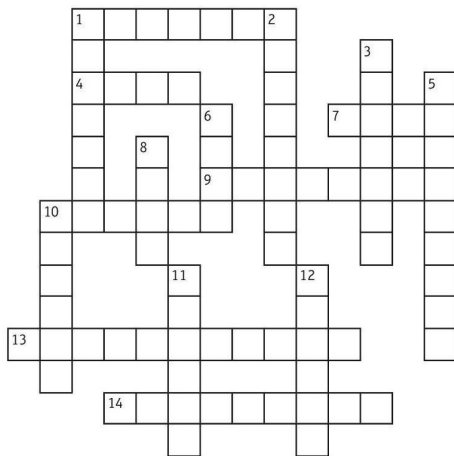


## VOCABULARY

## TELEVISION

1 Complete the crossword with types of TV programme.



## Across

- 1 A \_\_\_\_\_ affairs programme covers up-to-date social and political stories.  
 4 A \_\_\_\_\_ opera has romance and drama and is on regularly.  
 7 Number 8 down is one kind of \_\_\_\_\_ show.  
 9 This programme features animals.  
 10 A set of programmes, for example, a new \_\_\_\_\_ of *Strictly Come Dancing*.  
 13 A programme about something real.  
 14 This programme mixes reality and fiction.

## Down

- 1 Actors wear clothes from the past in a \_\_\_\_\_ drama.  
 2 It's full of suspense.  
 3 This type of show often puts ordinary people in extraordinary situations.  
 5 A private eye solves a murder every week in a \_\_\_\_\_ series.  
 6 Find out what happened today on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 8 Competitors answer questions on a \_\_\_\_\_ show.  
 10 This has the same characters each week in funny situations.  
 11 Short funny pieces are acted out on a \_\_\_\_\_ show.  
 12 It's a story or drama broadcast in different parts.

## GRAMMAR

## QUANTIFIERS

2 Cross out the incorrect alternative in each sentence.

- 1 He's got *quite a few/many/little* English-speaking friends.  
 2 *Several/Every/Each* room has a whiteboard.  
 3 We have *a little/a small amount of/little* money left, so we can afford a coffee.  
 4 *Much/A small number of/A great deal of* time was spent explaining the error.  
 5 I'll buy *either of/all of/both of* them, I like them so much.  
 6 *A few/A little/Several* books are missing from the library.  
 7 I've got *no/any/some* idea what to do if the car breaks down.  
 8 I can't see *any/many/no* reasons for sleeping here tonight.

3 Complete the report with the quantifiers in the box.

several another a large number  
 a few no quite a few every  
 plenty of each a good deal of

## WHAT'S YOUR MEDIUM?

We asked you how you prefer to get information: via the internet, TV, radio, or newspapers and magazines?  
 Here are the results.

## Internet: 67%

Unsurprisingly, <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ people said that the internet is their primary source of information, although <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

respondents said they never used it. Two main advantages of the internet were mentioned by <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

people, indeed by most of them. One was easy access. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

was up-to-date content. Both of these features were given as problems with newspapers and magazines.



## TV: 21%

Surprisingly, <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of respondents, more than 94%, say they spend more time watching TV than they used to although about a quarter of TV viewing is done through the internet. Both normal and internet-based TV remain important sources of information and <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of them has maintained healthy audience figures.



## Radio: 7%

Just as internet TV has been a boost to that medium, the internet has helped radio maintain its status as a preferred source of information for at least <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ respondents

who spend <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ time listening to their radios.



## Newspapers and magazines: 5%

Most respondents commented that although newspapers and magazines were more reliable than <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ one

of the electronic sources, TV, radio and the internet were all more convenient.

Four people said that they use

<sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ other source apart from newspapers and magazines.



## LISTENING

4 A  7.1 Listen to four people talk about their favourite childhood TV programme and complete the table.

Speaker	Programme name	Programme type
1		
2		
3		
4		



**B** Listen again. Which speaker (1–4) thinks:

- Kids learnt how to make things.
- It was something kids understood better than their parents.
- Every episode took kids on a journey.
- If you made an effort you could win a prize.
- Kids learnt a lot that helped them with growing up.
- Kids enjoyed the unconventional nature of it.
- It involved a strong element of fantasy.
- It was very realistic and right for the age group.

**C** Match the words in bold with meanings a)–f).

- He's then transported to a world that **corresponds with** the outfit that he's wearing.
- It's hard to underestimate its cultural **impact**.
- It kind of **bridges the gap between** the two.
- It deals with issues ... in an **unpatronising, non-condescending** way.
- One sketch would **morph** into another.
- We'd spend our entire lunch break ... remembering all the **catchphrases**.

- expressions which are linked to a performer or programme and are very recognisable
- appropriately intelligent
- matches
- connects
- influence or effect
- change


## VOCABULARY PLUS

### MULTI-WORD VERBS

5 A Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

across out (x 2) up back

- If I say something offensive, I'm often too stubborn to take it \_\_\_\_\_.
- If a homeless person knocked on my door in the middle of winter, I would put them \_\_\_\_\_ for the night.
- Hard work brings \_\_\_\_\_ the best in me.
- I come \_\_\_\_\_ as being more sociable than I really am.
- If it turned \_\_\_\_\_ that my partner had lied to me, I would be disappointed in him.

**B**  7.2 Listen to the sentences in Exercise 5A and underline the stressed part of the multi-word verb. Then listen and repeat.

**C** Complete the sentences with a multi-word verb from Exercise 5A but with a different or slightly different meaning.

- I always buy a new version of a product as soon as it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- I can \_\_\_\_\_ with a noisy hotel room more easily than a dirty one.
- Smells rather than images \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ to my childhood.
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ a large amount of money in the street, I would hand it into the police.
- When a lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ for a political demonstration, I'm usually not one of them.

**D** Tick the sentences in Exercises 5A and C that are true for you.

## READING

**1 A** Read the article about unauthorised use of photos. Which of the following are mentioned as using photographs without permission?

- a professional photographer
- an electronics shop
- a social networking website
- a telephone company
- a newspaper
- a city transport company
- a travel agency



## SAY 'CHEESE' NOW ... SUE LATER

The McGraw family of Dublin expected their visit to Poland to be full of adventure and surprises. But they never expected to find themselves four metres high, beaming at the world from the wall of an underground station.

'We turned a corner onto the platform, and there we were in living colour,' said Paul McGraw. 'It was a family photo that I'd posted on our family blog last year but in the middle of an advertisement for an electronics appliance chain. No one ever asked us for permission,' added McGraw. 'Someone obviously downloaded it off our blog.'

<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

The unauthorised use of photographs downloaded from internet photo albums is not uncommon, and it would be impossible to count how many local advertising agencies have avoided costly photography and copyright fees by simply downloading material they find on the internet.

'It's simply too tempting for them,' said advertising lawyer Lee Szymanski. 'In most cases, where the

**B** Five sentences have been removed from the article. Complete the article using sentences a)–f). There is one sentence you do not need to use.

- a) 'The value of my work drops every time someone uses it without paying,' he said. 'I can't describe the anger I feel.'
- b) Who in the UK would ever find out that their image appears in a billboard advert somewhere in New Zealand?
- c) 'We think that amateur photographers should be happy for their work to gain so much exposure,' said a company representative.
- d) Or furniture. Or electronic appliances. Or cars ...
- e) 'In fact it didn't really bother us,' he added. 'But I can imagine someone else being very upset.'
- f) There are cases where the courts have not looked favourably upon the photographer's claim.

advertisement is going to appear in a small geographical area, the chances of getting caught are almost zero. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ And if they do get caught, the legal process is too complicated, expensive, and frankly unclear for it to be worth pursuing.'

As rarely as the culprits are caught, there are countless known cases of such 'borrowing'. In one case, a major mobile phone provider used photographs taken from an internet photo album site in one of its campaigns, and justified it by saying that it was 'promoting creative freedom'. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

Professional photographers have also been affected, and the law has not been clear in deciding if unauthorised use is legal or not. A California newspaper used a copyrighted photo taken by a professional photographer without seeking his permission, and when he sued them, the jury decided it was a case of 'fair use' – leaving the photographer with nothing but legal fees and frustration. On the other hand, a New York judge awarded a Quebec-based photographer over \$60,000 in damages when he sued an online travel agency for their use of four photos he had shot in Ghana. Meanwhile, the photos had been duplicated and used on at least 200 other websites, according to the photographer. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

'Professional photographers are in a better position to seek damages because they copyright their work,' said Szymanski. 'But for most people who simply upload snapshots to share with friends, there's very little they can do.'

So the next time you upload a photo of yourself with a big grin, don't be surprised if you find yourself advertising toothpaste somewhere in the world. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

## GRAMMAR

## REPORTED SPEECH

2 Underline the correct alternatives.

### THE WORST INTERVIEW I EVER HAD

– BY ACTOR RUDY SEARS

It was with a young journalist and he started out by asking me normal questions. He asked how long it <sup>1</sup>took/had taken me to become successful as an actor and I told him that I <sup>2</sup>didn't remember/hadn't remembered a particular point where I could say I was successful. He asked who <sup>3</sup>did have/had had the greatest influence on my acting style and I said that my mother <sup>4</sup>has/had – she was an amateur actress. Then he started on the personal questions: he asked if my marriage <sup>5</sup>was breaking down/broke down and if it was true that my wife <sup>6</sup>wanted/wants a divorce. I said I <sup>7</sup>won't/wouldn't discuss that and that I <sup>8</sup>must/had to go. In the end he wrote a very negative article about me, but it actually helped my career.

3 Change the sentences to reported speech.

- 1 A: Why did you come here today?  
He wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 B: I've been trying to see you since yesterday.  
I said that \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 A: Please close the door and have a seat.  
He asked \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 B: How can I help you?  
He enquired \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 A: I have information that Mario the Snitch will be killed tomorrow.  
I told \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 B: What makes you think this might happen?  
He wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 A: Don't waste time asking me questions.  
I told him \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 B: Shall I let the cops know?  
He asked \_\_\_\_\_  
and I told him it was up to him.



## VOCABULARY

## REPORTING VERBS

4 A Complete the interviewer's questions (1–6) and the answers a)–f) with the correct forms of the verbs.

Have you ever ...

- 1 been persuaded \_\_\_\_\_ (take part) in a film you didn't want to?
- 2 threatened \_\_\_\_\_ (walk out) of a film?
- 3 suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (make) changes to a film?
- 4 been accused \_\_\_\_\_ (lie)?
- 5 apologised \_\_\_\_\_ (do) something when you didn't mean it?
- 6 admitted \_\_\_\_\_ (do) something that you didn't do?

- a) No, but sometimes I've refused \_\_\_\_\_ (say) 'sorry'.
- b) Not usually, but once I told them \_\_\_\_\_ (change) my script in a key scene.
- c) No, but I've done the opposite: denied \_\_\_\_\_ (do) something that I *did* do.
- d) No, once I've agreed \_\_\_\_\_ (take on) a job, I would never leave halfway through.
- e) No, not even when they've offered \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) me a fortune.
- f) No, and in fact I always advise people \_\_\_\_\_ (be) honest.

B Match questions 1–6 with answers a)–f).

## WRITING

### A DISCURSIVE ESSAY; LEARN TO USE LINKERS OF CONTRAST

5 A Look at the sentences from an essay on the topic below. Are they for (✓) or against (X) the topic?

Topic: Most information on the internet is unreliable.

- 1 Most internet writers are amateurs, but many give objective information.
- 2 The internet is a convenient source of information, but its accessibility can also mean that this information is not trustworthy.
- 3 Of course there's some inaccurate content, but it's the reader's responsibility to identify the reliable information.
- 4 Wiki contributors try to give accurate information but too many don't use reliable sources.
- 5 Many amateur news websites look serious, but that doesn't make them accurate.
- 6 These weaknesses exist, but there are reasons to trust much internet content as well.

B Rewrite each sentence in Exercise 5A with the linker given. Pay attention to punctuation.

- 1 (although) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 (while) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 (however) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 (despite) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 (although) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 (while) \_\_\_\_\_

## VOCABULARY

### THE PRESS

#### 1 A Add vowels to make words.

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 s__ppl__m__nt      | 5 b__s__d              |
| 2 c__rc__l__t__n     | 6 __d__t__r__l__p__g__ |
| 3 s__ns__t__n__l__sm | 7 f__t__r__            |
| 4 __d__t__n          | 8 t__bl__d             |

#### B Complete the letter with the words in Exercise 1A.

To the Editor,

I am writing to complain about recent changes to your newspaper in the new <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_.

I believe I am typical of the paper's readers in that I am an ordinary working person and I strongly object to the <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ of some of your recent headlines and stories, which does not suit a serious newspaper like yours. This style of reporting and the new colour <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ are more typical of <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ newspapers. Also, the recent <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ on the public transport system was full of the reporter's own opinion and was very <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_. I think you should save your opinions for the <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ as that's what it is for.

I am sure the reason for these changes was to increase <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_, but it has made me decide to cancel my subscription.

## FUNCTION

### ADDING EMPHASIS

#### 2 Rewrite the sentences using one of the emphasising structures: pronoun/noun + *be + the one who* or *the + adjective + thing is*.

- He's always watching the news channel, not me.  
*He's the one who's always watching the news channel, not me.*
- You were asking about the celebrity news.
- The story is incredible because all the people escaped safely.
- The fact that people want to buy this paper is remarkable.
- They want to have a big magazine launch party, not us.
- The number of adverts is ridiculous.

#### 3 A Correct the mistakes in the underlined parts of the conversation.

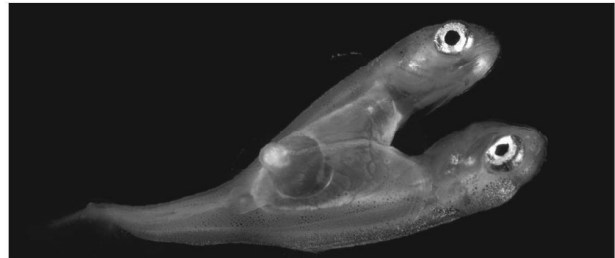
- A: <sup>1</sup>This is total outrageous. Your questions are very biased against the government. I've never heard such biased statements from a journalist before.  
<sup>2</sup>Absolute incredibly.
- B: Well, minister, <sup>3</sup>you're the one who always telling the people that we're getting richer when the cost of living is increasing and our wages are staying the same. <sup>4</sup>What on earth do you justify that?
- A: Look, <sup>5</sup>there isn't a way I'd say that if the data didn't agree! Having said that, <sup>6</sup>I be think we can do better to help ordinary people and so we're going to cut petrol tax.
- B: <sup>7</sup>That are a good idea, minister, but why are you introducing it now? Is it because the election is in two months?
- A: <sup>8</sup>That is so wrongly! Are you suggesting that we're making up policies to gain votes?
- B: To be honest minister, <sup>9</sup>the amazed thing is that you're denying making policies to win votes.

#### B 7.3 Listen and circle the stressed words in the underlined parts of the conversation.

#### C 7.4 Listen and repeat the phrases.

## LEARN TO

### MAKE GUESSES



#### 4 A Put the words in the correct order.

- it's / reckon / I / fish / Siamese / a  
*I reckon it's a Siamese fish*
- it's / photo / hoax / a / surely
- upstream / plant / perhaps / nuclear / a / there's
- might / fish / be / it / two
- imagine / it's / say / I'd / genuine / to / but / it's / hard

#### B Match sentence beginnings 1–5 in Exercise 4A with endings a)–e).

- \_\_\_ – why would anyone fake it?
- \_\_\_ just like twins who are connected.
- \_\_\_ and this is a genetic mutation.
- \_\_\_ with one on top of the other.
- \_\_\_ and someone's just playing a joke.