Name:

Date:

School:



Year:

# Literacy Writing Practice Group

**Purple Course** 



**Writing Articles** 

# What do you know about the news?



#### Part A: What is a news article?

News articles are a type of report that are published either daily or weekly. They give readers factual information to *inform* them about an event that has happened in the world in the order that it has happened (chronologically).

#### Features of a news article

News articles contain certain *structural* features that help the reader to understand that it is a news report. They can include:

Structural features focus on the layout or the way the article looks.

Purpose
Short and punchy to catch readers' attention, can use alliteration
The person who has written the article
The first important sentence/paragraph that summarises the report
Provides more details in short paragraphs
Photographs related to the topic with a sentence underneath explaining the photograph.
The text in paper article is written in vertical blocks down and across the page

Did you know?

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, newspapers were written in columns because each individual letter had to be placed in a block and stamped on the paper. It must have taken a long time to write one paragraph!

#### Eye-catching headlines

Articles contain interesting headlines so that they draw the reader in to want to read the article. They usually contain a few words that *summarise* the article. They can be funny and often use *alliteration* to make them sound even more interesting.

Examples include:

- Foxes Fought Back
- Columbus Cat Breaks Climbing Record
- Hilarious Hilary Highlights Again

Alliteration is when words that are next to each other begin with the same letter.

#### Looking at Language

News articles also contain a number of *language* features. Language features focus on the *way* that an article is written and can include:

Feature	Purpose
Past tense	Written to show that the event has happened in the past
Third person	It is written about somebody or something else
Clear and concise	Short and straight to the point
Factual	Facts about the topic to give more information
Opinions	From individuals involved to understand point of view
Quotes	Statements from witnesses or experts. Written in speech marks

#### Formal or Informal Language

Language can be either formal or informal.

Formal language uses words that sound very professional and does not use words or phrases that we in hear in everyday conversation whereas informal language is more chatty and friendly.

For example:

Formal language: Reports show that eating chocolate is highly beneficial for mental wellbeing.

Informal language: Chocolate is good for your health.



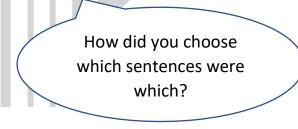
News articles are usually written in *formal* language because they are used to inform the reader about something.



Exercise 1: Read the sentences in the table below. One is formal and one is informal.

Tick the box next to the sentence that has formal language.

Tick			Tick
	Cheers!	Thank you for your time.	
	I expect this to be resolved as soon as possible.	Sort it out quickly!	
	I look forward to meeting you.	See you soon.	
	I think	It is my opinion	
	Just to let you know	I am writing to inform you	
	Could you pass me the ball, please?	Hey! Pass the ball over!	



Did you notice anything about the formal language used in Exercise 1?

The language also uses the *perfect form* of verbs to discuss time and cause. For example; instead of saying:

Jane *lived* in France for 10 years.

It would read:

Jane *has lived* in France for 10 years.

#### A Note on Relative Clauses

A *relative clause* is a part of the part of a sentence that adds extra information to the main clause or part of the sentence. It usually follows a comma in a sentence and starts with relative pronouns such as who, whose, which, where, when and that but can also be *embedded* or sandwiched with commas in the middle of a sentence. For example,

She enjoys watching the show, which is on every Monday night.

The girl, who had a pony tail, lived on a farm near the woods.



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stormy outside.

- 3. The boy, who works at the shoe shop, is Sally's nephew.
- 4. He lived in Scotland, which is part of the United Kingdom.
- 5. The cheetah, which is the fastest animal in the world, lives in Africa.
- 6. The wall was covered in graffiti, which will cost a fortune to clean.

Ο Helpful hint: look for the relative pronoun to help you find the relative clauses.



#### Fact or Opinion

News articles usually contain lots of facts and opinions about the topic being discussed. They help to support what is being said.

A fact is a piece of information that is true and can include dates, names of people, names of places or statistical information.

An opinion is somebody's personal thoughts, feelings or judgements about a topic based on what they know and have experienced.

Exercise 3: Read the text below. Try and decide whether you think the information is a fact or someone's opinion.

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park will encourage children to become more active.	
The Annual Chocolate Fair has been	
held every August for the last 10 years	
and provides funds for local children's	
groups across the town.	
"It will drive the wildlife away!" said	
Mr Waldow, a local resident who is	
concerned about the local wildlife	
following plans to change the beach	
area in the bay.	
Recently uncovered artefacts are	
confirmed to be the oldest known	
items of their kind following a	
discovery by builders redesigning a	
local pond area.	1
What h	nelped you decide if

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#### Quotes - Direct or Indirect?

A news article also tends to contain quotes. A quote is a statement from a person that was involved in the event.

Quotes can be written in two different ways:

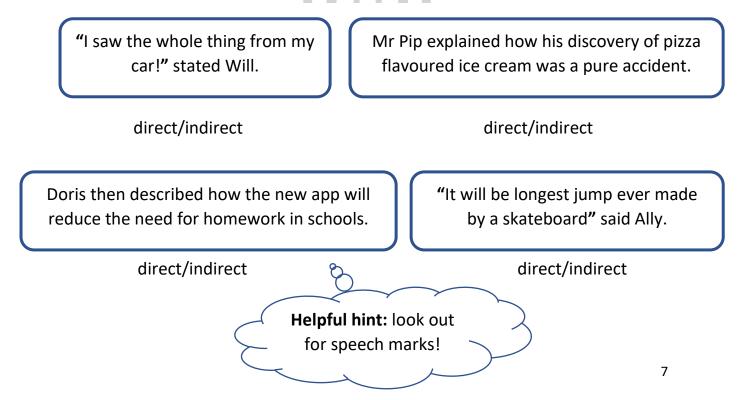
- Direct speech
- Indirect Speech

Direct speech is speech that is a word for word copy of what a person has said. You can identify direct speech from the use of *speech marks* or *inverted commas* that are around the spoken text. For example:



Exercise 4: Look at the quotes below. Can you identify which ones are direct speech and which ones are indirect speech? Circle your answer.

Discuss how you knew which ones were which with your tutor.

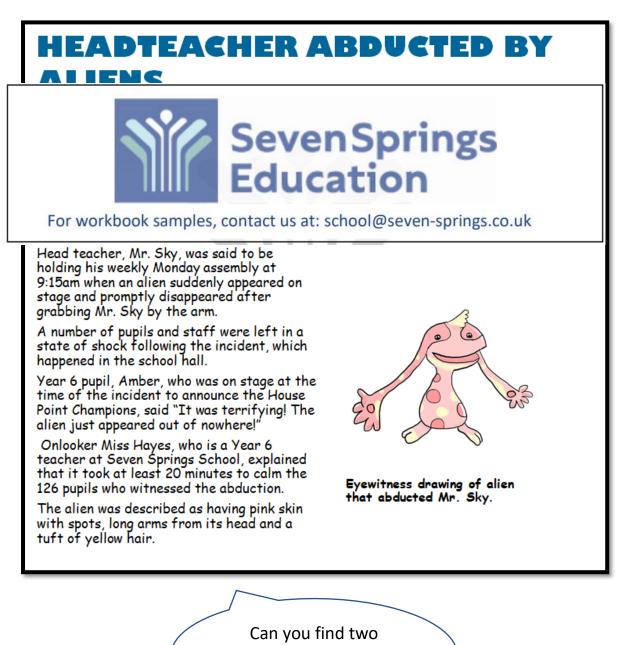




#### **Identifying Features of an Article**

Exercise 5: Look at the example news article below. Add labels to annotate the features you can see. Discuss this with your tutor.





relative clauses in the article above?

# Part B: Organising a News Article

News articles are written by journalists. Journalists research and report on events from the local area and around the world that they think people would find interesting. The *purpose* is to inform the reader about the event. Remember, the *purpose* of a text is the reason *why* it has been written.



The *audience* of a text is *who* it has been written for.

Once they discover an interesting news story, they have to think about the *audience* they are writing for. You would not write about the local summer fair in the same way for a 9year-old as you would for an adult!

For workbook samples, o	SevenSprings Education	
children's clubs to help	BIOIOGISTS STUDYING	
parents deal with	animals and birds	
summertime boredom.		
On Tuesday, Year 3 made a		
trip to the British Museum	Local residents	
as part of their Egyptians		
topic.		
A sighting of an Albus eagle		
has recently been reported	School children	
The bird was previously thought to be extinct.		
Restaurant owner, Marcus		
Oliver, has won 'Chef of		
the Year' following a Food bloggers		
competition held in London		
this week.		

#### <u>The 5Ws</u>

The 5Ws is the information that describes the **what**, **where**, **when**, **who** and **why**.

The first paragraph of a news article usually contains *all* of the 5Ws. The following paragraphs should then add more detail in clear manner.

Exercise 7: Read the following paragraph. See if you can identify the 5Ws.

Copy the information carefully into the table and then discuss your answers with your tutor.

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5Ws	
What?	
Where?	
When?	
Who?	
Why?	



# Part C: Writing a News Article

Once a journalist understands what is included in an article they can begin to research their story.

Journalists will study the topic to discover facts and interview people to get opinions. They will then organise this information to write their article.

#### Stop the Press!

Exercise 8: You have been asked to write an article for the school newsletter

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What?			
Where?			
When?			
Who?			
Why?			

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> <u>https://youtu.be/03FyBbDzy6k</u>

Exercise 9: Use the following table to help you organise your article based on the information you have discovered in the video in exercise 6.



Audience	
Headline ideas	
For we	SevenSprings Education
Opinions and Quotes	

Exercise 10: Once you have found out the information you need, have a go at writing a news article about the event on the lines below.





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Top tips!

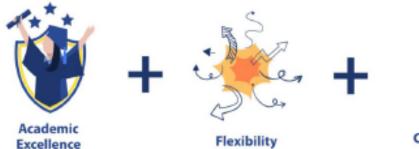
- Don't forget to include a catchy headline
- Include some interesting facts and opinions
- Add a quote from someone who was there
- Use formal language don't be chatty!



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