

Unit 8 The news

8a Photojournalism

Vocabulary the news

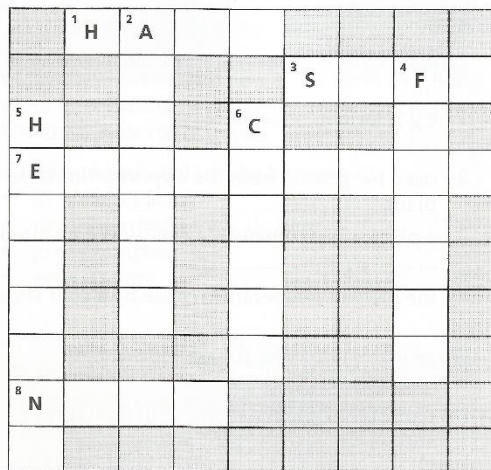
- 1 Complete the crossword with words related to news reporting.

Across

- 1 and 8 a story that is both serious and urgent (4, 4)
 3 news that is less serious and not urgent (4)
 7 a piece expressing the opinion of the newspaper (9)

Down

- 2 any piece written in a newspaper or magazine (7)
 4 a special or prominent piece in a magazine or newspaper (8)
 5 the title of the main news story, written in big letters (8)
 6 a section of the newspaper dedicated to a particular writer (6)



Grammar reporting verbs

- 2 Rewrite these sentences using the reporting verbs given.

- 1 People said that the magazine had manipulated reality.
 People **accused** the magazine _____
- 2 The editor said they had altered the image.
 The editor **admitted** _____
- 3 But he said they hadn't done anything wrong.
 But he **denied** _____
- 4 He said modern technology made it easy to alter images.
 He **blamed** _____
- 5 Some editors tell their designers that it is OK to alter images for covers.
 Some editors **persuade** _____
- 6 People complained, saying that they had been given a false impression.
 People **complained** _____

- 7 Some people say, "Don't trust a photo if there's anything important riding on it."

Some people **warn** you _____

- 3 Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs. Use prepositions where necessary.

In the past, photographers have been criticized ¹ _____ (invade) people's privacy or ² _____ (take) pictures that did not reflect the reality of a situation. But nowadays, in the age of digital photography, there is a new problem. How do we know that the photo has not been altered after it has been taken? It would be wrong to blame the photographer ³ _____ (manipulate) some of the photos that appear in our newspapers and magazines. A photo editor might be asked ⁴ _____ (alter) a photo digitally in order to make a good story. For example, someone might suggest ⁵ _____ (touch) up the photo of a film star's face to make them look more attractive. Or they might urge the photo editor ⁶ _____ (add) an image of a frightened child into a photo of a street protest. That is a practice people should possibly refuse ⁷ _____ (accept).

8b News in brief

Grammar passive reporting verbs

1 Grammar extra tenses in passive reporting verbs

► TENSES IN PASSIVE REPORTING VERBS

Note how these tenses are transformed from active to passive.

People say...	→	It is said that...
People have said...	→	It has been said that...
People said...	→	It was said that...
People had said...	→	It had been said that...

Look at the grammar box. Rewrite these phrases using passive reporting verbs.

- 1 People say that... → *It is said that...*
- 2 Everyone understands that...
It _____
- 3 Everyone knew that...
It _____
- 4 People believed that...
It _____
- 5 People have estimated that...
It _____
- 6 People think that...
It _____
- 7 People had hoped that...
It _____
- 8 Everyone supposes that...
It _____

2 Rewrite the sentences using passive reporting verbs.

- 1 People say that for every negative, there is always a positive.
It is said that for every negative, there is always a positive.
- 2 People expect Mr. Gomez to continue doing what he loves.
It _____ that Mr. Gomez _____ what he loves.
- 3 People used to think that a glass of red wine a day helped you to live longer.
In the past, _____

- 4 Most people don't recommend eating fast food if you want to live longer.
It _____ that you _____
- 5 People hoped that secret gifts would brighten up someone's day.
It _____ that secret gifts _____
- 6 People supposed that the tree prevented the car falling further.
It _____
- 7 People considered the man lucky to survive the accident.
It _____ that the man _____
- 8 People have reported great success with the idea.
It _____ the idea _____ very successful

Vocabulary the feel-good factor

3 Match the adjectives describing good news stories in box A with the words that have the opposite or a near opposite meaning in box B.

A amusing
charming
inspiring
quirky
encouraging
optimistic

B ordinary
depressing
pessimistic
serious
dreary
uninspiring

Vocabulary review photography

4 Match the verbs in Box A with the nouns in Box B and write the collocations.

A capture
open
record
see through
take
take

B events
the lens
the moment
a photo
a snapshot
the shutter

8c Balanced reporting

Reading news reports

The difficulty with journalism is trying always to make sure that you give a balanced view, to get your facts right, and at the same time tell a good story. National Geographic tries to find places where we can marvel at the wonders of nature and places where it thinks that natural ecosystems are in danger.

In the August 2011 issue, the magazine brought the world's attention to such a place, the Great Bear Rainforest in Canada. The main article was a full feature entitled "The Wildest Place in North America, Land of the Spirit Bear" and described the beauty of the white Kermode Spirit Bear. A smaller article, called "Pipeline through Paradise," described the building of a gas pipeline through "Great Bear" country to a gas terminal on the coast at a place called Kitimat. Here huge tanker ships were to be loaded up with liquefied natural gas. The article stated that, "The government has already approved a fleet of liquefied natural gas tankers to call at nearby Kitimat in 2015."

Strictly speaking, this was factually inaccurate and it upset the company building the pipeline a great deal. Building of the terminal had in fact already begun, and the local government had given its verbal approval to the pipeline. But the company had not received an official license at the time of publication of the article. Even though it was likely that a license would be granted, the journalists and editors in question clearly jumped the gun in order to make their point.

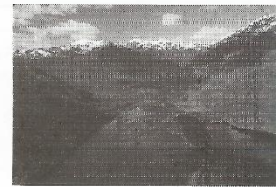
The article highlights the dilemma for journalists. They want to write an interesting article that gives definite, not probable, news. They also want to get the story first, before it appears in other newspapers or magazines. The people involved, on the other hand—in this case the company representatives who were interviewed for the article—want all the facts to be presented, not only the ones that interest the journalist. They also want any comment to be balanced: in other words, for the same amount of space to be given to their own views as to the journalist's. Ideally, they'd like to have the last word, but of course no journalist should allow that.

1 Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 National Geographic likes to report on endangered environments.
- 2 The main article was about a gas pipeline.
- 3 The speaker thinks that journalists should give equal space to both sides in a debate.

2 Read the report again and choose the correct option.

- 1 Journalists have to try to give a balanced *view / opinion* and tell a good story.
- 2 National Geographic tries to find places where we can marvel at the *joys / wonders* of nature.
- 3 The main article described the *beauty / nature* of the white Kermode Spirit Bear.
- 4 A smaller article described the building of a gas *platform / pipeline*.
- 5 *Technically / Strictly* speaking, it was inaccurate to say the government had given its approval.
- 6 The journalists and editors in question *shot / jumped* the gun in order to make their point.
- 7 The article highlights the *dilemma / problem* for journalists.
- 8 Ideally the people involved would like to have *the say-so / the last word*.



Word focus word

3 Complete the sentences using the expressions with *word*.

don't take my word for it eat my words
gave his word
one person's word against another's
word of mouth

- 1 Our magazine gets most of its new readers by _____ or because someone has read a copy in a doctor's waiting room.
- 2 I assured them that it would be easy to find a good wildlife photographer. I hope I don't have to _____.
- 3 It is just _____. In the end, the reader will have to decide who they believe.
- 4 If you don't believe what I'm telling you, then _____ . Go and check the facts for yourself.
- 5 He _____ that he would not publish the story before I had read it.

8d Guess what

Real life reporting what you heard

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use a verb in each space. Do the sentences express belief (B) or disbelief (D)?

	B	D
1 I think I'd _____ her word for it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 He generally _____ his facts right.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 He's not the type to _____ gossip.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 _____ no notice of what she says.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 It's been _____ out of proportion.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 I'd _____ that with a grain of salt.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 2 Read a conversation between two friends, Jane and Annie, and answer the questions.

A = Annie, J = Jane

J: Hi Annie.

A: Hi Jane. Did you hear the good news about Patrick? Guess what?

J: What?

A: Well, you know he was doing a comedy routine...

J: You mean that show that he and his friends took to the Talent Festival.

A: Yes. Well, apparently he was spotted by someone from a big theatrical agency and they want him to sign a contract with them.

J: Really? Who told you about it?

A: Kate. She figures that it won't be long before we see him on TV.

J: Hmm... Well, I'd take that with a grain of salt if I were you. It could just mean he gets a bit of advertising work or something.

A: No, according to Kate, it's more than that. They talked about him getting acting parts on TV.

J: Really? Well, that'd be fantastic. I heard that it was really difficult to get that kind of work.

A: I think it is, which shows he must have really impressed them. But don't tell anyone just yet. I think he wants to keep quiet about it.

J: Don't worry. I'm not the type to spread gossip.

A: I know you're not.

J: Well, that's great news. Thanks for telling me.

- 1 What is the news about Patrick that Annie wants to share?

- 2 Who did she hear this news from?

- 3 What does Annie ask Jane to do with the news? Why?



- 3 Complete the sentences from the conversation.

verbs: guesses heard figures seems
prepositions: about according to
adverbs: apparently supposedly
nouns: gossip grain

- 1 Did you hear the good news _____ (preposition) Patrick? _____ (verb) what?
- 2 Well, _____ (adverb) he was spotted by someone from a big theatrical agency.
- 3 She _____ (verb) that it won't be long before we see him on TV.
- 4 Well, I'd take that with a _____ (noun) of salt if I were you.
- 5 No, _____ (preposition) Kate, it's more than that.
- 6 That'd be fantastic. I _____ (verb) that it was really difficult to get that kind of work.
- 7 Don't worry. I'm not the type to spread _____ (noun).

8e Group action

Vocabulary meetings

1 Write two verbs that collocate with each noun.

attend discuss draft hold make (x2)
put forward reach weigh write

- 1 _____, _____
a meeting
- 2 _____, _____
a suggestion
- 3 _____, _____
a decision
- 4 _____, _____
the options
- 5 _____, _____
a letter

2 Writing skill impersonal language

Rewrite the sentences using impersonal language. Use the words given.

- 1 We all got together to discuss how to raise the money.
A _____ (held)
- 2 We discussed all the things that we could do.
All _____ (options)
- 3 Julian suggested that we should ask the local businesses for help.
One _____ (suggestion)
- 4 Pete said it was better to have some fun events.
Another _____ (idea)
- 5 Several people said organizing events would take too long.
It _____ (agreed)
- 6 No one could decide what to do about funding the project.
_____ (decision)

Writing minutes from a meeting

3 Read the minutes from a local meeting about a waste incinerator (a plant where trash is burned) in the area. Answer the questions.

- 1 What are the main advantages and disadvantages of the incinerator?

- 2 What action was decided on? _____
- 3 What action was rejected? _____

Playa Grande Residents' Association

From: Kathy Barbosa

Re: New waste incinerator

Here are the minutes from the meeting which was held on September 3.

- ▶ Following the government's decision to build a new waste incinerator on the old factory site in Quibble Street, we met to decide what action residents could take to oppose this new source of pollution.
- ▶ Karen suggested that we should get everyone in the area to sign a petition against the proposal. Everyone agreed that this was a good first step.
- ▶ Tom thought we should present the government with some alternative locations, but no one at the meeting was able to suggest any so the action was rejected.
- ▶ Jo made the point that the government wanted to use the incinerator to generate electricity for the area, which was a good thing for the community.
- ▶ Kevin proposed that we could have another kind of plant which sorted the waste for recycling. Harry said he would research this option and discuss it at the next meeting.

Next meeting date: **September 26**

4 Replace the underlined phrases with more impersonal ones.

- 1 a meeting was held to decide _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____

Wordbuilding forming adjectives from verbs

1 Complete the sentences using the verbs + *-ing*.

charm confuse depress inspire
refresh tire touch worry

- 1 It is _____ that she is so late—she's normally very punctual.
- 2 The article was rather _____. You couldn't work out why the daughter had left her family.
- 3 It's very _____ to hear a story about a business which doesn't just do things to make money.
- 4 He is a really _____ man—polite, interesting, and kind.
- 5 The story about two friends overcoming their difficulties was very _____.
- 6 Environmental news is often _____, but in this case the story offered hope.
- 7 The news featured the _____ story of a 14-year-old girl who got a part-time job to help support her family.
- 8 It's very _____ to follow movie with subtitles for three hours.

2 Make adjectives using verbs + *-ive*.

- 1 good at **inventing** *inventive* (from *invent*)
- 2 good at **persuading** _____
- 3 good at **creating** _____
- 4 liking to **compete** _____
- 5 **producing** a lot _____
- 6 **talking** a lot _____
- 7 wanting to **protect** _____
- 8 not **responding** _____

Learning skills keeping a learning journal

3 What is a learning journal and why is it a good idea to keep one? Look at these reasons and compare them with your own ideas.

- To learn from your mistakes and successes
- To track your progress
- To set goals for your learning
- To record what you have learned

4 Read the following actions which can help you to evaluate and personalize your learning.

Actions

- 1 Write down your experiences of learning after each lesson: what you found easy, what you found difficult, what was the most important thing you learned.
- 2 Note mistakes that you have made before.
- 3 Make a note of an excerpt, even a sentence, that you particularly liked and try to memorize it.
- 4 Set yourself a small task based on the language you learned in your last lesson, e.g., describe a good news story, report what someone said to you, or describe a situation where somebody's reputation was questioned.

5 Apply the actions (1–4) for Unit 8. Then remember to do it for your next lesson!

Check!

6 Do the quiz. You can find all the answers in Student Book Unit 8.

Quiz Time

- 1 Complete these sentences about the characters in Unit 8.
 - a The pilot Peter Burkill went from hero to z_____.
 - b Sharbat Gula's photo is one of the most i_____ images of our time.
 - c It was believed that the large blue butterfly was e_____ in Britain.
- 2 Complete the phrases about the news.
 - a The best form of advertising is when news travels by word of m_____.
 - b Good news stories generate a f_____ factor among people.
 - c It's not a good thing to s_____ gossip.
 - d There was an amazing f_____ about India in *National Geographic* this month.