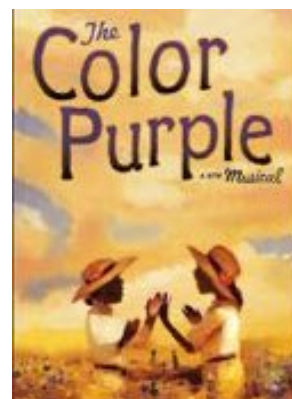


After Winfrey graduated, she moved to Chicago, Illinois in January 1984 and took over the **reins** as an anchor on A.M. Chicago, a morning talk show that was consistently last in the ratings. She changed the **emphasis** of the show from traditional women's issues to current **controversial** and debatable topics, and after one month the show's viewership was on par with programmes by Phil Donahue, a national talk-show host. Three months later, it inched ahead and it was not long before the programme was renamed the Oprah Winfrey Show.

In 1985, American film and television producer Quincy Jones saw Winfrey on television and thought she would make a fine actress in a movie he was co-producing with director Steven Spielberg. The film was based on the Alice Walker novel 'The Colour Purple'. Up till then, Winfrey's only acting experience had been in a one- woman show which she performed during a theatre festival back in 1978.



Winfrey's popularity skyrocketed after the success of 'The Colour Purple' and in September 1985, the distributor King World bought the syndication rights to air the programme in one hundred and thirty-eight cities. This resulted in Winfrey drawing over twice the number of viewers as Donahue and carrying the top ten markets in the United States. The Oprah Winfrey show ended up winning several Emmys for Best Talk Show and Winfrey was honoured as Best Talk Show Host.

In August 1986, Winfrey formed her own production company Harpo Inc, to produce the topics that she wanted to see go on air, including the television drama miniseries based on Gloria Naylor's 'The Women of Brewster Place'. Winfrey also



owned the rights to Mark Mathabane's autobiographical book 'Kaffir Boy', which was about growing up under **apartheid** in South Africa. In 1996, Winfrey started an on-air reading club where she announced she wanted to "get the country reading". She told her adoring fans to hasten to the stores to buy a book of her choosing. They would then discuss it together on

the air the following month.

### Vocabulary Passage 4– Malcolm X

- Q1. B
- Q2. D
- Q3. A
- Q4. D
- Q5. B
- Q6. C
- Q7. B
- Q8. D
- Q9. B
- Q10. C
- Q11. A
- Q12. D

- Q1. Articulate
- Q2. Ardent
- Q3. Moderate
- Q4. Prominent
- Q5. Renounced
- Q6. Consequences

- Q1. B
- Q2. A
- Q3. D
- Q4. D
- Q5. C
- Q6. A

Q1. Malcolm X believed that Black Americans should protect themselves against white aggression by “any means necessary”, which put him at odds with Martin Luther King Jr’s non-violent teachings.

Q2. He was told by a teacher that he should become a carpenter instead of a lawyer.

Q3. He argued that there was more at stake than the civil right to sit in a restaurant or even to vote, such as Black integrity, identity and independence.

Q4. Malcolm X’s statement about President John F. Kennedy’s assassination led the Nation to give him a 90-day period of silence which ended up becoming permanent.

Q5. After renouncing his separatist beliefs, Malcolm came to believe that the solution to racial problems in the United States laid in orthodox Islam.

Q6. After his assassination in 1965, Malcolm’s martyrdom, ideas, and speeches helped contribute to the development of Black nationalist ideology.