

7&8 Revise and Check

For instructions on how to use these pages see p.39.

STUDY LINK

- iTutor

Test and Assessment CD-ROM

- Quick Test 8
- File Test 8

GRAMMAR

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 must have | 9 never be found |
| 2 should have told | 10 to be |
| 3 can't have got | 11 is said |
| 4 rather do | 12 burglar alarm installed |
| 5 as if | 13 to talk |
| 6 tastes like | 14 killing her husband |
| 7 as a waiter | 15 apologized for being |
| 8 was being repaired | |

VOCABULARY

- | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|------------|
| a | 1 remind | 3 stole | 5 argue |
| | 2 matter | 4 raise | 6 refuses |
| b | 1 calf (The others relate to hands.) | | |
| | 2 hip (The others are organs.) | | |
| | 3 wink (The others are things you do with your hand.) | | |
| | 4 vandal (The others are all kinds of thieves.) | | |
| | 5 smuggler (The others are crimes.) | | |
| | 6 evidence (The others are people.) | | |
| c | 1 chew | 5 hack | |
| | 2 scratch | 6 blackmail | |
| | 3 stare | 7 bribe | |
| | 4 frown | 8 quit | |
| d | 1 critic | 3 censored | 5 accurate |
| | 2 biased | 4 newsreader | |

PRONUNCIATION

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| a | 1 frown | 3 fraud | 5 jury |
| | 2 biased | 4 stare | |
| b | 1 realize | 3 kidnap | 5 objective |
| | 2 kidney | 4 commentator | |

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS TEXT?

- a She presented a TV programme called *Crimewatch* about unsolved crimes in the UK and then she was murdered and the police couldn't solve the crime.
- b
- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1 F | 3 F | 5 T | 7 F | 9 T |
| 2 T | 4 T | 6 T | 8 T | 10 F |

CAN YOU UNDERSTAND THIS FILM?

4:48))

- 1 They just have to post an article online.
- 2 over 30,000
- 3 Blackbeard / Edward Teach
- 4 Journalists would ride their horses to the nearest town that had a printing press.
- 5 because the roads were very bad

- 6 the telegraph
- 7 They were very biased / had no objectivity and they were usually censored.
- 8 radio and television
- 9 by (live) Twitter (feeds)
- 10 because photos were taken on smartphones and uploaded to Twitter within seconds

4:48)) Available as MP3 on CD1

A Short Film on the Speed of News

Hi, my name's Matt Wilder. I'm a freelance journalist based in Washington DC. At the moment I'm trying to find a good story. I have a six o'clock deadline, but nothing's going on. I know, I'll see what topics are trending on Twitter.

Today we live in the era of new media. People can access the news at any time, from any place on all kinds of digital devices. The internet and social media sites such as Twitter and Facebook allow these news consumers to become news producers. If you want to be a journalist, all you have to do is post an article online and it can be read instantly by anyone anywhere in the world.

Journalism has changed a lot during the first days of the newspaper, and most of these changes have been driven by technology. There's no better place to discover this than Washington DC – home of the Newseum. There are over 30,000 newspapers here covering over 500 years of news. This is the *Boston News-Letter*, thought to be the first continuously published newspaper in North America. This edition, from 1718, reports on the sensational killing of Edward Teach – better known as Blackbeard – believed to be one of the most dangerous pirates at the time.

Reporting in the early days of journalism must have been very difficult. Journalists would ride their horses to the nearest town that had a printing press. Their reports were then published in a newspaper, which was often just a single sheet of paper, and distributed on horseback. The roads were bad, so it was very difficult to send news over long distances. By the time most people read these newspapers, the news was often very out-of-date.

This all changed when the first telegraph line was built in 1844. Suddenly, journalists could send stories quickly. The telegraph is said to have revolutionized news reporting. This new style of journalism came just in time for the American Civil War. For the first time news could be sent at the same time as battles were being fought. War correspondents, and the stories they sent, became very popular. But there were still problems. These war reports were very biased because journalists represented their own side in the war. There was no objectivity and reports were usually censored by the army or the government. So stories were often inaccurate and sometimes completely wrong!

It wasn't until the invention of radio and television that news could be broadcast live. This completely transformed news and created the age of the mass media, where news could be communicated to a huge audience. Throughout the twentieth century demand for news stories increased and news technology continued to advance. By the end of the century there were hundreds of cable TV channels, lots of 24-hour news channels and the internet had been invented. Suddenly, we were in the Information Age.

This is the HP New Media Gallery. It shows the news as it is today. Visitors to this exhibit are placed right at the centre of the digital news revolution. They are instantly connected to the day's news by live Twitter feeds showing the day's trending news stories. They can also check out major news stories which were first reported on social media. These pictures of a plane landing on New York's Hudson River were taken on a smartphone and uploaded to Twitter seconds after the incident had occurred.

Speaking of smartphones...Ah, fantastic! A tweet from The White House. Oh! There's a big announcement in 25 minutes. I'd better go! Bye!