

## **Newspaper Homework #1**

- 1) Find a newspaper article from this week. Cut/print it out. List the 5 W's & H and write the answers beside them. Turn it all in. ***DUE NEXT CLASS.***

## **Newspaper Quiz #1 – Next all class meeting**

### Study Guide

Be able to define/describe the following:

1. 5 W & H
2. Inverted pyramid
3. Angle
4. Lead
5. Overall tips for good journalistic writing (ex: active voice, objectivity, facts...)
6. Vocabulary

## **Newspaper Quiz #2 – Two all class meetings from now**

### Study Guide

1. If given a news article, could you identify the 5 W's & H in it?
2. If given a news article, could you identify its lead and angle?
3. If given a front page of a newspaper, could you correctly identify/label examples of words from our vocabulary sheet?

# Newspaper Vocabulary You Should Know

**Active voice:** the subject of the verb performs the action.

**Attribution:** the act of providing a reference to a source; citing a source.

**Banner:** A headline in large type running across the entire width of the page

**Beat:** daily route covered by reporter to keep in touch with sources.

**Box:** a small article or headline enclosed by lines to give it visual emphasis

**Byline:** Line located under headline which tells the name of the writer

**Caption:** lines under a photograph which explain what the picture is about (aka "cutline")

**Column:** 1) the vertical divisions of a page

2) opinion or comment expressed by a regular writer

**Copy:** typed material

**Copy editing:** a reading of the copy to eliminate all errors after the reporter has finished the story

**Credit line:** acknowledging the source of a picture

**Dateline:** the first words in the lead which give the name of the city from which it was sent.

**Direct Quotation:** the exact words that a news source uses in giving information. Quote marks always set off direct quotations.

**Deadline:** the assigned time for stories to be submitted in order to make the issue going to press

**Ears:** Space at the top of the front page on each side of the newspaper's nameplate. Usually boxed in with weather news, indexes, or an announcement of special features.

**Editor:** person who decides which news goes into the paper, reviews, and corrects reporters' work and writes the headlines.

**Feature Story:** a story that goes further than straight news coverage, and usually focuses on the human interest elements of a situation or event.

**Filler:** a copy with little news value; used to fill space.

**Headline:** an extra large font across top of front page, placed above or below the masthead

**Index:** Table of contents of each paper, usually placed on page one

**Indirect quotation:** information that is close to the way the news source said it, but not exactly. Quotation marks are not used.

**Journalism:** process of collecting, writing, editing, and publishing news

**Journalistic style:** set of rules covering newspaper writing style, including rules pertaining to capitalization, spelling, abbreviations, titles, grammar, and punctuation

**Jump:** to continue a story from one page to another

**Justified:** lines of type that are even on the right as well as on the left side

**Kicker:** a short, catchy word or phrase over a major headline

**Layout:** the position of stories, ads, photos and graphics on a page (aka "Dummy")

**Logo:** type on front page which gives the name of the newspaper (aka "flag" or "nameplate")

**Masthead:** info about the newspaper such as the publishing company, names of the officers of the company, location of editorial offices, editorship and distribution facts, all usually found at the top of the editorial page

**News story:** an objective article written about an event or situation

**Op-ed page:** Opposite editorial page which gives readers'/columnists' opinions different from those of the newspaper

**Review:** an account of an artistic event such as a concert or play which offers critical evaluation; opinion of the writer

**Sidebar:** a shorter, related article that focuses on one aspect of a main article. A secondary story accompanying a major story.

**Soft news:** background information or human interest stories

**Source:** supplier of information

## Overall Points to Remember When Writing Articles

- Be Concise
- Be objective
- Report facts
- Quote the source of your information
- Identify people in your stories and include a title (science teacher, sophomore, principal, parent, etc)
- Most newspaper articles use paragraphs that are 2-3 sentences maximum

Also refer to your handouts

- “Tips from the Pros” packet
- “Words to Avoid” sheet
- “Newspaper Vocabulary”