



1

THE NEWS MEDIA

SKILLS AND STRATEGIES

- Understanding Vocabulary in Context
- Finding Main Ideas

Understanding Vocabulary in Context

Good readers look for context clues to help them figure out the meanings of new and unfamiliar vocabulary. Context clues are the words, parts of words, and sentences that are near or around the unfamiliar word. They can help you guess what an unfamiliar word means. This is an important skill to develop because you don't have to keep stopping to look up unfamiliar words in the dictionary. You can then read more quickly, which makes it easier to remember and understand what you are reading.

Examples & Explanations

The **media** – organizations such as newspapers and television, which provide news and information – are changing quickly because of new technology.

Definition: Writers often define the meanings of important words immediately after writing them. They may introduce the definition by a dash (–), by the word *or*, or by placing the definition between commas right after the word. They may also use the verbs *be* or *mean*: *X is . . .* or *X means . . .*

Symbols can express important messages. For example, the heart often expresses the meaning of love.

Exemplification: Sometimes writers don't give exact definitions. Instead, they give examples that show the meaning of the word. Often, they will introduce the examples with signal words such as *for instance* or *such as*.

The teacher thought about **eliminating** question 4 of the final test. In the end, however, he decided to keep it.

Contrast: Sometimes you can figure out a word because the writer gives a contrast or an opposite meaning. Here the writer says that the teacher thought he might **eliminate** one of the test questions. The word *however* signals a contrast with the next phrase *he decided to keep it*. Therefore, *to eliminate* means the opposite of *to keep*; it means "to remove."

A big news story in May 2011 was the **devastation** that was caused by the Japanese earthquake and tsunami.

General knowledge: You can understand an unfamiliar word by knowing something about the general topic. In this case, you may know that the 2011 earthquake and tsunami caused terrible destruction, so **devastation** means "terrible destruction."

The Language of Vocabulary in Context

Writers often use *context clue signals* – words or phrases that tell the reader that a context clue is coming. Here is a list of signals that can help you find clues in a reading and figure out the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary.

CONTEXT CLUE SIGNALS		
DEFINITION	EXEMPLIFICATION	CONTRAST
<i>X, or</i> <i>X is</i> <i>X, that is,</i> <i>X means</i> <i>X is defined as</i> <i>X is also called</i> <i>X is also known as</i>	<i>for example</i> <i>for instance</i> <i>such as</i>	<i>but</i> <i>however</i> <i>in contrast</i> <i>on the other hand</i> <i>unlike</i> <i>whereas</i>

Strategies

These strategies will help you understand vocabulary in context while you read.

- When you read an unfamiliar word, don't stop. Continue to the end of the sentence that contains the word, and read the next sentence.
- If you don't understand the general meaning and feel you are getting lost, return to the unfamiliar word.
- Search for signal words and phrases that introduce context clues. There may be signals of definition, exemplification, or contrast. Use the clues to guess the meaning.

Skill Practice 1

As you read the following sentences, think about the type of context clue that can help you figure out the meaning of the word in **bold**. Circle the type of clue. If you can use more than one type of clue, circle all that apply. Then, if any context clues helped you, highlight them. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 When Marcus entered the classroom, he felt calm. However, as soon as he turned over the test paper, he began to feel **agitated**.
- a definition
b exemplification
c contrast
d general knowledge
- 2 Journalists must be **versatile**. For instance, they must be good at writing, listening to people, speaking, working quickly, and doing research.
- a definition
b exemplification
c contrast
d general knowledge

- a** definition **c** contrast
b exemplification **d** general knowledge

- 4 Most people prefer **portable** music players, such as the iPod.
- a definition c contrast
b exemplification d general knowledge

- 5 The police **estimated** that over 10,000 people came to hear the speaker. They weren't exactly sure of the number because there were too many people to count.
- a definition
b exemplification
c contrast
d general knowledge

- 6 The national report said that most of the **illiterate** citizens, those who cannot read or write, live outside of the main cities.
- a definition
b exemplification
c contrast
d general knowledge

Skill Practice 2

Read the sentences in Skill Practice 1 again. Using the type of context clues you chose for each sentence, figure out the meaning of each word in **bold**. Circle the correct meaning. The first one has been done for you.

- a** very nervous **c** peaceful
b angry **d** confused

- 2 Journalists must be **versatile**. For instance, they must be good at writing, listening to people, speaking, working quickly, and doing research.
- a able to do one thing c able to communicate well
b able to do lots of different things d better at one skill than another

- 3 When James worked in the office, his job was **sedentary**. In contrast, when he became a reporter, he was almost always away from his desk.
- a well paid c sitting a lot
b moving around a lot d exciting

- 4 Most people prefer **portable** music players, such as the iPod.
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a advanced | c inexpensive |
| b easy to take anywhere | d not difficult to use |

- 5** The police **estimated** that over 10,000 people came to hear the speaker. They weren't exactly sure of the number because there were too many people to count.
- a counted very exactly c made a careful guess
b didn't know d hoped

- 6 The national report said that most of the **illiterate** citizens, those who cannot read or write, live outside of the main cities.
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a unable to read or write | c uneducated |
| b poor | d not very good in school |

Skill Practice 3

The following sentences contain words in **bold** that you may not know. Look for context clues and use strategies to figure out the meaning of these words. Write the meanings on the blank lines. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 From 1930 to 1945, the number of immigrants coming to the United States **declined**. During this time, it was more difficult to get a job, and once World War II started, it was more difficult to travel. However, as soon as the war ended, immigration increased again.
became smaller
- 2 Many people believe that energy from the sun and wind – **alternative** sources of energy – are better choices than energy from oil and gas.
- 3 There have been many **informative** news stories recently about why our world is getting warmer and what people can do to stop it. These stories have made people think about how to use less energy.
- 4 As newspapers became cheaper, more **consumers** began to buy them. And as more people began to buy and read them, newspapers became even cheaper.
- 5 The newspaper decided not to print the picture of the plane crash. In the picture, you could see passengers who were dead and badly hurt. They decided the pictures were too **horrifying**.
- 6 The chocolates were so delicious that she could not **resist** them. She ate so many pieces that she began to feel sick.
- 7 There were many **positive** things about the building project, but there were also many parts of it that the manager did not like.

Connecting to the Topic

Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- 1 How do you get your local news? Your national news? Your international news?
- 2 Do your parents get the news the same way you do? How about your grandparents and great-grandparents?
- 3 How did your parents, grandparents, or great-grandparents get the news when they were your age?

Previewing and Predicting

Good readers quickly look over a reading before they begin to read it in depth. This is known as *previewing*. Previewing helps you better understand a reading because it gives you a general idea of what to expect in the reading. One way to do this is to read the title and look at any illustrations and graphic material (pictures, photos, charts, tables, or graphs). Previewing will help you predict what a text will be about.

A Read the title of Reading 1, and look at the photos on pages 7–8. What do you think this reading will be about? Choose the best way to complete the sentence below.

I think this reading will be about ____

- a the history of news.
- b news on the Internet.
- c famous people in the news.
- d the role of the telegraph in the news.

B Compare your answers with a partner's.

While You Read

As you read, stop at the end of each sentence that contains words in **bold**. Then follow the instructions in the box in the margin.

The News Media in the Past

- 1 The news is not new. Humans have always wanted to know what is happening in the world. Prior to newspapers and television, that is, before the news media of today, people wanted to hear information about events and other people. They wanted to hear local news as well as reports from places far away. A long time ago, information traveled **by word of mouth**. Villagers asked travelers questions about what was happening in other villages. Villagers also used to gather around and listen to men known as *town criers*. These men shouted out news from the town square. This human appetite for news has not changed; however, how people learn about the news has changed dramatically.
- 2 Before the invention of printing, people wrote newspapers by hand. For example, over 2,000 years ago, the Chinese government employed educated people to write the news. At about the same time, Julius Caesar, the leader of the powerful Roman Empire, put a daily newspaper on the walls of government buildings and public baths. Because most people were **illiterate** in both China and Rome, the governments also paid people to read the

news aloud. This meant that ordinary people who could not read could also hear the news.

- 3 After the invention of the printing press in about 1440, it became possible to print the news. Printed news came out first in brief one-page reports. These early news reports were not very accurate. Writers often invented stories in order to interest readers. German newspapers, for instance, reported stories about the crimes of Count Dracula. Local people were terrified by



There's always been an interest in learning the latest news.

WHILE YOU READ 1

Use context clues in the next two sentences to figure out the definition of *by word of mouth*. Highlight the clues.

WHILE YOU READ 2

Use context clues in the next sentence to figure out the definition of *illiterate*. Highlight it.

these reports, and often did not know that most of the information was false. The first real newspapers began to appear in England and France in the early 1600s. In 1690, the first newspaper in the United States started in Boston, and by 1752, Canada had its first newspaper. More newspapers appeared in North America in the early 1800s. However, few people read them because most people could not afford to buy a newspaper. The average cost of a newspaper in the United States was six cents, which was a lot of money for most people in those days. In addition, most people at that time were still illiterate.

4 By the 1840s, however, life in Europe and North America was changing very quickly, and newspapers were changing, too. New industries needed more educated workers, so there were many more schools. As a result, more people learned to read. Moreover, new technology reduced the price of paper and printing, so newspapers were much cheaper. Finally, in the United States, large numbers of immigrants were arriving. They were eager to find out about their new land and to learn English, and newspapers helped them do both. The *New York Sun*, for example, cost only one cent. It focused on entertaining stories about both famous and ordinary people. The *New York Sun* soon became popular with the public, and more and more people began to read it – especially immigrants, who learned a lot of English by reading newspapers like the *Sun*.

5 The development of the telegraph was the next important change in how news traveled. By the 1850s, 23,000 miles of telegraph wires spanned the United States from one coast to another. This meant that local and national news could travel almost instantly from city to city. Then, in the 1860s, engineers built telegraph **cables**, or large wires, under the oceans. Newspapers could report international news very quickly. However, early telegraph cables often did not work well. When Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, was assassinated on April 16, 1865, the Atlantic Ocean cable was not working. It took 12 days for news of his death to get to England by ship. However, by the 1880s, international telegraph was functioning well. A good example of this happened in August 1883, when a volcano on the Indonesian island of Krakatoa erupted. A telegraph operator on the island sent out news of this natural disaster. Four hours later, a U.S. newspaper printed the news story about Krakatoa. This was the first time news from a different country was published the same day it happened.

With the development of the telegraph, news moved faster.

WHILE YOU READ 3

Use context clues to figure out the definition of *cables*. Highlight it.



Main Idea Check

The main idea of a reading is what the whole reading is about.

Which sentence gives the main idea of Reading 1?

- a Throughout history, humans have needed to understand the news.
- b The telegraph was an invention that changed how people got the news.
- c Methods for communicating the news are much better today than in the past.
- d Technology has changed the way news is communicated.

A Closer Look

Look back at Reading 1 to answer the following questions.

- 1 There is more interest in the news today than there was in the past. **True or False?**
- 2 Why does the writer include the example about Julius Caesar in paragraph 2?
 - a It shows that the news was more important in the past than today.
 - b It shows that Julius Caesar was an intelligent leader.
 - c It shows that news wasn't important to the Roman people.
 - d It gives information about an early use of written news.
- 3 According to paragraph 3, why didn't most people buy newspapers in the early 1800s?
 - a Most people were immigrants and couldn't speak English.
 - b Readers at that time did not want to read stories about love and crime.
 - c Newspapers were too expensive for most people.
 - d There were only a few newspapers at that time.
- 4 According to paragraph 4, why did newspapers become more popular in the United States in the 1840s? Circle all that apply.
 - a They became cheaper.
 - b They had good stories that people enjoyed reading.
 - c They helped immigrants to learn English.
 - d More people could read.
 - e They gave immigrants news about their home countries.
- 5 The news of the eruption of Krakatoa appeared in U.S. newspapers the day after it happened. **True or False?**
- 6 Look through the reading for the dates listed below. Then match each date with the event that happened at that time.

1690	Krakatoa erupted.
1752	Telegraph cables under the oceans were introduced.
1840s	The first U.S. newspaper started in Boston.
1860s	Newspapers became cheaper and more popular.
1883	The first newspaper in Canada started.

Skill Review

In Skills and Strategies 1, you learned that writers often use signal words and phrases that introduce clues to the meaning of words that you may not know. These may be signals of definition, exemplification, contrast, or general knowledge. Recognizing these signals is an important reading skill.

A Look back in Reading 1, and find and highlight the words in the left-hand column of the chart below. Search for signal words and phrases that introduce context clues. Identify the type of context clue for each word, and put a check (✓) in the correct column below. The first one has been done for you.

WORD OR PHRASE	DEFINITION	EXEMPLIFI- CATION	CONTRAST	GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
prior to (<i>adv</i>) Par. 1	✓			
invention (<i>n</i>) Par. 3				
brief (<i>adj</i>) Par. 3				
spanned (<i>v</i>) Par. 5				
functioning (<i>v</i>) Par. 5				

B Use the type of context clues you chose in step **A** to figure out the meaning of each word in **bold** below. If you need help, go back and reread the clues in or around the sentences that contain the words. Then circle the correct meaning of the words.

1 **prior to:**

- a after
- b while
- c before
- d at the same time

2 **invention:**

- a a newly designed machine
- b a printing press
- c an old machine
- d printed news

3 **brief:**

- a long
- b complicated
- c short
- d difficult

4 **spanned:**

- a started
- b connected
- c reported
- d worked

5 **functioning:**

- a working properly
- b not working properly
- c costing a lot
- d not costing a lot

Definitions

Find the words in Reading 1 that complete the following definitions. When a verb completes the definition, use the base form, although the verb in the reading may not be in the base form.

- 1 A/An _____ person or thing is from a place near to where you live. (*adj*) Par. 1
- 2 People who live in a small town are called _____. (*n pl*) Par. 1
- 3 To get together in a large group in one place is to _____. (*v*) Par. 1
- 4 Acts that are against the law are _____. (*n pl*) Par. 3
- 5 If you are _____, you are really frightened. (*adj*) Par. 3
- 6 When you have enough money to buy something, you can _____ it. (*v*) Par. 3
- 7 People who come to live in a new country are _____. (*n*) Par. 4
- 8 If a person really wants to do something, he or she is _____ to do it. (*adj*) Par. 4
- 9 Thin pieces of metal that carry electricity or other signals are called _____. (*n pl*) Par. 5
- 10 A/An _____ is a mountain that throws fire and hot rocks from a hole in its top. (*n*) Par. 5

Words in Context

Complete the sentences with words or phrases from Reading 1 in the box below.

appetite	average	erupt	natural disasters
assassinated	dramatically	focused on	publish

- 1 The news story _____ the differences between the two international leaders.
- 2 It is important to prepare for _____. It is possible that one will happen near us at some time in the future.
- 3 The government did not want the newspapers to _____ the story. They were worried that people would be unhappy with the government after reading it.
- 4 As people in the Philippines watched smoke coming from the volcano, they knew it was about to _____.
- 5 The _____ cost of a cup of coffee has not increased very much over the past two years.
- 6 When President Kennedy was _____ in 1963, news of his death shocked the world.
- 7 People have always enjoyed stories about the rich and famous, but our _____ for them appears to be growing.
- 8 The total number of smokers in Canada has decreased _____ since the 1990s.

Critical Thinking

In Reading 1, the writer discusses the purposes of the news.

A Which purposes of the news do you think are the most important? Fill out the chart below. Rank each purpose from 1–4, with 1 being the most important.

EXPLORING OPINIONS

Critical readers form their own opinions about important topics in a text.

PURPOSE OF THE NEWS	RANK
Inform people about what is happening in the world.	
Warn people that an important event is going to happen, for example a bad storm.	
Entertain people.	
Help people form opinions about the world and world events.	

B Compare your chart with your classmates' charts. Then discuss which of the following organizations you think should deliver the news, and how the news might be different for each of these organizations.

- The government
- A company that wants to make money
- A company that does not make any money
- A school or university

Research

Think of a major event that happened in your country's history. For example, it could be a natural disaster, a serious crime, or a war. Go online to research the event, and take brief notes. Find answers to the following questions.

- When and where did it happen?
- Who was involved in the event?
- How did people first hear about the event – in the newspapers, on the radio, or on television?

Writing

Write two paragraphs. The first paragraph will describe the event you chose to research. The second paragraph will describe how people found out about the event.

Connecting to the Topic

Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- 1 In the past, the public had to wait for a news report to find out what was happening in the world. What do you do when you need to find out about events that have just happened in the last few hours?
- 2 Do you think that there are any differences in how the news is reported in newspapers, on television, or on the Internet? Explain your answer?

Previewing and Predicting

You will understand a text more easily if you get an idea of its content before you start reading. One way to do this is to read the first sentence of each paragraph and think of a question it might answer. Reading the first sentence can give you ideas about what the writer will develop and explain in that paragraph.

A Read the first sentence of each paragraph in Reading 2, and think of a question you expect the paragraph to answer. Then choose the question below that is most like your question. Write the number of the paragraph (1–5) next to that question. The first paragraph has been done for you.

PARAGRAPH	QUESTION
	How did early television change the news?
	What changes made the radio more convenient?
1	What was the next development in the news after newspapers?
	What are the newest changes in the media?
	How has television news changed the world?

B Compare your answers with a partner's. You and your partner can also think about other questions each paragraph might answer.

While You Read

As you read, stop at the end of each sentence that contains words in **bold**. Then follow the instructions in the box in the margins.

The History of Electronic Media

- 1 For many years, the newspaper was the main method for communicating news. Then came the radio, which could transmit the news through the air instead of through cables. The radio quickly became very popular. It had a huge impact on the news because people could now listen to **live events**. They could listen to the events at the same time as they were happening, although they were happening far away. In 1924, listeners in England heard the first live international sports event – a cricket match. It came to them from halfway around the world – from Sydney, Australia. Later, during World War II, families everywhere listened to the news from Europe. They could hear the sounds of war. Radio news made events seem closer and more real.
- 2 New technology also made the radio more convenient. The first radios were bulky and expensive, and they used electricity. In the 1950s, there

WHILE YOU READ 1

Read ahead and find a phrase in this paragraph that defines the adjective *live*. Highlight the phrase.



A family gathers around the radio to listen to an early live news broadcast.

was a new kind of radio – the transistor radio. Transistor radios were small and cheap. They also used batteries, so they were portable. These changes made the radio news **accessible** to a larger number of listeners. Even poor people or people who lived far away from any city could now easily listen to a radio. Today, transistor radios are still the most popular form of communication in the world, especially in poorer countries. In fact, there are almost seven billion of them in use today.

- 3 Starting in the 1950s, television brought events into people's homes. For the first time, people could see the news as well as hear it. Because

WHILE YOU READ 2

Read ahead and find a clue that signals the definition of *accessible*. Highlight the clue.

it is so real, television can have a very significant influence on people's ideas and opinions. It has often provided news and information that have led to far-reaching changes in society – changes that have affected people's lives around the world. For example, the Vietnam War was the first war that people could watch on television. Every night on the news, families watched American soldiers and Vietnamese citizens die. As a result, public opinion turned against the war. Finally, this negative news on television every night forced politicians to end the war.

- 4 Television news has become an even more powerful influence around the world since it began broadcasting news **around the clock**. In 1980, the television network CNN started to broadcast global news 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. In 1991, its impact increased when it brought the Gulf War live from Baghdad into people's homes. Live, around-the-clock news is not limited to CNN anymore; there are many other news networks all over the world. For example, in 1996, Al Jazeera television began to bring news and discussion of world events to the Arabic-speaking world. It frequently shows stories that are not available on Western television, and its news broadcasts have had a strong impact on people's views, or opinions, especially in the Middle East. For example, its non-stop reporting of the 2011 revolutions in Tunisia and Egypt had a powerful influence on events in those countries. People who were trying to change the government in these countries watched Al Jazeera to find out where people were gathering on the streets in order to call for political change.

- 5 The pace of change in the media is accelerating. Television is still important, but today traditional newspapers and television are not the sole way to get the news. Digital media have provided other ways to find news. Much of today's news is digital, and it is accessible and convenient. The **digital media** began with the Internet on computers, but it is now available from other delivery systems, such as smart phones, tablets, and MP3 players. People can choose the time, the place, and the delivery system. The media, and how it is delivered, will continue to change as technology changes.

WHILE YOU READ 3

Read ahead and find a phrase in the next sentence that defines *around the clock*. Highlight the phrase.

WHILE YOU READ 4

Read ahead to find examples of where to get *digital media*. Highlight the examples.



Digital media lets people get the news at any time.

Main Idea Check

The main idea of a reading is what the whole reading is about.

Which sentence gives the main idea of Reading 2?

- a Television and radio are not as important today as they were in the past.
- b The news is now available 24 hours a day from all over the world.
- c The invention of television and radio led to important changes in the news.
- d Changes in technology have led to changes in the way the news is communicated.

A Closer Look

Look back at Reading 2 to answer the following questions.

- 1 According to paragraph 1, what was new and different about radio news? Circle all that apply.
 - a It reported events as they happened.
 - b It was cheaper than newspapers.
 - c It quickly reported news from far away.
 - d It broadcast sounds of live events.
 - e It was more popular than other kinds of news.
- 2 Transistor radios were more convenient than older radios. **True or False?**
- 3 Why does the writer use the example of the Vietnam War in paragraph 3?
 - a It shows that television was important for politicians.
 - b It shows that people could see the news on television.
 - c It shows that the television news had a powerful influence on people's opinions.
 - d It shows that war is terrible.
- 4 According to paragraph 4, how did CNN change television news?
 - a It was the beginning of digital news media.
 - b It provided news 24 hours a day.
 - c It broadcast news in Arabic for the first time.
 - d It turned people against the Gulf War.
- 5 Television networks, such as CNN and Al Jazeera, usually broadcast the same stories. **True or False?**
- 6 Paragraph 5 talks about six delivery systems for getting the news. It calls two of them "traditional" and four of them "digital." Complete the chart by putting the six types of news delivery systems into the correct columns.

TRADITIONAL	DIGITAL

Skill Review

In Skills and Strategies 1, you learned that writers often provide clues to the meaning of words that you may not know. Finding these clues is an important reading skill.

A The following words are from Reading 2. Find the words in the reading. Look for clues to help you figure out the meanings. Then match each word with its definition by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

- | | |
|--|--|
| _____ 1 bulky (<i>adj</i>) Par. 2 | a opinions or ways of looking at something |
| _____ 2 far-reaching (<i>adj</i>) Par. 3 | b large, difficult to carry |
| _____ 3 forced (<i>v</i>) Par. 3 | c the only |
| _____ 4 views (<i>n</i>) Par. 4 | d made someone do something they did not want to do |
| _____ 5 revolution (<i>n</i>) Par. 4 | e a sudden and great change, especially the violent change of a system of government |
| _____ 6 sole (<i>adj</i>) Par. 5 | f having a big influence over a wide area |

B Choose the correct word from the list above to complete the following sentences.

- For several years, CNN was the _____ television news network broadcasting around the clock. However, other networks like Al Jazeera now broadcast 24/7.
- The Internet has had _____ effects on how people get the news. Through the Internet, people can get their news whenever they want.
- The first personal computers were very _____. Today, however, laptops are light and easy to carry.
- The war _____ many people to leave their country
- People changed their _____ on women getting jobs after World War I. They realized that women were needed in the workplace.
- The French _____ began in 1789 when the French people decided they did not want the king to control the country.

Definitions

Find the words in Reading 2 that complete the following definitions. When a verb completes the definition, use the base form, although the verb in the reading may not be in the base form.

- 1 To send something electronically is to _____ it. (v) Par. 1
- 2 When something is seen or heard as it is happening, it is _____. (adj) Par. 1
- 3 _____ means easy to use and helpful. (adj) Par. 2
- 4 Small objects that produce power are called _____. (n pl) Par. 2
- 5 The word _____ describes things that are bad or without hope. (adj) Par. 3
- 6 Sending out pictures and sound on the radio or television is called _____. (n) Par. 4
- 7 _____ means relating to the whole world. (adj) Par. 4
- 8 A/An _____ is something that causes a strong effect or change. (n) Par. 4
- 9 When something is _____, it is able to be used. (adj) Par. 4
- 10 _____ is the speed at which something happens. (n) Par. 5

Word Families

Word families are different *parts of speech*, or word forms, that have similar meanings. Some parts of speech are *verbs*, *nouns*, *adjectives*, and *adverbs*. When you learn a word, learn the other words in its word family, too. This will help you to increase your vocabulary.

A The words in **bold** in the chart are from Reading 2. The words next to them are from the same word family. Study and learn these words.

B Choose the correct form of the words from the chart to complete the following sentences. Use the correct verb tenses and subject-verb agreement. Use the correct singular and plural noun forms.

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
<i>acceleration</i>	<i>accelerate</i>	—
<i>access</i>	<i>access</i>	<i>accessible</i>
<i>influence</i>	<i>influence</i>	<i>influential</i>
<i>significance</i>	—	<i>significant</i>
<i>tradition</i>	—	<i>traditional</i>

- 1 The school has good public _____ because it is near buses and subway stations. It's easy for students to get there.
- 2 Movie stars are very _____. Many young people copy their fashions and behavior.

- 3 Young people today sometimes do not like the _____ of their community. They prefer new ideas and activities.
- 4 There has been a recent _____ in the number of people using a smart phone to send e-mail.
- 5 Many countries celebrate Independence Day. On this day, children often dress in the _____ colors of their country.
- 6 The media often have a strong _____ on public opinion.
- 7 Technology has made a / an _____ change in the way we communicate. Our great-grandparents would be very surprised by the many different ways that people today connect with one another.
- 8 I can _____ my banking information from anywhere in the world.
- 9 Today's cars can _____ quickly. Some can reach 100 kilometers (62 miles) per hour in just a few seconds.
- 10 The technological development that has had the most _____ for online media in the last 10 years has been the smart phone.

Academic Word List

The following are Academic Word List words from Readings 1 and 2 of this unit. Use these words to complete the sentences. (For more on the Academic Word List, see page 257.)

accessible (<i>adj</i>)	dramatically (<i>adv</i>)	global (<i>adj</i>)	negative (<i>adj</i>)	traditional (<i>adj</i>)
access to (<i>n</i>)	focuses on (<i>v</i>)	impact (<i>n</i>)	publish (<i>v</i>)	transmitted (<i>v</i>)

- 1 The report only contained _____ things; it didn't include all the good things.
- 2 The radio had an important _____ on the way people got their news.
- 3 The village in the mountains was not _____ by car.
- 4 The number of people who get their news online has increased _____ since 2000.
- 5 This is a / an _____ business. It has offices on five continents.
- 6 She wore the _____ dress of her country to the party.
- 7 The news often _____ wars and disasters instead of happy things
- 8 Newspapers often _____ photos of celebrities without permission.
- 9 Information is _____ almost instantly by millions of miles of underground cables.
- 10 When I was traveling, I did not have _____ the Internet, so I bought newspapers to keep up with the news.

Critical Thinking

Reading 2 raises several important points that the writer does not fully explain. For example, paragraph 2 claims that transistor radios are still popular today, especially in poorer countries. The writer does not explain why this is true.

A Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- 1 Why do you think people in poorer countries still use radios today in order to get their news?
- 2 There are many twenty-four-hour news networks around the world today. Why do you think these networks are so popular?
- 3 The writer states that Al Jazeera television reports news that is often not available on western networks. Why do you think western television shows different news stories than Al Jazeera?
- 4 The final paragraph suggests that the media will continue to change. In what ways do you think it will change in the future?

B Share your answers with your class.

ANALYZING INFORMATION

Critical thinking involves thinking carefully about important topics that the writer has not completely explained.

Research

Read a front-page story in a newspaper and then find the same story on a news website, such as CNN.com. Take notes about the details of the story. Then find answers to the following questions.

- Which way did you prefer to get your news – from the newspaper or the website?
- Why did you prefer this way?

Writing

Write two paragraphs. The first paragraph will describe the story. The second paragraph will describe how you got the information and which way you preferred to read about this story. Make sure you explain your reasons.

Improving Your Reading Speed

Good readers read quickly and still understand most of what they read.

A Read the instructions and strategies for Improving Your Reading Speed in Appendix 3 on page 271.

B Choose either Reading 1 or Reading 2 in this unit. Read it without stopping. Time how long it takes you to finish the text in minutes and seconds. Enter the time in the chart on page 272. Then calculate your reading speed in number of words per minute.

Finding Main Ideas

Finding main ideas is a very important reading skill. In academic courses, the instructor will often ask you to say what a reading is about. In other words, the instructor wants you to find and explain the main ideas of the reading. Each paragraph has a main idea. Sometimes the main idea is expressed in one sentence, which is often at the beginning of the paragraph. Sometimes, the main idea is at the end of the paragraph. Sometimes, however, the main idea is not clearly stated in a single sentence, so the reader must figure out the main idea by reading the whole paragraph.

Examples & Explanations

There are many different kinds of news stories; however, they generally share several characteristics. As reporters look for news stories, they look for recent events that are interesting or are important to their readers. They also usually report more local events than events in countries that are far away. Personal stories are popular because readers can relate them to their own lives. This explains the number of stories about famous people. Another important characteristic of a news story is that it is usually negative. Therefore, stories about natural or human disasters appear more frequently than stories about human successes. These characteristics can be found in most newspaper stories.

A main idea has two parts: a topic and a claim. Therefore, good readers ask two questions to find the main idea as they read a paragraph.

- What is the *topic*? (What is the general subject of the paragraph?)
- What *claim* does the writer make about the topic? (What does the writer want to say to the reader about the general subject?)

In this paragraph, the topic is *news stories*.

The writer claims that they *generally share several characteristics*.

Therefore, the main idea of this paragraph is:
News stories generally share several characteristics

Strategies

These strategies will help you find the main idea in a reading.

- As you read, keep asking yourself: *What is the topic? What claims does the writer make about the topic?*
- Pay special attention to the first sentence, which often contains both the topic and the claim.
- Also pay attention to the last sentence of the paragraph. Writers often restate the main idea, especially in longer paragraphs.

Skill Practice 1

Use the strategies you just read about to identify the topic of the following paragraphs. Read the four possible choices. Circle the choice you think best describes the topic. Discuss your answers with a partner.

- 1 The first modern newspapers began in Europe in the seventeenth century. The *French Gazette*, which appeared in 1631, and the *London Gazette*, which was first published in 1665, are examples of early newspapers. These early newspapers focused more on international news than local news. French newspapers often wrote about England while English newspapers often complained about the French. Newspapers focused on other countries because they were not allowed to write about national or local events. The governments did not want the public to know what was happening in their own country.

Topic:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a Early European newspapers | c The <i>French Gazette</i> |
| b International news | d Seventeenth-century governments |

- 2 Twitter is an online service that allows people to send short messages to large numbers of people very quickly. These messages are known as *tweets*. Twitter began as a way to help a small group of people quickly share ideas. However, it soon became an important way for people to share news. People share news about sports, for example. When Japan scored a goal in the 2010 soccer World Cup, viewers wrote 2,940 tweets per second within 30 seconds after the goal. It is also used for serious news. For example, in 2009, people in Iran used Twitter to describe what was happening after the elections. This was important because it was difficult to find this news in traditional media.

Topic:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a An online service | c The history of Twitter |
| b Twitter | d Twitter and sports |

- 3 The news is one of the best ways for language learners to improve their English. English learners can go online to read newspapers, listen to the radio, and watch television. However, it is often difficult to understand this information in English. Vocabulary can be challenging, and news announcers speak very quickly. So many media organizations have extra help for English learners. For example, the BBC provides online news for English learners. This news is easier to understand and has exercises to help students learn more. The *New York Times* and CNN also provide news for second language learners. These online sites help English learners across the world improve their English.

Topic:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a The news and language learning | c Reading newspapers online |
| b The BBC | d The news |

- 4 In September 2011, parents in the Mexican city of Veracruz were terrified to hear that a group of gunmen had attacked a local school. The parents rushed to the school in such a panic that there were over 24 car accidents. The emergency phone system stopped working because so many people called the police. However, when parents finally reached the school, all was quiet. There were no gunmen. Police quickly arrested the two men who had sent out these completely untrue tweets. This example shows that Twitter can be very useful in transmitting news quickly, but that the news may not always be accurate.

Topic:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a Veracruz | c Twitter |
| b Emergency services | d Accuracy in the news |

Skill Practice 2

Read the paragraphs in Skill Practice 1 again. Review your topic choice for each paragraph. This time, decide what the writer wants to say about the topic. What is the writer's claim? Circle the best choice.

1 Claim:

- a Early newspapers were first published in Europe.
- b Early newspapers included the *French Gazette* and the *England Gazette*.
- c The first newspapers began in the seventeenth century.
- d Early newspapers focused on international news.

2 Claim:

- a Twitter sends messages very quickly.
- b Twitter started to help small groups share ideas.
- c Twitter helps people learn about news.
- d Twitter is very popular.

3 Claim:

- a Online news is difficult to understand.
- b The news can help language learners improve their English.
- c BBC, CNN, and the *New York Times* are examples of online news sites.
- d English language learners need to practice by reading.

4 Claim:

- a Gunmen attacked a Mexican school.
- b Twitter is a good way to transmit information.
- c Twitter can be used to send out untrue news.
- d Police arrested the men who sent out the tweets.

Skill Practice 3

Read the following three paragraphs about a famous reporter and newspaper owner, Joseph Pulitzer. For paragraphs 1 and 2, choose the sentence that gives the main idea (the topic and claim) of each paragraph. For paragraph 3, work with a partner to write the main idea on the blank line.

- 1 Joseph Pulitzer was a man who faced many problems. He was born in Hungary, but he left his country and traveled to the United States. He went to St. Louis, Missouri, where many German-speaking immigrants lived. His English was poor, so he got a job as a reporter at a German newspaper. He worked hard to learn English and earn money. In 1878, he bought a newspaper company that was losing money, but Pulitzer quickly turned it into one of America's most popular and successful newspapers. Joseph Pulitzer soon became very wealthy and powerful.

Main idea:

- a Pulitzer worked very hard.
 - b Pulitzer was a popular journalist.
 - c Pulitzer had a difficult life, but he was still successful.
 - d Pulitzer bought a newspaper company because he could not find a job.
- 2 Pulitzer went to New York and bought another newspaper. The newspaper, the *New York World*, became successful because he knew what people wanted to read about. New York at this time was full of new immigrants who were eager to learn about the city and to learn English. They also wanted entertainment, and Pulitzer understood this. He wrote in simple, clear English and printed a lot of pictures. His newspaper was full of stories about love, crime, and rich, powerful people. Soon, it became the city's top newspaper.

Main idea:

- a Pulitzer used simple sentences so people could understand his newspaper easily.
 - b Pulitzer's newspaper was important for immigrants who wanted to learn English.
 - c Pulitzer's newspaper had stories about love and crime.
 - d Pulitzer succeeded because he understood what people wanted to read.
- 3 Joseph Pulitzer believed journalism was a very important profession. He wanted it to be a respected profession like law or medicine. He became a philanthropist and gave money to Columbia University to start a school of journalism. Today, he is most well known for starting the Pulitzer Prize. Each year, journalists and photographers win prizes for the best stories and photographs.

Main idea:

Connecting to the Topic

Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- 1 What kind of person should report the news? What training should they get?
- 2 How do we know if news is true?
- 3 Can ordinary people – people like you or your friends – report the news?
- 4 What would you do if you were the only person who saw something important happen – something important enough to be in the news? Explain your answer.

Previewing and Predicting

Reading the first sentence of each paragraph is a quick way to predict what a text will be about.

A Quickly read the first sentence of each paragraph in Reading 3. Decide what the topic of the paragraph will be. Then read the following topics. Write the number of the paragraph (1–7) next to the topic that best describes it. The first paragraph has been done for you.

PARAGRAPH	TOPIC
	It will explain how news was reported in the past before citizen journalism.
	It will give a detailed example of one online news site.
1	It will describe changes in the news media today.
	It will describe recent changes in the news business.
	It will describe problems of citizen journalism.
	It will explain how traditional journalists and citizen journalists can work together.
	It will explain how traditional journalists are losing control over the news.

B Compare your answers with a partner's.

While You Read

As you read, stop at the end of each sentence that contains words in **bold**. Then follow the instructions in the box in the margin.

Citizen Journalism

- 1 The news media today is in one of the most significant periods of change in its history. Change is not new to the news. The telegraph in the 1840s, cheap paper and huge numbers of immigrants in the 1880s, the radio in the 1920s, and television in the 1950s all transformed news reporting. However, the biggest change has taken place in digital media. In digital media, well-trained journalists with a lot of experience are not the only people reporting the news. Free, convenient technology means that almost anyone with a computer or smart phone can report news online. These people are known as *citizen journalists*, or **bloggers**.
- 2 Before citizen journalism, experienced journalists controlled the news. They researched a story, wrote an article, and showed it to their editors. The editors decided whether the story was worthwhile. If they decided it was not very interesting, they rejected it. If they thought it was interesting, they would check the story and make sure it was well written. Then the story appeared in a newspaper or on television. Journalists expected the public to believe the story and not to question it. In most cases, reporters and editors decided what news to publish and what news to **ignore**.
- 3 Today, traditional journalists no longer have this control over the news. Citizen journalists have the same technology as traditional reporters and can easily publish news. This news can reach millions of people through the Internet on websites and blogs – another name for online journals. Millions of people have created their own blogs and use them to write about many things, including the news. They invite readers to answer them by adding, or **posting**, comments to the blog. One amazing thing about blog postings is their speed. Bloggers often post news before the traditional media report it. For instance, when Hurricane Katrina hit New Orleans, bloggers posted video and text of the devastation before many of the major news organizations. Blogs can also provide very specific and personal information that is not available from traditional news media. After the tsunami in Southeast Asia, bloggers were the first to tell the world what was happening. Blogs were able to provide information to friends and families who were waiting for news of survivors of the disaster.
- 4 One large online news site is the South Korean OhmyNews website. This website, which was founded in 2000 by Oh Yeon-ho, publishes hundreds of stories every day. Millions of readers visit this site. In 2003, 25,000 citizen journalists were writing stories for OhmyNews. Four years later, more than 40,000 were reporting. These citizen journalists are not professional journalists; they are office workers, salespeople, farmers, and doctors. As Oh Yeon-ho explains, “With OhmyNews, we wanted to say goodbye to twentieth-century journalism. . . . Our main concept is every citizen can be a reporter.”
- 5 Sometimes traditional media also depend on citizen journalists. In November 2008, a group of gunmen attacked the Indian city of Mumbai.

WHILE YOU READ 1

Look back for the definition of *bloggers*. Highlight it.

WHILE YOU READ 2

What is the claim in paragraph 2? Highlight it.

WHILE YOU READ 3

Look in the sentence for the definition of *posting*. Highlight it.

They attacked several buildings, including a police station, restaurant, hospital, and a well-known hotel, the Taj Mahal Palace and Tower Hotel. The gunfight lasted for hours, and over 150 people were killed. Traditional news media found it difficult to report on the fast-moving events. However, within minutes, citizen journalists from all over the city began reporting using online services such as Twitter and YouTube.

People uploaded photos and even transmitted video from inside the burning Taj Hotel. News networks including CNN used these pictures and information in their broadcasts. At one point, citizen journalists were posting seven messages every five seconds on Twitter. One of these journalists was Arun Shanbhag, who was near the hotel when it was attacked. He described what was happening and uploaded many photos. “I felt I had a responsibility to share my views with outside world,” he later explained. These examples show the power of citizen **journalism**.

6 Citizen journalism is powerful, but it also has problems. One problem is accuracy. Anyone can post a story, so how do readers know what is true? For example, in 2008, someone posted on CNN iReport that Steve Jobs, the CEO of Apple, had suffered a heart attack. This was not true, but it resulted in the company quickly losing 10 percent of its value. After just 20 minutes, CNN deleted the post. Another issue is what kind of information citizen journalists should publish. For example, traditional media decided not to broadcast videos of the execution of the Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein; however, someone posted a video of his death on the Internet just minutes after the execution. Five years later, when Muammar Gaddafi, the former leader of Libya, was killed, traditional media decided they would post videos of his death. They believed they had to do this because bloggers would post these videos anyway. It is clear that traditional media no longer have absolute control of the news.

7 Online news sites have also forced the traditional media to change the way they do business. Traditional media make money mainly through advertising. However, since more people get their news online, fewer people are buying newspapers or watching the news. Advertisers have therefore begun to buy more online advertising and spend less on advertising in traditional media. This has caused the traditional news media to lose money. One solution has been to move to the Internet. Most large news organizations now have websites. For example, CNN has a very successful website with an audience of more than 20 million people per month. The growth in digital media and citizen journalism has resulted in many changes in the business and reporting of the news.



The Taj Mahal Palace and Tower Hotel

WHILE YOU READ 4

What is the topic of paragraph 5? Highlight it.

Main Idea Check

Here are the main ideas of paragraphs 2–7 in Reading 3. Match each paragraph to its main idea. Write the number of the paragraph on the blank line.

- _____ A Before the Internet, reporters and editors controlled the news.
- _____ B One popular news site shows that people are very interested in reading and participating in citizen journalism.
- _____ C Traditional media do not control news on the Internet.
- _____ D Because newspapers and television stations are losing money to online sites, they are opening their own online news sites.
- _____ E There are two main problems with citizen journalism.
- _____ F Sometimes citizen journalists report the news for traditional media.

A Closer Look

Look back at Reading 3 to answer the following questions.

- 1 Only trained and experienced journalists have the skills to report news stories online.
True or False?
- 2 Choose a word to complete the following definition: A/An _____ is an ordinary person who posts news online.
 - a blog
 - b traditional journalist
 - c editor
 - d citizen journalist
- 3 Although blogs are not written by trained reporters, they have an important role in communicating information. **True or False?**
- 4 What reason does Oh Yeon-ho give in paragraph 4 to explain why he started OhmyNews?
 - a He believed that traditional journalism would be better online.
 - b He wanted to stop being a journalist.
 - c He thought traditional journalism was not interesting.
 - d He believed that ordinary people should write the news.
- 5 Why does the writer use the example of the Mumbai attacks in paragraph 5?
 - a It shows that reporting is sometimes very dangerous.
 - b It shows that citizen journalists can sometimes report news more easily than traditional journalists.
 - c It explains why people were killed in these attacks.
 - d It shows that traditional journalists cannot report on serious news stories such as the Mumbai attack.

- 6 According to paragraphs 3–6, which examples show that digital technology makes the delivery of news very fast? Circle all that apply.
- a Reports from the Southeast Asian tsunami
 - b OhmyNews
 - c Saddam Hussein’s execution
 - d Reports of problems caused by Hurricane Katrina
 - e The Mumbai attack
- 7 Citizen journalism may be inaccurate because untrained people are publishing news very quickly and usually without an editor. **True or False?**
- 8 According to paragraph 7, why are newspapers losing business to online news sites?
- a More people now find their news online, so fewer people are buying newspapers.
 - b Citizen journalists do not make a lot of money.
 - c Many people want to write their own news.
 - d Traditional news organizations have started their own online sites.

Skill Review

In Skills and Strategies 2, you learned that writers express the main idea in different places in a paragraph. Identifying the main idea in each paragraph is an important reading skill.

A Look over Reading 3 again, and review the Main Idea Check. Where did you find the main idea of each of the six paragraphs? Put a check (✓) in the correct columns to show where you found the main idea of each paragraph.

PARAGRAPH NUMBER	FIRST SENTENCE	SECOND SENTENCE	LAST SENTENCE	WHOLE PARAGRAPH
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

B Compare your answers with a partner’s.

Definitions

Find the words in Reading 3 that complete the following definitions. When a verb completes the definition, use the base form, although the verb in the reading may not be in the base form.

- 1 To _____ means to change a lot. (v) Par. 1
- 2 When you _____ something, you find information about it. (v) Par. 2
- 3 People who check news stories are called _____. (n pl) Par. 2
- 4 If something is _____, it is important or useful enough to do. (adj) Par. 2
- 5 If you pay no attention to something, you _____ it. (v) Par. 2
- 6 Destruction in a large area is known as _____. (n) Par. 3
- 7 _____ are people who live after experiencing a dangerous situation. (n pl) Par. 3
- 8 To _____ is to try to hurt or destroy something with violence. (v) Par. 5
- 9 To continue over a period of time means the same as to _____. (v) Par. 5
- 10 An answer to a problem is a/an _____. (n) Par. 7

Words in Context

A Use context clues to match the first part of each sentence to its correct second part and to understand the meaning of the words in **bold**.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 People protested in the streets after | a uploaded it to her website. |
| 2 Some parts of story were incorrect, so the editor | b everyone can be a reporter. This concept is quite new. |
| 3 After she finished writing the story, the reporter | c control the media. For example, newspapers cannot say bad things about the president. |
| 4 When the president finished speaking, | d the former president for all his hard work. |
| 5 The most important aspect of citizen journalism is that | e many people in the audience wanted to ask him questions. |
| 6 When the company Apple first started, it was not worth much, but | f the execution of the president. They were very angry. |
| 7 In some counties, the government tries to | g its value has increased sharply in the last 10 years. |
| 8 The president of the company thanked | h rejected the idea of publishing it. |

B Compare your answers with a partner's. Discuss what clues helped you match the parts of the sentences and helped you understand what the words in **bold** mean.

Critical Thinking

In Reading 3, you learned that sometimes citizen journalists report information that is not accurate. How can we evaluate information in order to separate the accurate from the inaccurate news?

A Make a list of questions that could help you decide if a piece of news is likely to be accurate or not. One example is done for you.

- *Is the information current, or recent? Or is it old and out of date?* _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

B With a partner, discuss your list of questions. Then discuss the accuracy of Internet news sites that you have used in the past. Which sites seem most accurate to you? Which sites do not?

EVALUATING INFORMATION

Critical thinkers look at information carefully and decide if it is accurate.

Research

Log on to blogsearch, google.com, or a similar website to help you find a blog about a subject that interests you. For example, you could search for news about your country, a favorite sport, or a famous person.

Writing

Post online comments to one of the blog entries that interest you. For example, you could add more information about the subject, or you could express your opinion. (Most blogs require you to give your e-mail address. If you do not want to do this, write your comments on paper.) Share your blog entry or written comments with a partner.

Connecting to the Topic

Read the definition of *ethical*, and then discuss the following question with a partner.

ethical (*adj*) relating to beliefs of what is right and what is wrong

What is *unethical* behavior for a reporter? In other words, what behavior is unacceptable for a reporter?

- a Pretending to be someone else in order to find out information for a story
- b Writing facts and information that are not true
- c Printing or saying negative things about a person if those things are true
- d Secretly putting microphones in people's homes to hear what they say, and then reporting their conversations
- e Taking photos of people in public without asking them, and then printing the photos in a newspaper

Previewing and Predicting

The first paragraph often introduces the main idea of a whole reading. It can also provide important background information that will help you understand the context of the reading. Therefore, reading the first paragraph is often a good way to preview a reading and predict its content.

A Read the first paragraph in Reading 4, and choose one of the following as the main idea of the whole reading.

- a Reporters are under a lot of pressure to find good news stories.
- b Reporters sometimes break the law in order to get a news story.
- c Pressure to get a good news story sometimes tempts reporters to behave unethically.

B Compare your answer with a partner's.

While You Read

As you read, stop at the end of each sentence that contains words in **bold**. Then follow the instructions in the box in the margin.

Ethical Reporting

- 1 Reporters have always been under pressure to find a good story. This pressure may sometimes tempt them to do things that are not ethical. Perhaps their story will be better if they change the facts a little. Perhaps they will even need to break the law to get a better story. What can reporters do in order to get their story? Can they break the law? Can they lie? Can they write about people's personal lives? How far can reporters go to find a story? These are important questions in the topic of ethical reporting.
- 2 One way reporters try to find a story is by **going undercover**. When reporters go undercover, they don't tell people they are reporters. They pretend to be someone else so they can go to places where reporters cannot usually go. Even in the early days of newspaper reporting, journalists went undercover for a good story. In 1887, for example, an American reporter called Nellie Bly pretended to be mentally ill in order to enter a mental health hospital. The nurses and doctors thought she was a real patient. She pretended to be mentally ill so she could write a story about the terrible conditions in the hospital. Nellie Bly is an early example of undercover reporting, and her story led to significant changes in how patients are treated in mental hospitals.
- 3 In recent years, there have been many examples of reporters going undercover to get a good story. A British reporter, Ryan Parry, went undercover to show that security at Buckingham Palace in London was not very good. He used fake documents to get a job at the palace. His job let him walk freely around the palace. In another case in England, a journalist used fake papers to get a job at London's Heathrow Airport. He used hidden cameras and microphones to record his story about weak airport security. Airport police arrested him but only after he had gone inside several planes. These undercover journalists reported important stories that had an impact on national security.
- 4 Undercover reporters don't only focus on issues of national security. In South Korea, reporters went undercover to find out about illegal activities. They watched as people on ships were throwing dangerous chemicals into the sea off South Korea's shore. These poisonous chemicals were then passed on to people through the fish they ate. In the United States, a group of television reporters did an undercover story about a supermarket. One of the reporters used fake documents to get a job in the meat department. He found out that the supermarket was selling old meat and fish that were unsafe to eat. They showed all of this on their television program. Thousands of Americans watched and were shocked at what they saw. As a result of the story, the supermarket had to make improvements in its meat and fish **department**.
- 5 In most countries, it is illegal to use fake documents. So reporters who use fake documents are breaking the law. This raises a number of ethical

WHILE YOU READ 1

Read ahead and use context clues to help you figure out the definition of *going undercover*. Then highlight the definition.

WHILE YOU READ 2

What is the topic of paragraph 4? Highlight it.

questions. Is it acceptable for reporters to break the law if the story benefits society? Should those reporters get into trouble? The reporters who got jobs at Buckingham Palace and Heathrow Airport published stories that led to better security. The South Korean news story led to laws against throwing poisonous chemicals into the sea. The U.S. television report showed dangerous conditions in the supermarket. In each of these cases, although the reporters broke the law, their stories helped the public. Some people say this is good journalism because it helps society. Other people disagree and think it is always wrong to break the law.

6 Although people disagree about whether journalists can break the law to get a good story, everyone agrees that journalists must always tell the truth. Unfortunately, there have been a few cases of reporters who wanted a story so much that they lied about it. Janet Cooke, a reporter at *The Washington Post*, published a story about an eight-year-old boy in Washington, D.C., who was a drug addict. The story, “Jimmy’s World,” shocked people all over the United States. The police even tried to find Jimmy in order to help him, but Cooke refused to tell the police where he lived. A few months later, Cooke won a Pulitzer Prize for the story. By this time, however, her editor was uncertain that the story was true. Cooke finally confessed that the story was a lie and that there was no Jimmy. She resigned, and *The Washington Post* gave back the **Pulitzer Prize**.

7 After Janet Cooke’s resignation, *The Washington Post* continued as a successful newspaper. In England, however, reporters from one the oldest newspapers in that country behaved so badly that the newspaper itself had to shut down. The *News of the World* was first published in 1843. It was the cheapest newspaper in England and quickly became very popular. It focused on crime and celebrities. The *News of the World* reporters were under great pressure to get interesting stories more quickly than any other

WHILE YOU READ 3

What is the claim of paragraph 6? Highlight it.



The *News of the World* shut down after its reporters broke the law.

newspaper, even if it meant breaking the law. In 2007, British police discovered that these reporters had hacked into people's phones. Listening to private phone calls is illegal. However, journalists had hacked into hundreds of private calls, including those of celebrities, politicians, sports stars, and victims of serious crimes. On July 7, 2011, the behavior of these reporters forced the owner to close the paper after 168 years of business.

- 8 Ethical reporting also raises questions about reporters and the privacy of the people in their stories. The public has a huge appetite for news about the rich and famous, so reporters are under pressure to write stories about these celebrities. To make stories interesting, reporters try to find out very personal information about the lives of these people. Although celebrities do not like it when reporters write about their personal lives, the law says reporters can print any information if it is true. Therefore, the media are full of these stories. This news may not be important, **but the public wants to read about it.**

- 9 Sometimes reporters also take photographs of the rich and famous. These reporters are called *paparazzi*. They make celebrities' lives very difficult because they follow them wherever they go. Sometimes the paparazzi take pictures that the celebrities would not like. For example, they may take photographs that make the celebrities look fat or ugly. Famous movie and television stars complain that they have no privacy. Although people love to see these photographs, many people also believe that the paparazzi do not always act responsibly. Some people, for example, think that the actions of the paparazzi led to Princess Diana's death in 1997. Paparazzi on motorbikes were following the princess's car through Paris streets. The driver was going very fast in order to escape the paparazzi. He lost control and crashed, killing the princess and her friend. After the accident, police discovered the driver had been drinking. Nevertheless, many people still think the accident was the fault of the paparazzi.

- 10 The news is a product, just like bread, cars, or computers. News organizations want people to watch or read their stories – on television, in the newspaper, or online. That is how they make money. With so many people looking for news, it is not surprising that reporters are under a lot of pressure to find sensational news stories that everyone wants to read. Occasionally, reporters go too far and act unethically. Usually, however, reporters are responsible and tell the truth. Today, most major news organizations have rules to make sure that their reporters act ethically and that their stories are true.

WHILE YOU READ 4

Where is the main idea of paragraph 7?

- a) First sentence
- b) Second sentence
- c) Last sentence

WHILE YOU READ 5

Look back in the last sentence for a definition of *paparazzi*. Highlight it.



Paparazzi follow celebrities everywhere.

Main Idea Check

Match the main ideas below to five of the paragraphs in Reading 4. Write the number of the paragraph on the blank line.

- _____ A Reporters go undercover to report problems with national security.
- _____ B Reporters go undercover to report on health and food safety.
- _____ C The paparazzi do not always act responsibly.
- _____ D Writing the truth is the most important part of reporting.
- _____ E Reporters write about the rich and famous because the public likes it.

A Closer Look

Look back at Reading 4 to answer the following questions.

- 1 Why does the writer use the example of the reporter at Buckingham Palace in paragraph 3? Circle all that apply.
 - a It shows that security at the palace was very weak.
 - b It is a good example of undercover reporting.
 - c It shows that undercover reporting is a crime.
 - d It shows that a reporter's story can result in important changes.
 - e It shows that job applicants sometimes lie.
- 2 According to paragraphs 2 and 3, why do reporters go undercover?
 - a They can get better stories.
 - b They know undercover reporting is not ethical.
 - c They know they will not get into trouble.
 - d They think it is easy to go undercover.
- 3 Using fake documents is against the law in most countries. **True or False?**
- 4 Some people believe that reporters should not get into trouble when they go undercover if the stories benefit society. **True or False?**
- 5 Reread paragraph 6 about the Janet Cooke story. As you read, number the events in time order. Begin with the first thing that happened. Then write the correct number for each event on the blank lines.
 - _____ Cooke won a Pulitzer Prize.
 - _____ Cooke finally told everyone that her story was not true.
 - _____ Cooke wanted to write a sensational news story.
 - _____ People all over the United States read Cooke's story.
 - _____ The newspaper returned Cooke's Pulitzer Prize.
 - _____ Cooke wrote a story about a young boy who lived in a world of drugs.
- 6 A reporter can legally report anything as long as it is true. **True or False?**

- 7 Which statement is *not* correct according to paragraph 9?
- a Paparazzi followed Princess Diana's car, which was going very fast.
 - b One of the paparazzi's motorbikes hit Princess Diana's car.
 - c Many people believe that the paparazzi were responsible for Diana's death.
 - d The driver of Princess Diana's car drank alcohol before he started driving.
- 8 The reading talks about the results of undercover reporting. Match the reporter to the result of each example of undercover reporting.
- | | |
|--|--|
| _____ 1 Nellie Bly | a Improved security at the Palace |
| _____ 2 Ryan Perry | b Improvements to the handling of fish and meat |
| _____ 3 A journalist at Heathrow Airport | c Laws against throwing chemicals into the sea |
| _____ 4 South Korean journalists | d Improvements to patient care in mental hospitals |
| _____ 5 Television reporters at a U.S. supermarket | e More security at Britain's airport |

Skill Review

In Skills and Strategies 2, you learned that a main idea has two parts: a topic and a claim. Understanding the main idea of each paragraph will help you better understand the text.

The following is a list of topics for paragraphs 7–10 in Reading 4. Read the topic and put a check (✓) next to the statement that provides the best claim.

PARAGRAPH	TOPIC	✓	CLAIM 1	✓	CLAIM 2
7	Breaking the law		can have serious effects for a newspaper		sometimes helps reporters get news quickly
8	The public's appetite for stories about celebrities		leads to important news		leads to a lot of stories about famous people
9	The paparazzi		were responsible for Princess Diana's death		do not always behave responsibly
10	Reporters		are under a lot of pressure		make money by writing news stories

Definitions

Find the words in Reading 4 that complete the following definitions. When a verb completes the definition, use the base form, although the verb in the reading may not be in the base form.

- 1 The feeling of responsibility or worry is called _____. (*n*) Par. 1
- 2 To _____ means to act or behave as if something is true or real. (*v*) Par. 2
- 3 People who are _____ have psychological problems. (*adj* – 2 words) Par. 2
- 4 _____ means safety and protection. (*n*) Par. 3
- 5 If something is not real, it is _____. (*adj*) Par. 3
- 6 Official papers are called _____. (*n pl*) Par. 3
- 7 If something is _____, it is against the law. (*adj*) Par. 4
- 8 When someone is _____, they are very surprised, usually by bad news. (*adj*) Par. 4
- 9 A person who cannot stop using drugs is a / an _____. (*n*) Par. 6
- 10 Famous people are also called _____. (*n pl*) Par. 7

Words in Context

Complete the passages with words from Reading 4 in the box below.

arrested	complained	poisonous	resigned
benefit	confessed	privacy	sensational

- 1 There was a _____^a news story on television yesterday. It showed that a famous food company had sold cakes and cookies that contained _____^b chemicals that make people sick. The president of the company _____^c that he had known about this but did nothing to stop it. He said he was very sorry, and yesterday he _____^d. Now there is a new president who says he has stopped the sale of those cakes and cookies.
- 2 Yesterday the government passed a new law that will protect the _____^e of Internet users. Many people had _____^f that companies were using and selling their personal information. The new law will stop this from happening in the future, which will _____^g Internet users all over the world. Anyone who breaks this law will be _____^h and may have to pay a \$100,000 fine.

Academic Word List

The following are Academic Word List words from Readings 3 and 4 of this unit. Use these words to complete the sentences. (For more on the Academic Word List, see page 257.)

benefits (v)	documents (n)	illegal (adj)	research (v)	survivors (n)
concept (n)	ignore (v)	rejected (v)	security (n)	transformed (v)

- 1 Travelers often have to take off their shoes as part of airport _____.
- 2 She kept her passport and other important _____ in a locked box.
- 3 Using a fake name to get a job is _____.
- 4 After the terrible airplane crash, the police looked for _____.
- 5 Citizen journalism _____ the public because it is often faster than traditional news.
- 6 Journalists often _____ their stories for a long time. They want to get as much information as possible.
- 7 The other students in the class _____ my ideas for the project.
- 8 The _____ of citizen journalism is quite new – only about 15 years old.
- 9 Teenagers often _____ their parents' advice and do what they want to do.
- 10 The Internet has _____ the way people get the news.

Critical Thinking

Reading 4 discusses how some journalists have found out information for news stories. The writer explores whether their methods are ethical, that is, whether they are acceptable.

A Read the following statements about what is acceptable for journalists to do or not do. Put a check (✓) in the box that expresses your opinion.

AGREEING AND DISAGREEING

When a writer explores different opinions on a topic, critical readers ask themselves what their own opinions are – which opinions they agree with or disagree with.

IT IS ACCEPTABLE FOR JOURNALISTS TO . . .	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE
listen to private phone calls in order to find out about survivors from a serious crime.				
lie in order to discover the truth about airport security.				
pay people money for information about celebrities' personal lives.				

B Discuss your opinions with a partner.

Research

Go online if necessary to find out about a celebrity. Write brief notes about why you think there is so much public interest in his or her private life.

Writing

Write two paragraphs about your research.

Improving Your Reading Speed

Good readers read quickly and still understand most of what they read.

A Read the instructions and strategies for Improving Your Reading Speed in Appendix 3 on page 271.

B Choose either Reading 3 or Reading 4 in this unit. Read it without stopping. Time how long it takes you to finish the text in minutes and seconds. Enter the time in the chart on page 272. Then calculate your reading speed in number of words per minute.

WORD REPETITION

One way that writers can connect ideas in a text is by repeating a word or phrase or by using a word or phrase that is similar in meaning to a previously used word or phrase.

In the following example, the two words that are connected are in **bold**. The arrow shows how they are connected.

For many years, the newspaper was the main method for communicating **the news**. Then came the radio, which could transmit **the news** through the air instead of through cables.

Exercise 1

Look at the words or phrases in **bold** in the following paragraphs. Then find the words or phrases in the next sentence that repeat or refer to the same idea. Write them on the blank lines. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 The first live broadcast of a sports event was **on the radio**. Of course, on the radio, no one could see what was happening, so listeners needed **a person to describe the action**. This person, known as **an announcer**, had to describe the game quickly, clearly, and accurately. Successful announcers were able to make the listeners feel as if they were watching the game.

on the radio *on the radio*

a person to describe the action *This person*

an announcer *Successful announcers*

- 2 **July 20th, 1969**, was a big day for television. That day, television viewers **watched** a live broadcast of the first humans to walk on the moon. More than half a billion **people all over the world** watched as the two astronauts stepped onto the moon. The broadcast had the biggest international television audience at that time.

July 20th, 1969

watched

people all over the world

- 3 The largest newspapers have offices, usually called **bureaus**, in big cities all over the world. Reporters at these news bureaus send **international** stories back to the main office of the newspaper. For **smaller newspapers**, however, it is too expensive to have reporters all over the world. Instead of using their own reporters, these smaller companies buy stories from international news services, such as the Associated Press and Reuters.

bureaus

international

smaller newspapers

Exercise 2

Make a clear paragraph by putting sentences A, B, and C into the best order after the numbered sentence. Look for repeated or similar words to help you. Write the letters in the correct order on the blank lines.

1 Being a journalist can be very dangerous. ____ ____ ____

A For example, 125 reporters were killed in Iraq between 2003 and 2007.

B More than 80 percent of these journalists were Iraqis.

C Every year, hundreds of journalists are injured or killed, often while they are reporting on wars.

2 Photojournalism is a particular type of journalism. ____ ____ ____

A Sometimes, however, they photograph events that are not planned, such as natural disasters and battles.

B Photojournalists record images of scheduled events like political speeches and demonstrations.

C Often, these unplanned photographs can be the most dramatic and powerful.

3 In most parts of the world, journalists are free to report the news. ____ ____ ____

A In these countries, the population often turns to the Internet, especially blogs, for the news.

B These blogs can play an important role in telling the people what is happening in their country.

C However, in some other parts of the world, governments prevent journalists from reporting the news.

4 Important weddings often have very large television audiences. ____ ____ ____

A Almost 2 billion people watched the funeral of Pope John Paul II on television in 2005.

B However, funerals sometimes have even larger audiences than weddings.

C The wedding of Prince Charles and Princess Diana in 1981 attracted 750 million viewers.

5 One of the most famous early news broadcasts was of the Hindenburg disaster.
____ ____ ____

A Thousands of people watched the dramatic film of the crash on the news.

B The Hindenburg was a German airship that crashed in New Jersey in 1937.

C Many of those people decided that they did not want to try air travel.