

1 READING

5 Lee este breve resumen sobre la prensa británica lo más rápidamente que puedas y trata de averiguar lo siguiente.

- 1 the names of the two types of press
- 2 two other names describing the two types of press
- 3 the main differences between the two types of press

There are two different types of newspaper in the UK, broadsheets and tabloids. These two words refer to size and dimension of the pages, but there are a lot of other differences. Broadsheets are the serious newspapers with more text, in-depth comment, a smaller circulation, and a wider coverage of news stories. Their prime concern is to provide the reader with a comprehensive coverage of the news in the world. For this reason, they are also known as the quality press. They have detailed editorial or leader columns, generous sections on home news, international news, finance, social issues, comment, arts pages, reviews and sports pages. The prime concern of the tabloids, in contrast, is to entertain their readers. Issues of vital world importance are frequently given little space and appear in the inside pages, if at all, whilst the latest scandal involving a TV star or sports personality, especially if it involves sex or money, is front-page news. Sensational headlines draw the reader to read about personal tragedies and disasters written for maximum impact. Pages are also filled with gossip columns, competitions to win cars, holidays and cash star prizes. Editorial columns are often over-opinionated and draw on the emotions of the reader. For this reason, the tabloids are sometimes known as the gutter press (something cheap and unpleasant) by the broadsheets. Rivalry between the tabloids is intense and often political. The Sun and The Mirror, for example, are in direct competition, and their political affiliations are evident. The circulation war is very important to the tabloid press because they depend on mass circulation in order to keep their prices down. Tabloid newspapers often cost half the price of broadsheets.

7 Relaciona las palabras de una columna con las palabras de la otra para formar expresiones relacionadas con la prensa. Haz esta actividad sin mirar el texto, y luego consúltalo para comprobar si tus respuestas son correctas.

home	press
mass	affiliation
leader	news
quality	war
front	page
political	column
circulation	circulation
direct	column
gossip	competition



6 Indica si cada una de las siguientes frases corresponde a un periódico de tipo **broadsheet** o de tipo **tabloid**.

- 1 They are printed on bigger pieces of paper.
- 2 They provide detailed information about world events.
- 3 They sell more copies.
- 4 The most important news is usually on the front page.
- 5 They have lots of quizzes, games and competitions.
- 6 They are more expensive.
- 7 They don't take very long to read.
- 8 Details of someone's personal life are given more space than real news.

8 Ahora completa las frases siguientes con las expresiones de la actividad 7.

- 1 In the UK press, news about Britain is in the section of the newspaper.
- 2 If you want to read in-depth news, you should read the
- 3 In the tabloid press, the most important news is not necessarily on the
- 4 Newspapers will try all kinds of advertising campaigns in the
- 5 Different newspapers have different, depending on which party they support.
- 6 Stories about film stars and society celebrities appear in the
- 7 The is where the editor gets the opportunity to put forward his or her opinions.

② 8A | Breaking news

VOCABULARY: newspapers

1 Complete the text with words from the box.

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

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

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



2 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

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

LISTENING

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

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

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

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

- The World Bank.
- Australia.
- Some TV channels.
- Joseph E Stiglitz.
- The Pentagon.
- Wall Street.

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

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

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

(Straightforward INT.)

1 Match the news stories (1-6) with the headlines (a-f). Compare with a partner.

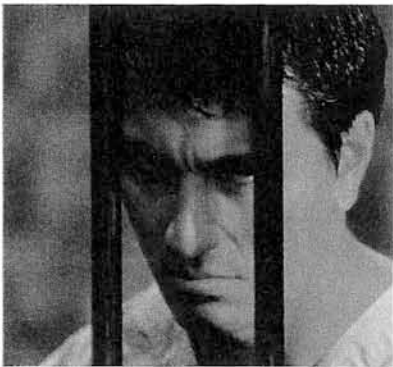
News in brief

1

A television set was stolen from a Liverpool police station, while police officers were out fighting crime.

2

Fugitive James Sanders, who escaped from jail in 1975, was arrested in Texas after ringing the FBI to ask if he was still on its 'wanted' list.



3

An 85-year-old man was stopped and escorted off the M4 motorway by the traffic police because he was riding in a wheelchair. The wheelchair was being pushed along the slow lane by his 65-year-old son.

4

Burglar Frank Gort broke down in court and cried when he was sentenced to seven years in jail, claiming it was his unlucky number. An understanding judge in San Antonio Texas took pity and gave him eight years instead.



5

Police cars were involved in a dramatic chase after a notice was spotted in the back window of a car saying, 'Help us, we have been kidnapped'. It had been put there by four unhappy children who didn't want to go on holiday with their parents.



6

Prison authorities in New Zealand have been embarrassed by the escape of convicted thief Cass Mei, who managed to run faster than guards at the prison hospital. He was being treated for asthma and a dislocated knee.

a

DON'T ASK

b

POLICE THEFT

e

**UNFIT
TO GUARD**

c

KIDNAPPED

f

KIND JUDGE

d

SLOW LANE

Which stories do you like best?

2 Complete the sentences using highlighted words from the stories in Exercise 1.

- Police officers* are people who fight crime and try to catch criminals.
- _____ are people who patrol roads and motorways.
- People on a _____ have committed crimes but haven't been arrested yet.
- A _____ is someone who sentences criminals in court.
- A _____ is someone who has stolen something and has been sentenced in court.
- A _____ is someone who has escaped from jail and is hiding from the police.

3 Use these words from the stories in Exercise 1 to complete three more news stories

arrested burglar chase court escorted stolen thief traffic police

ONE DRINK TOO MANY

A (1) *thief* who stole a bottle of whisky from a supermarket was (2) _____ for shoplifting when he went back for a bottle of Coke.

BOY RACER

Police cars were involved in a dramatic (3) _____ when an 18-year-old, driving his parents' new car, reached 160 kilometres per hour before he was stopped by (4) _____ and (5) _____ off the motorway.

SHOE REVENGE

During divorce proceedings, a woman told the (6) _____ that one shoe of every pair she owned had been (7) _____ from her house. She suspected that the (8) _____ was her husband, who was angry after she had sold the personalised registration number of his Ferrari.

St's book

New Isde Out INT.

Passives

be + past participle

It had been done.

It was done.

It was being done.

It has been done.

It is done.

It is being done.

It is going to be done.

It will be done.

- 1 Rewrite the following in the passive to recreate sentences from the news stories on page 62. Make the underlined words or phrases the subject of the passive verb.

- a) Someone stole a television set. *A television set was stolen.*
- b) Someone was treating him for asthma. *He ...*
- c) Someone has kidnapped us. *We ...*
- d) Four unhappy children had put it there. *It ...*

How is the passive formed? Find other examples of passive structures in the same news stories on page 62.

- 2 Look at your sentences (a–d) above. Tick the following explanations if you think they are correct.

- a) In sentences *a, b, c* and *d* the object of the active verb has become the subject of the passive verb.
- b) In sentences *a, b* and *c* the 'doer' of the action (= the agent) is either unknown, unimportant or obvious.
- c) In sentence *d* the 'doer' of the action (= the agent) is mentioned after the verb using *by*.

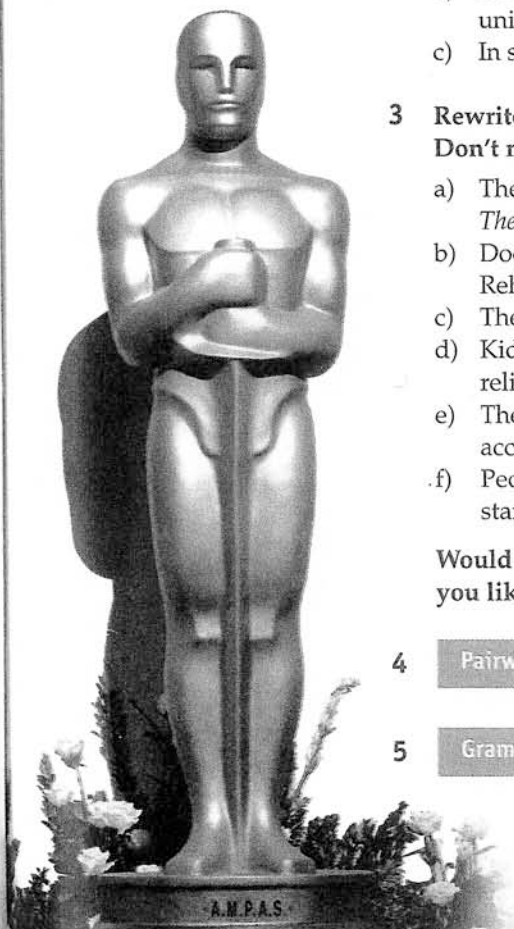
- 3 Rewrite these newspaper extracts in the passive to make them sound more natural. Don't mention the agent.

- a) The Oscar committee has announced the Oscar nominations.
The Oscar nominations have been announced.
- b) Doctors are treating the troubled film star for 'exhaustion' at Meadows Rehabilitation Centre in Arizona.
- c) The record company has released the singer's long-awaited album to rave reviews.
- d) Kidnappers released the hostages last night and they are on their way home to their relieved families.
- e) The central bank will reduce interest rates by 1% before the end of the year according to most financial observers.
- f) People have accused the fashion industry of encouraging young girls to go on starvation diets.

Would you want to read more about any of the stories above? What sort of topics do you like reading about in the newspaper?

- 4 Pairwork Student A: page 118 Student B: page 123

- 5 Grammar Extra 7 page 138. Read the explanations and do the exercises.



New Inside Out - INT Sts Book

Reading & Listening

1 Match each photo (a-f) with an appropriate newspaper headline (1-6).

a) 2 b) ...



1 **PEACE
TALKS END
IN ROW**

2 **MINISTER
QUITS IN
MISSING CASH
PROBE**

3 **FREAK
STORM HITS
HARVEST**

4 **SCHOOL BARS
NOSE-RING GIRL**

5 **JOBLESS
FIGURES
SOAR**

6 **LOTTERY
OCTOGENARIAN
TO WED**

What do you think each news item is about? Which story would you read first?

2 Find an underlined headline word in Exercise 1 that has the same meaning as the phrases below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| a) has severely damaged <i>hits</i> | f) financial |
| b) is going to marry | g) has excluded |
| c) has resigned | h) the unemployed |
| d) an argument | i) an investigation |
| e) have increased significantly | j) negotiations |

Are there any similar stories in the news today?

3 2.22 Listen and match the radio news items (a-f) with the headlines (1-6) in Exercise 1.

a) 2 b) ...

4 Work with a partner and complete the task.

- Write a radio news story based on one of the following three headlines (a-c).
 - Invent any extra information you need.
 - Broadcast your news to the rest of the class.
- a) FANS BARRED FROM WORLD CUP FINAL
b) TEACHER QUILTS IN EXAM ROW
c) FAMILIES HIT AS HOUSE PRICES SOAR

READING

6

1 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1



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

2

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

3

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

4

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

5

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



35 I can talk about crime

A What is crime?

Crime is activity which is against the law: for example, if you steal someone's property, you are committing a crime and breaking the law. Some offences are only minor, e.g. illegal parking, but for more serious and especially violent crimes, e.g. killing or attacking someone, a person could go to prison for a long time.

Spotlight crime

The noun **crime** can be countable and uncountable.

There are many victims of violent crime (v).
It is a crime (c) to avoid paying tax.

Glossary

against the law	• against the rules of a country. SYN illegal . OPP legal .
steal sth PR stole	• take sth belonging to sb else without permission.
PP stolen	
property	• sth that belongs to you (e.g. a computer, jewellery).
commit a crime	• do sth illegal.
break the law	• do sth illegal/against the law. OPP obey the law .
offence	• an illegal activity. SYN crime . (The person is an offender / a criminal.)
minor	• not important. OPP serious .
violent	• using force to hurt sb physically. violence N.
kill sb	• make sb die.
attack sb	• start fighting or hurting sb.
go to prison	• go to a place where criminals have to stay after committing a crime. SYN go to jail .

1 Circle the verbs below. Don't circle the other words.

offence minor kill violent law steal crime prison commit illegal
serious attack criminal offend obey

2 Is the meaning the same or different? Write S or D.

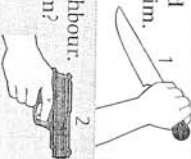
- steal | take something belonging to someone without permission **S**
1 illegal | against the law **S**
2 an offence | a crime **S**
3 legal | illegal **D**
4 kill someone | attack someone **S**
5 criminal | offender **S**
6 commit a crime | break the law **S**
7 prison | jail **S**
8 minor crime | serious crime **D**

3 Complete the sentences using a word from the box. Put the verbs in the correct form.

- violent serious against break property steal jail minor violence go ✓ attack
- She did something terrible, and I heard that she **went** to prison.
1 There is a lot of _____ in the centre of town at night.
2 A group of boys _____ the man, but fortunately he wasn't badly hurt.
3 The young man _____ my bike and sold it in the market.
4 _____ was stolen from several houses in the street last night.
5 It was a very _____ crime; several people had to go to hospital.
6 He committed a _____ crime, and he'll probably go to _____ for a long time.
7 I've never _____ the law.
8 He parked in the wrong place; it was only a _____ offence, but it's still _____ the law.

B Types of crime

Crime	The crime of ...	Verb	Criminal
theft	... taking something which belongs to someone else without permission.	He steals cars and sells them.	thief
robbery	... stealing from a person or place, often using violence.	They were planning to rob the bank.	robber
burglary	... entering a building illegally and stealing things from it.	They broke into the house and stole some jewellery.	burglar
shoplifting	... stealing things from a shop.	She stole a skirt from the supermarket.	shoplifter
mugging	... attacking someone in a public place in order to steal from them.	He mugged people for their money late at night.	mugger
assault	... hurting someone physically.	He assaulted/attacked a man. He stabbed him.	attacker
murder	... killing someone deliberately (= you wanted or planned to do it)	He murdered his neighbour. Why did he shoot him?	murderer



Spotlight: steal and rob

You **steal** money or things, but you **rob** a person or place.
Someone has **stolen** my bike. Thieves **stole** €2000 from the shop.
I was **robbed** at the football match. They **robbed** the museum last night.

5 One word in each sentence is wrong. Cross it out.

- Thieves, robbers, murderers, and burglars all steal property. **Shooting, assaulting, stabbing, and breaking into are all ways of attacking people physically.**
1 Rob, steal, murder, and attacker are all verbs. **Mugging, assault, shoplifting, and murder are all acts of violence.**
2 Theft, mug, robbery, and assault are all crimes. **Mugger, shoplifter, thief, and burglary are all criminals.**

6 Complete the sentences.

- The thief **stole** \$1000.
1 Two robbers _____ into the museum and _____ three paintings. A guard tried to stop them, but one robber had a knife and _____ him in the chest.
2 The driver killed a man, but it wasn't murder, because he didn't do it _____.
3 Someone _____ me on the way home last night. He had a gun and said he would _____ me if I didn't give him money and my mobile phone. It was horrible.
4 He will be in prison for the rest of his life for _____ his wife. He bought a gun and _____ her while she was asleep.
5 A _____ broke into our house and took our jewellery and cameras.
6 The three men _____ that bank because it was in a very quiet area.

7 Test yourself. Look at the crimes, and cover the other three columns. Can you remember the meanings and the verbs?