

How free is our freedom of the press?

[listening test questions]

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Date: Feb 2016

Time: (5.13)

Level: ***** [C1]

TED TALK Link:

https://www.ted.com/talks/trevor_timm_how_free_is_our_freedom_of_the_press

Check these words before listening:

Key vocabulary

- 1. Archaeology
- 2. Pulitzer Prize
- 3. The first Amendment the press has the right to publish secret information in the public interest
- 4. NSA National Security Agency
- 5. Blueprints
- 6. Wire tapping
- 7. A trial
- 8. CIA Central Intelligence Agency
- 9. A whistle-blower
- 10. A source (someone who gives secret information)
- 11. Electronic surveillance
- 12. Prosecution / testify
- 13. Savvy tech.
- 14. Financial crisis

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Student

TED Talks Comprehension Questions [6 minutes]

Time: Approximately 60 minutes

1. Read the title

- Try to predict the content of lecture
- Write down key terms / ideas
- Check key vocabulary using a dictionary

Try to listen ONLY two times

Three types of lesson

Lesson#1: [hard]

- 1. Listen once take notes
- 2. Give 3 minutes to tidy notes
- 3. Listen again and add to notes (use a different colour pen)
- 4. Answer questions set 10-15 minutes to answer
- 5. Check answers
- 6. Listen again to check answers

Lesson #2: [medium]

- 1. Listen once take notes.
- 2. Answer questions: 10 minutes
- 3. Listen again answer the questions as they listen
- 4. Give yourself 10 minutes to tidy answers. Then check answers
- 5. Listen again to check answers

Lesson #3: [easier]

- 1. Read questions highlight key terms
- 2. Listen once and answer questions
- 3. 3 minutes to tidy notes
- 4. Listen again answer missed question
- 5. 5-10 minutes to tidy answers. Then check answers
- 6. Listen again to check answers





Teacher

TED Talks Comprehension Questions [6 minutes]

Aim: to develop the students' ability to listen to a short 6-minute lecture, to take notes and then use those notes to answer a range of questions types.

Lesson Time: 60 minutes

Lesson Plan

1.Lead in

- Ask Students to discuss the 'title' and predict the content of lecture
- Ask students to write down key terms / language from discussion
- Feed in / check key vocabulary

Three types of lesson

Lesson#1: [hard]

- 1. Students listen once take notes
- 2. Give 3 minutes to tidy notes
- 3. Listen again and add to notes (use a different colour pen)
- 4. Give out questions set <u>10-15 minutes</u> to answer
- 5. Feedback answers (give out answers or go through on board)

Lesson #2: [medium]

- 1. Students listen once take notes
- 2. Give out questions: Set 10 minutes for students to answer questions from notes
- 3. Listen again students answer the questions as they listen
- 4. Give extra 10 minutes to consolidate answers
- 5. Feedback answers (give out answers or go through on board)

Lesson #3: [easy]

- 1. Give out questions students have 5-10 minutes to look at questions
- 2. Students listen and answer questions
- 3. Give 3 minutes to tidy notes
- 4. Students listen again check answers and answer questions missed
- 5. <u>5-10 minutes</u> to tidy answers
- 6. Feedback answers (give out answers or go through on board)





How free is our freedom of the press? Trevor Timm [Feb 2016. 5:13min]

1.True / False / Not Given (T/F/NG)

i. James Risen writes for NY times.	
ii. In his book he gave evidence that the NSA were listening to phone calls.	
iii. In his book he claims the CIA helped to build a nuclear bomb with Iran.	
iv. Risen was prosecuted for not telling the US government who his source was for the secrets.	
V. The first amendment states that the press can publish secrets.	
Vi. Hundreds of whistle blowers have been protected by the first amendment.	
Vii. Risen went to jail from 2007 to 2015.	
2.Short answer questions What 5 electronic surveillance ways did the US Government use to find Risen's sou	rce?
i. Phone records	
ii.	
iii.	
iv.	
v.	
3. One-word answer	/ 4
What was the name of the Risen's source / CIA whistleblower? Jeffrey S	
4. Matching - match the endings	/1

i. President Obama -	A. prosecuted more than all other
	administrations combined.
ii. Justice department.	B. government considers so much of what
	it does secret
iii.9/11.	C. promised to protect whistle blowers
iv. Journalists unable to do their job-	D. government spying on everyone





/ <u>/</u>
<u>Summary</u> - New technology?
ne press is using new technology to protect their s . Communication software
now available that is much more \mathbf{s}_{-} - \mathbf{r}_{-} than regular emails or
hone calls. For example, one such tool is called S , an open-source
histleblower submission system. This was created by Aaron Swartz, and is now developed
the F of the Press Foundation. Basically you can now go to a news
rganization's website, upload a document or send information without it being available to
ne government. The software e and stores it on a s that only
ne news organization has access to.
/ 7 Open answer question
/hat's the problem with the new technology in the future?
Overall summary:
/hat do we have to do?
/1

Overall score: __ / 25



How free is our freedom of the press? **ANSWERS**

1. True / False / Not Given (T/F/NG)

'
Т
F
F
Т
NG
F

2.Short answer questions

What 5 electronic surveillance ways did the US Government use to find Risen's source?

i. Phone records	
ii. emails	
iii. Financial & Banking info	
iv. Credit reports	
v. Flight records	
	,

3. One-word answer

What was the name of the Risen's source / CIA whistleblower?

Jeffrey Sterling	
	/ 1

4. Matching - match the endings

i. President Obama -	C. promised to protect whistleblowers,
ii. Justice department.	A. prosecuted more than all other administrations combined.
iii.9/11.	B . government considers so much of what it does secret
iv. Journalists unable to do their job-	D. government spying on everyone

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5. Summary - New technology?

The press is using new technology to protect their **sources**. Communication software is now available that is much more **surveillance-resistant** than regular emails or phone calls. For example, one such tool is called **SecureDrop**, an open-source whistleblower submission system. This was created by **Aaron** Swartz, and is now developed at the **Freedom** of the Press Foundation. Basically you can now go to a news organization's website, upload a document or send information without it being available to the government. The software **encrypts** and stores it on a **server** that only the news organization has access to.

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6. Open answer question

What's the problem with the new technology in the future?

i. Governments all over the world are constantly developing new spying techniques that put us all at risk.

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7.Summary:

What do we have to do?

i. it's up to us going forward to make sure to protect all of our rights under the Constitution.

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