

ad – an abbreviation for advertisement.

advertising – messages in newspaper space paid for by the advertiser.

angle – an approach or point of view for a story.

AP – an abbreviation for Associated Press, the largest wire service, operating worldwide, in large and small communities. (see wire service)

assignment – a story or beat a reporter is given to cover.

art – a general term for all newspaper illustrations and photographs.

attribution – identification by name and other information of a source of information.

balloon – the words appearing in a circle above characters in a cartoon or comic strip, which indicates their words or thoughts.

banner – a headline running across the entire width of the page; also an ad running across the page of the newspaper; on a Web site, usually an animated ad.

beat – a reporter’s regular area of coverage, such as local government, police news, science, religion.

bias – a viewpoint expressed in an editorial, column or quote or a writer’s personal opinion or attitudes.

breaking news – news that is developing at the moment; news that occurs on or just before deadline.

broadsheet – a size and format for newspapers; applied to newspapers that use that format rather than the smaller tabloid format.

budget – the space available for news; editors hold budget meetings to decide which stories to run on front pages, etc.

byline – the name of the writer printed at the top of the story.

caption or photcaption – the larger type over a cutline or a title or explanatory phrase accompanying a picture, similar to a headline.

caricature – the exaggeration of features for comic or critical effect in a cartoon.

carrier – a person who delivers the newspaper to subscribers.

circulation – the number of newspaper copies sold.

classified advertising – ads set in small type that are grouped together under headings to form a section of the newspaper.

column – the arrangement of horizontal lines of type in the newspaper; also an article expressing the personal experience or opinion of its author, the columnist.

column inch – space measurement, one column wide by one inch deep.

compositor – the person who arranges all copy, ads, headlines, etc. on a board into the form for printing.

confidential source – one who gives information to a reporter with the understanding his identity will never be revealed, even in a court of law.

copy – any material ready to be put into printed form.

copyright – an author’s or publication’s exclusive right of property for the work the person or organization produces.

copy editor – a newspaper worker who corrects or edits copy written by a reporter and writes headlines.

correspondent – a reporter stationed in another location.

crop – to eliminate portions of copy or photos by reducing the size.

cut – a photograph

cutline – identifying information that appears under photographs or illustrations.

dateline – the opening words of a story, usually in bold type, which give the location from which the story was submitted and sometimes the date; may also tell the location of the reporter when he/she gathered the information for the story.

deadline – a time at which all copy for an edition must be submitted.

desk – editing stations for various areas of coverage or activity, such as the city desk, the state desk and the copy desk.

display advertising – ads of various sizes appearing throughout the newspaper that make use of varied type styles and sizes, art and photographs.

doubletruck – ads or other content that run across both pages of an open newspaper; the advertiser pays for the extra space that fills the “gutter” between the two facing pages.

dummy – a diagram of a newspaper page, showing the placement of stories, headlines and photos.

ears – space at the top of the front page on each side of the newspaper’s name, used for weather, index, circulation figures or calling attention to some special features in the newspaper.

editor – a person who corrects and revises copy; also, a person in a supervisory position in the newsroom, such as the city editor, the managing editor or the features editor.

APPENDIX • GLOSSARY of TERMS, continued

- editorial** – a statement of opinion, reflecting the publisher’s position, which appears on the editorial page.
- expose** – a story that uncovers corruption or poor conditions and includes information that is generally difficult to obtain; also called an investigative report.
- feature** – a story in which the interest lies in something other than the news value.
- 5Ws** – who, what, when, where and why (sometimes H for how is added); the main questions a reporter asks and answers when following up and writing a news story.
- flag** – the newspaper’s logo on the front page.
- follow-up story** – a story that adds more information to one already printed.
- font** – a complete assortment of type of one size and face.
- four-color (4-color)** – when a color photo is needed, a slide is separated into the basic colors of red, yellow, blue and black.
- general assignment reporter** – a reporter who is not assigned a specific area of coverage and often writes news features.
- gutter** – the margin between facing pages where the fold lies.
- hard news** – stories that focus primarily on the available facts of a news event or situation; a straight news story makes the key facts easy to find.
- headline** – the large type above a story stating its main idea.
- hole** – missing information or unanswered questions in a story.
- inserts** – an advertisement that is printed apart from the regular press run, usually an independent printer, then “inserted” among the regular newspaper sections.
- interview** – a face-to-face or telephone conversation with a person, in which the reporter asks questions to obtain information for a story.
- invasion of privacy** – a charge that a news story reveals personal information that should not be made public.
- inverted pyramid** – the basic organization of a news story, in which the most important information comes first and the least important details appear last.
- investigative reporter** – a reporter skilled in uncovering information, particularly information an individual or organization attempts to conceal.
- jump** – to continue a story from one page to another.
- kicker** – a short headline in smaller type, above the main headline of a story.
- kernel** – a summary statement in a feature story.
- kill** – to take out copy or type that is not to be printed; to decide not to run a story or a portion of a story.
- layout** – the arrangement of copy, art and headlines on a page.
- lead** – the first few sentences of a story in a straight news story, usually answering who, what, when and where questions; infrequently but historically spelled “lede.”
- leading** – the amount of space between lines.
- leak** – to give information to the press on the sly, against the wishes of organizations or individuals involved.
- libel** – the publication of a statement that hurts unjustly the reputation of a person or organization; to be libelous, the statement must be false and published, the person must be identifiable and defamed. Public offices carry a greater burden of truth.
- link** – way to enter a Web site by simply clicking on the site name.
- logo** – the name of a newspaper or section set in a distinctive style of type so as to be easily recognized; a distinctive design bearing the name or trademark of a company or business.
- managing editor** – the editor who directs the daily gathering and editing of the news.
- masthead** – the formal statement of a paper’s name, officers, point of publication and other information, usually found on the editorial page.
- muckraking** – to search out and publicly expose real or apparent misconduct of a prominent individual or business.
- national advertising** – ads placed by agencies for clients that feature national or regional information.
- negative** – a photographic image in which the values of the original copy are reversed, so that the dark areas appear light and vice versa.
- news analysis** – a story which analyzes events in the news, rather than simply reporting on them.

- news hole** – the amount of space in the newspaper available for news and features; the amount of space left over for news after the ads have been placed on the page.
- newsprint** – the uncoated, machine-finished paper on which newspapers are printed.
- newsstand** – a single copy account that sells the papers over the counter.
- nut** – a summary statement or paragraph in a feature story.
- op-ed page** – the page opposite the editorial page; in larger newspapers, devoted to the opinions of syndicated columnists and others.
- obituaries, (obit)** – announcements of deaths, funerals and details of the deceased person's life.
- offset** – a printing method in which the plate transfers the image to be printed onto an intermediate surface called a “blanket”, which then comes in direct contact with the paper.
- pagination** – the computerized process by which a newspaper is laid out or paged.
- peg** – a timely link or reason for publishing a story.
- photocomposition** – a method of printing that relies on photographic means of producing engravings and plates.
- plagiarism** – passing off as one's own the ideas and words of another.
- plate** – an aluminum sheet that the negative is transferred to so that it can be run on the press.
- pop-up** – ad or window that “pops up” or opens up automatically on a computer screen.
- press conference** – a meeting called by a public figure for the purpose of addressing the questions of the news media.
- press release** – a statement submitted to the news media by an organization or individual to announce an event, promote an organization or issue a statement.
- press run** – total number of copies printed.
- process colors** – process of red, yellow and blue inks used separately or mixed.
- profile** – any story that provides an in-depth look at a personality.
- proof** – a page on which newly-set copy is reproduced to make possible the correction of errors.
- proofreader** – someone who reads proof pages and marks errors for corrections.
- public figure** – a person who, by virtue of his position or vocation or actions, is in the limelight, such as a politician, a high-ranking public official, an entertainer or an activist; a person with wide-spread fame or notoriety or special prominence.
- public record** – official government records required by law to be open to public scrutiny, such as budgets, salaries, bids, births, deaths, marriages and arrests.
- publisher** – the chief executive and sometimes owner of the newspaper.
- put the paper to bed** – when the paper heads to press and the newsroom has signed off all pages.
- quarterfold** – taking the standard or broadsheet size of the newspaper and folding it into quarters, usually stitched and trimmed.
- rack** – a metal stand where newspapers are sold, placed in front of businesses or street corners.
- register marks** – cross-hairs generally used to register one negative to the other for color registering.
- review** – an account of an artistic event, which offers a critical evaluation, the opinion of the writer.
- roll-end** – the part of the paper left when the press completes its run; often made available free to the public.
- R.O.P. (Run-of-Paper)** – denotes advertising that appears within the newspaper itself.
- scoop** – an exclusive story, obtained before a competitor prints it.
- skybox** – words and graphics that encourage readers to read stories inside the newspaper; located above the name of the newspaper on the front page.
- soft lead** – a feature-style lead intended to entice readers into stories; colorful, dramatic opening paragraph in contrast to straight news leads that answer who, what, when and where questions.
- source** – a supplier of information, such as a person or publication.
- staff writer** – a writer employed by the newspaper that prints his story.
- straight news story** – a story that deals only with the objective details of an event or occasion; a hard news story.
- subheads** – appearing below the headline and above the story; along with the headline, gives the main idea of the story.
- syndicate** – an association which buys and sells stories, features, columns, editorials and other materials for publication in newspapers.
- syndicated features** – material such as comics, advice and opinion columns, etc. supplied nationally to newspapers by news syndicates.

APPENDIX • GLOSSARY of TERMS, continued

tabloid – the standard size of the newspaper folded into half; also, but not necessarily, may refer to style and content of reporting in newspaper (sensational stories).

tip – an idea for a story.

top story – the story that usually appears at the top of the front page on the right hand side, considered by editors to be the most important story of the day.

tube – a plastic receptacle with an open end for a carrier to deliver the paper.

two-source rule – the standard set by investigative reporters; a fact should be confirmed by at least two sources before reporting it.

typo – slang for typographical error; a mistake made by hitting the wrong key of the keyboard.

unattributed sources – sources who provide information with the understanding that their names will not be used in the story.

white space – space in ads that is without copy; used to improve the visual quality of ads.

wire service – a national or international news service that distributes news and pictures by means of wire communication.

yellow journalism – sensationalist journalism that exploits, distorts or exaggerates the news to attract readers and beat the competition.

INSIDE TODAY



AN EARLY START
Want your child to help out in the garden? Learn some ways to entice them into working around the yard. 1D

FAST-FOOD LEADER

Chick-fil-A President Dan Cathy visits Wilmington to celebrate the opening of the newest restaurant in the 36-state chain. 8C



HOLDING ITS GROUND?
The jet in front of the VFW post on Carolina Beach Road is on its way out. Or is it? One veteran is fighting to keep the 1,334 in town. Find out more in Si Cantwell's Common Sense column. 1B

ROAD RULES

Residents of Greenville Loop Road met Thursday night to learn the results of a trial program that lowered the speed limit in their area. 1B

DATE DEBATE

Requiring classes to start after Labor Day would be among the biggest mistakes in state history, school superintendents were told Thursday. 1B

RECEPTIVE TO IDEAS

Laney graduate Tugay Muhammad has shifted roles for the South Carolina Gamecocks. From defender to receiver, he's made a smooth transition. 1C

ELSEWHERE

- Classified... 142
Comics... 70
Crowded... 36
Deaths... 38
Money... 100C
Opinion... 63A
TV/Movies... 30

COMING SOON



THE FACE OF NURSING

Who does this tough job? And how are their careers changing as health care prices rise and systems cut costs? Four nurses talk about their profession on the eve of Nurse Appreciation Week. COMING SUNDAY IN MONEY

ON THE WEB

President Bush declared victory in Iraq Thursday and said the focus would move to reconstruction. What do you think? Do you feel the war in Iraq is now over? Vote now at www.starnewsonline.com

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The News

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High, 81; Low, 62
Complete weather outlook 6B

TODAY'S DATE

Screener positions to be cut from ILM

CUTTING BACK

The federal Transportation Security Administration intends to cut 6,000 screeners - about 11 percent - from the nation's airports. Wilmington is set to lose about half of its screeners.

Table with columns: Airport, Before, After, # cut. Rows include Charlotte, Fayetteville, Myrtle Beach, New York JFK, Raleigh-Durham, Salt Lake City, and Wilmington.

STAFF ART | STEVEN PIPES

By Gareth McGrath
Staff Writer

There will soon be fewer people milling around the Wilmington International Airport terminal. That doesn't necessarily mean fewer passengers, but it could mean longer lines for those flying out of the Port City. The federal Transportation Security Administration, which is in charge of airport security, is planning to cut 6,000 of the nation's 55,600 screeners - about 11 percent - by the end of September. Few airports will lose a higher percentage of screeners than Wilmington, which is dropping from 45 screeners to 25 by Oct. 1. The national move is partly in

response to anger on Capitol Hill over the 17-month-old agency's spending and hiring practices, especially the use of temporary workers to get around the congressionally mandated cap of 45,000 screeners. "While we still live in a dangerous world, it also is time to assess our workplace requirements in relation to budget realities," said TSA Director James Loy. U.S. Rep. Mike McIntyre, D-N.C., said the safety of the nation's airports and traveling public remains a top priority in Washington. "But at the same time we need to balance that concern with prudent use of taxpayer dollars," he said Thursday. Keith Ashdown of Wilmington, who works at the airport, said he is not surprised by the move.



Federal Transportation Security Administration workers monitor a checkpoint during a halt between flights at Wilmington International Airport on Thursday. The TSA announced plans to lay off 6,000 employees nationwide, including almost half of ILM's 45 screeners. STAFF PHOTO | LOGAN WALLACE

MILITARY SUCCESS | PRESIDENT CELEBRATES AT SEA



President Bush speaks to sailors and pilots on the 'USS Abraham Lincoln' off the coast of California on Thursday. Mr. Bush handed aboard the carrier in a small jet as the 'Lincoln' steamed toward San Diego at the end of a nearly 10-month deployment. ASSOCIATED PRESS

Bush declares victory in Iraq

Says troops will remain, war not over

By Karen DeYoung
The Washington Post
ABOARD THE USS ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President Bush proclaimed victory in Iraq Thursday night from aboard a U.S. aircraft carrier returning to homeport, but he cautioned that much remains to be done to Iraq and in the broader war against terrorism. "The battle of Iraq is one victory in a war on terror that began on September 11th, 2001, and still goes on," the president said in his national address beamed from the deck of the USS Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Bush told the nearly 5,000 sailors gathered on the windswept flight deck under a bright sun that they had fought "for the cause of liberty and for the peace of the world."

Before the invasion of Iraq, Mr. Bush had repeatedly maintained that the war was justified because Saddam Hussein possessed weapons of mass destruction that posed a direct threat to the United States. Thursday night, he emphasized the connection between Iraq and the global war on terrorism, saying that victory there was "a crucial advance" in that campaign. "We have removed an ally of al-Qaeda and cut off a source of terrorist funding," Mr. Bush said. But Mr. Bush sidestepped the U.S. goal thus far to find any chemical, biological weapons in Iraq, settling for assurance that "no terrorist network will gain weapons of mass destruction from the Iraqi regime, because that regime is no more." Mr. Bush issued what appeared to be a warning to Syria, North Korea, Iran and other countries that the administration has accused of aiding terrorists or seeking weapons of mass destruction. "Any person involved in committing or planning terrorist attacks against the American people becomes an enemy of this country, and a target of American justice. Any person, organization or government that supports, protects or harbors terrorism is complicit in the murder of the innocent, and equally guilty of terrorist crimes."



Historians say Mr. Bush was the first U.S. president to land on an aircraft carrier in a jet. They usually arrive by helicopter. SEE BUSH | 6A

Troops injured by grenades

Attack seen as a sign of a rise in anti-Americanism

By Holly Simonstein
and Scott Wilson
The Washington Post
FALLUJAH, Iraq | At least 10 U.S. soldiers were injured when a U.S. Army compound in this restive city early Thursday morning was hit by a mortar shell, wounding seven U.S. soldiers in apparent retribution for the killings of 18 Iraqi protesters by U.S. forces over the last several days. Although none of the soldiers suffered life-threatening injuries, the assault underscored rising resentment against the U.S. military occupation in Fallujah, a city of 200,000 about 30 miles west of Baghdad that was known as a center of support for fallen president Saddam Hussein's Baath Party. Fallujah has been wracked by violent anti-American demonstrations since Monday, when shooting broke out as demonstrators gathered on a school where soldiers from the Army's 82nd Airborne Division had set up camp. U.S. officers said the soldiers opened fire after several armed protesters shot at the school. But participants in the rally insisted they were unarmed. Local officials said 16 people were killed and more than 50 were wounded in that clash. Soldiers in another compound and in a passing convoy, both from the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, opened fire Wednesday on a second group of people, who were protesting Monday's shooting, U.S. officials said the soldiers shot back after the convoy was fired on; doctors here said two Iraqis were killed and 18 wounded. Lt. Col. Robin Green of the 3rd Armored Cavalry, which has assumed responsibility for the city from the 82nd Airborne, said a group of men approached the compound about 1 a.m. Thursday morning. His soldiers did not fire, he said, citing concern over further inflaming tensions. But then the grenades were thrown into the compound, a former police station taken over by the U.S. military, and the soldiers



U.S. soldiers in a passing convoy, both from the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, opened fire Wednesday on a second group of people, who were protesting Monday's shooting. U.S. officials said the soldiers shot back after the convoy was fired on; doctors here said two Iraqis were killed and 18 wounded. Lt. Col. Robin Green of the 3rd Armored Cavalry, which has assumed responsibility for the city from the 82nd Airborne, said a group of men approached the compound about 1 a.m. Thursday morning. His soldiers did not fire, he said, citing concern over further inflaming tensions. But then the grenades were thrown into the compound, a former police station taken over by the U.S. military, and the soldiers

On the trail of Buddy Myers, years later



Donna Myers sits Monday with a photo of her nephew Tristen 'Buddy' Myers taken before his disappearance from Sampson County in 2000. ASSOCIATED PRESS FILE

From staff and wire reports
ROSEBORO | On Buddy Myers' last day at home, he visited the doctor, bought some toys and had lunch with his great-aunt, then nodded off with her as a Barney videotape rolled through the VCR. When Donna Myers woke up, the 4-year-old boy was gone. So were two of the family's dogs. That was more than 2 1/2 years ago. The dogs returned within days. Buddy hasn't been seen since - unless his family's hopes are proved true, and he is the child who was left recently at a suburban Chicago hospital. Jackie Cox, a family friend, was one of the first people who started searching for Buddy, whose given name was Tristen, SEE MISSING | 6A

CORRECTION

Jerold Shynett will speak on "How Jazz Music is Arranged" 3-5 p.m. Sunday in the Kenan Hall rehearsal room at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington. The free event is sponsored by the Cape Fear Jazz Appreciation Society. On May 18, the group will host a benefit for WHQR featuring Phil Furia and Stephanie Nikasian. The details of Sunday's event were incorrect in Wednesday's New Hanover Neighbors section and Thursday's Currents calendar. For details, call 392-1200.

The News

J. Somebody, Publisher
T. Anotherperson, Editor/Associate Publiiser
R. Humanbeing, Editorial Page Editor

EDITORIALS

Sen. Soles' moment of truth

The people of Pender County are waiting to see whether their new state senator represents them. R.C. Soles Jr. may...
House Bill 70 would give Pender County standard legal tools to help build its future. They are the same tools that scores of other counties already have.

Keep this killer out of society

A murderer imprisoned in Burgaw comes up for parole on May 13. He shot a 26-year-old jogger five times - including in the head, to make sure she was dead.
For that, Anthony Georg Simpson was sentenced to "life" imprisonment. But under the sentencing law in effect at the time, he could be considered for parole in 10 years.

OTHER VIEWS

Wanted: Men who shop

For those who haven't seen the magazine Lucky, the concept is primarily simple. It's about shopping. Period. There's little else in this slick, glossy magazine but stuff to buy. No long articles, no movie star gossip, no distractions from the consumer's quest.

OPINIONS



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Closureau's minkey gets to stay

EDITOR: The handwriting was really on the wall when the French refused Ronald Reagan's request for the use of French air space to overfly on our way to send Libya a highly explosive message.

Support U.N.

EDITOR: My recent experience with fourth graders at Forest Hills Global Elementary School gave me fresh hopes for a future that embraces international collaborations.

Marjorie McGivern

Wilmington
I invite your opinions on an issue mentioned recently in our news and opinion columns. Only one letter per month, please, of no more than 225 words.

DAVID BRODER

S.C. debate provides early spotlight

Some sort of technical glitch slightly delayed the local cable station picking up the start of last Saturday's Democratic presidential debate in South Carolina, so the first thing Washington saw was civil rights activist Al Sharpton saying that the United Nations could have disarmed Saddam Hussein peacefully if George Bush had not been so impatient to go to war.

It will take more than debates to sort the Democratic field.

It will take more than debates to sort the Democratic field. It will take votes in Iowa, New Hampshire and other early contests to determine which of the nine aspirants have staying power. Moderator George Stephanopoulos did a skillful job of giving each candidate a spotlighted moment, but a field of that size is unwieldy, and Mr. Stephanopoulos probably gambled more stature from the evening than any of the politicians.

Rating the odds of the Carolina nine

Highlight of the joint appearance of nine declared Democratic presidential candidates at the South Carolina fish fry came when the moderator, George Stephanopoulos, asked Sen. Joe Lieberman if he was "too nice" to be president.

Masthead

Flag

Syndicated Column

Political Cartoon

Letters to the Editor

Editorials

Syndicated Column

¶ WASHINGTON—Unemployment figures suggest that layoffs are stabilizing. [It was a big adjustment for him.]	indent for paragraph paragraph no paragraph
The new team presented challenges for the new [coach] [head].	transpose
She tried for (sixty) years along with (8) others.	use figures spell it out
Wallace, (North Carolina) is her hometown. The (Ga.) man won the race.	abbreviate don't abbreviate
<u>pr</u> ince <u>will</u> iam played. As a result <u>t</u> his will be	uppercase lowercase
The quarter[]back threw. When []work comes hard	remove space insert space
He ordered ^{stet.} Canadian bacon. The results ^{are} a fine showing according to the this expert.	retain insert word delete
BF [] By JOHN SMITH []	boldface, center
J.R. Smith []	flush right
[] J.R. Smith	flush left
^	insert comma
∨	insert apostrophe
∨ ∨	insert quotation marks
⊗ or ⊙	insert period
=	hyphen
—	dash*

*Norm Goldstein, editor. *AP Stylebook and Briefing on Media Law*, New York, New York: Associated Press, 2000.

LOCAL

FEATURES

EDITORIAL

LOCAL

SPORTS

ADVERTISING

OTHER

COMPLETED WORK

The News

INSIDE TODAY

Logo

Ear

Banner Headline

Byline

Top Story

Photo Caption

Cut or Photograph

Wire Service

Outline

Index

Lead Paragraph (5 W's: Who, What, When, Where, Why)

Dateline

Jump

Screeners positions to be cut from ILM

Troops injured by grenades

Bush declares victory in Iraq

On the trail of Buddy Myers, years later

Screeners positions to be cut from ILM

Troops injured by grenades

Bush declares victory in Iraq

On the trail of Buddy Myers, years later

Prepare a newspaper center or centers around the skills and content that students need. The center may focus on vocabulary such as newspaper terms and new words learned from reading the paper. It may reinforce the eight parts of speech or stress comprehension and analysis. The worksheets provided with this teacher's guide can be used in the centers.

Students can work alone or with partners. In any and all cases, to make sure that students understand directions, have samples of completed activities at the center.

Above is a sample center organized around newspaper terms and sections of the newspaper. In this example, the activities in the envelopes should apply to the different sections and use terms identified on the labeled front page.

KNOWING	ORGANIZING	APPLYING	ANALYZING	GENERATING	INTEGRATING	EVALUATING
<p>Useful verbs: List Name Label Recall Identify Match Choose</p>	<p>Useful verbs: Categorize Group Classify Compare Contrast</p>	<p>Useful verbs Apply Make Show Record Construct Demonstrate Illustrate</p>	<p>Useful verbs: Outline Diagram Differentiate Analyze</p>	<p>Useful verbs: Conclude Predict Explain Elaborate Infer</p>	<p>Useful verbs: Combine Summarize Design Imagine Generalize</p>	<p>Useful verbs: Judge Evaluate Rate Verify Access Define criteria</p>
<p>Sample question stems: When was...? Who did it? Define the word _____. What is a _____? Label the following. Identify the _____ in the _____.</p>	<p>Sample question stems: What conclusion have you reached about _____? Explain the main idea and illustrate it. What do the characters have in common? What traits best describe the hero in the story? In your own words, tell _____. How else might you say _____? What is the purpose of _____? Which picture shows _____? Describe. Show how... Compare... Tell what you think... Is _____ greater than _____? Why is it called _____? Explain why _____ caused _____?</p>	<p>Sample question stems: What is _____? What evidence is there that _____? In what way might _____? Give some instances which _____? Which of these words...? How would you use this information to start a program yourself? Write what you have learned and how you can use this information in your life?</p>	<p>Sample question stems: What part of this could be real? Make believe? What would be a good title for...? What are the functions of...? Categorize the _____ of _____? Sort the _____ What is the order of the steps in _____? Compare _____ to _____. How Are they alike? Different? Now that we have studied this, what can be concluded about _____.</p>	<p>Sample question stems: If you had been...what would you have differently? How many ways can you think of to...? What would happen if _____? Predict what would be true if _____? How can you explain...? Hypothesize what would happen if...</p>	<p>Sample question stems: How many ways can you think of...? Conclude what the result would be if... Summarize the story in your own words. Devise a plan to...</p>	<p>Sample question stems: What would you do? Judge what would be the best way... Evaluate whether you would... Should _____ be permitted to...? Why or why not? Is _____ accurate? Yes or no? What do you think...? Was it right or wrong for...? Explain. How well did...? What is the most important? Why? Which of the following...? How effective was...? What could have been different? Based on your previous answer, do you think you could have...Tell how.</p>

TYPE	PURPOSE	ANGLE (not the subject)	STYLE
A. News 1. Breaking news	Informs about specific events; always timely, not been told before, gives immediate information.	Focuses on one particular aspect of an event; i.e. the battle, not the war.	a) usually hard news lead b) inverted pyramid c) shorts sentences d) objective
2. News analysis	Gives background, adds facts and figures that explain the news; puts the events in context and goes beyond strictly reporting the day's events; usually labeled "analysis," "commentary," or "interpretation."	Examines the total picture surrounding a particular news event, including the background which led to the event; i.e. the war. Deals with causes and effects, long-term implications.	a) objective b) usually hard news lead, but may vary c) uses a specific news event to move into a discussion of the overall picture i.e. one specific battle and its implications for the entire war
B.Feature	Informs about background or mood of event; if timely, only in a sense of recent or in terms of a trend. Often informs about an event that is not newsworthy in itself; also provides information about something the reader can do, i.e. how to cope personally. Can take the form of a news feature that takes a more detailed, descriptive approach to a news event.	Focuses either on one aspect or on bringing several things together into a meaningful whole, i.e. news stories tell of five children killed in five different accidents; the feature is on child safety. Unfolds a story chronologically with great detail to give readers more information	a) soft lead b) any organization c) much more picturesque; uses metaphors that are more appropriate for the topic d) many more quotes e) should have tone f) longer sentences if appropriate g) reflects writing ability in that the way it is written is almost as important as what is written h) may incorporate techniques for storytelling
C. Editorial	Presents the newspaper's view and stimulates thinking on the subject; also tries to convince the reader to share the view. To balance the newspaper's view, editorial pages include letters to the editor; the opposite editorial (op-ed) page presents a variety of opinions from columnists.	Gives specific opinion on specific subjects; i.e. why the battle should not have been fought at dawn.	a) logical b) essay organization c) non-emotional d) short and direct e) no anecdotes usually f) very brief examples g) factual
D. Columns	Present the writer's view point; attribution (phone and byline) and name of column indicate the topic and who is responsible for it. There are many types of columns which vary in purpose. One type of column analyzes politics and government. Others are more like features spotlighting interesting people and places. Some columns, like Dear Abby, offer advice on specific topics or answer questions from readers. In addition, most newspapers contain one other type of column, reviews which evaluate books, theatrical or musical performances, paintings or other works of art.	Gives specific opinion on specific subjects; i.e. school board members' actions, and volunteer efforts in a community or feelings about more abstract topic; i.e. guilt.	a) personal, may use "I" b) can be either emotional or logical or combination depending on the writer

APPENDIX • COMPARING NEWSPAPERS

DIRECTIONS: Contact area newspapers with Newspaper in Education programs and ask for the Target Date list made available through the NIE Information Service. Allow two to four weeks to collect your Target Date newspapers. Here are specific steps to follow:

1. Select a date – Help students pick a date about four weeks in the future. Your class may select a date when some significant event will take place, such as an election or holiday, or you and your students may select a day because of the content – Wednesday and Thursday newspapers frequently have many ads. Friday newspapers are likely to have more entertainment articles. For the day you select, order and save copies of your hometown newspaper, so that you will have copies to use for making comparisons.
2. Select cities or newspapers from the Target Date list you obtain from an area newspaper.
3. Write to the newspapers (or to relatives and friends in the city of your choice who are likely to send you a newspaper) – Have each student send a request to one newspaper. Students should ask for a single copy and explain the classroom activity you are setting up. Ask for newspapers to be sent to the school address to your and the student's attention. Emphasize the importance of writing legibly and including a complete address and information the newspaper will need to mail the newspaper.
4. Have students send thank you notes to people who send Target Date newspapers.
5. Select specific newspapers to use for activities – You may select six newspapers to use and have students work with one newspaper in small groups. Keep the other newspapers for other activities or for free reading.
6. Establish a context for each Target Date newspaper – Before students compare newspapers, they should complete the Target Date Newspaper Profile on the next page. To accomplish this, they will need to consult atlases, online sources and other resource material. They may also choose to ask the newspaper for good sources of information about their area or write the city's Chamber of Commerce.

APPENDIX • BOOKS with NEWSPAPER-RELATED THEMES

The following books contain newspapers-related themes.

The level is given only as a general reference and does not indicate the only level at which that book may be used effectively.

Elementary

Aunt Chip and the Great Triple Creek Dam Affair, by Patricia Polacco, hardback, unpagged, Philomel Books, ISBN 0-399-22943-4

Summary: In this fantasy, a town finds out the hard way the consequences of not reading, but in the end they are saved by the written word.

Breaking into Print, by Stephen Krensky, hardback, unpagged, Little Brown, ISBN 0-316-50376-2

Summary: This beautifully-illustrated book describes the nature of books in the world before the development of the printing press and the subsequent effect of that invention on civilization.

The Furry News, by Loreen Leedy, paperback and big book, unpagged, Holiday House, ISBN 0-8234-1026-9

Summary: Big Bear, Rabbit and other animals work hard to write, edit and print their newspaper, *The Furry News*. Includes tips for making your own newspaper and defines a number of newspaper terms.

Nellie Bly's Monkey, by Joan W. Blos, hardback, unpagged, Morrow Junior Books, ISBN 0-688-12677-4

Summary: On her round-the-world trip, Nellie Bly reportedly picked up a monkey in Singapore. This is the monkey's version of the story.

Nothing Is Impossible, said Nellie Bly, by Judy Carlson, paperback, 31 pages, Steck-Vaughn, ISBN 0-8114-6721-X

Summary: A mini-biography of trailblazing reporter Nellie Bly and her trip around the world in less than eighty days.

Princess of the Press: The Story of Ida B. Wells-Batnett, by Angela Shelf Medearis, hardback, 58 pages, Lodestar Books, ISBN 0-525-67493-4

Summary: A biography of the journalist, newspaper owner and suffragette who campaigned for civil rights and helped to found the NAACP.

The True Story of the Three Little Pigs, by Jon Scieszka, hard- and paperback, unpagged, Puffin Books, ISBN 0-14-054451-8

Summary: The wolf gives his own outlandish version of what really happened when he tangled with the three little pigs.

Yes, Virginia, There Is a Santa Claus, by Francis P. Church, hardback and oversized, unpagged, Courage Books an imprint of Running Press, ISBN 0-7624-1120-1

Summary: A wonderfully illustrated version of Church's editorial from the 1897 New York Sun.

Intermediate/Middle

Black and White, by David Macaulay, hardback, unpagged, Houghton Mifflin Company, ISBN 0-395-52151-3

Summary: Four brief "stories" about parents, trains and cows, or is it really all one story? The author recommends careful inspection of both words and pictures to both minimize and enhance confusion.

The Facts and Fictions of Minna Pratt, by Patricia MacLachlan, hard- and paperback, 144 pages, Harper Trophy, ISBN 0-0644-0-2657

Summary: Eleven-year-old Minna Pratt learns about life from her eccentric family, her first boyfriend and Mozart. (Her brother sings the headlines.)

The Get Real Series by Linda Ellerbee

1. *Girl Reporter Blows Lid off Town!* paperback, 195 pages, Avon Books, ISBN 0-06-440755-1

Summary: Casey Smith, an intrepid 11-year-old journalist, revives her middle school's defunct newspaper and investigates what looks like an environmental pollution cover-up at the local paper mill.

2. *Girl Reporter Sinks School!* paperback, 165 pages, Avon Books, ISBN 0-06-440756-X

Summary: Eleven-year-old Casey Smith decides to do an investigative story for the school paper about a cheating ring operating on campus.

3. *Girl Reporter Stuck in Jam!* paperback, 212 pages, Avon Books, ISBN 0-060440757-8

Summary: Intrepid 11-year-old journalist Casey Smith is so busy trying to get a story for the

APPENDIX • BOOKS with NEWSPAPER-RELATED THEMES, continued

newspaper about a victim of physical abuse that she neglects her friend Ringo, the school's first male cheerleader.

4. *Girl Reporter Snags Crush!* paperback, 229 pages, Avon Books, ISBN 0-06-440758-6

Summary: Intrepid 11-year-old journalist Casey Smith protests Crush Cola's corporate sponsorship of her school, a deal that would give the company a monopoly on the soda sold there.

Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone, by J.K. Rowling, hard- and paperback, 312 pages, Scholastic, ISBN 0-590-35342-X

Summary: Harry's adventures in his first year at Hogwarts, a training school for young wizards. (There are numerous references to the newspaper, *The Daily Prophet*, in this and other Harry Potter books in the series.)

Kids in Print, by Mark Levin, paperback, 80 pages, GoodApple, ISBN 1-56417-661-4

Summary: The nuts and bolts of publishing a school newspaper are presented with many black line masters for kids and teachers.

The Landry News, by Andrew Clements, hardback, 123 pages, Simon & Schuster, ISBN 0-689-81817-3

Summary: A fifth-grader starts a newspaper with an editorial that prompts her burned-out teacher to really begin teaching again, but he is later threatened with disciplinary action as a result.

Getting the Real Story: Nellie Bly and Ida B. Wells, by Sue Davidson, paperback, 152 pages, The Seal Press, ISBN 1-878067-16-8

Summary: Parallel biographies of two women who used their journalistic skills to fight unjust treatment based on gender and race in late nineteenth and early 20th-century America.

Middle/High

Best Editorial Cartoons of the Year, edited by Charles Brooks, paperback, 206 pages, Pelican Publishing Company, ISBN 1-56554-464-1

Summary: A pictorial history of the year in cartoon form.

Dateline:Troy, by Paul Fleishman, hardback, 79 pages, Candlewick Press, ISBN 1-56402-469-5

Summary: A retelling of the story of the Trojan War illustrated with collages featuring newspaper clippings of modern events from World War I through the Persian Gulf War.

Extraordinary Women Journalists, by Claire Price-Groff, hard- and paperback, 272 pages, Children's Press, ISBN 0-516-26242-4

Summary: Profiles of the life and work of more than 50 notable women journalists.

Nellie Bly's Book: Around the World in 72 Days, edited by Ira Peck, 127 pages, Twenty-First Century Books, hard back, ISBN 0-7613-0971-3

Summary: An abridged version of the famous woman journalist's experiences as she tries to make a trip around the world in less than eighty days in the late 19th century.

Other Resources

Adventures Behind the Scenes at a Newspaper, a 20-minute video shot at the Tallahassee Democrat by Dogwood Production, 1-800-937-2670.

Around the World in 72 Days, a 60-minute video produced by PBS as part of The American Experience Series.

Birthday Banner, a CD-ROM that delivers newspaper front pages for any date from 1880 to 1998. Available from the Newseum, 1101 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22209.

Furry News, a video produced by Reading Rainbow based on the book by Loreen Leady; \$39.95 for a single copy. Reading Rainbow, P.O. Box 80669, Lincoln, NE 68583, 1-800-228-4630, fax 1-800-306-2330.

It's News to Me, a card game and activity book centered on journalism produced by Newline Publication, Pittsburgh, PA, 1-412-781-0595.

Modern Marvels: Newspapers, a 50-minute video produced by the History Channel.

APPENDIX • BOOKS with NEWSPAPER-RELATED THEMES, continued

News History Gazette, a 35-page tab-sized history of the news industry with a special pullout poster of front pages through the ages. Produced by The Newseum, 1-888-NEWSEUM

Rookie Reporter, a CD-ROM adventure into journalism for upper elementary and middle schoolers. Available from the Meridian Creative Group, 1-800-695-9427.

Usborne Publishing

The Egyptian Echo, ISBN 0-7460-2751-6

The Greek Gazette, ISBN 07460-27559

The Medieval Messenger, ISBN 0-7460-2749-4

The Roman Record, ISBN 0-7460-2753-2

The Stone Age Sentinel, ISBN 0-7460-2959-4

The Viking Invader, ISBN 0-7460-29578*

*Nancy Govoni, *Books with Newspaper-Related Themes*, Daytona Beach, Florida: *News-Journal*, 2003

APPENDIX • FOOTNOTES and BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRIES

Newspaper Article

FOOTNOTES

Author, "Headline or Title of Article," *Name of Newspaper* Date of Publication: Page Numbers.

John Doe, "How to Read a Newspaper," *The News* January 16, 2003: 1D.

Author, "Headline or Title of Article," *Name of Newspaper's Online Edition* Date of Article's Publication, Date of Visit to Site <Complete Electronic Address>.

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Editorial

FOOTNOTES

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FOOTNOTES

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Date of Visit to Site <Complete Electronic Address>.

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