

Unit 11

Lesson 2

Session 7

Breaking News

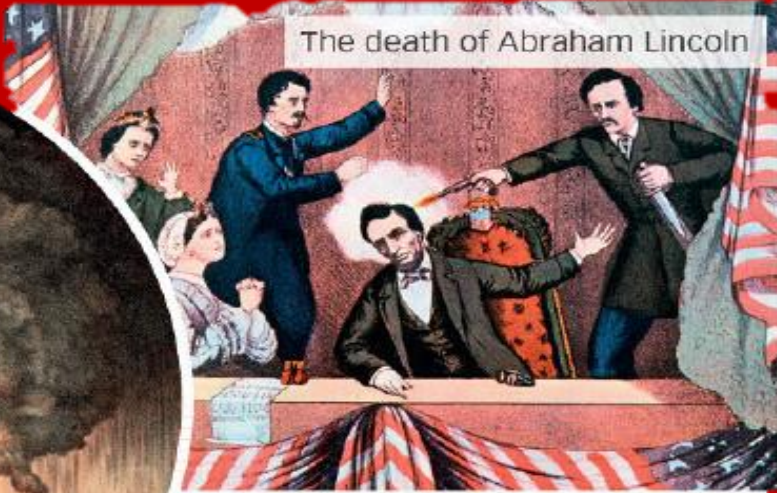
Used to,

For News, Past Habits, Situations

The eruption of Krakatoa



The death of Abraham Lincoln



US Airways plane lands in Hudson River





Lecture
Time



▶ VOX POPS VIDEO 11

**Making world
a better place**

If + would for
**Global issues, Unlikely
Situations in Future**

**Breaking
News**

Used to for
News, Past Habits, Situations

**Unit 11
World**

**Vocab
skill development**

**Understand phrasal verbs
Connected Speech**

Speaking - Writing

**Give a Presentation
Express, Respond to Opinion**

The European Union





the news

World 2

news events





Ask your partner **Questions** with following phrases

A *What would you do if you could break the law once today?*

B *I'd go to an expensive restaurant, eat loads of food and leave without paying.*

1. If I had to choose between health, money, happiness,...

2. If I could meet my country's leader...

3. If I could go back in time and change one event

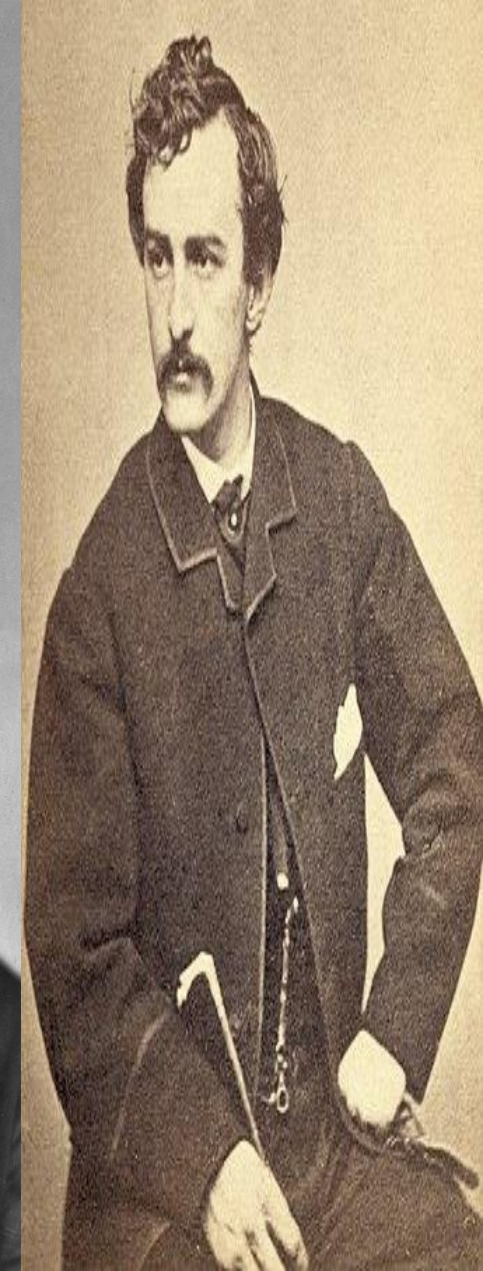
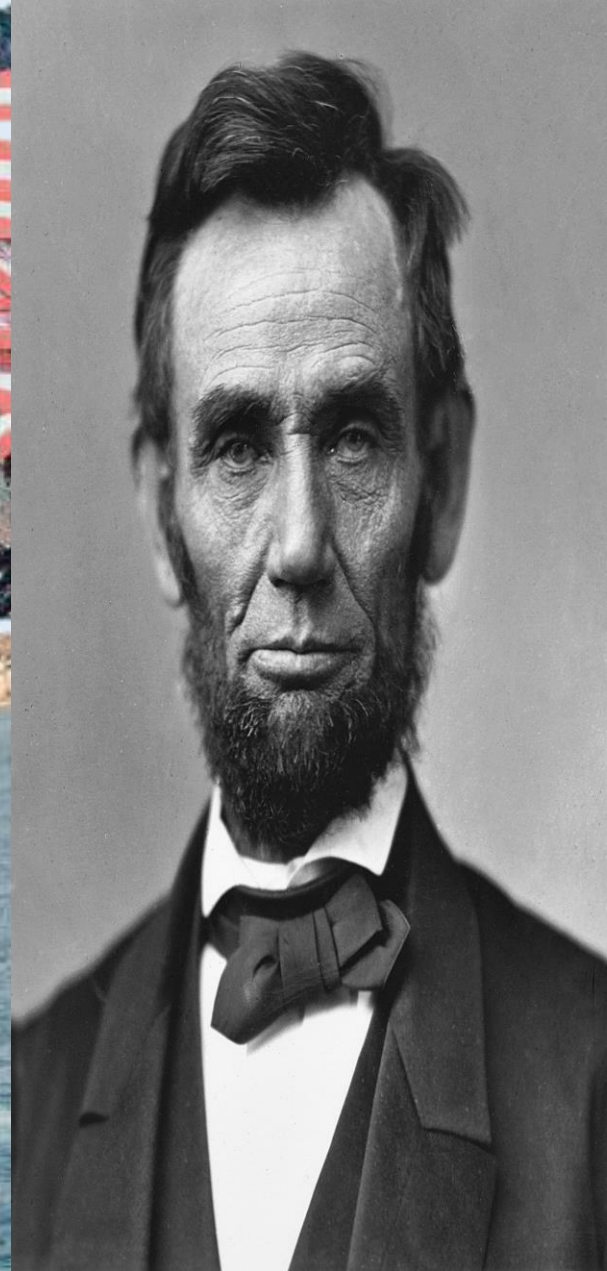
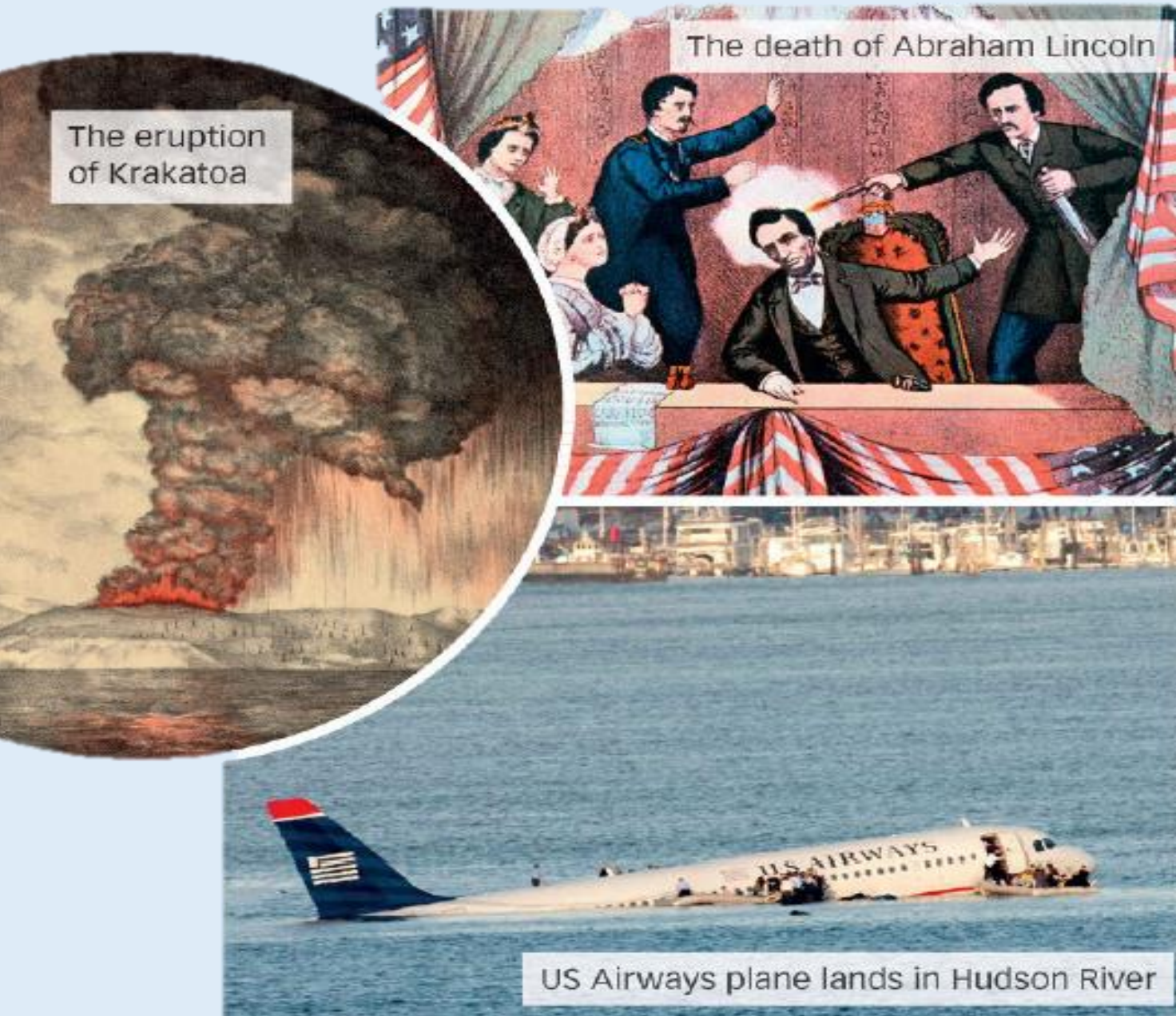
Discuss Voxpop questions

1. How often do you **read**, **listen** or **watch** the news?



2. Do you **prefer** to get the news from the **TV**, **radio** or **newspapers** or **online**? **Why?**

look at the 3 pictures of news events from the past, **What do you know about them?**
How long do you think it took for news of each event to **travel** to the other side of the world?



This article focuses on **developments in how we receive news, from the **first newspapers** to **modern tech**.**

Skim the article, check your answers for previous exercise **why each news story took that amount of time to travel across the world?**

Media milestones

1 _____

The first newspapers appeared in the 17th century, but ordinary people didn't use to buy them often because they were expensive. This changed in the 1850s with the invention of powerful printing presses, which could print 10,000 papers per hour. As a result, newspaper prices came down and more people could afford to buy them. Thanks to another new invention, the photograph, it was also the first time that newspapers contained pictures as well as **articles**.

2 _____

When a volcano erupted on the Pacific island of Krakatoa in 1883, it killed 36,000 people. It was one of the worst **natural disasters** in history. It was also significant because it was the first time that news could travel around the world in minutes, using undersea electrical telegraph wires. Before the telegraph was invented, it used to take weeks for news to travel to a different continent. News of Abraham Lincoln's death, for example, took nearly two weeks to **reach** Europe in 1865.

3 _____

In the early 20th century, before televisions became popular, people used to go to the cinema to watch the news. Ten-minute films called 'news reels' contained moving images of four or five top news stories. The news reels were changed **weekly**, not daily, so the news wasn't always **up to date**. Nowadays, they are important as historical documents, as they provide the only audiovisual records of those times.

4 _____

At the start of the 21st century, developments in smartphone technology and the growth of **social media** like Twitter, Facebook and Instagram have completely changed the way that we get our news. Now anybody can **report** news. This is sometimes called 'citizen journalism'. One of the first and most famous examples of it happened in New York in 2009 when a plane carrying 150 passengers landed in the Hudson River after a flock of birds flew into the plane's engine. People who saw the **crash** posted comments and photos on Twitter and the news **spread** around the world in minutes. Professional **journalists** didn't arrive at the scene until 15 minutes later.



Rest Time

Look at these sentences, answer questions

a. People used to go to the cinema to watch the news.

b. Ordinary people didn't use to buy newspapers very often.

1. Do people go to the cinema to see the news **now?**

2. Did they go to the cinema **once or **more than once**?**

3. Do people buy more newspapers now?

4. How do we make the negative form of **USED TO ?**

Used to

about a past situation that is **no longer true**. It tells us that there was a habit, **repeated action** or state in the past which **has now changed**. we don't do in the present

Subject	Auxiliary	used to	Infinitive
We	-	used to	play football in the street.
She	-	used to	like eggs, but now she doesn't.
People	didn't	use to	have mobile phones.

use **used to + Infinitive** to talk about actions and situations that happened regularly in past, but that **do not happen now**. *Used to* is same for all subjects.

use **didn't + use to + Infinitive** to form negative, NOT, *didn't used to*.

Auxiliary	Subject	used to	Infinitive
Did	your parents	use to	wear uniform at school?
Did	he	use to	go to work by bus or car?

To make questions we use **did + use to + Infinitive**.

TV programmes **used to be** a lot less violent than they are now.

often use **used to** when we **compare** past and present.

1. ~~He **used to work** in a café **once**.~~ ❌

He **used to work** in a café.

He **worked** in a café **once**. ✅

2. ~~She **used to go** to Australia **five times** last year.~~ ❌

She **went to** Australia **five times**.

She **went to** Australia regularly last year. ✅

3. ~~They **used to study** French **for ten years**.~~ ❌

They **used to study** French.

They **studied** French for ten years. ✅

don't use **used to** when we are talking about sth that happened only once,
or if we say the number of times sth happened.

Correct the mistakes. There is 1 correct sentence.

1. We use to speak good Spanish, but we've forgotten it now.

2. Forest fires didn't used to happen so often.

3. Did you used to go to school on Saturdays?

4. Global warming didn't use to be sth we worried about.

Rewrite sentences with **used to – **didn't use to** where possible.**

1. Mobile phones didn't have cameras.

2. In the 1940s, people listened to the radio to get the latest news.

3. Jack Dorsey, who started Twitter, sent the world's first tweet in 2006.

4. Before the 1850s, newspapers didn't contain photos.

5. Newspapers apps became popular in the early 21st century.

6. Before the telegraph, it took 10 days by horse to deliver news across the USA.

Work with partner, Talk about **how your lives have changed, using the ideas below or your own ideas.**

A I used to live in Paris.

B When did you live there?

A In 1995.

B And where do you live now?

A Madrid. I moved because of my job.

- the people you live with
- the way you spend your weekends
- the place where you live
- the music you listen to

- the things you worry about
- the books you read
- the clothes you wear
- the things you spend your money on

Divide words, phrases in box into following categories.

a. Natural disasters

Forest fire

Flood

b. man-made news events

robbery

hurricane

election

Transport strike



TASK Work in a group. Choose one recent news story each. Explain what happened and why it interested you.

من تا اینجا، این مهارت رو کسب کردم که ...

Breaking News

**Used to
to talk about
News, Past Habits, Situations**



It's **Music** Time



Match each paragraph to a headings **a-e**. 1 heading which you don't need.

a. From the still to the moving image.

c. From professional reporter to citizen journalist.

b. From the few to the many.

d. From local to national.

Media milestones

1 _____

The first newspapers appeared in the 17th century, but ordinary people didn't use to buy them often because they were expensive. This changed in the 1850s with the invention of powerful printing presses, which could print 10,000 papers per hour. As a result, newspaper prices came down and more people could afford to buy them. Thanks to another new invention, the photograph, it was also the first time that newspapers contained pictures as well as **articles**.

2 _____

When a volcano erupted on the Pacific island of Krakatoa in 1883, it killed 36,000 people. It was one of the worst **natural disasters** in history. It was also significant because it was the first time that news could travel around the world in minutes, using undersea electrical telegraph wires. Before the telegraph was invented, it used to take weeks for news to travel to a different continent. News of Abraham Lincoln's death, for example, took nearly two weeks to **reach** Europe in 1865.

3 _____

In the early 20th century, before televisions became popular, people used to go to the cinema to watch the news. Ten-minute films called 'news reels' contained moving images of four or five top news stories. The news reels were changed **weekly**, not daily, so the news wasn't always **up to date**. Nowadays, they are important as historical documents, as they provide the only audiovisual records of those times.

4 _____

At the start of the 21st century, developments in smartphone technology and the growth of **social media** like Twitter, Facebook and Instagram have completely changed the way that we get our news. Now anybody can **report** news. This is sometimes called 'citizen journalism'. One of the first and most famous examples of it happened in New York in 2009 when a plane carrying 150 passengers landed in the Hudson River after a flock of birds flew into the plane's engine. People who saw the **crash** posted comments and photos on Twitter and the news **spread** around the world in minutes. Professional **journalists** didn't arrive at the scene until 15 minutes later.