

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

ЖИТОМИРСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ ІВАНА  
ФРАНКА

КАФЕДРА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ТА ПРИКЛАДНОЇ ЛІНГВІСТИКИ

**ОКСАНА КОДУБОВСЬКА**

## **THE MEDIA**

*(методичні матеріали до самостійної та індивідуальної роботи*

*студентів 4 курсу з навчальної дисципліни*

*Практичний курс англійської мови)*

**ЖИТОМИР**

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Кодубовська Оксана Олександрівна

THE MEDIA. Методичні матеріали до самостійної та індивідуальної роботи студентів 4 курсу з навчальної дисципліни “Практичний курс англійської мови”. Житомир, 2022. 41 С.

Методичні матеріали до самостійної та індивідуальної роботи студентів 4 курсу з навчальної дисципліни “Практичний курс англійської мови” укладено для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти галузі знань 03 Гуманітарні науки, спеціальності і035.041 Філологія (германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська) денної та заочної форми навчання.

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## ЗМІСТ

1. Пояснювальна записка
2. Перелік питань і тем для самостійного опрацювання та індивідуального виконання
3. Понятійний апарат тем
4. Перелік видів роботи з рекомендаціями щодо їх проведення
5. Перелік літератури для самостійного опрацювання тем
6. Завдання для модульних контрольних робіт, самоконтролю, тести
7. Рекомендована література (базова та допоміжна)

## 1. ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Навчальна дисципліна “Практичний курс англійської мови” (VII – VIII семестри) для підготовки здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти відповідає освітньо-професійній (науковій) програмі Англійська мова та література (переклад включно) посідає провідне місце в системі підготовки майбутнього фахівця з англійської мови.

**Метою** вивчення навчальної дисципліни “Практичний курс англійської мови” є формування комунікативних, лінгвістичних та професійних компетентностей студентів, автоматизування навичок вимови, читання, структурного оформлення мови в усній і письмовій формі.

Основними **завданнями** вивчення навчальної дисципліни “Практичний курс англійської мови” є:

- розвинути комунікативне спілкування англійською мовою в межах тем, що вивчаються;
- розвинути у студентів уміння читати, переказувати та реферувати англійськомовні газетні та журнальні матеріали в межах тем, що вивчаються;
- засвоїти певний обсяг соціокультурних знань за рахунок читання відповідних текстів, перегляду художніх фільмів, застосування ілюстративного матеріалу;
- навчити студентів вбачати в іноземній мові засіб одержання, розширення і поглиблення системних фахових знань, а також засіб самостійного підвищення своєї професійної кваліфікації.

**Програмні результати навчання:** вільно спілкуватись іноземною мовою усно та письмово; використовувати лексику в різних контекстах; будувати зв’язне висловлення у процесі комунікації; ефективно працювати з інформацією; вміти створювати усні та письмові тексти різних жанрів і стилів іноземною мовою; аналізувати твори зарубіжної художньої літератури для перекладу рідною та іноземною мовами в межах тем, що вивчаються; обговорювати матеріали, які були прочитані або прослухані; здійснювати лінгвістичний аналіз текстів різних стилів і жанрів; знати соціокультурний

аспект мовних явищ, що є предметом вивчення; виявляти типові помилки і здійснювати їх систематизацію; володіти навичками усного та письмового перекладу текстів різних стилів і жанрів з іноземної мови на українську, редагувати та інтерпретувати їх на професійному рівні.

## **2. ПЕРЕЛІК ПИТАНЬ І ТЕМ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОГО ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ ТА ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНОГО ВИКОНАННЯ**

Тема 1. Преса в США, Великобританії, Україні.

Тема 2. Газети Великобританії, США і України.

Тема 3. Структура газет.

Тема 4. Радіо та телебачення в США, Великобританії, Україні.

Тема 5. Телепрограми і радіопередачі.

Тема 6. Головні телекомпанії і радіостанції в США, Великобританії, Україні.

### **3. ПОНЯТІЙНИЙ АПАРАТ ТЕМИ**

*Тема 1.* Преса в Великобританії, США і України. Серйозна та таблоїдна преса в Великобританії. Маніпулятивна журналістика. Структура газет. Газети та журнали в США. Преса в Україні

*Тема 2.* Радіо та телебачення в Великобританії, США і України. Телепрограми і радіопередачі в США. Українське телебачення. Витоки британського телебачення.

## **4. ПЕРЕЛІК ВИДІВ РОБОТИ З РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЯМИ ЩОДО ЇХ ПРОВЕДЕННЯ**

Самостійної та індивідуальна робота студентів 4 курсу є невід'ємною складовою вивчення навчальної дисципліни *Практичний курс англійської мови*. Робота здійснюється за наступними напрямками:

- підготовки теоретичних питань;
- конспектування автентичних підручників;
- написання статті;
- підготовка мультимедійних презентацій;
- підготовка до підсумкових модульних робіт (ПМР), заліку та екзамену.

### ***Алгоритм підготовки теоретичних питань***

- Визначте питання для підготовки.
- Опрацюйте джерела, зазначені в списку літератури (основна, допоміжна). Підберіть самостійно джерела, які можуть бути використані під час підготовки.
  - Визначте основні поняття теми, які ви маєте засвоїти.
  - Для кращого засвоєння матеріалу занотуйте інформацію, яку ви прочитали
    - Підберіть ілюстративний матеріал до теми.
    - Визначте проблеми в опрацьованому матеріалі, які ви недостатньо зрозуміли. З цими питаннями ви зможете звернутися на консультації до викладача.
  - Залучіть додатковий матеріал для відповіді (презентації PowerPoint, автентичні відео і т. ін.).
  - Перевірте засвоєний матеріал, відповідаючи на тестові запитання та виконуючи практичні завдання.

### ***Алгоритм конспектування автентичних підручників***

- Прочитайте запропонований автентичний підручник;
- Випишіть поняття, що вживаються. Користуючись словниками випишіть їх визначення та переклад;
- Зробіть нотатки прочитаного;
- Підберіть ілюстративний матеріал;
- Перекажіть автентичний текст, використовуючи власні нотатки.



### *Алгоритм написання статті*

- Визначте тему для статті;
- Запишіть основні поняття теми;
- Складіть план;
- Опишіть ситуацію, подію ітд.
- Представте свою власну думку з приводу поставленої теми;
- Поясніть свою точку зору;
- Запропонуйте практичні поради;
- Підведіть підсумок всіх аргументів та думок;

### *Алгоритм підготовки мультимедійних презентацій*

- Оберіть тему для презентації;
- Визначте ключові поняття теми;
- Складіть план;
- Визначте кількість слайдів та ключові аспекти до кожного з них;
- Знайдіть інформацію для кожного з слайдів та доберіть ілюстративний матеріал;
- Підготуйте виступ.

### *Алгоритм підготовки до підсумкових модульних робіт (ПМР), заліку та екзамену*

- Ознайомтесь з переліком питань та завдань, які виносяться до ПМР, заліків та екзаменів;
- Оберіть підручники, інструктивно-методичні матеріали, які допоможуть при підготовці;
- Перегляньте зміст кожного питання, використовуючи власні конспекти та підручники;
- Визначить перелік питань, які потребують поглибленого вивчення (опрацювання допоміжної літератури);
- Перевірте засвоєний матеріал, відповідаючи на тестові запитання та виконуючи практичні завдання.
-

## **5. ПЕРЕЛІК ЛІТЕРАТУРИ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОГО ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ ТЕМ**

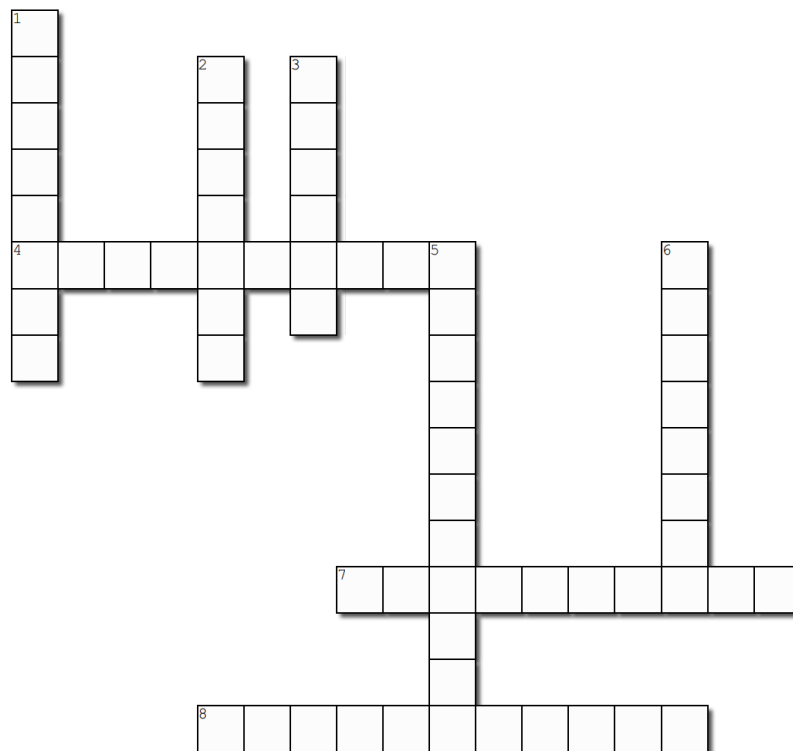
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**PART A**  
**THE PRESS**

**Consult the dictionary and find definitions for the italic words.**

- Was it a *tabloid* or *broadsheet* newspaper?
- What was the *lead story* about? Report the main points to your partner.
- What was the *headline* on the front page?
- Was the report *sensational* or factual?
- Were there any *scandal* or *gossip* reports?
- Does this newspaper have a large *circulation*?
- Which *section* of the newspaper did you read in most detail?
- Sections: national news, international news, local news, social events, crime reports, sports, the classifieds, *editorials*, reader comments, entertainment.

**Complete the crossword puzzle below.**



**Across**

4. an article in a newspaper presenting the opinion of the editor

7. a newspaper printed on large sheets of paper
8. the distribution of newspapers or magazines among readers

**Down**

1. the title on the front page of a newspaper
2. a newspaper printed on small sheets of paper
3. articles about other people's private lives
5. shocking and exciting articles
6. a heading in a newspaper for stories

**Read the statements and decide whether they are true (T) or false (F). Say why the false statements are false.**

The British newspapers are divided into three groups

True

False

The quality papers are smaller in size

True

False

There are shorter articles and a lot of pictures in tabloids

True

False

Sunday papers are large and national

True

False

Tabloids publish articles about health and education

True

False

Most daily newspapers are of the "quality" rather than the "popular" variety.

True

False

Newspaper columnists write regularly on specific subjects, such as politics, sports, business and private emotional problems.

True

False

The term *red top* refers to tabloids with red nameplates, such as *the Sun*, the *Daily Mirror* and the *Daily Star*.

True

False

News analysts write regularly on specific subjects, such as politics, sports, business and private emotional problems.

True

False

Tabloid newspapers are sometimes pejoratively called rags or the gutter press.

True

False

**How do we call.**

1. Newspapers published every week.

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2. Newspapers published two times a week.

---

3. Newspapers published every day.

---

4. The usual number of copies of a newspaper or magazine that are sold each day, week, etc.

---

5. The way in which the parts of something such as the page of a newspaper are arranged.

---

6. A piece of important or exciting news that is published in one newspaper before other newspapers know about it.

---

7. The group of people who regularly read a particular newspaper, magazine.

---

8. The title of the newspaper that appears on the front page.

---

9. Tabloids that have their mastheads printed in red ink.

---

10. A journalist who writes regular articles for a newspaper or magazine.

---

**Choose the most appropriate answer for each item.**

Is one that attempts to cater to readers who want some entertainment value from their newspaper as well as sufficient coverage of significant news events.

- a) Upmarket
- b) Middle-market
- c) Downmarket

To appeal to the better-educated, higher-income sector of the market.

- a) Upmarket
- b) Middle-market
- c) Downmarket

Cheap in price and low in quality.

- a) Upmarket
- b) Middle-market
- c) Downmarket

Writes regularly on specific subjects, such as politics, sports and business.

- a) Columnists
- b) Editor
- c) Observer

An article in a newspaper that expresses the editor's opinion on a subject of particular interest at the present time.

- a) Scoop
- b) Editorial
- c) Exclusive

Among the serious newspapers that are read on a national scale are:

- a) the York Times, the Wall Street Journal, the Washington Post
- b) the York Times, the Wall Street Journal, the People's Daily World
- c) the York Times, the Wall Street Journal, The New York Daily News

Newspaper columnists write regularly on specific subjects, such as:

- a) politics, sports, business and private emotional problems
- b) politics, sports, business and obituaries
- c) politics, sports, business and editorials

Newspapers are usually simpler in writing style, dominated by pictures, and directed at the more sensational end of the market.

- a) Red top
- b) Black top
- c) Compact

Newspapers concentrate mostly on sensational news, stories of crime, of film and football stars, etc.

- a) Broadsheets
- b) Tabloids

c) Compact

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who answers the questions in an interview.

- a) news analyst
- b) journalist
- c) interviewee

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a method of interviewing or editing of interviews in which the interviewee is made to look foolish or out of touch.

- a) gossip
- b) gotcha journalism
- c) obituary

\_\_\_\_\_ are analytical, serious national daily papers appealing to the more intellectual and professional readership.

- a) quality papers
- b) popular papers
- c) tabloids

\_\_\_\_\_ concentrate on sensational news, stories of crime, of films and football stars, with much less extensive coverage of political news.

- a) headlines
- b) broadsheets
- c) tabloids

An opinion article written by the editor is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) family page
- b) editorial
- c) scoop



A \_\_\_\_\_ is a piece of news published by a newspaper or broadcasts by a television or radio station.

- a) scoop
- b) headline
- c) rag

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a report in a newspaper about the life of someone who has just died.

- a) defamation
- b) comics
- c) obituary

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a published false statement that is damaging to a person's reputation

- a) libel
- b) rumours
- c) entertainment

Newspapers that are serious in nature and give detailed coverage of the week's news are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) feature articles
- b) Sunday newspapers
- c) daily newspapers

The number of people that a newspaper or magazine is regularly sold to is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) A edition
- b) B circulation
- c) C quote

**Use the words in the brackets to form one word that fits in the space.**

1. Newspaper (column) write regularly on specific subjects, such as politics, sports and business.
2. US daily (news) sell over 60 million copies a day.
3. Among the twenty newspapers with the largest (circulate), only two or three regularly feature crime, sex, and scandal.
4. The Washington Post is of national interest too, because it contains full (cover) of the Congress.
5. A serious (public) like the New York Times and a fictional tabloid sold in supermarkets both call themselves newspapers.
6. The connotation of (compression) tablet was soon applied to other small things and to the journalism that condensed stories into a simplified, easily-absorbed format.
7. Tabloids are reportedly prone to create their news if they feel that the subjects cannot, or will not, sue for libel or (defame) of character.
8. Red top newspapers are usually simpler in writing style, dominated by pictures, and directed at the more (sense) end of the market.
9. (Manipulator) of quotes, images, and archive footage is typical in the rigorous editing process, especially for news magazines
10. Quality papers appeal to more intellectual and professional (read).
11. The newspapers with big (circulate) have their offices in London, Manchester, and Glasgow.
12. Quality papers have (length) articles.
13. Tabloids concentrate mainly on (sensation) news.
14. Tabloids give less extensive (cover) of political news.
15. Tabloid newspapers are sometimes (pejorative) called the gutter press.
16. The (interview) looked uninformed about the accident.
17. Journalism needs fewer (column) and more reporters getting out of the office and talking to real people.

18. Quality papers avoid (manipulate) of quotes, images, and archive footage.
19. Newspapers are free to articulate their views in their own (editor) every day.

**Complete the sentences with appropriate word (or words).**

1. There was blanket c\_\_\_\_\_ of the royal divorce.
2. The state n\_\_\_\_\_ reported that three people were killed in the attack.
3. I despair when I read what passes for news in some of the t\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Nothing very n\_\_\_\_\_ happened last week.
5. American Broadcasting Company is a major American television n\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The network still lacked the resources to match the expensive live p\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The first such producer was Walt Disney, whose popular Disneyland anthology series p\_\_\_\_\_ on ABC in 1954
8. The interview will be broadcast during p\_\_\_\_\_.
9. USA Today tops the list of the popular category with a c\_\_\_\_\_ of 2,301,917 newspapers.
10. The l\_\_\_\_\_ of newspapers underwent a lot of changes in the 20th century.
11. Professional designers know how to highlight a specific h\_\_\_\_\_, where to place the images and which f\_\_\_\_\_ to use to make the text easier to read.
12. Within a broad range of definitions, there is general agreement as to what is n\_\_\_\_\_ and what is not.

13. All newspapers are hunting for s\_\_\_\_\_ and exclusive articles to hit the headlines at the time the story b\_\_\_\_\_.

14. Gotcha journalism may also be achieved by m\_\_\_\_\_ an interviewee about which portions of his or her statements will be aired.

**Encircle words related to the media in the crossword puzzle.**

K	J	Z	N	J	F	F	D	S	A	E	Y	W	S	E
W	E	B	M	A	S	S	M	R	F	B	Z	Q	E	W
S	A	N	O	I	T	A	L	U	C	R	I	C	C	A
L	L	K	T	A	B	S	C	A	N	D	A	L	T	T
A	Y	C	S	E	G	Z	B	O	E	Y	A	E	I	S
I	U	C	N	O	R	Q	P	F	V	N	K	Y	O	N
R	G	Y	E	H	D	T	T	I	O	H	M	A	N	L
O	J	X	W	X	E	L	A	I	S	M	K	R	F	T
T	Z	K	S	F	A	N	T	I	Q	S	T	O	A	E
I	G	O	P	F	W	A	I	C	N	R	O	B	R	Q
D	W	K	A	A	S	O	W	L	O	M	L	G	S	E
E	E	I	P	N	E	X	A	P	D	O	E	S	P	X
Q	A	B	E	N	W	F	E	C	I	A	J	N	F	M
B	Q	S	R	Y	E	R	T	D	H	O	E	T	T	E
Z	B	R	O	A	D	S	H	E	E	T	Y	H	B	A

**Match the notion with the Ukrainian equivalent.**

1. broadsheet	a) щоденна газета
2. compact	b) тижневик
3. daily	c) якісна” газета великого формату
4. weekly	d) якісна” газета таблоїдного формату

1. downmarket paper	a) якісний таблоїд
2 upmarket paper	b) сенсаційний таблоїд
3. black top	c) агресивний таблоїд

4. red top	d) помірно агресивний таблоїд
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1. obituaries section	a) світська хроніка
2. gossip section	b) карикатури
3. cartoon section	c) передова стаття
4. editorial	d) некрологи

1. circulation	a) макет
2. layout	b) наклеп
3. defamation	c) тираж
4. libel	d) дискредитація

1. gotcha journalism	a) жовта преса
2. compressed journalism	b) маніпулятивна журналістик
3. junk food news	c) дріб'язкові новини
4. gutter press	d) журналістика, спрощено подає події

**Match the notion with the definition.**

1. circulation	a) the journalist who regularly writes articles on a particular subject
2. editorial	b) the name of the newspaper as it is printed on the front page
3. columnist	c) amount of newspaper copies sold each day
4. nameplate	d) the newspaper article that gives the editor's opinion

1. format	a) the design of the newspaper
2. layout	b) expert who regularly pays attention to particular events

3. commuter	c) a person who travels a long distance to work and back every day
4. observer	d) the way in which a newspaper is produced

1. ad revenue	a) news that has just been printed and often contains the most recent information about something
2. extensive coverage	b) monetary income that individuals and businesses earn from displaying paid advertisements
3. stop press column	c) sheds light upon a wide range of details, ideas, or items
4. hot off the press	d) a space in a newspaper containing last-minute news items usually printed from a fudge

**Match the beginning of the sentences with the ending.**

1. All newspapers are hunting for	a) a simplified, easily-absorbed format.
2. All newspapers reserve a	b) gutter press.
3. Tabloid newspapers are sometimes pejoratively called the	c) stop press column for important stories
4. The “compressed” journalism condensed stories into	d) scoops and exclusive articles to hit the headlines.

1. Gotcha journalism	a) is usually simpler in writing style, dominated by pictures, and directed at the more sensational end of the market.
2. Manipulation of quotes, images, and archive footage	b) is an analytical, serious national daily paper appealing to the more intellectual and professional readership.
3. Red top newspaper	c) may be achieved by misleading the audience about how an expert opinion is acquired.
4. A broadsheet	d) is typical in the rigorous editing process, especially for new magazines.

**Choose the most appropriate answer for each item.**

A scoop is \_\_\_\_\_

- a journalist who does boring work or work that is of low quality.
- an exciting news story which is reported in one newspaper before it appears anywhere else.

In fact, it was the Times that got the \_\_\_\_\_ on the royal birth, announcing it in their Friday edition.

- rag
- scoop

A byline is \_\_\_\_\_

- a title of a paragraph that is not the main title of the article.
- a line at the top of an article giving the author's name.

A masthead is \_\_\_\_\_

- the part at the top of the front page of a newspaper where its name appears in big letters.
- a headline that is sensational and designed to attract readers to the paper.

When Clark's ex-husband got engaged to 20-something dancer from Thailand, it didn't take long to be all over the \_\_\_\_\_.

- tabloids
- broadsheets

The \_\_\_\_\_ under the photo read, 'Jackpot lottery won'.

- caption
- byline

The editor decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the story rather than risk publishing it.

- kill
- break

An obituary is \_\_\_\_\_.

- an article in which someone states their opinion of a film, book, restaurant, etc.

- an account of someone's life and character which is printed in a newspaper soon after they die.

**Complete the sentences with appropriate word (or words).**

- 1 The newspaper my father reads is b\_\_\_\_\_ towards the government.
- 2 It's impossible for a journalist to be o\_\_\_\_\_ about a subject on which he holds a strong opinion.
- 3 The article was c\_\_\_\_\_ because it was too critical of the President.
- 4 Online papers use s\_\_\_\_\_ headlines to make people click on an article and read it.
- 5 The reporter gave an a\_\_\_\_\_ description of events; that's exactly how I remember them.

**Complete the sentences choosing from the words in the square below.**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ were waiting outside the restaurant to photograph the princess.
2. Have you ever written an email to an \_\_\_\_\_, asking for to advice?
3. I'm surprised none of the \_\_\_\_\_ liked the film; I thought it was great!
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ got very excited when the first goal was scored.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ at the scene of the crime gave more details about the murder.
6. The newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ decided not to print the reporter's story because it was too politically sensitive.
7. I've stopped watching that chat show because I can't stand the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Laura writes articles for different newspapers as a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ looked very serious when he announced that the president had been shot.



**Encircle nine people with a media job in the crossword puzzle.**

F	J	U	P	A	P	A	R	A	Z	Z	I	M	T
R	O	O	E	U	Z	V	U	P	L	F	T	N	P
E	U	O	C	O	M	M	E	N	T	A	T	O	R
E	R	S	A	D	R	T	J	U	D	G	E	N	O
L	N	I	G	E	T	Y	T	R	B	O	D	P	S
A	A	D	O	C	I	A	R	Y	A	S	I	Y	E
N	L	E	N	F	L	E	S	F	T	A	T	Y	C
C	I	L	Y	A	X	R	T	E	V	B	O	A	U
E	S	A	C	R	I	T	I	C	S	G	R	L	T
T	T	R	U	A	T	H	I	L	K	G	R	G	O
A	N	O	P	R	E	S	E	N	T	E	R	c	R
A	C	L	T	R	K	M	L	O	I	R	T	u	K
C	N	E	W	S	R	E	A	D	E	R	L	T	Z
X	P	L	E	P	E	P	O	R	T	E	R	T	A

**Match the Ukrainian definition with the notions denoting journalism and journalists.**

*broadcast journalism*

*gotcha journalism*

*cartoonist*

*gutter press*

*columnist*

*junk food news*

*compressed journalism*

*rag*

*editor*

*news analyst*

*editor-in-chief*

*tabloid journalism*

1. Відомий, як творець коміксів, художник коміксів або ілюстратор коміксів, – це художник, який спеціалізується на малюванні карикатур (окремих зображень) або коміксів (послідовних зображень).

2. Область журналістики, яка транслюється новими електронними методами замість старих, таких як друковані газети та плакати. Вона працює

за допомогою радіо (через ефір, кабель та Інтернет), телебачення (через ефір, кабель та Інтернет) та Всесвітньої павутини.

3. Той, хто регулярно пише статті для газети чи журналу.

4. Журналістика, що спрощено подає події.

5. Людина, яка виправляє або змінює текст статті перед друком або людина, яка відповідає за газету або журнал.

6. Редакційний лідер видання, який несе остаточну відповідальність за його діяльність та політику.

7. Принизливий термін, що використовується критиками ЗМІ для опису методів інтерв'ювання, які, як видається, призначені для того, щоб заманити інтерв'юваних у пастку і змусити їх зробити заяви, які завдають шкоди або дискредитують їхню справу, характер, чи репутацію.

8. Газети, які приділяють більше уваги шокуючим історіям про злочини та секс, ніж серйозні питання.

9. Термін для позначення новинних історій, які надають 'сенсаційні, персоналізовані та однорідні беззмістовні дрібниці', особливо коли такі історії з'являються на шкоду серйозним журналістським розслідуванням.

10. Вивчає, аналізує та інтерпретує новини, отримані з різних джерел.

11. Газета або журнал, які вважаються неякісними.

12. Популярний стиль журналістики, значною мірою схильний до сенсацій, що отримав свою назву від формату (малоформатна газета).

## **PART B**

### **READING**

**Look at the headlines. What four categories of news are they?**

*Manager quits following shock Cup defeat*

*Reality TV star to wed girlfriend after one-week engagement*

**Look at the questions below. Decide if you personally agree or disagree with them. Think of reasons and examples to support your opinion.**

*Is it ever OK...?*

for journalists to access other people's phones or email accounts

for the media to publish stories and photos about celebrities' private lives

for the paparazzi to take photos of well-known people when they are at home or on holiday

to censor the news

to publish news articles that aren't completely true

**Read a news report about the Tour de France cycle race. Why was Chris Froome said to be disappointed?**

*Competitors' disappointment over Tour de France route*

Cyclist have begun to complain that their enjoyment of the Tour has been spoiled by periods of intense uphill cycling. British cyclist Chris Froome said, 'Even though it's called the Tour de France, I don't feel like I'm getting to experience the real France at all. The organizers have planned a route that goes right through some of the hilliest parts of the country, when there are much quicker flat roads we could use. I was hoping we could stop off at a vineyard, or have lunch at an authentic local brasserie, but we're just on our bikes all day. I spent six months doing night courses in French and have barely been able to speak a word, because I pass every French person I meet at 30 mph'.

**Read the article again. At what point did you realize that this is not a serious piece of news? Are there any other features of the article that made you suspicious?**

**Complete the chart with the words in the list according to their meaning.**

*dubious exaggerated fake false legitimate made-up*  
*questionable reliable reputable untrustworthy*

<i>can be trusted</i>	<i>can't be trusted</i>
<i>made more dramatic</i>	<i>not true</i>

**Which news websites do you think are a) reputable, b) untrustworthy? Can you think of any examples of exaggerated or fake news?**

### PART C TELEVISION

**Look at the two pictures and find the kinds of shows they represent from the list below.**

*talk show current affairs documentary drama movie*  
*music program quiz show reality TV sitcom soap opera sports*  
*show the news variety show*





**Think of the most popular example in Ukraine of each category of TV show.**

**You are going to design TV programming for an evening for one channel.**

**Choose from one of these channels.**

Channel 1: commercial channel, caters for people aged 16-35, focus on entertainment.

Channel 2: public service channel, caters for all ages, focus on education and information.

Channel 3: public service channel, caters for people over 30, likes to broadcast new, different programs.

Channel 4: commercial channel, caters for all ages, tends toward common interests such as sports and music.

**Plan the best TV schedule, from 6:00 p.m. to 1:30a.m. Note the program type and an example of the show for each time slot.**

**Compare your schedule with others. Choose the best schedule.**

---

**Discuss these questions about television.**

How many hours a day do you spend watching TV?

What is the most popular TV show in your family?

What makes people want to appear in this kind of show?

**Read the reviews of four reality TV shows.**

*Reality TV on your screens*

*Adrian Soloman reviews the current reality TV shows.*

---

This was the first modern reality show and it has been showing for more than ten years. The concept — a group of 5 young people locked up in a house together for several weeks and filmed for 24 hours a day — is as fascinating as ever and still claims a prime-time slot in the evening. Despite the number of similar shows now produced, none has beaten the original idea. Gripping stuff!

---

Two spoiled young rich girls leave their 15 posh Beverly Hills homes to go and live in a small town in Arkansas. There they have to cope with living on a farm and working in a fast-food restaurant. Quite frankly, this show hasn't managed to generate much excitement in spite of the good-looking cast and the provocative theme. Switch to the big movie on Channel 5 instead.

---

Another one in the theme of “put a group of 25 young people together and see what happens”, but the action takes place on a beautiful Pacific island. Can the participants survive on what they find on the island? What will they eat? This show hasn't been running as long as the other shows, and it shows some promise, but the beautiful setting is not enough to stop boredom taking over after a while.

---

A group of unknown musicians spend all as their time in an academy, training to do concerts. This is hugely popular, and the winners have become national superstars with their albums. The young would-be stars in recent episodes have been ao competing to see who is going to represent the U.S. in the Ranrernetcet Song Contest. Very entertaining.

**Read the reviews again. Choose the rating you think the reviewer gave each show.**

**Rating guide**

\*\*\*\* Excellent — don't miss it.

\*\*\* Very interesting, a worth watching.

\*\* OK for a couple of episodes, if there's nothing better on.

\* Chang the channel.

**Consult the dictionary and find definitions for the following words and expressions from the context.**

*prime-time slot   gripping stuff   cast   switch to  
setting   would-be stars*

**Create your own reality TV show following the steps mentioned below.**

What is the aim of the show?

Where does it take place?

What kind of people take part? (the public? celebrities?)

How do they spend their time? / What do they have to do?

**Discuss the questions and give reasons for your answers.**

Which of the shows sounds the most interesting as a TV show?

Which reality shows have you seen? Why did you watch them?

Would you ever take part in one of these shows? Why? / Why not?

**PART D**  
**IMPACT OF NEWS**

**What kind of news are you most or least interested in?**

**Read the definitions. Which words and phrases in bold can you use to talk about news?**

- If something **causes outrage** it means lots of people are shocked and angry about it.
- News that **causes controversy** leads to a serious debate, with strong feelings on different sides.
- If news **triggers violence** or **riots** or an **election**, it makes these things happen.
- When news is **widely welcomed**, lots of people are satisfied with the result.
- When news **creates excitement** it means people are happy and enthusiastic about it.
- When something **leads to resignations** it means people agree to give up important jobs.

**Can you think of news stories that caused the effects described in the previous exercise?**

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the collocations in the box.**

<i>A contributing factor</i>	<i>expose a cover-up</i>	<i>get through to the semi-finals</i>
<i>impose tariffs</i>	<i>a major breakthrough</i>	<i>massive coverage</i>
	<i>an offensive comment</i>	<i>withdraw from the treaty</i>

1 The inquiry into the disaster has uncovered evidence that poor safety regulations were \_\_\_\_\_.



2 In the article they \_\_\_\_\_. Apparently, the directors knew all about the stories of wrongdoing within the company, but made sure the stories didn't come out.

He made \_\_\_\_\_ about women on social media, which was then widely shared.

They've announced they're going to \_\_\_\_\_. On workers' rights.

They've decided to \_\_\_\_\_ on imports of steel.

They \_\_\_\_\_ of the World Cup for the first time.

The break-up of the band got \_\_\_\_\_ on the media here. It was really big news.

They've announced \_\_\_\_\_ in gene therapy.

**Which do you think is the most and least important piece of news in the previous exercise? Why?**

**Read the article about news. Decide the best summary of the main argument.**

- a Most of the important things that happen in the world are never reported.
- b The more viewers news channels try to attract, the less serious the news becomes.
- c Events that have the biggest long-term impact don't always make the headlines.

### **Why some stories never became front-page news**

What exactly is news? That's the question I've been asking myself ever since I read Jacques Peretti's book *The Deals that Made the World*. In it, he argues that much of life as we experience it now — from using cards instead of cash, to food and dieting or how we work — is the way it is because of specific business meetings and agreements. His point is that even though these deals don't get much coverage when they happen, they do end up having major consequences.

For example, in the 1990s, the management consultants McKinsey started selling a strategy that emphasised the 'war for talent'. It focused on continuous assessment of staff, leading either to higher pay or losing your job, depending on your results. Peretti argues that if they hadn't come up with this approach, we would have less insecurity at work these days and executive pay wouldn't have increased so much. And yet, this didn't make headlines at the time. Similarly, who reported the first email being sent, or the invention of the World Wide Web? Hardly anyone is the answer!

A contributing factor here has surely been the development of our 24-hour news cycle and the way that stories grow. These days the news media prefers to cover stories that are violent and/or relatively unimportant. Dramatic scenes attract more viewers than pictures of people negotiating a treaty or involved in scientific research; and in between the reports, the channel needs lots of opinions. And while commenting on science requires expertise, almost anyone can have a view on a presidential tweet, a band's break-up or the significance of an election result. Of course, if something causes outrage or wild enthusiasm, that's an even better story, which is not something likely to happen when people in suits decide a new management strategy.

**Read the article again and mark the ideas. Compare how you marked the article with your friends.**

*This surprises me.*

*I don't understand this.*

*I agree with this.*

*I disagree with this.*

**Make a list of five big news stories you remember from the last few years. Think of the impact of each story.**

### *Useful phrases*

It's had a huge impact.

It's already more or less been forgotten.

If it wasn't for that, ...

If it hadn't happened, ...

I'm not sure it'll last.

## **PART E**

### **LISTENING**

#### **Answer the questions.**

Where do you get international or local news from?

Look at the list. What kind of information are you usually interested in?

*arts   culture   business   celebrities   gossip   crime   the  
environment   health   local / national news   politics   sport*

What kinds of news headlines might make you want to read the whole article?

**Look at the headlines for two news stories. What do you think they are about?**

*WINE GOES BLUE*

*EGYPTIAN ZOO DENIES THEIR ZEBRA IS A DONKEY*

**Listen to the stories and check. Were you correct?**

([https://drive.google.com/file/d/17udvU\\_u8JcIx1nmkwqqvmpdxXJjWklEo/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/17udvU_u8JcIx1nmkwqqvmpdxXJjWklEo/view?usp=sharing))

**Listen again and complete the following information.**

1. Vindigo wine gets its colour from \_\_\_\_\_
2. The wine is being produced in \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_
3. A bottle of Vindigo costs \_\_\_\_\_

4. Monsieur Le Bail says the wine is ideal for \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mahmoud Sarhan was visiting the zoo when he saw \_\_\_\_\_
6. He was sure it was a donkey because \_\_\_\_\_
7. A vet who looked at the photo said that \_\_\_\_\_
8. The zoo's owner wouldn't accept that \_\_\_\_\_

**Which one do you think is the fake? Ground your opinion.**

## **PART F**

### **WATCHING VIDEO**

**Answer the questions.**

Are there any newspapers or magazines in Ukraine that have existed for a long time?

What reputation do they have nowadays?

Do you ever read them?

**Watch the documentary *The speed of news* once. Number the ways of delivering news in the order they are mentioned.**

**(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=la1zlSiXiTk>)**

cable TV

Facebook

live Twitter feeds

radio and television

the Boston newsletter

the telegraph line

**Watch the documentary again and answer the questions.**

Where is the Newseum? How many different newspapers are there?

Who was Edward Teach? When was he killed?

How were early newspapers distributed?

Why was this a problem?

How was news communicated during the American Civil War?

Why were Civil War news reports not very accurate?

Which inventions created the age of mass media?

What event appeared on Twitter seconds after it occurred?

## **PART G**

### **WATCHING VIDEO**

**Answer the questions.**

What does the word 'Information' mean?

How can you use it?

What is the difference between 'disinformation' and 'misinformation'?

**Watch the video and choose the best answer according to it. Explain your answer. ([https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OLu4AcRaK\\_o](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OLu4AcRaK_o)).**

'Disinformation' and 'misinformation' have different definitions but are often used to mean the same thing.

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Not mentioned

Choose the correct sentence.

- a) We have lots of informations about the suspect.
- b) I need an information about my train, please.
- c) People are desperate for information, but there isn't any.

TV documentaries are often very \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) informationish

- b) informative
- c) informing

Match the words with the definitions

a) disinformation	A. false news spread accidentally
b) misinformation	B. describes useful and interesting information
c) informative	C. false news spread deliberately

Match the words with the definitions

A. consequences	a) negative results of something that is done
B. verify	b) checking if a story is correct by finding two independent sources
C. double-sourcing	c) check something is true

Choose the incorrect variant.

- a) bits of information
- b) informations
- c) pieces of information

For example, if we look at India or Mexico, disinformation and fake news have led to people actually being \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) robbed
- b) killed
- c) arrested

The fake news about vaccinating children have caused

- a) aickness
- b) recovery

- c) complications

Platforms like Lo Que Sigue is created to\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) check news  
b) help people  
c) combat fake news

1. The best tip for people who are consuming news non-stop.  
a) to verify it  
b) to correct it  
c) to replay it

**Discuss the questions and give reasons for your answers.**

What is fake news and why do people create it?

How can people spot fake news?

What should you do when you spot fake news?

## **PART H WRITING**

**Articles are pieces of writing for publication in a variety of forms, covering a wide range of possible subjects. Articles can be printed in magazines, newspapers and express an opinion or argument concerning issues, describing a place/event/experience, etc, providing information, offering practical advice, etc. Write an article “Are we influenced by what is shown on television?”**

**Word count 200-250.**

**The structure of the article:**

- **Paragraph 1.** Introduction. In this part you should state the topic.
- **Paragraph 2-4:** Main body. In this part you should give reasons for and against. You can give suggestions and results.

- **Paragraph 5:** Conclusion. This part summarizes your thoughts.

**HINTS:**

- An article usually has a brief title to attract the reader's attention.
- You may need to use formal, impersonal language, or informal language.
- Articles may also have subheadings before each paragraph.



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