Medios de comunicación y noticias – Test 1

Nombre: Clase: Fecha: Puntuación: / 30

Haz este examen en línea y comprueba tus respuestas al instante

Elige la respuesta correcta (A, B, C o D) en cada pregunta.

Parte 1: Vocabulario clave de los medios

Elige la palabra o el significado que mejor completa cada frase o responde a la pregunta.

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

Parte 2: Colocaciones y elección de palabras

Elige la palabra o la frase correcta y natural en cada contexto.

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

Parte 3: Lectura y familias de palabras

Lee el texto. Después responde a las preguntas 21-25 sobre el significado en contexto. En las preguntas 26-30, elige la forma correcta de la palabra entre paréntesis.

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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Soluciones – Medios de comunicación y noticias – 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

Explicaciones

1. **A** – Un headline es el titular de una noticia de periódico, impreso en letras grandes.
2. **B** – Un journalist recoge y redacta noticias; un presenter presenta programas de televisión o radio.
3. **A** – Broadcast significa emitir un programa por televisión o radio.
4. **C** – Un caption es el pie de foto, el texto breve que describe una imagen.
5. **B** – Los viewers ven la televisión, los listeners escuchan la radio y los spectators presencian un evento en directo.
6. **C** – 'Breaking news' es una noticia de última hora: algo que está ocurriendo ahora y se informa por primera vez.
7. **A** – Se dice 'subscribe to' una revista cuando pagas para recibir todos los números.
8. **C** – Un column es un artículo de opinión que publica con regularidad el mismo autor, llamado columnist.
9. **D** – Un review es una reseña o crítica que valora una película, un libro, un espectáculo o algo similar.
10. **B** – Un editor es el responsable del contenido y revisa lo que escriben los periodistas.
11. **C** – La colocación habitual es 'give an interview to' alguien.
12. **B** – 'Keep up with' significa mantenerse informado sobre algo que cambia.
13. **C** – Se dice que una noticia 'makes the front page' cuando aparece en portada.
14. **D** – 'Social media' es la expresión fija para las webs y aplicaciones donde la gente comparte contenido.
15. **C** – 'Turn on' significa encender un aparato, como la televisión.
16. **B** – Adverts son anuncios publicitarios; 'advice' (consejo) es incontable y no tiene plural.
17. **D** – 'News' es incontable: lleva el verbo en singular y no admite el artículo 'a' ni forma plural.
18. **D** – Se dice 'on TV', no 'in TV'.
19. **A** – Los periódicos y los libros se 'publish', es decir, se imprimen y se ponen a disposición del público.
20. **D** – Un source es una fuente: una persona que da información a un periodista.
21. **B** – Un survey es una encuesta que recoge las respuestas de muchas personas, en este caso sobre cómo se informan.
22. **A** – Update significa actualizar algo, añadirle la información más reciente.
23. **D** – Reliable significa fiable: puedes confiar en que es verdadero o correcto.
24. **C** – Cuando una noticia spreads, se difunde y llega a cada vez más personas.
25. **A** – Un edition es una versión de un periódico; la printed edition es la edición en papel, no la web.
26. **C** – 'Informative' es el adjetivo que significa «que aporta información útil».
27. **D** – La forma negativa de 'accurate' se forma con el prefijo in-: 'inaccurate'.
28. **B** – El sufijo -er forma el nombre de la persona que realiza el trabajo: 'photographer'.
29. **A** – 'Advertising' es el nombre del sector de la publicidad, por eso se dice 'work in advertising'.
30. **D** – Los adjetivos terminados en -ing describen lo que provoca la emoción, en este caso el documental.

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Notas para el profesor: Puede usar este test al terminar una unidad sobre los medios de comunicación o como prueba diagnóstica antes de empezarla. Se centra en errores típicos de los alumnos hispanohablantes, como tratar 'news' como plural o contable (influencia de «las noticias»), usar la preposición equivocada ('in TV' en lugar de 'on TV'), confundir adverts con advice (falso amigo de «aviso») o mezclar formas de una misma familia, como informative e information. Como actividad de seguimiento, pida a los alumnos que escriban una noticia breve con cinco palabras del test. También puede llevar titulares reales a clase y pedirles que debatan hasta qué punto son fiables.

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