For most people no news is good news, but for journalists good news is not news. Gloria Borger, US political commentator

G reporting verbs V the media P word stress

LISTENING & SPEAKING

- Talk to a partner.
 - 1 Where do you get your international, national, and local news from?
 - 2 Look at the topics in the box below. What kinds of news are you usually interested in?

arts and culture business celebrity gossip crime the environment food & drink health local / national news politics sports technology TV and entertainment the weather world news

- 3 What kinds of news headlines, e.g., a death, news about a celebrity, a sports score, might make you want to read the whole article?
- 4 What stories are in the news right now in your country?
- Look at the headlines and photos for two news stories that were reported in the same week. What do you think they are about?





- c 0 8.11 Listen to the stories and check. Were you correct?
- d Listen again and complete the information.
 - 1 The truck filled with instant ramen was stolen from...
 - 2 The victim had permission to park from...
 - 3 Lt. Allen Stevens says this is the first...
 - 4 On average, one package of instant ramen noodles costs...
 - 5 Mahmoud Sarhan was visiting the zoo when he saw...
 - 6 He was sure it was a donkey because...
 - 7 A vet who looked at the photo said that...
 - 8 The zoo's owner wouldn't admit that...
- e Look at two more headlines and photos from the same week's news. With a partner, guess what they are about.





- © Communication Strange, but true A p.109 B p.113 Read the stories and check, then tell each other what happened.
- Three of the four stories are true and one is fake news. Which one do you think is the fake?

2 GRAMMAR reporting verbs

- a Look at some extracts from the four news stories. Match them to the direct speech A–F.
 - 1 The victim persuaded the gas station's owner to give him permission to park the tractor-trailer there.
 - While most nutritionists probably would not recommend eating instant ramen more than once or twice a month,...
 - 3 A zoo in Egypt **has denied painting** a donkey with black stripes...
 - 4 ...a local vet...agreed to examine the photo.
 - 5 He advised me not to take soccer so seriously.
 - 6 He **threatened to steal** another shark if he felt it was necessary.
 - A "OK, I'll take a look at it."
 - B "It's not good to eat a lot of it."
 - C "I'll do it again if I have to."
 - D "Don't do it it's not very important."
 - E "Please let me park here."
 - F "We definitely didn't do it."

3 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Look at the two-syllable reporting verbs in the box. All of them except four are stressed on the second syllable.

Circle the four exceptions.

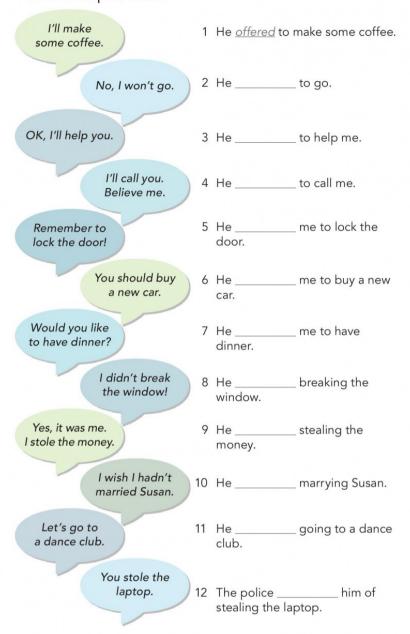
a|ccuse ad|mit ad|vise a|gree con|vince de|ny in|sist in|vite o|ffer or|der per|suade pro|mise re|fuse re|gret re|mind sug|gest threa|ten

b 0 8.13 Listen and check.

Spelling of two-syllable verbs

If a two-syllable verb ends in consonant-vowel-consonant and is stressed on the second syllable, the final consonant is doubled before an -ed ending, e.g., regret > regretted, admit > admitted. However, when the stress is on the first syllable, the final consonant is not doubled, e.g., offer > offered, threaten > threatened.

c Complete the sentences below with the correct reporting verb in the past tense.



- d 38.14 Listen and check.
- e Cover the right-hand column in **c**. Look at the direct speech and say the reported sentence, linking the verbs and to where appropriate.



Remember that if a word ends in a /t/ or /d/ sound, e.g., regular past tense verbs, and the next word begins with a /d/ or /t/ sound, the two words are linked, e.g., offered to.

- f 38.15 Listen to some more sentences in direct speech. Then report them using the verb you hear.
- Then report them using the verb you hear.

1)) I didn't steal the wallet! deny (He denied stealing the wallet.

4 VOCABULARY & SPEAKING the media

- a Look at the four headlines. What four categories of news are they?
- 1 Team manager to **quit** after shocking defeat
- 2 21-year-old tabbed to become party leader
- Reality TV star **to wed** girlfriend after one-week engagement
- 4 Companies split after unsuccessful merger
- **b** Guess the meaning of the **bold** verbs. Then match them to a word or phrase from the box.

is going to marry is predicted leaves separate

c **V** p.161 Vocabulary Bank The media

d Look at the questions below. Decide if you personally agree or disagree with them. Think of reasons and examples to support your opinion.

Is it ever OK ...?

- for journalists to access other people's phones or email accounts
- for the media to publish stories and photos about celebrities' private lives
- for the paparazzi to take photos of well-known people when they are at home or on vacation
- · to censor the news
- to publish news articles that aren't completely true

I think it's perfectly OK for / to...

(I think it can be OK for / to..., depending on the circumstances.

(I don't think it's ever OK for / to...because...

e Work in small groups. Take turns asking one question. Give your opinion and explain why. Then discuss with the group. What is the majority opinion on each topic?

5 READING

a Read a news report about the Tour de France bicycle race. Why was Chris Froome said to be disappointed?

Competitors' disappointment over Tour de France route



CYCLISTS have begun to complain that their enjoyment of the Tour has been spoiled by periods of intense uphill cycling. Cyclist Chris Froome said, "Even though it's called the Tour de France, I don't feel like I'm getting to experience the real France at all. The organizers have planned a route that goes right through some of the hilliest parts of the country, when there are much quicker flat roads we could use. I was hoping we could stop off at a vineyard, or have lunch at an authentic local brasserie, but we're just on our bikes all day. I spent six months taking night courses in French and have barely been able to speak a word, because I pass every French person I meet at 30 mph."

- **b** Read the article again. At what point did you realize that this is not a serious piece of news? Are there any other features of the article that made you suspicious?
- c Now read an article about how to spot fake news. Complete the headings with a word from the box.

addresses date fake images name sense spellings trust

d Read the article again and answer the questions about each section.

Introduction Why do many online sites publish fake news?

- 1 Why don't you need to worry about a Category Six hurricane?
- 2 What was suspicious about the story in the Denver Guardian?
- 3 What was the problem with the URL ABC.com.co?
- 4 What was wrong with the photos of a news report about a terror attack in Brussels?
- 5 Why does a lot of spelling mistakes in a news article mean that it might be fake?
- 6 How would you know that the Twitter handle @WarrenBuffet was fake?
- 7 Why might an emotionally disturbing image with a news story be a telltale sign?
- 8 What should you do before making an important decision based on online information?

EWS • FAKE NEWS • FAKE NEWS • FAKE NEWS • FAKE NE

8 tips on how to spot fake news

Fake content has become a daily reality of life online, with hundreds of sites creating false or exaggerated stories for political or personal gain. In spite of the efforts of big tech companies to limit the spread of fake news, some stories fall through the cracks. The expert advice is that it's always useful to have a critical eye and to be on the lookout for misleading stories. There are several telltale signs to look for. Fake news experts Will Moy, director of fact-checking charity Full Fact, and Cambridge University researcher Sander van der Linden offer their tips.

1 Beware of stories that don't make

One of the key signs of fake news is that the stories are highly improbable. During last year's Hurricane Irma, a hugely popular viral story claimed that it was a Category Six hurricane that would "wipe cities off the map." Category Six hurricanes do not exist. Mov says. "Extraordinary claims need extraordinary evidence. If somebody says Elvis is alive, ask for a song before you believe it."

2 Check the of the news site that published it

Unfamiliar sites built to sound like news organizations are behind many fake news stories, but the names of the sites are often a hint that stories may be fake. When the Denver Guardian made claims about Hillary Clinton's emails, there was one small problem - there is no such paper as the Denver Guardian. It sounds real, but it is completely fake. "Be careful of websites that you haven't heard of before," says Moy.

3 Beware faked website

Some sites may try to impersonate real news outlets with URLs that seem similar but have slight differences. For instance, one fake news site impersonated ABC news using a URL that read ABC.com.co, rather than abcnews.go.com.

4 Check the

False news stories often include timelines that make no sense, or contain the wrong dates. For instance, images purporting to be of a 2016 terror attack in Brussels were actually from a 2011 attack on Moscow's Domodedovo Airport.

5 Look for unusual and mistakes

Often, the sign that news is fake is that it is of low quality, with spelling errors and an overuse of capital letters. Real news sources will employ editors to remove these errors and ensure accuracy.

6 Look out for _ celebrity accounts

"Sometimes stories can spread online after being shared by a social media account designed to impersonate a real person," says Sander van der Linden. "Think about the fake tweets that were supposedly sent out by billionaire Warren Buffett. Someone was impersonating him, and millions of people did not notice that the Twitter handle read 'WarrenBuffet,' while his real name is Warren Buffett."

7 Google-search the

Fake news sites will often use unrelated or doctored photos. Googlesearch them to see where they came from and check how accurate they are against other legitimate news sites. Other hoaxers will use deliberately disturbing imagery in an attempt to hook in readers, van der Linden says. "Emotional content is more likely to go viral, for example, imagine the effect of a fake story containing disturbing images about the effects of a fake disease."

8 If you're unsure, double check with a source you

Fake news stories will often appear on just one site, so if you're unsure, check against a reliable news source. "When it matters, double check," says Moy, "particularly when it comes to health or other life decisions. Always use a trustworthy source."

Can you remember these adjectives from the text for ...?

1	something you shouldn't believe:				
	exa	, mis			
	impr	, doc			
2	something you should believe:				
	lea	rel	tru		

Which news websites do you think are a) reputable, b) untrustworthy? Can you think of any examples of exaggerated or fake news?

D VIDEO LISTENING



- Watch the documentary The speed of news once. Number the ways of delivering news in the order they are mentioned.
 - cable TV
 - Facebook
 - live Twitter feeds
 - radio and television
 - The Boston News-Letter
 - the telegraph line

b Watch the documentary again and answer the questions.

- 1 Where is the Newseum? How many different newspapers are there?
- 2 Who was Edward Teach? When was he
- 3 How were early newspapers distributed? Why was this a problem?
- 4 How was news communicated during the American Civil War?
- 5 Why were Civil War news reports not very accurate?
- 6 Which inventions created the age of mass
- 7 What event appeared on Twitter seconds after it occurred?
- c Are there any newspapers or magazines in your country that have existed for a long time? What reputation do they have these days? Do you ever read them?



reporting verbs

structures after reporting verbs

- 1 Jack offered to drive me to the airport.
 I promise not to tell anybody.
- **3**8.12

- 2 The doctor advised me to rest.
 - I persuaded my sister not to go out with Max.
- 3 I apologized for being so late.

The police accused Karl of stealing the car.

- To report what other people have said, we can use say or a specific verb, e.g.,
 "I'll drive you to the airport."
 - Jack **said** he would drive me to the airport. **OR** Jack **offered** to drive me to the airport.
- After specific reporting verbs, there are three different grammatical patterns (1–3 in the chart).
- In negative sentences, we use the negative infinitive (not to do) or the negative gerund (not doing), e.g., He reminded me not to be late. She regretted not going to the party.
- In group 3, we can use a perfect gerund with very little difference in meaning, e.g., He admitted stealing the money. He admitted having stolen the money.

Grammatical patterns after reporting verbs					
1 + infinitive	agree offer refuse promise threaten	(not) to do something			
2 + person + infinitive	advise persuade ask remind convince tell encourage warn invite	somebody (not) to do something			
3 +-ing form	apologize (to somebody) for insist on accuse somebody of recommend admit regret blame somebody for suggest deny	(not) doing something			

0	Verbs	that	use a	that	clause
	1 A / L -	-		1	

With agree, admit, deny, promise, and regret, you can also use that + clause.

Leo admitted stealing the watch.

Leo admitted that he had stolen the watch.

a Complete the sentence with the gerund or b infinitive of the verb in parentheses.

The auto mechanic advised me <u>to buy</u> a new car. (buy)

- 1 Jamie insisted on _____ for the meal. (pay)
- 2 Lauren has agreed _____ late next week. (work)
- 3 I warned Suki _____ through the park at night. (not walk)
- 4 The man admitted _____ the woman's bag. (steal)
- 5 The doctor advised Luisa ______ drinking coffee. (give up)
- 6 The boss persuaded Ji-Su _____ the company. (not leave)
 7 Freya accused me of _____ to
- steal her phone. (try)

 8 Lapologized to Sofia for he
- 8 I apologized to Sofia for ______ her birthday. (not remember)
- 9 Were you able to convince your parents _____ tonight instead of tomorrow? (come)
- 10 My neighbor denies _____ my car, but I'm sure it was him. (damage)

Complete the sentence using a reporting verb from the box and the correct form of the verb in parentheses. Use an object where necessary.

accuse invite offer promise recommend refuse remind suggest threaten

Diana said to me, "I'll take you to the train station."

Diana <u>offered to take</u> me to the train station. (take)

- 1 Ryan said, "Let's go for a walk. It's a beautiful day."

 Ryan _____ for a walk. (go)
- 2 "You copied Anna's exam!" the teacher said to Ken.
 The teacher _____ Anna's exam. (copy)
- 3 Sam's neighbor told him, "I'll call the police if you have another party."

 Sam's neighbor the police if he had a
- Sam's neighbor ______ the police if he had another party. (call)

 4 The children said, "We aren't going to bed. It's much too early."
- The children ______ to bed. (go)
- 5 Ramon said to me, "Would you like to have dinner with me?"
 Ramon ______ dinner with him. (have)
- 6 Molly said to Jack, "Don't forget to call the electrician."

 Molly ______ the electrician. (call)
- 7 Ricky said, "I'll never do it again."
 - Ricky _____ it again. (do)
- 8 Sarah said, "You really have to try Giacobazzi's. It's a fantastic restaurant."

Sarah _____ Giacobazzi's. She said it was fantastic. (try)



1 THE LANGUAGE OF HEADLINES

The language of headlines

Newspaper headlines, especially in tabloids*, often use short snappy words. These words use up less space and are more emotive, which helps to sell newspapers.

*newspapers with smaller pages that print short articles with lots of photos, often about famous people

- a Match the highlighted "headline verbs" with their meaning.
 - President backs senator in latest scandal
 - Thousands of jobs axed by US companies
 - 3 Stock market hit by oil fears
 - Astronaut bids to be first man on Mars
 - POLITICIANS CLASH OVER NEW CAR TAX PROPOSAL
 - Tennis star vows to avenge defeat
 - 7 Police quiz witness in murder trial
 - Famous actress in restaurant bill spat
 - A have been cut
 - B question, interrogate
 - C is going to attempt
 - D supports
 - E disagree
 - F has been badly affected
 - G argument
 - H promises
- b **18.16** Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Cover A–H. Look at 1–8 and say the meanings.

2 JOURNALISTS AND PEOPLE IN THE MEDIA

a Match the words and definitions.

ad<u>vice co</u>lumnist /ad'vars /'kalamnist/ <u>eritie</u> /'kritik/ <u>e</u>ditor /'ɛdətər/ <u>free</u>lance <u>jour</u>nalist /'frilæns 'dʒərnəlist/ host /houst/ <u>news</u>caster /'nuzkæstər/ papa<u>razzi</u> (pl) /papa'ratsi/ reporter /rı'partər/ sports <u>com</u>mentator /sports 'kaməntertər/

1 <u>critic</u>	a person who writes (a review) about the good / bad qualities of books, concerts, theater, movies, etc.
2	a person who describes a sports event while it's happening on TV or radio
3	a person who collects and reports news for newspapers, radio, or TV
4	a person who is in charge of a newspaper or magazine, or part of one, and who decides what should be in it
5	a person who introduces a television or radio show, and talks to guests
6	a person who writes articles for different papers and is not employed by any one paper
7	a person who reads the news on TV or radio
8	photographers who follow famous people around to get photos of them to sell to newspapers and magazines
9	a person who writes in a newspaper or magazine giving advice to people in reply to their letters

b **38.17** Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Are there any people in the media in your country that you really like or really dislike?

3 ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE THE MEDIA

- a Match the sentences.
 - 1 The reporting in the paper was very **sensational**. /sɛn'seɪʃənl/
 - 2 The news on Channel 12 is really biased. / barəst/
 - 3 I think *The New York Times* is the most **objective** of the Sunday papers. /əb'dʒɛktɪv/
 - 4 The movie review was very **accurate**. /ˈækyərət/
 - 5 I think the report was **censored**. /'sɛnsərd/
 - A It said the plot was poor but the acting good, which was true.
 - B It bases its stories just on facts, not on feelings or beliefs.
 - C The newspaper wasn't allowed to publish all the details.
 - D It made the story seem more shocking than it really was.
 - E You can't believe anything you hear on it. It's obvious what political party they support!
- b **38.18** Listen and check.

ACTIVATION Name publications you know that are sensational, biased, or objective.

