Media and News – Worksheet 1

Name: Class: Date: Score: / 37

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Exercise 1: Match the definitions

Match each definition with a word or phrase from the box. There is one extra word you do not need.

Example: A short film or picture that tries to sell a product. → advert

WORD BOX

headline **journalist** **editor** **presenter** **documentary** **podcast** **subscriber** **front page** **advert**

1. The title of a newspaper story, printed in large letters. → _____
2. A person who writes news stories for a newspaper, a website or TV. → _____
3. The person who decides what goes into a newspaper or magazine. → _____
4. A person who introduces a TV or radio programme. → _____
5. A film or TV programme that gives facts about a real subject. → _____
6. A recorded audio programme that you can download and listen to. → _____
7. A person who pays to receive a magazine or an online service regularly. → _____
8. The first page of a newspaper, with the most important stories. → _____

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences

Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the box. There are two extra words you do not need.

Example: My favourite sports ___ shows football all day. → channel

WORD BOX

breaking news **social media** **article** **interview** **fake news** **broadcast** **viewers** **current affairs** **channel** **review**

9. The TV station stopped the film to show _____ about the earthquake.
10. Many young people get their news from _____ instead of newspapers.
11. I read an interesting _____ about young people and sleep in yesterday's paper.
12. The singer gave a long _____ to a radio station after her concert.
13. Be careful: a lot of _____ is shared online, so always check where a story comes from.
14. The final match will be _____ live on national TV.

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15. The programme has over two million _____ every evening.
16. If you want to understand what is happening in the world, watch a _____ programme.

Exercise 3: Word formation

Use the word in capitals to form a word that fits the gap.

Example: She wants to be a ___ and write about sport. (JOURNAL) → journalist

17. My uncle works as a _____ for a local radio station. (REPORT)
18. The magazine is _____ every month. (PUBLISH)
19. The number of newspaper _____ has fallen because people read the news online. (READ)
20. It's important to get your news from _____ sources. (RELY)
21. The _____ of the new phone was on every news website. (ANNOUNCE)
22. The report was _____, so the newspaper had to apologise. (ACCURATE)
23. The TV _____ for the new juice was so funny that everyone talked about it. (ADVERTISE)
24. The documentary was very _____ – I learned a lot from it. (INFORM)

Exercise 4: Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake. Write the correct sentence.

Example: I saw it in TV last night. → I saw it on TV last night.

25. The story was on the first page of every newspaper.

_____

26. I heard the news in the radio this morning.

_____

27. The journalist made an interview with the famous actor.

_____

28. I read about it in Internet yesterday.

_____

29. The news are very bad today.

_____

30. Do you follow this singer in social media?

_____

31. The programme is shown alive every Saturday night.

_____

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Exercise 5: Put the words in order

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

Example: news / watch / the / I / every evening → I watch the news every evening.

32. people / news / online / most / their / get

33. the / headline / did / see / you / this morning

34. always / the / check / you / should / source

35. was / the / live / broadcast / interview

36. to / a / subscribed / I've / podcast / science

37. she / for / works / a / magazine / as / an / editor

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Answer key – Media and News – Worksheet 1

Exercise 1: Match the definitions

1. **headline**
   A headline is the title of a news story.
2. **journalist**
   A journalist's job is to write or report news.
3. **editor**
   An editor chooses and checks the content of a publication.
4. **presenter**
   A presenter introduces and hosts a programme.
5. **documentary**
   A documentary shows real facts, not a made-up story.
6. **podcast**
   A podcast is an audio programme you can listen to online.
7. **subscriber**
   A subscriber pays regularly to receive something.
8. **front page**
   The most important news appears on the front page.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences

9. **breaking news**
   Breaking news is important news that is happening right now.
10. **social media**
    Social media are apps and websites where people share content.
11. **article**
    An article is a piece of writing in a newspaper or magazine.
12. **interview**
    We say 'give an interview' when someone answers a journalist's questions.
13. **fake news**
    Fake news is false information presented as real news.
14. **broadcast**
    To broadcast means to show something on TV or radio.
15. **viewers**
    Viewers are people who watch a TV programme.
16. **current affairs**
    Current affairs programmes discuss important events happening now.

Exercise 3: Word formation

17. **reporter**
    A person who reports news is a reporter.
18. **published**
    Passive form: is + past participle 'published'.
19. **readers**
    People who read are readers; plural after 'the number of'.
20. **reliable**
    We need an adjective: reliable means you can trust it.
21. **announcement**
    After 'the' we need a noun: announcement.
22. **inaccurate**
    The negative prefix in- shows the report was not correct.
23. **advert**
    The noun is advertisement, often shortened to advert or ad.
24. **informative**
    Informative is the adjective meaning it gives useful information.

Exercise 4: Correct the mistakes

25. **The story was on the front page of every newspaper.**
    The fixed expression is 'front page'.
26. **I heard the news on the radio this morning.**
    We say 'on the radio', not 'in the radio'.
27. **The journalist did an interview with the famous actor.**
    In English we say 'do an interview' (or, more formally, 'conduct an interview'), not 'make an interview', so both 'did an interview' and 'conducted an interview' are correct.
28. **I read about it on the Internet yesterday.**
    We say 'on the Internet'.
29. **The news is very bad today.**
    'News' is uncountable, so it takes a singular verb.
30. **Do you follow this singer on social media?**
    We say 'on social media'.
31. **The programme is shown live every Saturday night.**
    A programme shown as it happens is 'live', not 'alive'.

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Exercise 5: Put the words in order

32. **Most people get their news online.**
    Subject + verb + object + adverb of place.
33. **Did you see the headline this morning?**
    Past simple question: Did + subject + base verb.
34. **You should always check the source.**
    Frequency adverbs go after modal verbs like 'should'.
35. **The interview was broadcast live.**
    Passive: subject + was + past participle + live.
36. **I've subscribed to a science podcast.**
    The verb 'subscribe' is followed by 'to'.
37. **She works as an editor for a magazine.**
    The basic order is subject + verb ('She works'), and after that the phrases 'as an editor' and 'for a magazine' can come in either order, so both 'She works as an editor for a magazine' and 'She works for a magazine as an editor' are correct.

Notes for teachers: Start with the matching exercise to check meaning, then move on to the collocation and word-form tasks. Common mistakes include 'in the radio' or 'in Internet' instead of 'on', and using a plural verb after 'news' ('the news are'). As a follow-up, ask pairs to write three headlines about school or local events and present them as a short news broadcast.

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