



Evidence Openness Main Points Knowledge of Subject “W”s Self Examination
Task 1. Choose suitable headlines for paragraphs.

We present seven steps to help you judge the quality of news reporting:

Step One: _____

Be able to recognize and re-state the main points of the story. An intelligent news consumer asks: What are the facts and how are they presented?

Step Two: _____

Examine the evidence. How has the reporter confirmed the evidence? Is there a video you can trust? Is there a paper trail -- documents to prove what happened?

Step Three: Sources

Consider the sources of the story. Are they named or not identified in the story?

Step Four: _____

What is the transparency level - the level of openness - in the news organization? Where did they get their information?

Step Five: _____

Is there something to provide context, such as background information or history? Does the reporter have a command of the subject of the report?

Step Six: The Five _____

Are important pieces of information missing? Does the report answer the questions: what happened? Where, when and why did it happen? Who was involved?

Step Seven: _____

Are you open to fairness? As a news consumer, you must know yourself. Do you have opinions or beliefs that could influence your judgment?

Perhaps step seven is the most important of the seven steps. Ask yourself: Are you more likely to believe a story if it confirms your pre-existing beliefs? That is called confirmation bias. Confirmation bias is a sort of blindness that leads news consumers to seek out information they WANT to be true. A smart news consumer seeks out information from multiple sources, weighing the reputation of each source, and comparing their coverage. Using these seven steps, a reader or listener can decide the quality and truthfulness of news reports.



BAKER ST.

English course

Task 2. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first, using the word in bold.

1 The prisoner was released. (set) The prisoner was set free.

2 She wouldn't allow me to stay out late. (give)

She wouldn't _____ to stay out late.

3 He blamed me for the accident. (put)

He _____ for the accident.

4 He is always making jokes about his little sister. (take)

He doesn't _____ his sister _____.

5 What you wear can really change how you feel. (make)

What you wear can really _____ how you feel.

6 They started arguing almost immediately. (got)

They almost _____ immediately.

7 Have you decided when you are getting married yet? (set)

Have you _____ for the wedding yet?

8 You should take advantage of the nice weather and get outside more. (make)

You should _____ of the nice weather and get outside more.

Task 3. Make ten expressions by matching a verb with a word or phrase on the right side. The verbs on the left can be used more than once.

- | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|
| • do | _____ an effort |
| • get | _____ no notice |
| • give | _____ room |
| • have | _____ someone a call |
| • make | _____ someone a favour |
| • put | _____ someone a lift |
| • set | _____ something in common |
| • take | _____ something into practice |
| | _____ yourself a goal |
| | _____ upset |



Task 4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the expressions in Task 3.

- 1 When she heard the news, she got up and started crying, - we both _____.
- 2 We found we had _____ -we both grew up in the same small town.
3. My car has broken down. Can you _____?
- 4 Let's talk later. Let me have your number and I'll _____ this evening.
- 5 You really need to _____. If you don't try harder, you won't succeed.
- 6 Can you _____ so I can sit down too, please?
- 7 I've _____ of being able to run five kilometres by the summer. I think I'll be able to manage it by then.
- 8 _____ of what he said, he didn't mean it.
- 9 Can you _____ and lend me £10? I've left my purse at home.
- 10 It sounds like a good idea. We'll have to see if it works when you _____.

Task 5. Complete the sentences using the correct words below.

be infinitive tenses get gerund noun

1. We use 'Used To + ' to talk about something that was true in the past but not now.
2. We use '..... Used To' to say something is normal for us, or that we are accustomed to it.
3. We use '..... Used To' to talk about the process of something becoming normal for us.
4. 'Be Used To' and 'Get Used To' are always followed by a or a
5. 'Be Used To' and 'Get Used To' can be used with all



Task 6. Complete the sentences below circling the correct answer.

1. When I was a child, I didn't use to like / didn't use to be liking vegetables.
2. It took me a long time to be used to working / to get used to working night shifts.
3. Maria isn't used to live / isn't used to living with people. She's finding it quite tough.
4. Jim used to be / is used to be a lawyer. Now he's a professional boxer.
5. I am getting used to drive / am getting used to driving on the left side of the road.
6. Be careful of the dog. He didn't use to / isn't used to children.
7. Jerry didn't used to be / didn't use to be interested in dinosaurs. Now he's fascinated by them.
8. Sara has been widowed for over 30 years, so she is used to be / is used to being alone.
9. When I moved to India, I found it hard to be used to eating / to get used to eating spicy food.
10. I lived in England for 10 years, so I am used to / used to wet weather.

