**ENGLISH FOR THE MEDIA – MIDTERM PRACTICE - ANSWER KEY**

**LO 1 – VOCABULARY - DEFINITIONS**

1. **front page**: The main story on the first section of a newspaper, often the most significant news item.
2. **yellow press**: Newspapers or publications known for sensationalism and exaggerated reporting.
3. **genre**: A category or classification of artistic works based on similarities in form or content.
4. **alliteration**: The repetition of the same initial consonant sound in closely connected words.
5. **liaise**: The act of communicating and coordinating with different parties to ensure smooth collaboration.
6. **fact-based**: A news report or media content that is grounded in verifiable information and objective details.
7. **stringers**: Independent journalists or freelancers who contribute stories to media outlets.
8. **spin**: An attempt to present information in a way that creates a favorable impression or influences public perception.
9. **cues**: Verbal or non-verbal signals used in broadcasting or performances to indicate when to start or continue.
10. **pitch**: The overall plan or proposal given by a writer or journalist to an editor.
11. **opinion-based**: A type of journalistic content that reflects personal views and analysis.
12. **assonance**: The repetition of vowel sounds within words to create internal rhyming.
13. **broadsheets**: Large format newspapers known for their more serious and in-depth reporting.

**LO 1 – VOCABULARY – SENTENCE USE**

1. The editor reviewed the **running order** to decide which stories would be published the next day.
2. The reporter submitted her **proposal** to the news director for approval.
3. During the **debriefing**, the team discussed what went well and what could be improved.
4. The magazine used **stock photos** to fill gaps in the layout where original images were unavailable.
5. The journalist was known for writing catchy and dramatic **tabloidese**.
6. The **breaking news** announced an unexpected event that had just occurred.
7. Before the live show, the team gathered for a quick **briefing**.
8. The **broadsheets** focused on current issues and had a more serious tone compared to sensational publications.
9. The media outlet specialized in producing a weekly **podcast** that reached thousands of listeners.
10. The **coverline** listed the main stories and features to be covered in the print edition.
11. The **shortlist** of candidates for the editorial position was highly competitive.
12. The team presented a **dry version** of the podcast before final edits were made.

**LO 2 – GRAMMAR**

**1. GERUNDS/ INFINITIVES**

1. He remembers \*\*locking\*\* the door before leaving.

2. I forgot \*\*to buy\*\* the tickets for the concert.

3. They regret \*\*telling\*\* him the secret.

4. She tried \*\*to learn\*\* French last year, but it was difficult.

5. We stopped \*\*working\*\* to have lunch.

**2. MODALS**

TEACHER: What are you doing here? You are not supposed  to be here.

STUDENT: Sorry, I know students **must not / should not**  not go into the staffroom, but I really need to speak with Mr. Donovan.

TEACHER: Well, you **needn't** have come in here to talk to him. It wasn't really necessary. You could have gone to the principal's office and asked him to call Mr. Donovan. Actually, that's what you **should / ought to**  have done.

STUDENT: I'm sorry, I wasn't thinking straight. I really **have / need**  to talk to him urgently.

TEACHER: Well, you **had better** think straight the next time, OK? Now, if you want to talk to Mr. Donovan, you don't **need to / have to**  to go to the principal's office. I'll call him myself. And, please, you **need / have to/ ought**  to take that chewing gum out of your mouth. You know that chewing gum is not allowed  on school premisses. You **had**  better not do it again, or I'll have to send you to detention.

STUDENT: OK, Mr. Harris. Thanks.

**3. RELATIVE CLAUSES - MERGING**

1. The police arrested the man. He murdered his wife. The police arrested the man who murdered his wife.

2. I can't remember the name of the street. I lost my passport there. I can't remember the name of the street where I lost my passport.

3. Where are the shoes? I bought them yesterday. Where are the shoes (that, which) I bought yesterday.

4. The book is very interesting. I borrowed it from the library. The book (that, which) I borrowed from the library is very interesting.

5. I'll never forget the day. I got my first bike on that day. I'll never forget the day (when) I got my first bike.

6. This is the man. His dog bit me. This is the man whose dog bit me.

7. The pupils missed the test. They came late. The pupils who came late missed the test.

8. This is my boyfriend. His father works at Macy's. This is my boyfriend whose father works at Macy's.

9. That man is a politician. I forgot his name. That man, whose name I forgot, is a politician.

10. I'll show you the church. I got married there. I'll show you the church where I got married

11. Mr Reynolds had to do all the work himself. His secretary left a few days ago. Mr Reynolds, whose secretary left a few days ago, had to do all the work himself.

**4. PRESENT SIMPLE VS PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

1. You can’t see Jimmy now. He is having a bath. (HAVE)

2. He never goes to the theatre. (NEVER GO)

3. Anne makes all her clothes herself. At the moment she is making a dress for a fancy dress party (MAKE, MAKE).

4. He usually has coffee for breakfast, but today he’s having tea (HAVE, HAVE).

5. I can’t go home now because it’s raining, and I don’t have an umbrella. (RAIN, NOT HAVE).

6. In Britain women normally don’t wear hats. (NOT WEAR)

7. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west (RISE, SET)

8. Who is making that terrible noise outside? – It’s Dad. He’s mowing the lawn. (MAKE, MOW)

**5. PAST SIMPLE VS PAST CONTINUOUS**

1. While the policeman was looking out of the window, he noticed that a blue SUV was parking down the road. (LOOK, NOTICE, PARK)

2. I was working on my report when the phone rang. My wife wanted to know when I was coming home. (WORK, RING, WANT, COME)

3. He was walking down the street when he saw his old schoolteacher on the other side. (WALK, SEE)

4. During the time I was spending in South Africa I never saw a serious crime. (SPEND, SEE)

5. While they were having lunch at the new restaurant, a journalist came up to them and wanted to ask a few questions. (HAVE, COME, WANT)

6. The farmer supplied the whole neighbourhood with fruit and vegetables. (SUPPLY)

7. The hairdresser locked up her shop, got into the car and drove home. (LOCK, GET, DRIVE)

8. My brother tried to contact me at the office, but he couldn't reach me because I was having lunch with a customer. (TRY, CANNOT REACH, HAVE)

9. Jack tripped over the carpet because he wasn't paying/ didn't pay attention to where he was going. (TRIP, NOT PAY, GO)

10. Where were you going when I came across you yesterday? (YOU GO, COME)

**6. COMBINATION OF PRESENT AND PAST SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS**

John: You know, Jack has been in the flat for five months now.

What (1) \*\* do you think\*\* of him?

Josh: Well, actually, I (2) \*\*am getting\*\* really fed up with him. I mean, he (3) \*\*is always taking\*\* my food from the fridge and (4) \*\*never does\*\* any cleaning! It's not fair. We should ask him to leave.

Josh: Let's not do that. He (5) \*\*has\*\* some good points too.

John: I can't think of any!

Josh: Well, he (6) \*\*usually pays\*\* the rent on time.

John: Usually, but not always! Last month he (7) \*\*paid\*\* a full week after the rent (8) \*\*was\*\* due!

Josh: Calm down. I'll talk to him. He (9) \*\*seems\*\* happy here and he probably (10) \*\*doesn't even see\*\* these things as a problem.

John: Maybe you're right.