

# 8A | Breaking news

## VOCABULARY: newspapers


1 Complete the text with words from the box.

articles circulation daily features right-wing headline  
journalists news coverage quality newspapers

The best-selling (1) \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper in the UK is *The Sun*, with a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of many millions. Its front page has a large (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and photo, but there is not much news. Inside, you find (4) \_\_\_\_\_ about pop stars and other celebrities, details of TV programmes, sports news, games, crosswords and competitions.

Readers who want to know what is happening in the world choose one of the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and *The Daily Telegraph* is the most popular. It has (6) \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world and, as well as its (7) \_\_\_\_\_, it contains special (8) \_\_\_\_\_ on subjects such as gardening, motoring and travel. It is widely accepted that it is a (9) \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper and it supports the Conservative party.

## LISTENING


1  2.1 Listen to an interview with a journalist, Colin Ashley. Put the topics in the correct order.

- his advice to other journalists
- his attitude towards America
- his new book
- his work for television

2 Match the questions 1–6 to the answers a–f.

- 1 What is his new book about?
- 2 Where do the ideas in Colin's book come from?
- 3 Where does Colin come from?
- 4 What was his last book about?
- 5 Where does Colin have a lot of friends?
- 6 Who does he not want to work for?

- a The World Bank.
- b Australia.
- c Some TV channels.
- d Joseph E Stiglitz.
- e The Pentagon.
- f Wall Street.

3  2.1 Listen to the interview again to check your answers.

4 Find these sentences in tapescript 2.1 on page 146. Explain what the words in italics refer to.

- 1 Most of the time, *it* does the complete opposite.
- 2 I'm not the first person to say *it*.
- 3 I wouldn't say *that*.
- 4 The one before *that*.
- 5 I'd love to do *more*.

2 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- What are the most popular quality newspapers in your country?
- Which paper do you think has the best international news coverage? What about local news?
- Are there any daily newspapers like *The Sun*?
- Which newspapers are considered right-wing or left-wing?
- Which newspaper do you read? How often?
- What kind of articles do you find most interesting?

## GRAMMAR: would

Use *would* + infinitive

- to give an opinion about hypothetical future situations.  
*I'd never work for CNN.*  
*It would be great to have more money.*
- to ask for and offer advice or suggestions.  
*What would you say to someone who wants to become a journalist?*
- with *like, love, prefer* etc. to express preferences.  
*I'd love to do more TV work.*

➤ SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 84

### 1 Replace 'd in the sentences with *would* or *had*.

- 1 I'd already read two of his books.
- 2 I'd hate to do that.
- 3 I'd never forgive myself.
- 4 I'd never speak to you again.
- 5 You'd never heard of him?
- 6 You'd regret it.

### 2 Complete the conversation with verbs from the box.

be (x2) hate like love (x2) mind prefer

- A: Would you (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to be a journalist?  
 B: I wouldn't (2) \_\_\_\_\_, but I'd (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to be a photographer.  
 A: What? A news photographer?  
 B: Yes, I'd (4) \_\_\_\_\_ that.  
 A: You mean working for one of the big newspapers?  
 B: Yes, that would (5) \_\_\_\_\_ really nice.  
 A: Personally, I'd (6) \_\_\_\_\_ it! Being away from home all the time, travelling to countries at war, ...  
 B: Oh, I'd (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to. It would (8) \_\_\_\_\_ really interesting.

### 3 🎧 2.2 Listen to the recording to check your answers.

### 4 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- As a journalist, which country would you like to work in?
- Who would you like to interview?
- What questions would you ask?
- Would you prefer to work for a newspaper or for TV?
- Is there anywhere in the world where you would never work?

## SPEAKING

### 1 Work in two groups, A and B.

You work for the editorial team of a popular newspaper. You must choose one main story and one secondary story for the front page of the newspaper.

- Choose stories that will make people buy your newspaper and explain the reasons for your choice.
- Decide what kind of photograph you want to use on the front page.
- Write headlines for the stories that you choose.

Group A: Turn to page 128 for a list of possible stories.

Group B: Turn to page 130 for a list of possible stories.

### 2 Work in new groups that contain students from Group A and Group B. Compare the ideas from exercise 1 and decide together which stories you will use.

## DID YOU KNOW?

### 1 Work in pairs. Read the information about newspapers and discuss these questions.



Seven out of ten Australian daily newspapers are owned by News Corporation, a company that was founded by Rupert Murdoch. In Britain, the company controls about a third of the national newspapers, including *The Sun* and *The Times*, and also owns BSkyB, a cable TV company. In the US, News Corporation controls the Fox cable TV networks, 20th Century Fox studios, 35 local TV stations and the *New York Post*. In Asia, the company owns Star Television.

- Who owns the newspapers and TV stations in your country?
- Which TV station do you think gives the best news coverage in your country?

## READING

1 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

- When was the last big demonstration in your town? What was it about?
- Have you ever been on a demonstration? What was it about?
- For what reasons would you go on a demonstration?

2 Match the headlines a–g to the newspaper articles 1–5. There are two headlines you do not need.

- a Dads stop cars
- b Health workers refuse to go back to work
- c Jail protest continues
- d Pie man strikes again
- e Police stop anti-war demonstration
- f Prison officers demand pay rise
- g Strip protest

3 The last sentence of each article is missing. Match the sentences a–g to the articles 1–5. There are two sentences you do not need.

- a 'Cream is too good for him.'
- b He has refused to eat food for three days.
- c He said that the protest was the result of overcrowding.
- d The men failed to deliver their heart-shaped message, but said they were happy with the protest.
- e Leaders of UNISON, the nurses' union, are meeting employers again later today.
- f Protesters said this was not true.
- g The protest ended with hot protesters cooling off in the Cibeles fountain.

4 Find words in the articles that match the definitions 1–7.

- 1 used to describe someone who thinks he/she is very important
- 2 people who suffer from the actions of other people
- 3 not wearing any clothes
- 4 a protest where people stop working
- 5 places where legal decisions are taken
- 6 discussions where people try to agree something
- 7 a man who speaks for other people

5 Which of the protests in the newspaper articles do you sympathize with most? Which is the best form of protest?

1



**BILL GATES**, the president of Microsoft, has been hit in the face with a cream pie during a visit to Brussels. The attack was the work of Noel Godin. For the last 30 years, Godin says he 'has been sending the suits of our most pompous public figures to the dry cleaner's.' Godin chooses his victims carefully. 'I would never attack George W. Bush,' he says.

2

● **60 cyclists** rode naked through the centre of Madrid today to protest against the lack of facilities for cyclists in the Spanish capital. They decided to take their clothes off as a symbol of their vulnerability in the dangerous Madrid traffic.

3

Over 5,000 Scottish nurses have entered the second week of a strike. The nurses are demanding better pay. Maggie Hunter, a nurse with eighteen years' experience told our reporter: 'My annual salary is £13,500 and the starting salary is £10,000. How would you feel if you were living on that kind of money?'

4

Traffic in London came to a stop earlier today as a group of Elvis Presley look-alikes danced to the London family courts – or 'Heartbreak Hotel', as they call it. The men, all divorced fathers, were protesting at being refused access to their children. In a statement to the press, one of the men said: 'If we had courts that were fair to men, we would be able to see our children. But they only think about the mothers.'

5 **After a day of negotiations**, four of the prisoners in the rooftop protest at Wealstun prison have come down. But a group of twenty prisoners are still refusing to move. A spokesman for the prisoners said: 'If we had decent living conditions, this wouldn't be necessary.' Colin Moses, of the Prison Officers' Association agreed that there was a problem at the jail.



## GRAMMAR: unreal conditions 1

Use a conditional clause beginning with *if* to imagine impossible or improbable situations in the present or in the future.

Note that you use a past tense in the conditional clause.

*If we **had** decent living conditions, this wouldn't be necessary.*

(= but we don't have decent living conditions)

*If we **had** courts that were fair to men, we would be able to see our children.*

(= but we don't have courts that are fair to men)

Use *would ('d) + infinitive* to talk about the consequence or the result of the imagined situation.

*How **would** you feel if you were living on that kind of money?*

SEE LANGUAGE REFERENCE PAGE 84

### 1 Put *if* in the correct place in the sentences.

- Conditions would be better there were fewer prisoners.
- Godin wouldn't throw cream pies at these people they were less pompous.
- He had the chance he would attack the British prime minister.
- Courts were fairer to men it wouldn't happen.
- Maggie didn't like her job she wouldn't do it.
- She would be happier she earned more money.

### 2 Complete the questions. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- What \_\_\_\_\_ (*you / do*) if someone \_\_\_\_\_ (*throw*) a cream pie in your face?
- \_\_\_\_\_ (*you / go*) on strike if you \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) unhappy about something at work?
- How \_\_\_\_\_ (*you / feel*) if you \_\_\_\_\_ (*not / paid*) a reasonable salary?
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (*meet*) the leader of your country, what \_\_\_\_\_ (*you / say*)?
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (*be*) able to change three things in the world, what \_\_\_\_\_ (*you / do*)?

### 3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in exercise 2.

## PRONUNCIATION: /ʊ/ & /u:/

### 1 Mark the words in the box short /ʊ/ (S) or long /u:/ (L).

book S	choose L	few	food	foot	good
group	moved	pull	put	stood	suit
took	true	two	whose	would	

### 2 Listen to the recording to check your answers.

### 3 Complete the poem with the words in the box.

clue    could    do    good    Hood

*A man who was called Robin \_\_\_\_\_*

*Went on demos\* whenever he \_\_\_\_\_.*

*He hadn't a \_\_\_\_\_*

*What he wanted to \_\_\_\_\_,*

*But he felt it was doing him \_\_\_\_\_.*

\* demos = demonstrations

### 4 Listen to the recording to check your answers. Then practise saying the poem.

## SPEAKING

### 1 Look at the three newspaper headlines and say what you think the stories are about.

New road will cut journey times by 12 minutes

Local residents promise to fight new road

New road endangers wildlife says report

### 2 Work in groups of three. Read the stories and share the information with the other students in your group.

A: Turn to page 128.

B: Turn to page 131.

C: Turn to page 134.

### 3 Discuss these questions in your groups.

- What would you do if you lived in one of the houses that will be destroyed?
- What would be the best form of protest?
- How would you encourage other people to join your protest?

### 4 Compare your ideas with the ideas of other groups. Decide whose ideas are best.