



PRESENT REVIEW

THE MEDIA

- Wentworth: Today, the press is present in different formats, on different media. Which are they?
- Sarah: You have broadsheets, magazines focused on a subject like politics or hobbies and finally, tabloids. The headlines are very different depending on the type of journalism
- Wentworth: Political magazines usually run serious articles, reports all news related to the world, finance, sports, literature and entertainment. What about tabloids?
- Sarah: Basically, they publish pictures of celebrities. They write stories related to rumours regarding celebrities' private life.
- Wentworth: What about TV and radio?
- Sarah: On TV, you can watch different channels. There are different programs: the news, the weather report, documentaries, talk-shows, games, series and movies. If you don't like a program, you can switch channels by using the remote control. On the radio...
- Wentworth: On the radio, you can hear different shows. It depends on the radio station you listen to. For example, there are shows with a host only. On other shows, the host takes calls from listeners on air, he can also interview famous guests such as politicians, artists, writers, other journalists or specialists in a field. Is there advertising on these media?
- Sarah: On all media, you will find advertising. On TV and radio, they are called commercials. You also have advertising included in programs or movies: in this case, they promote certain brands. They have an influence on what people buy.
- Wentworth: Do you have cable?
- Sarah: No, I don't. I watch foreign shows, or movies online, in streaming. Usually, they have subtitles so I don't need to wait for them to be released in France.
- Wentworth: Is this legal?
- Sarah: I know this is illegal on certain sites... depending on the content...But I can't help myself. For example, I'm fond of an American detective series so, when there is an episode online, I want to watch it.
- Wentworth: Are you not scared of the consequences?
- Sarah: If I receive a fine, I will pay. I don't think about it ...
- Wentworth: Maybe you should...



The media / a medium	Such as...
broadsheets	A politician
serious	A writer
tabloids	In a field
A headline/ Headlines	advertising
Depending on / To depend (on ...)	To find
A type of	To be called
political	A commercial
usually	included
To report	or
The news (singular!)/ What's the news?	'in this case'
Related to	To promote
The world	certain
Finance	A brand
Literature	An influence
Entertainment	on
What about...?	what
To publish	people
a picture	To buy
A celebrity	To have cable
To write	foreign
A story	On line
A rumour	In streaming
regarding	A subtitle
Private life	so
's	To need to (wait)
To watch	To be released/ To release
A channel	A site
A program	The content
The news	but
The weather report	'I can't help myself'



A documentary	'for example'
A talk-show	'To be fond of'
A game	A detective series
A series (singular!)	when
A movie (US)/ a film (UK)	An episode
if	To be scared of
To like	A consequence
to switch channels	To receive
By using	A fine
a remote control	WILL
On the radio	To pay
A show	'I don't think about it'
a host	Maybe
only	SHOULD
other	
To take calls	
from	
a listener	
On air	
CAN	
also	
To interview	
famous	
A guest	

PRESENT REVIEW

GRAMMAR : SIMPLE PRESENT

I/ Positive statements:

In English, if we write or speak at the present tense, we use the simple present.

a) For the positive statements:

We use the verb without TO for I/You/We/ They

I/you/we/they + verb .

Example: I go to the cinema / I work/ I do

b) For the positive statements, you use the verb without TO for he/she/it

he/she/it + verb+S .Example: She works

if the verb ends in -y, it changes in -ies. Example: cry – She cries

if the verb ends in a vowel like -o, it changes in -oes. Example: He does / he goes

if the verb ends in -s/-h/-x, we add -es. Example: wash -She washes



c) For the negative form, you add 'do not' or the contracted form 'don't' for I/you/we/they
I/you/we/they + do not (don't) + verb.

Example: I do not go = I don't go (to the cinema)/ They do not work = they don't work

d) For the negative form of he/she/it, you add 'does not' or the contracted form 'doesn't'
He/she/it + does not (doesn't) + verb. Example: He does not go = he doesn't go (to school)

Examples:

I drink tea but I **don't** drink coffee.

She speaks Italian but she **doesn't** speak Spanish.

III/ There are two ways in English to refer to what you have:

TO HAVE (present of "have")				HAVE GOT (present perfect of "get")		
Positive		Negative		Positive	Negative	
I	have	I do not have	I don't have	I have got or I've got	I have not got	I haven't got
You		You do not have	You don't have	You have got or you've got	You have not got	you haven't got
He/she/it	HAS	He/she/it does not have	He/she/it doesn't have	He/she/it has got or He/she/it's got	He/she/it has not got	He/she/it hasn't got
We	have	We do not have	We don't have	We have got or we've got	We have not got	we haven't got
You		You do not have	You don't have	You have got or you've got	You have not got	you haven't got
They		They do not have	They don't have	They have got or they've got	They have not got	they haven't got

Example: I have a car but I don't have a bike. / Do you have time? Yes, I do/ No, I don't.

I have got a house, I haven't got a flat. / Have you got time? Yes, I have;/No, I haven't.