



Television and radio, newspapers and magazines, books



1. Read this information from a TV awards website. Match the names of the programmes with their explanations. Write A–F in the gaps.

A Comedy
D Reality TV

B Current affairs programme
E Soap opera

C Drama series
F Documentary

AWARDS CATEGORIES

1. B — A programme which consists of an analysis of recent events.
2. ____ — A programme whose aim is humorous.
3. ____ — Episodes are broadcast throughout the year, with one or more each week. The story and characters develop from one to the next.
4. ____ — A factual programme giving information about one subject area.
5. ____ — There are several with the characters and setting but the storylines stand alone and are concluded at the end of each episode.
6. ____ — A group of people are put without a script in a particular situation to see what happens.

2. Listen to three people talking about their favourite TV programmes. What kind of programmes are they? 15

Speaker 1: _____

Speaker 2: _____

Speaker 3: _____

3. Does your favourite TV programme fit into one of the categories in 1? Tick the expressions below you could use to talk about it.

It makes me laugh.

It's really good drama.

It's so entertaining.

I love the characters.

The acting is brilliant.

The plots are good.

The storylines are gripping.

It's quite compelling.

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4. Decide if these nouns go with TV, radio or both. Write them in the correct place in the circles.

repeats • channel • screen • disc jockey • set • highlights • station • remote control • studio • aerial

1. TV	2. RADIO

5. Complete the gaps with a word from the box.

heard • saw • listened to • looked at • read about • watched

1. I turned round and suddenly _____ Abby standing in the doorway.
2. Sadie always _____ music while she was working.
3. Tim _____ the map to see where they were.
4. I _____ an advert in the newspaper yesterday for a course in jewellery-making.
5. I _____ the sound of a motorbike coming down the road. It was Mark.
6. Kate stood by the window and _____ her children playing in the snow.
7. I _____ Johnny Depp's new film in a magazine.

Vocabulary note

We can **see** things without trying: I saw Ruth when I was in the supermarket. When we **look at**, **watch** or **read about** something, we make an effort: She looked at the clock to see what the time was.

We **watch** things for a period of time and they are usually moving or changing: I spent Saturday afternoon watching Jake play football.

We **hear** things without trying, but when we **listen to** something we make an effort: We stopped playing when we heard the whistle. I like to listen to the radio on Sunday mornings.

6. What does see mean in these sentences? Match sentences 1–3 with A–C.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. I want to see how they'll react. | A to meet |
| 2. I'm seeing her at ten. | B to understand |
| 3. I don't see what you mean. | C to find out |

"Doing ordinary things in an extraordinary way"

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7. **COMMON EXPRESSIONS:** There are lots of words which make expressions with newspaper or magazine. Some go before the noun and some go after. Which words can be used only with newspaper (mark them N) or only with magazine (mark them M)? Some can be used with both (mark them NM).

daily _____	local _____	today's _____	_____ advertisement	_____ editor
fashion _____	monthly _____	_____ report	_____ article	
travel _____	glossy _____	_____ editorial	_____ headline	
morning _____	women's _____	_____ cover		
gossip _____	tabloid _____			

8. Some verbs are often found in newspaper reports. Decide which verb fits best in each gap.

FESTIVAL LOSES MONEY

The company Musicfest (1) C that the two-day concert they organised at the weekend attracted far fewer fans than they had (2) _____. They had (3) _____ to raise £20,000 for charity, but Chris Powell, the finance director, (4) _____ that they had actually lost money. He (5) _____ the bad weather but also (6) _____ that the local newspaper had not promoted the festival as they had (7) _____. He (8) _____ the fact that one act was cancelled at the last minute, but he (9) _____ that another well-known performer had only played for ten minutes because of a dispute over pay. He (10) _____ to fans to attend the next one-day concert, which will take place in September.

1. A proposed B described C announced
2. A expected B warned C prepared
3. A cared B hoped C believed
4. A expressed B offered C admitted
5. A suggested B blamed C accused
6. A claimed B advised C predicted
7. A declared B emphasised C promised
8. A apologised B disapproved C regretted
9. A refused B denied C opposed
10. A appealed B demanded C threatened

9. Write these books in the correct category.

biography • atlas • guidebook • cookery book • poetry book • detective story • science fiction novel • diary • textbook • encyclopedia • thriller • ghost story

Reference: _____

Fiction: _____

Non-fiction: _____

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10. Quickly read this extract from a book. Do not worry about words you do not understand. What kind of book do you think it is from? Choose from the list in 9.

The bathroom door was open and I stepped back into the shadows as footsteps came running out of my room. A torch flashed in the corridor. "Roberto! Agostino!" Somebody went hurtling past and flung himself down the stairs. I had a brief glimpse of a short, angry figure. Then a door opened along the corridor, near the red glow of the window. I peered out and caught sight of the silhouette of a man hurrying down the corridor towards me. As he passed me, he switched on a torch and, in the reflected light from the walls, I made out the features of Roberto.

11. You may not understand every word when you are reading. There are four words/expressions in the extract which mean see or look. Underline them. Now read the extract again. Is it easier to understand?

12. Here are some more words often used in fiction. There is an odd one out in each group. Which one is it? Why?

- | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|
| 1. notice | glimpse | breathe |
| 2. smell | gaze | wink |
| 3. spot | sniff | view |
| 4. stroke | witness | stare |
| 5. observe | overhear | glance |

13. Choose the correct word in these definitions.

- ____ writes any kind of book. ____ writes fiction. ____ writes in newspapers and magazines. ____ writes poetry, sometimes in verses which rhyme.
A An author B A journalist C A novelist D A poet
- You keep books from _____ for only a short while but you buy them from _____.
A a bookshop B a library
- You _____ books from libraries. Libraries _____ them to you.
A borrow B lend
- Real people have _____. People in books, plays or films are called _____.
A personalities B characters

14. Read this review and choose the correct words.

My (1) favourite/best thriller from the (2) novelist / journalist Hammond Innes is (3) called / named "The Angry Mountain". This is the book that really got me interested in reading when I was young and I will always (4) remember / remind it for that. It's a great example of adventure (5) non-fiction / fiction. The story is so well-written you feel as though you are in the same room as the (6) characters / personalities and the (7) relationships / relatives between them are brilliantly developed. It is now out of print but you may be able to (8) borrow / lend it from a (9) library / bookshop if you (10) request / ask it. Hammond Innes puts together a tightly-written story which is a thoroughly (11) entertaining / entertained read. It's a book you will not be able to put down until you have finished the last (12) chapter / verse.

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EXAM PRACTICE

READING Part 1

You are going to read part of a novel. For questions 1-4, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

The whole night sky seemed on fire. The headlights of a car stabbed the countryside on the road to Avin. It stopped, then the headlights went out. A door closed in the stillness of the villa below me. My muscles tensed. I thought I heard the creak of a stair board, and suddenly I knew someone was coming up the stairs, coming to my room. I swung the shutters shut and moved towards the door, palms of my hands sweating and the metal of the torch I held felt slippery. But the weight of it was comforting.

I stood with my head pressed close to the panelling of the door, listening. There was somebody outside now. I couldn't hear him, but I sensed him there. Very quietly the key was turned in the lock. I stiffened and then stepped back, so that I should be behind the door when it opened. I couldn't see it, but I felt the handle turning. My hand, which was touching the woodwork of the door, was pressed back as the door was opened. I grasped the heavy torch, raising it ready to strike out. But before I could hit him, the man was past me and in the corridor.

I slipped out into the passage, the sound of my movement lost in the deep pile of the carpet. A faint red glow showed through a window at the far end of the corridor. I reached the dark shaft of the stairs and hesitated because the villa was all silent and still, knowing that the sound of my own footsteps on the stairs would draw attention to myself.

And as I stood there, hesitating, there was a sudden shout from my room: "Roberto! Agostino!" The bathroom was right opposite the head of the stairs. The door was open and I stepped back into the shadows. Footsteps came running out of my room. A torch flashed in the corridor. "Roberto! Agostino!" Somebody went hurtling past and flung himself down the stairs. I had a brief glimpse of a short, angry figure. Then a door opened along the corridor, near the red glow of the window. I peered out and caught sight of the silhouette of a man hurrying down the corridor towards me. As he passed me, he switched on a torch and, in the reflected light from the walls, I made out the features of Roberto.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. How did the writer feel after the car arrived?</p> <p>A relieved</p> <p>B anxious</p> <p>C confident</p> <p>D disappointed</p> <p>2. The writer positioned himself behind the door so that he could</p> <p>A see what was happening in the room</p> <p>B prevent the man from opening the door</p> <p>C escape quickly if he needed to</p> <p>D attack the man if he entered</p> | <p>3. Why didn't the writer go down the stairs immediately?</p> <p>A He knew the man was following him</p> <p>B He thought someone might hear him</p> <p>C He wasn't sure if that was the way out</p> <p>D He was afraid of falling in the dark</p> <p>4. How did the writer recognise Roberto?</p> <p>A He shone a torch at his face</p> <p>B The light from the window lit him up</p> <p>C Roberto's torch gave enough light to see clearly</p> <p>D Roberto's face was in a mirror on the wall</p> |
|--|---|



Phrasal verbs: Get



1. Read the sentences below. Try to work out the meaning of the phrasal verbs in bold.

1. We thought it would be a difficult problem to solve, but in the end we **got (a)round** it.
2. I had almost no money when I was a student, but I managed to **get by** on very little.
3. After Peter had made several unsuccessful attempts to **get through**, he asked the operator to connect him.
4. I managed to **get away from** the office just before the rush hour started.
5. I was really ill with flu last month, but I've **got over** it now.
6. This grey, wet weather really **gets me down**.
7. Tamsin is a good speaker who always **gets her message across**.
8. Nobody saw who smashed the window, so the boys **got away with** it.
9. I've been meaning to tidy the garage for some time, but I'm busy and I never seem to **get (a)round to** it.
10. If I can think of a reason to **get out of** the meeting tonight, I will.

2. Complete the table below, using one of the meanings in the box. Look back at the sentences again.

avoid • overcome • contact by phone • have time for • depress • leave • escape
unpunished • recover from • ~~explain clearly~~ • survive

	Particle	Use	Meaning
GET	across	get a message across	explain clearly
	(a)round	get (a)round a problem	
	away from	get away from a place	
	away with	get away with a crime	
	by	get by (on little money)	
	down	bad weather gets me down	
	out of	get out of a commitment	
	over	get over an illness	
	(a)round to	get round to doing something	
	through	get through to someone on the phone	