



## Answers

### Wesley - Wanted

- (00:39-00:50)** How does James McAvoy describe Wesley and his situation?  
Wesley was an “average Joe”, an average guy put in an extraordinary situation.  
  
**BONUS QUESTION: (00:56-01:01)** What does he say about Morgan Freeman? (Very challenging)  
Morgan Freeman was amazing, and “getting to share the screen with him was incredible.” [\[see page 4 for an accent breakdown for this quote\]](#)
- (01:01-01:18)** What “move” did James McAvoy help to develop, and what did he compare it to? What did he find out about his skills?  
He developed the move of bending bullets, which he compares to a shot in tennis. He learnt that his gun skills were poor and that he had “the worst shot in the world.”
- (01:24-01:30)** What accident did he nearly have in the scene which is shown here, and why would this have been in vain?  
He nearly passed out in the role just doing a scene where the veins were popping out of his head. They were going to augment it with CGI veins anyway.

### Kevin Wendell Crumb - Split

- (10:47-11:23)** When did James McAvoy meet the director of the film M. Night Shyamalan, and what happened?  
He met him in 2015 at Comicon at a party. They were partying very hard, and they were playing a ridiculous game whereby they had to hit each other. One of them got knocked out and M. Night Shyamalan said “Hey, have you ever thought about working with me?”
- (11:23-11:56)** What did James McAvoy think of the script for Split when he first received it, and what was he praying for?  
He was excited within the first 5 pages, and then he was praying that it wouldn’t get bad. Some scripts fall apart after about page 60, so he was reading through thinking “please sustain, please sustain” and it was great all the way through.
- (11:56-12:19)** What is James always looking for in a character?  
He likes to look beyond the greater narrative of the story at what is the internal challenge or the internal conflict suffered by the character. Kevin and the characters which share his body were all massively challenged and conflicted.



## Answers

7. (13:11-13:26) What are the exact words that James says in these 15 seconds about the character Hedwig (pronounced 'Hedveg')?  
[see page 5 for a transcript of this section along with an accent breakdown]
8. (13:55-14:12) What was one of his favourite things that he has ever done on camera, and how does he do in one of the dance moves?  
The dance that he did for the character Hedveg. There is a part where the character Hedwig pretends to get shot and pretends that blood is coming out of him.

### BONUS QUESTION Accent Guide for the sentence:

"Getting to share the screen with him was incredible."

#### Key - Some differences between the Glaswegian accent and Standard English:

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Red text    | <p><b>The 'r' in the Scottish accent is very different to English accents.</b></p> <p>The 'r' that you can hear in the video is known as an 'alveolar tap', where the 'r' just taps the roof of the mouth behind the teeth. You will notice the 'r's very clearly in the video. Many English accents delete an 'r' before a consonant, but the Scottish accents keep all 'r's. This type of 'r' can be heard in Spanish, some Slavic accents, Korean and Japanese.</p>  |
| Green text  | <p><b>Short 'i' sounds are sometimes pronounced with a sound which is something between 'e' and 'i'.</b></p> <p>It sometimes sounds more like an 'e' sound, for example 'him' can sound like 'hem'</p>  |
| Orange text | <p><b>The preposition 'to' is pronounced with the 't' replaced by a 'glottal stop' sound, and then the 'oo' sound is pronounced something like a long 'iii'</b></p> <p>The 'iii' is pronounced similarly to the vowel sound in 'ear'</p>  |
| Blue text   | <p><b>'t' replaced by a 'glottal stop'</b></p> <p>This occurs in many 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. There are not so many examples of this in the text below.</p>   |
| Small text  | <p>'filler' words such as 'are / 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. The big exception with the Glaswegian accent is 'to', which is pronounced as in the orange text.</p> |

Grey text      The real transcript of the video

ge.in .ii sher the screen wi hem wz encredible  
getting to share the screen with him was incredible



## Answer to Question 7 and Guide to Some More Features of a Glaswegian Accent

Transcript of the video (13:10-13:26)

### Key - Some differences between the Glaswegian accent and Standard English:

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>Red text</b>    | <b>The 'r' in the Scottish accent is very different to English accents.</b><br>The 'r' that you can hear in the video is known as an 'alveolar tap', where the 'r' just taps the roof of the mouth behind the teeth. You will notice the 'r's very clearly in the video. Many English accents delete an 'r' before a consonant, but the Scottish accents keep all 'r's. This type of 'r' can be heard in Spanish, some Slavic accents, Korean and Japanese. |
| <b>Green text</b>  | <b>Short 'i' sounds are sometimes pronounced with a sound which is something between 'e' and 'i'. (written below as 'e')</b><br>It sometimes sounds more like an 'e' sound, for example 'him' can sound like 'hem'  |
| <b>Brown text</b>  | <b>Long 'oo' sounds as in 'loose' are pronounced much shorter and with the tongue slightly lower. This sound does not exist in Standard English. (written below as 'u')</b><br>This is similar to a shortened version of the German 'ü'   |
| <b>Purple Text</b> | <b>'ai' sounds such as 'like' are pronounced more like 'ei' sounds, which is something in between the Standard English 'lake' and 'like'. This sound does not exist in Standard English (written below as 'ei')</b>   |
| <b>Blue text</b>   | <b>'t' replaced by a 'glottal stop'</b><br>This occurs in many 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. There are not so many examples of this in the text below.  |
| <b>Small text</b>  | 'filler' words such as 'are / 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.  |
| <b>Grey text</b>   | The real transcript of the video  |

Hedveg<sub>wz</sub> no. quei. en control<sub>ev</sub> is body, so there<sub>wz</sub> a lo. more luse muvemen.s  
Hedwig was not quite in control of his body, so there was a lot more loose movements

<sub>n</sub> thengs leike thaa. I mean I'm no. even quei. sure I'm doin Hedveg rei. jus. now<sub>cz</sub>  
and things like that. I mean I'm not even quite sure I'm doing Hedwig right just now 'cos

I can. really remember wha. I ded speceifically, bu. i.<sub>wz</sub> mor erratec<sub>n</sub> i.<sub>wz</sub> mor  
I can't really remember what I did specifically, but it was more erratic and it was more

frei.ning almost be<sub>cz</sub> i.<sub>wz</sub> comin ou. e nowher  
frightening almost because it was coming out of nowhere.