


1 SPEAKING

a  Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.


- How often do you read a newspaper?
- Do you prefer to read online or in print? Why?
- Do you know any famous journalists or reporters? Why are they famous?

2 VOCABULARY: Words connected to the media

a Match words (a–f) to the definitions (1–6).

- ☐ the work of collecting, writing and publishing news stories
- ☐ a type of newspaper with large pages and often serious content
- ☐ a type of popular newspaper with small pages and lots of photos
- ☐ connected with literature
- ☐ a block of print that a newspaper story is divided into
- ☐ an example of written work

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|
| a column | c journalism | e tabloid |
| b literary | d piece | f broadsheet |

b  Think of three other words connected to the media. Test your partner.

3 READING

a Read the article on page 49 about female journalists and correct the statements.

- In 1887, Nellie Bly was sent to hospital because she suffered from mental illness.
- In 1944, Martha Gellhorn was writing about the war in Spain.
- In the 1960s and 1970s, Joan Didion took European, style journalism to America.
- In the 1970s, Ethel Payne became the first black woman to appear on national radio in the USA.



BETTER READING: CONNECTORS

Sometimes, knowing connectors can help you understand better as they link ideas in a text.

1 Work in pairs. Underline these connectors in the Nellie Bly section of the text.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A in addition | C to start with |
| B however | D as a result |

2 Work in pairs. Match the connectors A–D to the uses 1–4.

- to introduce a contrasting or surprising idea ____
- to introduce a result ____
- to add another idea ____
- to introduce the first of a series of events ____

b Complete the profile of another important female journalist with the connectors from the Better Reading box.

Evelyn Cunningham

Cunningham had a successful career in journalism.

- _____, she was a successful journalist for the *Pittsburgh Courier*, an African-American newspaper which played a big role in the Civil Rights Movement.
- _____, she worked as an editor on the newspaper.
- _____ of her interests, she met many of the most famous figures in the Civil Rights Movement. She wrote many important stories.
- _____, the mainstream media rarely showed interest in these pieces.

c Read the article on page 49 again. Answer the questions.

Which journalist in the article ... ?

- helped to change the law
- was helped by her bosses to do research for a story
- changed the topics which women wrote about
- thought the writing style of an article was as important as the information it gave
- had a serious relationship with another famous writer

4 SPEAKING

a  Work in groups and answer the questions.

- Which journalist in the article would you most like to meet? What two or three questions would you like to ask them?
 - You are online newspaper editors. Which photo or story should be on the home page? Why? Choose one idea from A–D below.
- A Story: The biggest celebrity in the world has said she is going to get divorced.
- B Photo: An important president is photographed falling over in the street.
- C Story: A rich country has said it is going to use 100% renewable energy.
- D Photo: the first picture of a newborn baby from a famous royal family

She Created Her Own Headlines

Women Journalists that Changed the News

Everyone's a journalist nowadays. From tabloids to broadsheets, the news is full of photos and stories taken by and from ordinary people. But this wasn't always the case. The style of the news we listen to and watch today is in part due to pioneering journalists who drew attention to the people affected by a story, as well as providing the facts. Many of those pioneering journalists were women, who through their work created their own headlines.



1 Nellie Bly

As one of the first investigative journalists, Nellie Bly was an extraordinary woman. In addition, she found fame for breaking a world record and travelling around the world in just 72 days.

When she started working as a journalist, she was often asked to report on traditional female subjects, like fashion and gardening. However, she wanted to write about more engaging topics and wrote a series of important articles about the lives of women working in factories. In 1887, she wrote her most famous article.

To start with, she spent time at a boarding house, and during her stay refused to go to bed, saying that she was afraid to as

everyone there looked crazy. Doctors were called and, after giving her a check-up, decided she was insane, so she was hospitalized. But Nellie was simply pretending so that she could gain access to the hospital wards. She stayed at the hospital for 10 days before her newspaper got her released. Nellie's article based on her experiences was later published in book form, making her famous. As a result of the report, the mentally ill are now treated differently in the USA. This kind of journalism is more common now, but Bly was one of the first. She said if you want to do something, you can!



2 Martha Gellhorn

Starting writing in the 1920s, Gellhorn was a pioneering journalist and travel writer. She reported on the Spanish Civil War, the Second World War and the Vietnam War, and is considered to be one of the greatest journalists of the twentieth century.

Gellhorn was one of the first to report on the everyday people involved in war. She risked her life many times and was the only female reporter

to be on the beaches of Normandy on D-Day in June 1944. As she had official documents which allowed her to be there as a reporter, Gellhorn hid in a hospital ship bathroom, and pretended to be a member of a medical team when the boats arrived in France. During her career Gellhorn met and later married the novelist Ernest Hemingway. The Hollywood film, *Hemingway and Gellhorn*, is based on their lives together. When she was asked about her journalism, she said she didn't write, she just walked around.

3 Joan Didion

Didion was a writer who helped to revolutionise the style of journalism in Europe and the USA. In the 1960s and 1970s, she was one of the first writers of 'new journalism', which used narrative storytelling and literary

techniques to engage the reader. Didion believed journalism writing could be beautiful as well as deliver the facts. According to Didion, it was important to include the writer's experience and tell a story. She said the way she wrote was who she was.



4 Ethel Payne

In 1972, Payne was the first black woman to appear on national television in the USA. She was a civil rights campaigner and journalist. At the time, there was segregation between blacks and whites when they travelled between states. She asked President Eisenhower when this would end and he

answered that his government wouldn't support one group more than any other. People were shocked by both the question and its response. It helped to raise greater awareness of the issue of civil rights, and promoted a change in the law.

Payne said that through her journalism she always fought to change the world.