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 photocaption – 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.
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.

grutter – 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 widespread 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.
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.
Sen. Soles' moment of truth

The people of Pee Dee County were waiting to see whether their new senator represents them. Sen. Jim Soles, R-Pee Dee, is the first black Republican to serve in the state Senate. Soles, a former state senator from the district, won the Republican nomination on Aug. 16. He is the first black Republican to serve in the state Senate. Soles, a former state senator from the district, won the Republican nomination on Aug. 16. He is the first black Republican to serve in the state Senate.

But before Soles takes his seat, the elections are over. Soles, 58, is a former state senator from the district. He is the first black Republican to serve in the state Senate. Soles, a former state senator from the district, won the Republican nomination on Aug. 16. He is the first black Republican to serve in the state Senate.

Keep this killer out of society

A madman who is a suspect in the rape of a woman in New York City is on the run. The suspect, identified by police as a man in his 30s, was last seen in the Bronx.

The man, identified as a suspect in the rape of a woman in New York City, is on the run. The suspect, identified by police as a man in his 30s, was last seen in the Bronx.

S.C. debate provides early spotlight

The S.C. Republican debate was held in Charleston on Feb. 5. The debate was held in Charleston on Feb. 5. The debate was held in Charleston on Feb. 5.

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

S.C. debate provides early spotlight

The S.C. Republican debate was held in Charleston on Feb. 5. The debate was held in Charleston on Feb. 5. The debate was held in Charleston on Feb. 5.

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

William Safire

We live in a world of political correctness. It is important that you...
WASHINGTON—Unemployment figures suggest that layoffs are stabilizing. It was a big adjustment for him. The new team presented challenges for the new coach. She tried for sixty years along with others. Wallace, North Carolina is her hometown. The Ga. man won the race.

As a result, this will be.

The quarter back threw.

He ordered Canadian bacon. The results a fine showing according to the expert.

By JOHN SMITH

BF

J.R. Smith

J.R. Smith

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
**Useful verbs:** List, Name, Label, Recall, Identify, Match, Choose

**Sample question stems:**
- When was...?
- Who did it?
- Define the word ________.
- What is a ________?
- Label the following.
- Identify the ________ in the ________.

### ORGANIZING
**Useful verbs:** Categorize, Group, Classify, Compare, Contrast

**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 ________?

### APPLYING
**Useful verbs:** Apply, Make, Show, Record, Construct, Demonstrate, Illustrate

**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?

### ANALYZING
**Useful verbs:** Outline, Diagram, Differentiate, Analyze

**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 ________?

### GENERATING
**Useful verbs:** Conclude, Predict, Explain, Elaborate, Infer

**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...?

### INTEGRATING
**Useful verbs:** Combine, Summarize, Design, Imagine, Generalize

**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...

### EVALUATING
**Useful verbs:** Judge, Evaluate, Rate, Verify, Access, Define criteria

**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.
### APPENDIX • BROAD TYPES of WRITING in the NEWSPAPER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>PURPOSE</th>
<th>ANGLE (not the subject)</th>
<th>STYLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A. 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) short sentences  
d) objective |
| 1. Breaking news | 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. | | |
| 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 viewpoint; 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 |
My Newspaper

DATE: ______________________________

To make this newspaper your own, follow these directions:

1. Look at a copy of your local newspaper and notice how it is put together.

2. Decide what you want to include in your newspaper.


4. Write your news stories on your paper.

5. Edit your copy. Check your spelling and punctuation.

6. Write a headline for each story. (Check the newspaper for ideas on how to do this.)

7. Finish your newspaper by writing in your stories. Draw, color or cut and paste pictures, maps or graphs to illustrate your stories.

Meet the Reporter

My name is __________________________
I am ________________________ years old.
My school is _______________________ 
My favorite subject is _______________
My town is _________________________
My county is _______________________

Write an article or draw a picture about your school in this space.

____________________________________________________________
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What I learned this week in...

Language arts

Math

Science

Social Studies

My teacher is...

When my parents went to school...
Do you know the difference between fact and opinion? Facts can be proven. Example: Dogs have four legs. Opinions are defined as what someone believes or thinks should be done. Example: Everyone should have a dog. Opinions are not right or wrong, but people listen to and are convinced by others’ opinions if the opinions are based on facts.

Opinion writing in the newspaper can be on any topic. The purpose of including opinion in the newspaper is to make people think about an issue, point out something people may not know, express thanks, give a personal judgment or urge people to do something. An opinion in letters written to newspapers and columns should be signed by the person who wrote them. Write an opinion you hold in the space at left. Be sure to explain why you hold the opinion. Include facts to support the opinion.

**In my opinion...**

________________________________

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**A Survey**

Ask your classmates which is their favorite comic strip or sports team in the newspaper. Record the results. Make a graph showing the results in the box below.

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<tr>
<th>Comic or Team</th>
<th>Number liking it</th>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Best Comic/Team</th>
<th>Total Number</th>
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**Word Search**
Make up a puzzle using words about your school.

Put an ad for your school here. Use your school colors and mascot.

**CLASSIFIED ADS**

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<th>For Sale</th>
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<th>Happy Birthday to</th>
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<th>Whose birthday is</th>
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<th>Thank-you Ad</th>
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<td>From:</td>
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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.
Target Date Newspaper Profile

1. Name of the newspaper:
2. Person contacted:
3. Address:

4. Circulation of newspaper:
5. Population of city/town:
6. Location of city/town:

7. Geographic feature of the city/town:

8. Attach and label a map that pinpoints the city:

9. Look at the front page and the photos and headlines for articles in other newspaper sections. Review ads. Then make predictions about the community:

10. Read more closely and find out if your predictions hold true. On closer reading, what did you find out about the community?

FOLLOW UP: Draw a Venn diagram and use it to show similarities and differences between your own community and the community in your Target Date newspaper. The two communities may share a problem, be similar in size or not and have the same or similar retail outlets. Rent may be lower in your community or not and cultural events may abound in your community but not be evident in the other newspaper. Compare weather patterns. You may even look for examples of courage and leadership in the different newspapers and discuss positive role models in each community.

Remember that you are reading one day’s newspaper. For more information about the other community, read the online version of the Target Date newspaper for several days.
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, unpaged, 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.


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.


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.


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.


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


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

**Intermediate/Middle**


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.


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!*
   

   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!*


   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!*


   Summary: Intrepid 11-year-old journalist Casey Smith is so busy trying to get a story for the
newspaper about a victim of physical abuse that she neglects her friend Ringo, the school’s first male cheerleader.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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


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.


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.


Modern Marvels: Newspapers, a 50-minute video produced by the History Channel.
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 Stone Age Sentinel, ISBN 0-7460-2959-4
  The Viking Invader, ISBN 0-7460-29578*

APPENDIX • FOOTNOTES and BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRIES

Newspaper Article

FOOTNOTES

Author; “Headline or Title of Article,” Name of Newspaper Date of Publication: Page Numbers.


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>.


BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRIES

Author; “Headline or Title of Article.” Name of Newspaper Date of Article’s Publication: Page Numbers.


January 17, 2003 <Complete Electronic Address>.


Editorial

FOOTNOTES

“Headline or Title of Editorial,” editorial, Name of the Newspaper Date of Publication: Page Numbers.


“The Importance of Reading,” editorial, Name of the Newspaper’s Online Edition Date of Publication, Date of Visit to Site <Complete Electronic Address>.


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“The Importance of Reading.” Editorial. Name of Newspaper Date of Editorial’s Publication: Page Numbers.

“The Importance of Reading.” Editorial. The Observer January 16, 2003: 8A.

“The Importance of Reading.” Editorial. Name of the Newspaper’s Online Edition Date of Editorial’s Publication. Date of Visit to Site <Complete Electronic Address>.


Letter to the Editor

FOOTNOTES
  Author, letter, Name of Newspaper Date of Letter’s Publication: Page Numbers.


  Author, letter, Name of the Newspaper’s Online Edition Date of Letter’s Publication, Date of Visit to Site <Complete Electronic Address>.


BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRIES
  Author. Letter. Name of Newspaper Date of Letter’s Publication: Page Numbers.


  Author. Letter. Name of the Newspaper’s Online Edition Date of Letter’s Publication. Date of Visit to Site <Complete Electronic Address>.


Note that the name of a newspaper can be italicized or underlined.

Adams, Anne. Teaching Reading in Secondary Schools Class notes, Summer 1975.


APPENDIX • BIBLIOGRAPHY, continued


The Newspaper in the Classroom. LaJolia, California: Copley Newspapers.


*Using Newspapers in K-8 Classes.* NAA Foundation.


Web sites (other than those listed in the Newspapering section)

http://www.nces.ed.gov/nceskids/graphing/index.asp
http://www.newseum.org
http://www.ncpress.com
http://www.naa.org
http://school.discovery.com/schrockguide/fry/fry.html
http://cagleslate.msn.com/
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