



# Summer 2 – Week 2

## LESSONS 4 - 5

LO: To re-tell events with the purpose of informing an audience.

TASK: To create a newspaper report.

Curriculum coverage to be addressed:

- ensure correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguish between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register

**TASK:** You will be writing the newspaper report on the death of Ophelia.


What features will you need to include when producing a newspaper front page?  
**DISCUSS.**

Create a checklist (success criteria) of features a newspaper normally has.


# Looking at main features of newspaper reports.


- The Headline
- Structure – Orientation / A scene setting / opening /  
A recount of events as they occurred
- Quotation
- Picture / caption
- Language - Past tense / Chronological order  
Doing / action clauses

# Newspaper

 Purpose: Recount and tell people about real events.

 past tense

 third person

 Words to show passing of time

 Quotes from witnesses

 detailed descriptions

 An eye-catching headline

## Headline




**Introduction-** Describe the event, and interest the reader. Give details- Who? What? Where? Why? When?




**Paragraphs-** Use columns, sub-headings and use quotes.



**Conclusion-** Summarise the key points. What is your point of view about this story?


 varied sentence structure

 formal

 Late last night...

 Witnesses said...

 Who? What?  
Where? Why?  
When?

 Use quotes ("")

# The Headline

A headline is the first thing an audience see so must grab their attention.

How could you change the following headlines to be more punchy and attention grabbing?

- Dead .....
  - ..... found a dead body
  - Crabby castle death deal....
- (N.B. Try to make use of alliteration or pun)

# Headlines

What do you notice about these headlines?

Otter-ly amazing: Otter captured on camera



OH DEAR

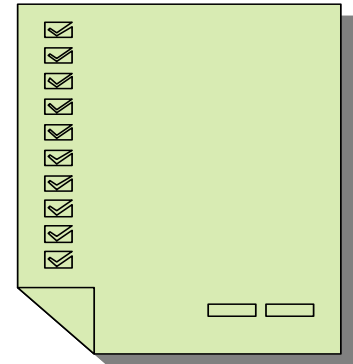
OH DEER|

OWL ON THE PROWL

Ghouls Aloud

# Structure

- Orientation
- A scene setting opening
- A recount of events as they occurred
- Quotation
- Photos and captions
- A closing statement reorientation



# Looking at quotes

Some newspaper reports use quotations from the people involved in the story. Quotations tell us what has been said and who said it. They can help to tell the story by giving the reader the opinions of the people involved.

**How can these quotations make the report more interesting for the reader?**

- "It was the scariest moment of my life!" the 28 year old home owner told us.
- "They're lucky to be alive!" said Sam Fenton, (35) Chief Fire Officer for Greater Manchester Fire Service.

Quotations are known as 'direct speech', because they report exactly what has been said by a person. Quotes are put inside speech marks " ". A quote is usually followed by a verb such as 'said' and information about who said it.



## Photos and captions

Photos and captions help to tell the story by giving readers a snapshot of what happened, where it happened or who it happened to.

Photos need to tell the story as much as the words do. For example, what do you think a report using this picture would be about?

Photos also need a caption underneath them. A caption is a short sentence explaining what is happening in the photograph.

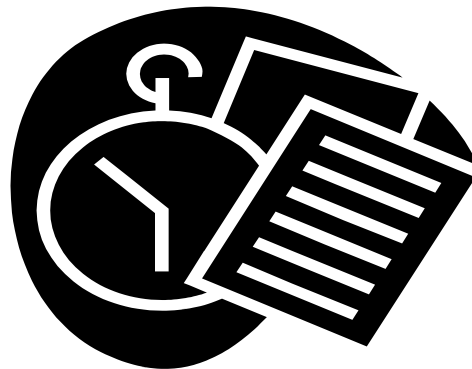
Which of the following captions do you think would best describe what you can see in this picture?



- The town has had great weather this week.
- Many homes have been ruined by the rising flood water.

# Language

- Past tense
- Chronological order
- Doing / action clauses



# Now you will write your article:

You are to imagine that you have been stranded on a desert island for several weeks with your classmates. You are discovered and rescued and the news article details exactly what has happened:

Remember;

- Follow the advice
- Keep to the facts
- Remember the key questions: Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?

# MODEL: Rescue Article

## 1. Opening:

- Concerns were finally eased last night, when....
- British Airways are being blamed for the loss of.....

## 2. Explanation:

- The pupils from \_\_\_\_\_ School were discovered...
- Evidence points to...

# Article Continued...

## 3. More detail:

- Among the problems they encountered were....
- Pupils have complained about...
- Parents were distraught...

## 4. Interviews:

- One pupil told us '.....'
- Another said '.....'
- The director of British Airways, ....., stated..

## 5. What will happen next:

- Parents and pupils plan to...
- Headteacher of \_\_\_\_\_, Mr/Mrs \_\_\_\_\_, commented...
- Tomorrow....
- Police have asked that....

# Orientation

- This introduces the story and should **GRAB** our attention. It will set the scene and summarise the main points of the article. It is often only one sentence so you must make it a good one.

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# Reorientation

- This ends the retelling of events. It brings us up to date.
- Because it is telling us what is happening **NOW** it will move from the

past tense



present tense

# 4. Reorientation

## Conclusion

Example:



"We share the same belief that it is never too young to start **Future** ing a passion for football. In fact, we will be working with the youngsters in another event in July," said Jita Singh, the former Singapore coach.



## **Writing a newspaper report**

**Headline:** Make your headline short and snappy. Use exciting words, alliteration or rhymes to catch the reader's attention. Your headline needs to tell the reader what kind of story it's going to be.

**First sentence:** The first sentence underneath the headline should give the reader more information on the story, and sum up what it is going to be about.

**Paragraphs:** Next, split your newspaper report up into paragraphs to help the reader clearly understand the information on the story. Each new paragraph should be given a 'subheading'. This is a very short title that tells the reader a little about what the paragraph is will about.

**Past tense:** Your newspaper story needs to be written in the past tense because you are reporting on something that has already happened.

**Third person:** Write your newspaper reports in the 'third person' because you are writing about somebody else. This means using the names of the people involved in the story or using 'he' or 'she', not 'I' or 'me'. This makes you similar to a narrator, retelling events without being involved in the story.

**Quotations:** Adding quotations will make your report more interesting for the reader because it tells the story from the point of view of the people involved. Don't forget to use speech marks!

**Photos and captions:** Use a photo/picture with a caption to give the reader more information about the story you are writing.

**Facts and opinions:** Fill your newspaper report with both facts and opinions. Facts give the reader all of the information they need by using the 5 W's. Opinions give the point of view of the writer or of people involved in the story. With all this information, the reader can then make up their own point of view.

**Summing up:** Your final paragraph should sum up the story. This is usually a good place to put in your opinion.

verb group in headline in present tense

Participants in headlines expressed in short noun groups

details of time & place can be provided in:

- **Qualifiers in noun groups** ('at King Arthur's palace')
- **Circumstances within clauses** ('last night')
- **supporting dependent clauses** ('when a boat . . . river dock')

verb groups in body of story mainly in past tense - but not all

contrastive conjunction 'but' signals that the next clause will not be quite what was anticipated

with indirect speech, the saying verb projects another clause

the final paragraph of a news story is not really a conclusion such as is found in many other text types

## Corpse disturbs royal party

Festivities at King Arthur's palace were disturbed last night when a boat containing the dead body of a beautiful young woman mysteriously turned up at the nearby river dock. The body is thought to be that of Lady Judith Percy of Shalott but a positive identification has yet to be made.

The words "The Lady of Shalott" were written around the prow of the boat and the city watch believe that it floated down from the Island of Shalott which is five miles upstream from Camelot. The island is the site of a small four-towered castle which is the ancestral home of the Percy family.

Mystery surrounds the castle and its inhabitants. It appears that Lady Judith was the sole resident of the castle but she had not been seen in public for several years. Some locals believe that some sort of curse was on the place.

Thomas Holdfast, the city sheriff, said that the cause of death would not be known until an autopsy had been completed but at this stage the authorities are treating the matter as suspicious.

Well known Knight of the Round Table, Sir Lancelot, was one of the first of the royal entourage on the scene. "She has a lovely face," he said when asked about the appearance of the dead woman.

headline provides mini summary of story & aims to grab attention

lead paragraph provides outline answer to questions: Who? What? Where? When?

In this case, the headline is in Active Voice & the opening clause in Passive Voice

subsequent paragraphs add more details on the 4 x W's plus How? & Why?

paragraphs in news stories tend to be short – 1 to 3 sentences

modality should indicate lack of certainty when the facts are not definite, e.g. 'It appears that . . .'

commas used to mark off name or title, e.g. 'Thomas Holdfast, the city sheriff, . . .'

Saying verbs (verbal Processes) used to report what key figures said – either as

- indirect speech (reporting the gist of the message) or
- direct speech (quoting exact words)

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