

Y8 T6: Journalism

Metaphor	Micro-structure
<p>extended metaphor – a metaphor which unfolds across multiple lines or sections of a text.</p> <p>Example: "The pandemic is a wildfire, spreading rapidly and consuming everything in its path."</p> <p>loaded vehicle – a metaphor where the choice of vehicle has powerful connotations for the reader.</p> <p>example: 'we will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters, and righteousness like a mighty stream.' (MLK 1963)</p> <p>explanation: the vehicle is water. Water has connotations of life and power and nourishment, so the metaphor suggests that justice and righteousness are life-giving, too.</p>	<p>the active voice: A sentence which focuses on the person or object which is performing the action, e.g. <i>The dog ate the bone.</i></p> <p>the passive voice: A sentence which focuses on the person or object which <i>experiences</i> the action, e.g. <i>The bone was eaten by the dog</i></p> <p>appositive phrase – noun, noun phrase, rest of sentence, e.g. <i>Bob Smith, a teacher in Yorkshire, has said that we need fairer pay.</i></p> <p>discourse markers – words and phrases that are used to signpost and connect ideas in writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - firstly - secondly - finally - on the other hand <p>precision – using specific and exact words which do not allow for interpretation (For example: Ford Kuga instead of car)</p>
Devices	Genre
<p>direct address – addressing the reader directly using pronouns such as 'we', or 'you'</p> <p>facts – something which can be proved to be true.</p> <p>opinion – a belief which cannot be proven true – someone's ideas.</p> <p>rhetorical question – a question which encourages a reader to think.</p> <p>pathos – words which provoke an emotional response from the reader.</p> <p>statistics – numerical facts and data used to support a point.</p>	<p>tabloid – a type of newspaper that includes exaggerated language – usually created to entertain, shock or excite.</p> <p>broadsheet – a type of newspaper that is seen as more serious and trustworthy than tabloids, despite still have bias</p> <p>bias – writing that takes one side of an argument over another.</p> <p>misinformation – false information which is written to trick people.</p> <p>citation – a way of showing where secondary information has come from in articles.</p>
Vocabulary	Form and macro-structure
<p>agency – a person's power and/or freedom to act and make their own decisions.</p> <p>myriad reasons – another way of saying 'for many reasons'</p> <p>inevitable consequence – something which will happen and cannot be avoided.</p> <p>civic responsibility – something which is the right thing to do to help society.</p>	<p>introduction – Who? What Where? When? Why? Giving an overview of what the article is about.</p> <p>counterargument – paragraphs that are sometimes used to present the opposite side of the argument.</p> <p>main argument – paragraphs which are used to convey the writer's main viewpoints.</p> <p>anecdote – a short story or example to support the writer's viewpoint.</p> <p>conclusion – a summary of the main arguments within an article.</p>