WORD FORMATION 2

A- Read the text. Use the word given in CAPITALS to from a word that fits the gap.

THE MEDIA COMMENTATOR

A live broadcast of any public event, such as a space (1).....(FLY) or sporting occasion, is almost (2).....(VARIABLE) accompanied by the thoughts of a commentator. This may be on television, along with the relevant pictures, or (3).....(ALTERNATE) on radio. The technique involved differs between the two media, with radio broadcasters needing to be more explicit and (4).....(DESCRIBE) because of the (5).....(ABSENT) of visual information. TV commentators do not need to paint a picture for their audience; instead their various (6).....(OBSERVE) should add to the images that are already there. There will sometimes be silences and pauses in TV commentary, although these are becoming (7).....(INCREASE) rare. Both types of commentator should try to be informative, but should avoid sounding (8)..... (OPINION).

In sports commentary, (9).....(FAIR) and impartiality to both sides is vital, but spontaneity and (10).....(ENTHUSE) are valued by those watching or listening. Sports commentators usually broadcast live in an essentially unscripted way, although they may refer to previously prepared materials such as sports statistics. Because of the (11).....(PREDICT) nature of live events, thorough preparation in advance is vital. The internet has helped enormously with this aspect of the job. Anyone interested in becoming a commentator should have excellent organisational skills, the willingness to work (12).....(REGULAR) hours and a strong voice.