

**AUDIO SCRIPT**

**[Passage 1 – M1: Student; F1: Student]**

M1: Hi, Sandy. Do you have a few minutes? I need to practice my presentation.

F1: Sure, Mark. What's the topic?

M1: It's about the Mexican artist, Frida Kahlo.

F1: I love her paintings. Go ahead.

M1: Okay, here goes. Today, I'm going to talk about Frida Kahlo, the Mexican artist. Frida was born on July 6<sup>th</sup>, 1907, in Mexico City. When she was 6 years old, Frida contracted polio. She was in bed for ...

F1: Stop.

M1: What's wrong?

F1: You're reading directly from your notes. You need to look at your audience sometimes. And you're speaking way too fast. Slow down. Also, will your audience know what polio is?

M1: Maybe not. I'll add that polio is a disease caused by a virus. It attacks the brain and causes muscle weakness. After Frida recovered from polio, her right leg was damaged. Frida's father encouraged her to play soccer and swim. These activities helped her to get stronger. At the age of 15, Frida enrolled in the well-known National Preparatory School—one of the few female students in the school. She loved to wear traditional, colorful Mexican clothing. How am I doing so far, Sandy?

F1: Good, Mark. Are you going to show any of her paintings? I think the audience will be more interested if you display a self-portrait of Frida.

M1: You mean a hook? Good idea, Sandy. I'll do that. Now, where was I ... Okay, so in 1925, Frida was badly injured in a bus accident. She spent several weeks in the hospital. When she returned home, she started painting. She painted her first self-portrait during this period. This was one of many self-portraits Frida painted throughout her short life. The self-portraits are very personal. They reflect her emotional status at the time. Her style is a mix of traditional and modern influences. In 1929, she married ...

F1: Wait, I didn't understand the part about "a mix of traditional and modern influences." Could you explain that further?

M1: Well, she used bright colors that are characteristic of Mexican culture. Her style was realistic, but she included strange elements that symbolized the personal struggles in her life.

F1: Okay. Go on.

M1: In 1929, she married the famous Mexican artist Diego Rivera. The couple had a difficult marriage, but they were devoted to each other and their art. Frida's health issues never left her and she was in and out of the hospital. In fact, Frida was in pain all her life. She died on July 13<sup>th</sup>, 1954. She was only 47 years old. However, her fame increased after her death. Today, she is considered to be one of the greatest artists of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

F1: That was great, Mark! Good job.

**[Passage 2 – M1: Lecturer; F1: Student; M2: Student]**

M1: Today, I'm going to talk about how we get our news. There are traditional sources, such as newspapers, radio, and television. And more modern sources such as computers, smartphones, and tablets. Traditionally—that is, before about 1995—people got their news from newspapers, radio, and TV. The invention of the Internet changed everything.

First of all, hands up those who get their news from newspapers. Hmm, I only see a couple of hands. How about TV? Hmm, about 30 students. Now, how about from online sources? That's just about everyone.

According to a recent survey, 56 percent of adults reported using a smartphone and 29 percent reported using a tablet to access their news. Most adults—88 percent—prefer to get their news directly from a news organization, such as a newspaper or TV network. And another thing, 65 percent of adults continue to get their news by the traditional “word-of-mouth”—that is, in person or over the phone. Generation Z and the Millennials increasingly get their news from social media sources ... You have a question, Danielle?

F1: Yes, professor. Could you explain Generation Z and the Millennials?

M1: Okay, so surveys often divide up sections of the population by their age group. Each *demographic*, as we call the group, was born in a different time period. First, the Boomers are the individuals who were born after the Second World War, between 1945 and 1965. Second, there's Generation X, born between 1965 and 1980. Third, there are the Millennials—all of you—born between 1980 and 2000. Finally, there's Generation Z, born after 2000.

So, as you confirmed with your show of hands, 80 percent of Millennials get their news from online sources, mainly from their social networks. However, 90 percent say that they don't visit their social network to get the news. They're just connecting with their friends. This is one of the remarkable features of social media. People can stay informed in a *passive*, rather than *active*, way. In other words, they're passive consumers of news. They're not looking for the news. The news finds them. David?

M2: So, are you so saying that Millennials don't care about the news?

M1: No, I'm not saying that. Millennials *are* interested in the news. About 93 percent subscribe to at least one media service, though most don't pay for it. Millennials just don't put a lot of energy into getting their news.

M2: So, the news delivery system has changed.

M1: That's right. Now, let's move on to the news that people care about ...