

Lesson 7 媒体话题词汇

【例句可直接运用到写作和口语中】

The media (n.) 媒体

The widespread influence of the media on public opinion cannot be underestimated, particularly during election campaigns.

(媒体对公众舆论的广泛影响不容低估，尤其是在选举期间。)

With the advent of digital media, people now have instant access to news from around the globe.

(随着数字媒体的出现，人们现在可以即时获取来自全球的新闻。)

Mainstream media (n.) 主流媒体

While often criticized, mainstream media organizations typically have more robust fact-checking processes than many independent sources.

(尽管经常受到批评，但主流媒体机构通常比许多独立来源有更严格的事实核查流程。)

A significant portion of the population still relies on mainstream media for their daily news and information.

(相当一部分人仍然依赖主流媒体获取每日新闻和信息。)

The press (n.) 新闻界

Freedom of the press is a cornerstone of a democratic society, allowing for the scrutiny of those in power.

(新闻自由是民主社会的基石，它允许对当权者进行监督。)

The politician gave a conference to the press to address the recent allegations.

(那位政治家举行了一场新闻发布会，以回应最近的指控。)

Tabloid (n.) 小报

Tabloids are often filled with sensational stories about celebrities' personal lives rather than **hard news**.

(小报上常常充斥着关于名人私生活的煽情故事，而非**严肃新闻**。)

I wouldn't take that story seriously; it's from a tabloid known for its unreliable reporting.

(我不会认真对待那个报道；它来自一家以不可靠报道闻名的小报。)

Broadcast (v./n.) 播送；广播节目

The event was **broadcast live** to millions of viewers worldwide.

(这场活动向全球数百万观众进行了现场直播。)

I make it a habit to listen to the evening news broadcast on my way home from work.

(我养成了在下班回家路上收听晚间新闻广播的习惯。)

Censor (v.) / Censorship (n.) 审查；审查制度

Some authoritarian governments censor online content that criticizes their policies.

(一些威权政府会审查批评其政策的在线内容。)

Internet censorship is a contentious issue, often sparking debates about the balance

between security and freedom.

(网络审查是一个有争议的问题，经常引发关于安全与自由之间平衡的辩论。)

Bias (n.) / Biased (adj.) 偏见；有偏见的

It is crucial for journalists to avoid political bias and strive for objectivity in their reporting.

(记者避免政治偏见并在报道中力求客观是至关重要的。)

The report was widely regarded as biased because it only presented one side of the argument.

(这份报告被普遍认为是带有偏见的，因为它只呈现了论点的一面之词。)

Verify (v.) 核实

In an era of misinformation, the ability to verify facts is an essential skill for every citizen.

(在错误信息的时代，核实事实的能力是每个公民的基本技能。)

The newspaper issued a retraction after it failed to verify the sources of the story.

(该报在未能核实报道来源后发表了撤回声明。)

Expose (v.) / Exposé (n.) 揭露；揭露性报道

The whistleblower risked her career to expose corruption within the corporation.

(这位举报人不惜冒着断送职业生涯的风险揭露公司内部的腐败。)

The magazine published a shocking exposé on the unethical practices in the fashion industry.

(该杂志发表了一篇关于时尚界不道德行为的惊人揭露性报道。)

Sensationalise (v.) 夸大其词 **【sensational】**

Critics argue that some news channels sensationalise tragic events to attract more viewers, which is highly irresponsible.

(批评者认为，一些新闻频道为了吸引更多观众而夸大悲剧事件，这是非常不负责任的。)

The media tends to sensationalise scientific studies, often drawing conclusions that aren't supported by the research.

(媒体倾向于夸大科学研究，常常得出研究并未支持的结论。)

Speculate (v.) / Speculation (n.) 猜测

It is unprofessional for journalists to speculate about the outcome of an ongoing legal trial.

(记者对正在进行的法律审判结果进行猜测是不专业的。)

There is widespread speculation in the media about the potential causes of the plane crash.

(媒体上对飞机失事的潜在原因有着广泛的猜测。)

Invasion of privacy (n.) 侵犯隐私

Publishing photographs of a celebrity's children without consent is a clear invasion of privacy.

(未经同意发布名人孩子的照片是明显的侵犯隐私行为。)

Many people feel that constant surveillance through social media is a gradual invasion of privacy.

(许多人觉得通过社交媒体进行的持续监控是一种逐渐的隐私侵犯。)

Pervasive (adj.) 无处不在的

Advertising has become so pervasive that it's almost impossible to escape it in our daily lives.

(广告已经变得如此无处不在，以至于我们在日常生活中几乎无法避开它。)

The pervasive nature of social media means that news, both real and fake, can spread like wildfire.

(社交媒体的无处不在意味着新闻，无论是真实的还是虚假的，都能像野火一样蔓延。)

Influence (n./v.) 影响

Parents are concerned about the influence of violent video games on their children's behavior.

(家长们担心暴力电子游戏对孩子行为的影响。)

Popular culture, especially music and films, significantly influences the values and attitudes of young people.

(流行文化，特别是音乐和电影，显著影响着年轻人的价值观和态度。)

Effect (n.) / Affect (v.) 效果；影响

The constant stream of negative news can have a depressing effect on one's mental health.

(持续不断的负面新闻会对一个人的心理健康产生压抑的影响。)

There is an ongoing debate about how screen time affects the attention span of children.

(关于屏幕时间如何影响儿童注意力的争论一直存在。)

Publicise (v.) / Publicity (n.) 宣传

Companies use social media influencers to publicise their products to a younger audience.

(公司利用社交媒体网红向年轻受众宣传他们的产品。)

The charity concert gained widespread publicity, helping to raise a record amount of donations.

(慈善音乐会获得了广泛的宣传，帮助筹集了破纪录的捐款数额。)

Current affairs (n.) 时事

A good command of current affairs is often essential for performing well in a job interview.

(熟练掌握时事对于在求职面试中表现出色通常是至关重要的。)

This podcast provides an excellent weekly summary of global current affairs.

(这个播客每周都会提供一份出色的全球时事总结。)

Well-informed (adj.) 消息灵通的

To make a well-informed decision, it is necessary to consult multiple sources of information.

(为了做出明智的决定，有必要参考多个信息来源。)

A well-informed public is more likely to hold its leaders accountable.

(一个消息灵通的公众更有可能要求其领导人承担责任。)

Investigative journalism (n.) 调查性新闻

Investigative journalism requires patience, courage, and a deep commitment to uncovering the truth.

(调查性新闻需要耐心、勇气和揭露真相的深切承诺。)

Without investigative journalism, many major corporate scandals would have remained hidden from the public.

(如果没有调查性新闻,许多重大的企业丑闻将仍不为公众所知。)

Sources (n.) 消息来源

Protecting **confidential sources** is a fundamental principle of journalistic ethics.

(保护机密消息来源是新闻职业道德的基本原则。)

The article cited anonymous sources within the government, making the claims difficult to verify independently.

(这篇文章援引了政府内部的匿名消息来源,使得这些说法难以被独立核实。)

Front page (n.) 头版

The discovery of a potential cure for the disease made the front page of every major newspaper.

(对这种疾病潜在治疗方法的发现登上了所有主要报纸的头版。)

Editors decide which stories are important enough to be placed on the front page.

(编辑决定哪些报道足够重要,可以放在头版。)

Attention-grabbing (adj.) 吸引眼球的

The use of attention-grabbing headlines is a common tactic in online journalism to generate clicks.

(使用吸引眼球的标题是在线新闻中产生点击量的常用策略。)

The advertisement was very attention-grabbing, but it failed to convey what the product actually does.

(这则广告非常吸引眼球,但它未能传达产品的实际功能。)

Superficial (adj.) 肤浅的

The documentary's analysis of the complex political situation was rather superficial and disappointing.

(这部纪录片对复杂政治局势的分析相当肤浅,令人失望。)

I prefer in-depth articles to superficial news summaries that only scratch the surface.

(我更喜欢有深度的文章,而不是只触及表面的肤浅新闻摘要。)

Controversial (adj.) 有争议的

The government's decision to cut funding for the arts was highly controversial.

(政府削减艺术资金的决定极具争议性。)

The film tackles controversial topics that many directors would avoid.

(这部电影探讨了许多导演会回避的有争议的话题。)

Bonus Vocabulary:

shape public opinion 塑造公众舆论

例句: The media has the power to shape public opinion, especially during political campaigns.

(媒体有能力塑造公众舆论, 尤其是在政治竞选期间。)

spread misinformation / disinformation 传播错误信息

例句: Social media platforms are often blamed for spreading misinformation about health issues.

(社交媒体平台常被指责传播关于健康问题的错误信息。)

control the narrative 控制舆论叙事

例句: Some governments try to control the narrative by restricting independent journalism.

(一些政府试图通过限制独立新闻来控制舆论叙事。)

sensationalize the news 夸大新闻

例句: Certain tabloids tend to sensationalize the news rather than focus on facts.

(某些小报倾向于夸大新闻, 而不是专注于事实。)

manipulate public perception 操控公众的看法

→ to influence how the public understands or feels about something, often unfairly

例句: Biased reporting can easily manipulate public perception of social issues.

(带有偏见的报道容易操控公众对社会问题的看法。)

filter bubble / echo chamber 过滤泡泡或回音室效应

例句: Algorithms on social media often trap users in a filter bubble or echo chamber.

(社交媒体算法常让用户陷入信息过滤泡泡或回音室效应。)

go viral 迅速走红

例句: The video of the protest went viral and drew international attention.

(这段抗议视频迅速走红, 引起国际关注。)

exercise media literacy 培养媒体素养

例句: Citizens should exercise media literacy to avoid being misled by fake news.

(公民应具备媒体素养, 以避免被假新闻误导。)

strike a balance between freedom and regulation 自由与监管之间找到平衡

例句: It is vital to strike a balance between freedom of the press and online regulation.

(在新闻自由与网络监管之间找到平衡至关重要。)