

# Y8 T5: Journalism

## Target Vocabulary

### EMPHATIC ADJECTIVES

imperative  
crucial  
critical  
essential  
urgent  
vital  
significant

### INTENSIFIERS

extremely  
particularly  
significantly  
highly  
incredibly  
remarkably  
profoundly  
decidedly

## Descriptive Vocabulary

**Precise nouns:** instead of tree – oak, poplar, birch

**Precise adjectives:** instead of 'red' – scarlet, burgundy, rose

**Verbs are king:** instead of similes, use precise verbs, e.g. *he walked like a ghost down the road* becomes: *he drifted down the road*

## Crafting Sentences

**Modification:** changing the quality of nouns or verbs using additional information, usually adjectives and adverbs.

**Fragmentation:** when a sentence is not complete because it doesn't have a subject or verb or both.

**Starting a sentence with a subordinating conjunction:** a word which joins a subordinate clause to the main clause, e.g. *although, after, since, whether, while, unless*

**Appositive phrase:** a noun or noun phrase which is positioned next to another noun to add description or information, e.g. *Jane, an electrical engineer, did not agree.*

## Grammar Knowledge

**The Active Voice:** A sentence which focuses on the person or object which is performing the action, e.g. *The dog ate the bone.*

This sentence focuses on the dog, because it is the one eating.

**The Passive Voice:** A sentence which focuses on the person or object which *experiences* the action, rather than the person or object which *performs* the action, e.g. *The dog ate the bone* (ACTIVE voice) becomes: *The bone was eaten by the dog* (PASSIVE voice)

**Standard English:** the most formal variety of English which uses formal tone, regular spellings and punctuation, and doesn't use any features of regional or non-standard dialect

**tentative language:** using language which makes it clear that what you saying isn't certain, but is possible.

## Form

**newspaper:** a printed publication containing news, articles and advertisements

**Tabloid:** a newspaper with pages half the size of a broadsheet, popular in style and dominated by sensational stories

**Broadsheet:** a newspaper with a large format, regarded as more serious than tabloids

**Magazine:** a publication containing articles, usually on a particular subject or aimed at a particular audience

**Blog:** a regularly updated website or webpage with 'posts' written in an informal or conversational style

**social media platform:** a form of digital communication, networking and information sharing

**Bias:** when a writer favours one side over another, or has a reason to be prejudiced against something

**Citation:** a quotation from or reference to a book, paper or author

## Structure

### Who What Where When Why

(this will be the main dramatic point of the story)

Any of the above not in intro,  
Plus, perhaps, significance

(How do I know this?)

decide whether to include this

Quote - which moves  
story forward

more details, related  
info, more quotes

So what? significance,  
what next, etc

Any holes (points  
left out)?

Here's some stuff  
I couldn't  
fit in  
before

(getting a bit  
boring  
now)

This could  
really be  
left  
out