° What may happen next?

### B- Chap 2-3-4 (4:10 – 8:55): Appearances vs Reality

1° Watch the scene then complete the table:

	Appearances	Reality
Music		
Places		
Characters		
Objects		
Film genre		

2° Match the following expressions with their definition:

*Bootlegger – Charleston – The Jazz Age – Speakeasy – Prohibition – Flapper – The Roaring Twenties*

a) .....: A nickname given to young women in the 1920s who defied convention by refusing to use corsets, by cutting their hair short, and wearing short skirts, as well as by behavior such as drinking and smoking in public. These women were rebellious, energetic, fun-loving, and bold.

b) .....: A fast-paced American social dance that was especially popular in the 1920s. It took its name from a city in South Carolina and was originally a solo dance performed by African-Americans. In 1926 it was accepted as a ballroom dance. Josephine Baker was one of the most celebrated performers of this dance.

c) .....: A time when many people defied the law regarding alcohol, indulged in new styles of dancing and dressing, and rejected many traditional moral standards.

d) .....: The popular name for the period in U.S. history from 1920 to 1933 when the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages were illegal. This era was marked by large-scale smuggling and illegal sales of liquor, the growth of [organized crime](#), and increased restriction on personal freedom.

e) .....: A nickname given to people who supplied illegal alcohol during the Prohibition in the USA. The name was originally given to drinkers who hid flasks of liquor in their boots.

f) .....: A bar which illegally sold [alcoholic beverages](#) during the [Prohibition](#). The term may have come from a patron's manner of ordering an alcoholic drink without raising suspicion or from patrons' ability to talk about alcohol without fearing that a government official might be listening.

g) .....: Period after the end of [World War I](#), ending with the onset of [the Great Depression](#), when traditional values of the previous period declined while the American [stock market](#) soared. The age takes its name from [popular](#) music, which saw a tremendous surge in popularity: younger people in particular loved to dance to the new music.

3° Use the information from exercise 2° to explain the situation in the movie.

## Some Like It Hot (2)

**Student A:** explain briefly what the Prohibition, a speakeasy and a bootlegger are.

**Student B:** sum up what happens at the beginning of the movie, insist on the differences between appearances and reality.

**Watch the scene again (4:10 –10 :10)**

1° Match the names with the description of the character

<i>Spats Colombo</i> •	• the federal agent
<i>Joe</i> •	• the informant
<i>Mulligan</i> •	• the gangster
<i>Mozarella</i> •	• the funeral director
<i>Toothpick Charlie</i> •	• the saxophone player
<i>Jerry</i> •	• the bass player

2° Explain the choice of the names for Spats Colombo, Mozarella and Toothpick Charlie. What effect does this create?

3° Match the character and their lines:

Spats Colombo•	• “You’re going to bet my money on a dog?”
	• “Now, what’s the password?”
Joe•	• “I don’t believe I’ve seen you at any of our services before.”
	• “This job is going to last a long time.”
Mulligan•	• “I come to the old lady’s funeral.”
	• “You’re wasting the taxpayers’ money.”
Mozarella•	• “Tonight is the night we get paid.”
	• “Well, if you gotta go, this is the way to do it!”
Toothpick Charlie•	• “Some people got no respect for the dead.”
	• “That’s reserved for the members of the immediate family.”
Jerry•	• “I better blow now, ‘cause if Spats Colombo sees me it’s going to be Goodbye Charlie.”
	• “Who’s going to raid a funeral?”
the waiter•	• “We’ve borrowed money from every girl in the line.”
	• “I’ll have the prison tailor fit you with a pair of special spats - striped!”

4° Translate the 5 lines your teacher assigns you. Then watch the scene with the French subtitles and check your answers.

5° **Student A:** You are a radio journalist from the 20’s. Prepare a short oral report (1-2 minutes) about the raid of the bar: place, time, name of policeman in charge, name of gangster arrested, reason for arrest, informant ...

**Student B:** Draw an oral portrait of the two musicians: names, instrument, job security, lifestyle, worries, future...

## Some Like It Hot (3)

### Chapter 6 (17:40-21:25) SOUND OFF

1° Work in groups of 6 students. Each student chooses a role among the following characters:

*Toothpick Charlie – Joe – Jerry - Man giving the gas – Thug (=gangster) - Spats Colombo*

2° Watch the scene sound off and imagine what your character is saying. Write the lines of your character and make sure they’re not too long or too short.

3° Dubbing: act your role out as you watch the scene.

4° One group dubs the movie in front of the class.

5° Watch the scene sound on.

6° What may happen?

## Some Like It Hot (4)

### A- Chap 6 (22:00-22:57)

1° Recapitulate what happened with the help of the following words:

a witness (témoin) – a shooting (fusillade) – have his revenge – a mole (une taupe) – run away/escape

2° Watch the scene: who is Joe calling? Why?

3° Look at this film still closely. What do you see? The transition used by the director is called “a dissolve”. Imagine why the director chose to use this technique.



### B- Chap 7 (23:00 - 25:55) Screen off

1° Listen for information about: place; situation; characters identity...

station master:

newspaper boy:

Josephine:

Geraldine/Daphne:

Sweet Sue:

Bienstock/manager:

2° Listen again: for each character write key words you understand.

3° Watch the scene with the image and write down more key words you understand.

4° With your neighbour, write a short version of the script with the help of these words.

5° Compare your script to the original script.

6° Read the script carefully and find the following expressions (in order):

il y a des courants d'air: it's drafty

massacré : slaughtered

attraper froid: catch a cold

suite/conséquence : aftermath

s'en sortir en toute impunité: get away with

tout neuf/toute neuve : brand new

se moquer de : kid

de même : likewise

convaincre qq'un de faire qq chose : talk someone into doing something  
surveiller son langage : watch your language

7° “A double-entendre” is a word or expression which has 2 meanings. The first meaning is easy to understand for all the characters whereas the second one is less clear.

Find in the script the 2 passages which are “double-entendres” and explain their double meanings.

ANNOUNCER'S VOICE: Florida Limited leaving on Track Seven for Washington, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and Miami. All aboard. All aboard.

JERRY: How can they walk on these things? How do they keep their balance?

JOE: Must be the way their weight is distributed. Come on.

JERRY: And it's so drafty. They must be catching colds all the time.

JOE: Quit stalling. We'll miss the train.

JERRY: I feel so naked. Like everybody's looking at me.

JOE: With those legs? Are you crazy?

JERRY: It's no use. We'll never get away with it, Joe.

JOE: The name is Josephine. And it was your idea in the first place.

JERRY: Who are we kidding? Look at that - look how she moves - it's like jello on springs - they must have some sort of a built-in motor. I tell you it's a whole different sex.

JOE: What are you afraid of? Nobody's asking you to have a baby. This is just to get out of town. The minute we hit Florida, we'll blow this set-up.

JERRY: This time I'm not going to let you talk me into something that...

NEWSBOY: Extra! Extra! Seven Slaughtered in North Side Garage! Fear Blood Aftermath!

JERRY: You talked me into it! Come on, Josephine.

JOE: Attagirl, Geraldine.

SUE: Hi, Mary Lou - Rosella - Okay, Dolores, get a move on - How's your back, Olga?

BIENSTOCK: Clarinet - drums - trumpet - trombone -

JOE: Well, here we are.

SUE: You two from the Poliakoff Agency?

JOE: Yes, we're the new girls.

JERRY: Brand new.

SUE: This is our manager, Mr. Bienstock. I'm Sweet Sue.

JOE: My name is Josephine.

JERRY: And I'm Daphne.

BIENSTOCK: Saxophone, bass - Am I glad to see you girls. You saved our lives.

JOE: Likewise, I'm sure.

SUE: Where did you girls play before?

JERRY: Oh - here and there - and around.

JOE: We spent three years at the Sheboygan Conservatory of Music.

From OFF comes the voice of the Conductor: "All aboard!"

BIENSTOCK: You're in Berths 7 and 7A.

JERRY: Thank you ever so.

BIENSTOCK: You're welcome.

JERRY: It's entirely mutual.

BIENSTOCK: Upsy-daisy.

JERRY: Fresh!

BIENSTOCK: Looks like Poliakoff came through with a couple of real ladies.

JOE: You better tell the other girls to watch their language.

AFTER WATCHING THE MOVIE: in groups of about 8 students.

You are going to prepare and film the trailer for the movie *"Some like it Hot"*. It must last between 5 and 10 minutes.

Match the following lines with the characters who pronounce them in the movie.

....

Select the lines you are going to use in the trailer to give an idea of the story and tone of the movie. Think about some scenes from the movie that you want to insert in your trailer.

Write together the narrator's speech which will be told as voice-over.

Write the "screenplay" of the trailer: scenes + lines selected; insertion of voice-over;

Think about the music you will use as soundtrack to your trailer; the costumes, make-up and props needed for each scene that you will shoot.

roles: Joe - Jerry - Sugar - Osgood - Spats Colombo - 2 extras - narrator -

## WEBQUEST

1° Go to the following website and complete the information about Billy Wilder:

<http://www.imdb.com/name/nm0000697/bio>

<p><b>Billy Wilder</b> Birth (date and place) : ..... Death (date and place) : ..... First job: ..... Date and countries of immigration: ..... Reason for emigrating: ..... Jobs in the cinema: ..... Three famous movies: ..... One trade mark (= typical element) of Billy Wilder that is present in <i>Some Like It Hot</i> : .....</p>
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2° Prepare yourself to present these notes orally to your partner.

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## WEBQUEST

1° Go to the following website and complete the information about Marilyn Monroe:

<http://www.marilynmonroe.com/about/bio.html>

<p><b>Marilyn Monroe</b></p> <p>Real name: .....</p> <p>Birth (date and place): .....</p> <p>Death (date and place): .....</p> <p>Mother's mental health: .....</p> <p>Marilyn's childhood: .....</p> <p>First marriage (dates + husband): .....</p> <p>First studio contract: .....</p> <p>First successful movie (title and date): .....</p> <p>Second marriage (dates + husband): .....</p> <p>Award received for <i>Some Like It Hot</i>: .....</p> <p>Third marriage (dates + husband): .....</p> <p>Number of movies in her career: .....</p> <p>What she symbolizes today: .....</p>
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2° Prepare yourself to present these notes orally to your partner.

## WEBQUEST

1° Go to the following website and complete the information about Marilyn Monroe:

<http://www.imdb.com/name/nm0000054/bio>

<p><b>Marilyn Monroe</b></p> <p>Real name: .....</p> <p>Birth (date and place): .....</p> <p>Death (date and place): .....</p> <p>Mother's mental health: .....</p> <p>Marilyn's childhood: .....</p> <p>First marriage (dates + husband): .....</p> <p>First studio contract: .....</p> <p>First successful movie (title and date): .....</p> <p>Second marriage (dates + husband): .....</p> <p>Award received for <i>Some Like It Hot</i>: .....</p> <p>Third marriage (dates + husband): .....</p> <p>Number of movies in her career: .....</p> <p>What she symbolizes today: .....</p>
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2° Prepare yourself to present these notes orally to your partner.

## WEBQUEST

Go to the following website and complete the information about Billy Wilder:

<http://www.imdb.com/name/nm0000697/bio>

### **Billy Wilder**

Birth (date and place) : *1906 Austria-Hungary now Poland*

Death (date and place) : *2002 Los Angeles*

First job: *reporter in Vienna then in Berlin*

Date and countries of immigration: *1933 to Paris then to the USA*

Reason for emigrating: *Hitler came to power; Wilder had Jewish ancestry*

Jobs in the cinema: *screenwriter; producer; director*

Three famous movies: *[The Lost Weekend](#) (1945); [Sunset Blvd](#) (1950); [The Apartment](#) (1960)*

One trade mark (= typical element) of Billy Wilder that is present in *Some Like It Hot* :

*Films feature a sharp wit and characters who frequently try to change their identity.*



Go to the following website and complete the information about Marilyn Monroe:

<http://www.imdb.com/name/nm0000054/bio>

### **Marilyn Monroe**

Real name: .....

Birth (date and place): .....

Death (date and place): .....

Mother's mental health: .....

Marilyn's childhood: .....

First marriage (dates + husband): .....

First studio contract: .....

First successful movie (title and date): .....

Second marriage (dates + husband): .....

Award received for *Some Like It Hot*: .....

Third marriage (dates + husband): .....

Number of movies in her career: .....

What she symbolizes today: .....

2° Prepare yourself to present these notes orally to your partners.



What elements from Al Capone's Life and from the valentine's Day massacre inspired the movie Some Like It hot?

## Short Biography of Al Capone

**Full Name:** Alphonse Gabriel Capone

**Date of Birth:** January 17, 1899

**Place of Birth:** [Brooklyn , New York, USA](#)

**Died:** January 25, 1947

**Place of Death:** [Palm Island , Florida, USA](#)

Al Capone is America's best known gangster and the single greatest symbol of the collapse of law and order in the United States during the 1920s Prohibition era. Capone had a leading role in the illegal activities that lent Chicago its reputation as a lawless city.

A knife fight would lead to his title as the dreaded Scarface, but Al Capone became a symbolic icon of highbrow, organized crime in Chicago. Elsewhere in the United States, he controlled casinos, prostitution rings, and was behind the killing of several prominent figures. His glory days ended with his eventual detention and mental breakdown that occurred in Alcatraz.

Al Capone was born in Brooklyn, where his parents had emigrated to from Italy. Speaking Italian at home and English on the streets, Capone learned about crime at an early age. He often ran with area gangs, committing petty thievery and making a name for himself in the neighborhood. By the age of fourteen, he was out of school and working by day in a bowling alley and by night as a bartender and bouncer under Frankie Yale, a notorious crime lord and mob leader.

The young and ambitious Capone wanted to climb rank and committed two murders for his gang in the New York area. He was then transferred to Chicago upon Frankie Yale's recommendation. He soon married and had one child. It would be in Chicago where Capone would have a taste of true power as a second-hand man to Johnny Torio. Capone was put in charge of all the prostitution rings and underground casinos in the area. During the time of prohibition, Al Capone controlled the underground distribution of alcohol to his clientele. One of Capone's major enemies was Bugs Moran, who headed the northern sections of Chicago – a rich area Capone wanted control over. The two were always conjuring up assassination plots to destabilize their roles as leaders over their gangs. And, even though many knew of his powerful dealings, they could never convict Capone for any of his crimes. What eventually brought him down was a case against him on tax evasion and was sent to solitary confinement in Alcatraz.

Capone's control and interests within [organized crime](#) diminished rapidly after his imprisonment. He had lost weight, and his physical and mental health had deteriorated under the effects of [neurosyphilis](#). He suffered a fatal [cardiac arrest](#) in January 1947.



## Valentine's Day Massacre



Valentine's Day Massacre is the one of the most publicized incident of gang war slaying in the history. The gruesome incident was a fall out of the rivalry between two notorious criminal gangs of Chicago - the South Side Italian gang led by **Al 'Scarface' Capone** and the North Side Irish gang led by **George 'Bugs' Moran**. Seven of Moran's men lost their life in the well planned out massacre that occurred on St Valentine's Day, February 14, 1929. The shoot out was highly publicized by the media and was much talked about in public but nobody was ever booked for the incident.

### **The cold-blooded Plan**

Al Capone and his dreaded gang member Jack 'Machine Gun' McGurn devised the ghastly plan for the Valentine's Day massacre mainly to eliminate rival Moran. The idea was to

trick Moran and his gang to visit a warehouse on North Clark Street on the pretext of buying some hijacked bootleg whiskey at cheap price. A team of six men led by Fred 'Killer' Burke would enter the venue in the disguise of police officers and carry the shoot out. Capone and McGurn were to be away from the scene to establish their alibi.

### **Aftermath of the Massacre**

Only Frank 'Tight Lips' Gusenberg was found alive by the real police when it reached the crime spot. He too succumbed after arriving at Alexian Brothers Hospital. Gusenberg refused to name his attackers making the case more challenging for the investigating team who had to work extremely hard tracing the clues to establish the plan of the criminal. Prime suspect of the massacre, Al Capone and McGurn proved their alibi and shooters were never identified. Thus, in the absence of concrete proof nobody was ever punished for the dreadful Valentine's Day Massacre.

### **Consequences**

The massacre was widely reported by the media which dubbed it as the "St. Valentine's Day Massacre". Ironically, rather than tightening the noose against him, media glare helped Al Capone. The continuous front-page coverage provided him a celebrity status, establishing him as a supreme and dreadful gangster.



Marilyn Monroe personified Hollywood glamour with an unparalleled glow and energy that enamored the world. Although she was an alluring beauty with voluptuous curves and a generous pout, Marilyn was more than a '50s sex goddess. Her apparent vulnerability and innocence, in combination with an innate sensuality, has endeared her to the global consciousness. She dominated the age of movie stars to become, without question, the most famous woman of the 20th Century.

She was born Norma Jeane Mortenson on June 1, 1926 in Los Angeles, California, to Gladys Baker. As the identity of her father is undetermined, she was later baptized Norma Jeane Baker. Gladys had been a film cutter at RKO studios, but psychological problems prevented her from keeping the job and she was eventually committed to a mental institution.

Norma Jeane spent most of her childhood in foster homes and orphanages until 1937, when she moved in with family friend Grace McKee Goddard. Unfortunately, when Grace's husband was transferred to the East Coast in 1942, the couple couldn't afford to take 16-year-old Norma Jeane with them. Norma Jeane had two options: return to the orphanage or get married.

On June 19, 1942 she wed her 21-year-old neighbor Jimmy Dougherty, whom she had been dating for six months. "She was a sweet, generous and religious girl," Jimmy said. "She liked to be cuddled." By all accounts Norma Jeane loved Jimmy, and they were happy together until he joined the Merchant Marines and was sent to the South Pacific in 1944. After Jimmy left, Norma Jeane took a job on the assembly line at the Radio Plane Munitions factory in Burbank, California. Several months later, photographer David Conover saw her while taking pictures of women contributing to the war effort for Yank magazine. He couldn't believe his luck. She was a "photographer's dream." Conover used her for the shoot and then began sending modeling jobs her way. The camera loved Norma Jeane, and within two years she was a reputable model with many popular magazine covers to her credit. She began studying the work of legendary actresses [Jean Harlow](#) and [Lana Turner](#), and enrolled in drama classes with dreams of stardom. However, Jimmy's return in 1946 meant Norma Jeane had to make another choice- this time between her marriage and her career.

Norma Jeane divorced Jimmy in June of 1946, and signed her first studio contract with Twentieth Century Fox on August 26, 1946. She earned \$125 a week. Soon after, Norma Jeane dyed her hair blonde and changed her name to Marilyn Monroe (borrowing her grandmother's last name). The rest, as the saying goes, is history.

Marilyn's first movie role was a bit part in 1947's [The Shocking Miss Pilgrim](#). She played a series of inconsequential characters until 1950, when John Huston's thriller [The Asphalt Jungle](#) provided her with a small but influential role. Later that year, Marilyn's performance as Claudia Caswell in [All About Eve](#) (starring [Bette Davis](#)) earned her further praise. From then on Marilyn worked steadily in movies such as: [Let's Make It Legal](#), [As Young As You Feel](#), [Monkey Business](#) and [Don't Bother to Knock](#). It was her performance in 1953's [Niagara](#), however, that delivered her to stardom. Marilyn played Rose Loomis, a beautiful young wife who plots to kill her older, jealous husband (Joseph Cotten).

Marilyn's success in Niagara was followed with lead roles in the wildly popular [Gentlemen Prefer Blondes](#) (co-starring Jane Russell) and [How to Marry a Millionaire](#) (co-starring Lauren Bacall and Betty Grable). Photoplay magazine voted Marilyn the Best New Actress of 1953, and at 27 years old she was undeniably the best-loved blonde bombshell in Hollywood.

On January 14, 1954, Marilyn married baseball superstar [Joe DiMaggio](#) at San Francisco's City Hall. They had been a couple for two years, after Joe asked his agent to arrange a dinner date. "I don't know if I'm in love with him yet," Marilyn said when the press got word of their relationship, "but I know I like him more than any man I've ever met." During their Tokyo honeymoon, Marilyn took time to perform for the service men stationed in Korea. Her presence caused a near-riot among the troops, and Joe was clearly uncomfortable with thousands of men ogling his new bride. Unfortunately, Marilyn's fame and sexual image became a theme that haunted their marriage. Nine months later on October 27, 1954, Marilyn and Joe divorced. They attributed the split to a "conflict of careers," and remained close friends.

Marilyn was ready to shed her "shallow blonde" image by 1955. It had gotten her into the spotlight, but now that she had the opportunity and experience, Marilyn wanted to pursue serious acting. She took a hiatus from Hollywood and moved to New York City to study under Lee Strasberg at his Actors' Studio. In 1956, Marilyn started her own motion picture company, Marilyn Monroe Productions. The company produced [Bus Stop](#) and [The Prince and the Showgirl](#) (co-starring [Sir Laurence Olivier](#)). These two films allowed her to demonstrate her talent and versatility as an actress. Marilyn received further recognition for 1959's [Some Like It Hot](#), winning a Golden Globe for Best Actress in a Comedy.

On June 29, 1956, Marilyn wed playwright Arthur Miller. The couple met through Lee Strasberg, and friends reported she made him "giddy." While they were married, Arthur wrote the part of Roslyn Taber in 1961's [The Misfits](#) especially for Marilyn. The movie co-starred Clark Gable and [Montgomery Clift](#). Sadly, the marriage between Marilyn and Arthur ended on January 20, 1961, and The Misfits was to be Marilyn's (and Gable's) last completed film.

At the 1962 Golden Globes, Marilyn was named female World Film Favorite, once again demonstrating her widespread appeal.

Sadly, in a shocking turn of events on the early morning of August 5, 1962, 36-year-old Marilyn died in her sleep at her Brentwood, California home. The world was stunned. Marilyn's vibrant spirit and beauty made it impossible to believe she was gone. On August 8, 1962, Marilyn's body was laid to rest in the Corridor of Memories, #24, at Westwood Memorial Park in Los Angeles, California.

During her career, Marilyn made 30 films and left one, [Something's Got to Give](#), unfinished. She was more than just a movie star or glamour queen. A global sensation in her lifetime, Marilyn's popularity has extended beyond star status to icon. Today, the name "Marilyn Monroe" is synonymous with beauty, sensuality and effervescence. She remains an inspiration to all who strive to overcome personal obstacles for the goal of achieving greatness.