

## THE BRITISH PRESS ORAL UNDERSTANDING

### 1. Listen and complete the following grid.

Types of newspapers			
Examples/Names			
Characteristics			

### 2. Listen again and find out the following pieces of information.

Helen's habits : .....

Helen's favourite newspaper(s) : .....

Helen's opinion about the Press : *"It's good to....."*

Her experience of the Press : she used to be a \_\_\_\_\_

What do you learn about the British people and the Press ?

.....  
.....

### 3. Now listen a last time and complete the script. Then recap what you understood !

## GO FURTHER !

### **Find the following words or expressions in the script. Then learnt them by heart !**

-faire les gros titres : .....

-fiable, de confiance : .....

-les visions (opinions) : .....

-reporter des faits : .....

-la presse (magasin) : .....

-disponible : .....

-dire la vérité : .....

-attirer l'attention (sur qch) : .....

My name is Helen, I am 28 years old and I am \_\_\_\_\_. I read the news every day, I like to keep up to date with \_\_\_\_\_. I prefer the \_\_\_\_\_ press to tabloids. I think the quality press is trustworthy and is more likely to tell \_\_\_\_\_.

My \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper is The Guardian. The Guardian is part of the \_\_\_\_\_. It has interesting \_\_\_\_\_ and it draws \_\_\_\_\_ to important issues. I believe the Guardian always reports \_\_\_\_\_. I also read The Independent. The Independent is also part of the quality press. There are lots of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Independent which give a \_\_\_\_\_ version of \_\_\_\_\_.

When I want to \_\_\_\_\_, I sometimes read the Daily Mail. The Daily Mail is a tabloid newspaper. I think the Daily Mail has too many articles about \_\_\_\_\_. I assume tabloid newspapers do not \_\_\_\_\_ accurate \_\_\_\_\_. Let's take the example with Michael Jackson's death. Some tabloids hit the headlines by saying "\_\_\_\_\_ PAEDOPHILE DIES".

I think it is good to read many different newspapers because they each express \_\_\_\_\_.

I used to buy quality newspapers, but now I read the quality press \_\_\_\_\_ on the internet. I like reading articles on the internet because \_\_\_\_\_ can write a comment and express views. When I was 16 years old, I worked at \_\_\_\_\_. Every morning at 7 am, the paper boys and girls came to collect the newspapers for their \_\_\_\_\_. They \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers to many houses in our village.

The press is an important part of British \_\_\_\_\_ : most people in the UK read national newspapers. Local newspapers are \_\_\_\_\_ but they are not as \_\_\_\_\_.

My name is Helen, I am 28 years old and I am \_\_\_\_\_. I read the news every day, I like to keep up to date with \_\_\_\_\_. I prefer the \_\_\_\_\_ press to tabloids. I think the quality press is trustworthy and is more likely to tell \_\_\_\_\_.

My \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper is The Guardian. The Guardian is part of the \_\_\_\_\_. It has interesting \_\_\_\_\_ and it draws \_\_\_\_\_ to important issues. I believe the Guardian always reports \_\_\_\_\_. I also read The Independent. The Independent is also part of the quality press. There are lots of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Independent which give a \_\_\_\_\_ version of \_\_\_\_\_.

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I think it is good to read many different newspapers because they each express \_\_\_\_\_.

I used to buy quality newspapers, but now I read the quality press \_\_\_\_\_ on the internet. I like reading articles on the internet because \_\_\_\_\_ can write a comment and express views. When I was 16 years old, I worked at \_\_\_\_\_. Every morning at 7 am, the paper boys and girls came to collect the newspapers for their \_\_\_\_\_. They \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers to many houses in our village.

The press is an important part of British \_\_\_\_\_ : most people in the UK read national newspapers. Local newspapers are \_\_\_\_\_ but they are not as \_\_\_\_\_.

## THE BRITISH PRESS

Here are the major newspapers you can buy in Britain. Search the web to find information about them, and look at the pictures. You must be able to complete the following grid and write their name in front of the right description.



Type of newspaper / Description	Name of newspaper
1. A conservative middle-market <b>tabloid</b> .	.....
2. A little conservative; it is the oldest British national daily.	.....
3. One of the world's leading business and politics newspapers with a global outlook.	.....
4. A conversative <b>tabloid</b> , with a large coverage of "women's issues".	.....
5. A daily liberal broadsheet with a wide international coverage.	.....
6. A quality Edinburgh-based daily.	.....
7. A left-wing paper, good at covering social and political issues and international news.	.....
8. A <b>tabloid</b> that supports the Labour party.	.....
9. A right-wing <b>tabloid</b> specializing in pictures of underdressed models.	.....
10. A conservative paper, good on international news.	.....
11. A <b>tabloid</b> , the most popular newspaper in the UK.	.....

## A NATION OF PAPER READERS

The British are great paper readers. Many buy their newspapers at newsstands or have them delivered to their homes by a newspaper boy every day – and, in many families, reading the Sunday paper with all the supplements is a regular habit.

Traditionally, British newspapers have been divided into two categories: quality papers and tabloids.

Quality papers like *The Times*, *The Guardian* or *The Independent*, are often referred to as “broadsheets” because of their large size – though many of them have now opted for a more compact-sized format for convenience. They are serious-minded papers. They deal with home and overseas news, and offer extensive coverage of sports and cultural events, financial reports, travel news, and book and film reviews.

Popular papers, or tabloids, like *The Sun* or *The Mirror*, have millions of readers – mostly working-class residents of big cities. They have big, eye-catching headlines and huge photos – which leaves very little space for text. Their language is colloquial. They concentrate on scandals, shocking murders, sensational stories, and games. They like to focus on disclosing secrets about celebrities.



**Read the text and find the words or expressions :**

- un kiosque à journaux : .....
- nouvelles de l'étranger : .....
- événements : .....
- familier : .....
- Livré : .....
- couverture : .....
- gros titres : .....
- révéler : .....

**Read again and complete the grid :**

Types of Papers		
Examples/names		
Technical characteristics		
Favourite topics		

# Rupert Murdoch

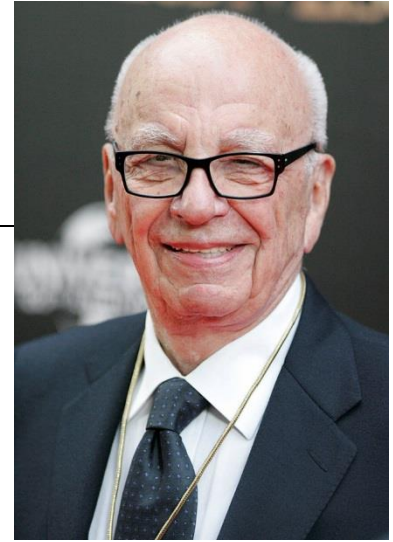
*From Wikipedia, the free participative encyclopedia*

**Keith Rupert Murdoch**, is an Australian American business magnate. Murdoch became managing director of Australia's News Limited, inherited from his father, in 1952. He is the founder, Chairman and CEO\* of global media holding company News Corporation, the world's second-largest media conglomerate, and its successors News Corp and 21st Century Fox after the conglomerate split on 28 June 2013.

In the 1950s and '60s, he acquired various newspapers in Australia and New Zealand, before expanding into the United Kingdom in 1969, taking over the *News of the World* followed closely by *The Sun*. He moved to New York in 1974 to expand into the US market, but retained interests in Australia and Britain. In 1981, he bought *The Times*, his first British broadsheet, and became a naturalized US citizen in 1985.

In 1986, keen to adopt newer electronic publishing technologies, he consolidated his UK printing operations in Wapping, causing bitter industrial disputes. His News Corporation acquired Twentieth Century Fox (1985), HarperCollins (1989) and *The Wall Street Journal* (2007). He formed BSkyB\* in 1990 and during the 1990s expanded into Asian networks and South American television. By 2000, Murdoch's News Corporation owned over 800 companies in more than 50 countries with a net worth of over \$5 billion.

In July 2011, Murdoch faced allegations that his companies, including the *News of the World*, owned by News Corporation, had been regularly hacking the phones of celebrities, royalty and public citizens. He faces police and government investigations into bribery and corruption by the British government and FBI investigations in the US. On 21 July 2012, Murdoch resigned as a director of News International.



<b>Born</b>	Keith Rupert Murdoch 11 March 1931 (age 83) Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
<b>Citizenship</b>	United States (naturalized 1985) <sup>[a]</sup>
<b>Alma mater</b>	Worcester College, Oxford
<b>Occupation</b>	Chairman and CEO of News Corporation (1979–2013) Executive Chairman of News Corp (2013–present) Chairman and CEO of 21st Century Fox (2013–present)
<b>Net worth</b>	▲ US\$ 13.4 billion (2013) <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Board member of</b>	News Corp 21st Century Fox
<b>Religion</b>	Christian <sup>[2][3]</sup>

\*BSkyB = British Sky Broadcasting (satellite TV bouquet).  
CEO : Chief Executive Officer

# A BIOGRAPHY : RUPERT MURDOCH

## Introduce the document :

This document is an illustrated ..... of .....  
It was taken and adapted from....., which is .....

- 👉 Which tense is generally used to write a biography? ▶ .....
- 👉 What is peculiar about a biography (in the writing technique) ? ▶ .....

## 1. Read the bio and

### a) find a title or sentence to sum up each paragraph :

- §1 : .....
- §2 : .....
- §3 : .....
- §4 : .....

### b) complete the following grid.

FULL NAME : .....  
Nationality / Citizenship : .....  
Main occupation : .....  
Beginnings : .....  
Companies owned (= ownership) :  
.....  
.....  
Types, number and places : .....  
.....  
Famous affair about him (What? When?) :  
.....  
.....

## 2. Complete and observe.

-How much money does he own?

In 2013 , He has a net worth of..... ▶ he is *one of the richest men in the world !*  
(In 2000, he had .....) )

-How many companies does he own?

He owns ..... ▶ he has *the greatest number of companies!*  
▶ he has *the most important number of companies !*

### ➔ What else can you say about him, if you compare him to other big businessmen ?

Use a noun and an adjective in the following lists for each sentence :

Adjectives : *influential / important ( in the Media area ) / good / large*

Nouns : *conglomerate / man / businessman / person / manager.*

- ▶ He is one of *the* .....
- ▶ He is one of.....
- ▶ He is.....
- ▶ *News Corporation* is the World's second-.....

## RECAP !

Now use all these information to recap about him and sum up the BIO. Don't use too many figures or dates, only important facts !

## At Home

### Find the following words in the text

---

<i>Affronter</i> .....	<i>Démissionner</i> .....
<i>posséder</i> .....	<i>un citoyen</i> .....
<i>le piratage de lignes téléphoniques</i> .....	
<i>la corruption (2 mots)</i> .....	
<i>les milliards</i> .....	<i>les accusations</i> .....
<i>les éditions</i> .....	<i>un réseau</i> .....
<i>une entreprise</i> .....	

### Ecris les dates et nombres issus du texte en toutes lettres

1969 : .....

\$5 billion .....

\$13.4 billion .....

800 : .....

2013 : .....

1990 : .....

1956 : .....

1950s : .....

45,300 : .....

## At Home

### Find the following words in the text

---

<i>Affronter</i> .....	<i>Démissionner</i> .....
<i>le piratage de lignes téléphoniques</i> .....	
<i>posséder</i> .....	<i>un citoyen</i> .....
<i>la corruption (2 mots)</i> .....	
<i>les milliards</i> .....	<i>les accusations</i> .....
<i>les éditions</i> .....	<i>un réseau</i> .....
<i>une entreprise</i> .....	

### Ecris les dates et nombres issus du texte en toutes lettres

1969 : .....

\$5 billion .....

\$13.4 billion .....

800 : .....

2013 : .....

1990 : .....

1956 : .....

1950s : .....

45,300 : .....

---

## COMPARING EXERCISES

### **1. Mettez au comparatif de supériorité les adjectifs suivants.**

CLOSE, FREE, STUBBORN, TIRED, WELL, QUIET, LIVELY, COMMON, SILLY, HOT, GENTLE, REAL, SENSATIONAL, STUPID, NARROW, NARROW-MINDED, BUSY

.....  
.....  
.....

### **2. Transformez les phrases en préservant la notion de comparaison.**

The price of newspapers is increasing every year.

→ Newspapers are ..... (expensive).

He cut out 200 words in his article.

→ He made it.....(short) by 200 words.

The length of the articles in a tabloid isn't the same as the length of the articles in a broadsheet.

→ Tabloid articles are.....(long)..... broadsheet articles.

### **3. Are School Holidays too long?**

**Mettez les adjectifs entre parenthèses à la forme qui convient selon l'indication :  
+ comparatif de supériorité / - comparatif d'infériorité**

American scientists have found that children lose some of their skills during the summer holidays. A great number of children have (+ low) .....reading skills when they go back to school in September. It also appears that the summer break has a (+ great) ..... effect on children from (- affluent\* ).....families.

There are two solutions : one is to make the school-year (+ long) ....., the other is to create summer schools, that would help them get (+ good).....results and concentrate (+ well) ..... Some parents are getting (+ enthusiastic).....about the idea, but I don't approve of it. Children will probably be (+ tired) .....and their skills won't improve so much, if they don't make a break during the summer.

*\*affluent = rich, wealthy*

### **4. TRADUIRE**

-Plus je lis, plus j'aime lire.

.....

-Ils gagnent 10 fois plus d'argent que vous.

.....

-Votre travail est un peu meilleur que la dernière fois.

.....

-Les anglais ont de moins en moins de loisirs, mais lisent de plus en plus les journaux.

.....

-De nos jours, les media ont plus d'influence que dans le passé.

.....



## LE SUPERLATIF EN ANGLAIS

LE SUPERLATIF permet d'insister sur le fait qu'une personne ou une chose est au dessus (ou au dessous) de toutes les autres de la même catégorie.

Ex : il est l'homme le plus riche du monde → he is the richest man **in** the world !

**REMARQUE** : l'adjectif reste placé devant le nom en anglais, il ne faut pas calquer sur l'ordre des mots du français lors de la traduction !

### Comment former le superlatif ?

Il faut partir du comparatif pour comprendre le fonctionnement du superlatif.

	<b>COMPARATIF</b> (comparer deux choses ou personnes entre elles)	<b>SUPERLATIF</b> (comparer une chose à toutes les autres de la même catégorie)
<b>D'INFERIORITE</b>	<p>Moins ... que...</p> <p><b>LESS ... THAN ...</b></p> <p>Ex : he is less intelligent than you (= il est moins intelligent que toi)</p>	<p>LE moins...</p> <p><b>THE LEAST ...</b></p> <p>Ex: he is the least intelligent (= il est le moins intelligent)</p>
<b>DE SUPERIORITE</b>	<p>Plus ... que...</p>	<p>Le plus...</p>
<p>- adjectif long* (= 2 syllabes terminé par une consonne ou + de 2 syllabes)</p>	<p><b>MORE ... THAN ...</b></p> <p>Ex: he is more intelligent than you (= il est plus intelligent que toi)</p>	<p><b>THE MOST...</b></p> <p>Ex: he is the most intelligent (= il est le plus intelligent)</p>
<p>- adjectif court* (=2 syllabes terminé par une voyelle OU – de 2 syllabes)</p>	<p><b>Adjectif -ER THAN ...</b></p> <p>Ex: he is nicer than you (= il est plus gentil que toi)</p>	<p><b>THE + adjectif –EST ...</b></p> <p>Ex : he is the nicest (= il est le plus gentil)</p>

### 1. Mettre au superlatif les adjectifs donnés entre parenthèses.

-The (famous).....playhouse in the world was Shakespeare's Globe.

-The (good).....things in life are free.

-The world's (wealthy).....woman was probably Princess Wilhemina, with a fortune of over \$550,000,000.

-When we go to Miami, I'll make sure I bring my (beautiful).....swimming trunks and my (efficient).....suntan lotion.

### 2. Traduire

-Il est le meilleur journaliste de l'année.

-C'est le pire scandale qui pouvait arriver.

-Ce journal est le moins intéressant que j'aie jamais lu.

-Tu sais ce qui fait le plus mal ?

-Murdoch est l'un des plus anciens magnats de la Presse.

-C'est le plus facile des deux.

DESCRIBING A NEWSPAPER FRONTPAGE

Name the different parts of this front page using words taken from the list :

Caption – Title - Subtitle – Red Top – Headline – Banner Headline - Photo – Layout - Ad



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Caption – Title - Subtitle – Red Top – Headline – Banner Headline - Photo – Layout - Ad



**THE Sun**  **KELLY**  
HOLLYWOOD SHOW BLOW  
See Page 9

Thursday October 4 2001 10p www.thesun.co.uk

**SUN EXCLUSIVE**

# QUEEN HAS RUBBER DUCK IN HER BATH



**...and it wears a crown!**

**MPs to hear Blair's proof today**

**EXCLUSIVE**

**By John Key**

**BLUNKETT ROASTS TOP COP**

THE SUN, October 5<sup>th</sup>, 2001

## VOCABULARY ACTIVITY

The following words have been jumbled. Identify each word, and complete it when necessary.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. REEDAL      | • BL --         |
| 2. SIDEBA      | • NEWS ---- T   |
| 3. YALID       | • CIR ---- TION |
| 4. GAWNTENSE   | • J --- NAL     |
| 5. TROIDE      | • TABL ---      |
| 6. RUNLAJO     | • --- SCRIBE    |
| 7. TINCROLACUI | • MON ----      |
| 8. LODIBAT     | • ---- ED       |
| 9. HONLYMT     | • LEADER        |
| 10. RIBECUSS   | • DAI --        |
| 11. GOLB       | • DEAD ----     |
| 12. AINEDEDL   | • LA ----       |
| 13. TAYLUO     | • E --- OR      |

Now match the words with their definitions below :

- Person responsible for choosing articles published : -----
- Magazine published every 4 weeks : -----
- Publication devoted to a special subject : -----
- Shop selling the press : -----
- Newspaper published every day : -----
- Forum or personal newspaper on the web : -----
- Main article expressing editor's opinion : -----
- The way the page is organized : -----
- Pay to receive copies of a newspaper or a magazine : -----
- Showing prejudice : -----
- Final limit before publication : -----
- Small format popular paper : -----
- Total number of papers sold per day : -----

## GRAMMAR EXERCISES

**Complete, using one of the following: who, whom, which, what, whose, Ø.**

1. The Sun is a tabloid ..... is read by four million people each day.
2. He is trying to find a capitalist ..... will finance his newspaper.
3. He wants to write articles about .....the Queen eats.
4. This paper is rubbish – and rubbish ....., strangely enough, doesn't attract people.
5. Most of the reporters (.....) I know are fair and objective.
6. He couldn't get them to believe ..... he said.
7. He met a journalist ..... book had been a best-seller.
8. ....the public wants is bits of scandal.
9. He is aiming to attract young people, many of .....don't read the press.

**Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form, then translate each sentence.**

1. Even quality newspapers have now adopted a much [ small ] ..... format.
2. This is [ interesting ] ..... project I have ever seen.
3. Headlines are now [ big ] and [ visible ] ..... than ever before.
4. [ big ] ..... the headline, [ striking ] .....the story seems.
5. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, papers were not [ sensational ] .....
6. Things have gone much [ bad ] ..... since World War Two.
7. He's one of our [ devoted ] ..... readers, but he still thinks the paper was [ good ] ..... before.
8. He intended to become the [ rich ] ..... and [ important ] ..... publisher in the world.
9. Journalists used to define news, but that seems to be [ true ] ..... today.

## LES PRONOMS RELATIFS

Les pronoms relatifs permettent de relier deux propositions ayant un point commun. Ce point commun est appelé l' « **antécédent** », et il est remplacé/repris par le PRONOM.

### 1. Choix du pronom relatif :

Antécédent animé	Antécédent inanimé	Tous antécédents	Fonction
<b>WHO</b>	<b>WHICH</b>	<b>THAT</b> <i>(sauf dans les rel.descriptives *)</i>	SUJET
<b>WHOM</b>		<b>THAT / Ø</b> <i>(plus fréquents)</i>	COMPLEMENT / OBJET
<b>WHOSE (+ NOM)</b>			GENITIF <i>(lien de possession ou de parenté)</i>

*\*les relatives descriptives sont placées entre parenthèses, elles apportent une information supplémentaire et ne sont pas essentielles.*

### 2. Processus de relativisation selon les fonctions

<p>Ex : I know <u>the man</u>. <u>The man</u> is wearing a white shirt            ▶ I know the man <b>WHO</b> is wearing a white shirt.</p>	<b>FONCTION SUJET</b>
<p>Ex : You can see <u>a woman</u>. <u>They</u> are waiting for <u>the woman</u>.            ▶ You can see the woman <b>who(m) / that / Ø</b> they are waiting <b>FOR*</b></p>	<b>FONCTION COMPLEMENT</b>
<p>Ex : The newspaper is one of the oldest. <u>The title of the newspaper is The Times</u>.            ▶ The newspaper <b>WHOSE</b> title is The Times is one of the oldest.</p>	<b>FONCTION GENITIF</b> <i>(traduction de « dont »)</i>

*\*noter que la particule reste collée au verbe, et donc en fin de phrase.*

### 3. Remarques/Particularités

-**WHICH** peut aussi être PRONOM RELATIF ANTECEDENT DE PROPOSITION COMPLETE (c'est à dire qu'il reprend toute une proposition). Pour le reconnaître :

-il est placé derrière une virgule

-il se traduira par « ce qui » ou « ce que » (signifiant « chose qui », « chose que »).

Ex : She answered with anger, **which** he did not understand (Elle lui a répondu avec colère, **CE QU'**il n'a pas compris = chose qu'il n'a pas comprise).

-A ne pas confondre avec **WHAT**, qui n'a pas d'antécédent et qui **annonce** ce qui va suivre.

Ex : **WHAT** she told you was a lie (CE QU'ELLE t'a dit était un mensonge).

Ce « what » traduit par « ce qui » ou « ce que » lui aussi, peut être remplacé par « la chose qui/que ».

-« où » pronom relatif se traduira **WHERE** ou **WHEN** selon que l'antécédent est un LIEU ou un MOMENT.

Ex : The place **where** we live is nice (l'endroit où nous vivons...)

Ex : The day **when** he came was a nice, beautiful, sunny day (le jour où il est venu...)

## LES PRONOMS RELATIFS

### EXERCICES

#### TABLEAU BILAN

Antécédent animé	Antécédent inanimé	Tous antécédents	Fonction
<b>WHO</b>	<b>WHICH</b>	<b>THAT</b> <i>(sauf dans les rel. descriptives *)</i>	SUJET
<b>WHOM</b>		<b>THAT / Ø</b> <i>(plus fréquents)</i>	COMPLEMENT / OBJET
<b>WHOSE (+ NOM)</b>			GENITIF <i>(lien de possession, de parenté)</i>

**1. Souligne le point commun entre les deux phrases, puis transforme les de manière à ce qu'elles n'en fassent plus qu'une, au moyen d'une proposition relative.**

Ex : You're wearing a T-Shirt. I like the T-Shirt → I like the T-shirt which/that / ø you are wearing.

-They saw a boy. The boy was running down the street.

→ .....

-I met a man. We talked about this man two years ago.

→ .....

-We loved the food. We ate this food at their restaurant last Friday.

→ .....

-Cats are animals. You can't buy the animals' affection.

→ .....

-He took me to a place. This place was wonderful.

→ .....

-I wish we had a garden. We could play in that garden.

→ .....

**2. Complétez avec le(s) bon(s) pronom(s) relatif(s). Les omissions (pronom « Ø ») sont aussi possibles : précisez-le lorsque c'est le cas).**

-the women.....were demonstrating were old and tired.

-I saw a dog.....was running after a piece of paper.

-They heard the news, .....made them cry !

-The country.....bamboo grows is China.

-They all laughed at my joke, .....was very pleasant.

-The playwright .....wrote this play was Shakespeare.

-This is the nicest summer.....we have had in years !

-There is little .....we can do.

-I've met again that girl.....name I can never remember.

**3. Traduisez "dont" comme il convient.**

La fille

-dont tu parles : .....

-dont il a pris le bras : .....

-dont les yeux sont bleus est ma sœur : .....

**4. Traduisez**

-The people I told you about are tourists

-The birds you see are getting ready to leave

-The flowers whose colour is pink are tulips

-The chair you are sitting ON is fragile





As the curtain falls on 2010, cheer yourself up with ...

THE FUNNIEST STORIES OF THE YEAR PAGE 22

Murder police quiz 'nutty professor' with a blue rinse

WAS JO'S BODY HIDDEN NEXT TO HER FLAT?



Armed, dangerous professor is being held on suspicion of murder

JOANNA WOODS's body may have been hidden just yards from her flat for up to a week before it was found.

To: Luke Satchell, Ryan Kibbi and Arthur Martin

Armed, dangerous professor is being held on suspicion of murder



**DAILY Mirror** Friday December 26, 2010  
REAL NEWS. REAL ENTERTAINMENT 45p

**THE JO FILES**



▶ Arrest landlord spied on flat couple  
▶ Friend in jail for paedophile crimes  
▶ Cops now probe 36-year-old murder

**'JO SUSPECT IS PEEPING TOM'**



**THE Sun** Friday December 24, 2010  
MYSTIC MEG'S STARS FOR 2011

**36** JO MURDER: LANDLORD HELD  
killed by swine flu as virus spreads



**The strange Mr Jefferies**

KIDS' NICKNAME FOR EX-TEACHER SUSPECT



**EXCLUSIVE**  
CHEZ 'N DEZ ARE HOWAY TO AFRICA

**DAILY Mirror** Friday January 7, 2011  
REAL NEWS. REAL ENTERTAINMENT 45p


**Baby plot comes to an Ender**

**Get set!**  
3,000 Great North Run places up for grabs


**Ed: Cons risk our security**

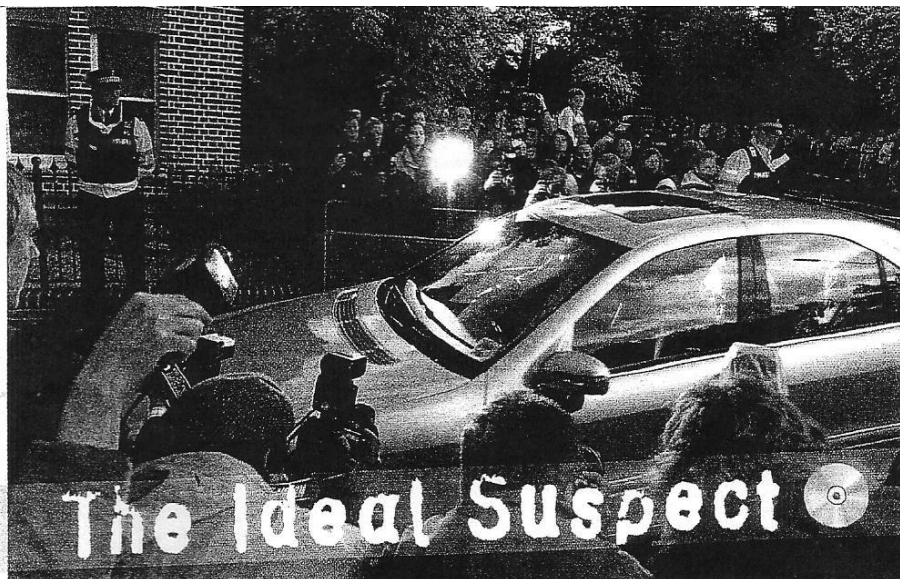
**JO SUSPECT EXCLUSIVE**

**I DIDN'T KILL HER**



▶ He vows to clear name ▶ Police search the drains





### *No Excuse for Unbalanced Media Reporting!*

The murder of Joanna Yeates over Christmas has, understandably, attracted massive media coverage. Ms. Yeates – white, female and professional – was an “ideal victim.”  
 5 Unfortunately, her landlord, Mr. Chris Jefferies, seems to have been the “ideal suspect.”

On his arrest, the media seized upon his background and appearance to make their views about him clear. *The Sun*, *The Daily Mail* and *The*  
 10 *Daily Mirror* have described him, respectively, as “Professor Strange,” “The Strange Mr. Jefferies” and a “suspect peeping Tom.”

His photograph has appeared on the front page of national newspapers eleven times. He was  
 15 described as “weird,” “lewd,” “strange,” “creepy,” “angry,” “odd,” “disturbing,” “eccentric,” “a loner” and “unusual” in just one article.

Because the former English teacher liked a classic poem by Oscar Wilde about a man that was  
 20 hanged for cutting the throat of his wife, one article said, “Chris Jefferies’ favourite poem was about killing wife.” Because he taught his pupils about the horror of the Holocaust, another article said he was “obsessed with death.”

25 This was all before Mr. Jefferies was released by the police without charge after being questioned for an extended period. The combination of the “ideal victim” and the apparently eccentric suspect led to wholly unbalanced media  
 30 reporting. There has been large scale media intrusion into Mr. Jefferies’ private life and sustained defamatory attacks on his reputation. It is difficult to see how any of this is properly justified as part of the reporting of a murder  
 35 investigation.

“There are arguments about the public interest when it comes to a murder case; there are counter arguments about speculation and lurid intrusion into anyone’s private life, especially when they  
 40 haven’t been charged with any crime.”

As a number of commentators have pointed out, “media lynching” of a suspect is not an unusual phenomenon. There is, of course, immense pressure on the press to come up with something  
 45 which catches the attention of its readers in cases of this kind but this is no excuse for this kind of reporting.

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## THE IDEAL SUSPECT READING UNDERSTANDING

Read the text and find words or expressions that correspond to the following.

### Lines 1-17

-Un voyeur : ..... -Effrayant : .....  
-Le propriétaire : ..... -Couverture (mediatique) : .....

### Lines 18-35

-Remis en liberté : ..... -A grande échelle : .....  
-Diffamatoire : ..... -La gorge : .....

### Lines 36 to the end

-Horrible, Choquant : ..... -Etre inculpé de : .....

Now match the following words, taken from the text, with their equivalent or synonym. Use the context to find their meaning.

LURID *	*CATCH, GRAB
SEIZE *	*SOLITARY
LEWD *	*UNLUCKILY
LONER *	*ODD, STRANGE
WEIRD *	*SINISTER
LYNCHING *	*PUNISHING (by the mob)
UNUSUAL *	*CREEPY
UNFORTUNATELY *	*OUTSTANDING

Read again and answer the questions.

1. What type of doc. is it? Who Wrote it? What does it deal with?
2. Pick out all details about the murder and the protagonists (period, names, ages, place, jobs etc.)
3. Explain why Joanna was “the ideal victim” and Mr Jefferies “the ideal suspect”. List the elements used by the media to describe Mr Jefferies. What image did they build up, and how ? (find examples in the text) What logical consequence were the readers led to?
4. Did Mr Jefferies really kill Joanna? Quote the article to justify your answer.
5. What papers are mentioned in this article? What do they have in common? Compare with the source and the author of the article.
6. Pick out the sentences the journalist uses to describe the behaviour of the newspapers he mentions. Can you explain the journalist’s opinion and intention by writing such an article? Can you explain Thompson’s personal attitude towards these papers?
7. Do you agree that “there are arguments about the public interest when it comes to a murder case”? Say what these arguments could be and give your opinion.

“THE IDEAL SUSPECT”  
NOW THINK !  
THE PASSIVE FORM

👉 REMINDER  
PASSIF  
=  
BE + PARTICIPE PASSE

Observe

*This was all before Mr Jefferies **was released by** the police without charge after being questioned for an extended period.*

**2. Pick out the verbs in the passive.**

- a. Mr. Chris Jefferies seems to have been the “ideal suspect.”
- b. He was described as “strange,” “creepy,” and “unusual” in the course of just one article.
- c. It is difficult to see how any of this is properly justified as part of the reporting of a murder investigation.
- d. His photograph **has appeared** on the front page of national newspapers 11 times.
- e. When people haven’t been charged with any crime, their private lives should be respected.

**3. Put the verbs into the correct form of the passive.**

- a. Jo Yeates’s body ... a week after her disappearance. (*discover*)
- b. When her flat ..., her keys, iPhone, purse and coat ... behind. (*search / leave*)
- c. She ... since she ... on CCTV camera at Tesco on December 17. (*not see / film*)
- d. Thanks to the DNA traces found on the victim, Mr. Jeffries ... . (*clear*)
- e. Tomorrow, Mr. Jefferies ... . (*release*)
- f. The victim’s parents declared that they ... the name of the new suspect. (*not tell*)
- g. Right now the new suspect’s life and motives ... . (*investigate*)
- h. Defamatory attacks on a suspect’s reputation ... to influence the readers. (*mean*)

Observe

*They say Mr Jefferies is a weird person → Mr Jefferies **is said to be** a weird person.*

*They think Ms Yeates knew her murderer → Ms Yeates **is thought to have** known her murderer.*

**4. Transform the sentences below as shown above.**

- They think Mr Jefferies was a very good teacher despite his eccentricity
- They believe he put up his flat for sale as soon as he was cleared.
- They say Ms Yeates bought a pizza on the night of her disappearance.
- They say screams were heard on the night she disappeared.
- They say DNA traces led to the arrest of the real culprit.
- They consider the tabloids’ attitude is intolerable.

# Language at work

## 4 Transformez ces énoncés complets en titres de journaux.

- a. Computers are blamed because more and more pupils are illiterate.
- b. There is a big row over the new carbon tax.
- c. Talks will soon resume between the two countries at war.
- d. New measures will be taken to cut drug abuse.

## Les subordonnées de cause, de concession (bien que, malgré) et de contraste (alors que)

### 1 Structurez une phrase.

Dites quelle est la relation exprimée par chacun des mots en gras dans les énoncés suivants (opposition • cause • concession). Puis classez-les dans le tableau ci-dessous :

Phrase	Relation	Mots de liaison en anglais

- a. **Although** there is an epidemic, the sales are not increasing.
- b. **In spite of** the epidemic, sales are not increasing.
- c. **Even though** everybody is concerned, people are not interested.
- d. The epidemic should scare people, **however** they don't panic.
- e. The editor expected people to be scared, **and yet** they weren't.
- f. He expected sales to increase, **whereas** they have dropped.
- g. **As** the news was important, it made the headlines.
- h. **Since** everybody was concerned, the journalists decided to warn the public.

### 2 Observez et comparez.

- a. **In spite of** the big headlines, people are not attracted by the newspaper.
- b. **Although** the headlines are big, people are not attracted by the newspaper.
- c. **Despite** all the editor's efforts, his strategy has failed.
- d. **Although** the editor has made a lot of effort, his strategy has failed.

– **In spite of** et **despite** sont-ils suivis d'un groupe nominal seul ou d'une proposition complète (GN + GV + ...) ?

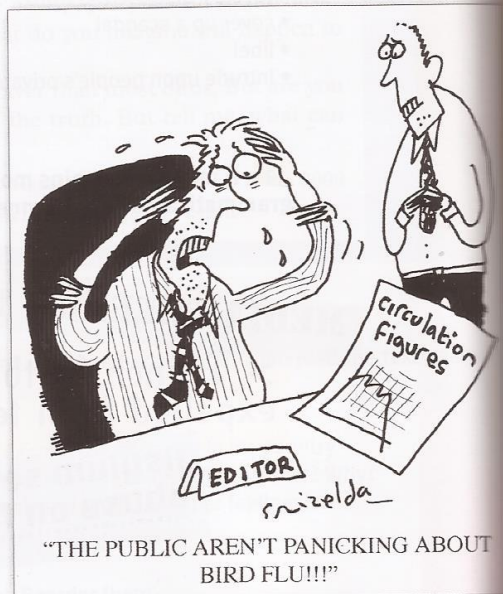
– **Although** /ɔ:l'dəʊ/ est-il suivi d'un groupe nominal seul, d'un groupe verbal ou d'une proposition complète (GN + GV + ...) ?

### 3 Traduisez tous les énoncés de l'exercice 2. en français.

### 4 **Whereas** /weərə'æz/ ou **although** ?

Traduisez ces deux phrases puis comparez leur sens.

- a. **Although** it is a big event, very few journalists will cover it.
- b. **The editor** thought it was a big event, **whereas** the other journalists did not.



# Language at work

## Practice

- 1** Complétez ces phrases avec : *although* • *in spite of* • *despite* • *however* • *and yet* • *since*.

A journalist is reporting live while a fire is raging, and firemen are trying to put out the fire.

... many people may die or be seriously injured, the journalist is only focusing on media stars.

... there will be a lot of casualties, the journalist is only concerned with celebrities.

... the danger, the reporter is only interested in the stars' fate.

He is not worried about the ordinary people living in this building. ... their families are.

The journalist should cover the event and give information about the extent of the damage, ... he highlights an insignificant detail.

The report is ridiculous, ... many people will watch it.

... many people are only interested in stars, the report will attract an audience.

... the cartoon is a negative and pessimistic view of journalism, I think it is quite true.



"Luckily, none of the people inside appear to be celebrities."

- 2** Traduisez ces phrases.

- Malgré le prix, je continuerai à acheter un journal chaque jour.
- Il existe de nombreux journaux gratuits, et cependant les gens lisent de moins en moins de presse.
- Il lit le journal chaque jour, alors que ses enfants ne lisent pas la presse.
- Bien que cela soit dangereux, de nombreux journalistes se battent pour défendre la liberté de la presse dans les dictatures.
- Comme ils veulent attirer plus de lecteurs, certains journaux publient des articles sur les gens célèbres.
- Comme la presse a beaucoup de pouvoir, on l'appelle souvent le quatrième pouvoir.

## Improve your pronunciation

- 1** À quel mot correspond chacune des transcriptions phonétiques suivantes ?  
Transcrivez-les sur papier libre.

- |                  |                     |                 |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| a. /dʒɜːnəlɪzəm/ | e. /ɪvent/          | i. /mæɡəˈziːn/  |
| b. /fə'tɒɡrəfə/  | f. /mə'nɪpjələt/    | j. /rɪ'vjʊː/    |
| c. /'ɑːtɪkl/     | g. /tæbləɪd/        | k. /ɪn'truːzən/ |
| d. /'pʌblɪʃ/     | h. /'kwɒlɪti peɪpə/ | l. /'kʌvəriːdʒ/ |

- 2** Utilisez les transcriptions phonétiques pour classer ces mots dans un tableau de ce type. Sont-ils accentués sur la première, la seconde ou la troisième syllabe ?

Première syllabe	Deuxième syllabe	Troisième syllabe

- 3** Lisez ces mots à haute voix. Puis vérifiez à l'écoute.





### 3. IF IT BLEEDS, IT LEADS

1

A disease...



a contagious disease...



an epidemic



2







## The Contemporary Context

### The British Press and the American Press La presse britannique et la presse américaine

#### The British press - La presse britannique :

- ▶ **PA.** (The Press Association): association de presse, équivalent de l'A.F.P., l'Agence France Presse.
- ▶ **Fleet Street:** rue de Londres où sont implantés les bureaux de la presse britannique ; désigne, par métonymie, la presse britannique.
- ▶ **quality papers:** la presse de qualité ou journaux de grand format (*broadsheets*), comme *The Times*, *The Financial Times*, *The Daily Telegraph* (tous trois à tendance conservatrice), *the Guardian* (centre gauche) *The Independent*...
- ▶ **tabloids:** journaux demi-format pour une presse populaire, souvent à sensation, comme *The Sun*, *The Daily Mirror*...
- ▶ **magazines:** *The Economist* (qui, contrairement à son titre ne parle pas seulement d'informations économiques mais de tous sujets d'actualité).
- ▶ **the "silly season":** saison creuse de l'année (période estivale) pendant laquelle les journalistes remplissent les journaux d'anecdotes triviales et amusantes.

#### The American press - La presse américaine :

- ▶ **best-known quality papers:** *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *The Herald Tribune*...
- ▶ **magazines:** *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Business Week*, *U.S. News and World Report*...

### British and American TV La télévision britannique et américaine

#### Main British channels - Principales chaînes britanniques :

- ▶ **The BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation), the Beeb (coll.):**
  - BBC 1:** chaîne généraliste, qui diffuse des émissions grand public.
  - BBC 2:** chaîne plus spécialisée, qui diffuse des documentaires, des spectacles, des films étrangers.
- ▶ **ITV (Independent Television):** chaîne commerciale, financée par la publicité.
- ▶ **Channel 4:** chaîne plus spécialisée qu'ITV, plus culturelle, et qui diffuse notamment des émissions destinées aux minorités ethniques.

#### Main American channels - Les principales chaînes américaines :

- ▶ **ABC (American Broadcasting Corporation):** chaîne généraliste.
- ▶ **NBC (National Broadcasting Company):** chaîne généraliste.
- ▶ **CBS (Columbia Broadcasting System):** chaîne généraliste.
- ▶ **CNN (Cable News Network):** chaîne d'information diffusant 24 heures sur 24.
- ▶ **ITV (Instructional TV):** chaîne éducative.
- ▶ **MTV (Music TV):** chaîne musicale transmettant des concerts et des vidéoclips sans discontinuer.