

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ
Минский государственный лингвистический университет

М. В. ДРОЗДОВ

**ЯЗЫК СМИ: ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ
ГАЗЕТНЫХ ТЕКСТОВ**

**LANGUAGE OF MASS MEDIA:
LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF NEWSPAPER TEXTS**

Пособие для студентов,
обучающихся по специальности 1-21 06 01-01
«Современные иностранные языки (преподавание)»

Минск МГЛУ
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Пособие разработано в соответствии с учебной программой по дисциплине «Язык СМИ». Состоит из 14 разделов, в которых содержатся информация о структуре и языке современных англоязычных газетных текстов, практические задания, задания для контролируемой самостоятельной работы студентов.

Адресовано студентам, обучающимся по специальности 1-21 06 01-01 «Современные иностранные языки (преподавание)» для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы.

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Newspaper Article

Structure

1

Study the elements of the typical structure of a newspaper article.

- **Headline** – the title of a newspaper article printed in large letters.
- **Caption** – words that are printed underneath a picture, cartoon, etc. that explain or describe it.
- **Picture** – a photograph or drawing, etc. that shows a scene, a person or thing.
- **Subheading (sub-headline)** – an additional headline or title that comes immediately after the main headline or title.
- **Byline** – a line at the beginning of a newspaper or magazine article that gives the name of the writer.
- **Lead** – an introductory section of a newspaper article.
- **Ending** – the last part of a newspaper article.
- **Body** – the main part of a newspaper article.

2

Read the article from the Guardian and match the numbers in the rectangles with the structural elements from exercise 1.

Jennifer Lopez donates \$1m to Puerto Rico hurricane recovery effort

Luis Miguel Antony
The Guardian, Monday 25 September 2017

The actor and musician will contribute proceeds from her Las Vegas residency to a New York state aid programme after two hurricanes devastated the island

← 1

← 2

← 3



← 4

Jennifer Lopez announces her new hurricane recovery efforts for Puerto Rico. Photograph: Michael Noble Jr/AP

← 5

Jennifer Lopez has donated \$1m in aid to the Puerto Rico recovery effort, following the devastating effects of hurricanes Irma and Maria.

← 6

Lopez, who is of Puerto Rican parentage and was born in the Bronx, has said she will source the money from her Las Vegas residency shows. On a video posted on her Instagram account, Lopez revealed that she had not been able to reach family members living on the island.

She is co-chairing the New York state recovery effort, and announced her donation at a press conference on 24 September alongside the New York governor Andrew Cuomo, who had just returned from the island. They announced a scheme that encourages New York residents to donate goods, and aims to provide healthcare support.

7

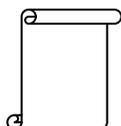
Having already been battered by Hurricane Irma, on 20 September the island was hit by Hurricane Maria, the strongest storm to reach Puerto Rico in more than 80 years, with winds of 155mph and more than 20 inches of rain. It left the island's 3.5m residents without power, a situation that could take months to rectify. The death toll currently stands at 10, but is expected to rise.

Lopez is currently performing the seventh leg of her Las Vegas residency, All I Have, which began in January 2016. The most successful Vegas residency of last year, the shows have grossed more than \$50m to date.

← 8

Headlines

Space-Saving Techniques



Headline is the title of a newspaper article printed in large letters. Headlines are printed in large font * and bold type**. This prompts headline writers to use these special space-saving techniques:

- **the use of present tense for past events**
Compare 1) *Teresa May insists* and *Teresa May insisted* and 2) *Putin orders a ceasefire* and *Putin has ordered a ceasefire*
- **the use of infinitive for future events**
Compare 1) *Toyota to build a new car* and *Toyota will build a new car* and 2) *Apple to launch a new service* and *Apple is launching a new service*
- **the use of noun + noun structures**
Compare *pension dispute* and *dispute over pensions*
- **the use of possessive 's**
Compare *General Franco's palace* and *the palace of General Franco*
- **the use of abbreviations**
Compare *EU* and *European Union*
- **the use of short words**
Compare *star* and *celebrity*
- **the use of comma for "and"**
Compare *sexist, creepy interview* and *sexist and creepy interview*
- **the use of colon to connect ideas or for "says," "states," etc.**
Compare 1) *Leicester explosion: five missing people* and *five people are missing after the explosion in Leicester*, 2) *Angela Merkel: EU cannot completely rely on US any more* and *Angela Merkel has warned that EU cannot completely rely on US any more*
- **the use of single quotation marks**
Compare *'dangerous'* and *"dangerous"*
- **the use of symbols %, \$, £, €, etc. and numerals representing numbers**
Compare *£22* and *twenty-two pounds*
- **the use of contractions**
Compare *isn't* and *is not*

* *font* is the particular size and style of a set of letters that are used in printing, etc.

** *bold* (also *boldface*) is thick, dark type used for printing words or letters.

- **omission of articles**

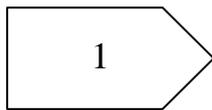
Compare *incidents in US* and *incidents in the US*

- **omission of auxiliary verbs**

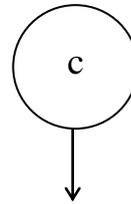
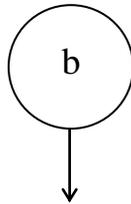
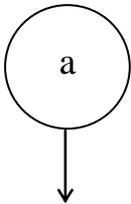
Compare *woman jailed* and *woman was jailed*

- **omission of first names, posts, titles etc.**

Compare *Merkel* and *Angela Merkel*

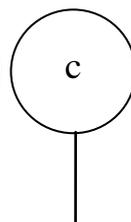
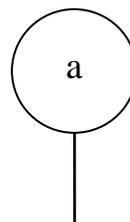
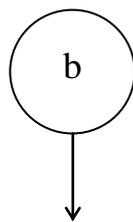


Read the headline and the first paragraph of a newspaper article. Name the space-saving techniques used in the headline. Imagine how these headlines would look like if the space-saving techniques had not been used.



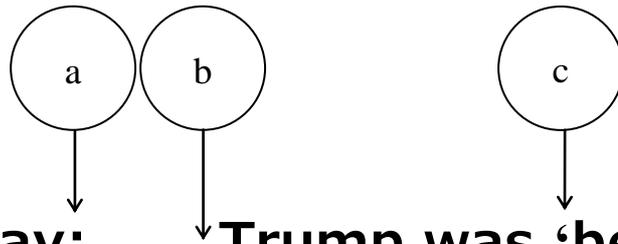
Chile floods: millions of people_ without water in Santiago

Millions of people are without water after heavy rains struck Chile over the weekend during the country's usually dry summer months, leaving three people dead and at least 19 missing.



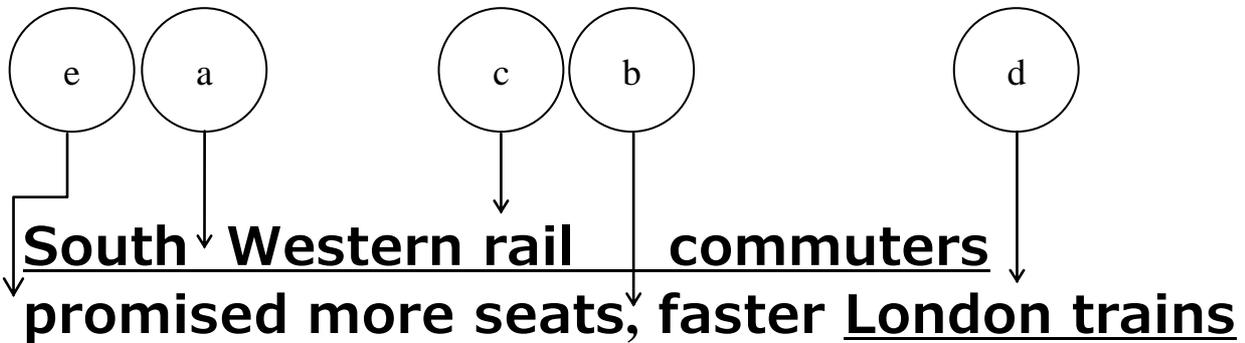
Jake Gyllenhaal to play _____anarchist joining the fight against Isis

Jake Gyllenhaal is to star in a drama about an American who joins the fight against Islamic State in Syria.

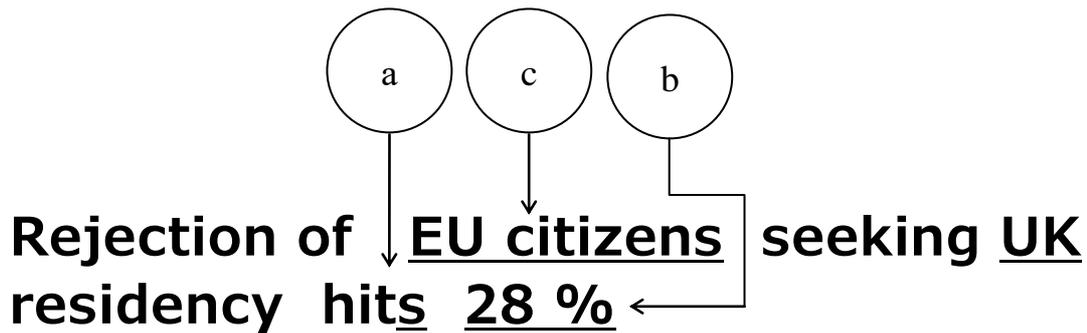


Theresa May: _____ Trump was ‘being a gentleman’ when he held my hand

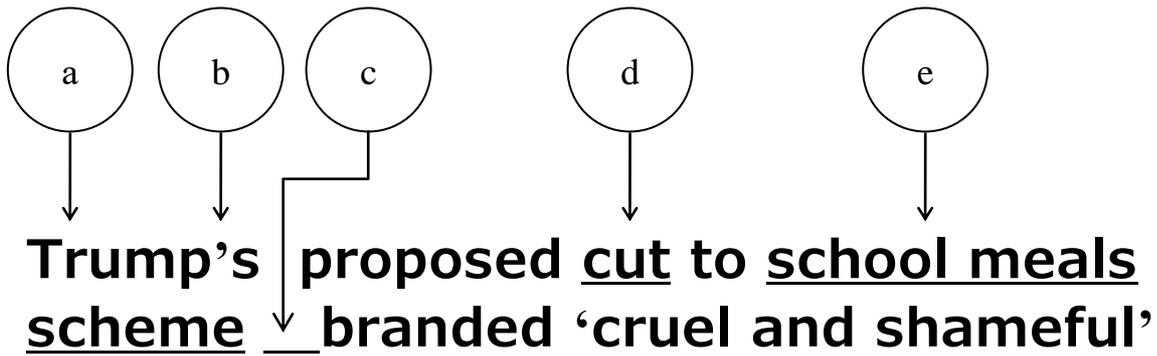
Theresa May has insisted Donald Trump was simply “being a gentleman” when he grasped her hand during a visit to the US, creating an image that caused widespread embarrassment.



South Western railway commuters are promised more seats and faster trains to London when Anglo-Hong Kong consortium takes over.



More than a quarter of EU citizens are having their applications for permanent residency in the UK rejected since the UK voted to leave the EU, according to new analysis of the government’s migration data.



Donald Trump's plan to cut a school meals programme that has reached 40 million children worldwide has been branded "cruel and shameful" by US lawmakers.



Read the headline and the first paragraph of a newspaper article and spot the space-saving techniques used in the headline.

Germany to investigate claims of 'intolerable' spying by Turkey

German prosecutors have announced an investigation into claims that Turkish agents are spying on alleged followers of exiled preacher Fethullah Gülen in Germany.

Bill Paxton, star of Aliens, Titanic and Apollo 13, dies at 61

The actor Bill Paxton has died at the age of 61.

New Orleans: dozens injured after pickup truck ploughs into parade crowd

At least 28 people, including a young child, were injured when a vehicle ploughed into a crowd watching the Krewe of Endymion parade in the Mid-City section of New Orleans.

World's largest footprints discovered in Western Australia

The largest known dinosaur footprints have been discovered in Western Australia, including 1.7 metre prints left by gigantic herbivores.

Merkel and Trump can't hide fundamental differences in first visit

Donald Trump and the German chancellor, Angela Merkel, struck a conciliatory tone at their first face-to-face meeting on Friday, but there was little disguising their fundamental differences in policy and style.

Refugees in Greece suffering after EU deal with Turkey, say NGOs

The accord struck last year between Turkey and the EU has been praised in some quarters for having slowed arrivals into Europe and reduced deaths in the Aegean sea. But basic human rights were lost in the process, the organisations claim.

3

Visit the website of an English language newspaper. Find the headline with the most space-saving techniques. Present it to your class. Choose the winner who spotted the most space-saving techniques!

4

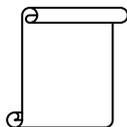
Read the first paragraph of a newspaper article and write your own headline. Compare your headline with the original one in the Answer Key.

1. Rome, one of Europe's most traffic-clogged cities and home to thousands of ancient outdoor monuments threatened by pollution, plans to ban diesel cars from the centre by 2024, its mayor has said.
2. Two female journalists have openly accused a high-ranking member of the Russian parliament of attempting to grope and kiss them against their will.
3. The European Union has given Google, YouTube, Facebook, Twitter and other internet companies three months to show that they are removing extremist content more rapidly or face legislation forcing them to do so.

4. Prosecutors have demanded a 30-year prison term for the former South Korean president Park Geun-hye for alleged bribery, abuse of power and other crimes in a landmark corruption case that marked a stunning fall from grace for the country's first female leader and conservative icon.
5. A New York City police officer has been charged with being an intelligence agent for the Chinese government who agreed to spy on US supporters of the Tibetan independence movement.
6. The public in England will once again be asked to work from home if they can, Michael Gove has said, signalling a U-turn in government advice to combat the spread of coronavirus that he said could help "avert the need for more serious action in the future".
7. A Chinese drug trafficker facing a death sentence has escaped from jail on the outskirts of Indonesia's capital, Jakarta, by tunnelling through the sewers, police have said.
8. A Belgian professor has completed the first dictionary of the Indigenous Australian language of Umpithamu after 17 years of research – but not before its last two active speakers passed away.
9. Donald Trump has promised to put forward a female nominee in the coming week to fill the supreme court vacancy created by the death of Ruth Bader Ginsburg, pushing the Republican-controlled Senate to consider the pick without delay.
10. The US government will ban downloads of the Chinese-owned video sharing app TikTok and the use of China's popular messaging and payments app WeChat to "safeguard the national security of the United States".

Headlines

Short Words



Short words are used in headlines to save space. For example:

- *US to give Palestinians \$5m in coronavirus aid – 1% of what Trump cut*
- *Tunisia to ban plastic bags in supermarkets and chemists*
- *With savings rates so low where should you put your extra cash?*

1

Match the short words in Column A with their synonyms in Column B.

A

- 1) aid
- 2) alert
- 3) ban
- 4) block
- 5) boost
- 6) boom
- 7) call (for)
- 8) cash
- 9) claim
- 10) deal

B

- a) forbid
- b) big increase
- c) statement
- d) money
- e) help
- f) increase
- g) agreement
- h) delay
- i) warning
- j) demand

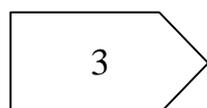
2

Study the short words and fill the gaps in the headlines. Translate the headlines into your own language.

- a) **act** – to do something for a particular purpose or in order to deal with a situation: *Now is the time to act on climate change*
- b) **axe** – to abolish, close down, to dismiss: *Phones 4u axes 1,700 jobs as retailer shuts 362 stores*
- c) **back** – to support and agree with somebody/something; to encourage somebody or give them help: *International Olympic Committee backs ban on Russian athletes over doping allegations*
- d) **bar** – to ban or prevent somebody from doing something: *Macron plans to bar refugees from accessing medical care*

- e) **bid** – an effort to do something or to obtain something: *Malaysia's opposition leader meets king in bid to form new government*
- f) **blast** – an explosion: *Several dead after blast at fireworks factory in Sicily*
- g) **blast** – criticize violently: *China blasts US House bill*
- h) **blow** – a sudden event that hurts or damages somebody/something, causing the people affected to be sad or disappointed: *Flight cancellations deal new blow to Christmas travel*
- i) **amid** – in the middle of or during something, especially something that causes excitement or fear: *All the cruises cancelled amid global pandemic*
- j) **boost** – to make something increase, or become better or more successful: *Halloween boosts consumer spending*

1. ... kills dozens in rebel-held Syrian town
2. Drop in listeners a 'personal ...' to radio host
3. Wildfires tear through drought-racked Paraguay ... record heat
4. Unesco chair ... 'discriminatory' UK visitor visa system
5. Amsterdam looks to ... foreign visitors from buying cannabis
6. Volunteers to be infected with coronavirus for £3,500 in ... to find vaccine
7. Deutsche Bank to ... 18,000 jobs worldwide in radical restructuring
8. Can Boris Johnson be trusted to ... on the climate crisis?
9. Two-hour 'dose' of nature significantly ... health
10. Paul McCartney ... 'Meat Free Monday' to cut carbon emissions



Look at the headlines containing short words. Match them to the appropriate meanings below. Translate the headlines into your own language.

1. US reaches 200,000 coronavirus deaths *amid* fears for coming winter
2. Heathrow Airport planes *barred* from taking off after aircraft blocks runway
3. Daimler to *axe* at least 10,000 jobs worldwide
4. Bill Gates *backs* startup using sunlight to create 1,000C-plus heat
5. Greta Thunberg *blasts* climate inaction
6. New *blow* for holiday Brits in Spain as overcrowded beaches closed by lunchtime
7. World 'must *act* to avoid devastating global warming'
8. Teenager told to work five hours for nothing launches *bid* to ban unpaid trial shifts
9. Chemical *blast* in Catalonia kills one and injures six
10. Teachers to get pay rise in attempt to *boost* recruitment

- a) denied entry
- b) cut
- c) shock
- d) in the midst of
- e) explosion

- f) criticize
- g) attempt
- h) take action; do something
- i) increase
- j) give financial support

4

Match the short words in Column A with their synonyms in Column B.

A

- 1) cut
- 2) wed
- 3) deal
- 4) demo
- 5) drama
- 6) drop
- 7) eye
- 8) bond
- 9) find
- 10) firm

B

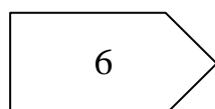
- a) marry
- b) demonstration
- c) connection
- d) give up
- e) discovery; bargain
- f) reduction
- g) determined; strong
- h) incident; sensation
- i) consider
- j) agreement

5

Study the short words and fill the gaps in the headlines. Translate the headlines into your own language. Translate the headlines into your own language.

- a) **the brink** (of something) – if you are on the brink of something, you are almost in a very new, dangerous or exciting situation: *Why are Iran and Israel on the brink of war?*
- b) **due** – arranged or expected: *We are due a recession in 2020*
- c) **clash** – to come together and fight or compete: *Trump clashes with Fox News interviewer*
- d) **clear** – to prove that somebody is innocent: *Court clears India's deputy PM*
- e) **curb** – to control or limit something, especially something bad: *Device to curb microplastic emissions wins James Dyson award*
- f) **drive** – an organized effort by a group of people to achieve something: *Prince William launches £50m drive to repair planet*
- g) **edge** – to move slowly in a particular direction: *Hurricane Dorian edges 'dangerously close' to Florida*

- h) **envoy** – a person who represents a government or an organization and is sent as a representative to talk to other governments and organizations: *US envoy to United Nations meets with Taiwan official in NY*
- i) **surge** – a sudden increase in the amount or number of something: *UK domestic abuse helplines report surge in calls during lockdown*
- j) **foil** – to stop something from happening, especially something illegal; to prevent somebody from doing something: *Saudi Arabia foils plot to suicide bomb US embassy*
1. Plans to shut schools and ... travel in UK if coronavirus spreads
 2. Former EU ... investigated over China spying claims
 3. Police ... attempt to steal Rembrandt works from exhibition
 4. UK leads ... to develop electric car battery that can cover 150 miles on 6 minutes of charge
 5. Somalia ... closer to first democratic election in half a century
 6. Police and protesters ... on Greek islands over new migrant camps
 7. Yemen on ... of ‘world’s worst famine in 100 years’ if war continues
 8. Woman ... to get married sold crack and heroin to ‘raise funds for honeymoon’
 9. Spanish court ... Shakira of plagiarism
 10. Portugal records ... in racist violence



Look at the headlines containing short words. Match them to the appropriate meanings below. Translate the headlines into your own language.

1. The *drive* for Scottish independence is distinct from nationalism
2. *Surge* in Covid-19 cases across Europe linked to young people
3. Tennis is *due* its own #MeToo moment, Judy Murray says
4. *Clashes* in Colombia as hundreds of thousands protest against government
5. Australia *foils* ‘catastrophic’ terrorist chemical attack
6. MPs call for *curb* on football clubs’ financial doping
7. Hurricane Dorian *edges* ‘dangerously close’ to Florida after battering Bahamas
8. Tony Blair resigns as Middle East peace *envoy*
9. Drill rapper Unknown T *cleared* of murder of student
10. Iran elections: conservatives on *brink* of landslide victory

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| a) rise | f) diplomat |
| b) fighting | g) movement |
| c) move gradually | h) expect |
| d) declare innocent | i) control |
| e) prevent | j) on an edge of |

7

Match the short words in Column A with their synonyms in Column B.

A

- 1) go
- 2) link
- 3) crash
- 4) head
- 5) hit
- 6) hold
- 7) jail
- 8) key
- 9) leak
- 10) leap

B

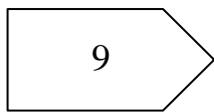
- a) leader
- b) important
- c) arrest
- d) connection
- e) prison
- f) affect badly
- g) resign
- h) publication of secret info
- i) big increase
- j) collapse, bankruptcy

8

Study the short words and fill the gaps in the headlines. Translate the headlines into your own language.

- a) **slash** – to reduce something by a large amount: *Poll slashes Conservative lead*
- b) **gem** – a precious stone that has been cut and polished and is used in jewelry; a person, place or thing that is especially good: *British gem expert hacked to death*
- c) **hail** – to describe somebody/something as being very good or special, especially in newspapers, etc.: *Twitter hails progress in safety and quality of content*
- d) **halt** – to make somebody/something stop: *UK halts Russian military agreement*
- e) **haul** – a large amount of something that has been stolen or that is illegal: *Royal Navy captures £3.3m haul of crystal meth in Arabian sea*
- f) **hike** – a large or sudden increase in prices, costs, etc.: *UK housing market: asking prices see record hike*
- g) **quiz** – to ask somebody a lot of questions about something in order to get information from them: *Facebook to be quizzed by central banks over Libra cryptocurrency*
- h) **loom** – (of something bad) to seem very likely to happen soon: *Virus risk looming at overcrowded French universities*
- i) **mar** – to damage something or make something less good or successful: *New Year celebrations marred by widespread protests*
- j) **feud** – an angry and bitter argument between two people or groups of people that continues over a long period of time: *Katy Perry ends feud with Taylor Swift*

1. Angry protests erupt across Mexico after 20% ... in gasoline prices
2. Greta Thunberg ... Black Lives Matter protests
3. UK ... military training for Hong Kong police as relations with China decline
4. The '£11m ... of Tanzania' exposed as a £100 fake
5. Immigration bosses to be ... after asylum seekers were 'beaten' by guards
6. Covid-19 ... UK car production to level last seen in 1954
7. Students' return to school is ... by renewed segregation across US
8. A mafia ... that began with a row over a firework leaves six dead
9. Metal detectorists who kept £3million Viking treasure ... found guilty of theft
10. Call for rent freeze as job losses ...



Look at the headlines containing short words. Match them to the appropriate meanings below. Translate the headlines into your own language.

1. Deadline *looms* for mystery Euromillions winner who still hasn't claimed £41m jackpot
2. Winchester College v Eton *feud* comes to Downing Street
3. Millionaire lecturer *quizzed* over debts
4. Over 70s are being hit by insurance *hike* for holidays
5. Singapore seizes record *haul* of smuggled elephant ivory
6. Afghanistan elections *marred* by deadly attacks
7. Madrid opera *halted* by audience protest over lack of social distancing
8. Nokia Asha 503 review: a *gem* of smartphone with a battery that lasts weeks
9. Mexico *slashes* funding for women's shelters
10. UN secretary general *hails* 'turning point' in climate crisis fight

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) rivalry | f) treasure |
| b) seizure | g) praise |
| c) bring to a stop | h) likely to happen |
| d) cut | i) spoil |
| e) question | j) increase |

10

Match the short words in Column A with their synonyms in Column B.

A

- 1) grab
- 2) mob
- 3) move
- 4) top
- 5) pact
- 6) pay
- 7) peak
- 8) plant
- 9) poll
- 10) press

B

- a) action
- b) high point
- c) agreement
- d) factory
- e) take violently
- f) survey; election
- g) angry crowd; Mafia
- h) the newspapers
- i) leading
- j) wages

11

Study the short words and fill the gaps in the headlines. Translate the headlines into your own language.

- a) **net** – to earn an amount of money as a profit; to catch in or as if in a net: *Human traffickers ‘netted up to £4bn last year’*
- b) **grip** – control or power over somebody/something: *Is Melbourne in the grip of African crime gangs?*
- c) **plea** – a serious emotional request, especially for something needing action now: *Coronavirus: Doctors in plea for social distancing*
- d) **probe** – a complete and careful investigation of something: *Russia launches probe into ‘poisoning’ of Putin critic*
- e) **rock** – to shock somebody/something very much; to shake or to make something shake violently: *Prime minister rocked as aide quits over war*
- f) **sack** – to dismiss somebody from a job: *Arsenal sack manager in second season with club*
- g) **scrap** – to cancel or get rid of something that is no longer practical or useful: *Netflix scraps free 30-day trial for all new customers in the UK*
- h) **soar** – to rise very quickly (of value, amount or level of something): *Workers’ fury as top bosses’ pay soars by 21%*
- i) **fraud** – the crime of cheating somebody in order to get money or goods illegally: *Card and account fraud jumps almost 40% in a year*
- j) **slay** – to murder somebody in a violent way: *Euro will help slay our inflation dragon*

1. Marseille furious at Paris decree to shut its bars as coronavirus ...
2. Germany ... plans for Brexit talks at EU ambassadors summit
3. Bank ... : couple lose £43,000 but can't get a refund
4. Lebanon: at least 78 killed as huge explosion ... Beirut

5. Alabama man kills himself after ... four family members, authorities say
6. Few workers notice Prime Minister's ... to get back to offices
7. Scottish hotel ... 12 staff over coronavirus making them homeless
8. Tories must get a ... on criminal people smugglers in the Channel
9. Disney factory faces ... into sweatshop suicide claims
10. Ostrich farm 'fraud ... dealers £22m'

12

Look at the headlines containing short words. Match them to the appropriate meanings below. Translate the headlines into your own language.

1. A *plea* to Covid: stop killing people and our economy
2. Murder *probe* launched after 39 bodies found inside lorry in Essex
3. Milla Jovovich: The woman who makes dolls and *slays* zombies
4. How disaster appeal *netted* record donations
5. Europe in *grip* of big freeze as brutal weather causes chaos across the continent
6. Malaysia *scraps* 'fake news' law used to stifle free speech
7. Antidepressant use in England *soars*
8. Bitcoin is a *fraud* that will blow up, says JP Morgan boss
9. Mexico *rocked* by claims of corruption against three former presidents
10. Far-right German politician *sacked* for suggesting migrants could be killed

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| a) murder | f) dismiss |
| b) chances | g) cheating |
| c) shock | h) investigation |
| d) annul | i) obtain |
| e) appeal | j) increase |

13

Match the short words in Column A with their synonyms in Column B.

A

- 1) push (for)
- 2) quake
- 3) quit
- 4) race
- 5) raid
- 6) row
- 7) saga
- 8) seek
- 9) seize
- 10) spark

B

- a) competition
- b) enter and search, attack
- c) look for
- d) earthquake
- e) long-running news story
- f) provoke
- g) resign, leave
- h) arrest, capture
- i) noisy disagreement
- j) ask for, encourage

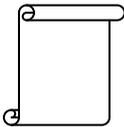
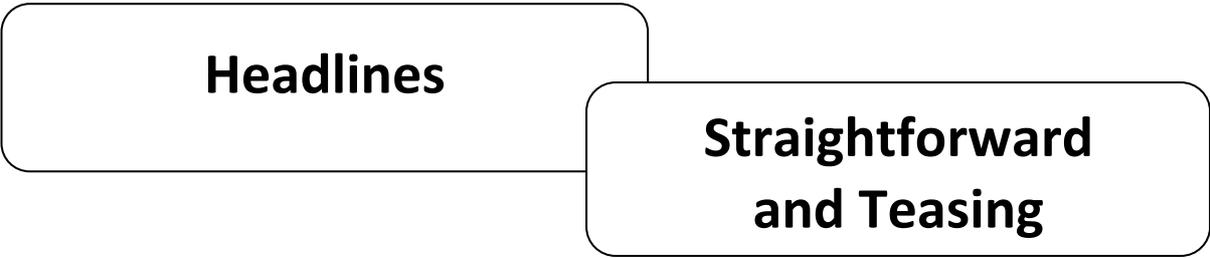
**Study the short words and fill the gaps in the headlines.
Translate the headlines into your own language.**

- a) **slump** – a sudden fall in sales, prices, the value of something, etc.: *There are signs London's prime property slump is easing*
- b) **slam** – to criticize somebody/something very strongly: *China slams Donald Trump's plan to back out of climate change agreement*
- c) **spree** – a period of activity, especially criminal activity: *Fraudsters go on huge 'shopping spree' after stealing £36,000 from co-workers*
- d) **stake** – a part or share in a business, plan, etc. that will bring you money or other benefits if it succeeds: *Michael Jordan buys stake in gambling company*
- e) **stun** – to surprise or shock somebody so much that they cannot think clearly or speak: *'World's oldest man' stuns airport staff by flashing passport with his date of birth*
- f) **nailed** – to catch somebody and prove they are guilty of a crime or of doing something bad: *Multi-billion Nigerian fraud gangs are nailed*
- g) **swap** – an act of exchanging one thing or person for another: *DNA swap in babies could banish killer diseases in 3 years*
- h) **vow** – to make a formal and serious promise to do something or a formal statement that is true: *Kim Kardashian 'vows to fully support' husband in presidential race*
- i) **face** – if you face a particular situation, or it faces you, you have to deal with it: *Michael Douglas's son faces jail.*
- j) **toll** – the amount of damage or the number of deaths and injuries that are caused in a particular war, disaster, etc.: *Search for victims officially ends as death toll reaches 51*
-
1. The phone call which ... a blackmailer
 2. Coronavirus death ... in England revised down by more than 5,000
 3. Close encounter: mother and calf whales ... surfers at Sydney's Manly beach
 4. Teacher, 22, ... 'career ruin' by drink-driving after two glasses of wine
 5. Republican mega-donor buys ... in Twitter
 6. Trump ... to nominate a woman for US supreme court vacancy within a week
 7. What does the biggest economic ... in 300 years mean for Britain?
 8. Spy ... : US and Russia hand over agents in full media glare
 9. Mum gives baby son 'unique' name and ... other parents for judging her
 10. Cumbria shootings: 12 dead as gunman goes on killing ...

Look at the headlines containing short words. Match them to the appropriate meanings below. Translate the headlines into your own language.

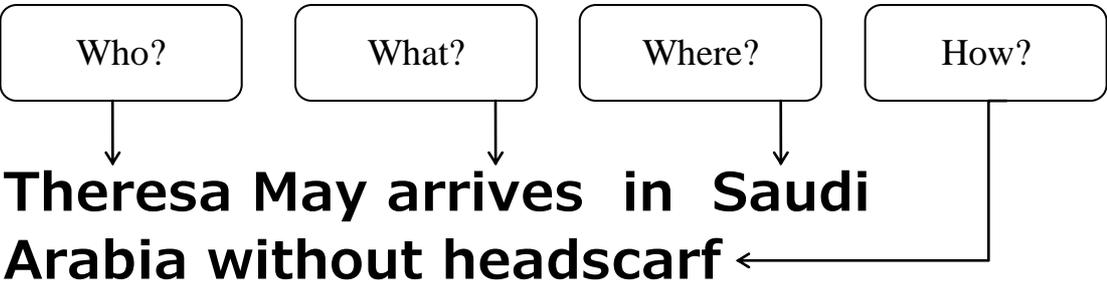
1. Mark Zuckerberg *vows* more action to tackle fake news on Facebook
2. Britain facing most prolonged investment *slump* in 17 years
3. ‘Banditry’: Russia *slams* US as troops move back into Syria
4. Apple hiring *spree* indicates the company is working on an electric car
5. California wildfire death *toll* up to seven as huge blazes burn on
6. Tata Motors denies it plans to sell *stake* in Jaguar Land Rover
7. Discovery of ancient cave paintings in Petra *stuns* art scholars
8. England *faces* ‘serious risk of running out of water within 20 years’, experts warn
9. Killer breakthrough – the day DNA evidence first *nailed* a murderer
10. Taliban free US and Australian hostages in prisoner *swap*

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| a) share | f) exchange |
| b) shock | g) unrestrained activity |
| c) detect | h) total |
| d) criticize | i) friendship |
| e) fall | j) promise |



Newspaper headlines can be straightforward or teasing.

Straightforward or “sentence headlines” briefly summarize the content of the article. They answer such questions as *Who? What? or What happened? Where? When? Why? How?*



Teasing headlines offer a hint of what the story is about. In order to achieve this effect headline writers use

- **nonverbal sentences:** *Cuban crisis*
- **sentence fragments:** *How a TV baseball movie inspired late Lennon love song*
- **questions:** *What happened to us?*
- **suggestions:** *Let’s seize this rare chance to abolish school exams*
- **imperatives:** *Don’t let the Nobel prize fool you*
- **subject pronouns:** *We made our choice; My generation fought to be free*

They try to arouse the readers’ curiosity and trick them into reading the article. The information is cleverly worded with the use of

- **emotive words:** *British plans to ‘offshore’ asylum seekers have a long and grubby history*
- **informal words:** *By kicking Amnesty International out, India is betraying its founding ideals*
- **rhetorical devices:**
- **alliteration** – the use of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words that are close together: *Fashion or ... fascist?*

- **parallelism** – repetition of the same pattern of words or phrases within a sentence or in two or more sentences: *Good Intentions, Vague Promises*
- **paradox** – a statement containing two opposite ideas that make it seem impossible or unlikely, although it is probably true: *Subway bread is not bread, Irish court decides*
- **irony** – the use of words to convey a meaning that is the opposite of its literal meaning: *Getting Covid is the most democratic thing Trump has ever done*
- **zeugma** – the use of a word which must be understood in two different ways at the same time in order to make sense: *Web pioneer keeps faith, and cash, in bitcoin*
- **pun** – the clever or humorous use of a word that has more than one meaning, or of words that have different meanings but sound the same: *Pet pig causes stink between neighbors*
- **allusion** – an indirect reference or a hint by a word or a phrase to a well-known fact (historical, literary, mythological, biblical etc.): *Diamonds Are a Czar’s Best Friend*



Read the headline and the beginning of a newspaper article. Decide if the headline is straightforward or teasing. Explain your choice. What makes the headline teasing?

Is there a housing bubble or isn't there?

In the run-up to the May budget each year, the talk is often about tax cuts and welfare cuts, or general hubbub about the budget balance. This year a topic which is only of secondary importance to the budget balance is front and centre – housing affordability, and more crucially, whether or not Australia’s property market is in a bubble.

Chinese president Xi Jinping arrives for first meeting with Donald Trump

Chinese president Xi Jinping has arrived in Florida for his first face-to-face meeting with his US counterpart Donald Trump, which is likely to focus on tensions over North Korea and trade.

Don the Attack

Donald Trump tells Japan ‘all options on table’ and vows to boost military to crush Kim Jong-un’s nuke threat.

Private v public: when parental fear comes up against the research

What is more important to your child’s educational achievement: keeping your home stocked with books or tipping \$250,000 of your after-tax income per child into the coffers of your preferred private school?

Answer: it’s the books. A home stocked with books is more likely to ensure that your child does well at school. As is socioeconomic background.

Indian police seek to identify girl found in forest with monkeys

Indian police are reviewing reports of missing children to try to identify a girl who was found living in a forest with a group of monkeys.

A requiem for the overnight sleeper

[...] A 2014 Guardian article headlined *The Sleeper Vanishes* reported the end of services from Paris to Barcelona, Madrid, Rome and Munich. Late last year, Deutsche Bahn announced the cessation of all its sleepers (although some services will be continued by Austrian Railways), and in France SNCF is terminating a dozen night trains.

Mother of four to be deported to Mexico in sign of Trump policy shift

The mother of four American children, the youngest of whom is three years old, has been picked up by federal agents at her home in Fairfield, Ohio, and taken into detention ahead of imminent deportation back to her native Mexico.

Farms could slash pesticide use without losses, research reveals

Virtually all farms could significantly cut their pesticide use while still producing as much food, according to a major new study. The research also shows chemical treatments could be cut without affecting farm profits on over three-quarters of farms.



Read the headline and the beginning of a newspaper article. Decide if the headline is straightforward or teasing. Explain your choice. What makes the headline teasing?

Pie in the sky

Delta Air Lines order HUNDREDS of boxes of takeaway pizza to feed hungry passengers on flights grounded due to storm weather.

Police and protesters clash as worker strike paralyzes Argentina

Protesters in Argentina have clashed with police during marches over government austerity measures as labor unions challenged the president, Mauricio Macri, in the first general strike since he took office 16 months ago.

Will Trump unleash a slow-motion Cuban missile crisis?

The Cuban missile crisis of October 1962 nearly ignited WWII. For 13 harrowing days, what the Soviet premier, Nikita Khrushchev, called the “smell of burning” hung in the air. To Jackie Kennedy’s mind, avoiding the hecatomb of humankind came down to the difference between big men and little men. [...]

We are now engaged in a slow-motion rerun of the Cuban missile crisis by way of the Doctor Strangelove playbook. This time, Donald Trump and Vladimir Putin star as little men who may or may not come up with a deal that saves the planet.

British public helps to raise £50m in 22 days for east Africa hunger crisis

The British public has helped to raise £50m in just 22 days for east Africa, allowing aid agencies to scale up efforts to help millions of people on the brink of starvation.

Cheap as chips?

Apple iPhone 8 rumours suggest much-anticipated gadget could be surprisingly cheap

Trumpcare is dead. May it forever stay in its shallow grave

The American Health Care Act – a bill engineered to transform the healthcare of the poor into precious metal for the rich – has departed. Let us hope it stays in its admittedly shallow grave.

The new stone age – how crystals became a magical style trend

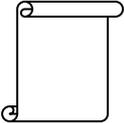
Crystals are, arguably, one of the breakout stars of the wellness business. There has also been a 40% increase in Google searches for “crystal healing” in the past four years, a percentage that generally spikes in January (“new year, new you”) and February (a combination of the winter doldrums and Valentine’s Day). Got a problem? There’s probably a crystal for that.

3

Choose an interesting story on the news. Write a teasing headline for it. Share the headline with your class. Let the students guess what the story is about. Then share your story.

Leads

Direct and Delayed



The **lead** (lede) is an introductory section of a newspaper article. Leads can be direct and delayed.

The **direct lead** is the first paragraph of a newspaper article that summarizes its content in more detail than its headline. It generally contains such important facts of the story as *who, what, when, where, why* and *how*.

The **delayed lead** may be up to six paragraphs long. It usually entices the reader into the story by hinting at its contents. The author may choose to open with any number of ways including the following: an anecdote, a shocking or startling statement, a generalization, description, a quote, a question, a comparison etc.

The delayed lead is followed by the **nut graph** (nut graf) – a sentence or paragraph that summarizes and explains the essence of the story.

Mother of four deported to Mexico as lawyer decries Trump’s ‘heartless policy’

← **Headline**

Maribel Trujillo deported from Ohio to Mexico, in latest sign Trump administration is indiscriminately targeting undocumented immigrants

← **Sub-headline**

Ed Pilkington
The Guardian, Wed 19 Apr 2017

← **Byline**

Maribel Trujillo, a mother of four American children from Fairfield, Ohio, who has never committed any crime in the 15 years she has lived in the US, has been deported to Mexico in the latest sign that the Trump administration is indiscriminately targeting undocumented immigrants. [...]

Direct lead

Can we fix it? The repair cafes waging war on throwaway culture

Headline

When fixing items is actively discouraged by manufacturers, recycling becomes a political act, say Repair Cafe volunteers

Sub-headline

Kate Lyons
The Guardian, Thu 15 Mar 2018

Byline

A vacuum cleaner, a hair straightener, a laptop, Christmas lights, an e-reader, a blender, a kettle, two bags, a pair of jeans, a remote-control helicopter, a spoon, a dining-room chair, a lamp and hair clippers. All broken.

Delayed lead

It sounds like a pile of things that you'd stick in boxes and take to the tip. In fact, it's a list of things mended in a single afternoon by British volunteers determined to get people to stop throwing stuff away.

This is the Reading Repair Cafe, part of a burgeoning international network aimed at confronting a world of stuff, of white goods littering dumps in west Africa and trash swilling through the oceans in huge gyres. [...]

Nut graph

1

Read the extracts from newspaper articles and decide if they have a direct or delayed lead. If the lead is delayed, find the nut graph. Explain your choice.

The ballerina who rescued 100,000 children with hip-hop

When Vania Masías saw acrobats at traffic lights in the Peruvian capital she saw raw talent and a chance to transform their circumstances

Dan Collins *in Lima*

The Guardian, Wed 14 Mar 2018

Vania Masías vividly remembers the first time she saw acrobats somersaulting at a traffic light on a visit to her home city in 2004.

She was at the peak of an illustrious career as a ballet dancer in Europe – but before long, she would leave it all behind it to nurture the raw talent she found in the streets of the Peruvian capital.

At the time, Masías was the principal dancer with Ballet Ireland and considering an offer from Cirque du Soleil. But she was so inspired by the abilities of the teenage acrobats she encountered in Lima she set up a pilot project to teach them to dance – not ballet, but hip-hop.

Masías – who comes from a privileged background – says that rather than pass on a handful of change, she felt compelled to reach across Lima’s gaping class divide and give the young acrobats an opportunity.

“I had to find a way to reduce that social gap between us,” she said. “Dance connected me with myself so I thought it was the perfect tool to connect us and to start breaking paradigms.” [...]

Mexico: body of man ‘thrown from plane’ found on hospital roof

Witnesses report plane flying low and person thrown out over Eldorado in Sinaloa, a region home to drug traffickers

Gabriel Stargardter

The Guardian, APRIL 12, 2017

The body of a man, who witnesses said was tossed from a plane, landed on a hospital roof in Mexico's northern Sinaloa state on Wednesday, according to a public health service official in the region which is home to notorious drug traffickers.

The body landed on the roof of an IMSS hospital in the town of Eldorado, around 7:30am local time, said the official, who was not authorised to give his name.

Witnesses standing outside the health centre reported a plane flying low over the hospital and a person thrown out, the health official said.

Later on Wednesday, Sinaloa's deputy attorney general, Jesus Martin Robles, said a body found on the hospital roof showed injuries that appeared to be related to a strong impact. He did not confirm that it had been thrown from a plane.

The public health service official said two more bodies were reported to have been found in the town, about 60 kilometres (40 miles) south of Culiacán, the state capital. Local media reported that those two bodies were thrown from the same plane as the body that landed on the hospital. [...]

US 'mother of all bombs' killed 92 Isis militants, say Afghan officials

Several mid-level Isis commanders reportedly among dead after Moab strike ordered by Trump on complex in Nangarhar province

Sune Engel Rasmussen in Kabul
The Guardian, Sat 15 Apr 2017

More than 90 Islamic State militants were killed when the US military dropped an 11-ton bomb on eastern Afghanistan, according to the Afghan government.

The US military has not released a casualty toll and declined to comment on the Afghan numbers. "We are still conducting our assessment," it said.

The US deployed the largest conventional bomb it has ever used in combat on 13 April, striking a complex of tunnels and bunkers used by Isis militants in Achin district in Nangarhar province.

After the bombing, US and Afghan forces conducted clearing operations and airstrikes in the area and assessed the damage.

The bodies of the militants were found around the blast site. Security forces are reportedly still trying to access the actual target of the attack, making it possible that the body count could rise. Several mid-level Isis commanders are said to be among the dead.

“After the bomb, when we checked the tunnels, we took out around 100 dead bodies. They all died in the bombing,” said Mohammad Radmanesh, the deputy spokesman for the Afghan ministry of defence. [...]

St. Patrick’s Day started in Florida, not Boston, USF professor says

Christopher Spata

The Tampa Bay Times, March 16, 2018

The history was written and accepted.

The first St. Patrick’s Day celebration on U.S. soil happened in Boston in 1737. The first parade? That other epicenter of Irish American immigration, New York City, 1762.

It wasn’t really a big deal in Ireland until the 20th century.

Then University of South Florida history professor J. Michael Frances went to Seville, Spain, and realized Florida beat them all by more than 100 years.

There wasn’t any green beer, or any beer at all most likely, but the celebration in St. Augustine did feature cannon fire.

The far-flung Spanish colony was pretty meticulous about keeping track of gunpowder. That’s how Francis discovered the early party.

He was at the General Archive of the Indies scouring a 2,000 page stack of 400-year-old royal expenditures handwritten in ancient Spanish, burned around the edges from a long ago fire, when he saw an entry from 1600 saying the city used a few hundred pounds of gunpowder to celebrate St. Augustine, St. Barbara and “San Patricio.” [...]

The west used colonies as laboratories for weapons. It’s not different today

From Italian colonies as laboratories in Libya to imperial Britain’s bombings in Iraq, the west as often tries out new and terrible ways to kill “uncivilized” people

Moustafa Bayoumi
The Guardian, Fri 14 Apr 2017

The United States has dropped its largest non-nuclear weapon ever used in combat against Isis targets in Afghanistan. But why drop such a gargantuan bomb in the first place? No one can have any sympathy for Isis and its murderous offshoots, but you don't need to be a military expert to suspect something strange might be going on here.

Since the US's stated objective was to destroy underground tunnels, wouldn't so-called bunker buster bombs, which can also be huge and dig deep into the earth, serve the aims of this mission just as well, if not better?

Look to the history of colonial warfare for the answer. The lands of the colonized have always served as the western world's laboratory for the newest and worst weapons of war.

Bombs may have been with us since the invention of gunpowder, but the phenomenon of aerial warfare is only as old as 1 November 1911, when Libya became the first country to suffer a bombardment from the sky. [...]

United Airlines passenger violently dragged from seat on overbooked flight

Several videos taken by Chicago passengers show guards aggressively dragging a man down the aisle after selecting him to leave an overbooked flight

Jamiles Lartey
The Guardian, Tue 11 Apr 2017

A man was violently removed from a United Airlines flight by aviation police officials at Chicago's O'Hare international airport on Sunday, in an incident captured on video by several other passengers.

In one clip, posted by passenger Audra Bridges to Facebook, guards can be seen aggressively grabbing, and then dragging, the passenger down the aisle of the plane, which was bound for Louisville, Kentucky. Other passengers can be heard screaming and shouting "Oh my God" and "Look at what you did to him."

The airline said in a statement that the flight was overbooked, and that no passengers agreed to voluntarily give up their seats. United said airline representatives chose four passengers to leave the plane at random based on ticket class, frequent flier status and check-in time, and that one man selected refused to leave his seat.

Officials then requested the assistance of law enforcement, who forcibly removed the man. Bridges said the seats were being cleared for airline employees on standby who were needed by the airline for shifts in Louisville. [...]

British teenagers more competitive than peers but more likely to bullied

Anxiety levels also high in UK schools, global survey of 15-year-olds shows, with disadvantaged pupils worse affected

Sally Weale *Education Correspondent*
The Guardian, Wed 19 Apr 2017

British teenagers are highly motivated about their school work, but are more anxious, more likely to be bullied and are less satisfied with life than many of their peers elsewhere in the world, according to a survey.

Almost a quarter of British pupils who took part in the poll say they are being bullied a few times a month, while more than 14% say they are bullied frequently, making the UK the fourth worst affected of all 34 countries surveyed.

Anxiety levels are also high in British classrooms with seven out of 10 pupils (72%) admitting they feel anxious before taking a test, even if they are well prepared – the third highest in the survey. Girls are particularly badly affected, with 81% reporting anxiety before exams, compared with 63% of boys.

Possibly compounding the problem, UK students are also shown to be highly ambitious and competitive at school, with 90% claiming they want to be the best in whatever they do, compared with an average of 65% across the countries surveyed. [...]

2

Look through the extracts again. Decide if the headline is straightforward or teasing. Spot the space-saving techniques used in the headline. Explain your choice.

3

Read the extracts from newspaper articles and decide if they have a direct or delayed lead. If the lead is delayed, find the nut graph. Explain your choice.

4

Read the extracts from newspaper articles and decide if they have a direct or delayed lead. If the lead is delayed, find the nut graph. Explain your choice.

Crocs loses EU court battle over patent claim

Judges back decision by EU intellectual property office to cancel protection of design

Daniel Boffey *in Brussels*
The Guardian, Wed 14 Mar 2018

Crocs, the manufacturer of a range of plastic clogs, has lost a battle to protect its design from copycats.

Judges in Luxembourg backed a decision by the EU's intellectual property office (EUIPO) in 2016 to cancel legal protection for the shoe.

The European court of justice agreed that as the clog had made its debut at a boat show in Florida in 2002 and had featured on the company's website, Crocs was too late when it sought its patent in 2004.

Under EU rules, protection cannot be provided if a design has been released to the public more than 12 months before an application is made.

A French retailer made representations to the EUIPO in 2013 arguing that the Crocs design should not be protected. The ECJ ruling agreed that anyone in the EU could have accessed the design.

“This judgment should serve as a useful reminder to designers to think about design protection early,” said John Coldham, a director at the law firm Gowling WLG.

Crocs, which has sold 300m units globally and whose shoes have been worn by the likes of George W Bush and Michelle Obama, has two months to appeal, but has not yet indicated whether it intends to do so. [...]

Hotting up: how climate change could swallow Louisiana's Tabasco island

With thousands of square miles of land already lost along the coast, Avery Island, home of the famed hot sauce, faces being marooned

Oliver Milman *in Avery Island, Louisiana*
The Guardian, Tue 27 Mar 2018

A very Island, a dome of salt fringed by marshes where Tabasco sauce has been made for the past 150 years, has been an outpost of stubborn consistency near the Louisiana coast. But the state is losing land to the seas at such a gallop that even its seemingly impregnable landmarks are now threatened.

The home of Tabasco, the now ubiquitous but uniquely branded condiment controlled by the same family since Edmund McIlhenny first stumbled across a pepper plant growing by a chicken coop on Avery Island, is under threat. An unimaginable plight just a few years ago, the advancing tides are menacing its perimeter.

“It does worry us, and we are working hard to minimise the land loss,” said Tony Simmons, the seventh consecutive McIlhenny family member to lead the company. “We want to protect the marsh because the marsh protects us.”

Simmons allows a silent pause as he mulls a situation where Tabasco is forced off the island. “We don’t think it will come to that, but we are working to do everything we can to make sure it won’t happen to us,” he said. “I mean, we could make Tabasco somewhere else. But this is more than a business: this is our home.” [...]

‘Why we’re paying the rent for a million Syrian refugees’

European cash assistance schemes are helping Turkey manage millions of refugees. In return, the country is expected to stop migrants coming west. But the deal is too one-sided, say the Turkish authorities

Hannah Summers *in Gaziantep*
The Guardian, Mon 26 Mar 2018

At a supermarket in Gaziantep, Huda is shopping for eggs, rice and bread to feed her four children. She is using the money left over after paying the rent.

A Syrian refugee in Turkey, she no longer has to queue for food handouts or at soup kitchens. Huda now has her own debit card loaded with funds as part of a European-funded unconditional cash transfer programme.

She is among 1.25 million refugees across Turkey – of which 90% are Syrians-to benefit and has been on the scheme for four months.

“First I pay the rent and utilities, which is around 450 Turkish lira (£80.32) a month and then I buy the basics like bread and sugar,” she explains, placing items carefully in the trolley.

The shop has Syrian bread alongside Turkish – a symbol of two cultures in a city where refugees now make up a quarter of the population.

Turkey hosts more refugees than any other country, including 3.7 million Syrians. The EU-funded cash assistance programme is designed to help a nation that is creaking under the strain. [...]

Girlfriend of French supermarket killer held for terrorist conspiracy

Police investigating 18-year-old, known as Marine, who had been on a terrorism watchlist

Angelique Chrisafis *in Paris*

The Guardian, Tue 27 Mar 2018

The 18-year-old girlfriend of a gunman who claimed allegiance to Islamic State before killing four in a shooting spree and supermarket hostage-taking in southern France has been placed under formal investigation for terrorist conspiracy.

The woman, named in the media as Marine, appeared before judges on Monday, and is under investigation for conspiring with terrorists with a view to carrying out attacks. She remains in temporary police custody.

The state prosecutor François Molins said that – like the 25-year-old gunman, Radouane Lakdim – she had been on a watchlist for potential extremists.

Marine, who had converted to Islam aged 16, had shouted Allahu Akbar when police arrested her, the prosecutor said. Her phone contact with Lakdim had stopped in January but she is thought to have continued talking to him on secure apps. The morning of the attacks, she had posted a message on social media saying that unbelievers were promised to hell, Molins said. She denied being aware of or associated with the attacks.

Her sister told French television that she had shown no signs of radicalisation.

Marine, who lived with her parents, was arrested within hours of the attacks committed on Friday in Carcassonne and nearby Trèbes in southern France. [...]

Abortion laws are not 'pro life' when they ignore women

Inhuman cases, especially in Latin America, expose the brainlessness of claims that they are there for protection

Kenan Malik

The Guardian, Sun 25 Mar 2018

We don't know her name. She was aged 14 and her rape had led to a pregnancy. Under Paraguay's savage abortion laws she was denied a termination and died in childbirth. "Her body was not ready for a pregnancy," said Hernán Martínez, director of the National Hospital of Itauguá.

In Paraguay, as in many Latin American countries, abortion is permitted only when the life of the woman is threatened (and, as this case shows, the threat to the life of a 14-year-old in childbirth doesn't count). Three years ago, a 10-year-old girl who became pregnant after her stepfather allegedly raped her was refused an abortion.

In El Salvador, abortion laws are even tougher. Abortion is illegal even if the woman's life is at risk. Last year, a teenage rape victim who had a stillbirth, not having realised she was pregnant, was jailed for 30 years on the grounds that failing to seek care during pregnancy amounted to murder.

Such inhuman cases expose the brainlessness of the claim that abortion laws are "pro-life". They are not. They are devastatingly anti-women. Their aim is not to protect the unborn but to control women's bodies and to deny them the right to make their own decisions. [...]

‘They are our salvation’: the Sicilian town revived by refugees

With an ageing, fast-shrinking population, Sutera saw Italy’s migrant influx as an opportunity

Lorenzo Tondo in Sutera
The Guardian, Mon 19 Mar 2018

When the phone call came asking the Sicilian townspeople if they had any room in their graveyards, the answer was a reluctant no.

A boat full of migrants had sunk in the Mediterranean. Almost 400 people were dead and they had to be buried somewhere. But the Sicilian town of Sutera, almost entirely populated by older people, had long since filled up its cemeteries.

Yet although there was no room for the dead, there was plenty of room for the living. All but a few hundred people had moved out of the town to find work in bigger cities, leaving behind empty houses. Now there was a chance to repopulate.

And so, since 2014, Sutera has augmented its fast-dwindling population with dozens of asylum seekers. The school has been reborn; the butcher and grocer are happy with the growth in turnover; the birthrate has rocketed.

“In the 1970s, Sutera had more than 5,000 inhabitants,” the mayor of the town, Giuseppe Grizzanti, tells the Guardian. “By the 1980s we were 4,000, and 3,000 in the 90s. Every year Sutera lost 300 citizens, due to unemployment. The houses emptied, the shops closed and [we] risked becoming a ghost town.” [...]

Canadian student pleads guilty to killing six men in mosque shooting

Guardian staff and agencies in Quebec City
The Guardian, Wed 28 Mar 2018

A former Canadian university student has changed his mind and pleaded guilty to killing six men who were praying in a Quebec City mosque in January 2017, averting a trial in one of the country’s rare mass shootings.

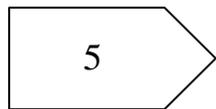
Members of the city’s Muslim community who were in the courtroom sobbed on Wednesday as the judge confirmed Alexandre Bissonnette’s guilty plea and declared him guilty on six counts of first-degree murder and six counts of attempted murder.

More than 50 people were at the Quebec City Islamic cultural center, also known as the Grande Mosquée de Québec, when the shooting began during evening prayers.

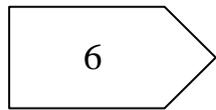
Six men aged between 39 and 60 were killed and another 18 wounded.

Speaking to the courtroom, Bissonnette asked the victims’ families for forgiveness and said he decided to plead guilty to spare them the hardship of a trial.

“I would like to ask forgiveness for all that I have done,” he said. “If at least by pleading guilty I can do a little good in all this, that would be something.” [...]



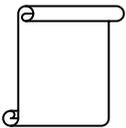
Look through the extracts again. Decide if the headline is straightforward or teasing. Spot the space-saving techniques used in the headline. Explain your choice.



Read the extracts from newspaper articles and decide if they have a direct or delayed lead. If the lead is delayed, find the nut graph. Explain your choice.

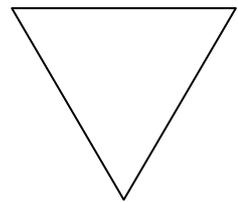
News Story

Structure



A **news story** is an article aimed to report an event that has recently happened (*breaking news*). Influencing the reader is secondary. Usually there's no *message* (the main or most important *idea* that the author is trying to tell the reader about) in such stories.

News stories are usually (as in the example below) written in the *inverted pyramid* format. The writer prioritizes the factual information to be conveyed in the news story by importance. The most essential pieces of information are offered in the headline, subheading and in the *direct lead* (or *summary lead*). This usually addresses the so-called *five W's* (who, what, when, why, and where). Thus, the reader is able to ascertain the key elements of the story immediately. The writer then provides the rest of the information and supporting contextual details in descending order of importance, leaving the least essential material for the very end.



Barbra Streisand reveals she cloned her dog twice

← Straight-forward headline

Singer and actor tells Variety she made clones of 14-year-old Samantha before it died last year

← Sub-headline

Reuters

Wed 28 Feb 2018 07.45 GMT

← Byline

Barbra Streisand has revealed she successfully made two clones of her pet dog after it died last year.

← Direct lead

The singer and actor told the Hollywood trade publication *Variety* that cells were taken from the mouth and stomach of her 14-year-old Coton de Tulear dog, Samantha.

“They have different personalities,” Streisand said of the puppies, called Miss Scarlett and Miss Violet. “I’m waiting for them to get older so I can see if they have her brown eyes and her seriousness.”

In the interview, Streisand said when the cloned dogs arrived, she dressed them in red and lavender to tell them apart, which is how they got their names.

While waiting for their arrival, Streisand said she became smitten with another dog, which was a distant relation of Samantha.

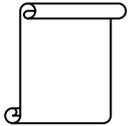
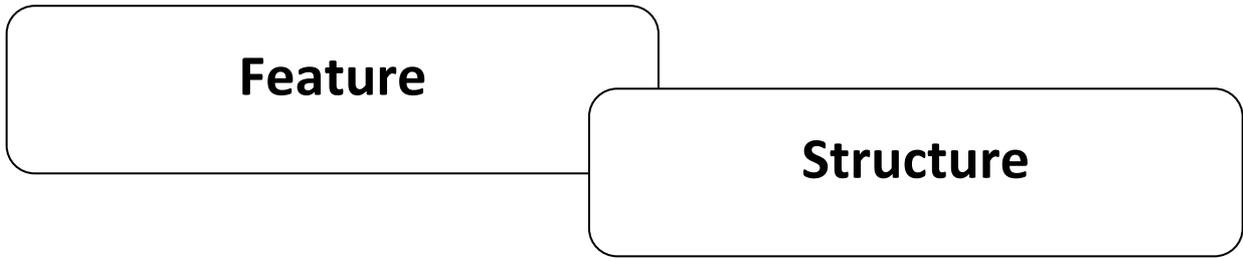
The Coton de Tulear dog was called Funny Girl, but Streisand adopted her and gave her the name Miss Fanny, which is how Fanny Brice’s dresser refers to Streisand’s character in the 1968 musical that launched her acting career.

Streisand followed *Funny Girl*, for which she won an Oscar, with *Hello Dolly!*, but said she never liked the film.

“I thought I was totally miscast. I tried to get out of it,” she told *Variety*. “I think it’s so silly. It’s so old-time musical.”

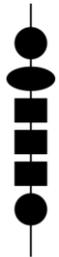
Less
Important
Details

Least
Important
Details



A **feature** is a special human-interest story or article that is not closely tied to a recent news event. It is aimed to explain events covered in the news, analyze what is happening in the world, nation or community, teach an audience how to do something, suggest better ways to live, examine trends and entertain. Thus its main purpose is to influence the reader by educating, entertaining etc. The main or most important idea that the author is trying to tell the reader about in a feature story is called the *message*.

Feature are often (as in the example below) written in the *kebob* format. The headline is *teasing*. The lead is *delayed* and is followed by the *nut graph*. The body of a feature provides details that elaborate on the main theme. At the end of a feature story a writer returns to the lead subject and makes a *conclusion* wrapping up the story and leaving the reader with a single, significant thought.



‘I’ve never been to school’: child waste pickers living on Pakistan’s streets

← **Teasing
headline**

**Eight-year-old Zarmeena is one of the
country’s 1.5 million homeless children,
many of them Afghan refugees, who miss
out on education and often fall prey to
violence and abuse**

← **Sub-
headline**

Haroon Janju
The Guardian, Tue 20 Mar 2018

← **Byline**

On a cold winter morning, as the sun rises above the squalor and stench of the slums of the Islamabad, frail-looking children are already up, picking rags from the dumps. It is a risky and competitive business.

← **Delayed
lead**

Zarmeena, an eight-year-old Afghan girl, wears ill-fitting wellington boots slashed down to ankle-length, with clothes that are no more than thin pieces of fabric wrapped around her.

“I come daily here to collect garbage for the scrap dealer who gives me money,” she says. “I have been doing this work for two years or maybe more.”

Delayed lead

Zarmeena’s work as a rubbish scavenger pays her less than \$1 (70p) a day. The number of street children in Pakistan is on the rise, according to a recent study, with an estimated 1.5 million under 18s sleeping rough in the country’s urban centres.

Nut graph

A report from the Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (Sparc), a thinktank working on the rights of children in Pakistan, states: “Street children are vulnerable to all kinds of hazards including: sexual abuse, street violence, psychological trauma, drug addiction, and falling victim to communicable diseases.”

Children like Zarmeena are homeless for many reasons: domestic violence, abuse, poverty, or because they were born to parents who could not afford to feed another young mouth.

Child rights activists have been calling on the government to establish rehabilitation centres with basic facilities to stop street children falling into the hands of the criminal gangs who increasingly prey on them. The government has responded by opening child protection offices in 12 districts but Rana Asif Habib, of the NGO Initiator Human Development Foundation, in the southern port city of Karachi, says the issue is linked to the Afghan refugee crisis and to Pakistan’s rising inflation rates.

Body

“We are providing free education to street children, in mobile schools, but the problem with the Afghan children is that they don’t have their birth certificates and they are suffering a lot,” says Asif.

He believes that around half of all Pakistan's street children are Afghan refugees.

He also believes nearly 70% of them are runaways. The vulnerability of these children was gruesomely highlighted in December 1999 in Pakistan, when a serial killer, Javed Iqbal, was convicted of the murders of 100 children in Lahore. Iqbal sexually abused and murdered the children, before disposing of their bodies by dissolving them in acid.

Child protection offices are being opened in 12 more districts to provide facilities for street children in their local areas.

Naveed Mukhtar, of the Child Protection Bureau, said: "Two vehicles are being used to get street children into protective custody. They are being provided with free education, accommodation and skills in order to make them responsible citizens."

Pakistan has so far struggled to safeguard its children with an estimated 22 million not in education. Back on the dump in Islamabad, Zarmeena gets back to sifting through smelly piles of waste. "I have never been to school," she says.

Body

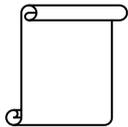
Conclusion

1

Read the newspaper article suggested to you by your instructor. Decide if it is a news story or a feature. Explain your choice. Comment on the article structure.

Featurized news story

Structure



There is often no firm line between a news story and a feature, particularly in contemporary media when many news stories are “**featurized.**” The news story approach emphasizes the facts of the event, while the feature displaces the facts to accommodate the human interest of the story. The format of the *featurized news story* below is reminiscent of an *hour glass*. Its *straightforward* headline and *direct* lead offer the most essential pieces of information. The body provides supporting details. At the end of the story the writer makes a *conclusion* wrapping up the story and leaving the reader with a single, significant thought. In this case it has the form of a strong quotation.



HUSBAND JAILED FOR GIVING WIFE ECSTASY PILLS THAT KILLED HER

← Straight-
forward
headline

By Steve Mccomish
The Mirror, 14 May 2005

← Byline

A MAN who took ecstasy with his wife was jailed yesterday after she died from an accidental overdose.

← Direct
lead

Richard Grimmer was branded “foolish” by a judge as he sentenced him to nine months in prison.

Grimmer, 29, and 23-year-old Rebecca, who had been married only 10 months, regularly took the drug for “recreational” purposes.

Body

But she downed up to three pills after a night out and died of heart failure despite efforts to revive her.

Grimmer admitted possessing ecstasy with intent to supply and possessing cannabis.

James Beck, defending him at Derby crown court, said: “Apart from losing Rebecca, his best friend, he has also lost a promising career and everything he ever worked for.”

Judge Andrew Hamilton told Grimmer: “It was so foolish to take a Class A drug which has been shown to cause the death of people.”

“This is a devastating matter because you have lost your wife and that is the most enormous of punishments.”

“But I have to mark this so the public realise this is what happens to people who dabble in drugs.”

Computer programmer Grimmer, who now lives in Hereford, told an inquest last year that he and his office administrator wife regularly took the drug at their home in Ilkeston, Derbyshire.

He said: “Typically, we took ecstasy together once or twice a month. We had never experienced any ill-effects before.”

One night in July, they bought 10 pills. He said: “I think Rebecca may have taken a tablet in the car before we got home and then she took another one or two about an hour after we got in.”

“Once we started to feel the effects, myself and Rebecca went to bed.”

He later rolled his wife into the recovery position to guard against the danger of her being sick while she slept.

Body

He added: “I went downstairs once or twice to light a cigarette and when I came back I checked on her but I never thought to check if she was breathing.”

When he tried to wake her later he realised that she was ill and called paramedics but she was declared dead.

A misadventure verdict was recorded after a postmortem showed she had five milligrams of ecstasy’s active ingredient per litre of blood – with one milligram usually proving fatal.

Rebecca’s mother Marion Davis said she was disappointed with the jail sentence. She said: “I expected him to get longer than that, but I really don’t care how long he got because it is not going to bring my daughter back.”

“To my knowledge, she had never taken ecstasy before she met him. I think he introduced her to them although I can’t prove that because I’ll never get her side of the story.”

“Since Rebecca’s death, we have not spoken to him. He has never said sorry, shown any remorse or tried to explain anything to us.”

“He has moved away and, to my knowledge, has never put a single flower on her grave.”

She added: “I would urge young people to stay away from drugs so they don’t put their parents through what we’ve been through.”

“If her death stops just one person taking them, then it’s all been worth it and she has not died in vain.”

Body

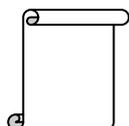
Conclusion

1

Read the newspaper article suggested to you by your instructor. Decide if it is a news story or a feature. Explain your choice. Comment on the article structure.

Language

Lexical and Rhetorical Features



The bulk of newspaper English is neutral and common literary. However, there are a number of elements used to achieve a specific effect. Here are some of them.

- **Finding common ground with the reader**

Though considered unoriginal and overused, **newspaper clichés** are easily recognized by the readers and help them to identify the author's idea. For example:

- *Education sector yet to learn lessons of #MeToo, critics say.*
- *The government is “cautiously optimistic” about winning a key parliamentary vote on the expansion of Heathrow airport, the transport secretary, Chris Grayling, has said.*
- *Hollywood's biggest union turned a blind eye to sexual abuse.*

- **Achieving emotional appeal**

The authors use **emotive words** and **rhetorical devices** to impress (shock, amuse, sadden, infuriate) the reader. It is done to create the mood supportive of the point the writer is trying to make.

Emotive words are words that carry emotional overtones. These words are said to have *emotive significance*, emotive meaning or emotional impact. The language is sometimes described as being loaded. For example:

- *Illegal loggers are increasing a “brutal, fast” assault on the Brazilian Amazon with the blessing of the far-right president Jair Bolsonaro.*
- *Whistleblowers are courageous and deserve our support.*

Here are more examples of emotive words: *angry, atrocity, appalling, beg, concealed, corrupt, cruel, damaging, disaster, disgust, dreadful, ecstatic, freedom, forbidden, harsh, honest, inferior, innocent, magic, magnificent, miracle, must, ordeal, outrage, panic, repulsive, riot, secret, shame, startling, terrified, threat, tragic, tremendous, urge, vile, vulnerable, wicked etc.*

Rhetorical devices (also known as stylistic devices, persuasive devices, or simply rhetoric) are techniques or language used to convey a point or convince an audience. Most frequent in newspapers are metaphor, hyperbole, irony, antithesis and parallelism.

Metaphor is a figure of speech that implies comparison between two unlike entities. For example:

- *The Secretary of State last night declared war on judges.*
- *A key part of his blitz on asylum seekers was torpedoed by the High Court.*
- *Downing Street accused the FBI of trying to “hold a gun to the Government’s head.”*

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that is an intentional exaggeration for emphasis. For example:

- *Rugby league has changed my life for the better, a million times over.*

Irony is the use of words to convey a meaning that is the opposite of its literal meaning. For example:

- *She ignores the hordes of fans there to see her. Charming.*
- *British troops have discovered they are to be more than fighting partners with the Americans. They are also expected to use their lavatory paper.*

Antithesis is a figure of speech in which opposites or strongly contrasting ideas are placed in sharp juxtaposition. For example:

- *British troops now find themselves paying tax to support those who were shooting at them.*
- *The world is doing badly, yet Dutch literature is thriving.*

Parallelism – repetition of the same pattern of words or phrases within a sentence or in two or more sentences:

- *He’s peddling absurdity. He’s peddling insanity. He’s peddling bad faith.*

1

Comment on the lexical and rhetorical means used in the extract. Explain what purposes they serve.

Harry and Meghan’s new charity (1) won’t fight inequality – it will perpetuate it

The couple’s new charity Archewell is a prime example of ‘philanthrocapitalism’: a means of legitimising social injustice through good works

Hannah Yelin

The Independent, 15 April 2020

Prince Harry and Meghan Markle have traded (2) the contradictions of royalty for the contradictions of capitalism. (3) Before they couldn't fail – now they can.

Last week, Harry and Meghan renamed their charity, Archewell. It replaces Sussex Royal, the name the couple devised for themselves in January when they announced their intention to leave the royal family, and which the Queen (4) demanded they stop using.

Harry and Meghan announced their departure in January with the launch of a (5) heavily branded website. But the Sussex Royal brand represented an (6) impossible attempt to have both freedom and royal status. The royal brand is (7) enabling (hence Harry and Meghan's desire to maintain association with it), while also being disabling (as shown by their need to exit); enabling as it (8) catapulted Meghan to a new level of (9) stardom, disabling as it created a public interest justification for scrutinising her every move, and prevented her from engaging in politics.

There are parallel tensions in royal do-goodery: a (10) huge proportion of royal "duties" are photo opportunities with charities, when in fact royalty depends upon the maintenance of an unequal status quo. Harry and Meghan will need to make huge sums of money if they are to cover their own security costs. This puts Archewell squarely in the (11) conflicted space of "philanthrocapitalism": a means of (12) legitimising social inequality through "good works". [...]

2

Comment on the lexical and rhetorical means used in the extract. Explain what purposes they serve.

The e-scooter: road (1) menace or (2) saviour of the commute?

They may be a common sight, but privately owned motorised scooters are still illegal on Britain's roads and pavements. But with rental scheme trials taking place across the country, could they be answer to getting to work in the pandemic?

Sam Wollaston

The Guardian, Wed 7 Oct 2020

Standing upright, you (3) glide, ghostlike, along the street. You have no emissions. You are alone, outside, unlikely to catch anything or pass anything on. You are no (4) burden to the public transport system, nor do you contribute much to congestion. You take up little space.

Now you join a busier road, one with buses. Perhaps you feel (5) small, (6) vulnerable. But when the traffic bunches up and stops, you can pass. Ha! This is the future of urban travel, isn't it? Make that the present: (7) it is here, you are here, going somewhere else quickly, with a smile. You are also breaking the law.

It may be (8) surprising, given the number around, but privately owned electric scooters cannot be ridden legally on the road or on pavements in the UK (for now, at least: a consultation by parliament's transportation committee said they could help cut car journeys and recommended legalisation). [...]



Comment on the lexical and rhetorical means used in the extract. Explain what purposes they serve.

Shocking photos inside Wuhan lab show broken seal on unit storing 1,500 virus strains including bat coronavirus

Ellie Cambridge
The Sun, 19 Apr 2020

SHOCKING photos from a Wuhan lab show a broken seal on a store containing 1,500 virus strains – including the bat coronavirus linked to the devastating pandemic.

The startling images from the city where the virus broke out were published by the state-owned China Daily on Twitter last month before being swiftly deleted.

They had been released first in 2018 before re-emerging and causing concern over how the virus came to spread all over the world.

The picture of the fridge-freezer shows a flimsy loose seal on the door, as a lab worker pulls out a chilled box containing deadly samples while wearing gloves and a mask.

It was revealed earlier this month minister fear the deadly pandemic could have started after a leak from a lab.

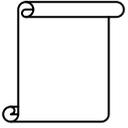
US and British intelligence officials suspect bungling scientists at the Wuhan Institute of Virology accidentally spread the killer during risky coronavirus tests on bats. [...]



Read the newspaper article suggested to you by your instructor. Comment on the lexical and rhetorical means used in it. Explain what purposes they serve.

Language

Newspaper Cliches



Newspaper clichés are stereotyped expressions, commonplace phrases familiar to the reader. For example:

according to: *The US currently leads the world in both confirmed Covid-19 cases and deaths according to Johns Hopkins University.*

launch: *Facebook is planning to launch its own cryptocurrency in early 2020*

officials, top officials: *The government of Zimbabwe has spent millions of dollars on luxury cars for senior officials despite a deepening economic collapse.*

occur: *The records show that none of the UK's 10 coldest years have occurred since 1963.*

authorities, authorities say: *American authorities uncover a global computer hacking and credit card fraud ring.*

massive: *The surging health crisis continues triggers unemployment on a massive scale.*

outbreak: *The cholera epidemic in Yemen has become the largest outbreak of the disease in modern history.*

aftermath: *This \$4 billion fund was created in the aftermath of the catastrophic bushfires.*

citizens: *The settlement scheme grants EU citizens the right to remain in the UK after Brexit.*

incident: *Police have been called to a security incident at St Thomas' hospital.*

troubled: *Pope Francis wowed the world but, five years on, is in troubled waters.*

under pressure: *US negotiators are under pressure to produce a quick, temporary deal with Moscow.*

devastating: *The quarterback suffered a devastating ankle injury.*

vehicle: *The market share for electric vehicles is still only 0.6% of new vehicle sales.*

on the brink of: *Parts of west Africa are on the brink of a hunger crisis.*

tragic: *I could never understand my grandmother's sadness – until I learned her tragic story.*

death toll: *The UK's Covid-19 death toll has increased by 76 in England.*

prior to: *Immigration to UK hit record levels prior to Brexit vote, data shows.*

terrifying: *Air pollution is becoming a terrifying problem around the globe.*

in talks: *Tom Cruise is in talks with Nasa about working on a movie shot in outer space.*

blow to: *UK cinema closures deliver a blow to Bollywood.*

alarming: *There has been an alarming rise in the number of times governments attempted to censor the internet.*

in the light of: *In the light of the latest stats it seems anxiety is an inescapable part of the teenage years for many.*

come under attack: *Police officers in Gloucester have come under attack from youths throwing rocks and bottles.*

head of state: *As head of state in Australia, the British monarch serves a largely symbolic and ceremonial role.*

fight for his life: *A teenage boy is fighting for his life in hospital after he was shot near a park this evening.*

famed: *A brutal Mexican cartel boss famed for blowing up enemies with dynamite has finally been captured.*

behind closed doors: *Hopefully, we'll find out a little bit about what has gone on behind closed doors today.*

critics say: *But critics say his measures to address the issue are inadequate.*

join forces: *Uber and Hyundai joined forces to design a personal air vehicle.*

come into force: *A ban on foreigners buying homes in New Zealand has come into force.*

put pressure on: *Documents show social media app put pressure on moderators.*

loss of life: *No amount of money could ever compensate for any loss of life.*

pass away: *Many women in tribes throughout West Africa shave their heads after their husbands have passed away.*

clash with: *The ultra-Orthodox community clashed with police attempting to disperse them.*

at first glance: *At first glance, this all seems fine.*

no exception: *America is no exception.*

dark times: *The actor is enjoying the spotlight now, but there have been dark times along the way.*

demonize: *The mayor is demonized and nominated as a possible target for assassination by the group.*

gunned down: *Islamist terrorists gunned down 12 people.*

worst nightmare: *The fire aboard British Airways flight 2276 was "every pilot's worst nightmare".*

stable condition: *The writer was in “stable condition” on Sunday, two days after reportedly suffering a heart attack.*

police are investigating: *The police are investigating how an innocent Muslim youth worker was wrongly arrested on suspicion of terrorist activity.*

tragic death: *Her tragic death has again placed an intense spotlight on the treatment of people with disabilities in Australia.*

shine a light on: *Their research will help shine a light on how young people are interacting with social media.*

time running out: *Time is running out to prevent a disastrous oil spill from a tanker.*

first responders: *California’s law bans photos of the dead by first responders.*

according to polls: *According to polls, the number of vegans in Britain has quadrupled since 2014.*

it’s not known: *At present it is not known how events may develop.*

cause harm: *He had a firearm and was going to use it to cause harm.*

danger of war: *The discussion focused on eliminating the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.*

heating up: *The power struggle between the world’s two biggest economies is heating up.*

totally destroyed: *Farmers in central Greece described greenhouses as being totally destroyed by the storm.*

terrible tragedy: *Each of these deaths is a terrible tragedy.*

claimed the life: *A car bomb claimed the life of Lebanon’s top anti-terror chief yesterday.*

in the digital age: *Almost everybody thinks 20th-century tax rules don’t work in the digital age.*

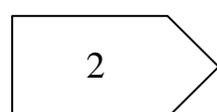
1

Study the cliches and fill the gaps in the sentences. Translate the sentences into your own language.

- a) **in the wake of** – coming after something: *Houston Texans got their first win in the wake of coach Bill O’Brien’s firing.*
- b) **in the run up to** – during a period of time leading up to an important event: *Many will face eviction in the run-up to Christmas.*
- c) **take to the streets** – to go outside on the streets: *For many youngsters who took to the streets of Minneapolis this summer, the protests were a political awakening.*
- d) **penalize** – to punish somebody for breaking a rule or law by making them suffer a disadvantage: *Texas companies involved in illegal air pollution releases were penalized by the state in fewer than 3% of all cases.*

- e) **embattled** – surrounded by problems and difficulties: *Japan’s embattled prime minister has hit back at critics over a scandal.*
- f) **underway** – having started: *The second day of the nomination hearings is now underway.*
- g) **behind bars** – in prison: *After 37 years behind bars, a Florida man was formally cleared on Monday of a 1983 murder.*
- h) **reiterate** – to repeat something that you have already said, especially to emphasize it: *US President Donald Trump has reiterated his call to arm teachers in the wake of the Florida school shooting.*
- i) **botched** – (of a task) carried out badly or carelessly: *The North Korean finance chief has been executed for a botched currency reform.*
- j) **cap on** – an upper limit on something (such as expenditures): *A French-style cap on the length of the working week has been rejected.*

1. The ... minister is facing fresh accusations that he flouted coronavirus regulations.
2. Facebook ... misinformation on news feeds.
3. Australia should introduce a ... political donations at the federal level.
4. G20 was formed ... financial crises in the late 90s.
5. A notorious jewellery thief has found herself back ... after she was caught allegedly pocketing a pair of earrings.
6. A mum lost half her toenail after a ... £35 pedicure triggered a painful infection.
7. The sportsman ‘missed TWO drugs tests’ ... the London 2012 Olympic games.
8. Thousands ... and clashed with police.
9. The Marine Park Authority has repeatedly ... that climate change was the “single greatest challenge”.
10. Early voting is ... in Virginia, and more than 1 million of the state’s residents have already cast their ballots.



Look at the sentences containing newspaper clichés. Match them to the appropriate meanings below. Translate the sentences into your own language.

1. The demands of the union’s push to strike include an end to a recent disciplinary policy that *penalizes* employees for being late.
2. Investigations are already *underway* into a number of these claims.
3. Speech to parliament *reiterates* that prime minister Justin Trudeau plans to legalize and regulate recreational marijuana.
4. An American soldier of fortune was captured during a *botched* attempt to seize Venezuela’s leader.

5. *In the run-up to* the autumn budget a growing number of organisations are putting forward their demands and wishlists.
6. The far-right Vox party has urged people to *take to the streets* to protest against the lockdown.
7. To rebuild trust, the *embattled* fund manager should start by scrapping his management fees.
8. Restrictions will include a *cap on* the number of people at parties and family gatherings in areas worst affected by the coronavirus.
9. The city that has held over 100 consecutive days of demonstrations *in the wake of* the police killing of George Floyd.
10. The number of right-wing extremists *behind bars* for terrorism offences has doubled in two years.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| a) ongoing | f) after |
| b) clumsy | g) punish |
| c) go out | h) in jail |
| d) having a hard time | i) repeat |
| e) limit | j) ahead of |

3

Study the clichés and fill the gaps in the sentences. Translate the sentences into your own language.

- a) **to be set to** – to be ready to, to be prepared to (do something); to be on the point of (doing something): *Germany is set to test all travellers from Covid-19 hotspots.*
- b) **reeling** – feeling shocked and unable to act: *Minneapolis is reeling from the killing of African American George Floyd.*
- c) **branded** – described as being something bad or unpleasant, often unfairly: *Copenhagen's Little Mermaid has been branded 'racist fish' in graffiti attack.*
- d) **concern** – a feeling of worry, especially one that is shared by many people: *Public concern about the environment has soared to record levels in the UK.*
- e) **allegedly** – expressed as though something is a fact but without giving any proof: *Five men allegedly involved in the toppling of the statue of the slave trader in Bristol have been offered cautions by the police.*
- f) **escalate** – to become or make something greater, worse, more serious, etc.: *Fighting in Yemen has escalated despite a coronavirus "ceasefire".*
- g) **step down** – to leave an important job or position and let somebody else take your place: *The chief and deputy police chiefs of Rochester, New York, are to step down.*
- h) **prompt** – to make somebody decide to do something; to cause something to happen: *The analysis should prompt policymakers to tailor economic responses.*

- i) **blaze** – a very large fire, especially a dangerous one: *The blaze, which broke out at about 11pm on Thursday, was fanned by strong winds.*
- j) **center stage** – an important position where somebody/something can easily get people’s attention: *As the Senate moves to an impeachment trial, the rule of law is center stage.*

1. The government’s new clean air plan has been ... inadequate by the leaders of eight heavily polluted cities.
2. Drinking in pregnancy is common, according to a study which labels it a “significant public health ...”.
3. The fire at the overcrowded camp, engulfed in a ... last week, has left more than 12,000 people without shelter.
4. The Labour party is ... from a devastating election defeat.
5. Protests in Hong Kong have ... a huge turnout for local elections.
6. The coronavirus has taken ... in daily life worldwide.
7. China has ... the trade war with America, by announcing plans to hike the tariffs on up to \$60bn of US goods.
8. The civil servant will ... on 1 September after the “prime minister concluded that there is a need for fresh official leadership”.
9. UK state pension age increases to 66 – and ... rise further.
10. FBI agents killed a man who ... plotted a bomb attack on a hospital.



Look at the sentences containing newspaper clichés. Match them to the appropriate meanings below. Translate the sentences into your own language.

1. The UN refugee agency voiced *concern* today for the safety of thousands of asylum-seekers.
2. Tensions between Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie are *escalating* ahead of their child custody court case.
3. Hackers linked to China *allegedly* stole data from the Australian government.
4. UK unemployment rate *is set to* rocket.
5. King of Jordan has publicly called for the President of Syria to *step down*.
6. A number of people are dead after a huge *blaze* devastated a 24-storey apartment block in west London.
7. Barack Obama’s victory was *branded* the Facebook election.
8. For the first time in history mobile applications will be *taking center stage* at Mobile World Congress.
9. The country is *reeling* from its third major terrorist attack in less than 18 months.
10. The fire *prompted* evacuation orders for more than 20,000 homes in the area.

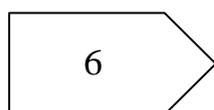
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a) supposedly | f) worry |
| b) fire | g) on the point of |
| c) resign | h) spark |
| d) in the spotlight | i) increase |
| e) in shock | j) label |

5

Study the clichés and fill the gaps in the sentences. Translate the sentences into your own language.

- a) **struggling to** – try very hard to do something when it is difficult or when there are a lot of problems: *Ronaldo admits he is struggling to control “anger” in face of fouls.*
- b) **controversy** – public discussion and argument about something that many people strongly disagree about, think is bad, or are shocked by: *Mike Bloomberg has been plunged into fresh controversy over his comments on race and transgender people.*
- c) **gruesome** – very unpleasant and filling you with horror, usually because it is connected with death or injury: *Nation states have come together to prohibit particularly gruesome or terrifying new weapons.*
- d) **at large** – (of a dangerous person or animal) not captured; free: *There may be more people at large who are part of a terrorist network.*
- e) **mastermind** – an intelligent person who plans and directs a complicated project or activity (often one that involves a crime): *Authorities in Pakistan have arrested the alleged mastermind of a four-day militant attack on the Indian city of Mumbai in 2008.*
- f) **manhunt** – an organized search by a lot of people for a criminal or a prisoner who has escaped: *A manhunt is underway in Melbourne after a man was stabbed to death on a street corner.*
- g) **engulf** – to surround or to cover somebody/something completely: *We look at how events unfolded as fire engulfed a 24-storey block of flats in west London.*
- h) **deceased** – dead; a person who has died, especially recently: *Using a deceased donor relies on keeping the organ viable after the death of the donor.*
- i) **set the stage for** – to make it possible for something to happen; to make something likely to happen: *Extreme weather set the stage for the blazes tearing through cities and rural areas.*
- j) **wake up to** – to become aware of something; to realize something: *Churches urgently need to wake up to spiritual, emotional and psychological abuse.*

1. The footballer has posted ... picture on Twitter showing injury that ruled him out of World Cup.
2. The ... for the two suspects has touched five provinces and involved local police, the military and an Indigenous community safety group.
3. The new government is ... overcome the legacy of the dictator's 30 years of repressive rule.
4. Nature stamps featuring hunting gear caused ... in the US.
5. Facebook to launch memorial profiles of ... users.
6. The charges against the president ... a constitutional battle between the judiciary and the government.
7. Extreme weather has made people ... climate change.
8. The court found that Gilbert Chikli, 54, and Anthony Lasarevitsch, 35, were the ... of the scam in which three victims parted with €55m.
9. The tsunami of debt will ... many of the world's poorest countries.
10. Police have said a "dangerous individual" is ... after the murder of a 23-year-old in north London.



Look at the sentences containing newspaper clichés. Match them to the appropriate meanings below. Translate the sentences into your own language.

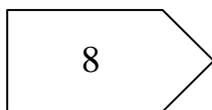
1. *Controversy* can sometimes damage a game's release, but often it gives them an instant injection of publicity.
2. Seven children suffered horrific burns as they were *engulfed* by flames after fuel was poured on a bonfire.
3. The suspected *mastermind* of France's "robbery of the century" has gone on trial more than 40 years after robbers.
4. Artificial sweeteners may *set the stage for* diabetes in some people.
5. *Deceased* persons cannot be prosecuted.
6. French police have been conducting a *manhunt* for the masterminds of the worst terrorist attack in France for half a century.
7. They say the key suspect is still *at large*.
8. The website for booking coronavirus tests is *struggling to cope* with the number of requests.
9. Teenage boys armed with rifles lead eight prisoners to be beheaded in the latest *gruesome* video released by Isis.
10. Luxury brands must *wake up to* environmental responsibilities.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| a) planner | f) argument |
| b) chase | g) on the run |
| c) make something possible | h) frightful |
| d) make every effort | i) dead |
| e) realize | j) enveloped |

Study the clichés and fill the gaps in the sentences. Translate the sentences into your own language.

- a) **allegations** – public statements that are made without giving proof, accusing somebody of doing something that is wrong or illegal: *A string of further allegations emerge of her bullying, intimidating and shouting at civil servants.*
- b) **tipping point** – the critical point in a situation beyond which a significant and often unstoppable effect or change takes place: *The justice system is at a “tipping point” after decades of underfunding.*
- c) **cautiously optimistic** – feeling or showing hope for the future in a way that recognizes there are still problems to be dealt with: *The US government is “cautiously optimistic” that one or two vaccines will be available by the end of the year.*
- d) **go missing** – to become lost or absent, often under suspicious circumstances: *The only clear clue investigators had was a photo of her, taken early the morning she went missing.*
- e) **the new normal** – a previously unfamiliar or atypical situation that has become standard, usual, or expected: *Ministers warned that physical distancing must become the “new normal”.*
- f) **turned a blind eye** – to pretend not to notice something bad that is happening, so you do not have to do anything about it: *Police and prosecutors had “turned a blind eye” to serious accusations and ignored victims.*
- g) **war-torn** – (of a country or area) severely affected by the fighting: *An asylum seeker who fled war-torn Syria was beaten up by a bus driver in a ‘racist’ attack.*
- h) **underscore** – to emphasize or show that something is important or true: *The Iowa oil spill underscores pipeline risks.*
- i) **wreak havoc** – to create a situation in which things are seriously damaged, destroyed or very confused: *Torrential rains have wreaked havoc across southern Africa.*
- j) **apprehend** – (of the police) to catch somebody and arrest them: *Nearly 165,000 migrants were apprehended crossing into the US last year.*
1. Researchers said the study ... the importance of taking antibiotics only when necessary.
 2. Buildings are in tatters after fierce fighting in the ... country.
 3. The bank ... to illegal activities of hundreds of wealthy customers.
 4. Gonzalez, 42, raced through several rooms on the main floor before eventually being
 5. The mayor of Seoul killed himself amid ... of sexual harassment.
 6. Record power shutoffs in California are set to become
 7. Covid-19 has killed more than 32,000 people in Italy and ... on the healthcare system and economy.

8. Many financial advisers were feeling ... today following the US tragedy.
9. The Black Lives Matter protests showed society had reached a ... where injustice could no longer be ignored.
10. The 25-year-old ... after leaving the estate agency where she worked.



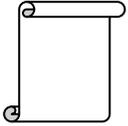
Look at the sentences containing newspaper clichés. Match them to the appropriate meanings below. Translate the sentences into your own language.

1. The Serbian authorities were under huge international pressure to *apprehend* Europe's most wanted war crimes suspect.
2. The US president plans to send 250 troops to the *war-torn* region.
3. MI6 officers *turned a "blind eye"* to the torture of detainees.
4. The bad weather has *wreaked havoc* on popular tourist areas.
5. Geneva talks *underscore* a huge gap between the Syrian regime and the opposition.
6. The UK is at a "*tipping point*" in the battle against the deadly virus.
7. Media organisations shouldn't publish *allegations* unless they believe them to be true.
8. Casey Hathaway told family he hung out with a bear after he *went missing* near his grandmother's North Carolina home.
9. Terror threats will be *the new normal* for Europe, experts say.
10. US officials are *cautiously optimistic* about the agreement between European leaders and Russian president Vladimir Putin.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| a) ignore | f) common |
| b) accusations | g) devastated |
| c) disappear | h) emphasize |
| d) arrest | i) battle-scarred |
| e) hopeful but ready for difficulties | j) climax |

Punctuation

Quotation marks



In print journalism, **quotation marks** are usually used for *direct quotations*:

Obama was caught in an uncharacteristic moment of loose language. Referring to working-class voters in old industrial towns decimated by job losses, the presidential hopeful said: “They get bitter, they cling to guns or religion or antipathy to people who aren’t like them or anti-immigrant sentiment or anti-trade sentiment as a way to explain their frustrations.”

However, writers also put quotation marks around words or phrases

- **to add emphasis:**

The Pope also endorsed the 1.5C limit on temperature rises that some countries are now aiming for, referring to warnings from the International Panel on Climate Change of “catastrophic” effects if we crossed such a threshold.

- **to distance themselves from a usually unpleasant opinion or a fact that might be doubtful:**

Donald Trump has said coronavirus will “go away without a vaccine” and is expecting 95,000 or more deaths in the US, as Mike Pence’s press secretary tested positive for coronavirus.

- **to imply alternative (ironic) meanings or suggest disagreement:**

This article was written by a “professional” writer.

- **to indicate a word or phrase borrowed from another context (slang, unfamiliar terms):**

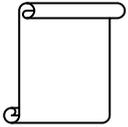
- *The Prime Minister Mr Galea yesterday defended his European tour, saying it was not a “junket”. “The trip was very successful, particularly in Germany,” he said.*
- *The Swedish Academy, announcing her win, praised Alexievich’s “polyphonic writings”.*

Explain the use of quotation marks.

1. Speaking by phone to the Swedish broadcaster SVT, Svetlana Alexievich said that the award left her with a “complicated” feeling.
2. Elderly people in risk groups still required “special attention”, Merkel said at a press conference.
3. The chancellor told a 2,500-strong crowd in the Bavarian capital that Germany and Europe would naturally strive to remain on good terms with the US, Britain and other countries, “even with Russia”.
4. The former police officer and district attorney’s investigator, told investigators the incident began when he spotted Arbery from his front yard “hauling ass” down the street.
5. Merkel said the result of the G7 talks, which she described as “six against one”, was “very difficult, if not to say very unsatisfactory”.
6. Angela Merkel has expressed “deep shame” during her first visit as German chancellor to the Auschwitz-Birkenau Holocaust memorial and vowed to fight rising racism and antisemitism in Germany and Europe.
7. Poland’s foreign ministry called Merkel’s visit “historic” in acknowledgement of the unique status Auschwitz has in the world’s collective memory.
8. Michelle Obama has reportedly offered some unusual criticism of the “lean in” philosophy of feminism supported by Facebook chief operating officer Sheryl Sandberg.
9. But security researchers have called Zoom “a privacy disaster” and “fundamentally corrupt” as allegations of the company mishandling user data snowball.
10. On 30 March, the FBI announced it was investigating increased cases of video hijacking, also known as “Zoom-bombing”, in which hackers infiltrate video meetings, often shouting racial slurs or threats.
11. Zoom has been criticized for its “attention tracking” feature, which allows a host to see if a user clicks away from a Zoom window for 30 seconds or more.
12. Aside from his obvious musical abilities, she thought he was “really cool and influential”, admiring the way he organised groups to play chamber music.

Presentation

Graphology



Graphology is about the form of the written text. Its shape, layout and appearance depend on the genre and the context of use and are aimed at making the text pleasing for the reader's eye or useful to the reader's mind. Graphology includes layout, font face, the use of color, italics and bold type.

- **The headline** of a newspaper article is printed in large font and bold type. It is done to catch the reader's attention.
- **The subheading** is usually printed in the same font as the article, however, in bold type. It extends the role of the headline in catching the reader's attention.
- **The byline** is usually printed in bold or in a large *font* and is differentiated from the body text. They focus the reader's attention on who wrote the piece. If the article is by an experienced writer with a good reputation, it's a sign of credibility for the reader.

For example:

David and Victoria Beckham paid £30m despite falling profits

Fashion business owned by former Spice Girl suffers 20% fall in profits on rising turnover

Mark Sweney

Britain is past peak of Covid wave, says Whitty

But chief medical officer warns against relaxing restrictions

**SAMUEL LOVETT
AND ANDREW
WOODCOCK**

The UK has passed the peak of

10 million. But Chris Whitty warned the virus could surge again if restrictions are lifted too soon and that there remains a "residual risk" of

cases, of hospitalisations and of deaths in all four nations," Prof Whitty said. The health secretary, Matt Hancock, said the inoculation of the 10

- **Paragraphs:** news stories are usually written in short paragraphs to create a blow-by-blow effect and make it easier to digest the information.
For example:

Authorities in **Kentucky** said four children died and one is missing after a buggy carrying an Amish family was swept away in the current while trying to cross a low-water bridge.

Six people were in the horse and buggy that overturned on Wednesday in Salt Lick, Bath county, Kentucky state police said in a statement.

The adult in the buggy was able to make it to the bank of the stream and call for help, police said.

The four siblings were found and pronounced dead by a coroner's office on Wednesday. Trooper Scott Ferrell of Kentucky state police said authorities from various agencies were continuing to search on Thursday for the last missing child.

Missi Mosley and her boyfriend told local station WYMT-TV that they rushed to the scene on their ATV after hearing the call go out on the scanner.

"It was devastating," Mosley said. "The waters are so swift and the rain was pouring down. It was just a somber feeling."

- **Columns.** Columns are used in newspaper texts to make them easier to follow.
- **Subheadings** break up the text into more manageable (readable, digestible) portions.
- **Sidebars** are additions to the main story written in the text box or at the side. They do not simply provide the reader with additional relevant information but also catch the eye of the reader or provide relief for the reader's eye if the article is long.
- **Pictures** make newspaper texts look attractive to the reader. They show how a person or a scene look like. Some pictures can tell the news more clearly than words. Pictures are accompanied by **captions**. They describe something that is not obvious and can enhance the story by telling the reader something new.
For example:

Older Americans Retreat

Continued from Page One
now than any other group—frustrating many of them, and worrying their families. What's particularly unnerving is the uncertainty about when they will see their loved ones in person again.

An estimated 80% of the deaths reported in the U.S., which now exceed 800, have been in adults 65 years and older, with the largest percentage among those 85 and older, according to the CDC. These findings are similar to data from China, which indicated more than 80% of deaths occurred among persons 60 years and older. In Italy, where more than 6,800 people have died from the virus, most of the victims were over age 60.

Need for caution

Especially at risk are those who live in congregate settings, like nursing facilities, and have underlying health conditions, making the need for caution greater. Thirty-five deaths were tied to the Life Care Center nursing facility in Kirkland, Wash., where dozens of residents, workers and visitors tested positive. Scores of outbreaks have hit other nursing homes in Illinois, Oregon and Wyoming.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services recently took the unprecedented step of banning all visitors to the nation's 15,600 nursing-care facilities, serving 1.3 mil-

who now makes daily video calls to his mom. During one, she asked about going to the beauty parlor and dry cleaner, which at the time were still open. He discouraged her.

Jane Isay, 80, said both of her sons told her to stay in her 18th-floor apartment in New York. "They were very stern with me about what I had to do," she said. Her friends tell her about their children bossing them around, telling them not to go on cruises, not to run out to local restaurants for takeout. If they are hungry, they are instructed to call for delivery, stay 6 feet away from the delivery person, and wipe down all the items.

Ms. Isay said she understands her sons' mandate. "They don't want me to die. It's love," she said.

Diane Davenport, 90, lives alone in a small four-room duplex near Monterey, Calif. Earlier this month, she began her self-imposed isolation and stayed home from church, which at that point was still having services. "It's the first time I've never gone," she said. She's not doing her regular volunteer work with a local association to help the blind, either. All of her close friends have died in recent years. Her children don't live nearby.

"I'm sitting at a table, reading the paper and doing every puzzle in it. I've read all the books in my house. I'm bored," she said. The only outing she allows herself is a 2-mile walk, on a quiet path to avoid possible encounters.

Keeping distance

Worried friends and family are keeping a distance in an effort to keep older loved ones safe. Laura L. Carstensen, di-

Critical Care

Of 4,226 known cases of Covid-19 in the U.S. from Feb. 12 to March 16, the CDC broke down 2,449 cases by age of patients.

U.S. Covid-19 cases

■ Ages 19 or younger ■ Ages 20-44 ■ Ages 45-64 ■ Ages 65 and older

Deaths

44 total

ICU admission

121

Hospitalization without known ICU admission or death

343

Cases without known hospitalization

1,941

Note: Data did not specify if those who died were in the ICU, so this graphic assumes they were all hospitalized, but not admitted to the ICU. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

shield older adults from contagion. After three cases of Covid-19 were confirmed in the Cleveland area, Ohio's secretary of state moved 128 polling places out of nursing homes and assisted-living centers. The governor declared a state of emergency.

and functional decline. But as the virus has spread across the country and world, nursing facilities have updated protocols and tightened restrictions—daily and sometimes hourly—before concluding the best way to keep their residents safe was to physi-

Previously carefree daily pursuits came under scrutiny. Carol Danhires, the activities director, disinfected bingo chips and cards.

If it gets to the point where people can't gather, they can play from their rooms, sitting in their doorway, while Ms.

day. Residents would be confined to their buildings.

Questions followed. What about end-of-life situations? They would make sure families get in to see a loved one who is near death, Chief Operating Officer Mary Anne Foley told them. They would use Skype to help residents connect with families.

Staff began telling residents that visitation would end Saturday.

Banned indefinitely

Resident Phyllis Kirshenbaum, 74, was in bed, finishing her scrambled eggs. Ms. Kirshenbaum has few relatives. She never married. "Mr. Wrong always came. Mr. Right never did," she said.

She had a good friend who came every Sunday. When Ms. Kirshenbaum heard that visits would be banned indefinitely as of 8 p.m., she asked for her cellphone so she let her friend know. She thinks it is for the best, she said, but "this is going to be tough."

When Barbara Levine-Ritterman of Hartford, Conn., the daughter of Larry and Claire, got word about the visitor ban, she called her dad who was just then visiting her mother. She told him he would have to leave and then asked to speak to her mother.

"She didn't understand why Dad had to leave, let alone that he won't come back for a while," she said. "It's going to be really hard on each of them to be separate."

Still, she backs the ban, feeling it's the best way to protect her parents. She had been planning to fly out to see them both the following week and canceled her reservations.

Mr. Levine said he understands the measures. "They

U.S. to Allow Some Delays

By WILLIAM MAULDIN

WASHINGTON—The U.S. says it will allow some importers to delay tariff payments, following calls from business groups and import-dependent industries such as retailers and steel users for the Trump administration to cancel or at least temporarily suspend major tariffs.

The tariffs—essentially taxes at the border—have been imposed on hundreds of billions of dollars of annual imports from China, as well as steel and aluminum products from around the world.

President Trump last week rejected the calls for tariff relief, and White House officials have continued to say tariff

breaks aren't on the table.

Yet in recent days U.S. Customs and Border Protection sent notices to companies saying officials will approve some delays in tariff payments. The agency, which collects duties on imports on behalf of the Treasury, in the past has granted companies more time for customs paperwork and tariffs due to extraordinary circumstances.

"Due to the severity of Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will approve on a case by case basis additional days for payment of estimated duties, taxes and fees due to this emergency," according to the agency.

The federal government is in

touch with businesses on a variety of possibilities for assisting companies that face tariff burdens, a U.S. official said. Those efforts complement the Internal Revenue Service's de-

90

Days by which some tariff payments could be deferred

lays of tax-filing and tax-payment deadlines.

A group of Democratic senators is calling for a moratorium on paying tariffs for 90 days, with Sen. Dianne Fein-

stein of California letter for signature for a tariff deluge from the U.S. Prosperous America that backs domestic and supports the administration's "free trade policy.

The U.S. "should not renege on fairly traded goods American workers' economic pain because efforts of state legislators said CPA Charles DiMicco and (Stumo in a letter to international

"China is stockpiling goods right now and will flood the US with

Immigrants Shy Away From Seeking Care

By MICHELLE HACKMAN

At Gardner Health Services, a community clinic in San Jose, Calif., staff noticed their immigrant patients were withdrawing from health coverage and growing increasingly nervous in recent months. Could they make payments in installments, they asked. Would their names be entered on a government list? The number of patients plummeted.

Now the clinic, located in the California county with the most deaths from the new coronavirus, can't persuade their immigrant patients who call in with cold symptoms to get examined.

"We get patients who call and say, I'm a bit sick, but I'd rather stay home than come in," said Ranjani Chan-



Undocumented immigrant Juana, from El Salvador, and her husband, Saul, from Honduras, watch TV in their Connecticut apartment.

primary economic benefits. The agency predicted the policy would save the government some \$2.3 billion a year, with at least 324,000 people withdrawing from benefit programs. Almost none of those people, it said, would be directly subject to the rule, but they were likely to change their behavior nonetheless.

DHS also listed potential consequences of the policy's chilling effects in the final published version of the rule, including "increased prevalence of communicable diseases, including among members of the U.S. citizen population."

Medical and public-health officials are concerned virus cases will remain invisible to them.

"We are worried some people might not be seeking care until they really crash and

- **Bold type and "all caps"**: apart from headlines, bold text and all capital letters can be used to start the article, serving to extend the role of the headline in attracting the attention of the reader to the topic of the news story. The use of bold and all-caps sub-headings and words throughout the text serves to direct the reader in making meaning of the text and make blatantly obvious the points which the newspaper deem to be of particular significance to the understanding of the news item.

For example:

TWO boy racers were nearly **DOUBLE** the drink-drive limit and speeding at more than **DOUBLE** the 30mph limit.

1

Analyze graphology in the article offered to you by your instructor.

Newspaper Article Analysis

Outline

Introduction

1. Name the **title** of the article.
2. Name the **topic** of the article.
3. **Summarize** the article.

Analysis and interpretation

1. Article structure & unity:
 - 1) **headline:**
 - *What is the purpose of the headline?*
 - *Is the headline straightforward or teasing? Why?*
 - *Are there any grammatical peculiarities in the headline? If yes, how can you account for them?*
 - 2) **byline:**
 - *Does the article carry a byline? If yes, what does it say? What is its function?*
 - 3) **lead:**
 - *Is the lead direct or delayed? Why? How long is it?*
 - 4) **nut graph:**
 - *Is there a nut graph? What is its function? What does it say?*
 - 5) **body:**
 - *Does the body of the article **mainly** contain details on the information summarized in the headline and in the lead?*
 - *Does the body of the article contain any descriptions (of the scene, a person, action etc.), anecdotes or examples, a series of plot events?*
 - 6) **ending:**
 - *Does the story end with less important information (in comparison with the lead)?*
 - *Does it end with a conclusion wrapping up the story?*
 - 7) *Is the article written in the “**inverted pyramid**” format?*

2. Comment on **graphology and punctuation** of the article. Are there any peculiarities? If yes, what is the purpose of their use?
3. Comment on the **language, vocabulary and style** of the article. Are there any peculiarities? If yes, what is the purpose of their use?

Conclusion

1. Is the article under analysis a **(straight) news story, a (straight) feature story or a featurized news story**? Why?
2. What is the **purpose** of this article? Name the **message** of the article, if there is one.
3. Can you “hear” the **voice of the author**?
4. What are **your ideas and attitudes** in connection with the topic of the article?

Answer Key

Page 4, Task 2

1. Headline
2. Byline
3. Subheading (sub-headline)
4. Picture
5. Caption
6. Lead
7. Body
8. Ending

Page 7, Task 1

1

- a) noun + noun structure
- b) colon (connecting ideas)
- c) omission of article

2

- a) abbreviation
- b) infinitive
- c) omission of article

3

- a) colon for “says”
- b) omission of first name
- c) single quotation marks

4

- a) noun + noun structure
- b) comma for “and”
- c) short word
- d) noun + noun structure
- e) omission of auxiliary verb

5

- a) present tense for past events
- b) numeral and symbol
- c) noun + noun structure
- d) abbreviation

6

- a) omission of name
- b) possessive’s
- c) omission of auxiliary verb
- d) short word
- e) noun + noun structure

Page 10, Task 4

1. Rome to ban diesel cars from city centre by 2024
2. Two Russian journalists accuse politician of sexual harassment
3. EU gives Facebook and Google three months to tackle extremist content

4. Former South Korean president faces jail term in corruption case
5. NYPD officer charged with spying on Tibetan immigrants for China
6. Coronavirus: work from home if you can, says Gove in government U-turn
7. Drug trafficker on death row escapes Indonesian jail through sewers
8. First dictionary preserves rare Indigenous Australian language
9. Trump vows to nominate a woman for US supreme court vacancy within a week
10. Trump to ban US downloads of TikTok and WeChat

Page 12, Task 1

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. e) | 6. b) |
| 2. i) | 7. j) |
| 3. a) | 8. d) |
| 4. h) | 9. c) |
| 5. f) | 10. g) |

Page 12, Task 2

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. f) | 6. e) |
| 2. h) | 7. b) |
| 3. i) | 8. a) |
| 4. g) | 9. j) |
| 5. d) | 10. c) |

Page 13, Task 3

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. d) | 6. c) |
| 2. a) | 7. h) |
| 3. b) | 8. g) |
| 4. j) | 9. e) |
| 5. f) | 10. i) |

Page 14, Task 4

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. f) | 6. d) |
| 2. a) | 7. i) |
| 3. j) | 8. c) |
| 4. b) | 9. e) |
| 5. h) | 10. g) |

Page 14, Task 5

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. e) | 6. c) |
| 2. h) | 7. a) |
| 3. j) | 8. b) |
| 4. f) | 9. d) |
| 5. g) | 10. i) |

Page 15, Task 6

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. g) | 6. i) |
| 2. a) | 7. c) |
| 3. h) | 8. f) |
| 4. b) | 9. d) |
| 5. e) | 10. j) |

Page 16, Task 7

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. g) | 6. c) |
| 2. d) | 7. e) |
| 3. j) | 8. b) |
| 4. a) | 9. h) |
| 5. f) | 10. i) |

Page 16, Task 8

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. f) | 6. a) |
| 2. c) | 7. i) |
| 3. d) | 8. j) |
| 4. b) | 9. e) |
| 5. g) | 10. h) |

Page 17, Task 9

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. h) | 6. i) |
| 2. a) | 7. c) |
| 3. e) | 8. f) |
| 4. j) | 9. d) |
| 5. b) | 10. g) |

Page 18, Task 10

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. e) | 6. j) |
| 2. g) | 7. b) |
| 3. a) | 8. d) |
| 4. i) | 9. f) |
| 5. c) | 10. h) |

Page 18, Task 11

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. h) | 6. c) |
| 2. g) | 7. f) |
| 3. i) | 8. b) |
| 4. e) | 9. d) |
| 5. j) | 10. a) |

Page 19, Task 12

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. e) | 6. d) |
| 2. h) | 7. j) |
| 3. a) | 8. g) |
| 4. i) | 9. c) |
| 5. b) | 10. f) |

Page 19, Task 13

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. j) | 6. i) |
| 2. d) | 7. e) |
| 3. g) | 8. c) |
| 4. a) | 9. h) |
| 5. b) | 10. f) |

Page 20, Task 14

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. f) | 6. h) |
| 2. j) | 7. a) |
| 3. e) | 8. g) |
| 4. i) | 9. b) |
| 5. d) | 10. c) |

Page 21, Task 15

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. j) | 6. a) |
| 2. e) | 7. b) |
| 3. d) | 8. i) |
| 4. g) | 9. c) |
| 5. h) | 10. f) |

Page 49, Task 1

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) antithesis | 7) antithesis; alliteration |
| 2) parallelism | 8) metaphor |
| 3) antithesis | 9) emotive word |
| 4) emotive word | 10) emotive word |
| 5) emotive word | 11) emotive word |
| 6) emotive word | 12) antithesis |

Page 50, Task 2

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1) emotive word | 5) emotive word |
| 2) metaphor | 6) emotive word |
| 3) metaphor | 7) parallelism |
| 4) emotive word | 8) emotive word |

Page 54, Task 1

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. e) | 6. i) |
| 2. d) | 7. b) |
| 3. j) | 8. c) |
| 4. a) | 9. h) |
| 5. g) | 10. f) |

Page 55, Task 2

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. g) | 6. c) |
| 2. a) | 7. d) |
| 3. i) | 8. e) |
| 4. b) | 9. f) |
| 5. j) | 10. h) |

Page 56, Task 3

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. c) | 6. j) |
| 2. d) | 7. f) |
| 3. i) | 8. g) |
| 4. b) | 9. a) |
| 5. h) | 10. e) |

Page 57, Task 4

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. f) | 6. b) |
| 2. i) | 7. j) |
| 3. a) | 8. d) |
| 4. g) | 9. e) |
| 5. c) | 10. h) |

Page 58, Task 5

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. c) | 6. i) |
| 2. f) | 7. j) |
| 3. a) | 8. e) |
| 4. b) | 9. g) |
| 5. h) | 10. d) |

Page 59, Task 6

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. f) | 6. b) |
| 2. j) | 7. g) |
| 3. a) | 8. d) |
| 4. c) | 9. h) |
| 5. i) | 10. e) |

Page 60, Task 7

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. h) | 6. e) |
| 2. g) | 7. i) |
| 3. f) | 8. c) |
| 4. j) | 9. b) |
| 5. a) | 10. d) |

Page 61, Task 8

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. d) | 6. j) |
| 2. i) | 7. b) |
| 3. a) | 8. c) |
| 4. g) | 9. f) |
| 5. h) | 10. e) |

Учебное издание

Дроздов Михаил Викторович

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