



### What will we study in Journalism?

- Understanding the role of journalists in the media
- Producing articles, interviews and news reports for specific audiences
  - The way to structure a newspaper article

Key Vocabulary	
<b>Journalism</b>	The job of collecting news and writing/reporting on it
<b>Investigative</b>	Involves investigating things
<b>Tabloid</b>	A type of newspaper that has smaller pages, photographs, smaller reports
<b>Broadsheet</b>	A large newspaper considered to be more serious, fewer images, more text
<b>Sensationalism</b>	Presenting stories in a shocking/exciting way to interest the public – often at the expense of accuracy
<b>Objectivity</b>	Presenting a fair, unbiased viewpoint
<b>Dissemination</b>	To spread information widely
<b>Libel</b>	A published false statement that is damaging to a person's reputation

Non- fiction techniques	
<b>Anecdotes</b>	Short personal story from the writer's experience.
<b>Direct address</b>	Talking directly to the reader (using the pronoun "you").
<b>Emotive language</b>	Language that creates an emotional response (usually anger or sympathy).
<b>Fact</b>	Something that is true.
<b>Statistics</b>	Numbers and figures that show information about the topic.
<b>Testimony</b>	Quoted speech from someone who was there at the time.
<b>Triple</b>	Three words or phrases in sequence to build up effect.

### The structure of a newspaper article

Name	What is it?	Key Features
Headline	Functions to grab the reader's attention while summarising the main point of the article	Short and snappy, eye-catching, present tense, contains alliteration, humour, a pun
By-line	Functions to tell the reader who the article is by, what their job role is, how to find more of their content	Full name, speciality (sports reporter, food writer), social media handle
Lead	The most essential part of the newspaper. One paragraph long. Tells the audience exactly what your article is about	Short and snappy, explains clearly what has happened, summarises the main message
Body	Main section of article. Includes more detail about what you said in the lead section. 3-4 paragraphs	Lots of detail, background information, evidence, facts, quotes
Tail/conclusion	Sum-up of the events	No new information, links on how to find more information



### What to include in your LEAD

**Who** – who is involved in the story? Who is affected?

**What** – What happened? What is the main event or issue?

**When** – When did it happen? What time or date is important?

**Where** – Where did the event take place?

**Why** – Why did it happen? What is the cause or reason?

### Questioning Skills

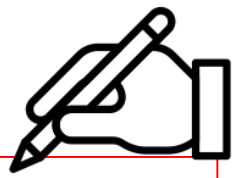
- Open-ended questions
- Record information accurately
- Ask follow up questions
- Sensitivity
- Neutrality
- Build rapport
- Pay attention to small details
- Time management
- Objectivity

### Speaking Skills

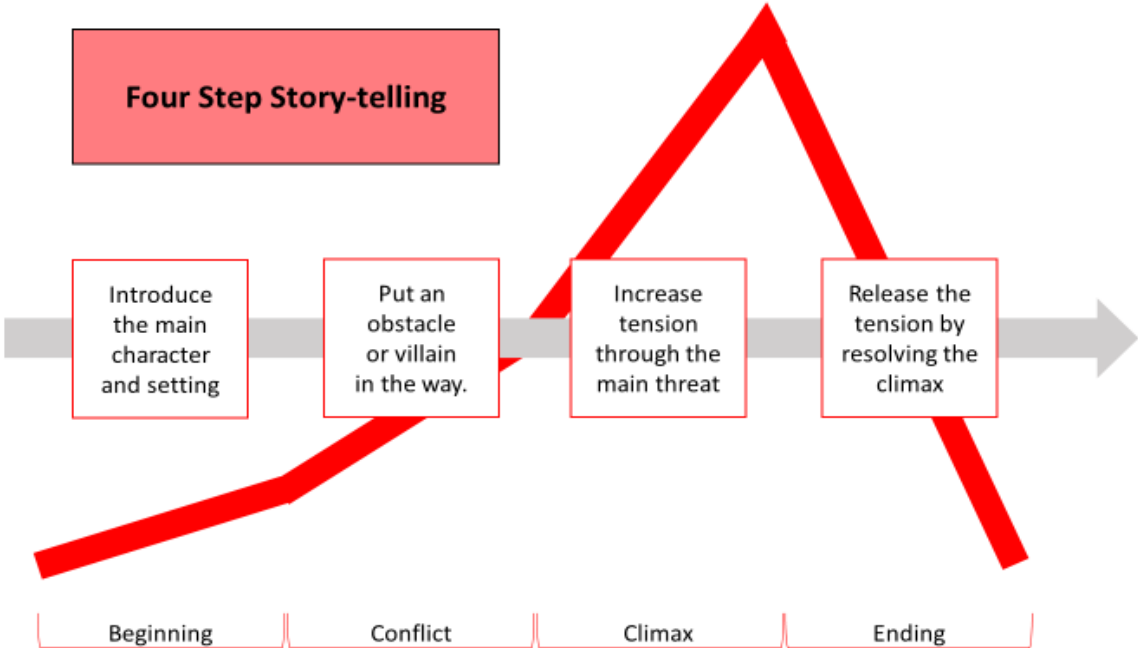
- Use a clear and confident speaking voice.
- Speak at a good pace – not too fast or slow.
- Vary the pitch of your voice to avoid monotone.
- Look at the audience throughout.
- Use open body language to invite confidence.

### Listening Skills

- Look at the person you are interviewing.
- Do not fidget, focus on the person speaking.
- Stay quiet and do not interrupt the speaker.
- Wait until they finish speaking before you ask any more questions you have.



### Four Step Story-telling



Non-Linear Structures		
	<b>In Media Res</b>	Starting the story in the middle of the action
	<b>Cliffhanger</b>	Leaving questions unanswered at the end of the story
	<b>Flashback</b>	Going back to include moments from "the past"
	<b>Flashforward</b>	Going forward to include moments from "the future"
	<b>Circular Narrative</b>	Making a connection between the start and end of the story
	<b>Frame Narrative</b>	Having multiple levels or layers to your story
	<b>Parallel Narrative</b>	Jumping between two times, characters, or locations
	<b>Reverse Narrative</b>	Telling the story by starting at the end and going backwards



- #### Features of Horror:
- An abandoned, dangerous or haunted location: it may be somewhere familiar that has been made frightening and unusual.
  - A character on his or her own, usually unarmed, exploring at night.
  - A terrifying, vicious, monstrous creature that hunts or attacks the main character.
  - Lots of vivid descriptions of tense situations: shadows moving, unnerving sounds, glimpses of something in the distance.

