Media and News – Test 1

Name: Class: Date: Score: / 30

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Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D) for each question.

Part 1: Key media words

Choose the word or meaning that best completes each sentence or answers the question.

1. The _____ is the title printed in large letters above a story in a newspaper.
   A headline **B** caption **C** column **D** deadline

2. A person whose job is to write news stories for a newspaper or website is a _____.
   A librarian **B** journalist **C** presenter **D** reader

3. "The match will be broadcast live at 8 p.m." What does "broadcast" mean here?
   A shown on TV or radio **B** written about in a newspaper
   C recorded for later **D** cancelled

4. The short text under a photo in a newspaper that explains what the photo shows is the _____.
   A review **B** chapter **C** caption **D** headline

5. People who watch a TV programme are called _____.
   A listeners **B** viewers **C** readers **D** spectators

6. We interrupt this programme with some _____ news: there is a large fire in the city centre.
   A broken **B** cracking **C** breaking **D** falling

7. If you _____ to a magazine, you pay money to receive it regularly.
   A subscribe **B** describe **C** prescribe **D** sign

8. A _____ is a regular article in a newspaper that is written by the same person and often gives their opinion.
   A row **B** line **C** column **D** chapter

9. "The new film got excellent reviews." What is a review?
   A an advert for a new film
   B a short summary of the news
   C an interview with the actors
   D an article that gives an opinion about a film, book, etc.

10. The _____ decides which stories go into the newspaper and checks the journalists' work.
    A author **B** editor **C** printer **D** reader

Part 2: Collocations and word choice

Choose the word or sentence that is correct and natural in each context.

11. The famous singer _____ an interview to a local radio station yesterday.
    A made **B** did **C** gave **D** told

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12. I read the newspaper every morning to keep _____ with the news.
A on **B** up **C** over **D** in

13. The story about the missing dog _____ the front page of every local newspaper.
A did **B** took **C** made **D** got

14. The news about the singer's new song spread quickly on social _____.
A press **B** papers **C** channels **D** media

15. Can you turn _____ the TV, please? The news is starting.
A in **B** at **C** on **D** out

16. There are too many _____ on this website. They keep appearing and I can't read the article.
A advices **B** adverts **C** adventures **D** announcers

17. Which sentence is correct?
A The news are very bad today. **B** A news is very bad today.
C The newses are very bad today. **D** The news is very bad today.

18. Which word is wrong in this sentence? "I watched an interesting documentary in TV last night."
A watched **B** interesting **C** documentary **D** in

19. This newspaper is _____ every day except Sunday.
A published **B** publicised **C** pronounced **D** promoted

20. The journalist didn't want to say who gave her the information, so she kept her _____ secret.
A origin **B** root **C** start **D** source

Part 3: Reading and word families

Read the text. Then answer questions 21-25 about meaning in context. For questions 26-30, choose the correct form of the word in brackets.

How We Get Our News

Fifty years ago, most families got their news from a daily newspaper or from the evening news programme on television. Today things are very different. A recent survey of 2,000 adults found that more than half of them now read the news online, usually on their phones.

Online news has many advantages. It is fast, it is often free, and stories are updated as soon as something new happens. Readers can also leave comments and share articles with their friends in seconds.

However, there are also problems. Anyone can post a story on the internet, and not all of it is reliable. Some websites publish false stories because they want more clicks, and these stories can spread very quickly. Experts say we should always ask ourselves a few questions: Who wrote this? Is the same story on other news websites too? Is the headline trying to make me angry or shocked?

Traditional newspapers are not disappearing completely, though. Many people still enjoy long, detailed reports and the opinions of well-known columnists. Most newspapers now have both a printed edition and a website, so readers can choose the one they prefer.

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21. In paragraph 1, what is a "survey"?
    A a newspaper article about technology
    B a set of questions asked to many people to learn about their habits or opinions
    C a TV programme about families
    D a website for adults

22. In paragraph 2, "stories are updated" means that _____.
    A new information is added as things change
    B the stories are deleted
    C the stories are translated into other languages
    D the stories are printed in newspapers

23. In paragraph 3, "not all of it is reliable" means that some of it _____.
    A is expensive
    B is not interesting
    C is difficult to read
    D cannot be trusted

24. In paragraph 3, false stories "can spread very quickly". This means they can _____.
    A become shorter
    B disappear
    C reach more and more people
    D cost more money

25. In paragraph 4, what is "a printed edition" of a newspaper?
    A the version of the newspaper that is produced on paper
    B a journalist who writes for the newspaper
    C a page of opinions in the newspaper
    D the price of the newspaper

26. The programme about the ocean was very _____. I learned a lot from it. (INFORM)
    A information **B** informed **C** informative **D** informal

27. The article was full of mistakes. It was very _____. (ACCURATE)
    A unaccurate **B** disaccurate **C** misaccurate **D** inaccurate

28. My uncle is a _____. He takes pictures for a news agency. (PHOTOGRAPH)
    A photograph **B** photographer **C** photography **D** photographic

29. My cousin works in _____. She creates adverts for TV and websites. (ADVERTISE)
    A advertising **B** advertiser **C** advertisement **D** advertised

30. The documentary was really _____. I laughed a lot and learned something too. (ENTERTAIN)
    A entertained **B** entertainment **C** entertainer **D** entertaining

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Answer key – Media and News – Test 1

1 A	2 B	3 A	4 C	5 B	6 C	7 A	8 C	9 D	10 B
11 C	12 B	13 C	14 D	15 C	16 B	17 D	18 D	19 A	20 D
21 B	22 A	23 D	24 C	25 A	26 C	27 D	28 B	29 A	30 D

Explanations

1. **A** – A headline is the title of a newspaper story, printed in large letters.
2. **B** – A journalist collects and writes news; a presenter introduces programmes on TV or radio.
3. **A** – To broadcast means to send out a programme on TV or radio.
4. **C** – A caption is the short text that describes a picture.
5. **B** – Viewers watch TV; listeners listen to radio, and spectators watch an event live.
6. **C** – 'Breaking news' is news about something that is happening now and is being reported for the first time.
7. **A** – You 'subscribe to' a magazine when you pay to receive every issue.
8. **C** – A column is a regular opinion article by the same writer, called a columnist.
9. **D** – A review is a piece of writing that judges a film, book, show or similar.
10. **B** – An editor is in charge of the content and checks what journalists write.
11. **C** – The usual collocation is 'give an interview to' someone.
12. **B** – 'Keep up with' means to stay informed about something that changes.
13. **C** – We say a story 'makes the front page' when it is printed there.
14. **D** – 'Social media' is the fixed phrase for websites and apps where people share content.
15. **C** – 'Turn on' means to start a machine such as a TV.
16. **B** – Adverts are advertisements; 'advice' is uncountable and has no plural.
17. **D** – 'News' is uncountable, so it takes a singular verb and has no article 'a' or plural form.
18. **D** – We say 'on TV', not 'in TV'.
19. **A** – Newspapers and books are 'published', which means printed and made available to the public.
20. **D** – A source is a person who gives information to a journalist.
21. **B** – A survey collects answers from many people, here about how they get their news.
22. **A** – To update something means to add the newest information to it.
23. **D** – Reliable means that you can trust it to be true or correct.
24. **C** – When news spreads, it moves to more and more people.
25. **A** – An edition is one version of a newspaper; the printed edition is the paper version, not the website.
26. **C** – 'Informative' is the adjective meaning 'giving useful information'.
27. **D** – The negative form of 'accurate' uses the prefix in-: 'inaccurate'.
28. **B** – The suffix -er makes the word for the person who does the job: 'photographer'.
29. **A** – 'Advertising' is the name of the industry, so we say 'work in advertising'.
30. **D** – Adjectives ending in -ing describe the thing that causes the feeling, here the documentary.

Notes for teachers: Use this test after a unit on media, or as a diagnostic before one. It targets common learner errors such as treating 'news' as plural or countable, wrong prepositions ('in TV' instead of 'on TV'), confusing adverts with advice, and mixing up word forms such as informative and information. As a follow-up, ask students to write a short news story using five words from the test. You could also bring in real headlines and ask students to discuss how reliable they are.

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